Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10312

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
LDCF

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF)

Countries
Afghanistan

Agency(ies)
UNDP-6406

Other Executing Partner(s)
UNDP

Executing Partner Type
GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Sector
Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

Forest, Focal Areas, Drylands, Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Disaster risk management, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate resilience, Sustainable Development Goals, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Livelihoods, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Agriculture, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Beneficiaries, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Significant Objective 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Principal Objective 2

Biodiversity

Land Degradation

Submission Date

12/7/2021

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2024

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2029

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)

853,330.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCA-1	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology	LDCF	7,949,087.00	11,190,476.00
CCA-2	Mainstream CCA and resilience for systemic impact	LDCF	233,333.00	1,000,000.00
CCA-3	Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology	LDCF	800,000.00	3,809,524.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**8,982,420.00**	**16,000,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthened resilience of rural communities? livelihoods to climate risks and variability in selected provinces in Afghanistan

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Capacities of Community Development Councils, local NGOs and communities are strengthened to address climate change impacts.	Technical Assistance	Climate change and gender issues are included in Community Development Plans (CDPs) at local level	Output 1.1 Gender-responsive climate change risk and vulnerability assessments introduced to identify and integrate gender responsive risk reduction solutions into community and climate change adaptation planning and budgeting.	LDCF	171,000.00	952,381.00
			Output 1.2 All targeted communities are trained to assess climate risks,			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Restoration of degraded land and climate-resilient livelihood interventions	Investment	Community based land restoration, water management and climate resilient livelihoods solutions adopted	Output 2.1 Scalable approaches for restoration of lands affected by climate change driven desertification and/ or erosion introduced in selected catchments. Output 2.2 Small-scale rural water infrastructure and new water technologies introduced at community level. Output 2.3 Climate resilient and diverse livelihoods established through introduction of technologies, training of local women and men and assistance in understanding of and access to markets and	LDCF	7,321,353.00	9,952,381.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			payment instruments.			
Component 3: Natural forests sustainably managed and new forest areas established by reforestation	Investment	Climate-resilient management practices of forests and woodlands implemented in the targeted provinces	Output 3.1 Provincial forest maps and information management system established and maintained	LDCF	800,000.00	3,809,524.00
			Output 3.2 Provincial climate-smart forest management plans developed			
			Output 3.3 Community based forestry established and contributing to climate change resilient forest management			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E	Technical Assistance	Improved knowledge and adaptive management to inform planning and implementation of community-based interventions	Output 4.1 A local level participatory M&E System for monitoring of community-based interventions on the ground designed.	LDCF	262,333.00	245,000.00
			Output 4.2. Improved adaptive management through enhanced information and knowledge sharing and effective M&E System			
			Sub Total ($)		**8,554,686.00**	**14,959,286.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
			LDCF		427,734.00	1,040,714.00
			Sub Total($)		**427,734.00**	**1,040,714.00**
			Total Project Cost($)		**8,982,420.00**	**16,000,000.00**

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	UNDP Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development-All (CBARD-ALL)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP (ABADEI project)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**16,000,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The UNDP Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development-All (CBARD-ALL) project - a community-based initiative which introduces and strengthens local production and marketing of traditional high-value crops in different communities in the major opium producing provinces of Farah, Badghis and Nangarhar. The project?s objective is to prove the viability of high-value agricultural-based interventions in improving local economies in targeted provinces as a sustainable alternative to illicit crop cultivation. Funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the CBARD-ALL project will provide in-kind co-finance in the area of Agriculture Livelihoods and Forest Management worth $10,000,000 without operational cost. The total funding of the project is 30 million and will end in March 2025. The Livelihoods promotion in the Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area (LITACA) project - funded by the Government of Japan and JICA, UNDP Afghanistan jointly with UNDP Tajikistan with support of JICA comprising LITACA as part of the cross border long term programme initiative to improve living standards in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The project target area is Badakhshan provinces and will provide USD 5,000,000 co-finance for livelihood activities under the project.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	LDCF	Afghanistan	Climate Change	NA	8,982,420	853,330	9,835,750.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**8,982,420.00**	**853,330.00**	**9,835,750.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments?**No**

Includes reflow to GEF?**No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	LDCF	Afghanistan	Climate Change	NA	150,000	14,250	**164,250.00**
			Total Project Costs($)		**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**	**164,250.00**

Meta Information - LDCF

LDCFtrue
SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false
SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?
false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). false

---

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.true

---

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. false

---

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). false

---

This Project has an urban focus. false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]:*

Agriculture	**50.00%**
Natural resources management	**10.00%**
Climate information services	**5.00%**
Coastal zone management	**0.00%**
Water resources management	**5.00%**
Disaster risk management	**20.00%**
Other infrastructure	**10.00%**
Health	**0.00%**
Other (Please specify:)	**0.00%**
Total	**100%**

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise false
Change in mean temperature true
Increased climatic variability true
Natural hazards true
Land degradation true
Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation false
Groundwater quality/quantity true

Core Indicators - LDCF

CORE INDICATOR 1

Total
Male
Female
% for Women
Total number of direct beneficiaries
80,088
40,044
40,044
50.00%

CORE INDICATOR 2

Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)

21,059.00

CORE INDICATOR 3

Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience

35

CORE INDICATOR 4

Male

Female

% for Women

Total number of people trained

6,663

4,546

2,117

31.77%

To calculate the core indicators, please refer to Results Guidance

OBJECTIVE 1

Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaption

OUTCOME 1.1

Technologies and innovative solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate-related risks and / or enhance resilience

View

OUTCOME 1.2

Innovative financial instruments and investment models enabled or introduced to enhance climate resilience

View

OBJECTIVE 2

Mainstream climate change adaption and resilience for systemic impact

OUTCOME 2.1

Strengthened cross-sectoral mechanisms to mainstream climate adaption and resilience

View

OUTCOME 2.2

Adaptation considerations mainstreamed into investments

View

OUTCOME 2.3

Institutional and human capacities strengthened to identify and implement adaptation measures

View

OBJECTIVE 3

Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaption

OUTCOME 3.1

Climate-resilient planning enabled by stronger climate information decision-support services, and other relevant analysis, as a support to NAP process and/or for enabling activities in response to COP guidance

View

OUTCOME 3.2

Increased ability of country to access and/or manage climate finance or other relevant, largescale, pragmatic investment, as a support to NAP process and/or for enabling activities in response to COP guidance

View

OUTCOME 3.3

Institutional and human capacities strengthened to identify and implement adaptation measures as a support to NAP process and/or for enabling activities in response to COP guidance

View

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

There are three significant changes in the alignment with the original PIF on account of the fluid situation after the change in government in Afghanistan.

1. The project implementation modality has been changed from Nationally Implemented to Direct Implementation by UNDP as the flux in the present government and ministries does not permit national implementation and because a comprehensive evaluation of capacities of the new government is not currently possible.

2. The initial emphasis of the project on capacity building and support at the national, provincial and district government has been replaced with an emphasis on local institutions such as CDCs, their sub committees, community based organisations and participatory forest management institutions. The project will however continue to contribute to Afghanistan?s international commitments, where feasible. This change is also reflected in the wording of the first component.

3. The project will be implemented in two provinces instead of four. While Kunar has been retained from the original list of selected provinces, Badakhshan has been added while Samangan, Ghazni and Paktya were dropped. This was done during the inception phase of the PPG during discussions with stakeholders (April 2021). Security considerations, at the time, were the primary motivation for this decision. Other reasons were:

- The area under forests under the three dropped provinces is negligible, which both Badakhshan and Kunar have significant area under forests. This is a prerequisite for successful implementation of Component 3.

- A clear recommendation of the recent mid-term review of the CDRRP project being implemented by UNDP was to reduce the number of sites in subsequent project in order to limit administrative costs and to ensure sufficient funds are available to have a significant and meaningful impact on the ground.

- The sites in both Kunar and Badkhshan have significant water infrastructure which is climate vulnerable. This provided the CCLF project the opportunity to invest in climate proofing of existing infrastructure, significantly adding to the efficiency and efficacy of its interventions.

1a. *Project Description*

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

Afghanistan is a mountainous and land-locked country covering 652,230 sq km. The Hindu Kush mountain range extends from the east to the center of the country. This limits relatively flat, arable, relief to the north-west and south-west. Elevation varies from 258 m, at Amu Darya to 7,485 m at Noshak with a mean of 1,884 m. The climate is arid and semi-arid steppe, with cold winters and dry

summers.[1]1 Seasonal temperatures in the lowlands vary between 33? C and 10? C and in the higher elevations between 15? C and below zero. Precipitation in Afghanistan is largely limited to the high mountains between November and April.[2]2

The total renewable water resources are estimated at 65.33 billion cubic meters, about 80% of which are from glacial and snow melt. About 32,080 sq km of the 76,963 sq km of arable land is irrigated (??40%), with permanent pastures occupying 46% and forests 1.85% of the land area. The remaining 40.1% of the land is largely barren and wasteland[3]3 (maps in Annex E). Between 80% to 85% of Afghans are dependent on natural resources (including agriculture), and are therefore highly susceptible to climate change induced impacts on agricultural lands, rangelands and on alpine/ montane forests.

Current estimates of the population are 37,466,414 with an estimated growth rate of 2.34%. Of this 74% is rural, with the rate of urbanisation at 3.37%. The population is comprised of 14 ethnic groups. Most settlements in Afghanistan are in the eastern part of the country, in the foothills and periphery of the Hindu Kush range and its interior valleys.[4]4

Two provinces selected for the project, Badakhshan and Kunar, lie in the north east of the country and fall under five distinct livelihood zones (map in Annex E). These are among the most climate vulnerable provinces in Afghanistan. Both provinces have a limited area under cultivation and short agricultural seasons leading to a relatively high reliance on livestock and migrant labour. The provinces are among the most food insecure regions of Afghanistan with 65% and 35% of their respective populations classified under IPC phase 3 or above for the period of October 2023 ? January 2024[5]5. Here, key climate-change related hazards include drought and increased variability in rainfall, increased temperatures and unseasonal temperature extremes which trigger floods from excessive glacial and snow-melt. The agro-pastoral communities in the region rely on rain-fed wheat, maize, barley, potato and pulses. High yielding varieties of these crops are supplemented with rice, cash crops and vegetables in the few irrigated areas. Poor households are largely dependent on agriculture for employment. Timber and non-timber forest products including high value pine nuts and walnuts are other sources of income. More details on the selected provinces and sites are provided in the Feasibility Study, Annex-13).

Political instability and conflict in the last 20 years have caused large scale migrations and disrupted trade and supply chains across the country. These disruptions directly affect food production and also have a direct impact on human rights. Serious concerns have been raised about the rights of women and minority groups who are also the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Due to the current political constraints, economic volatility, the weak basic service delivery, the uncertainty over continued international aid as a source of revenue, the disruptions to trade and finance, and the impacts of climate change on food production, the risks faced by the poor are becoming more intense and less predictable. Projects such as the proposed CCLF are even more important in this context as they

strengthen the resilience of production systems, community cohesion and self-reliance by adopting a higher degree of flexibility to respond to the emerging needs.

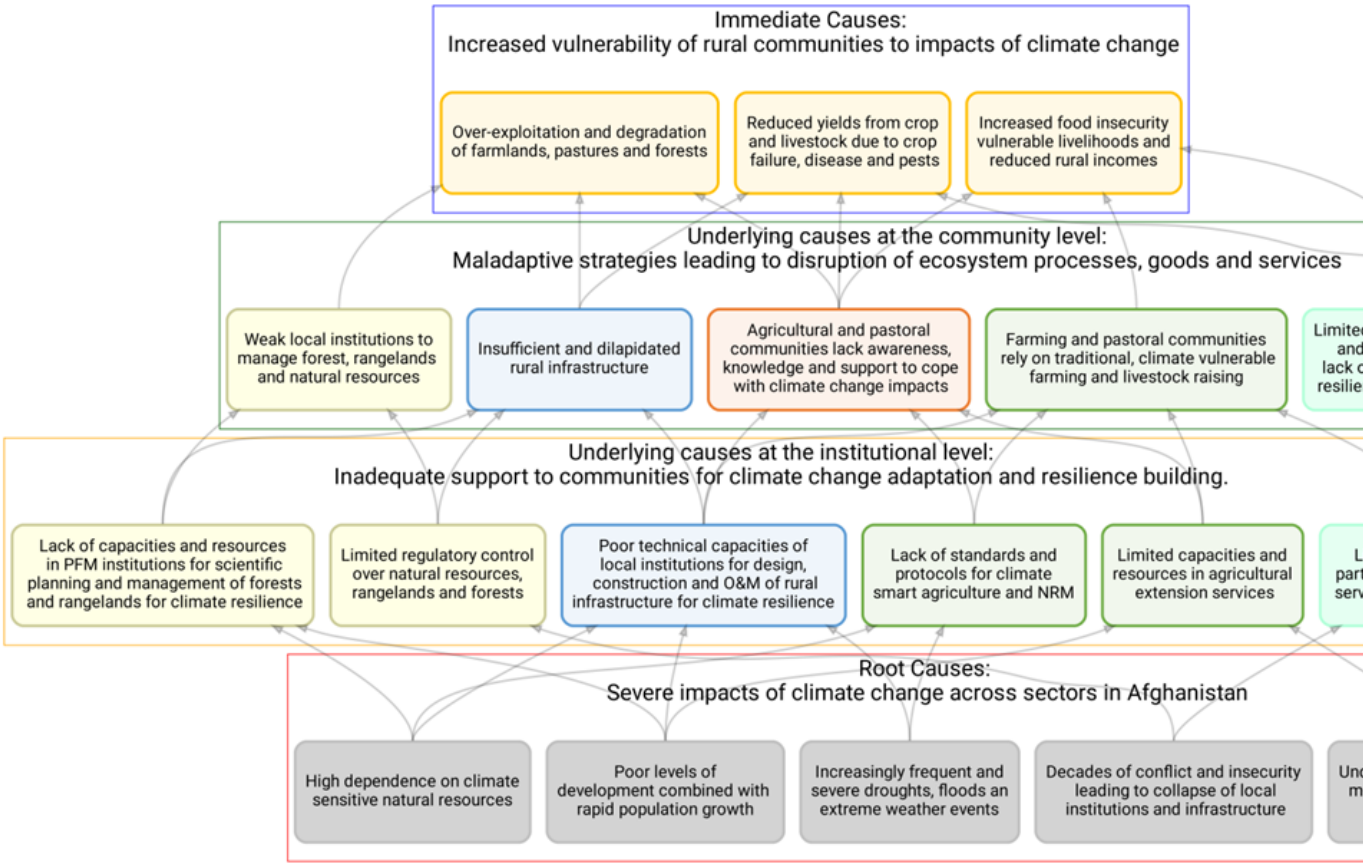
Problem Statement

Communities and their livelihoods in the selected provinces rely nearly completely on climate change sensitive agriculture and natural resources for sustenance and income. Increasingly erratic rainfall and floods are causing widespread losses and diseases in crops and livestock and loss of rural infrastructure. Even irrigated areas, in these regions, depend on snow-melt which is affected by temperature spikes. The long term viability of irrigation is threatened by recession of permanent snow cover and glaciers due to increased warming. Markets and agricultural value and supply chains have unraveled contributing further to isolation, loss of work and income opportunities, particularly in rural areas. Desperate communities have turned to available forests and rangelands for fuel, timber, nuts and NTFP ?causing large scale deforestation and environmental degradation. This further diminishes the productivity and delivery of ecosystem goods and services on which they depend.

A major challenge faced by the local agro-pastoral communities is the continued lack of support for the management of natural resources and agricultural extension and veterinary services. Private sector participation in local economies is subdued, limiting avenues for income and livelihood diversification. Communities are unaware of the projected trends in climate and its implications on their lives and livelihoods. They are ill equipped and lack resources to adopt adaptation measures in agriculture, or invest in rural infrastructure, that would improve their resilience to climate change induced hazards.

Root Causes

Afghanistan is ranked as the 10th most vulnerable country to climate disruptions and the 11th least ready country in terms of adaptive ability according to the ND-GAIN index where it is ranked 176 out of 181 countries.[6]6 It is ranked as the 4th most at-risk country in the INFORM index for 2021, with the rank of 1 for hazard and exposures and 4 for vulnerability.[7]7 Climate change in Afghanistan has a severe impact across different sectors of the economy. Increased frequency of droughts, floods and extreme weather events that are linked to climate change, combine with a high dependence of communities on climate sensitive natural resources to create serious challenges for food security and livelihoods.[8]8



Problem analysis

Increased frequency and severity of droughts, floods and extreme weather events

Climate change mediated disasters have "had a profound impact on the economy, lives and livelihoods of people in Afghanistan".[9]9 Drought and floods are the most important climate change induced hazards in Afghanistan. Reduced spring rainfall and declining river flow from springtime snow melt in the highlands is leading to frequent droughts. Increasing floods are attributed to increased heavy spring rainfall and heavier and faster snow melt in the highlands.[10]10 Afghanistan is expected to see an average rise of 5.5? C in temperatures by the 2080's and 2090's as per the high emission pathway (RCP8.5) when compared to the global averages of 3.7?C. Average precipitation, on the other hand, is not expected to change, with some evidence that there may be an 10-25% increase in flash rainfall intensity.[11]11 Extreme heat-waves are expected to occur every 6-10 years under the intermediate (RCP4.5) scenario and 1-2 years under the worst-case (RCP8.5) scenario.[12]12 Extreme drought events in Afghanistan are expected to double or triple by the middle of the century[13]13 with the north eastern part of the country, including project sites, expected to experience hydrological drought (deficit

in surface/sub-surface flows in rivers) attributed to reduced snowfall feeding of river systems.[14]14 This is likely to exacerbate in the second half of this century with reduced runoff from glacial melt due to the reduction of glacial mass in the region.[15]15 Meteorological droughts (precipitation deficits) too have increased over Afghanistan due to reduced spring precipitation and increased evaporation rates.[16]16 The trends for the Hindu Kush region (Table below) are significant because the region is a major water source feeding the Anu Darya. Both Badakhshan and Kunar provinces lie in this region which receives the highest precipitation and approximately 7.5% of which is covered with permanent snow and ice.

*Climate change projections for Afghanistan and the Hindu Kush region. Source: Aich et.al. 2017**[17]17**. HWMI is the Heat Wave Magnitude Index and Heavy Precipitation is 95th percentile for the period March to September.*

Region	Period	Scenario	Trend for Mean Annual Temperature in ?C		Trend for Annual Precipitation in %		Trend for HWMI		Trend for Heavy Precipitation in %	
			Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Afghanistan	2006?2050	RCP 4.5	**1.7**	1.1?2.9	?1.6 +	?19.1?24.7	**1.1**	0.4?1.6	0.4 +	?28.4?9.4
		RCP 8.5	**2.3**	1.6?3.5	?3.8	?27.3?18.6	**1.7**	0.7?2.4	?2.6 +	?29.5?50.9
	2006?2099	RCP 4.5	**2.7**	2.1?3.6	?13.1 *	?18.2?33	**2.7**	1?3.9	?7.1	?32.2?22.1
		RCP 8.5	**6.4**	5?8.4	?18 *	?31.8?22.40	**8.5**	4?14.9	?**10.5**	?38.6?34
Hindu Kush	2006?2050	RCP 4.5	**1.8**	1?3.2	?0.1 +	?7.6?22	**1.2**	0.1?1.8	1.9 +	?27.5?21.9
		RCP 8.5	**2.6**	1.7?3.8	?1.3	?20.9?9.6	**2.0**	0.7?2.3	?4.1	?24.1?20.3
	2006?2099	RCP 4.5	**2.9**	2?4.1	?11.3 *	?9.7?14.1	**3.4**	1.1?5	?2.7 +	?20.5?7.5
		RCP 8.5	**7.1**	5.3?10.3	?14.7 *	?25.5?21.4	**12**	4.4?20.2	?12.8 *	?35.6?10.3

The Feasibility Study, section 4 (Annex-13) presents additional analysis of downscaled satellite data from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5, also used by the IPCC-5) for the project sites[18]18, a summary of which is provided in the table below. A regional analysis based on the latest (IPCC-6) portal has also been provided. The projections suggest an increase in both maximum daily temperatures and minimum daily temperatures over the next 30 years according to both the RCP 4.5

and RCP 8.5 projections. Mean rainfall is expected to decrease for both Badakshan and Kunar according to RCP 4.5 but to increase under the RCP 8.5.

Projected differences in of means in daily minimum, daily maximum temperatures in Kelvin and precipitation in mm between year 2020 and 2050 for selected sites at Badakshan and Kunar.

Site	RCP4.5	RCP8.5
Maximum daily temperature		
Badakhshan	1.535646	1.861869
Kunar	1.485256	1.770794
Minimum daily temperature		
Badakhshan	1.416851	1.718402
Kunar	1.467954	1.628337
Rainfall in mm/year		
Badakhshan	-12.089449	121.66579
Kunar	-37.689210	9.1538317

The increase in temperatures significantly increases water demands of major crops, and on average reduces yields of a number of important cereals[19]19, highlighting the need for reliable irrigation as a means of mitigating climate change impacts. Interactions between precipitation and land surface temperatures play a significant role in vegetative cover in a Afghanistan[20]20.

According to the NAPA,[21]21 these anticipated temperature and precipitation changes will alter the timing, predictability, and quantity of water reaching cultivable lands as a result of faster mountain snow/ice melt, reduced river flow and irregular and reduced rainfall patterns. The worsening climatic conditions in Afghanistan will severely impact agriculture, water resources and natural resources, particularly forest and pasturelands.

Seasonal precipitation patterns are also changing, with drier conditions predicted for most of Afghanistan. The southern provinces will be especially affected.[22]22 Seasonal shifts in the wet season with earlier than normal winter rains are causing faster snow-melt and reduced snowfall. Together, these factors reduce the amount of accumulated snow and ice lying on the mountains. Furthermore, shorter bursts of intensified rainfall have increased incidence of flooding with overflowing riverbanks and sheet flow damaging crops. Afghanistan is experiencing worsening droughts over the last four years.

Afghanistan is a regionally significant disaster hotpot due to flooding,[23]23 including flash floods with landslides and mudslides, which are triggered by intense precipitation events and by glacier lake outbursts, which are expected to increase.[24]24 River flooding is expected to affect nearly 335,000 people and cost $411.1 million to the GDP annually.[25]25

High dependence on climate sensitive natural resources

Rural communities in Afghanistan constitute about 74% of its population.[26]26 Eighty to eighty five percent of Afghan communities are directly or indirectly dependent on climate-sensitive natural resources,[27]27 including agriculture and livestock raising and on ecosystem goods and services such as water, wild food, wood, firewood, and medicinal plants. These communities are increasingly vulnerable to climate change induced disasters due to continual degradation of agricultural lands, alpine/montane forests and rangelands by unsustainable use practices and growing demand spurred by rapid population growth. A recent report shows that poor subsistence farmers and pastoralists who live in marginal lands suffer most from the impacts of climate change.[28]28 The same report predicts food insecurity due to drought in the north parts of the Central Highlands, and floods in the north east, centre and south east and south parts of the country, which will affect rain-fed farming and pastoralism. Frequent and prolonged drought, erratic precipitation (such as snowfall and rainfall), and inconsistent temperature regime directly affects the life and livelihood of Afghan people and poorer segments of the society, particularly women and children, who are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.[29]29 More details in Annex-13, Technical Feasibility Report.

Poor levels of socioeconomic development combined with rapid population growth

According to the World Bank's DataBank,[30]30 the population of Afghanistan in 2019 was 38,041,754 with a rural population of 28,244,481, with a poverty head count ratio (2016) of 54.5. More recent estimates from the World Factbook[31]31 suggest a population growth rate of 2.34% and birth-rate of 36.08 births/1,000 (est. 2021), which is the 29th and 13th highest in the world respectively.

Afghanistan is among the least developed countries in the world with a human development index of 0.511 and a rank of 169 out of 189 countries.[32]32 This is a result of decades of insecurity coupled with limited productivity due to a highly arid environment made worse by impacts of climate change. The consequent constraints on human and material resources and infrastructure severely impact any development initiative which necessarily needs to overcome these challenges.

Subsistence farmers and pastoralists who are among the poorest in Afghanistan and already living on marginal lands are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.[33]33 Climate change is likely to compound existing chronic and acute food security.[34]34 As per the latest IPC report[35]35 approximately 13.1 million people, accounting for 29 percent of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). The main drivers of this acute food insecurity included challenging economic conditions, high unemployment rates, reduced livelihood opportunities and decreased remittances. The adverse impact of extreme and variable climatic conditions ? particularly the multi-year drought experienced between 2021 and 2023 ? continued to be felt in 2023. Additionally, other natural hazards such as flooding and earthquakes further compromised the limited coping capacity of the population, resulting in the persistence of a severe food insecurity situation.

In the projection period, between November 2023 and March 2024 (corresponding to the winter lean season) a further deterioration in food security is expected, with the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above likely to rise to 15.8 million (36 percent of the total population), including about 3.6 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), and about 12.3 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

A large proportion of the Afghan population live just above the poverty line and rural poverty rates have increased from 35.7% in 2007-08 to 42.3% in 2011-12 to 58.6% in 2016-17.[36]36 UNDP?s analysis shows that the post-August 15, 2021, power shift in Afghanistan could drive the country to near-universal poverty, with numbers falling below the poverty line projected to be over 95-97 percent by 2022[37][37]. Climatic shocks will additionally drive a large percentage of the population into poverty. This will have impacts on human health, such as increased prevalence of disease. It will also affect labour productivity and availability for agriculture and other non-farm rural economic activities.

The extreme poverty and environmental shocks faced in rural areas has also led to high levels of displaced people, adding to the challenges in relocating displaced populations. People are reluctant to consider moving or returning to rural areas where few paying jobs and insufficient land resources are available and agriculture-based livelihoods are increasingly challenged by climate change. Adding to this, the repatriation of Afghans in Pakistan in 2023 has significant socio-economic and resource utilization implications for returnees and their host communities in Afghanistan. Around 1.3 million undocumented Afghans in Pakistan face the prospect of returning to Afghanistan under Pakistan's repatriation policy, with about 770,000 needing immediate support at border points expected to return by mid-2024. Since mid-September 2023, more than 451,000 Afghans have returned. The rights of women returnees, who make up over half of the population returned to date, are seriously under threat, with gendered disempowerment likely to compound vulnerabilities resulting from repatriation.

Decades of conflict and insecurity leading to collapse of local institutions and infrastructure

Prior to the conflict, Afghanistan was self-sufficient in meat, milk and cereals and an exporter of wool, carpets and leather goods.[38]38 Nearly four decades of continuous conflict, coupled with recurrent natural disasters, diseases, displacements, and disruption of livelihood has pushed communities in Afghanistan into crisis. Conflict and insecurity and the COVID-19 pandemic have compounded the impacts of flash floods and droughts on communities[39]39. Indicators of employment, poverty, food-security, and gender-equality have stagnated or deteriorated, contributing to societal stressors.[40]40 Climate change can exacerbate existing social tensions and enhance the risk and persistence of conflicts.[41]41 The cumulative effect of conflict and drought has limited the access of communities to basic services, particularly health and education. It has lowered developmental indicators, and, combined with lack of land management and regulations, has contributed to desertification and land degradation[42]42 as well as the breakdown of rural infrastructure.[43]43 It is feared that lower water availability will make cultivation of crops such as opium poppy more attractive than wheat, further fueling conflict and insecurity.[44]44 These conditions have made it extremely difficult for households to secure even the most basic services. Finding facilities such as health care and education or livelihood opportunities such as part time employment is often challenging. This is especially true for the most deprived and those living outside larger urban centers.

Underdeveloped agricultural markets and disrupted supply and value chains

Afghanistan was historically a known agricultural producer in the 1960's and 70's, exporting over 60% of its unique varieties of fruit, including pomegranates, grapes, apples, apricots and melons as well as a large assortment of dried fruits and nuts.[45]45 Afghanistan was a lead international supplier of horticultural products which comprised 40% of its export revenues[46]46 and still contributes 34% of its agricultural GDP.[47]47 It was also the world's largest raisin producer.[48]48 Conflict and insecurity in Afghanistan, has put severe constraints on private sector participation in agriculture, particularly in rural areas. Traditional market routes and value chains have unraveled, and farmers and pastoralists find it increasingly difficult to get remunerative prices for their produce.[49]49 Essential linkages and supply chains that ensure flow of inputs into rural areas and produce from rural areas to urban markets has been snapped or suppressed, along with essential financial services and communication networks that provided vital links to credit and information. This is coupled with devastation of farmlands, irrigation systems and agricultural infrastructure.[50]50

Insufficient and dilapidated rural infrastructure

Most rural areas have poor infrastructure for irrigation, flood control or for SWC. Where existing, this infrastructure is dilapidated,[51]51 inefficient[52]52 and is itself vulnerable to impacts of climate change and therefore cannot provide communities the protection they need from climate change induced disasters.[53]53 Communities lack the resources, the technical know-how and the institutional capacities to build, restore or manage the much-needed rural infrastructure.

Proposed Solution

The proposed project will address these problems by involving Community Development Councils (CDCs) and their sub-committees which have been resilient to the political upheaval in Afghanistan and continue to provide a community-based structure through which development solutions can be routed. CDCs are local village level committees with membership of community members including village elders, local religious leaders, youth and in some areas, women ? established and supported to promote inclusive community driven development applying participatory development planning approaches. In the current context of Afghanistan, CDCs also present a more sustainable pathway for the proposed project as investments and capacities built will remain with local community instead of the local de facto government functionaries.

Capacities of CDCs and project partners will be built in assessing climate vulnerability and risks faced by communities - specifically focusing on women and vulnerable groups. Participatory methods will be used to create awareness and to mobilise communities in gathering data and in its analysis and interpretation, culminating in practical strategies and plans to mitigate and adapt to these risks and vulnerabilities. Rural infrastructure that is critical for sustaining irrigation and supplying and harvesting water for villages and which is needed to protect against floods and erosion will be strategically built and repaired to standards that factor in current and expected climate change impacts for a more climate resilient infrastructure system. Each such intervention will be implemented through community-based organisations which are strengthened and trained in the O&M of the infrastructure and provided a mechanism to sustain their activity through institution of user-fees and contributions of labour and materials.

Farmers and livestock owners will receive training and support in adopting climate resilient agricultural practices. Local, climate-resilient varieties of crops and livestock will be introduced and popularised. This will be combined with water saving irrigation technologies, planting and farming practices that conserve moisture and nutrients and diversifying crops into agro-forestry, plantations and horticulture, particularly for high value species. Women, particularly those heading households and those engaged in livestock rearing and cultivation in homesteads, gardens and orchards, will specifically be targeted. These interventions will utilise a farmer-field based approach wherein varieties are tested and techniques associated with their cultivation and raising - including veterinary care and surveillance are demonstrated in situ. Progressive farmers and livestock owners (including women) will be selected

within each district to lead this process - which will be supported by trained agricultural and veterinarians, appointed on the project.

Activities at the farm, field and household level will be complemented by integrated watershed based interventions in catchments that surround these villages. These catchments include pastureland and forests on which communities rely for grazing livestock, for fuel and for a range of forest produce and ecosystem services. Community based, gender inclusive, forest and catchment management committees will be revived and strengthened. These committees will be trained and supported to assess the status of their forests and rangelands and to develop gender-responsive management plans. This process will be facilitated by trained project staff and experts who will populate a geospatial management information system with the data collected. Based on their respective plans, each committee will take up soil and water conservation coupled with vegetative restoration, protection and management of rangelands and forests.

The project will invest in setting up food processing, packaging and storage facilities and building capacities of entrepreneurs in their operation and in basic business practices and book keeping. This will ensure value addition to locally produced and locally available produce. Both household based units will be established which target user groups, specifically including only-women groups, as well as larger cold storage and dairy processing units set up at each of the provinces and operated through federations of farmers and livestock owners. These user groups and federations will be linked with local traders, including exporters, and facilitated to access lucrative and reliable markets for their products.

These solutions will be implemented in a coordinated fashion, ensuring that women and vulnerable groups are facilitated in participating and meaningfully benefiting from the project.

Barriers

Barriers at the institutional level

A combination of underlying problems at the institutional level are leading to maladaptive coping strategies among Afghan communities in rural areas, which in the long term are likely to exacerbate the impacts of climate change.

Limited regulatory control over natural resources and forests

Naturally occurring, and freely accessible products provide communities with an important lifeline in the absence of public support services and social safety nets. Their availability is challenged by unsustainable use and growing demand related to the rapid population growth. Continued supply of these ecosystem goods and services becomes critical during times of economic shocks - especially for the poor and marginalised***[54]54*** who have few liquid assets. The limited regulatory control over natural resources and forests is further weakened due to the lack of established mechanisms for

participatory forest and land management. The NCSA and NAPA report[55]55 highlights the challenges of tenure and access to pastures in customary law and the lack of local regulation for managing harvesting of fuel wood and brush which supplies almost all of rural Afghanistan's energy needs. The report recognises that effective management of natural resources requires devolution of power to sub-national levels of governance and to community level institutions (Pg. 35). The biennial update report of 2019[56]56 lists eleven specific threats to forests and rangelands that encompass unsustainable harvesting and extraction, expansion of agriculture together with poor community level awareness and involvement in forest management.

Capacity gaps in local institutions for climate resilient planning and management

Potential impacts of climate change are rarely integrated with management plans at the local, or even provincial or national level. This stems from a lack of awareness coupled with significant capacity gaps at the institutional level in policy, legislative frameworks and strategies.[57]57 Community Development Councils (CDCs) have severe constraints on resources and training to mainstream climate change impacts in their local development plans. These are exacerbated by poor communications and lack of locally relevant data for the CDCs to act upon.

Limited capacities and resources in agricultural extension services

Agricultural extension services are considered among the most effective and low cost approaches to address the challenges posed by climate change in rural Afghanistan[58]58 and have been demonstrated to be an effective vehicle for job creation and improving productivity.[59]59 However there are serious constraints of funding.[60]60

The FSN strategy[61]61 and the Agricultural Development Programme[62]62 highlight the need for improvement in agricultural and rural service delivery in extension, inputs supply (including for livestock), credit, veterinary, pest and disease control and marketing. There is need to address constraints on communication infrastructure which limits the access of extension services and communities to important information such as weather forecasts, markets and rates of inputs and of financial services and other services.[63]63 In the present circumstances, there is an urgent need for decentralization of agricultural and veterinary services and increasing the autonomy of local, community-based institutions and the private sector in the delivery of extension services.

Lack of standards and protocols for climate resilient agriculture and NRM

The NAPA[64]64 lists low human resource capacity, poor institutional coordination in relation to cross cutting problems and limited capacity to participate in the transfer of technology as a key constraint in meeting its obligations under the UNCBD. Research into drought resistant varieties of seeds, plants and livestock and into diseases and prevention measures, is the first among the 16 projects prioritised in the NAPA under agriculture and food security. The FSN strategy[65]65 lists these as measures to increase food production and availability. The majority of other projects listed in Annex 10 of the NAPA and the priorities of the FSN underline the need for investment into technologies and mechanisms to deliver and disseminate these to farmers and pastoralists.

There are few local and contextually relevant sources of information on climate resilient agricultural technologies. Knowledge on specific response strategies for dealing with crops affected by changes in climate conditions is inadequate.[66]66 Funding constraints limit research and extension institutions in the development and dissemination of relevant technologies.[67]67 Transfer of technologies to local extension agencies and veterinary services and, in their absence, to local institutions such as CDCs and local NGOs are limited due to poor linkages between research and extension agencies.[68]68 Climate resilient agricultural technologies need to be tested and demonstrated locally to allow communities to adopt and adapt them to their specific needs. However, mechanisms to do so, such as test or demonstration sites or farmer field schools are lacking. Mechanisms to transfer necessary inputs and advisories such as crop-kits, veterinary supplies and implements to farmers and pastoralists are also weak.

Lack of institutional capacities and resources for scientific management of forests and rangelands

There are severe constraints on funding for research in NRM, for genetic resources and their conservation, for watershed management, extension among others.[69]69 This has a direct impact on forest and rangeland management and restoration which requires significant technical know-how across disciplines. These include forestry, restoration ecology as well as knowledge of participatory and community mobilisation. Local restoration efforts need to incorporate traditional knowledge about native species and varieties and their use, propagation and re-introduction. At a broader scale, technologies such as GIS and remote sensing coupled with participatory methods and GPS enabled smart phones, can provide an array of ground-based information and play a vital role in monitoring and managing large areas of rangeland and forests. These skills, the equipment and communication facilities they require are presently not available at the local level. There are capacity gaps at multiple levels including in policy, coordination structures, administrative systems, stakeholder engagements

and in enforcing rules and addressing disputes.[70]70 The Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP)[71]71 highlights the need to focus on research in soil productivity, conservation and protection from unsustainable practices and natural disasters. It also prioritises watershed management and restoration on a micro-watershed basis coupled with afforestation and use of "global best practices".

Limited private sector participation in agricultural services, inputs and finance

Agribusinesses could play a central role in Afghanistan's economic recovery and growth.[72]72 The sector can add value to agricultural products, generating employment, backward linkages with input suppliers, service providers and forward linkages with distributors, wholesalers and retailers. However, climate change, safety and security, infrastructure - particularly access to finance and investments are needed.[73]73 Presently, private sector participation in agricultural enterprises and services is poor. This severely limits the supply, rental and provision of agricultural inputs, implements, delivery of post-harvest and storage technologies and extension services, of much needed irrigation and pumping systems and mechanised equipment. The absence of vibrant markets and value chains limits the financial returns from agriculture. Farmers and pastoralists are mostly unorganised and there are few federations or associations that would have helped increase their bargaining power for remunerative prices and returns from crops, livestock and dairy produce and from NTFP.

Barriers at the Community Level

The National Solidarity Programme (NSP) provided a clear framework for community-based approaches to project delivery in Afghanistan using CDCs as the primary vehicle.[74]74 Further guidance on implementing community based NRM projects and programmes is provided by the Operational Manual[75][75] that supplements the National Natural Resource Management Strategy. However, there are a number of underlying challenges that prevent communities from adopting climate resilient strategies and adaptation measures.

Declining productivity and yields from agriculture are forcing communities to turn to natural resources and forests for livelihoods and income. Consequent over exploitation is accelerating the degradation of rangelands, deforestation and triggering large scale erosion and environmental degradation which disrupts ecosystem processes. This reduces the ability of ecosystems to recover from climate shocks, thereby adversely affecting goods and services on which communities rely, especially during times of climate change induced stress. This is caused by a number of problems faced by communities.

Agricultural and pastoral communities lack knowledge and support to cope with climate change impacts

Climate change and its impacts on natural resources and their management are not well understood amongst most Afghan communities.[76]76 Low levels of awareness about disasters and disaster risk management among them, increase vulnerability of communities to food and nutrition insecurity.[77]77 There is limited knowledge on how current and future climate change effects will impact on livelihoods at the community level.[78]78 Rural communities lack knowledge of conservation agriculture, sustainable NRM and conservation of forests, ecosystems and bio-diversity, leading to increased degradation and increasing their vulnerability to climate induced disasters.[79]79

Rural communities in the selected provinces are affected by and remain vulnerable to the risk of increasingly frequent and severe climate change induced droughts. Losses to farmers and pastoralists have increased due to reduced crop yields and livestock death from declining productivity and reduced forage on pastures and supplementary fodder. There are no locally adapted practices for climate resilient agriculture which address the different requirements of local varieties. This information is needed for crops (both cereal and vegetable), horticulture and livestock for local calendars and during their different growth and development stages.

Lack of alternatives for climate resilient livelihoods and income

Communities lack access to locally relevant, climate resilient alternatives for livelihoods and income generation.[80]80 There are no mechanisms to provide necessary support to communities to adopt practices that diversify sources of income and add climate resilience to existing or new livelihood options. Women and youth, in particular, need to be provided hand holding and training coupled with mentorship and linkages to markets and opportunities for entrepreneurship. Livelihood options, product diversification and income generation alternatives need to be demonstrated in local settings, so they are grounded in the local context and conditions and supported with access to materials, financial services and market networks.[81]81 The substantial potential of natural resource-based livelihoods remains untapped but also vulnerable to over-exploitation. There is a need to form links between community-based management and planning of natural resources, capacity building and linkages to markets and value chains.[82]82

There is an untapped potential for diversification towards high-value agriculture and livestock which is hindered by an over-concentration on wheat, making farm households more vulnerable to declining

prices. Provision of technical and financial support and access to markets has the added potential to create additional, climate resilient and sustainable jobs.[83]83

Low returns, high post-harvest losses in agriculture and livestock raising

Post-harvest losses in Afghanistan are estimated to be from 15 to 50% due to a combination of factors including incorrect time of harvesting, exposure to climate induced weather extremes and contamination, poor handling during transport and packaging, lack of post-harvest treatment and storage coupled with low connectivity to markets.[84]84 Inadequate machinery for harvesting, threshing, processing and storage of wheat is said to cause losses between 15-20%, while the lack of access to cold storage and refrigerated transport for perishable products adds another 30-35% in spoilage losses in cellars.[85]85 Post-harvest losses in horticulture are estimated to be over 40%.[86]86 Most farmers in Afghanistan are without access to information on market prices and to financial services and credit. This, combined with the lack of cooperatives and associations and targeted extension services on marketing leaves them "vulnerable to predatory practices by traditional buyers and traders".[87]87 Further, high losses of fresh, perishable crops compel households to sell any produce that is surplus to immediate consumption needs at harvest time. They sell when prices are at their lowest but end up buying in the same commodity later at higher prices to meet household consumption needs. Women play a key role in post-harvest management.[88][88] The FEWSNET February 2024 update enlightens the impact on livestock sector by the drought in northern (Samangan, Faryab, and Jawzjan) provinces due to a lack of fodder and insufficient drinking water during the winter and the peak of the lean season, resulting in poor body condition and productivity.

Weak local institutions to manage water, forest, rangelands and natural resources

There has been a disruption and collapse of traditional management institutions for natural resources due to increased demands from growing rural populations, unclear resource ownership and disintegration of indigenous systems.[89]89 Management of natural resources and forests at the community level is constrained by local regulations and unclear tenure and access to these resources - creating a "tragedy of the commons" situation.[90]90 Low levels of community awareness and involvement in forest management is further complicated by conflicts and a high dependence leading to over-extraction and unsustainable harvesting of natural resources.[91]91 A number of policies and strategies mandate the creation of community based institutions for management of forests,[92]92

rangelands[93]93 and natural resources.[94]94 However the associations and committees that are seen as vehicles for this transformation do not exist or lack technical and administrative capacities. Furthermore, women and children, who bear the bulk of the burden for fuel collection and small scale livestock herding,[95]95 often have inadequate representation in these committees.

Immediate Causes

Reduced yields from crop and livestock due to crop failure, disease and pests

Farmers and pastoralists in Afghanistan are faced with increasing frequency of crop failures, loss of livestock and low yields owing to increased incidence of pests and disease. This is often directly related to changing rainfall patterns and unusual cold spells. The February 2024 FEWSNET update highlighted the distress faced by Afghanistan where cumulative precipitation from October 2023 to February 2024, was historically below average, with most of the country receiving less than 75 percent of normal precipitation with the worst affected areas receiving less than 60 percent of the 40-year average particularly across eastern and central Afghanistan, with far northern areas impacted with near-record low snow-water volumes that have been recorded through much of the winter. This historically dry progression of the 2023/24 winter precipitation season has impacted the normal winter wheat planning process in the regions where the proposed project is located aggravating the already fragile situation due to low soil moisture at the start of the precipitation season following the multi-year drought. The irrigated crops planted in October season are stressed due to the lack of available water for irrigation, low rainfall, and poor soil moisture which will likely result in a below-average rainfed wheat harvest.

Over exploitation and degradation of farmlands, pastures and forests

Desertification in Afghanistan affects more than 75% of the total land area in northern, western and southern regions. Multiple pressures on the environment are reducing biodiversity and impacting ecosystem services that threatens livelihood sources and is leading to increased impoverishment of the Afghan people.[96]96 Most of the high-altitude rangelands are facing acute degradation, desertification and soil erosion. Natural vegetation types, which includes valuable pistachio woodlands have been replaced by vegetation with poorer diversity and productivity, triggered by grazing, dryland agriculture

(largely wheat)[97]97 and deforestation,[98]98 but also prolonged effects of drought[99]99 and increased temperatures.[100]100

Increased food insecurity vulnerable livelihoods and reduced rural incomes

The latest IPC update for Afghanistan[101]101 forecasts 10% of the population of Badakhshan and Kunar to be in IPC phase 4 (emergency) and 30 and 40% to be in IPC phase 3 or crisis respectively, for the period October 2023 to March 2024. This is coupled with high levels of unemployment, decline in agricultural labour opportunities due to below normal planting leading to reduced incomes and purchasing power, and La Nina driven below-average harvests

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

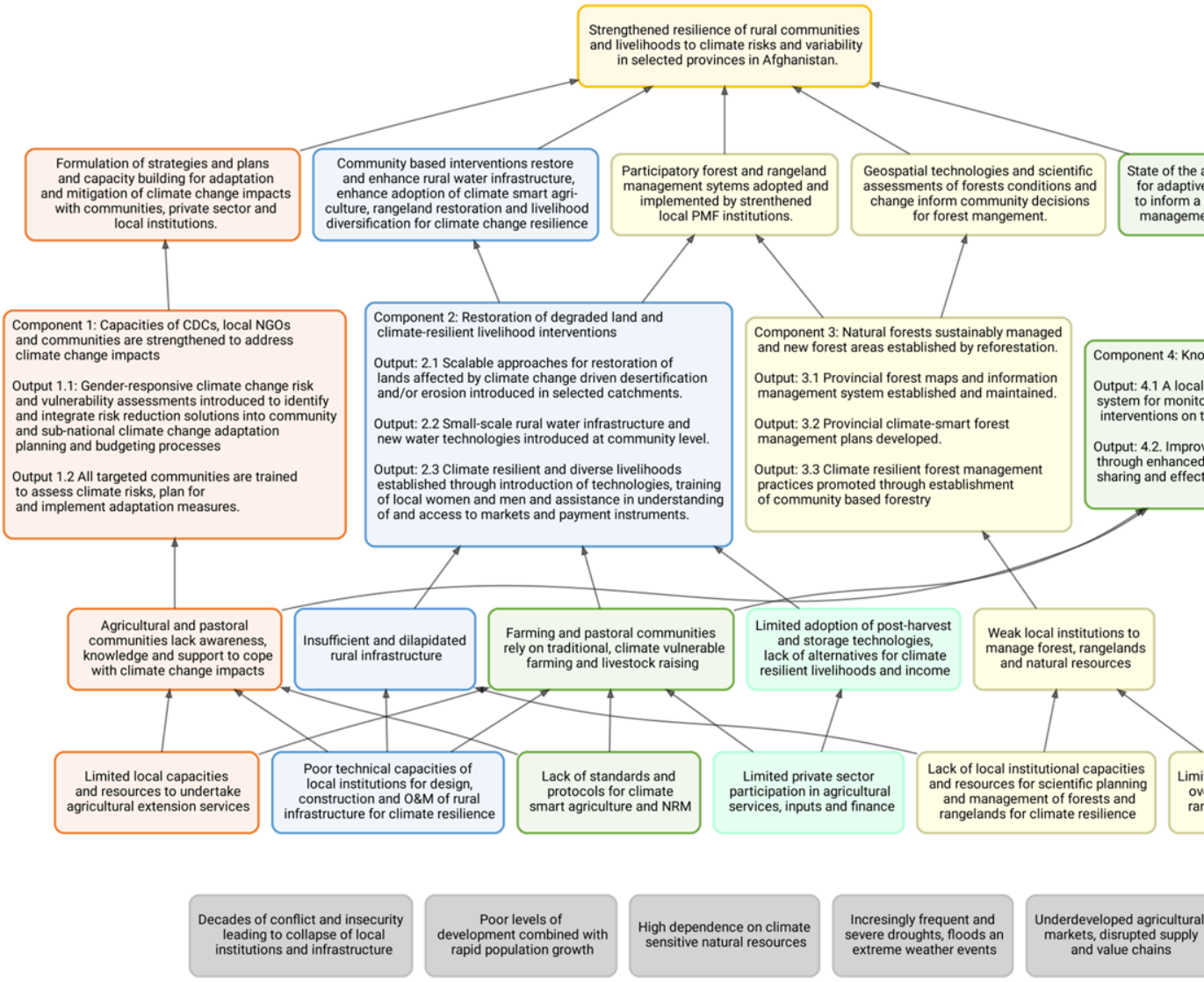
Theory of Change

The theory of change is based on identification of problems, solutions, barriers and opportunities as well as strategies that are known and/or are likely to succeed in the local context and situation. This was done through extensive consultations with communities, organisations and both government agencies at the time (before 2021), and non-government agencies at all levels. An exhaustive review of literature, including reports from relevant projects, scientific research and globally accepted best practices in relevant areas has been used to further inform the theory of change. This includes analysis of bio-physical and climate trends from the latest satellite imagery. Refer to the Feasibility Study Report (Annex 13) for more details.

Adaptation problems faced by Afghan communities, specifically those in the selected sites, emerge from preexisting conditions of decades of conflict driven insecurity, environmental degradation, suppressed markets and decrepit rural infrastructure. These are compounded by climate change induced disasters and its impacts on agriculture and natural resources which communities are not equipped to address given the limited understanding and institutional support. Increased losses in agriculture due to crop failure, livestock death and losses due to increased pests and diseases has led to maladaptive coping strategies among communities. This exacerbates over-extraction and unsustainable natural resource use which disrupt ecosystem processes and results in the loss of long-term resilience to climate change.

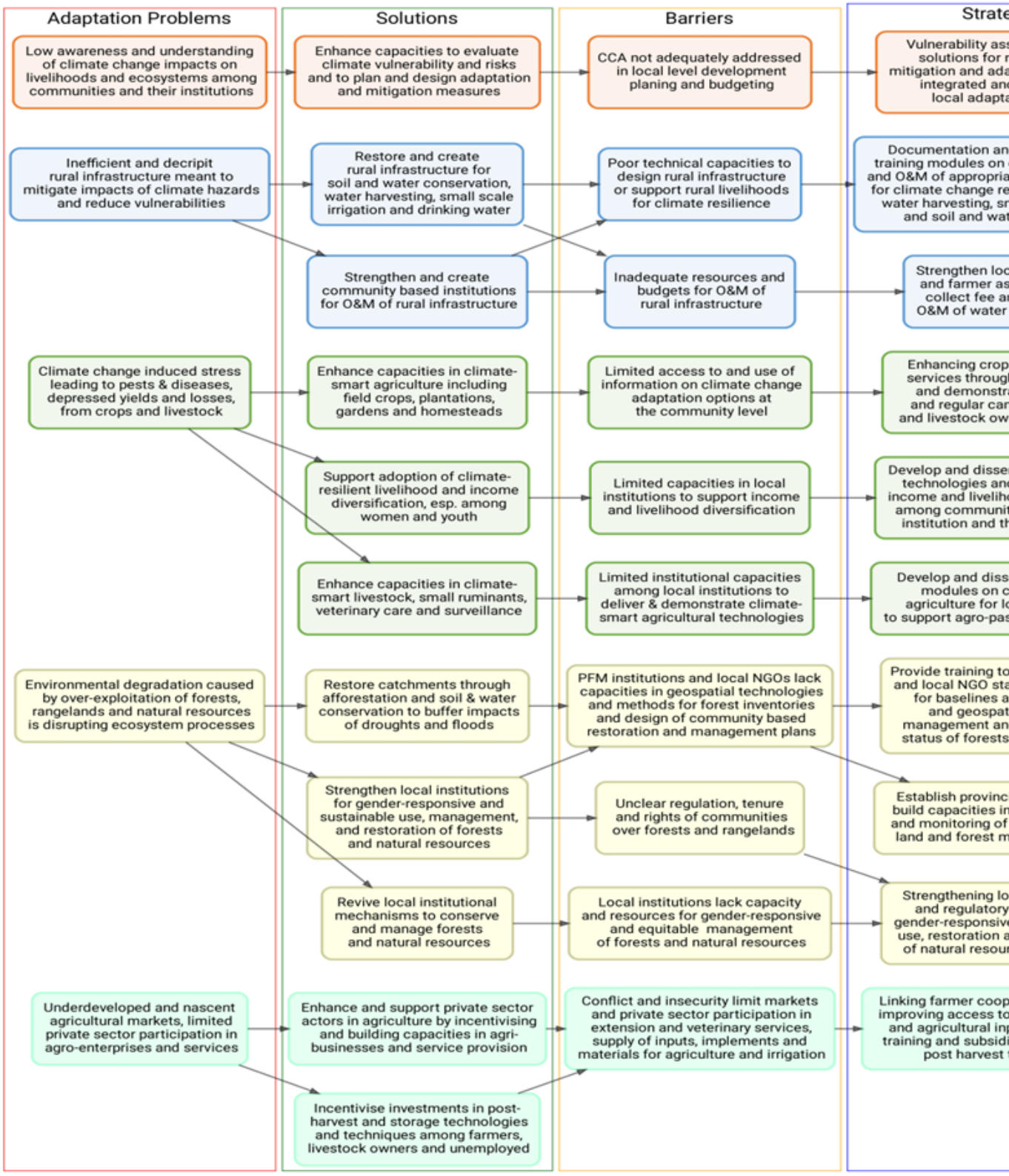
It is recognised that restoration of natural resources and sustainable land management through integrated approaches[102]102 would benefit the most vulnerable while reducing poverty and food insecurity by increasing productivity and creating jobs.[103]103 The project will therefore adopt an

approach wherein on-ground interventions will be designed on a micro-watershed or catchment basis that integrates climate resilient agriculture, rangeland and forest management with SWC and water harvesting. This is aligned with the Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy of ?Avoid -> Reduce -> Reverse?[104]104. Rural water infrastructure will be complemented with water harvesting, spreading and flood control structures and measures for soil and water conservation (SWC). To support adoption of climate resilient agricultural (CRA) practices, this LDCF project will introduce and demonstrate local varieties of climate resilient and disease resistant crops and livestock and CRA techniques and technologies for major crops cultivated in the sites. Restoration and regeneration of degraded rangelands, scrublands and forests will be taken up along with planting of woodlots and support for small horticultural plantations, vegetable plots and agro-forestry in homesteads and adjacent land. These climate change resilient interventions will lead to immediate local and human capacity development and provide potential for further replication of successful interventions.



Theory of change.

The pathway to solving the five key adaptation problems in the proposed project sites have been presented below.



Solution pathway building on the problem tree and summarising the project strategy. Links between the problem tree and solution pathway can be identified by the colours used.

Communities and institutions have low awareness and understanding of climate change and its impacts on livelihoods and natural systems

Problem: Existing development plans and actions at community level do not sufficiently consider or address impacts of climate change on current and future livelihood needs. This is due to the lack of capacity at national and sub-national level, to support communities on assessing climate change risk and vulnerabilities and addressing these at local levels. Communities and their representative bodies lack awareness about climate change and its impact on their livelihoods and are therefore unable to develop appropriate adaptation strategies that incorporate other risks and resource limitations, especially those concerning gender and youth.

Solution: Capacities of communities and institutions, at the local level need to be enhanced initially so they may evaluate vulnerability and risks from climate change and create evidence for the plans and implement appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures. Climate change risk and vulnerability assessments need to identify gender responsive risk reduction solutions and interoperate them into community climate change adaptation plans, particularly for agriculture on which most rural communities depend.

Barriers: Climate change adaptation is not adequately addressed in the existing development plans, particularly at local levels. There is therefore a gap in policy and no formal framework for climate mainstreaming into development planning exists. As a result, the design of ground level interventions, fail to address the needs of communities that are at risk and vulnerable to climate change. Existing strategies are often themselves vulnerable to impacts of climate change. For example, the focus on high yielding varieties of wheat which require high external inputs, irrigation and are susceptible to dry spells and pests.

Strategy: To address this barrier, this project will assist development planning agencies at the CDC level to include assessments of climate change related risks and vulnerabilities in their plans based on tested and locally feasible approaches that are consistent with the national strategy on Community Based Natural Resource Management[105][105]. It will collaborate with similar efforts to help create a better understanding of the productivity potential of natural resources and agricultural lands in the project sites. It will help identify and develop strategies for diversification of rural livelihoods in agriculture. The project will support mainstreaming of climate concerns in local community plans and,

where possible strengthen mechanisms for conservation, management and sustainable use of forest resources and rangelands. The project will support efforts in inventories, management planning and an active, incentive-based involvement of local communities in managing and protecting forests and rangelands. Capacity of local communities will be enhanced to understand risks posed by current and future climate change, as well as to plan and implement appropriate measures for adaptation of livelihoods and disaster risk reduction.

Decrepit and insufficient rural infrastructure for mitigating the impact of climate hazards and reduce vulnerabilities

Problem: Rural infrastructure in Afghanistan has been allowed to deteriorate over the past decades. Years of conflict, weathering of traditional and customary land management systems and increased pressure on resources has contributed to this. Much of this infrastructure was dedicated to tapping the plentiful water resources from glacial and snow melt. There has been negligible investment in new infrastructure and O&M of existing structures has stopped, leading to inefficiencies and complete breakdown of irrigation systems which are the most prominent of such installations.

Solution: Rural infrastructure can play a key role in mitigating impacts of climate change related hazards through protection from floods and erosion. Irrigation systems, both traditional and modern, can support cultivation through periods of irregular or delayed rains. Water harvesting structures, together with SWC infrastructure can increase soil moisture and fertility in rangelands, supporting biomass production for domestic use and livestock. The project will address problem by restoring and creating rural infrastructure and by strengthening existing community based organisations or creating new ones, to ensure continued O&M of this infrastructure. A practical fee/contribution based system will be instituted that ensures long term financial sustainability of these intuitions so they can continue O&M and expansion of the infrastructural facilities.

Restoring irrigation systems will be prioritised. Communities will be trained in the construction of stone masonry canal lining, which will ensure efficient water delivery by preventing water losses during water shortage and protection of irrigation infrastructure from climate-change induced natural disasters.

Barriers: There are serious technical capacity related constraints on both local communities and local institutions in the design of appropriate infrastructure which is: i) resilient to climate related hazards; ii) locally optimal, balancing site specific constraints such on skills and budgets while maximising the use of local resources such as labour and materials; and most importantly iii) addresses needs of communities. There are insufficient institutional and human resource capacities related to rural infrastructure design for climate resilience. Given that the main adverse impact of climate change in Afghanistan is increased rainfall variability and overall aridity, the inability to design low cost and fit-

to purpose rural infrastructure for climate resilience and its management contributes significantly to Afghanistan?s vulnerability.

Strategy: The project will invest in detailed documentation and the development of training modules on design, construction and O&M of locally appropriate rural infrastructure. Here appropriateness is defined as low-cost structures suited to local conditions and locally available raw materials and skills. The documentation will encompass technical details for restoration of existing infrastructure as well its enhancement and creation of additional facilities for irrigation, water harvesting and spreading, flood control and SWC.

An exhaustive review of literature, especially reports and technical documents from other similar projects, will be coupled with on-ground assessments of local conditions and potential sites. Examples of detailed designs and costings for construction, operation and maintenance for suitable rural infrastructure will be prepared so these can be scaled and utilised by relevant agencies. Training modules will be designed for easy accessibility through extensive use of audio, video and graphics, translation into local languages and packaging so they may be disseminated over a wide range of social media channels as well as more traditional print. Specific attention will be given to ensure the modules are gender responsive and accessible to semi-literate and illiterate audiences.

Climate change induced impacts on agriculture

Problem: Changes in patterns and seasonality of precipitation coupled with an increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events has led to widespread crop losses and deterioration of rangelands. Increased pests and diseases have decimated crops and livestock, multiplying these losses and triggering food insecurity across Afghanistan. Causal problems included over-reliance on wheat among farmers and low rates of adoption of climate resilient varieties of crops and livestock. Farming and pastoral communities continue to rely on conventional varieties and methods of production with very little diversification and limited focus on post-harvest processing and storage. Growing rural populations have led to a high percentage unpaid work in agriculture and livestock raising, particularly among women and youth.

Solution: The project will support capacity building among communities in i) climate resilient agricultural techniques; ii) raising of livestock and small ruminants and iii) income diversification, focusing on post-harvest and storage. The term "capacity building" refers to technical capacities through training as well as provision of resources, materials and facilities to relevant community based and local institutions.

The project will build capacities among communities to adopt "climate resilient agriculture" practices[106]106. These encompasses a range of techniques to reduce the vulnerability of crops and livestock to impacts of climate change. A hands-on farmer-field school based approach will be used to facilitate wider adoption of indigenous as well as locally tested varieties of drought resilient and disease resistant crops and livestock. Communities will be supported in the diversification of

production through a wider variety of field crops, agro-forestry, horticulture, livestock and small ruminants including poultry.

Losses in pastoral communities stem from a combination of poor quality of pastures and rangelands which weakens livestock, reduced productivity and makes them more susceptible to pests and diseases. The project will build local capacities in veterinary care surveillance and service delivery, combined with a gradual improvement in drought resilient breeds and livestock. It will support the diversification of livestock into varieties and species more suitable to arid environments and of small ruminants suitable for raising in backyards and homesteads.

The project will support climate-resilient livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. Livelihood diversification would be promoted, with specific focus on groups and federations of women, youth and other vulnerable groups. Demonstrations and hand holding in relevant post-harvest and storage technologies will be coupled with distribution of relevant materials and equipment. Linkages will be established with markets and financial services to sustain these activities.

Barriers: There are severe constraints on technical capacities and access to information to CDCs and on-ground extension and development agencies, including the private sector and NGOs in Afghanistan. Training materials and modules for climate resilient agriculture, livestock raising and veterinary care and for livelihood diversification lack specificity to local climatic conditions, soils and seasonal calendars.

Institutions and extension services operating at the community level face numerous constraints in introducing new technologies. There are no local facilities for testing new agricultural techniques in local conditions and demonstrating them in-situ to facilitate uptake by local farmers and livestock owners. At the same time, there is limited information about alternative livelihood options, rights and entitlements, new agricultural methods, and credit programs that have worked to reduce the vulnerability to climate change.

Strategies: Extensive support and training to project extension staff and volunteers at the CDC and local levels will be provided by addressing capacity gaps in i) Appropriate techniques and technologies for climate resilient agriculture, rangeland restoration and agroforestry, horticulture and reforestation; ii) Extensive documentation of relevant climate resilient technologies and techniques for livelihood and income diversification focusing on post-harvest processing and storage of agricultural and NTFP and iii) Setting up in-situ facilities for testing and demonstrating climate resilient technologies, including establishment of farmer and pastoral field schools.

A combination of channels for dissemination of this information will be explored, including social media, video, radio, community events as well as print. Accessibility of local extension bodies and farmers as well as illiterate and semi-literate end users to the documentation will be facilitated by making extensive use of illustrations, videos and audio podcasts of the materials. All documentation and training modules will be translated into Dari and Pashto and will be released under an open access license.

Maladaptive coping strategies

Problem: Insufficient yields from crops and livestock increases the dependence of communities on natural resources and forests to support subsistence and livelihoods leading to unsustainable levels of extraction of fuel, grazing, timber and NTFP. These maladaptive coping strategies are resulting in deforestation, degradation of shrub-lands and grasslands, leading to soil degradation and desertification over vast swaths of land. Consequent disruption of ecosystem processes leads to a decline in goods and services which provide long term resilience, compounding the crisis.

Solution: The proposed LDCF project will introduce scalable approaches for restoration of lands affected by climate change driven desertification and/or erosion in the target area. Restoration will be undertaken through integrated, catchment based SWC efforts combined with water spreading structures to buffer the impact of floods. Assisted natural regeneration of rangelands and forests will be combined with energy and multi-use tree plantations, agro-forestry and horticulture in and around homesteads.

Community groups and committees will be formed to take up restoration and to manage and conserve existing forests and rangelands. Members of the groups will receive training in relevant restoration and management techniques, sustainable harvesting and protection measures listed above, and resources will be allocated to the groups/committees to implement these activities.

Barriers: Limited capacity in the forest department, lack of forest inventories, geospatial data and mapping hinder scientific management of forest ecosystems. The impact of projected climate change on forests and rangelands as well as the adaptation potential of these ecosystems are insufficiently assessed. This causes a lack of climate resilient forest management, an unregulated and unsustainable exploitation of forests by local people and outsiders, leading to forest and rangeland degradation, which is accelerated by climate change.

Local bodies such as CDCs and Participatory Forest Management institutions and watershed management committees lack organisational and managerial capacities and are often dominated by traditional male leaders. They fail to manage community infrastructure and resources and do not ensure equitable sharing of benefits or representation of women and marginalised groups. Elite capture of resources is a common occurrence which distorts the benefits of interventions and results in perpetuating gender and cultural biases.

Rights of communities, their tenure over common resources and the jurisdiction and authority of traditional and customary authorities remains unclear in many provinces. This erodes any authority of community based organisations over natural resources, creating a free-for-all situation vis-?-vis the use of common property.

Strategy: Project staff and local university and/or academic institution at the provincial level will receive training in conducting field surveys for developing forest and rangeland baselines and inventories. This will be coupled with training on remote sensing and geospatial technologies for developing forest maps, estimates of biomass and for monitoring the status of grasslands and forests. Collaborations with research institutions and NGOs will be established for technical support to the provincial teams. This will feed into a provincial forest and land geospatial content management

system (GCMS) based on proven open source technologies such as GeoNode. The GCMS will provide decision support for forest and rangeland management and natural resources.

The GCMS will facilitate the development of provincial forest management plans into which community level land and forest management plans could be integrated. Provincial project staff and those involved in developing the community level plans, will be provided hands-on training in this process. Thereby the GCMS will facilitate the continuous monitoring of the status and impacts of project activities and provide a framework for monitoring restoration and land management targets set by communities.

The CCLF project will invest in strengthening community level institutions such as Forestry Associations and Natural Resource Management Committees along with the CDCs in forest and watershed management, in line with national policies and strategies. These bodies will be involved in developing land/forest management plans, as above. Mobilisation and awareness generation in communities, including specific activities for gender sensitisation of members of these community level institutions will be emphasised. Meaningful representation of women and marginalised groups will be ensured in these bodies, office bearers and staff of which will receive training in leadership, administrative and accounting/book-keeping.

Underdeveloped and nascent agricultural markets and value chains

Problem: Rural communities have been affected in multiple ways due to the limited private sector involvement in agriculture. Existing traders exploit monopoly-like situations due to lack of transport, storage and access to post-harvest technologies. Unorganised farmers and pastoralists are forced to sell produce at non-remunerative prices. Supply of agricultural inputs including equipment and implements is disrupted, reducing productivity and increasing crop and livestock losses due to pests and diseases. Agri industries that would otherwise provide an opportunity for income diversification and value addition are suppressed and losses due to poor storage and delayed transport are high, particularly for pastoral communities and livestock owners. Finally, the role that the private sector can play in providing agricultural and related services is limited. This includes supply, rental and maintenance of equipment and infrastructure, veterinary and extension services.

Solution: Private sector actors in agriculture will be supported by the project through incentivizing agri-businesses and building capacities of entrepreneurs in providing agri-business services. Linkages between traders and farmer/pastoral federations and cooperatives will be established and facilities for storage and aggregation of produce will be set up to increase trading volumes that benefit both producers and traders. The project will invest and build capacities in the use of post-harvest and storage technologies to reduce losses and improve prices of local produce. Entrepreneurial women and youth from both land owning and agricultural as well as from landless communities, will be supported in setting up agri-processing, storage and packaging units. These will be linked up with local markets and financial services and will receive mentorship from established entrepreneurs. Training in basic book-keeping and business management will be provided in addition to technical support and capacity building by the project.

Barriers: Long periods of conflict in Afghanistan have led to a shrinking of markets and private sector activities. Financial services and institutions are virtually absent in rural areas. This is a barrier in the supply and delivery of materials and services and severely constraints opportunities for income diversification. Consequently, there is little or no private sector participation in delivery of extension services, agricultural inputs, implements and their purchase. Value chains and communications which are needed for post-harvest processing and transport of goods are weak and unreliable, greatly reducing incomes for agricultural and pastoral communities.

Strategy: The project will conduct a comprehensive study on market linkages and value chains in the agricultural sector and develop a strategy to support local communities in sourcing services and materials and their access to markets. Existing value chains, traders, financial service providers and local entrepreneurs will be identified and helped in strengthening supply chains and market links with farmers and pastoralists. Mechanisms to improve efficiency for trade in value added products from farms, livestock and NTFP, such as aggregation and post-harvest processing and storage will be established.

Partnerships

The project is aligned with relevant strategies and plans, particularly those concerned with climate change, agriculture and management of forests, rangelands and natural resources. A summary of the objectives of the relevant strategies and policies is provided in the Feasibility Study (Annex -13). The Annex and the ProDoc also provide a summary of the relevant international conventions to which Afghanistan is a signatory and had ratified.

Ongoing initiatives and projects of other stakeholders that are relevant to the CCLF project are summarized below. These projects address the development challenge this project is also addressing and their work provides a basis for achieving the results of the CCLF project and is therefore critical. The CCLF project will collaborate and explore synergies with these initiatives, benefiting from them, and/or adding to their effectiveness by bringing in crucial elements of climate change adaptation. A more detailed description of these projects is provided in the Feasibility Study Report (Annex 13). The minutes of the meetings held with the respective project teams is presented in the appendix to the SEP (Annex 9).

GEF/LDCF/SCCF Supported Project

Table 2: Relevant GEF supported projects which could act as baselines for additional climate change interventions or partnerships which could improve efficacy and efficiencies of proposed activities. A summary of each project along with its relevance is presented in the Feasibility Study (Annex-13). Some of these projects are closed following the political change.

ID	*Title*	*Focal Areas*	*Grant (mil.US$)*	*Imp. Agencies*	*Fund Source*	*Period*

10169	*Combating land degradation and biodiversity loss by promoting sustainable rangeland management and biodiversity conservation in Afghanistan*	*Land Degradation, Biodiversity*	*5.91*	*FAO*	*GEF*	*2021-2026*
10155	*Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, land-use and other sectors for monitoring and reporting on Afghanistan's mitigation and adaptation targets*	*Climate Change*	*1.35*	*FAO*	*GEF*	*2021-2023*
9285	*Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan*	*Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land Degradation*	*10.50*	*FAO*	*GEF*	*2018-2023*
6914	*Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks*	*Climate Change*	*5.60*	*UNDP*	*LDCF*	*2017-2022*

Non GEF Supported Projects

Table 3: Relevant projects from non-GEF donors which provide conducive baseline programme for additional climate change interventions ensure efficacy and efficiencies of the proposed activities. A

summary of each project along with its relevance is presented in the Feasibility Study (Annex-13). Some of these projects are currently suspended due to recent political changes.

ID	*Title of Description of Project or Programme*	*Focal Areas*	*Grant (in millions)*	*Imp. Agencies*	*Fund Source*	*Period*
1	*Community-based Agriculture and Rural Development- Access to Licit Livelihoods (CBARD-ALL)*	*Agriculture*	*US$ 27.00*	*UNDP/MAIL*	*INL*	*2021-2024*
2	*Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project with Second Additional Financing*	*Urban/Rural Dvt., NRM*	*US$ 193*	*MRRD*	*World Bank*	*2017-2022*
3	*Enhancing Gender Equality and Mainstreaming in Afghanistan (EGEMA)*	*Gender*	*US$ 7.566*	*UNDP*	*GoRo Korea*	*2016-2022*
4	*Emergency Agriculture and Food Supply Project*	*Human/Rural Dvt., Agriculture, Gender*	*US$ 100*	*MAIL*	*World Bank*	*2021-2022*
5	*Women's Economic Empowerment Rural Development Project*	*Gender*	*US$ 100*	*MoWA*	*World Bank*	*2019-2023*
6	*Community-Driven Irrigation Management*	*Agriculture, NRM, Rural Dvt.*	*US$ 100*	*MoF*	*ADB*	*Proposed*
7	*Afghanistan Value Chains - High Value Crops*	*Agriculture*	*US$ 54*	*MAIL*	*USAID*	*2018-2023*
8	*Afghanistan Value Chains ? Livestock*	*Agriculture*	*US$ 55*	*MAIL*	*USAID*	*2018-2023*
9	*Catalyzing Afghan Agricultural Innovation*	*Agriculture*	*US$ 8*		*USAID*	*2018-2023*
10	*Grain Research and Innovation (Grain)*	*Agriculture*	*US$ 19*	*MAIL/ARIA*	*USAID*	*2017-2022*
11	*Forest Landscape Restoration*	*Forestry*	*? 10.5*	*MAIL*	*GIZ*	*2018-2022*
12	*Sustainable Economic Development and Employment Promotion*	*Sustainable Dvt.*	*? 16.8*	*MoCI*	*GIZ*	*2021-2022*
13	*Livelihoods Promotion in the Tajik-Afghan Cross-Border Areas (LITACA)*	*Sustainable livelihoods*	*US$10.1*	*UNDP*	*JICA*	*2021-2025*
14	*Sustainable Livelihoods and Social Development (SLSD)*	*Agriculture, NRM*	*7.96*	*MAIL and INGOs*	*SDC*	*2019-2023*

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

Expected Results

The project will strengthen resilience of rural communities to climate risk and variability in two of the most food insecure provinces of Afghanistan, namely Badakhshan and Kunar. Four closely integrated components and outcomes will directly benefit 80,000 persons, 50% of whom will be women, and indirectly support about 165,000 persons (50% ?, 50% ?).

Households and approximate population in villages selected for the project. Site wise details provided in Feasibility Study and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Stakeholder	Kunar HH	Kunar Ppln.	Badakshan HH	Badakhshan Ppln.	Total.Ppln.
Farmers owning irrigated land	1,650	12,705	3,970	30,569	43,274
Farmers owning rainfed land	1,705	13,128	4,500	34,650	47,778
IDPs	120	924	68	524	1,448
Pastorals	2,180	16,786	5,080	39,116	55,902
Women headed households	944	7,269	1,197	9,217	16,486
	6,599	50,812	14,815	114,076	164,888

Protocols as per Standard 6 in particular will be followed including FPIC procedures. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be expanded during implementation to serve as an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and will include all elements of an IPP, including an FPIC protocol) to ensure the needs and interests of vulnerable groups are safeguarded[107]107. These will be triggered in all cases where modification of access or restrictions to fields, pastures, natural resources or ecosystem services is a possibility. See the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 9) and SESP and ESMF (Annex 6 and Annex 10) for details.

The first six months of the project (the first half of the inception phase) will be used to conduct assessments and surveys. These assessments will inform the participatory plans and designs of project interventions and serve to update and further detail gender inclusion strategies and project safeguards as described in the ESMF and SEP. All safeguard plans and designs of infrastructure including ESIAs, will be completed in the second half of the one year inception phase. This will ensure all safeguard documents are updated and aligned with proposed activities ahead of physical interventions.

The selected sites fall under 21 catchments or micro-watersheds covering a total area of about 19,559 ha of which 1,500 ha of rangelands (about 10%) will see vegetative interventions through broadcasting of native seeds and planting of shrubs, and additional 850 ha (about 5.5%) will be planted with multi-use agroforestry species, plantation of nuts in community and woodlots. An additional 600 ha of forests will also be restored in this area under component 3.

Rural infrastructure for water harvesting, flood control and for SWC will be built across these catchments including gabion walls (2,000 m), check-dams (4,800 m), retaining walls for protection against floods and flash floods (6,600 m) and water points for domestic use and livestock (2 per village). Pastoral households (2,400), particularly landless families, will be supported with distribution of veterinary supplies and small ruminants through their user groups and federations.

Livelihoods of the farming communities will be made more resilient to climate change impacts through climate resilient agriculture coupled with water infrastructure and improved water use efficiency. The total area under cultivation in the selected sites is 4,170 ha and 7,376 ha of irrigated and rain-fed lands, respectively. Seed kits will be distributed for 1,200 hectares of irrigated or rain-fed farmland respectively. Three solar irrigation systems will be installed in villages to provide life-saving irrigation to about 100 ha of rain-fed but highly productive lands. Water infrastructure will be restored and upgraded to provide assured irrigation for cultivation of high value cereals, fruit and vegetables. This includes lining of 4.8 km of canals lined and plugging breaches in another 5.6 km. Intakes (800 m3) will be additionally built to improve water availability for both agriculture and drinking water.

Farmers and pastoralists in the project sites will receive training and support in adopting climate resilient agricultural practices. Pastoral communities will additionally be supported through veterinary care and drought and disease resistant varieties of cattle and small ruminants.

Local institutions for participatory forest management will be strengthened for developing and implementing forest management plans. Community based institutions and organisations in 24 villages will be strengthened. CDCs will be supported to integrate gender-responsive, participatory climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in development and forest management plans, and in their implementation. Such technologies will include retaining walls, irrigation water reservoirs, improved intakes, canal linings and efficient, solar powered lift irrigation. These will be complemented by flood protection walls and soil and water conservation (SWC) structures such as field bunds, earthen contour dams, check dams, gully plugs and gabion walls.

Project staff and NGOs engaged to deliver extension and development services to communities in the project sites will be supported and their capacities will be enhanced to coordinate implementation of project activities in collaboration with partner institutions and NGOs. The project, during its second phase (described below), will mainstream climate change concerns in community plans and strategies. The project will support the development of technologies and techniques for climate resilient agriculture through field based surveys, trials and demonstrations. There is initial understanding of potential Climate Resilience Agriculture (CRA) strategies based on insights from previous projects and scientific research. Potential strategies will be outlined in the preliminary phase, with final selection and detailed planning to occur during the project inception phase to ensure they are customized to the specific requirements and conditions of this project.

Community based participatory forest and land management agencies and the provincial and national PMU and NGOs will be supported in developing and implementing a management information system for decision support in planning, monitoring and reporting community based land and forest management.

Under the proposed alternative scenario, the project will work with rural communities through their Community Development Councils (CDC), their sub-committees, participatory forest management committees and other CBOs across two provinces to design and implement several climate change related interventions. Capacities of these local institutions will be improved in the integration of gender responsive climate change adaptation and disaster risk strategies into planning processes. There will be an increased awareness among communities on climate-related risks and improved capacities among local NGOs and development agencies in providing assistance to local communities in planning and implementing adequate responses. Methodologies and strategies will be developed to respond to aggravated natural threats (e.g. floods and landslides) and plan for long term climatic stresses such as droughts. Local communities in the project areas will have the necessary skills and resources to effectively adapt to climate-related shocks and through knowledge sharing and replication, to scale it up to other areas. Community centred participatory monitoring combined with effective dissemination of training materials and modules will ensure information on climate risks and adaptation options among agricultural and pastoral communities will be used for adaptive learning and course correction.

Communities, particularly women, youth and landless groups, will adopt diversified climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on adding value to local agricultural produce through post-harvest processing technologies, storage and packaging. Mobile ICT and geospatial technologies will be integrated with participatory land and forest management to develop an innovative system for management of ecosystem services that involves effective land stewardship, reclamation of degraded range and agricultural lands, re-establishment of indigenous plant species of economic and cultural value, assisted regeneration and reforestation and intensive planting of multiuse species of trees. This will address, in part, the fuel-wood, fodder and other NTFP needs of local communities.

Participatory, community based forest and land management strategies will incorporate climate change through integrated, ecosystem-based approaches, scientific inventories that include considerations of climate change stress and adaptation potentials. Local communities will be actively involved in forest management through revitalisation of local institutions and mechanisms which include incentives for local people to use rangelands and forests sustainably. This, together with forest conservation, afforestation, reforestation and woodland restoration will reduce pressure on land and forest resources and will result in healthier, more productive pastureland and forest cover. Well-managed forests, pastures and woodland ecosystems will provide climate change adaptation benefits and contribute to the well-being of the communities through better regulatory (e.g., recharge of underground water, reduced risks of floods, mudflows and landslides) and provisioning services (fuel, grazing, fodder, fruit, NTFP). This will additionally benefit downstream villages and towns through improved and more stable river and stream flow and buffering of floods.

Component 1: Capacities of Community Development Councils, local NGOs and communities are strengthened to address climate change impacts.

Outcome 1: Climate change and gender issues are included in Community Development Plans (CDPs) at the local level. ($200,000).

Capacities of CDCs and local development agencies and NGOs will be built through training and short-term courses on community participation in climate change risk and vulnerability assessment and participatory planning of adaptation action for increasing local resilience. CDC staff, community representatives and leaders will be trained in assisting communities in incorporating climate change impacts in local planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring processes. Guidelines and operational processes will be prepared and set up to implement participatory community level assessment and planning for adaptation and resilience as well as for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation processes, based on the National Natural Resource Management Strategy[108]108 and the Operational Manual for Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) [109][109].

These activities will ensure that local-level planning is undertaken with full understanding of the risks posed by climate change and climate-induced disasters for different social and economic groups, as well as the specific vulnerabilities of men, women, the youth, and of the elderly, widows and orphans, people with disabilities and other marginalized or vulnerable groups (including nomadic pastoral groups, if any) to current and future impacts of climate change. Most outputs and activities under this component will take place during the inception phase of the project and will prepare the foundation for the rest of the proposed interventions. The first output will ensure inclusion of climate concerns in planning processes addressing policy and strategy gaps, the second output, facilitated by the first, will lead to the generation of ground-up, gender responsive plans which will be implemented during subsequent phases of the project. This component will also ensure all interventions adhere to social and environmental safeguards, incorporating them into the design of interventions by conducting necessary assessments as guided by the ESMF. Outputs and activities under the component are listed below. Please refer to the ProDoc for details.

Output 1.1 Gender-responsive climate change risk and vulnerability assessments introduced to identify and integrate gender responsive risk reduction solutions into community climate change adaptation planning and budgeting processes.

? Activity 1.1.1 Undertake participatory, gender-responsive hazard and risk mapping and vulnerability assessments for climate induced natural disasters.

? Activity 1.1.2 Integrate gender-responsive adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change impacts with Community Development Plans.

? Activity 1.1.3 Formulate guidelines and operational processes on community based participatory assessment and planning for gender-responsive climate adaptation and resilience building.

? Activity 1.1.4 Raise awareness, mobilise and strengthen sub-committees under the Community Development Councils and user groups as vehicles for participatory project implementation.

Output 1.2 All targeted communities are trained to assess climate risks, plan for and implement adaptation measures.

? Activity 1.2.1 Develop risk reduction plans and prioritising adaptation measures with farming and pastoral communities based on available climate advisories and agricultural and livelihood options.

? Activity 1.2.2 Plan and design rural infrastructure for gender-responsive climate resilience among communities.

Component 2: Restoration of degraded land and climate-resilient livelihood interventions.

Outcome 2: Community based land restoration, water management and climate resilient livelihoods solutions adopted. ($7,321,353)

This component will assist communities to adopt climate-resilient livelihood options by scaling up existing approaches combined with innovative technologies that are tested and adapted to local conditions.

Increased resilience of livelihoods to impacts of climate change will be achieved through introduction of climate resilient agricultural (CRA) practices among farmers and pastoralists coupled with provision of suitable varieties of drought tolerant and disease resistant and early maturing varieties of crops, livestock and small ruminants. In-situ testing cum demonstrations in villages coupled with enhanced extension service delivery will facilitate uptake and improve access to advisories, inputs and veterinary care. Farming will be diversified by adopting appropriate alternative cereals to wheat, high value crops such as saffron and vegetables.

Rangelands will be restored with a combination of soil and water conservation (SWC), vegetative methods and increased management input from communities. Restoration and up-gradation of rural water infrastructure will protect farmers in particular, but also pastoralists, from impacts of droughts. Improved access to water for domestic use, agriculture and livestock will facilitate diversification of income sources.

The component will strategically support women and landless communities to adopt post-harvest, storage, food-processing and packaging technologies which focus on local produce, including NTFP. These entrepreneurs will be provided mentorship, linkages to established markets and value chains and to financial services. Incubators set up by the project will provide the infrastructure, organisational and training to the selected entrepreneurs and ensure a high rate of success of these interventions. Mentors will hand hold entrepreneurs identified through a careful selection process, through the life cycle of chosen businesses. Technologies accessible to women entrepreneurs, such as household and homestead operated equipment will be prioritised.

This outcome will specifically strengthen and enhance interactions between local producers, local supply chains and local markets, as a long term strategy for self-sufficiency, in line with the COVID-19 response strategy. Specific ways in which this component will support long term measure to counter the impacts of the pandemic are: 1) Stabilising local agricultural and livestock production through climate resilient technologies, water infrastructure and climate resilient agricultural practices; 2) Developing and enhancing on and off-farm activities for reduced post-harvest losses, improved storage of produce and value addition and processing through local small scale industries; 3) Strengthening of producer federations and cooperatives which will enhance their bargaining power and ensure better prices through improve efficiency; 4) Linkages with local markets and traders, including facilities for cold storage and packaging; and 5) Enhanced access to local financial services.

Outputs and activities under the component are:

Output 2.1 Scalable approaches for restoration of lands affected by climate change driven desertification and/or erosion introduced in selected catchments.

Activities proposed under the output are:

? Activity 2.1.1 Increase productivity of degraded lands through identification of indigenous plants and testing and adoption of new varieties of suitable, climate resilient rangeland species, cereals, horticultural and vegetable crops and livestock and small ruminants including poultry.

? Activity 2.1.2 Enhance capacities of local extension and veterinary services to support adoption of gender-responsive climate resilient agricultural practices and conservation agriculture among farming and pastoral communities by establishing farmer and pastoralist field schools.

? Activity 2.1.3 Demonstrate traditional and new technologies for gender-responsive climate change resilient agriculture and agro-forestry focusing on rangelands and croplands including restoration of those affected by desertification.

? Activity 2.1.4 Implement community based physical and vegetative methods, including establishment of exclusion zones, to reduce soil erosion and rehabilitate erosion affect lands.

Output 2.2 Small-scale rural water infrastructure and new water technologies introduced at the community level.

? Activity 2.2.1 Restore and construct cost-effective infrastructure for water distribution, water harvesting and SWC in community lands.

? Activity 2.2.2 Construct and restore defunct natural reservoirs and water points for drinking and small scale irrigation utilising new technologies, materials and techniques at the community level.

? Activity 2.2.3 Improve efficiency of water distribution in existing irrigation systems by introducing new technologies, materials and techniques at the community level.

Output 2.3 Climate resilient and diverse livelihoods established through introduction of technologies, training of local women and men and assistance in understanding of and access to markets and payment instruments.

? Activity 2.3.1 Conduct market analysis to identify private sector players, agricultural supply and value chains and financial services. Introducing innovative payment options and exploring additional markets for a wider income stream from farming products.

? Activity 2.3.2 Set up incubators to support entrepreneurs for post harvest processing, packaging and storage units and linking them with markets and financial services, focusing on women and youth.

Component 3: Natural forests sustainably managed and new forest areas established by reforestation.

Outcome 3: Climate-resilient management practices of forests and woodlands implemented in the targeted provinces. ($800,000)

This component will contribute to the conservation and management of the forests and woodlands in the selected provinces. It will build on the vegetative restoration proposed in the catchments under component 2 by restoring an additional 600 ha under forests and by strengthening institutional frameworks for community based natural resources and forest management. Stakeholders from six of the sites selected for the project had reported the existence of forests and shown interest in their restoration and conservation:

Province	District	Village	Area Under Forests (ha)
Kunar	Shegal	Karbori	20

Kunar	Shegal	Mola Alam	100
Kunar	Shegal	Daag Kalay	200
Badakhshan	Argo	Hafiz Moghol	50
Badakhshan	Keshem	Nawabad Ghandom Qoul	200
Badakhshan	Keshem	Saray Mashhad	250
Total			820

As per the NAPA,[110]110 these ecosystems are highly vulnerable to climate change, even as they contribute significantly to climate change adaptation through their regulatory and provisioning services. Forests and woodlands play a key role in ecosystem-based adaptation, e.g. through ?green? disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change and the provision of climate change resilient livelihoods. The component will utilize existing strategies and guidance on feasible approaches for CBNRM[111][111] to extend and complement the ongoing work on participatory Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), with particular attention to climate change risks and vulnerabilities as well as the adaptation potentials of forests and woodlands. The assessments conducted during this component will help develop a site specific biodiversity action plans to inform the ESMP. The component?s outputs and activities are:

Output 3.1 Provincial forest maps and information management system established and maintained.

? Activity 3.1.1 Extend and complement participatory Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) process in project sites.

? Activity 3.1.2 Identify and mapping critical ecological zones, conservation areas, potential restoration sites and key species of both medicinal plants and cropping areas from a climate vulnerability perspective.

? Activity 3.1.3 Generate a geo-spatial database of changes in land use/land cover for an on-line portal of environmental and ecological information to inform forest and rangeland conservation efforts.

Output 3.2 Provincial climate-smart forest management plans developed.

? Activity 3.2.1 Provide training and develop climate-smart forest management plans at provincial level.

? Activity 3.2.2 Develop catchment based climate-smart forest management plans through gender-disaggregated community consultations and participation.

? Activity 3.2.3 Integrate community levels forest and rangeland management plans.

Output 3.3 Climate resilient forest management practices promoted through establishment of community-based forestry.

? Activity 3.3.1 Strengthen community-based PFM institutions with representation from women, minority groups and vulnerable sections.

? Activity 3.3.2 Transfer technical skills, easements and incentives to PFM institutions for implementation of forest restoration activities and their sustainable management.

? Activity 3.3.3 Restore degraded woodlands and forests by assisted regeneration and planting of native forest species.

Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E.

Outcome 4: Improved knowledge and adaptive management to inform planning and implementation of community-based interventions. ($233,333)

This component will focus on capturing, disseminating and using the knowledge accumulated by the project and other similar projects in the country. Bi-annual surveys and review workshops will be conducted to record impacts of interventions, successes, failures and best practices. They will then be recorded through bi-annual progress reports and shared with stakeholders. The monitoring system will be participatory in nature, involving community members and leveraging mobile ICT tools that enhance the collection and communication of information. Formal protocols for validation of locally collected information by CBOs and community representatives and its hand over to communities will ensure knowledge and information generated through the project remains with the communities. Knowledge sharing events within and between communities and participating NGOs and other agencies will facilitate the replication of new ideas and lessons as well as scaling up the successes of the project.

The project will establish an M&E system that tracks results, monitors and manages risks and ensures timely reporting that meets the requirements of GEF and UNDP. Under this output best practices of the project will be collected and shared with other partners such as UN agencies (FAO, WFP, IOM and OCHA) and relevant NGOs. The best practices of the project will also be disseminated to local communities. For example, the best practices of one province will be shared with other provinces during the project implementation through project cross visits between provinces where GEF projects from UNDP and other implementing partners (UNEP and FAO) are being implemented.

Component 4 will also address the monitoring requirements of the Social and Environmental Safeguards as mandated in the ESMF. It will track the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, Indigenous People?s Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The component will also feed into the project mid-term review, the project terminal evaluation, monitoring of the project indicators, and preparation of project reports, including UNDP annual reports and GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR). Financial audits and third-party monitoring will be conducted annually as well. Outputs and activities under this component are:

Output 4.1 A local level participatory M&E System for monitoring of community-based interventions on the ground designed.

? Activity 4.1.1 Design and implement a local-level, participatory M&E and reporting system for the community based activities under the project.

? Activity 4.1.2 Collate and disseminate lessons learned on SLM/SMF practices through the project interventions together with knowledge accumulated by other similar projects in the country.

? Activity 4.1.3 Prepare communication materials from best practices, innovations and lessons learned including translation and packaging for multiple dissemination channels.

Output 4.2. Improved adaptive management through enhanced information and knowledge sharing and effective M&E System.

? Activity 4.2.1 Develop training materials and tool-kits as well as best-practice guidelines on climate change resilient livelihoods based on the project and relevant experiences from other projects, both nationally and internationally.

? Activity 4.2.2 Conduct and facilitate M&E and documentation of project activities and outcomes including implementation of the social and environmental safeguards, gender action plan, key monitoring indicators for the project implementation reviews and financial audits, including external audits and monitoring.

? Activity 4.2.3 Organise field visits between community members and representatives as well as technical project staff from different provinces to ensure cross-learning and up-take of new and improved practices in livelihood and income diversification, agriculture and forestry across the first three components.

? Activity 4.2.4 Review relevant plans and policies and submit recommendations for inclusion of key lessons learned on gender responsive climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The project is aligned with the GEF programming strategy on adaptation to climate change[112]112 for two of the LDCF objectives and entry points:

Objective 1
Reduce Vulnerability and Increase Resilience through Innovation and Technology Transfer for Climate Change Adaptation

Objective 2
Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience for Systemic Impact.

The project will utilise a number of innovations and new technologies that facilitate adaptation to climate change impacts. These include:

1. Adoption of drought resilient varieties of crops and livestock, including testing of indigenous varieties (land races).
2. Adaption of low cost SWC, water harvesting and flood control techniques to local conditions such as soils and topography, making use of locally available materials and labour.
3. Local adaptations of designs and materials for rural infrastructure that increase efficiency of irrigation and/or reduce costs of water harvesting, flood control and SWC structures.
4. Use of ICT and geospatial technologies for participatory, citizen science based mapping, planning and monitoring to feed into community based participatory land and forest management plans.
5. Setting up of a Geospatial Content Management System for decision support and monitoring of restoration interventions.

The mainstreaming of systematic impact will be achieved through investments collaborations with research and development agencies and through policy advocacy in key areas. These include.

1. Climate risk and vulnerability assessments that feed into local development plans and contribute to natural resources management, rangeland management and forest management.
2. Development, documentation and dissemination of scalable, climate resilient designs for rural infrastructure focusing on rural water infrastructure.
3. Development and testing of climate resilient technologies for the selected sites and their documentation and dissemination .

Support of Strategic Approach

The inception phase will build on and update the work done during the PPG (Annex-13, Feasibility Study). It will inform the rest of the project both in terms of socioeconomic vulnerability and climate risk but also identify opportunities and strategies to facilitate participation of women and vulnerable groups and to ensure the project is compliant with mandated social and environmental safeguards. The technical studies proposed during the inception phase will provide inputs and guidelines for subsequent engineering and agricultural interventions. The involvement of subject experts in this phase will ensure the project interventions are vetted and are socially and technically sound.

A two-pronged project strategy is proposed during implementation. Adaptation problems identified during consultations and field visits will be addressed through **on-ground interventions** that 1) utilise state of the art techniques and technologies and 2) generate awareness, mobilise and build capacities of community-based organisations for implementing these activities in a participatory framework. This community-inclusive approach will ensure the project capitalises on local opportunities, particularly in cultivation, to mitigate and adapt to impacts of climate change.[113]113

Simultaneously, the project will address barriers that may prevent or reduce the efficiency and efficacy of these on-ground interventions through: 1) integration with local plans and development strategies; 2) applied research and development of technological solutions such as the land and forest GCMS and climate resilient agricultural interventions for farming and pastoral groups; and 3) capacity building of academic institutions and/or universities, particularly at the local level for contextual application and dissemination of these technologies. These activities will facilitate the on-ground interventions by providing an enabling and supportive planning and monitoring framework based on state of the art technologies, and most importantly, a system for transferring and sustaining capacities of local communities in the adoption of adaptation technologies and techniques.

Key strategic elements of the project are as follows (detailed description in section Sec.IV-6).

1. The primary mechanism for implementing project activities will be through community development councils - CDCs, their sub-committees and recognised community-based organisations who represent all sections of society, specifically including women and vulnerable groups. This will ensure that local institutional capacities for sustaining and extending interventions are enhanced.
2. The project will ensure all interventions are gender responsive. This will be ensured through focused awareness and mobilisation of communities (including leaders), gender disaggregated planning of activities, with women only groups created for implementing relevant interventions and gender disaggregated monitoring and reporting (see Annex 11 for a detailed description).
3. The project will adhere to GEF and UNDP guidelines and frameworks for social and environmental safeguards. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF, Annex-10) will provide overall guidance for this process which includes an in-depth assessment of social and environmental risks, summarised in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP, Annex-6). See section IV-3 below provides further details.
4. Creation of high quality, climate resilient rural infrastructure which will continue to function with minimal maintenance over extended time periods, ensuring long term benefits to communities.
5. Use of local materials, skilled and unskilled labour from within communities applying Cash for Work (CfW) approach to reduce costs and maximise local employment will additionally ensure that skills required for construction, maintenance and enhancement of rural infrastructure are transferred to communities.
6. The project will test and adapt relevant technologies and innovative practices to local conditions in the sites before these are promoted among communities. This will ensure that new technologies are properly vetted and that extension services have the requisite experience for their dissemination.
7. Private sector involvement in the project will be facilitated for long term financial sustainability of the proposed interventions. Entrepreneurs from within the community will be facilitated in taking up small scale income generation and livelihood diversification activities which further enhance food security and reduce post-harvest losses.
8. Village level user groups and collectives will be supported in food processing, packaging, value addition and cold storage of perishable agricultural and dairy products. They will be linked with local

farmer and pastoral federations and associations and with traders to improve profit margins and incomes from local produce.

9. The project will build on the successful UNDP Afghanistan?s flagship integrated yet decentralized programme the Area-based Approach for Socio-Economic Recovery and Community Resilience in Afghanistan (known as the ABADEI Strategy). . The ABADEI Strategy is a tailored area-based programming approach for integrated socio-economic recovery and community resilience that has been designed as a rapid response to the crisis in Afghanistan post political change in 2021. It is centered on addressing the multidimensional aspects of poverty and vulnerability, deepening community resilience and social cohesion, and enabling the rehabilitation of economic, social and environmental critical infrastructure, local markets and livelihood opportunities that are under threat, due to crisis, climate change and economic collapse.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

Afghanistan is ranked as the 10th most vulnerable country to climate disruptions and the 11th least ready country in terms of adaptive ability according to the ND-GAIN index where it is ranked 176 out of 181 countries.[114]114 It is ranked as the 4th most at-risk country in the INFORM index for 2021, with the rank of 1 for hazard and exposures and 4 for vulnerability.[115]115 Climate change in Afghanistan has a severe impact across different sectors of the economy. Increased frequency of droughts, floods and extreme weather events that are linked to climate change, combine with a high dependence of communities on climate sensitive natural resources to create serious challenges for food security and livelihoods.[116]116.

The two provinces selected for the project, Badakhshan and Kunar, lie in the north east of the country and fall under five distinct livelihood zones. Both provinces have a limited area under cultivation and short agricultural seasons leading to a relatively high reliance on livestock and migrant labour. They are among the most food insecure regions of Afghanistan with 65% and 35% of their respective populations classified under IPC phase 3 or above for the period of October 2023 ? January 2024[117]117. Here, key climate-change related hazards include drought and increased variability in rainfall, increased temperatures and unseasonal temperature extremes which trigger floods from excessive glacial and snow-melt. The agro-pastoral communities in the region rely on rain-fed wheat, maize, barley, potato and pulses. High yielding varieties of these crops are supplemented with rice, cash crops and vegetables in the few irrigated areas. Poor households are largely dependent on agriculture for employment. Timber and non-timber forest products including high value pine nuts and walnuts are other sources of income

This project seeks to strategically invest in climate proofing and restoration of rural infrastructure. It will strengthen local institutions, especially community development councils and CBOs to sustainably manage this infrastructure and use them as a conduit to build capacities in CCA among vulnerable communities, including women and minority groups. GEF investments will lead to creation of rural infrastructure to protect communities and water infrastructure from climate related hazards. Repair,

restoration and enhancement of decrepit and dilapidated water infrastructure will lead to assured irrigation for food production. Investments in assisted natural regeneration, rangeland restoration and community-based forest restoration and management will increase resilience of natural systems to climate impacts and buffer impacts of extreme events and prolonged droughts. The project will mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience building in local development plans and will introduce watershed based integrated, climate resilient planning and management of natural resources.

GEF support will provide local entrepreneurs much-needed support and impetus to develop and exploit available opportunities in post-harvest technologies, food processing and storage and packaging. Groups of entrepreneurs, specifically including women groups, will be supported in setting up small scale food processing units. These will be networked with established traders and markets. Federations of farmers and pastoral groups will be supported to set up collection and storage facilities at provincial centres as an impetus to traders. This is expected to improve incomes and financial sustainability of rural communities.

By doing so, GEF funding will address critical gaps in addressing the additional costs that climate change imposes on its development pathway. Component wise cost reasoning and additionality is provided below:

Component 1 adaptation benefits

? The total additional costs of adaptation benefits in Component 1 are estimated at $1,200,000

? GEF LDCF grant request: $200,000

? Co-financing form baseline projects: $1,000,000

The additionality for component 1 and outcome 1 lies in climate change centric assessments and incorporation of climate concerns in the planning and budgeting of local development plans. The component will enhance local capacities in community-based planning and assessments focusing on gender responsive vulnerability assessments and risk mapping that inform decentralized adaptation and resilience building. It will ensure social and environmental safeguards are built into local plans and communities are made aware and mobilized for collective action through building capacities and strengthening of community based organsiations and CDCs. This component will result in systematic, gender responsive local plans and designs for participatory implementation and monitoring of climate resilience measures in community owned pasture lands, forests and rural infrastructure.

Baseline projects will support the interventions under component 1 as follows:

Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan

The main gaps in implementation of GEF supported projects in Afghanistan are lack of capacity, especially at local level as well as insufficient ownership and involvement of Community Development Councils in decision making that is essential to instigate change. The proposed LDCF project, under output 1.2 will collaborate with FAO in addressing these capacity deficiencies, and supports local engagement and empowerment.

Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks (CDRRP)

The project overlaps with the first component of the proposed CCLF in the strengthening of Community Development Plans to prioritise climate change adaptation strategies and measure and the mobilisation and capacity building of communities and relevant local agencies where lessons can be learned and built on.

Enhancing Gender Equality and Mainstreaming in Afghanistan (EGEMA)

The EGEMA project seeks a stronger role in women?s economic empowerment, behavioral socio-cultural changes toward gender equality, as well as creating a cadre of nationally educated gender experts that are ready to be employed in public and private sectors. The CCLF project will utilise the institutional resources created under the EGEMA project particularly at the local- level (districts, sub-districts and CDCs). Lessons learned from the project will be used to mainstream gender concerns and to ensure the design of project activities for other components under component 1 of the CCLF project. The lessons will ensure that activities proposed under Output 2.3 and Output 3.3 are gender-responsive and all assessments undertaken, especially under Output 1.1 are disaggregated by gender.

Component 2 adaptation benefits

? The total additional costs of adaptation benefits in Component 2 are estimated at $22,321,353

? GEF LDCF grant request: $7,321,353

? Co-financing form baseline projects: $15,000,000

The additionality for component 2 and outcome 2 comes from the introduction and investments in climate resilient technologies in agriculture among agro-pastoral communities through hands on training and demonstrations in farmer field schools coupled with investments in strengthening existing water infrastructure and creating additional infrastructure specifically to address climate related hazards such as flash floods and flood related erosion in catchment areas. A number of initiatives have focused on increasing agricultural productivity without sufficient consideration to the lack of rural irrigation infrastructure and markets and value chains that are necessary to support commercial agricultural production. This project addresses these gaps and additionally will promote the use of local and locally adapted varieties of crops, vegetables, trees and livestock which are used by communities. It will test and demonstrating their viability in local conditions in the demonstration plots and progressive farmer fields.

Investments will be made in nurseries of vegetables and seedlings of multi-purpose trees for agro-forestry and plantation of valuable nuts such as pistachio. Hardy, drought tolerant and disease/pest resistant varieties of crops and livestock will be introduced and promoted. Conservation agriculture and tilling techniques for soil and moisture conservation will be coupled with agro-forestry using multi-purpose trees and shrubs. The project will ensure that a significant (at least 30%) of its resources are spent in homesteads and around habitations so that women can directly participate and benefit from these interventions.

The component will also strengthen CDCs and establish community-based organizations with a specific focus on women, youth and vulnerable groups. These CBOs will be a conduit for training and implementing these measures on their fields and for channeling support for income diversification and alternative livelihoods that reduce dependence on climate sensitive income sources and/or improve post-harvest storage and value addition to farm produce and NTFP. The component will facilitate small scale entrepreneurs, focusing on agribusinesses and adoption of post-harvest and food processing technologies through investments in improved technology, cutting losses and providing much needed income from surplus produce.

Baseline projects will support the interventions under component 2 as follows:

Combating land degradation and biodiversity loss by promoting sustainable rangeland management and biodiversity conservation in Afghanistan

The project has a number of overlaps and potential for cross learning with the proposed CCLF project, both in terms of proposed activities and types of targeted landscapes. This will be further facilitated by the proximity of the sites to the CCLF sites. Furthermore, the CCLF project explicitly addresses issues of climate change adaptation and vulnerability reduction (Output 2.1), which are implicit in some of the activities under GEF:10169. This could improve the effectiveness of interventions proposed in the project site.

Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan

The snow leopard project seeks to address the larger drivers of forest loss, degradation and climate change impacts through strategic restoration efforts and sustainable management of degraded scrub-lands. The integration of sustainable, conservation-compatible livelihoods and climate change concerns closely overlap with the outputs under Output 2.1 of the CCLF project. The epidemiological monitoring and management conducted in the snow-leopard project could also provide important lessons in managing livestock diseases for the CCLF (Activity 2.1.2).

Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan

The CCLF project will build on the climate change adaptation element of the CBSLFMA project. It will replicate the taking localized approach to adaptation and solutions that includes water technologies, such as water storage and irrigation (Output 2.2) and integrated land and water management solutions (Output 2.1 and to a lesser extent, Output 3.3) through the land restorative work geared towards long term drought management as well as livelihood diversification. The focus on ecosystem-based approaches to land and forest management will also inform the CCLF project.

Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks (CDRRP)

The project overlaps with the second component of the proposed CCLF: i) Promotion of climate-resilient livelihood options with a focus on women, youth and marginalised community groups; ii) Construction and rehabilitation of small scale water-management infrastructure, including flood walls, canal intakes and multi-purpose emergency shelters for enhanced climate resilience. The two projects

will benefit from sharing of lessons and experiences and replication of successful strategies and approaches.

Community-based Agriculture and Rural Development- Access to Licit Livelihoods (CBARD)

The CBARD project demonstrates the viability of high-value agricultural-based interventions in improving local economies as a sustainable alternative to illicit crops. It seeks to support local farmers with Farmers? Field Schools and build, develop, and/or strengthen existing public and private agro-business infrastructures in the strategic areas of irrigation, and agricultural facilities. The latter includes the introduction or strengthening of value-addition steps through community-owned cooperatives or established small and medium enterprises. These are important lessons for the second component of the CCLF project. The proposed CCLF project will up-scale the model of strengthening participatory governance and community-based initiatives. There will be important lessons for the livelihood diversification proposed in component 2 (Output 2.3) where its focus on traditional agricultural products, such as fruit, nuts, grapes, and other perennial orchard crops, with well-established markets can inform the strategy of the CCLF project. The CBARD project will co-finance this output of the CCLF project for USD 10 million.

Emergency Agriculture and Food Supply Project (EAFSP)

The objectives and proposed activities of the project overlap with Output 2.1, Output 2.2 and Output 2.3 of the CCLF project. The key difference between the two projects is that the EAFSP project will predominantly focus on irrigated wheat cultivators while the CCLF will work across different crops and additionally work with subsistence farmers and pastoral groups. The CCLF project will build on the work of the EAFSP in Kunar, emphasizing the mainstreaming of climate change concerns in EAFSP and integrated approaches wherein catchment areas including non-agricultural areas are restored to sustain and strengthen climate resilience. Lessons from the EAFSP will enrich the implementation of activities in Badakhshan where successes will be replicated.

Women's Economic Empowerment Rural Development Project (WEERD)

The development objective of the WEERD project is to increase social and economic empowerment of poor rural women in selected communities. The WEERD project will allow the CCLF to build on its experiences and tap the institutional resources and linkages, particularly to support activities proposed under Output 2.3. Existing savings groups and village savings and loan associations, in particular, could help launch the income generation and livelihood diversification proposed under the CCLF.

Community-Driven Irrigation Management

This project aims to support Afghanistan to strengthen water resources management in rural areas through 3 outputs: (i) Modernisation of community based irrigation schemes, (ii) Construction of small-scale rainwater harvesting structures for sustainable land management, and (iii) Application of water and energy efficiency in local water management. There is a strong overlap with Output 2.2 in the proposed CCLF project and collaboration between the two efforts would increase their respective impacts. While duplication of activities will be avoided, the CCLF project could add value to the ADB

CDIM project through its emphasis on climate resilient agricultural technologies and improved water use efficiencies in crops (Output 2.1), the integrated approach wherein catchment based interventions are used to increase resilience of rural infrastructure (Activity 2.2.1) and revival of karizes through increased local storage of water (Activity 2.2.2) combined with rangeland and forest restoration (Activity 2.1.4) and sustainable management. This project was flagged as a potential source of co-finance for the CCLF project. However, it has been put on hold until the present political situation in Afghanistan stabilizes.

Afghanistan Value Chains - High Value Crops and Afghanistan Value Chains ? Livestock (AVC)

This High Value Crops component of the value chain project is directly relevant to Output 2.3, but also to other activities that seek to increase productivity of agriculture, livestock and from NTFP. It will provide important opportunities to connect with agricultural markets and value chains and increase the participation of the private sector and role of financial services in the CCLF project. Activity 2.3.1 of the CCLF project overlaps with the mapping of the business opportunities proposed under the Livestock component of the project. Similarly The gender and youth analysis proposed under the livestock component will provide valuable insights for the gender strategy and help Output 2.3 incorporate measures to ensure women and youth are prioritised under its activities. There are also significant overlaps between the livestock component and Output 2.3 of the CCLF, wherein, livestock owners involved in the CCLF project will benefit from the market linkages established under the AVC project.

Catalyzing Afghan Agricultural Innovation (CAAI)

The CAAI project supports Afghan-led innovation in agriculture by training a highly-skilled, modern agricultural workforce, strengthening the capacity of research and extension actors to deploy innovative solutions to the practical challenges of Afghan farmers and agribusinesses, and institutionalizing coordination among agricultural value chain stakeholders. The CAAI and CCLF project both seek to build capacities of extension staff in the use of modern agricultural technologies and techniques. A collaboration between the project will benefit the implementation of activities under Component 2 of the CCLF project, which also seeks to enhance the delivery of climate resilient agricultural technologies to farmers and pastoral groups. The two projects can complement each other in the setting up of demonstration sites (Activity 2.1.3) and farmer field schools (Activity 2.1.2).

Sustainable Economic Development and Employment Promotion (SEDEP)

The SEDEP project's objective is to create sustainable productive employment and income opportunities for economically active men and women in the six northern provinces including Badakhshan. The SEDEP project activities could support Output 2.3 of the CCLF project by improving access of communities to markets, value chains and training. The project also overlaps with the activities proposed under Output 2.2 of the CCLF project. Strategically, both projects seek to mainstream gender concerns into project implementation and ensure their activities benefit vulnerable groups and communities. The CCLF project will leverage the networks and resources generated by SEDEP and replicate successful lessons in private sector engagement and in the design of rural infrastructure.

Livelihoods promotion in the Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area (LITACA)

The LITACA project has a strong overlap with the livelihood activities proposed under component 2 of the LDCF project. Its targeted beneficiaries also include small and medium farmers, agro-processors and handicraft workshops, both individuals and cooperatives and cooperatives, traders. The projects also share the focus on vulnerable women, unemployed youth, and people with disabilities. Key areas of overlap between the project are livelihood diversification through small and micro enterprises and linkages with local traders and value chains. The LITACA project will provide in-kind co-finance in the area of Agriculture Livelihoods $5,000,000 without operational cost.

Component 3 adaptation benefits

? The total additional costs of adaptation benefits in Component 3 are estimated at $4,800,000

? GEF LDCF grant request: $800,000

? Co-financing form baseline projects: $4,000,000

The additionality for component 3 and outcome 3 lie in the long term climate resilience created through restoration and protection of 600 ha of forests. The component will develop and adopt locally relevant forest restoration strategies that specifically address risks and vulnerabilities from climate change. It will result in the development of a framework for scientific management and restoration of forests which leverages information technology to support community forest management institutions.

Baseline project will support the interventions under component 3 as follows:

Combating land degradation and biodiversity loss by promoting sustainable rangeland management and biodiversity conservation in Afghanistan

The CCLF project would in gain from successful practices in this baseline project by seeking collaboration with the FAO to extend the biodiversity conservation objectives to Kunar and Badakhshan (under Component 3) which harbors a continuation of the forest areas in the Nuristan and Laghman provinces.

Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan

Like many conservation efforts, the snow leopard project seeks to address the larger drivers of forest loss, degradation and climate change impacts through strategic restoration efforts and sustainable management of degraded riparian forests and scrub-lands. These activities, along with the development of protected areas that integrate sustainable, conservation-compatible livelihoods and climate change concerns closely overlap with the outputs under Output 3.3 of the CCLF project. Lessons learned from sustainable land-use planning help the CCLF project in adopting and replicating successful practices and insights.

Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan

The proposed LDCF project is closely aligned with the objectives of the SLFM project of FAO in addressing capacity gaps at local levels. The LDCF project, under Output 3.3 will collaborate with FAO in addressing these capacity deficiencies, and supports local engagement and strengthening of local PFM institutions.

Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)

The FLR project seeks to restore ecological and productive functions of degraded forest landscapes. Its sites include the Badakhshan province. The project has an overlap between the outputs and activities under Component 3 of the CCLF project. Additionally, activity 1 of the FLR project is similar to Activity 3.3.3 of the CCLF while there are significant overlaps between Activity 2 of FLR and Output 2.1. Mechanisms will therefore be put in place to ensure these activities in Badakhshan are complementary and not duplicated. Lessons learned from the GIZ supported project as well as the enhanced capacities of the field staff will help the CCLF project during the inception phase and allow the LDCF project to adopt and replicate successful practices and lessons.

Component 4 adaptation benefits

? The total additional costs of adaptation benefits in Component 4 are estimated at $478,333

? GEF LDCF grante request: $233,333

? Co-financing form baseline projects: $245,000

The additionality of component 4 and outcome lie in the integration of grassroots monitoring and knowledge sharing with innovative mobile ICT technologies leading to improved adaptive management of project activities. This will help in rapid identification and addressing of problems, including those emerging from climate change related weather events. The component will facilitate the replication and scaling up of successful approaches in relevant baseline projects on climate change adaptation and resilience building. Knowledge sharing and cross-learning events organized under the component will be combined with effective dissemination of training and awareness materials on climate change adaptation. Baseline project will support the interventions under component 4 as follows:

Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, land-use and other sectors for monitoring and reporting on Afghanistan's mitigation and adaptation targets

The two projects will collaborate and provide cross learning for activities proposed under Output 4.1 of the CCLF project wherein the design of participatory M&E systems and improved information and knowledge sharing are envisaged. The CCLF project will build on and contribute back to GEF:10155 by integrating participatory M&E with the national system, particularly for localised adaptation strategies and activities.

Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan

The snow leopard project provides an opportunity for cross learning and knowledge sharing under the knowledge management and M&E components of both projects which seek to document and disseminate best practices. The CCLF project will leverage lessons learned, methodologies, and best practices from the snow leopard project by reviewing available documentations, including project reports and publications.

Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks (CDRRP)

The CDRRP project site in the Nangarhar province shares borders with the Kunar province in the CCLF. This opens up opportunities for cross learning. Through field visits and knowledge sharing, experiences and insights gained from the CDRRP project can be disseminated to inform and inspire the CCLF project and successful experiences from the CDRRP project can be replicated.

Community-based Agriculture and Rural Development- Access to Licit Livelihoods (CBARD)

The CBARD project can provide important lessons and experiences for the CCLF project to build on. The Nangarhar province is adjacent to the Kunar province selected under the CCLF and lessons from the CBARD project will be replicated in these sites through exchange visits and knowledge sharing events (Output 4.2). The CCLF project, could, in turn, share experiences in climate resilient agricultural techniques which could improve the impact of the CBARD project.

Afghanistan Value Chains - High Value Crops (AVC)

The project will forge linkages with the project through it knowledge management component (Activity 4.2.3) to enable entrepreneurs supported by the CCLF project to benefit from the supportive framework of the AVC project.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

The project will contribute to the following adaptation benefits which are to be monitored using the Core Indicators:

1. Total of direct beneficiaries: 80,0088 of which 50% are women.

2. Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha): 19,559

3. Total no. of polices and plans that will mainstream climate resilience: 30

4. Total no. of people trained: 6,805 (4,642 male and 2163 female). Note that there is a discrepancy in the number of men and women being trained owing to the limited participation of women in local CDCs, community based organizations and the cultural constraints within which women operate in businesses and farm work in some of the proposed sites. This is expected, given the context of Afghanistan. The CCLF project will explore all available opportunities to meaningfully involve women in its activities (as detailed in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan ? Annex 11), The existing targets provided in the core indicators are considered ambitious in these circumstances and have been reviewed and vetted by gender experts.

Other than the above the project contributes to the following global environmental benefits listed in the food systems, land use and restoration impact program. We estimate that the project will result in a sequestration of about 1,048,171 tCO2 equivalent over a 20 year return period, based on the FAO Ex-ACT tool. This will be done by:

? Converting 2,350ha of degraded land to plantations and other tree crops

? Bringing 1,500 ha of cropland (mainly wheat) under irrigation and climate resilient agricultural practices

? Restoring 15,109 ha of degraded lands to grasslands and

? Sustainably managing 600 ha of forest lands and improving them from moderately degraded to a low degradation state.

? Climate change mitigation: climate resilient agriculture. The project interventions will cover 1,500 ha of irrigated agricultural land. Crop diversification will reach 2,400 farmers, half owning irrigated and the other rain-fed lands and 30% of who will be women.

? Land Degradation: Sustainable land management, Diversification of crop and livestock systems, Restoration of degraded production landscapes. Other than the area mentioned above, 2,350 ha of land will be brought or restored for agroforestry, plantations, rangeland restoration and woodlots.

And under the sustainable forest management impact programme the project will contribute towards:

? Biodiversity: Conserving globally important biodiversity in key landscapes and forested areas. Under outcome 3 the project will restore and manage 600 ha of forest areas which lie within the last remnants of native forests in Afghanistan.

? Grassland restoration: 15,109 ha of degraded lands will be restored to rangelands and grasslands through soil and water conservation measures, reseeding and better management for assisted natural regeneration.

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

Identification and mainstreaming of adaptation options undertaken through all components of the project are expected to lead to activities being sustained beyond its lifetime. Approaches being demonstrated through the project are expected to be scaled-up to other projects, provinces/districts within Afghanistan.

Emphasis on improving local-level planning and implementation on DRR and climate change adaptation will strengthen capacity of local communities to plan for and implement measures for climate change adaptation beyond the project lifespan. This will be complemented by formulation of Community Development Plans (CDPs) that specifically integrate climate change considerations,

further promoting ongoing planning and implementation of climate-resilient interventions after project completion.

Through support to climate-resilient livelihoods and diversified income-generating opportunities, participating communities will have access to greater financial means from their increased income. Coupled with awareness-raising and training on integrating climate change into local-level actions, these activities will promote a sustainable cycle whereby households with improved income are able to use their returns to further invest in their livelihoods. The introduction of innovative electronic ledger wallet and mobile application-based payments for products and services ? agricultural and non-agricultural - will provide practically applicable mechanisms for overcoming currently widely existing hurdles for business development and effectively remove transaction costs. This is expected to remain sustainable long after completion of the project implementation period, as continued improvements in livelihoods and income will lead to re-investment and thus continue gains. Moreover, livelihood activities conducted within the project sites can be easily replicated with minimal input costs by neighbouring (non-participating) communities. This is likely to lead to scaling up of project activities outside of the project areas.

Under Component 4 of the project, lessons learned and best practices generated through the project and other initiatives will be collated and communicated through international platforms and other regional knowledge-sharing opportunities. Not only will this promote replication of project activities in other countries within the region, but it may also catalyze further investments for scaling up project activities at the national level. Lessons learned will provide detailed documentation of benefits of diversified community livelihoods to build climate resilience, with a focus on successes of empowering women and youth in participating in livelihood activities. In addition, community members will be trained on how to conduct proper supervision, monitoring and implementation of project interventions, as well as conduct proper maintenance of project assets and infrastructure beyond the life of the project. Through this approach, it is envisaged that Community Development Council members will be able to enhance skills and implement similar interventions elsewhere in their own community space.

The project will support the integration of climate change considerations into local level planning. This will ensure sustainability of restoration activities and other adaptation measures and support scaling up. Climate resilience will be properly integrated throughout the development framework at the community levels. Lessons learned from these local experiences will be shared with policy makers in appropriate fora at the national level.

Innovation

The project will test and adapt relevant technologies and innovative practices to local conditions in Afghanistan. This includes those in which the private sector can play a crucial role in delivering. There are five key innovations that will be leveraged to improve efficacy and efficiency of the project interventions.

Hybridising high tech and participatory approaches

Integration of geospatial and participatory, methods for planning and monitoring will ensure verifiable, quantitative and granular monitoring of project impacts. This will be made possible through citizen sensing approaches wherein community facilitators will make measurements of ground conditions using mobile phones and relay these to provincial centres. Robust, gender-responsive, quantitative and easily measured indicators will be identified to encompass bio-physical and socioeconomic parameters, including those for environmental and social safeguards.

Community facilitators and volunteers within CBOs will be trained in the collection of this data on forms designed for automatic digitisation using tools such as the Open Data Kit (ODK), and on registers which can be photographed using smartphones. Project staff will be trained in the use of these tools to facilitate efficient and accurate reporting and surveying of field observations, including collection, recording and transmitting data collected by the community facilitators and volunteers.

In-situ testing and demonstrations of new technologies

The project will have formal collaborations with national and provincial research agencies for access to latest technologies and techniques for climate resilient agriculture. This includes i) new and suitable varieties of crops (cereals, pulses and vegetables); ii) indigenous species of trees, shrubs and grasses for horticulture, agro-forestry and watershed restoration; iii) quick growing varieties of fuel, fodder and multiuse species of trees for homesteads and woodlots and iv) drought resilient varieties of livestock, milch animals and small ruminants. The project will additionally tie up with research agencies for access to the latest IPM techniques and veterinary and animal health technologies.

Technologies that are thus selected will be localised through in-situ trials which will also serve as demonstration sites. This will ensure any technology or technique transferred to the communities has been appropriately tested and adapted to local conditions and that extension personnel have acquired the required expertise in their use.

Incubation and mentoring of entrepreneurs

The project will set up "incubators" to facilitate private sector participation and help communities diversify livelihoods and income generation. Entrepreneurs will be identified from within the community and will receive mentorship, provision of startup capital/materials and linkages with credit and other financial services. The focus of these interventions will be on post-harvest, storage and packaging technologies which will increase resilience to climate change related disasters by reducing post-harvest losses while increasing incomes and food security among farming and pastoral communities.

Incentives for incubators include provision of equipment and consumables for the initial (one year) period, linkages with financial services including access to loans and start-up capital through nationally recognized banking and micro-finance institutions and access to cold storage facilities that are proposed in the two provincial headquarters. Mentors who support the livelihoods will be provided small financial incentives by way of consultation fees and DSA.-

Modern rural infrastructure designs used with local materials and manpower

The project will make use of modern design and techniques that maximise the use of locally available materials and manpower while undertaking repair and enhancement of rural infrastructure. This will enhance local incomes and skills and thereby ensure that capacities for O&M are available in communities. The use of alternative energy sources and modern lining materials to improve efficiency of water distribution will be combined with micro-irrigation and water saving techniques.

Leveraging mobile ICT and social media for effective dissemination

The project communication strategy, including the strategy for disseminating awareness and training materials, will use radio, social media and mobile ICT in combination with more traditional forms of communication. There will be an emphasis on audio-visual media and all communications and outreach materials will be translated into Dari and Pashto. Innovations in the communications strategy include leveraging electronic formats and social media channels for improved dissemination and accessibility. The project will explore the use of distributing (audio-visual) materials on inexpensive SD cards which can be used on mobile phones and on community/local radio. Traditional and religious leaders will additionally be requested to support the awareness and mobilisation activities. It should be noted that the reach of radio in Afghanistan is the same for women and men while cell phone usage were also very similar (33% ?, 38% ?) in 2010.[118]118 Figures published by the Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority show that the cell phone coverage in 2020 was 90% with over 35 million SIM subscribers were active in Q4-2020.

Sustainability

The project's sustainability hinges on successful ownership of its activities by local communities and the active engagement with the private sector. In addition, the project will invest in highly resilient and dependable rural infrastructure which is designed to work with minimal O&M for extended periods.

Community mobilisation and ownership of the project

The project will ensure long term sustainability and continuation by investing in the strengthening of community based institutions and agencies at the local level. Awareness and sensitisation of traditional and customary authorities will be undertaken to facilitate representation of women and vulnerable groups in decision making. Mechanisms will be instituted for training of community facilitators and members of different user groups to coordinate, collaborate, cross-learn and complement each other's activities. These CBOs will be strengthened through training and provision of relevant assets. Existing CBOs will be co-opted where possible, to avoid duplication and redundancy. Communities will consequently be able to organise and pool resources for sustaining and extending project activities.

Infrastructural investments will provide long term benefits to communities, for which small user fees will be collected both in kind and in cash by the CBO. User groups engaged in O&M of infrastructure will be assisted in raising finances and resources and provided necessary training in financial administration and book keeping as well as monitoring and O&M, thereby sustaining the impact of the project.

A similar approach will be followed to sustain the protection and care of rangeland and forest restoration work. CBOs will be given "contracts" for usufruct rights on natural resources and will engage community facilitators or volunteers for a small honorarium to monitor and protect areas from grazing, watering saplings and maintaining fences and SWC and flood control structures. This will ensure interventions that require long term protection and care are paid for and thereby sustained.

Involving local communities, especially women and other vulnerable groups, in risk and vulnerability assessment, decision-making and implementation will ensure their ownership beyond the project life. The restoration activities for land and water will build on local testing and participatory planning and implementation at community-level. Providing options that support livelihoods and reduce losses, while remaining economically viable and/or affordable to local communities will ensure that reclaimed and restored lands will be maintained, and further expanded and new livelihoods will be sustained beyond the life of the project.

Rural infrastructure and equipment

The long term success of the project's activities hinge on construction of rural infrastructure that will serve the communities well beyond the five years of the proposed project. Infrastructural investments made by the project in and around settlements and catchment areas will be based on a comprehensive technical and social evaluation of the sites and users. The use of local materials and manpower in the construction of these structures and the creation of institutional framework through CBOs for their O&M will ensure communities have the skills and materials to keep them operational over a long term and are equipped financially and organisationally to operate, maintain and manage them without external support.

Types of equipment selected for the project will be determined by the availability of spares and parts among nearby markets and towns. Entrepreneurs who service and repair equipment will be identified and linked to the relevant user groups. Linkages with markets, private sector agencies for sales of produce and accessing financial services as well as extension support such as veterinary care will also be established to increase the financial viability of interventions and ensure the private sector meaningfully engages with the project and contributes to its long term sustainability.

Strengthening institutional and technical capacity of national and sub-national NGOs agencies and project staff

Capacities in risk and vulnerability assessment and planning and implementing of climate change adaptation measures will be enhanced amon project staff and participating NGOs. This will enable

continued mainstreaming of climate considerations into sectoral planning and decision-making. Furthermore, extensive training and capacity building of local communities and technical staff on adaptation interventions will align future activities to be climate resilient. Overall, as a result of increased participation, project interventions are more likely to be replicated and/or scaled up.

Relying on participatory forest management approaches

Community-based forest management will be designed in a way that provides i) long-term user rights and responsibilities for local communities, and ii) allows for sustainable and permanent extractive use of forest products and benefits from ecosystem services, thus creating ownership of communities and improving the performance of forest management thereby supporting the sustainable implementation of the approach by local communities . The forest management related activities will provide a working framework that can be incorporated into future forest management frameworks and thus be used and updated beyond the life of the project.

Potential for scaling up

Replication and scaling up of project activities will be ensured through emphasis on knowledge sharing and dissemination of both successful activities and lessons learned. This will additionally facilitate adaptive learning in the project itself. Replication of successful interventions to other areas will also be ensured by strengthening local community-based organisations and NGOs in their implementation.

Knowledge sharing and dissemination

Knowledge sharing within and between multiple levels - from CBOs to NGOs and CSOs at the national level, will be facilitated through bi-annual events where representatives of these agencies as well partner and baseline projects will be invited. The project will strengthen existing federations and associations by working through them and providing them additional training and support. Local meetings organised by CDCs will provide a framework for collaboration, learning and coordination of projects and programs of NGOs in each project site. Linkages with other ongoing and proposed projects and with private sector suppliers of these equipment and materials will be established through concerted coordination, knowledge exchange and collaboration to ensure long term sustenance of these activities.

The project will invest in development and documentation of a technologies that will assist both producers as well as entrepreneurs involved in food processing, packaging and storage. Training materials and modules will be designed for use by both technical and semi-literate users that focus on locally relevant, low-cost techniques and technologies, facilitating their scaling up and replication.

Strengthening of local development agencies

The project will be implemented through local institutions, especially CDCs, thereby strengthening them and contributing to their capacity development. Extension and development staff and volunteers engaged by the project will be trained and provided hands-on experience and opportunities for cross learning with experts in the field. Gaps in critical communication systems and facilities will be

addressed by setting up a PMU in the two provinces and appointing a focal person at each CDC. Extension and development agencies and staff will be equipped with survey and storage equipment, materials and supplies for extension support to both farmers and pastoralists. This will ensure lessons from the project are supported over a long term and replicated in other areas within the districts and provinces. Knowledge sharing at provincial and national levels will also facilitate replication of lessons learned and scaling up of successful strategies and technologies.

Replication of livelihood diversification

There is also potential for replication of livelihood diversification interventions, both nationally and internationally. These interventions may be easily replicated in other villages with relatively small investment, especially since such interventions will be implemented through experienced national NGOs. The project will actively share experience about approaches, techniques, successes and failures with stakeholdersand with NGOs. This will facilitate replication of successful lessons and will strengthen communities to build on and leverage ongoing initiatives supported by development partners to enhance livelihoods of agriculturally active households as well as those involved in handicrafts production. There is, similarly, potential for replication in other countries through sharing of lessons learned across the region.

---

[1] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP).?

[2] Savage et al., ?Socio-Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Afghanistan.?

[3] ?Afghanistan - The World Factbook.?

[4] ibid.

[5] IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, ?Afghanistan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation Oct 2023 - March 2024?.

[6] Dame, ?Country Index // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame.?

[7] European Commission, ?INFORM Risk Country Profile.?

[8] World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Afghanistan?s National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Climate Change in Afghanistan What Does It Mean for Rural Livelihoods and Food Security??

[9] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), ?Disaster Risk Reduction in Afghanistan Status Report 2020.?

[10] World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Afghanistan?s National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Climate Change in Afghanistan What Does It Mean for Rural Livelihoods and Food Security??

[11] The World Bank Group and The Asian Development Bank, ?Climate Risk Country Profile.?

[12] Aich et al., ?Climate Change in Afghanistan Deduced from Reanalysis and Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) Simulations.?

[13] Naumann et al., ?Global Changes in Drought Conditions Under Different Levels of Warming.?
[14] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Afghanistan Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC.?
[15] Pritchard, ?Asia?s Shrinking Glaciers Protect Large Populations from Drought Stress.?
[16] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Afghanistan Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC.?
[17]Aich et al., ?Climate Change in Afghanistan Deduced from Reanalysis and Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX)?South Asia Simulations?.
[18] https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/NASA_NEX-GDDP . Data for IPCC-6 was not available at the time of preparing this report.
[19] Zhao et al., ?Temperature Increase Reduces Global Yields of Major Crops in Four Independent Estimates?.
[20] Rousta et al., ?Impacts of Drought on Vegetation Assessed by Vegetation Indices and Meteorological Factors in Afghanistan?.
[21] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan - National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA).?
[22] Savage et al., ?Socio-Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Afghanistan.?
[23] Elalem and Pal, ?Mapping the Vulnerability Hotspots over Hindu-Kush Himalaya Region to Flooding Disasters.?
[24] Mergili, M?ller, and Schneider, ?Spatio-Temporal Development of High-Mountain Lakes in the Headwaters of the Amu Darya River (Central Asia)?; Mohammad Tamim Bahadurzai and Arun B. Shrestha, ?Flash Flood Risk Assessment for Afghanistan.?
[25] World Resources Institute (WRI), ?Aqueduct Floods.?
[26] World Bank, ?Rural Population (% of Total Population) - Afghanistan | Data.?
[27] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan - National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA)?; USAID, ?Climate Change Risk Profile Afghanistan.?
[28] World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Afghanistan?s National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Climate Change in Afghanistan What Does It Mean for Rural Livelihoods and Food Security??
[29] Savage et al., ?Socio-Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Afghanistan.?
[30] ?DataBank | The World Bank.?
[31] ?Afghanistan - The World Factbook.?
[32] UNDP, ?Afghanistan - Human Development Report 2020.?
[33] World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Afghanistan?s National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Climate Change in Afghanistan What Does It Mean for Rural Livelihoods and Food Security??
[34] Savage et al., ?Socio-Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Afghanistan.?
[35] IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, ?Afghanistan.?
[36] Central Statistics Organization, ?Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2016 - 17.?
[37] UNDP (2021). Rapid Appraisal of Economic Instability & Uncertainty in Afghanistan

[38] Leao, Ahmed, and Kar, *Jobs from Agriculture in Afghanistan*.
[39] Afghan Red Crescent Society, ?Afghanistan.?
[40] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), ?Disaster Risk Reduction in Afghanistan Status Report 2020.?
[41] World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Afghanistan?s National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Climate Change in Afghanistan What Does It Mean for Rural Livelihoods and Food Security??
[42] P??vara and P??varov?, ?Nexus Between Climate Change, Displacement and Conflict.?
[43] QARA Consulting Inc., ?Agriculture in Afghanistan Linking Producers to Markets (Local, Regional, International).?
[44] United Nations Country Team in Afghanistan, ?Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding in Afghanistan.?
[45] QARA Consulting Inc., ?Agriculture in Afghanistan Linking Producers to Markets (Local, Regional, International).?
[46] Yousufi, ?Horticulture in Afghanistan.?
[47] Muradi and Boz, ?The Contribution of Agriculture Sector in the Economy of Afghanistan.?
[48] Agriculture and Rural Development Unit Sustainable Development Department South Asia Region, ?Afghanistan - Understanding Gender in Agricultural Value Chains .?
[49] QARA Consulting Inc., ?Agriculture in Afghanistan Linking Producers to Markets (Local, Regional, International).?
[50] ibid.
[51] Ward, Amer, and Ziaee, ?Water Allocation Rules in Afghanistan for Improved Food Security.?
[52] Goes et al., ?Integrated Water Resources Management in an Insecure River Basin.?
[53] The World Bank Group and The Asian Development Bank, ?Climate Risk Country Profile.?
[54] The term "marginalised" or ?vulnerable", when used in reference to communities, people or groups, refers to elderly, people with disabilities, HIV positive people, landless poor and youth. All of these face additional exposure to climate change risks and impacts due to limited access to financial and other assets and facilities, limited representation as well as unique needs.
[55] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan - National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA).?
[56] NEPA, ?Initial Biennial Update Report 2019.?
[57] Abdul Azim Doosti and Mohammed Haris Sherzad, ?Climate Change and Governance in Afghanistan.?
[58] Omerkhil et al., ?Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies for Smallholder Farmers in Yangi Qala District, Takhar, Afghanistan?; Jawid and Khadjavi, ?Adaptation to Climate Change in Afghanistan.?
[59] Leao, Ahmed, and Kar, *Jobs from Agriculture in Afghanistan*.
[60] World Bank, ?Managing Afghanistan?s Rangelands and Forest Resources.?
[61] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Strategy 2015 - 2019.?
[62] Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, ?National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Program 2016 2021.?

[63] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSANA)?; National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Afghanistan Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP).?
[64] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan - National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA).?
[65] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Strategy 2015 - 2019.?
[66] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Afghanistan Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP).?
[67] World Bank, ?Managing Afghanistan?s Rangelands and Forest Resources.?
[68] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Afghanistan Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC.?
[69] World Bank, ?Managing Afghanistan?s Rangelands and Forest Resources.?
[70] ibid.
[71] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Afghanistan Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP).?
[72] QARA Consulting Inc., ?Agriculture in Afghanistan Linking Producers to Markets (Local, Regional, International).?
[73] Leao, Ahmed, and Kar, *Jobs from Agriculture in Afghanistan*.
[74] Andrew Beath, Fotini Christia, and Ruben Enikolopov, ?The National Solidarity Program Assessing the Effects of Community-Driven Development in Afghanistan.?
[75] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?Operational Manual (OM) for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)?.

[76] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?National Natural Resource Management Strategy (2017-2021)?; National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Afghanistan?s 6th National Report to The United Nation?s Convention on Biological Diversity.?
[77] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSANA).?
[78] National Environmental Protection Agency, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Second National Communication Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).?
[79] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Afghanistan?s 6th National Report to The United Nation?s Convention on Biological Diversity.?
[80] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?National Adaptation Plan for Afghanistan.?
[81] Afghanistan Resilience Consortium, ?Building Resilience, Integrating Gender.?
[82] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?National Natural Resource Management Strategy (2017-2021).?
[83] Leao, Ahmed, and Kar, *Jobs from Agriculture in Afghanistan*.
[84] ReliefWeb, ?Post-Harvest Losses Aggravate Hunger - Afghanistan.?
[85] Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, ?National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Program 2016 2021.?

[86] Future Harvest Consortium to Rebuild Agriculture in Afghanistan, ?Needs Assessment on Horticulture in Afghanistan.?
[87] Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, ?National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Program 2016 2021.?
[88] FINDINGS FROM FIELD STUDIES OF POST-HARVEST STORAGE AND PROCESSING IN AFGHANISTAN, SPARC Knowledge, 2023

[89] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?National Natural Resource Management Strategy (2017-2021).?
[90] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan - National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA).?
[91] NEPA, ?Initial Biennial Update Report 2019.?
[92] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?National Forestry Management Policy.?
[93] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?National Rangeland Management Policy.?
[94] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?National Natural Resource Management Strategy (2017-2021).?
[95] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan - National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA).?
[96] ibid.
[97] Jacobs, Schloeder, and Tanimoto, ?Dryland Agriculture and Rangeland Restoration Priorities in Afghanistan.?
[98] Aziz Ali and Yi Shaoliang, ?Highland Rangelands of Afghanistan.?
[99] Ismail et al., ?Rangeland Resources Management.?
[100] Jacobs, Schloeder, and Tanimoto, ?Dryland Agriculture and Rangeland Restoration Priorities in Afghanistan.?
[101] IPC Global Support Unit (IPC GSU), ?Afghanistan?; IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, ?Afghanistan.?
[102] GEF-STAP, ?Land Degradation Neutrality: Guidelines for Gef Projects a Stap Document?.
[103] World Bank, ?Managing Afghanistan?s Rangelands and Forest Resources.?
[104] Orr, B.J. et al., ?Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality?.
[105] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?Operational Manual (OM) for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)?.

[106] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook.
[107] We understand 'marginalized/vulnerable communities' and/or 'marginalized/vulnerable groups' as a term which describes both the condition and the processes that prevent individuals or groups from reaching sustainable development goals, or fully participating in social, economic and political life. In this document ?vulnerable communities/groups? describes individuals or groups of people that face higher exposure to climate change, disaster risk and poverty, including but not limited to women, youth, children, elderly, differently-able people, indigenous peoples, disadvantaged families and those living in high risk areas and danger zones. 'Marginalized/Vulnerable' does not mean that the

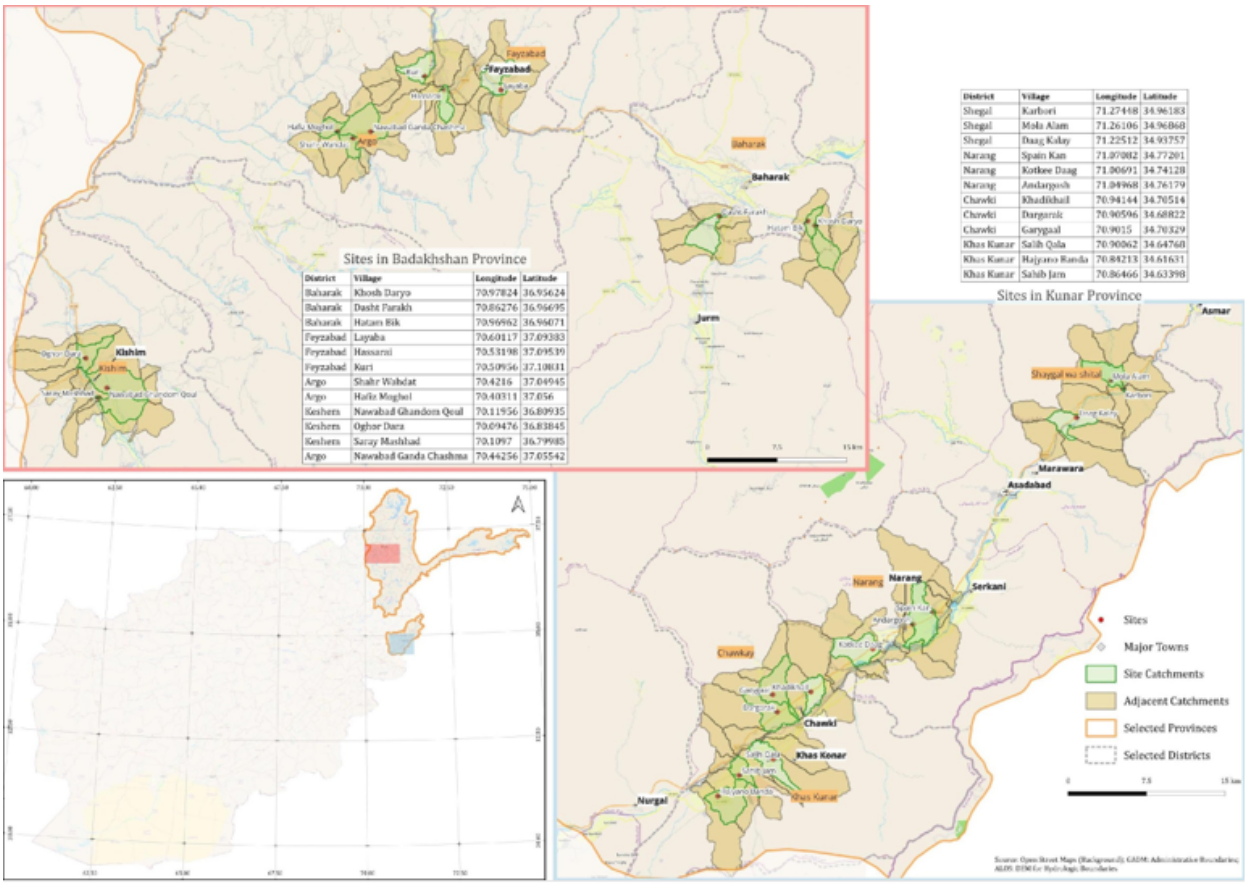
group is vulnerable per se, but that this vulnerability is the result of social, economic and political processes.
[108] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?National Natural Resource Management Strategy (2017-2021).?
[109] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?Operational Manual (OM) for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)?.

[110] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan - National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA).?
[111] Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), ?Operational Manual (OM) for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)?.

[112] Global Environment Facility (GEF), ?GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements.?
[113] Omerkhil et al., ?Micro-Level Adaptation Strategies by Smallholders to Adapt Climate Change in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)?.
[114] Dame, ?Country Index // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame.?
[115] European Commission, ?INFORM Risk Country Profile.?
[116] World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Afghanistan?s National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Climate Change in Afghanistan What Does It Mean for Rural Livelihoods and Food Security??
[117] IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, ?Afghanistan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation Oct 2023 ? Mar 2024
[118] Eran Fraenkel, Emrys Schoemaker, and Sheldon Himelfarb, ?Afghanistan Media Assessment Opportunities and Challenges for Peacebuilding.?

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



Please refer to more pictures in Prodoc: Annex 3: Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area (page 134-137)

1c. Child Project?

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

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is presented in Annex-9 (uploaded already to GEF Portal and can also be accessed directly through this link: https://gefportal.worldbank.org/api/spapi/LoadDocument?fileName=https%3A%2F%2Fworldbankgroup.sharepoint.com%2Fsites%2Fgefportal%2FGEFDocuments%2F0784bb41-ecad-e911-a83a-000d3a37557b%2Fceoendorsement%2F_2021-10-10ANNEX9Stakeholder%20EngagementSLclean.docx

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

This project has been designed on the basis of extensive consultations with stakeholders at all levels of the erstwhile government[1], with local institutions such as the CDCs and associated committees and federations and through directly interacting with communities. Specific attention was given to inclusion of women, marginalised/minority groups and vulnerable sections in the consultations. Stakeholder who were consulted during the PPG phase included civil society organizations ? particularly the CDCs, but also NGOs, local communities, including groups which are indigenous to these regions, and private sector entities including farmer and livestock owner federations and traders.

Meetings held with provincial government agencies affiliated to former government and NGOs followed by site visits where communities and their representatives in the CDCs, traditional and religious leaders were met. A combination of focused group meetings and on-site discussions were held, including separate discussions with women groups which were facilitated by the teams gender expert. Joint assessments of water infrastructure and discussions on climate resilient crops, livestock and horticultural practices as well as livelihood diversification were held. Community members involved in trade and off-farm activities participated in these discussions.

Details of these consultation are provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 9).

Key elements of the stakeholder engagement strategy are:

1. Ensuring free, prior and informed consent of all participants in the stakeholder engagement process and consultations that lead to the formulation of the project.
2. Ensuring representation and participation of women and vulnerable groups at all stages of the project by proactively engaging with relevant environmental agencies as well as local institutions, traditional and religious leaders.
3. Creation of a supportive environment for meaningful involvement of women and members from vulnerable groups to participate in project implementation and benefit from its activities. This will, in part, be ensured by review and integration of gender and climate change concerns in policies, strategies and plans.

4. Careful and continuous engagement with both traditional leaders and chiefs as well as other stakeholders. This will be particularly intense during the inception phase of the project but will be sustained throughout its life cycle.
5. Working with existing CDC structures by strengthening them and their sub-committees. Ensuring formal recognition and registration of CBOs to be involved in the project by the CDCs.
6. Identifying and building capacities of focal points, development agents and volunteers in CDCs, among progressive farmers and pastoralists and in CBOs for specific roles in the project. These roles will range from communication, monitoring and report to active participation in demonstrations, dissemination of awareness and capacity building. Identified individuals will include women and members of vulnerable groups.
7. Ensuring meaningful participation and ownership of project activities and assets by community members by creating framework for in-cash/in-kind contributions for project activities and users fee for the use of assets created by the project to sustain their operation and maintenance.
8. Enhancing capacities of implementing agencies and NGOs, particularly NGOs and staff, through training of trainers, creation/restoration of assets, facilities, communication and related infrastructure. This will ensure long term support to communities for adaptation planning, management of resources through local institutions and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures for long term resilience to climate change induced disasters.
9. Formal frameworks to ensure transparency, including multiple channels of communication and information dissemination, translation of key reports and training materials into Dari and Pasto, and formal procedures for disclosure and recording of grievances.
10. Mechanisms for oversight in the transfer of ownership of assets created by the project to institutions, CBOs and communities that ensure they continue to be used by key stakeholders.
11. Alignment with provisions for social and environmental safeguards of the project.

The table below summarizes the stakeholder group, means of engagement.

Stakeholder Group	**Main Interests** (Output No.)	**Responsibilities**
1. Primary Stakeholders		
1.a. Communities and CBOs	1.2, 2.1, 2.2,	Organising and participating in committees, user groups, associations and for planning, implementing, coordinating and monitoring project activities.
	2.3, 3.3, 4.1	Participation in training programmes, awareness campaigns and demonstrations of technologies, techniques and approaches for CCA.
	2.3, 3.3, 4.1 1.2, 3.3, 4.2	Implementation of on-ground activities such as training, extension or supervision of physical interventions.
		In-cash and in-kind contributions, including provision of labour and materials towards activities.

		Conducting regular monitoring of activities, reporting their outputs and outcomes using pre-defined indicators.
		Participation in meetings and representing their groups, committees and associations during knowledge sharing events.
		Ensuring all members of the communities have been provided information of the project and have freely given their consent to participate.
1.b. Traditional and religious leaders	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2	Ensuring the project adheres to the social safeguards, including protection and enhancement of community resources.
		Ensure participation and representation of women and vulnerable groups.
		Awareness raising and mobilisation activities during the inception phase of the project.
		Attending training for sensitisation to issues of gender and social equity.
		Representing communities in knowledge sharing events.
		Ensuring all members of the communities have been provided information of the project and have freely given their consent to participate.
1.c. CDCs, PFM institutions and their sub-committees	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2	Ensuring the project adheres to the social safeguards, including protection and enhancement of community resources.
		Ensuring a formal Grievance Redress Mechanism is in place and accessible to all community members, especially women and vulnerable groups.
		Formally recognising CBOs and providing them an institutional framework and enabling conditions to meaningfully participate in the project.
		Coordinating and facilitating project activities at the local level with help from the PMU.
		Monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the project, including collation and communication of participatory monitoring by CBOs.
2. NGOs and Multilateral Agencies		
2.a. International/National agencies	1.1, 1.2, 3.3,	Co-finance, cost sharing and collaboration between projects.
	4.2	Participating in knowledge sharing events, learning and coordination of complementary activities.
	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.1	Implementation of on-ground activities such as training, extension or supervision of physical interventions - overlapping with 3c.
2.b. Local NGOs and partners	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.1	Implementation of on-ground activities such as training, extension or supervision of physical interventions - overlapping with 3c.
		Income generation and livelihood diversification. Supporting agri-businesses and entrepreneurships, supply/value chains and markets.
3. Private Sector	2.3	Income generation and livelihood diversification. Supporting agri-businesses and entrepreneurships, supply/value chains and markets.

The stakeholder engagement strategy has four key elements that will ensure their active and meaningful involvement throughout the project.

Mobilisation and Awareness Generation

Community mobilisation and awareness generation, focusing on key individuals including traditional and religious leaders and representatives and based on principles of FPIC. This will cover:

? Awareness of climate change, its impacts and the need for community based action.
? Need for gender responsive interventions and to identify and engage with the most vulnerable groups and communities in the selected sites.
? Strengthening local institutions and CBOs and creation of new ones, only when needed, to participate in the implementation of activities.
? Representation of women in mixed gender groups and creation of exclusive CBOs of women and vulnerable groups.

Capacity Building (in phases ? initially targeting communities, CSO, CDCs, NGOs)

Capacity building will be done on a rolling basis and will precede physical interventions. Training will leverage mobile ICT and innovative dissemination media and tools and emphasising hands-on demonstration based approaches. Capacity building will not just focus on training, but will include provision and supplementing of necessary tools, implements and infrastructure of targeted groups. Capacity building will additionally include linking up of relevant groups to information, markets and supply/value chains. Key targets of capacity development will be:

? Representatives and officer bearers from CDCs and CBOs. These groups will receive skill development based on the activities they are involved in. Additionally they will receive training on leadership, organizational and administrative skills, including financial administration, asset management and monitoring.
? Project staff and local NGOs involved with the project will receive support in technical and administrative aspects of delivering climate resilient solutions to communities. They will additionally be sensitised to issues of gender equity and challenges that affect marginalised and minority groups and socioeconomically vulnerable groups.
? CBOs and teams selected to coordinate and oversee project activities will include women and members of vulnerable groups.

Strengthening the CDC's Role as a Multi-stakeholder Platform

Community Development Centres provide an ideal platform for participation of multiple stakeholders, and will be leveraged. Sub-committees of the CDCs, user groups in villages as well as participatory management federations for forest, rangelands and natural resource will meet under the aegis of the CDC at scheduled intervals. This will provide a formal mechanism for these groups to coordinate activities, resolve disputes and share knowledge and experiences. Representatives of some of these groups will be represented at the national level during knowledge management events. Selected members of the committees will also be invited to regional and international fora.

Participatory Monitoring

The project has a consistent framework to ensure that impacts and outcomes of interventions are monitored at the level of each CBO through focal persons and key informants and reported to local

coordination bodies and relayed to the PMU. The monitoring of project activities will utilise available mobile ICT and hybrid approaches that capture both the process and the results of activities (see Section_IV-6 and Output_4.1 of the ProDoc). Participatory monitoring is expected to facilitate learning and adaptive management within communities and to enable constructive dialogue between them and institutional and PMU staff (Output_4.2 of the ProDoc for details).

[119] Consultations with government agencies were completed prior to the take over by the Taliban.

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

Annex 9_Stakeholder Engagement Plan is attached

The resources allocated for stakeholder engagements under the project are substantial and correspond to over 26% of the project budget. Details are provided in the table below.

Component	Output	Activity	Sub-activity/action	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Component 1: Capacities of Community Development Councils, local NGOs and communities are strengthened to address climate change impacts.	Output 1.1 gender-responsive climate change risk and vulnerability assessments introduced to identify and integrate gender responsive risk reduction solutions into community climate change	Activity 1.1.1 Undertake participatory, gender-responsive hazard and risk mapping and vulnerability assessments for climate induced natural disasters	Design and supervision of a comprehensive ESMP including ESIAs as required and action plans for biodiversity and health and safety	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
			Design and supervision of action plans for livelihoods and indigenous peoples and updating of the gender action plan, aligning them with the community development plans	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000

adaptation planning and budgeting.		Design and supervision of vulnerability assessments in project sites, detailed analysis and report with inputs into the respective development plans of the CDCs	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
		Support to vulnerability and safeguards consultants through field data, reports, maps and geospatial data collected through surveys - including participatory and rapid rural appraisals, mapping and consultations with communities and stakeholders	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	Activity 1.1.2 Integrate gender-responsive adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change impacts with Community Development Plans.	Field data, reports and maps through surveys, mapping and consultations with communities and stakeholders	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000

	Activity 1.1.3 Formulate guidelines and operational processes on community based participatory assessment and planning for gender-responsive climate adaptation and resilience building.	Integration of gender responsive climate change risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation with SoP for community based participatory assessment and planning.	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000
		Workshops and meeting on operational processes and integration into policies and plans	0	0	3,000	3,000	0	6,000
	Activity 1.1.4 Raise awareness, mobilise and strengthen sub-committees under the Community Development Councils and user groups as vehicles for participatory project implementation.	Strengthening of sub-committees and user groups within the communities through district level meetings with CDCs and communities, awareness generation and mobilisation.	12,000	0	0	0	0	12,000
		Women community mobilisers hired locally (in each province) to conduct regular meetings and awareness programmes targeting women beneficiaries	9,000	12,000	3,000	0	0	24,000

	Output 1.2 All targeted communities are trained to assess climate risks, plan for and implement adaptation measures.	Activity 1.2.1 Develop risk reduction plans and prioritising adaptation measures with farming and pastoral communities based on available climate advisories and agricultural and livelihood options.	Meetings, workshops and awareness programmes with communities at villages to validate the participatory risk reduction plans with prioritisation of adaptation measures - held at the district level.	9,000	3,000	0	0	0	12,000
			Participatory mapping and planning exercises in villages, including site visits and surveys of areas at risk from climate hazards. Done separately for men and women.	13,500	4,500	0	0	0	18,000
			Village level meetings and awareness programmes with communities at villages to validate the participatory risk reduction plans with prioritisation of adaptation measures	18,000	6,000	0	0	0	24,000

		Activity 1.2.2 Plan and design rural infrastructure for gender-responsive climate resilience among communities.	Infrastructure engineer with experience in design, estimation and construction of irrigation, water harvesting and SWC infrastructure conducts field surveys for design and cost estimation of rural infrastructure for climate resilience including irrigation, water harvesting and SWC.	18,000	0	0	0	0	18,000
			Provincial workshop to validate designs by stakeholders, including representatives from CDCs and project staff	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
Component 2: Restoration of degraded land and climate-resilient livelihood interventions.	Output 2.1 Scalable approaches for restoration of lands affected by climate change driven desertification and/ or erosion introduced in pilot areas.	Activity 2.1.3 Demonstrate traditional and new technologies for gender-responsive climate change resilient agriculture and agro-forestry focusing on rangelands and croplands including restoration of those affected by desertification.	Establish one farmer field demonstration site in each district for both irrigated and rain-fed lands and covering all major field, garden, orchard, vineyard and plantation variety	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000
			Establish one nursery, including hands on training to local women for horticultural and vegetable garden crops in each district to supply saplings and seedlings	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000

		Establish one plant nursery in each district including hands on training to local women for shrubs and trees to be used for planting in rangelands, woodlots and forests, including native varieties of nuts	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000
	Activity 2.1.4 Implement community based physical and vegetative methods, including establishment of exclusion zones, to reduce soil erosion and rehabilitate erosion affect lands.	Planting and broadcasting on village owned communal rangelands	26,250	52,500	52,500	52,500	26,250	210,000
		Planting multi-use agro-forestry, woodlots and plantation species in homesteads and common lands	42,500	85,000	85,000	85,000	42,500	340,000
		Setting up markers, fences and protection to prevent grazing and damage to fodder banks, and area set aside for regeneration and recovery	15,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	15,000	120,000
		Soil and water conservation measures on rangelands through manual work using local materials and generating employment	75,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	75,000	600,000

	Output 2.2 Small-scale rural water infrastructure and new water technologies introduced at community level.	Activity 2.2.3 Improve efficiency of water distribution in existing irrigation systems by introducing new technologies, materials and techniques at the community level.	Community mobiliser for supporting/mobilising water user associations including setting up a fee based structure for distribution and O&M	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000
Component 3: Natural forests sustainably managed and new forest areas established by reforestation.	Output 3.1 Provincial forest maps and information management system established and maintained.	Activity 3.1.1 Extend and complement participatory Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) process in project sites.	Awareness and mobilisation of communities in the six forested sites to create forest management committees	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	12,000	96,000
			Training and capacity building of forest management committees	7,500	7,500	0	11,250	3,750	30,000
	Output 3.2 Provincial climate-smart forest management plans developed.	Activity 3.2.2 Develop catchment based climate-smart forest management plans through gender-disaggregated community consultations and participation.	Meetings to generate awareness and mobilise communities for forming or strengthening existing forest management committees	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	6,000
			Participatory mapping and surveys with communities using mapping and visualisation technologies	1,500	4,500	0	0	0	6,000

	Activity 3.2.3 Integrate community levels forest and rangeland management plans at the provincial level.	Digitising community based forest maps and plans, digitised and integrated with the GCMS	0	4,500	13,500	0	0	18,000
Output 3.3 Community based forestry established and contributing to climate change resilient forest management.	Activity 3.3.1 Strengthen community based PFM institutions with representation from women, minority groups and vulnerable sections.	Formalising PFM institutions through official interactions between relevant CDCs and village based committees	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
	Activity 3.3.2 Transfer technical skills, easements and incentives to PFM institutions for implementation of forest restoration activities and their sustainable management.	Organisational training of PFM agencies along with relevant project staff	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
	Activity 3.3.3 Restore degraded woodlands and forests by assisted regeneration and planting of native forest species	Community based planting in selected sites including pitting, composting and watering	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	240,000

		0	Protection, maintenance and management of forest areas by PFM institutions through volunteers	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	30,000
Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E.	Output 4.1 A local level participatory M&E System for monitoring of community-based interventions on the ground designed.	Activity 4.1.1 Design and implementing a local-level, participatory M&E and reporting system for the community based activities under the project.	Annual M&E workshops at provincial level	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
		0	Identifying and training focal points at PMU and staff level for collating and reporting field data	2,250	750	0	0	0	3,000
		0	Identifying and training focal points in the CDC and each of the CBOs involved in project activities on activity based reporting, including financial reporting where applicable	12,000	0	0	0	0	12,000

	0	Setting up data collation and communication systems for monitoring and reporting systems at provincial PMU levels and training focal points in their use	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
	Activity 4.2.2 Conduct and facilitating M&E and documentation of project activities and outcomes including implementation of the social and environmental safeguards, gender action plan, key monitoring indicators for the project implementation reviews and financial audits, including external audits and monitoring.	For M&E. Monitoring of socioeconomic and environmental safeguards using mandated tools and reporting structure including i) Stakeholder engagement plan ii) Gender Action Plan; iii) Livelihood Action Plan (LAP); iv) Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP); v) Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP); and vi) Health and Safety Plan (HSP)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	90,000

		Activity 4.2.3 Organise field visits between community members and representatives as well as technical project staff from different provinces to ensure cross-learning and up-take of new and improved practices in livelihood and income diversification, agriculture and forestry across the first three components.	Exchange visits between representatives of project groups and associations and CDCs across provinces including participation of national and provincial NGOs. Separate visits will be organised for women where possible.	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
			Exchange visits between villages in project sites within the same province. Separate visits will be organised for women where possible.	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	24,000
			National and regional visits between community representatives and technical project staff for conferences and workshop for 3-5 days each. Costs include travel, DSA and other conference/workshop related expenses.	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	96,000

		Activity 4.2.4 Review relevant plans and policies and submit recommendations for inclusion of key lessons learned on gender responsive climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.	Validation workshop at national level with relevant NGOs and stakeholders to discuss the review and recommendations	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
	Total			395,500	494,250	477,000	603,750	374,500	2,345,000

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

A summary of the key recommendations from the Gender Analysis and Action Plan are provided below. Kindly refer to Annex 11 for the complete analysis (file has been uploaded to GEF Portal and can also be accessed directly via this link: https://gefportal.worldbank.org/api/spapi/LoadDocument?fileName=https%3A%2F%2Fworldbankgroup.sharepoint.com%2Fsites%2Fgefportal%2FGEFDocuments%2F0784bb41-ecad-e911-a83a-000d3a37557b%2Fceoendorsement%2F_Annex11GenderAnalysisGenderActionPlan10May2024clean.docx

A summary of the key recommendations from the Gender Analysis and Action Plan are provided below. Kindly refer to Annex 11 for the complete analysis.

1. The project will appoint a gender expert to design and oversee a gender mainstreaming strategy for the project based on the gender action plan during the inception phase. This will be done in consultation with experts from within UNDP as well as NGOs and academics. The strategy will include measures that ensure:

- Gender concerns are appropriately integrated and that women are facilitated through mobilisation, training or and representation on management structures, based on prior experiences in Afghanistan and in the current context with full adherence to ?Do No Harm? principle.
- Concerns and priorities of women will be taken on board during the design of technological interventions including water infrastructure, restoration of natural resources, land preparation, agro-processing, storage and post-harvest technologies.
- Interventions which can replace or alleviate unpaid work typically taken up to women will be prioritised. This includes setting up of water points, fuelwood and forage plantations and woodlots that would reduce drudgery of fetching of water and fuel.
- Monitoring of activities and collection of data during surveys will be gender disaggregated. Community interactions such as focal group discussions, key informant interviews or participatory mapping sessions will be done separately for women and men.
- Comprehensive gender analysis checklists and gender responsive indicators will be framed for each type of intervention to guide both the collection of information and perspectives of women and to monitor progress and for course correction and evaluation.

2. The project will appoint women staff to ensure technical support and training is made available to women beneficiaries for its activities and they are appropriately monitored and reported on for course correction.
3. A careful analysis of existing roles and responsibilities of women along with details of time commitments, constraints and capacities will be done as part of the inception phase. This will lead to specific strategies for each of the target groups that proposed activities do not add to the burden on women, even as they ensure their full participation.
4. The project will work with and generate awareness about women's issues and their roles among traditional and religious leaders and members of the communities. It will identify sympathetic and progressive leaders from the community to mobilise public support for gender inclusion.
5. The project will undertake mobilisation and empowerment of women to ensure their representation in user groups and committees created for implementing project activities. It will focus on strengthening of and networking between existing women self-help groups and associations.
6. Institutional partners and project partners will be required to have proportional representation of women in the project where possible. This will specifically include staff engaged with mobilisation and extension services. A detailed recruitment and training plan will be drawn up based on the capacity assessments during the inception phase.
7. The project will try and employ women from within communities to act as local development agents and focal points. Where possible, it will encourage these women to participate and play leadership roles in local institutions.
8. A comprehensive plan will be prepared and implemented for gender awareness and sensitisation that includes generalised as well as focused awareness generation in communities on gender issues and active mobilisation among user groups and committees formed for implementing project activities will be undertaken.
9. All locally recruited development agents and volunteers will receive gender training and capacity building on gender aspects of CCA and resilience building.
10. Project extension staff, including NGOs assigned roles in agricultural extension, veterinary support, forestry and natural resources will receive training in gender responsive adaptation planning in agriculture as part of Activity 2.1.2.[1]
11. Lessons learned on-ground and results from the monitoring of activities related to gender mainstreaming and involvement of women will be presented locally as well as at national, regional and international fora.
12. The project will identify and engage with local NGOs who are actively supporting gender mainstreaming and the participation of women in agriculture, NRM and income diversification. It will

seek to collaborate with and to leverage relevant programmes and projects that can enhance the impact and effectiveness of its activities.
13. The project will include Gender-specific action which can include one or a combination of the following: Positive or affirmative action and Women-specific activities.
14. the project will give girls and women a voice.
15. It will increase the participation of girls and women in programmes, various committees, peace building activities, and increasing the representation of women in decision-making related to climate action.
16. UNDP will prepare a gender mainstreaming strategy for each intervention/activity of the project in light of the recent restrictions introduced on women?s participation in public and productive sectors.

---

[120] Based on available resources including the Guide for Trainers in Gender in adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors <https://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/resources/learning/gender-training-guide/en/>

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The sustainability of entrepreneurial interventions and the role of the private sector in the project will be ensured by seeking out private sector involvement where feasible - such as in supply of inputs, O&M of equipment and in service provision for both farmers and livestock owners. This will be facilitated by a comprehensive market analysis to be conducted under output 2.3 and followed up by establishment of incubators for local youth and women.

The project will link producers - from subsistence to large farmers and livestock owners, with cooperatives and federations, in an effort to improve their bargaining power for remunerative prices, but also to facilitate bulk purchases which incentives traders. A comprehensive evaluation of markets, supply and value chains will be done which will help identify private individuals, traders and entrepreneurs engaged in relevant activities such as seed production and sale, procurement of produce, post-harvest processing, packaging and storage and transport. Clear guidelines will be developed for operation and management of food post-harvest processing equipment and facilities and markets under

farmer or pastoral federations and associations. This will safeguard present and future investment made for storage and processing of agricultural products.

The project will attempt to create a self-reliant and financially sustainable ecosystem wherein requirements for materials needed for project activities are met by progressive farmers and CBOs who are within the community. This includes supplies of resilient varieties of crop seeds, seedlings and saplings of vegetables and trees, livestock, milch animals and small ruminants. The project will support and connect the 'suppliers' with customers (other CBOs and individuals) from within and outside their communities.

The project will set up "incubators" to facilitate private sector participation and help communities diversify livelihoods and income generation. Entrepreneurs will be identified from within the community and will receive mentorship, provision of startup capital/materials and linkages with credit and other financial services. The focus of these interventions will be on post-harvest, storage and packaging technologies which will increase resilience to climate change related disasters by reducing post-harvest losses while increasing incomes and food security among farming and pastoral communities. A total of 40 entrepreneurs (20 men and 20 women) will receive support from the project in establishing household scale food processing units for local produce. In addition, eight provincial level cold-storage and milk collection units will be established with local farmer and pastoral federations.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

A summary of key risks that can threaten the achievement of results through the chosen strategy and the assumptions on which the project results depend is provided below. The description of key risks includes how project risks will be mitigated. These risks are described in greater detail in the Annex 6 (Project Risk) and Annex-7 (SESP). Since 2022, UNDP has established a dynamic Risk Assessment and Monitoring Facility in Afghanistan to continuously review, analyse and mitigate risks. The above risk management approach and services will also be made available to this project.

Conflict, insecurity and instability

Political/ Operational risk. Impact=5, Likelihood= 5 - High

Risk: Political or security complications in project sites may constrain or delay the implementation of activities and could impact institutional functioning and financial support for projects, private sector involvement by affecting agricultural markets and supply chains. The ground security situation in Afghanistan remains in flux and has the potential of disrupting project activities.

Mitigation measure: Security risks and accessibility were considered during the selection of provinces and sites. There was smooth functioning and coordination between provincial, district, sub-district and CDCs in these sites during the field missions and markets, supply and value chains were active. However, given the fluid situation following recent political changes in Afghanistan, the project will work closely with community development councils and assess the situation on a regular basis. Project staff, including any consultants or supporting staff from partner agencies will conform to mandated UN protocols on

safety. All security related risks will be reassessed at project inception and will continue to be monitored. Any severe implications that will affect project implementation in specific locations will be considered by the Steering Committee and will be factored accordingly into project execution. The recent political changes are unlikely to affect the functioning of the CDCs which are the primary local institutions and representatives of primary beneficiaries.

Limited capacities may prevent duty bearers from discharging their duties and responsibilities

Operational and Organisational risk. Impact = 4, Likelihood = 2 ? Moderate.

Risk: Extended periods of insecurity and the crisis faced post 2021 political change have led to low staffing and poor levels of capacity and training among staff. The duty bearers of this project, CDCs, NGOs as well as CBOs, have low capacities to: i) Plan, design and restore or extend rural water infrastructure or infrastructure for SWC or water harvesting; ii) Measure and manage the impact of climate change on agricultural communities or to help them adopt climate change mitigation or adaptation measures; iii) Plan or implement measures to restore or protect forests; iv) Facilitate and monitor social and environmental safeguards including gender safeguards and to support grievance redress mechanisms. This could result in administrative delays and could also affect the quality and quantity of outputs.

Mitigation: Institutional partners selected for project implementation will be vetted for capacities of staff, experience and track record that establish their technical credentials. Institutional and academic agency capacities will be strengthened and resources invested for gender-responsive implementation of project activities to ensure they integrate climate change concerns and strategies for adaptation and mitigation, particularly in the agriculture, forestry and NRM sector. A full time project management team will be appointed who comprise professionals with expertise in administrative, social as well as technical aspects of the project. This includes experience in social and environmental safeguards and in implementing gender responsive climate resilience and adaptation projects. This will include a full time project manager. The project will engage engineers with expertise in water infrastructure and rural infrastructure for SWC/water harvesting as well as technical experts in agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary sciences, forestry and NRM. UNDP's own expertise in social and environmental safeguards and gender will supplement expertise hired to ensure the project is compliant to relevant standards and their regular monitoring and reporting.

Training and skill up-gradation of institutions and communities will be conducted throughout the project's life cycle and will be linked to physical activities and coupled with close oversight. These measures will ensure that technical staff and implementing partners are well equipped to effectively and efficiently discharge their duties and that project management and administration are handled professionally and meet both GEF and UNDP standards and requirements.

Limited Private Sector Involvement

Operational/ Strategic risk. Impact = 3, Likelihood = 4 ? Moderate.

Risk Private sector involvement in project activities and investment in climate adaptation may be limited. Prolonged insecurity and conflict have severely constrained the development of markets and value chains in Afghanistan and led to disruption and closure of many traditional markets and places of trade. The CCLF project assumes there will be a gradual and steady revival of private sector and re-establishments of vital supply and value chains.

Mitigation: Project sites have been selected strategically to be close to existing markets that cater to the needs of the agricultural and pastoral communities. Traders and entrepreneurs involved in the agricultural markets and supply and value chains were met during the PPG stage. The potential for their involvement,

and that of financial services, will be fully explored during implementation to ensure opportunities are fully exploited and to strengthen markets and value chains through strategic investment in training, equipment and facilities for traders and entrepreneurs as well as for the agro-pastoral communities. This dual pronged approach will create the necessary impetus to strengthen and expand the market linkages locally.

Lack of institutional support to adopt policy changes

Political/ Strategic risk. Impact = 3, Likelihood = 4 ? Substantial.

Risk: There is a risk that CDCs, research agencies and others will not be receptive to climate mainstreaming in their strategies and plans and therefore will not be willing to engage in policy discussions. Suggested changes may not be adopted by local level institutions and their representatives, particularly at the CDC level.

Mitigation: The impacts of climate change on Afghanistan are an existential threat of which there is a high level of awareness at the senior policy levels in de facto government, as well as their former functionaries - particularly in the MAIL, MRRD and NEPA where the policy interventions proposed under were to be implemented. These ministries and agencies are maintained under the new political dispensation and the de facto authority has specifically highlighted climate resilience as a key priority. However, to overcome this possibility, the project will support extensive mobilisation and awareness building of decision makers at the grassroots by demonstrating clear impacts and consequences of climate change based on the results of. The project will focus on measures for adaptation and mitigation in local plans, which are practical and will be demonstrated during the project's roll out.

Elite Capture and Perpetuation of Social Inequalities

Social/ Strategic risk. Impact = 4, Likelihood = 4 ? substantial.

Risk: The mid-term review of the CDRPP project highlighted the challenge of elite capture which emerges from traditional, patriarchal leadership structures in rural communities of Afghanistan. This can result in the cornering of project benefits by the elite and perpetuation of inequities especially for women and vulnerable groups. Traditional and customary tenure and owners of actual and perceived rights over natural resources, including rangelands and forests may not permit community based management of these resources.

Mitigation: The PPG process included a comprehensive consultation with stakeholders at all levels, with specific focus on local institutions, communities and their representatives. These consultations included separate meetings with women. The willingness of local leaders for meaningful representation and support to women and vulnerable communities was a fundamental criterion for selection of project sites. Stakeholder consultations followed the best practices for FPIC and the field team for the PPG comprised of gender experts. The PPG will provide a framework for project implementation that ensures it does not perpetuate social inequities. This framework comprises of Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) summarized in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and the Environmental and Social Management Framework, a Gender Analysis and Action Plan and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Project implementation will further be guided by a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which will be complemented by 1) Livelihood Action Plan (LAP); 2) Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 3) Indigenous Peoples Plan (integrated within the SEP); and 4) Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

Perpetuation of Gender Inequalities

Social/ Strategic risk. Impact = 5, Likelihood = 4 ? High.

Risk: Traditionally, Afghan society is highly conservative and restricts the participation of women in public life, limits their representation to decision making bodies. Access to education, health, financial and

legal services are other areas where Afghan women are culturally constrained and restricted. A number of these restrictions are derived from a conservative interpretation of Islamic law. Refer to the Gender Analysis for a comprehensive review. The Islamic Emirates government has adopted this conservative interpretation of law and rights of women under the new dispensation remain an area keenly watched and contested both in domestic as well as international fora. Involvement of women in the project as equal beneficiaries, and their representation on committees and groups may therefore pose a challenge.

Mitigation: Gender experts were consulted with and participated in the field visits to ensure opinions and priorities of women from the grassroots are incorporated into project design. The project strategy is designed to create safe spaces for women to participate and to channel funds and activities specifically for women beneficiaries. Project interventions will operate within acceptable social norms of communities, which can differ by site, and maximise their participation by organising activities in households, homesteads and exclusive women groups. Women staff will be recruited specifically for these activities. The project will simultaneously pursue the representation of women in general fora and project decision making bodies by engaging with traditional and religious leaders and CDCs while adhering to the Gender Action Plan within the ESMF.

Tenure related conflicts over pastures and forest areas

Political/ Strategic risk. Impact = 4, Likelihood = 3 ? Substantial.

Risk: Tenure over pasture and forests is unclear and multiple villages often utilise the same areas. This could create conflict during project activities that restrict access to areas that are being restored. Areas that are undergoing restoration could be damaged due to unclear tenure and conflict between communities may result in overuse or even degradation of such sites.

Mitigation: Restoration activities will be preceded by community consultations and participatory as well as GIS based mapping of sites, including existing user rights and tenure. Only those sites will be selected where there are clear and uncontested rights of the selected community and authority of the CDC. Furthermore, all activities on communal lands will be implemented through a formal committee under the CDC established under existing laws and procedures. This will provide a framework for sustainable management and control of resource use and will also provide formal mechanisms for resolution of potential conflict and grievance redress.

Climate related risks

Operational risk. Impact = 3, Likelihood = 3 ? Moderate

Risk: Climate change related impacts may disrupt or reduce the impact of project activities[1]

Mitigation: The project is designed to strengthen rural water infrastructure and rural infrastructure for soil and water conservation specifically against the potential impacts of climate change. An assessment of these risks[2] has been done using the World Bank climate screening tool. Integrated, community based approaches to restoration and reforestation of catchment areas will further protect water infrastructure and communities from extreme events, and will increase resilience of ecosystems to climate change impacts. The project will actively support and strengthen local institutions and governance structures through capacity building and training to ensure these assets are operated and maintained sustainably. Training and provision of critical inputs for climate resilient agriculture, diversification of crops and livestock and restoration and reforestation of rangelands and forests will further enhance the resilience of communities and the ecosystems in which they reside.

Disruption of value chains and markets

Operational risk. Impact = 4, Likelihood = 4 ? Substantial.

Risk: Agricultural value and supply chains and markets may be further constrained and affected by cross-border political tensions in the region around Afghanistan, travel and transport restrictions and border closures that are in place to control it.

Mitigation: The project will attempt to localise value chains and linkages to markets and private sector agencies so they are more resilient to the potential disruption of transportation and movement. Farmers, pastoral groups and those engaged in income generation activities will be supported to establish and strengthen local linkages to with markets and supply chains. Where possible, materials and goods will be purchased in bulk and moved to project sites. The linkages between rural areas and nearby towns that are proposed (Output_2.3), will reduce the risk that all project focus is put on specific value chains.

Procurement process for construction projects may not be sufficiently rigorous

Operational risk: Impact = 4, Likelihood = 2 - Moderate

Risk: There is a risk that the procurement process for construction projects might not be rigorous enough to select competent firms.

Mitigation: The project will use a two-tier procurement process (design/oversight + construction) - to ensure high quality processes are followed for selection of competent firms for implementing construction related interventions.

Quality of construction may be poor and may not meet specifications

Operational risk: Impact=4, Likelihood=2 ? Moderate

Risk: There is a risk that the quality of construction carried out by the contracted firm is poor or not as per specifications in the contract.

Mitigation: The project will have in-house engineers to assess the quality of the design and monitor the implementation to ensure that construction is as per specification. If necessary, short-term engineering consultants will also be hired to review more complex designs. Moreover, agile monitoring' system has been put together by UNDP Afghanistan, which addresses concerns on monitoring mechanisms (e.g. including community-monitoring mechanisms, and third-party monitoring companies that specialize in construction standard compliance)

Delays in processing payments

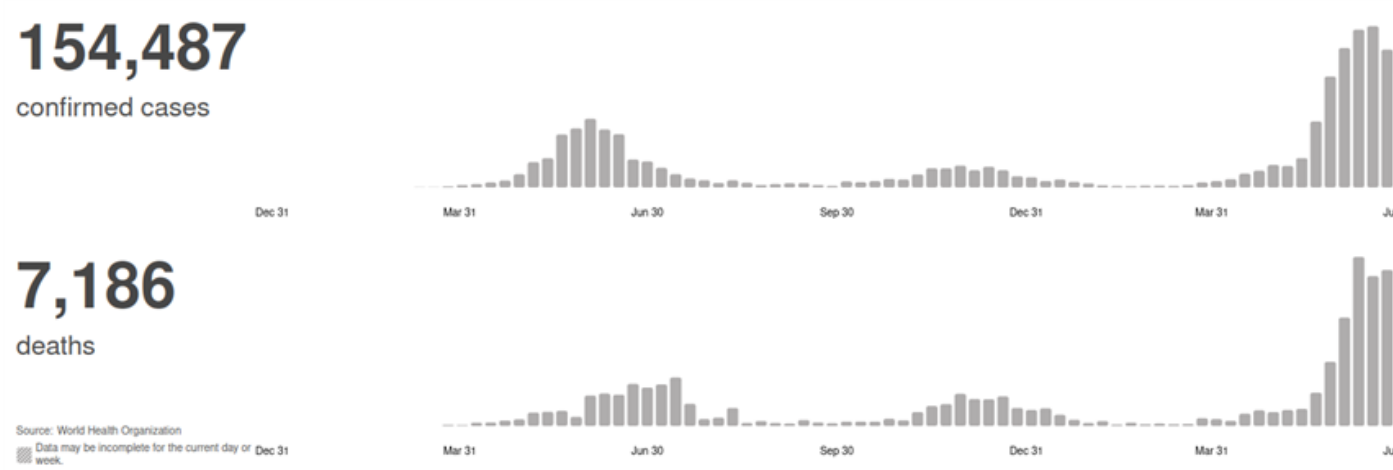
Operational and Financial risk: Impact = 4, Likelihood = 2 ? Moderate

Risk: There is a risk of delays in processing payments to contractors and to construction firms on account of the banking system not being fully functional.

Mitigation: UNDP has been successfully using money service providers (MSPs) to pay contractors in cash. This will continue to be implemented for this project. However, since last one year, banking activities have gradually resumed and most payments to vendors and contractors have been made on time

How the project will contribute to the recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic

The latest information from the WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard, from 3 January 2020 to 5:20pm CEST, 17 September 2021, there have been 154,487 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 7,186 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 29 August 2021, a total of 1,979,652 vaccine doses have been administered.



However, this situation has probably taken a turn for the worse as suggested by the John Hopkins University Dashboard where the figure for the last 28-days stand at 2039 new cases and 132 deaths. Prior to the change in government, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) of Afghanistan had stated that the country had a low level of preparedness in relation to the level of response that is likely to be required to address the challenges and the dangers posed by COVID-19. These dangers have been exacerbated in the recent upheavals as large number of refugees and IDPs entered Kabul and other provincial capitals from rural regions and border areas without being properly quarantined. Screening of communities has been completely abandoned since the conflict escalated and the fall of the erstwhile government. It was noted a year ago that the lack of testing kits and facilities, and challenges with screening, contact tracing, containment, and quarantine; would lead to the Pre-surge to move quickly move towards the Surge phase when the number of new infections starts to rise exponentially. Afghanistan is particularly vulnerable to the economic, social and environmental impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic due to the damaging effect of 40 years of war on social capital at the community level. It seems clear then that in the context of an already weak economy, the economic fallout from the current health crisis will negatively affect people?s livelihoods, with the disadvantaged suffering the most. The pandemic has further exacerbated the socio-economic crisis in the country and is likely to contribute to a contraction in the economy. [3]

The CCLF project is aligned with UNDPs proposed interventions that will complement the humanitarian and emergency health interventions. The strategy aims to protect people?s livelihoods, address social cohesion issues through targeted communication and wider efforts to build community resilience. It will enhance the capacities of local government institutions and to guide the socio-economic development response to complement the humanitarian and emergency health interventions.

This project is part of the UNDP?s socio-economic interventions that will help minimise recovery time and build resilience, longer-term governance activities designed to improve local-level service delivery. The CCLF project is one of the many active and established UNDP projects that will contribute to the COVID-19 recovery. This will be in partnership with other UN agencies to ensure a coordinated approach targeting

the most at risk and vulnerable populations. UNDP is supporting in the implementation of the World Bank?s Sehatmandi project to strengthen the network of health services.

Specific ways in which the CCLF project will contribute to the COVID-19 recovery are as follows. It will help reviving local agricultural production and creating new opportunities for employment and income thought activities under component 2. The restoration of water infrastructure coupled with measures to improve agricultural production and climate resilience will improve and stabilize farm production. Pastoral livelihoods will also be supported and enhanced through restoration and revival of rangelands. The adoption of climate resilient techniques among farmers and pastoralists will increase resilience of the agricultural sector as a whole to climate change impacts in the project villages. The project will also increase the resilience of local agricultural supply and value chains through strengthened linkages between producers, small industries involved in food processing and traders.

Local institutions and CBOs of producer groups, including women, will be strengthened through training on both technical as well as business management, accounting, book keeping and management. Agro-processing centres will be set up through user and self-help groups and associations of youth and women. These centers will be equipped with relevant equipment and materials for storage, processing and packaging. Linkages with private operators, trader associations and middlemen will be established.

This is likely to facilitate post-pandemic economic recovery as well as buffer the impacts of the economic slowdown in the project sites. Improved systems of communication between traders, local institutions and CBOs including federations, associations and smaller user groups will greatly enhance efficiencies of transactions and has the potential to support the establishment of mobile payments and credit. The improved communication will greatly help access of producers to traders, markets and information about markets for agricultural inputs and produce. This would also support economic recovery and enhance opportunities for local entrepreneurship.

---

[121] Refer to the risk screening tool for water, agriculture and natural resources, appended to the Feasibility Study (Annex-13) for a more complete discussion on these risks.
[122] Water, agriculture and, natural Resources.

[123] https://www.undp.org/afghanistan/press-releases/socio-economic-impacts-covid-19-afghanistan

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

Implementation arrangements foreseen during the design of the PIF have been revised comprehensively in response to the present security and governance situation in Afghanistan. Key differences in the institutional arrangements between the PIF and the PPG are summarized in the table below.

Role	Concerned agencies in PIF	Concerned agencies in final proposal

Project Steering Committee	National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), Provincial Governor?s Office (PGO), Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW), Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG), Ministry of Education, The Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), UNDP	UNDP, Agha Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH), FAO, WFP, CDC and their sub-committees from 24 sites and Participatory Forest Management Committees from 6 sites.
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)	UNDP Afghanistan (DIM)
Responsible Parties	National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), Provincial Governor?s Office (PGO), Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW), Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG), Ministry of Education, The Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)	NGOs and CSOs to be engaged during implementation
Project Support	Not specified	PMU (Kabul): Project Manager, Provincial Coordinators (2), Finance Officer & Administrative Officer and other support and technical staff. UNDP Afghanistan Operations Division as applicable

The project will be implemented following the applicable rules and procedures laid down for UNDP?s Direct implementation modality (DIM) in view of the current situation and uncertainties. The new Transition Country Programme Strategy (TCPS 2024 -2025) outlines Partnerships and Implementation Modality, Monitoring and Reporting Framewok and Adaptive Management and Risk Management Framework that will be aligned with the proposed project implementation arrangements. (Annex 20: TCPS Strategy). The Implementing Partner for this project is UNDP who will be responsible and held accountable for managing the project on a day-to-day basis. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC and National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD

The National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and the National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA) for Afghanistan were combined into a single process which was presented in the report submitted in 2015.[1] The proposed project will address the following NAPA priorities:

? Agriculture and Food Security: Output_2.1.
? Sustainable Irrigation & Water Resource Management: Output_2.2.
? Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Preparedness: Output_1.2.
? Agriculture Value Chains: focusing on micro and small-scale entrepreneurship and market linkages for local agricultural and livestock produce - Output_2.3.

National Adaptation Plan

The National Adaptation Plan for Afghanistan[2] was developed in line with the guidance provided by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group of the UNFCCC. The CCLF project contributes towards some of the priorities identified in the NAP. The CCLF project will demonstrate, disseminate and scale up appropriate adaptation technologies among climate vulnerable communities. It will provide support for technology transfer and build capacities of communities who are otherwise unable to access and adopt these technologies. Outcomes under component 3 which seek to transfer climate resilient management practices for forests and woodlands, in particular, will support the NAP process through integration of technologies in sustainable forest management, including mapping and GIS and building geo-databases to facilitate access to spatially explicit information.

The hands-on farmer field schools and demonstration sites will additionally provide an enabling environment for participation of local communities, including women in adopting climate resilient farming, livestock raising and horticultural activities. Furthermore, the project will leverage the CDCs to engage with local universities, academic institutions and research agencies in the demonstrations and outreach to sustain these interventions over longer periods and to wider audiences.

1. Agriculture and Food Security: In terms of agricultural research, the project will tie up and help test and disseminate improved varieties of crops (Activity 2.1.3).
2. Sustainable Irrigation and Water Resource Management: The project will support communities in the restoration and increases use of *karezes* and extending the canal network, coupled with afforestation in project sites. It will complement this water infrastructure by building water harvesting structures on a micro-watershed bases (Output 2.2).
3. Disaster Risk Management: The project will establish and strengthen lines of communication between CDCs and the Disaster Monitoring Centres and improve disaster preparedness at the community level (Component 1).
4. Sustainable Infrastructure: The project will contribute to the strengthening and rebuilding of rural infrastructure for water, water harvesting and SWC (Output 2.2). It will leverage and strengthen agricultural value chains and use them to help diversify incomes and improve post-harvest methods, storage and transport of agricultural products (Output 2.3).
5. Gender: A comprehensive Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAP Annex 11) has been formulated to guide better representation of women and their access and ownership of assets in the CCLF project. Women

will benefit from income generation and livelihood diversification activities (Output_2.3) which includes better access to financial resources and information.

National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

Afghanistan ratified theUNCCD on 11th January 1995. The objective of the UNCCD is to "combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/ or desertification". The former government of Afghanistan has developed the NAP as a key instrument to implement convention and thereby prevent land degradation, with a focus on public participation and assisting local communities to help themselves in preventing and reversing the effects of degradation and drought. The project will continue to support the alignment of Afghanistan with the Open NAP initiative[3] to facilitate collaboration with a wider range of experts and organisations to strengthen the formulation of the adaptation plans.

The LDCF project follows an approach that mirrors the strategy namely: long-term integrated interventions that focus simultaneously on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, in particular at the community level (Component 2).

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD

Afghanistan became a signatory to the UNCBD in June 1992 and ratified the Convention in September 2002. The NBSAP identifies climate change as a serious risk to biological diversity in Afghanistan, particularly as a result of drought and desertification. The CCLF project will demonstrate integrated, ecosystem based approaches to restoration by adopting a catchment based framework for its on-ground interventions (Output 2.1. and Output 2.2).

National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

The Initial Communication fulfills national commitment under Article 12 of this UNFCCC. Afghanistan has submitted both an Initial National Communication in March, 2013 and its Second National Communication in May, 2019. The second communication provides an updated inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and flows for the country, and describes the ability of Afghanistan to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The CCLF project will contribute towards addressing some of the key gaps identified in the communications as follows:

? Strengthen and expand meteorological and hydrological monitoring networks and services, (Activity_1.2.1).
? Development of water resources through rehabilitation and reconstruction of small-scale infrastructure (Output_2.2).
? Planning for proper watershed management and promotion through community-based natural resources management (Output_3.2).
? Contribute toward increasing land area and the habitat of selected species under a system of conservation (Output_3.3).
? Contribute to a sustainable energy reduction in the unsustainable usage of natural resources (Output_2.1).
? Regeneration of existing degraded forests and rangeland areas (Activity_2.1.4 and Activity_3.3.3).

Furthermore, the project will contribute towards institutional capacity to monitor and verify projects (Output_4.1) and better spatial planning for community and production agriculture (Activity_1.2.2).

Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

The TNA[4] serves to identify and assess climate change adaptation challenges within the UNFCCC technology mechanism on technology development and transfer. It assessed six climate sensitive sectors namely agriculture and livestock, water, health, urban development, transport and infrastructure. The technologies identified for agriculture were included i) crop diversification and new varieties resistant to climate change; ii) agricultural extension; iii) land use planning; iii) conservative agriculture; and iv) agroforestry. Those concerned with water were: i) integrated water resource management; ii) small dams and micro catchment treatment; iii) rain-water collection; and iv) micro irrigation systems for efficient water use and management.

The proposed LDCF project seeks to utilise these very interventions and is therefore closely aligned with the TNA. The project will serve to localise and contextually adapt these technologies to ground conditions facilitating their uptake among communities (Output 2.1. and Output 2.2). It will build the capacities of local level institutions as well as extension agencies in replicating and scaling up its experiences (Output 1.2).

Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

The Biennial Update Reports are national updates of GHG inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received. Afghanistan submitted its last BUR in July, 2019. The proposed project does not directly contribute to developing inventories or reports on GHG and their mitigation. However, Output_3.1 will support ongoing initiatives to document and measure changes in land cover and forests.

United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

This proposed LDCF proposal is also aligned with Sendai Framework targets and will contribute to achieve the following Sendai Framework priorities:

Sendai Framework Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk and Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response. This proposed LDCF project will promote the integration of climate-induced disaster risk reduction and climate change into the local community development planning processes. This will be done through capacity building of local implementers and CDCs to implement DRR and CCA intervention on the ground (Component 1).

The project will also support Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and Priority 4: Build Back Better by supporting the construction of climate resilience irrigation improved infrastructure (Output 2.2) and climate resilience livelihoods (Output 2.3) which are interventions for Build Back Better and can establish a strong linkage between humanitarian and development interventions in the country. The hazards which lead to disasters need to be addressed at the landscape or watershed level and be part of participatory, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder ILM process.

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to Paris Climate Agreement

The INDC for Afghanistan was submitted in 2015. The target years for the INDC are 2020 to 2030 and its target is to reduce GHG emissions by 13.6% compared to business-as-usual scenarios, conditional on external support.

The proposed project contributes towards the transfer of financial resources, capacity building and technology to Afghanistan in order to implement its Highly Effective Adaptation and Development Strategies. It will do so by contributing to some of the near and long-term adaptation visions, goals and targets, namely:

? Reducing vulnerability of the country and its population through enhancement of adaptive capacity and resilience, and deployment of disaster risk reduction approaches (Component 2)

? Integrating climate change consideration into the national planning processes (Activity 4.2.4).

? Promoting economic development and sustainable rural livelihoods through sustainable management of environmental resources (Component 3).

? Adaptive and integrated land and water management (Output 2.1, Output 3.3).

? Improving access by rural communities and farmers to water to support food security, reduce poverty and improve agricultural productions (Output 2.2, Output 2.3).

? Raising awareness for people of Afghanistan on climate change impacts and adaptation measures (Output 1.1 and Activity 4.1.4).

---

[124] Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, ?Afghanistan - National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA).?

[125] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?National Adaptation Plan for Afghanistan.?

[126] http://napexpo.org/opennap/index.php?title=Afghanistan

[127] National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), ?Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change Adaptation.?

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge management is integrated with the project components (Component 4) and will result in capturing, disseminating and using the knowledge accumulated by the project and other similar projects in the country. It will be based on the use of mobile ICT, both to collect and to disseminate information to stakeholders. Key features of the knowledge management approach are presented below. Please refer to the component 4 description in the project description section and the section on South-South Triangular Cooperation (Pg. 60 in the ProDoc) for more details.

? Using a mixed approach of participatory citizen sensing and scientific sample surveys to track impacts of activities on communities and ecosystems. Standard methods and sampling strategies will be used to develop baselines and track changes as a result of project interventions. This will involve the development of SMART indicators in the inception phase of the project by subject experts, and the training of project staff and volunteers in communities in their recording and reporting.

? Leveraging mobile ICT to capture geo-tagged data including audio visual information. This will include use of popular social media applications such as WhatsApp as well as specialized survey software such as ODK. This will also be accompanied by training in the use of the applications and software.

? Partnering with local institutions and agencies, including NGOs and multilateral institutions to share data, information about projects and cross learning through workshops, exchange visits and to replicate new and innovative technologies.

? A formal process of validation of information and reports with local community representatives of the CDCs and CBOs to ensure transparency and accountability. This will require translation of reports into Dari and Pashto.

? Extensive use of audio-visual and illustrated materials in awareness and training materials and modules to ensure it reaches semi-literate and illiterate stakeholders.

? Emphasis on learning by doing and demonstrations for both climate resilient agriculture as well as for livelihood diversification and entrepreneurship training, complemented by translated and accessible training materials and modules.

? Regular meetings, workshops and exchange visits between project beneficiaries and stakeholders at district, provincial, national and international events.

? Formal liason with technical groups operating in the national and regional level to share technical information and data, particularly information about climate related hazards and forecasts.

The overall impact of the knowledge management strategy will be to streamline and integrate project monitoring and reporting leading to efficient, timely and actionable information that informs adaptive management and facilitates documentation of experiences and lessons learned. Opportunities created for cross-learning between stakeholders both within themselves and with other communities and agencies at the national, regional and international level will help adoption of new approaches and strategies. Finally, the linkages with technical agencies will provide the project access to cutting edge technologies.

Integration of geospatial and participatory, methods for planning and monitoring will ensure verifiable, quantitative and granular monitoring of project impacts. This will be made possible through citizen sensing approaches wherein community facilitators will make measurements of ground conditions using mobile phones and relay these to provincial centres. Robust, gender-responsive, quantitative and easily measured indicators will be identified to encompass bio-physical and socioeconomic parameters, including those for environmental and social safeguards. These innovations will be embedded in all components of the project, especially component 4, to ensure effective and efficient collection, collation, analysis, documentation and dissemination of successes and of lessons learned through the course of the project.

Community facilitators and volunteers within CBOs will be trained in the collection of this data on forms designed for automatic digitisation using tools such as the Open Data Kit (ODK), and on registers which can be photographed using smartphones. Project staff will be trained in the use of these tools to facilitate efficient and accurate reporting and surveying of field observations, including collection, recording and transmitting data collected by the community facilitators and volunteers.

A table summarizing the budget, deliverables and time line is provided below. The timeline is described by the annual allocation of funds for each of the activities under the outputs.

Component	Output	Activity	Sub-activity/action	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Component 1: Capacities of Community Development Councils, local NGOs and communities are strengthened to address climate change impacts. $200,000	Output 1.1 gender-responsive climate change risk and vulnerability assessments introduced to identify and integrate gender responsive risk reduction solutions into community planning processes.	Activity 1.1.1 Undertake participatory, gender-responsive hazard and risk mapping and vulnerability assessments for climate induced natural disasters.	Design and supervision of a comprehensive ESMP including ESIAs as required and action plans for biodiversity and health and safety	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
			Design and supervision of action plans for livelihoods and indigenous peoples and updating of the gender action plan, aligning them with the community development plans	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
			Design and supervision of vulnerability assessments in project sites, detailed analysis and report with inputs into the respective development plans of the CDCs	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000

			Support to vulnerability and safeguards consultants through field data, reports, maps and geospatial data collected through surveys - including participatory and rapid rural appraisals, mapping and consultations with communities and stakeholders	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
		Activity 1.1.2 Integrate gender-responsive adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change impacts with Community Developmen t Plans.	Field data, reports and maps through surveys, mapping and consultations with communities and stakeholders	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
		Activity 1.1.3 Formulate guidelines and operational processes on community based participatory assessment and planning for gender-responsive climate adaptation	Integration of gender responsive climate change risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation in CDC plans. Publication of manual with SoP for community based participatory assessment and planning.	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000

		and resilience building. 0	Workshops and meeting on operational processes and integration into local level plans at CDC level.	0	0	3,000	3,000	0	6,000
		Activity 1.1.4 Raise awareness, mobilise and strengthen sub-committees under the Community Developmen t Councils and user groups as vehicles for participatory project implementati on.	Strengthening of sub-committees and user groups within the communities through district level meetings with CDCs and communities, awareness generation and mobilisation.	12,00 0	0	0	0	0	12,000
			Women community mobilisers hired locally (in each province) to conduct regular meetings and awareness programmes targeting women beneficiaries	9,000	12,00 0	3,000	0	0	24,000
	Output 1.2 All targeted communit ies are trained to assess climate risks, plan for and implement adaptation measures.	Activity 1.2.1 Develop risk reduction plans and prioritising adaptation measures with farming and pastoral communities based on available climate advisories and	Meetings, workshops and awareness programmes with communities at villages to validate the participatory risk reduction plans with prioritisation of adaptation measures - held at the district level.	9,000	3,000	0	0	0	12,000

		agricultural and livelihood options.	Participatory mapping and planning exercises in villages, including site visits and surveys of areas at risk from climate hazards. Done separately for men and women.	13,500	4,500	0	0	0	18,000
			Village level meetings and awareness programmes with communities at villages to validate the participatory risk reduction plans with prioritisation of adaptation measures	18,000	6,000	0	0	0	24,000
		Activity 1.2.2 Plan and design rural infrastructure for gender-responsive climate resilience among communities.	Infrastructure engineer with experience in design, estimation and construction of irrigation, water harvesting and SWC infrastructure conducts field surveys for design and cost estimation of rural infrastructure for climate resilience including irrigation, water harvesting and SWC.	18,000	0	0	0	0	18,000

			Workshop to validate designs by stakeholders, including representatives from CDCs, and project staff	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
Component 2: Restoration of degraded land and climate-resilient livelihood interventions. $7,321,353	Output 2.1 Scalable approaches for restoration of lands affected by climate change driven desertification and/ or erosion introduced in pilot areas.	Activity 2.1.1 Increase productivity of degraded lands through identification of indigenous plants and testing and adoption of new varieties of suitable, climate resilient rangeland species, cereals, horticultural and vegetable crops and livestock and small ruminants including poultry.	Field visits for plant identification and seed collection for rangeland and forest species including grasses, sedges, shrubs and trees	6,000	6,000	0	0	0	12,000
			Identification and stocking of drought tolerant and disease resistant varieties of small ruminants	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	80,000
			Identification and stocking of drought tolerant, pest and disease resistant and early maturing varieties of crops, vegetables and fruit for vineyards.	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	80,000
			Nurseries of suitable varieties of trees including for horticultural, plantation, agro-forestry, woodlots and rangeland species.	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	80,000

		Activity 2.1.2 Enhance capacities of local extension and veterinary services to support adoption of gender-responsive climate resilient agricultural practices and conservation agriculture among farming and pastoral communities by establishing farmer and pastoralist field schools.	One agricultural and one livestock expert hired for extension services and hands on training to farmers/pastorals including production of illustrated manuals and training materials on CRA techniques for prevalent crop and livestock varieties	24,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	24,000	192,000
			Publication of modules and manuals in local languages and for dissemination through electronic and print	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
			Testing and evaluating breeding techniques for new varieties and breeds of crops, livestock including small ruminants on demonstration sites in one site in each province	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	80,000
			Testing, evaluating and establishing nursery and regeneration techniques for suitable varieties of native grasses, sedges, shrubs and trees for rangeland restoration and afforestation	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	80,000

			Training of trainers from local institutions and projects staff for providing extension and veterinary services	0	0	3,000	3,000	0	6,000
		Activity 2.1.3 Demonstrate traditional and new technologies for gender-responsive climate change resilient agriculture and agro-forestry focusing on rangelands and croplands including restoration of those affected by desertificatio n.	Conduct farmer field school based training and demonstrations of CRA techniques, including separate training for women	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	16,000
			Establish one farmer field demonstration site in a selected village in each district for both irrigated and rain-fed lands and covering all major field, garden, orchard, vineyard and plantation variety	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000
			Establish one nursery, including hands on training to local women for horticultural and vegetable garden crops in a selected village in each district to supply saplings and seedlings	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000

		Establish one plant nursery in a suitable village in each district including hands on training to local women for shrubs and trees to be used for planting in rangelands, woodlots and forests, including native varieties of nuts	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000
		Incentivise CRA measures through distribution of veterinary supplies and small ruminants to pastoral groups and associations, 100 persons per village.	60,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	60,000	480,000
Output 2.2 Small-scale rural water infrastructure and new water technologies introduced at community level.	Activity 2.2.3 Improve efficiency of water distribution in existing irrigation systems by introducing new technologies, materials and techniques at the community level.	Community mobiliser for supporting/mobilising water user associations including setting up a fee based structure for distribution and O&M	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000
		Training on water conservation to farmers covering agronomic practices and water efficient varieties	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	16,000

	Output 2.3 Climate resilient and diverse livelihoods established through introduction of technologies, training of local women and men and assistance in understanding of and access to markets and payment instruments.	Activity 2.3.1 Conduct market analysis to identify private sector players, agricultural supply and value chains and financial services. Introducing innovative payment options and exploring additional markets for a wider income stream from farming products.	Preparation of modules for training to farmer and pastoral households on agro-enterprises including post-harvest processing, storage, cleaning and packaging.	8,000	0	0	0	0	8,000
			Report and market strategy for viable private sector interventions and activities through market survey on agricultural supply and value chains and available financial services.	8,000	0	0	0	0	8,000
		Activity 2.3.2 Set up incubators to support entrepreneurs for post harvest processing, packaging and storage units and linking them with markets and financial services, focusing on	Capacity building and mentorship of entrepreneurs among farming and pastoral communities, including women for agri-processing, post-harvest technologies and techniques, storage and packaging for agricultural and NTFP produce. .	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	12,000

		women and youth.	Linking producer groups, including women, with supply and value chains, traders and financial institutions including mobile money	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	48,000
			Provision of machinery to district level federation cold storage facilities @ 32,000 and milk collection centre @ 10,000	0	0	336,000	0	0	336,000
			Provision of machinery to village user groups (including women groups) for food processing and package unit (small scale) @ 1,500; domestic mill for oil extraction @ 2,500; domestic fruit drying facility @ 2,000 and other facilities.	0	144,000	144,000	0	0	288,000
Component 3: Natural forests sustainably managed and new forest areas established by reforestation. $800,000	Output 3.1 Provincial forest maps and information management system established and maintained.	Activity 3.1.1 Extend and complement participatory Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) process in project sites.	Awareness and mobilisation of communities in the six forested sites to create forest management committees.	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	12,000	96,000
			Training and capacity building of forest management committees.	7,500	7,500	0	11,250	3,750	30,000

		Activity 3.1.2 Identify and mapping critical ecological zones, conservation areas, potential restoration sites and key species of both medicinal plants and cropping areas from a climate vulnerability perspective.	Field surveys including GPS readings, for mapping, listing of species with relative abundance. richness and prioritization of sites	24,000	0	0	0	0	24,000
			Land cover mapping using forest and land use surveys to train datasets with a focus on ecologically important forest areas	0	25,000	0	0	0	25,000
		Activity 3.1.3 Generate a geo-spatial database of changes in land use/land cover for an on-line portal of environmental and ecological information to inform forest and rangeland conservation efforts	Setting up GeoNode at provincial offices and uploading land use and land cover data from publicly available sources	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
	Output 3.2 Provincial climate-smart forest management plans developed.	Activity 3.2.1 Provide training and develop climate-smart forest management plans at provincial level.	Conduct workshops with relevant national and multilateral agencies to discuss and integrate climate concerns in forest management	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,000

			Review literature and analyse down-scaled models to determine likely impact of climate change on forest resources in Afghanistan - focusing on Badakshan and Kunar provinces	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000
		Activity 3.2.3 Integrate community levels forest and rangeland management plans at the provincial level.	Digitising community based forest maps and plans, digitised and integrated with the GCMS	0	4,500	13,500	0	0	18,000
	Output 3.3 Community based forestry established and contributing to climate change resilient forest management.	Activity 3.3.2 Transfer technical skills, easements and incentives to PFM institutions for implementation of forest restoration activities and their sustainable management.	Organisational training of PFM agencies along with relevant conservation NGOs and agencies at the provincial level	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
		Activity 3.3.3 Restore degraded woodlands and forests by assisted regeneration and planting of native forest species	Community based planting in selected sites including pitting, composting and watering	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	240,000

Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E. $233333	Output 4.1 A local level participatory M&E System for monitoring of community-based interventions on the ground designed.	Activity 4.1.1 Design and implementing a local-level, participatory M&E and reporting system for the community based activities under the project.	Annual M&E workshops at provincial level	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
			Identifying and training focal points at local levels and among project/NGO staff at district/provincial levels for collating and reporting field data	2,250	750	0	0	0	3,000
			Identifying and training focal points in the CDC and each of the CBOs involved in project activities on activity based reporting, including financial reporting where applicable	12,000	0	0	0	0	12,000
			Setting up data collation and communication systems for monitoring and reporting systems at provincial PMUs and training focal points in their use	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000

	Activity 4.1.2 Collate and disseminating lessons learned on SLM/SMF practices through the project interventions together with knowledge accumulated by other similar projects in the country.	Preparing reports on SLM/SFM in electronic format based on collation of available data and field visits. Output includes reports, policy briefs and e-media with maps, photographs and audio-visual materials	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
		Translation of reports into Dari and Pashto	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
	Activity 4.1.3 Prepare communication materials from best practices, innovations and lessons learned including translation and packaging for multiple dissemination channels.	Preparing reports on best practices, innovations and lessons learned in electronic format based on collation of available data and field visits. Output includes reports, policy briefs and e-media with maps, photographs and audio-visual materials	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
		Translation of reports into Dari and Pashto	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000

	Output 4.2. Improved adaptive management through enhanced information and knowledge sharing and effective M&E System.	Activity 4.2.1 Develop training materials and tool-kits as well as best-practice guidelines on climate change resilient livelihoods based on the project and relevant experiences from other projects, both nationally and internationally.	Compilation of best practices guidance and based on case studies and documentation of experiences from the livelihood diversification and income generation work initiated by the project and from other project in Afghanistan and abroad.	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
			Developing training materials and modules including tool-kits based on the best practice guidance and experiences from the project	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
			Translation of reports into Dari and Pashto	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
		Activity 4.2.2 Conduct and facilitating M&E and documentation of project activities and outcomes including implementation of the social and environmental safeguards, gender	For M&E. Field visits and engagements with M&E focal points to collate data and prepare the annual project implementation report	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000

		action plan, key monitoring indicators for the project implementation reviews and financial audits, including external audits and monitoring.	For M&E. Monitoring of project results framework and LDCF core indicators by collating, compiling and analysing field data	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
			For M&E. Monitoring of socioeconomic and environmental safeguards using mandated tools and reporting structure including i) Stakeholder engagement plan ii) Gender Action Plan; iii) Livelihood Action Plan (LAP); iv) Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP); v) Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP); and vi) Health and Safety Plan (HSP)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	90,000
		Activity 4.2.3 Organise field visits between community members and representatives as well as technical project staff from different provinces to ensure cross-learning and up-take of new and improved practices in	Exchange visits between representatives of project groups and associations and CDCs across provinces including participation of national and provincial NGOs and research agencies. Separate visits will be organised for women where possible.	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000

		livelihood and income diversification, agriculture and forestry across the first three components.	Exchange visits between villages in project sites within the same province. Separate visits will be organised for women where possible.	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	24,000
			National and regional visits between community representatives and technical staff for conferences and workshop for 3-5 days each. Costs include travel, DSA and other conference/workshop related expenses.	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	96,000
		Activity 4.2.4 Review relevant plans and policies and submit recommendations for inclusion of key lessons learned on gender responsive climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.	Comprehensive review of plans and policies as well as lessons learned from the project	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000

			Validation workshop at national level with relevant project partners and stakeholders to discuss the review and recommendations	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
			0	428,750	653,250	950,500	602,250	361,250	2,996,000

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	*Implementing Partner* *PM*	*10,000*	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	PM	*10,000*	Annually and at mid-point and closure..
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	*PM, Reporting Officer, UNDP CO, RTA*	*None*	Annually typically between June-August

Monitoring of: ***? Stakeholder Engagement Plan.*** ***? Gender Action Plan.*** ***? Livelihood Action Plan (LAP)*** ***? Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)*** ***? Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)*** ***? Health and Safety Plan (HSP)***	*PM, Project Safeguards Officer*	*15,000 * 6 = 90,000*	On-going.
Project Board/Steering Committee Meetings	PM, CTA, UNDP CO	2,000 * 5= 10,000	Annually.
Supervision missions		None	Annually
Mid-term GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools		15,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	*UNDP CO*	*60,000*	*31 Dec 2026*
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	*UNDP CO*	*65,000*	*30st March 2029*
TOTAL indicative COST		*260,000*	*Add to TBWP component 4*

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The CCLF project will ensure the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into local development plans and livelihoods of rural communities. Its key socioeconomic impact will be at the local level where it will directly benefit about 80,000 persons (50% women) which corresponds to about half the estimated population of the targeted villages. It will indirectly benefit the remaining population of these villages which is about 84,888 (50% women) (site wise breakup provided in the Feasibility study and Stakeholder Engagement Plan). The project sites fall across 12 villages and four districts each under the provinces of

Badakhshan and Kunar. Data from field site visits is summarized below and was collected on a household basis.

The project will restore and sustainably manage 21 catchments or micro-watersheds covering a total area of 19,559 ha of which 1,500 ha of rangelands (about 10%) will see vegetative interventions through broadcasting of native seeds and planting of shrubs, and additional 850 ha (about 5.5%) will be planted with multi-use agroforestry species, plantation of nuts in community and woodlots. An additional 600 ha of forests will also be restored in this area under component 3.

Rural infrastructure for water harvesting, flood control and for SWC will be built across these catchments including gabion walls (2,000 m), check-dams (4,800 m), retaining walls for protection against floods and flash floods (6,600 m) and water points for domestic use and livestock (2 per village). Pastoral households (2,400), particularly landless families, will be supported with distribution of veterinary supplies and small ruminants through their user groups and federations.

Livelihoods of the farming communities will be made more resilient to climate change impacts through climate resilient agriculture coupled with water infrastructure and improved water use efficiency. The total area under cultivation in the selected sites is 4,170 ha and 7,376 ha of irrigated and rain-fed lands, respectively. Seed kits will be distributed to 100 farmers in each village, evenly divided between those owning irrigated and rainfed lands. Three solar irrigation systems will be installed in villages to provide life-saving irrigation to about 100 ha of highly productive rain-fed land. Water infrastructure will be restored and upgraded to provide assured irrigation for cultivation of high value cereals, fruit and vegetables. This includes lining of 4.8 km of canals lined and plugging breaches in another 5.6 km. Intakes (800 m3) will be additionally built to improve water availability for both agriculture and drinking water.

Farmers and pastoralists in the project sites will receive training and support in adopting climate resilient agricultural practices. Pastoral communities will additionally be supported through veterinary care and drought and disease resistant varieties of cattle and small ruminants. 4,156 men and 1,932 women farmers and pastoralists will receive this training.

Training and capacity building will also be provided to project staff, and participating NGOs. 96 men and 46 such staff members from line NGOs and 390 men and 185 women from NGOs providing extension services will be trained to support famers in climate resilient agriculture, livestock and veterinary care, rangeland and forest restoration and catchment based approaches in management and restoration of natural resources.

Local institutions for participatory forest management will be strengthened for developing and implementing forest management plans. Community based institutions and organisations in 24 villages will be strengthened. CDCs will be supported to integrate gender-responsive, participatory climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in development and forest management plans, and in their implementation. Such technologies will include retaining walls, irrigation water reservoirs, improved intakes, canal linings and efficient, solar powered lift irrigation. These will be complemented by flood protection walls and soil and water conservation (SWC) structures such as field bunds, earthen contour dams, check dams, gully plugs and gabion walls.

Communities, particularly women, youth and landless groups, will adopt diversified climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on adding value to local agricultural produce through post-harvest processing technologies, storage and packaging. 48 such entrepreneur groups comprising of at least 10 households each (50% women groups) will be supported to set up household based industries for food processing, packaging and storage. They will be provided basic training on business, accounts and book keeping in addition to training on their specific agri-business.

These benefits translate into supporting the following adaptation benefits of the LDCF:

LDCF Objective 1: Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation and Outcome 1.1: Technologies and innovative solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate-related risks and/or enhance resilience.

1 Physical and natural assets made more resilient to climate variability and change: 19,599 ha of catchment will be restored and managed through interventions such as rural infrastructure for soil and water conservation, revegetation including both rangeland as well as scrub, plantation and forest species.

2. Assured irrigation and climate resilient agriculture demonstrated and adopted by 12,000 farmers owing irrigated and 12,000 farmers owning rainfed farmlands totaling about 4,170 ha and 7,376 ha respectively.

3 Vulnerable natural ecosystems strengthened in response to climate change impacts: The project will restore and protect 600 ha of remnant forests in six of the project villages.

LDCF Objective 2: Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact and Outcome 2.1: Strengthened cross-sectoral mechanisms to mainstream climate adaptation and resilience

1 Cross-sectoral policies and plans incorporate adaptation considerations: Climate change will be mainstreamed into 24 Community Development Councils will integrate climate concerns in to their development plans.

2 Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation: The project will develop and adopt a sophisticated yet low cost and efficient system for monitoring and reporting adaptation activities and their impacts that leverages mobile ICT. Furthermore, a Geospatial Content Management Sytsem will be established to provide a framework for collecting, collating and disseminating spatially explicit information for forest management.

3 Climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted: The inception phase of the project will involve exhaustive vulnerability and capacity needs assessments of the selected sites and target communities and institutions. In additional a comprehensive market analysis will be conducted to identify agri-value and supply chains that can ensure supply of inputs and provide avenues for marketing local produce.

Outcome 2.3: Institutional and human capacities strengthened to identify and implement adaptation measures

1 Number of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses. A total of 4,156 men and 1,932 women farmers and pastoralists will receive training in climate resilient agriculture, veterinary care and pastureland management. In addition 96 men and 46 such staff members from line NGOs and 390 men and 185 women from NGO extension services (if available) will be trained to support famers and livestock owners in the adoption of these technologies.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	High or Substantial		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Environmental and social risk management of the project will be provided at three levels:

(1) inception phase in the first twelve months of the project, while the PMU is building trust relationships with project stakeholders and further defining field interventions (before any activities that may cause adverse social or environmental impacts start, through ESIA/ESMP measures);

(2) implementation (when putting in place the said activities), through the implementation of the ESMP and associated plans measures; the management plans are here conceived as sections of the ESMP which provide detailed background and operationalization steps to the measures addressing the most substantial risks;

(3) operating stages (through ESMF monitoring when selecting the green entrepreneurship activities for instance, as well as mitigation measures and M&E according to ESMP and associated management plans and procedures).

To ensure that appropriate safeguards measures are in place an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be undertaken and an Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared within the first twelve months of project implementation, to further refine risk identification and mitigation strategies, as well as to establish a system for monitoring these risks. Based on the ESIA findings and as part of the ESMP (as appropriate), the required specific management plans (including but not limited to Livelihood Action Plan, Health and Security Plan, Labour Management Procedures) will be developed and implemented. The project will ensure that FPIC is adhered to, and will not initiate any activities that may cause adverse social or environmental impacts until the ESIA and ESMP have been completed, disclosed and discussed with stakeholders, and then put in place.

The implementation of project activities will be done under the supervision of a Project Board. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will plan and oversee the execution of project activities, and evaluate and report on their progress to the Board and other stakeholders. TORs of both the Board and the PMU will include specific responsibilities related to safeguards, including ensuring a functioning GRM, as well as the development, implementation, and monitoring of the ESMP and any associated stand-alone plans. The project will enhance the capacities of all relevant actors for the implementation and monitoring of safeguards plans and measures.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Annex10_Environmental_Social_Management_Framework_10May 2024_clean	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
Annex6_UNDP SESP_10May2024_clean	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
Annex6_UNDP SESP_15Dec2021	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
ANNEX10_ESMF_23Nov21	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
Annex6_UNDP SESP_23Nov	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

Title	Module	Submitted
6406-UNDP AFG - Pre-SESP	**Project PIF ESS**	

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

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): ***SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 15: Life on Land.***				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): UNSFA /Country programme outcome 2. ***By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan, notably women and vulnerable groups, will benefit from an increasingly inclusive economy, with greater equality of economic opportunities, jobs, more resilient livelihoods, strengthened food value chains, and improved natural resources management. [Economic Opportunities and Resilient Livelihoods]***				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: Strengthened resilience of rural communities? livelihoods to climate risks and variability in selected provinces in Afghanistan ***1.4 indicators maximum***	**Mandatory** Indicator 1: Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	*0*	*30,000 (15,000 male,15,000 female)*	*80,088 (40,044 male, 40,044 female)*
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: *Indicator 2: Area of land to be managed for climate resilience (ha)*	*0*	*5,000 ha*	*21,059 ha*
Project component 1	*Capacities of Community Development Councils, local NGOs and communities are strengthened to address climate change impacts.*			
Project Outcome 1 ***Climate change and gender issues are included in Community Development Plans***	*Indicator 3: Number of CDC level gender responsive climate change hazard and risk mapping and vulnerability assessments undertaken.*	*0*	*24*	*24*

(CDPs) at local level.	*Indicator 4: Number of community development plans integrating gender-responsive risk reduction solutions.*	*0*	*24 community development plans revised*	*24 community development plans revised;*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	*1.1 Gender-responsive climate change risk and vulnerability assessments introduced to identify and integrate gender responsive risk reduction solutions into community l climate change adaptation planning and budgeting processes.* *1.2 All targeted communities are trained to assess climate risks, plan for and implement adaptation measures*			
Project component 2	*Restoration of degraded land and climate-resilient livelihood interventions.*			
Outcome 2 ***Community based land restoration, water management and climate resilient livelihoods solutions adopted.***	*Indicator 5: Area (ha) under assured irrigation through restoration and creation of rural water infrastructure. Includes land owned by women headed households.*	*0*	*500 ha*	*1,500 ha* *Including cropland, horticultural plantations and vegetable gardens.*
	Indicator 6: Number of farmers supported to adopt climate resilient agricultural practices through project interventions.	*0*	*1,000 farmers (30% women, 500 cultivating irrigated land; 500 cultivating rai n-fed land)*	*2,400 farmers. (30% women, 1,200 cultivating irrigated land; 1,200 cultivating rain-fed land.)*
	Indicator 7: Area (ha) under vegetative interventions (planting, broadcasting of seeds) to improve ecosystem productivity)	*0*	*1,000 ha*	*2,350 ha.* *Under agroforestry, plantations, rangeland restoration and woodlots*
	Indicator 8: Number of rural infrastructure built or rehabilitated for soil and water conservation and flood protection in catchments.	*0*	*4*	*9:* *3 check dams, 1 gabion wall, 5 retaining walls*
	Indicator 9: Number of water infrastructure built or rehabilitated to mitigate impacts of drought .	*0*	*5*	*15:* *9 canals lined, 3 canal intakes, 3 communal solar irrigation systems*

	Indicator 10: Number of individuals supported with veterinary supplies and small ruminants..	*0*	*1,000 (30% women)*	*2,400 (30% women)*
	Indicator 11: Number of agri-processing businesses incubated. 50% women.	*0*	*24 (12 men groups, 12 women groups)*	*48 (24 men groups, 24 women groups).* *Includes training and support in post-harvest processing, packaging, storage and marketing.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	*2.1 Scalable approaches for restoration of lands affected by climate change driven desertification and/ or erosion introduced in pilot areas.* *2.2 Small-scale rural water infrastructure and new water technologies introduced at community level.* *2.3 Climate resilient and diverse livelihoods established through introduction of technologies, training of local women and men and assistance in understanding of and access to markets and payment instruments.*			
Project component 3	*Natural forests sustainably managed and new forest areas established by reforestation.*			
Outcome 3 ***Climate-resilient management practices of forests and woodlands implemented in the targeted provinces.***	*Indicator 12: Number of forest assessments completed*	*0*	*0*	*2*
	Indicator 13: Number of village based participatory forest management plans designed with local communities.	*0*	*0*	*6*
	Indicator 14: Area (ha) of degraded forests and woodlands afforested/reforested	*0*	*240 ha*	*600 ha.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	*3.1 Provincial forest maps and information management system established and maintained.* *3.2 Provincial climate-smart forest management plans developed* *3.3 Climate resilient forest management practices promoted through establishment of community based forestry.*			

Project component 4	**Knowledge management and M&E**			
Outcome 4 ***Improved knowledge and adaptive management to inform planning and implementation of community-based interventions.***	*Indicator 15: Number of villages for which participatory M&E system are established.*	*0*	*24*	*24 villages through focal points in CDCs and committees ? supported by project staff.*
	Indicator 16: Number of knowledge management events attended/organised at i) district; ii) provincial; and iii) national and international levels.	*0*	*i) 4* *ii) 2* *iii) 2*	*i) 10* *ii) 5* *iii) 5.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	*4.1 A local level participatory M&E System for monitoring of community-based interventions on the ground designed.* *4.2. Improved adaptive management through enhanced information and knowledge sharing and effective M&E System.*			

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

We have responded to the comments in both the GEF Secretariat review and the STAP that have not been cleared at the PIF stage or flagged for the PPG. Comments are numbered as per the two respective documents.

GEF Secretariat Review

Part 1: Project Information: All comments have been cleared.

Part 2: Project Justification

Comment 1. Has the project/program described the global environmental / adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?

Cleared. Earlier comment(s) are appropriately addressed for the PIF stage. However, during PPG, it is requested to refer to STAP primer on ToC (http://www.stapgef.org/theory-change-primer) to elaborate further on this point by the CEO Endorsement stage. Preferably this should be summarized in a diagram (or table etc.) so that GEFSEC can see an overall picture and logical structure at the glance.

Response

We have referred to the STAP primer on ToC as suggested. The ToC now comprises a summary in diagrammatic form with detailed narration. See Pg. 23 under ToC and Pg. 22 onward in the ProDoc.

Comment 7

Stakeholders: Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?

Additional information is provided; however, it is not yet clear how the stakeholder consultations took place in developing this proposal (i.e. during the project identification phase). The proposal states that both 'Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' and 'CSOs' have participated in consultations during the project identification phase, but lacks descriptions.

Response

We have conducted a comprehensive stakeholder engagement for this project during the PPG process, the details of which are documented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 9) and the Feasibility Study (Annex 13). The field visits for the engagement were conducted prior to July, just before the change in regime in Afghanistan. These engagements included meetings at multiple levels of government of that time, and with communities and their representatives and CDCs. Each of these has been documented in detail. Also note that a gender specialist accompanied the field team and met with women separately to ensure their priorities were adequately captured and reflected in the proposal.

Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?

Please further elaborate in detail on potential impacts and associated risks due to COVID-19 (particularly on potential impacts both during PPG and project implementation as 'Socio economic impacts, as well as delays/impacts' is too broad). Also discuss potential opportunities (if any) due to COVID-19.

Response

This risk is not relevant anymore.

Additional recommendations to be considered by Agency at the time of CEO endorsement/approval.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

It is requested to elaborate further, particularly on the following items by the CEO ER.

Recommendation 1

Clear coordination and synergies with relevant projects and entities, particularly with GEFID: 9285. :

Response

The project Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan is indeed one of the projects with which the CCLF project has synergies. This has been described in this document (Pg. 44, 45 and 48 incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline). The project is also referred to as a baseline in the ProDoc (Pg. 45), with additional details provided in the Feasibility Study (Section 5 partnerships, pg 82-83), which includes a map showing the overlap/proximity of the sites of the two projects.

Recommendation 2

Clear Theory of Change (cf. https://www.stapgef.org/theory-change-primer):

Response

We have comprehensively revised the project theory of change, basing it on the guidance suggested above. This is presented in this document (Pg. 23 to 30 ToC section) and in the ProDoc (Pg. 22 to 32). The Feasibility Study (Pg. 23 to 30) also provides additional information on the strategy and presents some of the field data, including maps, used to inform the project strategy and theory of change.

Recommendation 3

Clear reflection on COVID

Response

Addressed in Pg. 74 to 75 (How the project will contribute to the recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic) and Pg. 50-52 in the ProDoc.

STAP Comments

Part I: Project Information B. Indicative Project Description Summary

A brief description of the planned activities.

Do these support the project?s objectives?

Partly. The activities support the project objective, but it is unclear how the components are related to each other. For example, links between components and outcomes 2 (land restoration) and 3 (community forest management and alternative livelihoods) need to be strengthened.

Response

We have comprehensively revised the theory of change and established clear links between the project components. Component 2 and 3, in particular are complementary and this is recognised and described in the narration of this document (Pg. 36-40 under expected results) and the Prodoc (pg 37-45). These

links are both in terms of community mobilisation and setting up of institutional structures for management of natural resources (forests, rangelands, plantations) as well as actual interventions, both in infrastructure for soil and water conservation and vegetative interventions (panting, protecting degraded/deforested areas).

Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits likely to be generated?

Possibly. The benefits are likely to be generated with a good theory of change, and careful monitoring of interventions.

Response

We have strengthened the theory of change as suggested and also provided a listing of global environmental benefits from the proposed project (Pg. 50- under adaptation benefits-LDCF).

Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references?

Somewhat. The barriers and threats are well-described, but are lacking in data and references. Some supporting data for the barriers is found in the problem statement, but could be amplified here. Additionally, STAP recommends defining the barriers and enablers of change in the causal pathway (theory of change). This includes identifying and validating assumptions that communities will adopt the proposed water management strategies and that this adoption will lead to climate resilient livelihoods.

Response

We have updated the description of barriers and threats along with citations in footnotes throughout the ProDoc. We have also compiled data from literature, collected data from field visits through focal group discussions and meetings (Stakeholder Engagement Plan Pg 11 to 25. and Annex to the plan Pg. 48 to 184).

We have listed the assumptions made in the Theory of Change (Pg. 29-30 ProDoc) and have validated these assumptions through consultations with stakeholders both in the erstwhile government and with primary beneficiaries and their representatives as documented in the SEP. Kindly note, however, that the field work for this project was completed in July, just ahead of the change in government in Afghanistan.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Is the baseline identified clearly?

The baseline is very well articulated. STAP recommends developing a table that lists each of the initiatives, their objective, and how the (emerging) lessons from each will be used to inform this LDCF project.

Response

We have presented a comprehensive review of baseline projects, including those which have been concluded, but have informed the development of the strategy proposed for this project. These are

presented in the section on Partnerships in the Feasibility Study (Pg.79 to 148) and are summarized in a table (Pg. 31-32 GEF/LDCF/SCCF and Non-GEF Supported Project) with details of key projects that contribute to the section on additional/incremental cost reasoning in this document (Pg. 42-) and in the ProDoc (Pg. 45-46).

Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project?s benefits?

Somewhat. As with the barriers discussion the baseline would benefit from some quantification of the environmental situation, both at present and in the future, that will be changed through the proposed project. In addition to the GEF results-based indicators for the LDCF strategy, STAP suggests identifying indicators to monitor water stress, climate resilient livelihoods, and other environmental and social indicators.

Response

We have done a comprehensive review of literature and of available satellite data to develop a basis to evaluate the environmental situation and quantify project benefits. This is presented in the Feasibility Study under sections 4- The climate case (Pg. 43 to 79) and covers trends in climate, biophysical variables and climate projections based on NEX-GDDP which presents downscaled CMIP-5 data. We have also presented relevant data available from the IPCC-6 online atlas for multiple scenarios and near, mid and long terms. Finally, we have collected field level data on climate impacts through focal group discussions with communities which is presented in the Feasibility Study (Pg.34-43)

Climate related, environmental and social indicators are included in the Project Results Framework and the Monitoring Plan in Annex 5 (Pg. 68-74 of the ProDoc). We have kept the indicators straightforward in view of limitations on technical capacities and facilities in the sites.

The use of agro-met installations was considered but rejected after discussions within the team, owing to the defunct hydromet services in the country. While these could theoretically be replaced with tensiometers or electric resistance device to measure soil moisture stress, the technical capacity to download and analyse such data are lacking.

Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the incremental (additional cost) reasoning for the project?

Though lacking in concrete environmental data, the baseline is very robust with regard to its description of existing projects and the relationship of the different project components to those projects. STAP recommends identifying environmental and social indicators (including when developing the theory of change) that complement the LDCF?s indicators, and which track progress towards achieving climate-resilient livelihoods in the target sites.

Response

We have collected and presented additional environmental data in the Feasibility Study (as above). Additional indicators have also been identified, keeping in mind the limited capacities (Project Results Framework Pg. 68-70 and Monitoring Plan Pg. 71-74 of the ProDoc).

Are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and how did these lessons inform the design of this project?

STAP recommends describing lessons from other baseline projects that are relevant for this LDCF project. STAP suggests describing the lessons from baseline projects, and those projects listed in the coordination section in a table

Response

This has been presented in the section on Partnerships in the Feasibility Study (Pg.79 to 93) and are summarised in a table (Pg. 31-32 GEF/LDCF/SCCF and Non-GEF Supported Project) with details of key projects that contribute to the section on additional/incremental cost reasoning in this document (Pg. 42) and in the ProDoc (Pg. 45-46).

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

What is the theory of change?

There is no formally-articulated theory of change. The project expects that strengthening the capacity of local and community based groups and NGOs will improve community development plans by increasing their attention to climate change and its impacts. In addition, STAP suggests developing a theory of change diagram, and writing a narrative that explains the context, the logic (or causal pathways), and how success will be measured. Refer to STAP?s theory of change primer for guidance: https://www.stapgef.org/theory-change-primer

Response

We have comprehensively revised the project theory of change, basing it on the guidance suggested above. This is presented in this document (Pg. 23 to 30 ToC section) and in the ProDoc (Pg. 22 to 32). The Feasibility Study (Pg. 23 to 30) also provides additional information on the strategy and presents some of the field data, including maps, used to inform the project strategy and theory of change.

Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?

The mechanisms are plausible, but the underlying assumptions are not made transparent. This includes the assumption that gender-responsive planning will be acceptable at the community level, where there will be many who feel women have no role in such decision-making. This assumption should be addressed explicitly in project design.

Response

We concur with the reviewer on the need to address challenges in the area of gender equity in the proposal, these concerns are increasingly magnified as a more conservative government has taken the reigns in Afghanistan. Gender concerns and strategies to address gender disparities are embedded in the entire proposal document and reflected in the indicators and in each of the project components and activities.

We have listed the assumptions made in the theory of change in the ProDoc (Pg. 29-30). This includes the challenges in the area of gender equity. We have also conducted a compressive gender analysis and have proposed an action plan based on the analysis (Annex-11), which includes collection of targeted data from women during field visits. A summary of this analysis is presented in the ProDoc (Pg.61-63), and in the section on risks (Pg.48-49 ProDoc, Pg.71-72 Risks section CEO ER). In addition, we have documented this as a social risk for the project which is analysed and possible mitigation measure are mentioned in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (Annex-6) which is also presented in the ProDoc (Annex 6, Pg.151-).

Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?

STAP recommends developing one, or two, additional pathways in the theory of change to plan for plausible futures. This process entails having stakeholders think through whether any long-term changes (e.g. climate change [increased water stress], population changes, conflict, COVID-19) pose risks to the project, and what adaptive management might be needed to ensure the outcomes are met and endure. Refer to STAP?s theory of change primer (table 2) and RAPTA for guidance on developing pathways, and more than one scenario: https://www.stapgef.org/theory-change-primer https://www.stapgef.org/rapta-guidelines

Response

The theory of change has been designed keeping in mind the multiple potential pathways and the project strategy has been re-worked to accommodate the changed ground situation in light of recent political developments in Afghanistan. Water stress due to increased temperatures is indeed one of the key climate threats (see Pg. 9-15 Problems, Root causes and Barriers, and pg 6-10 in the ProDoc). Issues of security are analysed in the section on Risks (Pg. 69-70) and in the ProDoc (Pg.47).

6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits, and are they measurable?

The adaptation benefits are clear, if weakly quantified. To strengthen the project?s potential to achieve adaptation benefits, STAP suggests the following:

STAP Recommendation

In component 1, project developers are encouraged to identify what other social structures, in addition to gender, underpins communities? decisions to adopt climate resilient development plans. Also recommend identifying what are the barriers, or enablers of, the structures ? which could underpin decisions. These structures include culture, power dynamics, values, norms, and other social factors that influence farmers? and communities? choices to adopt climate resilience strategies. The project team may wish to refer to the following paper outlining the importance of developing interventions based on the unique characteristics of communities in Afghanistan. The paper also provides useful

information that can be used for describing further the project context: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106781

Response

We thank the reviewers for the useful resource and have used the information provided there to inform the project context as suggested. The ?community-inclusive approach? under-scores the project strategy and is reflected in all the project components. We have also referred to the suggested resource. See Pg. 41 Support of Strategic Approach, and Pg 31 of the ProDoc for the relevant text.

The role of Community Development Councils (CDCs) is central to local level planning and decision making. These tend to dominated by elite men, which includes landowners and religious leaders. On the other hand, CDCs and their sub-committees provide the most viable route to communities. We have recorded the composition of the groups during the stakeholder engagements (Annex B of the SEP) and ensured that we met with both CDC members as well as non-CDC members from the community, including landless, farmers and pastoral groups. We also ensured separate meetings with women from diverse groups (also captured in Annex B). Elite capture is identified, in addition to gender bias as risks to the project outcomes (Pg. 71-72 Risks section and pg.48-49 ProDoc).

STAP Recommendation

In component 2, STAP recommends applying a land potential assessment during the PPG phase to identify opportunities to rehabilitate and reverse land degradation. Refer to STAP?s LDN 7Guidelines and to the UNCCD Scientific Conceptual Framework for LDN: https://www.stapgef.org/guidelines-land-degradation-neutrality https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/2019-06/LDN_CF_report_web-english.pdf . Also, the project document (and theory of change) should identify barriers to scaling land restoration activities.

Response

Strategies proposed in the project are well aligned with the GEF-STAP guidelines for land-degradation neutrality. The project is using integrated approaches for implementing sustainable land management as is reflected in the theory of change (Pg. 23- this document, Pg. 22- ProDoc).

STAP Recommendation

Given that drought is increasing in the target areas, STAP recommends planning for climate-resilient measures in the project design. This includes identifying drought risks in the theory of change, supporting these risks (and the water strategies in component 2) with data and references. The project developers also may wish to refer to UNCCD?s drought and flood assessment toolbox to develop water and drought management plans. https://knowledge.unccd.int/drought-toolbox/page/monitoring-and-early-warning .

Response

We thank the reviewer for these useful suggestions. We have included data and extracted values for the field sites from the portal in the Feasibility Study (Pg.64 and 65). Kindly also refer to Pg. 36-37 which describes measures for climate resilience under Component 2 in this document, Pg.37 in the ProDoc

and in the Feasibility Study (Proposed Activities: Pg 39 and Appendix: Technical Report on Infrastructure, Pg. 113-122). The reviewer may also kindly note that these measures are reflected in the Results Framework as indicators to measure project progress ProDoc (Pg. 68-70).

Project design incorporated analysis of trends on biophysical and climate variables and indices that are presented in Feasibility Study. The data used for this analysis covers a wide range of variables and includes data from FLDAS, TerraClim and MODIS are also at a higher resolution and available in a longer time series which has allowed us to do linear trend analysis. Furthermore, we have delineated the individual catchments under which project activities are proposed using very high resolution (5m) Digital Surface Models from the ALOS portal. The data we have used is described in the appendix to the Feasibility Study (Pg. 137-). Please refer to the section on the climate case in the Feasibility Study (Pg. 43 to 79) for the analysis.

STAP Recommendation

For component 3, STAP also recommends carrying out a drought assessment plan. This drought data will assist in developing the community forest plans to analyze the relationships between vegetation cover and drought stress in the targeted sites: https://www.flooddroughtmonitor.com/home?ugredirect=true&ug=unccd. This analysis can be done using geo-referencing methods and data, which possibly can be done with the geo-referencing methods being considered by the project team. This paper may be a useful reference for the project team: https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/12/15/2433 . The project team also should consider a climate and disaster screening to plan effectively for risks that may hinder reaching the project objective. The World Bank?s water tool is one option for this screening: https://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/wtr/water-welcome.

Response

We thank the reviewer for links to the UNCCD portal. We have included data and extracted values for the field sites from the portal in the Feasibility Study (Pg.64 and 65).

The paper provided is indeed very useful and we have incorporated its findings into the review of background information presented in the CEO-ER (Pg. 12 Increased frequency and severity of droughts, floods and extreme weather events) and ProDoc (Pg.8). Please note that we have analysed trends in vegetation indices, land surface temperature and rainfall as part of our analysis that fed into the development of the PPG. We used the same data source for vegetation indices as this paper, but different data sources for precipitation and land surface temperature. Our analysis was done at a finer scale (selected districts) however we did not compare the interactions between NDVI, LST and precipitation as was done in the cited publication.

We appreciate the suggestion of the reviewer to incorporate a climate disaster screening and have used the suggested tool from World Bank to generate reports on agriculture, water and natural resources which are now referred to the Feasibility Study (Pg. 142) and results of which are part of the risk assessment (Pg.74) and the ProDoc (Pg.49). Links to the generated reports are here:

1. Water

2. agriculture and

3. natural Resources.

STAP Recommendation

In addition to monitoring and evaluating progress, and generating knowledge, component 4 should also look to foster reflection and innovation for scaling and transformational change. Refer to STAP?s primer (table 2) for guidance on addressing barriers and enablers of change, including scaling, and for guidance on learning. Also, the theory of change should be linked to the monitoring system described in component 4.

We believe these important concerns have been addressed. Both this CEO-ER (Pg. 51-55 Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up, 79-81 Knowledge management) as well as the ProDoc (Pg. 43 to 45 and Pg.63-).

Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?

STAP recommends developing a theory of change with various causal pathways to encourage adaptability to change, including long-term drivers such as drought, population changes and other long-term changes influencing the target areas.

Response

We believe this recommendation has been addressed in the compressive revision of the Theory of Change. Please refer to Pg. 23 to 30 in this document, Pg. 22 to 32 in the ProDoc and Pg. 23 to 30 in the Feasibility Study which provides additional information on the project strategy and presents some of the field data, including maps, used to inform the project strategy and theory of change.

Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits explicitly defined?

STAP suggests the project clearly define the benefits and justify them as such.

Response

We have added a section on global environmental benefits based on this recommendation. Please see Pg. 50 in this document.

Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?

STAP suggests the project clearly identify and justify its global benefits, and develop indicators and methodologies to demonstrate these benefits.

Response

The LDCF Core Indicators are presented in Annex 15. The monitoring plan which presents additional indicators is in Annex 5, Pg. 144 of the ProDoc.

What activities will be implemented to increase the project?s resilience to climate change?

STAP encourages the project to explicitly consider a broader set of ways the project activities might be challenged by climate change in the course of project implementation, and how the project might manage such challenges that do not compromise the goals of the project.

Response

We have listed the potential risks due to climate change on the project activities both in the section on risks (Pg 73 this document and Pg. 49 and 159 in the ProDoc). We have additionally used the Climate Screening Tool of the World Bank to generate reports on agriculture, water and natural resources which are appended to the Feasibility Study (Pg. 142). Links to the assessment of these risks are in the footnote[1].

7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up

Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?

STAP recommends defining the important assumptions behind the adoption of alternative livelihood options, disaster risk reduction measures, and climate adaptation strategies.

Response

The assumptions behind the adoption of alternative livelihood options, disaster risk reduction measures, and climate adaptation strategies are listed on Pg. 29 of the ProDoc. The section on Risk in this document (Pg. 69-) and in the ProDoc (pg. 46- and 151) also address the risks that may affect project activities and discuss mitigation and avoidance measures.

Will incremental adaptation be required, or more fundamental transformational change to achieve long term sustainability?

STAP suggests developing several pathways to reach the project goal, testing their assumptions, and asking which pathway will be necessary and sufficient to address long-term changes resulting from climate, COVID-19 and other long-term changes.

Response

We believe that the comprehensive revision to the Theory of Change (Pg. 23 to 30 in this document, Pg. 22 to 32 in the ProDoc and Pg. 23 to 31 in the Feasibility Study addresses these concerns.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

STAP recommends following its guidance on maps in its Earth Observation document as some key elements appear missing from the maps.

Response

Kindly see the map presented on Annex E below. We have prepared a number of additional maps which are presented in the Feasibility Study.

2. Stakeholders.

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities. If none of the above, please explain hy. In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will e engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge

Response

Kindly refer to the comprehensive analysis of stakeholders and their roles presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 9). A brief summary of this has also been provided in this document (Pg. 57 Stakeholder).

3. Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment.

Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?

STAP strongly recommends that the project carefully consider and plan for the safeguards women will need to participate in any of the project activities.

Response

The proposed project has been designed keeping in mind the unique situation of women in Afghanistan. Its activities are gender responsive and incorporate measures to ensure women are able to participate and benefit from project activities under each component. We have conducted a comprehensive analysis and developed a clear action plan that addressed gender concerns and provides a framework that ensure women will participate meaningfully in project activities. The Gender Analysis and Action Plan is presented in Annex 11. We have also considered the risks arising from gender disparities and suggested mitigative measures for the same (Pg. 71-72 Risks section and Pg.48-49 and 156-158, ProDoc). The Gender Analysis and Action Plan and gender related risk assessment has been revised in light of the new political developments in Afghanistan.

Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed?

The PIF lists a long set of activities that might address women?s exclusion from the project, but it does not carefully consider the safeguards women will need to ensure that this project does not introduce new risks or harms to women during implementation.

Response

The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 11) and the SESP (Annex 6) discusses the potential impact of the project on women and addresses these concerns of the reviewer.

5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design

The PIF makes almost no mention of climate risk to the project, except for extreme climate events. As discussed above, the current means of addressing these risks, which include siting project work in low-risk areas, might compromise critical learning from project implementation.

STAP suggests the project carefully consider the specific extreme events that might be experienced and the ways in which implementation in such events might provide opportunities for learning to decide which hazards to avoid in implementation, and which should be addressed by other means.

The project does not describe how its objectives our outputs will be affected by climate risks over the next thirty years, and therefore does not address the sensitivity of the project to such risks, their impacts, or the practices and information needed to mitigate such risks.

STAP suggests the project consider such risks carefully, ideally through more than one plausible future climate scenario, during project design.

Response

We have revised and expanded the section on potential climate scenarios and their impact on the project. This has been done using downscaled climate projections based on CMIP-5 for each of the two provinces where both the RCP 4.5 and the RCP 8.5 scenarios have been analysed. Summaries of the analysis are provided on Pg. 10-11 this document and Pg. 7 in the ProDoc. More detailed analysis is presented in the Feasibility Study (Pg. 43 to 79).

We additionally collected information on climate hazards, including historical information, from communities during meetings and analysed this in the context of livelihoods and occupations of communities and appropriateness of proposed project activities (Feasibility Study Pg. 32 to 43). We therefore have a fairly good understanding of the types of climate hazards at the site level.

Finally, we have, based on the suggestions of the reviewers, used the Climate Screening Tool of the World Bank as well as the Flood and Drought Monitoring and Early warning portal to generate reports on agriculture, water and natural resources which are appended to the Feasibility Study (Pg. 63 ? 65 and Pg 142).

6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives

Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?

STAP suggests identifying non-GEF initiatives in the target areas, if applicable. In addition, STAP recommends describing how each project?s knowledge will contribute to achieving the objective of this LDCF project.

Response

We have reviewed projects that were supported by the GEF and other agencies. A summary table of these projects is provided in this document (Pg. 31-32 GEF/LDCF/SCCF and non-GEF Supported Project, and Pg. 42 incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline; and the ProDoc (Pg.45-46). Detailed discussions on these projects, lessons to be replicated and potential collaborations are provided in the Feasibility Study (Pg. 79 to 93). We have also provided a clear linkage between proposed components and activities under the CCLF project and these initiatives.

Recommendation/Query

Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?

Response

Mechanisms to feed lessons learned from earlier project and share those from future projects are described in this document in the sections on scaling up (Pg. 54-55), knowledge management (Pg. 79-81) as well as the description of Component 4 (Pg. 39-41). In the ProDoc this is described on pages 43-45 and 67.

8. Knowledge management. Outline the ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project, and how it will contribute to the project?s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?

The PIF says that lessons from other communities and best practice guidelines ?will be developed and disseminated to local communities.? It is silent on how this dissemination will work, or how it will be designed to ensure communities can act on this Information

Response

Careful consideration has been given to the mechanisms for dissemination of lessons learned and from the field based assessments and plans developed during the project, especially under Components 1 and 3. The mechanisms for this have been described in the narration of Output 4.1 and 4.2 (Pg. 39-40, this document and Pg. 43 to 45 in the ProDoc). The section on innovation further describes how mobile

ICT and social media will be used to enhance dissemination (Pg.51-53 Innovation and Pg. 64-65 in the ProDoc).

Salient features of the approach are: i) translations into local languages (Dari and Pashto); ii) use of social media for which the materials will be specifically designed and packaged; iii) extensive use of audio and visual communication to reach semi-literate and illiterate audiences; iv) emphasis on cross learning and hands on experiential learning through exchange visits; and v) easily accessible (including for women) on-site demonstration plots.

Recommendation

STAP suggests that the project carefully select both indicators and metrics to ensure it can track its knowledge management efforts to ensure impact both within the project as it is implemented, and beyond the project implementation area.

Response

We have provided indicators and metrics to track knowledge management efforts. Please refer to the Project Results Framework in the ProDoc ?Pg. 68-70, Annex 5 ?Monitoring Plan (Pg. 144-150) and Annex-15 ? Core Indicators..

Recommendation

Additionally, STAP suggests linking the theory of change to component 4 as both will be needed to manage knowledge and learning.

Response

The Theory of Change does incorporate the knowledge management and learning component as described on pages 23 to 30 ToC, pages 22 to 32 in the ProDoc.

What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?

Recommendation

STAP recommends the project carefully design sharing and dissemination materials to ensure the scale up of results, lessons, and experience.

Response

This has been done. Please refer to the narration of Output 4.1 and 4.2 (Pg. 39 to 40, this document and Pg. 43 to 45 in the ProDoc). The section on innovativeness further describes how mobile ICT and social media will be used to enhance dissemination (Pg.51-53 Innovation and Pg. 64-65 in the ProDoc).

DECEMBER 2020 LDCF WORK PROGRAM: COMMENTS FROM COUNCIL MEMBERS (REFERENCE: GEF/LDCF.SCCF.29/03)

Germany Comments

Germany welcomes this project, which aims to enhance the resilience of local communities to climate change through improved alternative livelihood and land-use options and, hence, increase resilience by diversifying livelihoods and sources of income. Germany appreciates the application of gender-sensitive approaches and the objective to create gender-empowering alternative livelihoods. Synergies with and co-financing through several on-going projects have also been identified. Furthermore, Germany appreciates the consistency with national strategies such as the NAPA priorities and the contribution to the NAP process.

Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:

Topic	Council Comments	Agency Response
COVID-19 strategy:	Germany appreciates that COVID-19 is addressed in its risk section as well as project design. Still, Germany emphasizes the need for a strategy that is supposed to be prepared during the PPG phase, especially as it is expected that COVID 19 strongly worsens the food situation in poor and disaster-stricken countries such as Afghanistan. Long-term counter-measures might therefore need to be considered for output 2.3	We acknowledge the long-term risk of the COVID-19 and have added the following text to Pg. 40 of the ProDoc and Pg. 36 of the CEO-ER. Text follows: *?This output will specifically strengthen and enhance interactions between local producers, local supply chains and local markets, as a long term strategy for self-sufficiency, in line with the COVID-19 response strategy. Specific ways in which this component will support long term measure to counter the impacts of the pandemic are: 1) Stabilising local agricultural and livestock production through climate resilient technologies, water infrastructure and climate resilient agricultural practices; 2) Developing and enhancing on and off-farm activities for reduced post-harvest losses, improved storage of produce and value addition and processing through local small scale industries; 3) Strengthening of producer federations and cooperatives which will enhance their bargaining power and ensure better prices through improve efficiency; 4) Linkages with local markets and traders, including facilities for cold storage and packaging; and 5) Enhanced access to local financial services.?*

NAP Process	Germany welcomes the project?s contribution to the NAP process and encourages close alignment with the Open NAP initiative.	Thank you for the suggestion. We have added a specific line to confirm that the project will align with this initiative on Pg. 18 of the ProDoc and Pg. 77 National Adaptation Plan of the CEO-ER: The project will continue to support the alignment of Afghanistan with the Open NAP initiative to facilitate collaboration with a wider range of experts and organisations to strengthen the formulation of the adaptation plans.

Cooperation with other projects:	Germany welcomes the strong links and co-financing with other UN projects. However, Germany recommends that greater consideration be given to similar projects in the area such as the German-funded "Forest Landscape Restoration Project" and the Swiss-funded "Sustainable Livelihood and Social Development (SLSD)", which both work in Paktia Province, among others. The results of the World-bank Project "Afghanistan: Capacity Development for Natural Resource Management, Managing Afghanistan?s Rangelands and Forest Resources: An Assessment of Institutional and Technical Capacity Constraints? can be of importance for CCLF's component 1.	Thank you for your suggestions. We have already referred to some of the projects listed above. Namely: 1. Forest Landscape Restoration Project: Pg. 48 of the CEO-ER and Pg. 46 of ProDoc. Elaborated further on Pg. 93 in the Feasibility Study. 2. We have indeed referred to and cited the World Bank report on ?Managing Afghanistan?s Rangelands and Forest Resources?. Kindly see: pages 12, 13, and 23 in the ProDoc, pages 18, 19 and 23 in the CEO-ER and pages 12 and 23 in the Feasibility Study. The Sustainable Livelihood and Development project has now been added to the list projects reviewed and referred. However, the project is not implemented in the same provinces as the CCLF and therefore is not a suitable source of co-finance. We have clearly referred to the potential for cross learning as described below. The project is listed on pg. 32 in the CEO-ER and pg. 46 in the ProDoc. Details of the project are provided below: *The Sustainable Livelihood and Development (SLSD) project* The SLSD project, funded by the Swiss Cooperation Office (SDC) is the third phase of an initiative started in 2013. The project is implemented in coordination with MAIL, Afghanistan National Nursery Grower Organization and international NGOs. The project aims to improve the livelihood and resilience of resource-poor and smallholder farmers in the provinces of Paktia and Khost. It proposes to do this through improvement of agricultural production, natural resource management, market linkages and through strengthening agricultural service delivery. The targeted groups and the project objectives are closely related to component 2 of the CCLF project. The result areas of the project are also closely aligned with the CCLF project. These include: planning and implementing natural resource management, building community based NRM institutions, horticultural productivity improvements, water management and local institutions for irrigation management, improved crop varieties, support to extension services and linkages with private sector for marketing and processing of local produce. Relevance: The SLSD project can provide unique opportunities for cross learning and scaling up of successful strategies by the CCLF project. Given the overlap in the implementation phases, the CCLF project will utilize available opportunities to engage with the SLSD team during workshop and knowledge sharing events, and to collaborate with its partners, particularly in MAIL, in replication of successes from the earlier phases of the SLSD project.

Project strategy:	Germany welcomes that CCLF wants to support the implementation of the National Natural Resource Management Strategy (2017?2021) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) that calls for community-based management of the natural resources in Afghanistan through science-based interventions. However, few reference is made to this strategy and its related "Operational Manual (OM) for Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)". The strategy and the manual offer scientifically proven and feasible approaches for the outputs 2.1. and 3.3 of the CCLF project.	The National Natural Resource Management Strategy is referred to in the following locations: CEO-ER: Pages 20, 21, 22 and 35. ProDoc: Pages 14, 15 and page 22 with a summary on its relevance to the project strategy. Feasibility Study: Pages 13, 14, 15, 22 and 46, with a short note on pg. 22. Thank you for suggesting the reference to the operational manual. "Operational Manual (OM) for Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)"Indeed the manual provides a framework for implementing projects such as the CCLF. References are now made to the manual on the following pages: CEO-ER: Pages 19, 26, 35, and 38. ProDoc: Pages 14, 22, 36 and 41.

Project Areas:	Germany appreciates the selection of the project areas. However, the before-mentioned NRM-strategy calls for different provinces for the prioritization sequence for implementation of reforestation and agro-forestry projects (p. 55 of the strategy). Moreover, the selected provinces of the CCLF have very different stages of the degraded environment. The mountainous province of Kunar still has some of the few closed forest stands in the country, whereas flat and dry Samangan is heavily influenced by wind erosion and other disasters. These facts might call for different, locally adapted implementation approaches, especially for components 2 and 3.	Kindly note that the new project sites are in the provinces of Badakhshan and Kunar. Both these regions are mountainous and have a few villages with forest areas. We have provided a comprehensive description of the sites in the Feasibility Study (Pg. 32 to 43) and also detailed maps. The implementation approaches for the sites do consider the local conditions as advised. We have discussed these at length both with local communities and with the provincial and national governments of the former regime.

Forest restoration:	The budget for forest management and reforestation is substantially lower than for restoration ? this is in line with the overall rationale. However, reforestation is costly and does not really appear in the outcome/output description. Germany suggests to clarify the role reforestation will role. Furthermore, it appears that the indicators regarding restored or reforested areas do not contain values as of yet. Germany asks for those values to be added.	The reviewers correctly point out that restoration is expensive and requires substantial outlay. The outlay provided for afforestation and forest restoration is about 500,000. This does not include the budget for setting up institutional structures, training and mobilization. Allocations made under Component 2 that will support and supplement the afforestation and forest restoration activities are about 2,886,000. This includes activities such as soil and water conservation and protective measures undertaken for restored areas. These will directly support the restoration work in the forest areas. Additionally, rangeland restoration, nursery raising and plantations in buffer areas will reduce the pressure from the forest. The indicators for reforested areas are, as per the results framework - 240 ha for mid term and 600 ha for the end of the project (Pg. 69 ProDoc).

1. [1] Water, agriculture and, natural Resources.

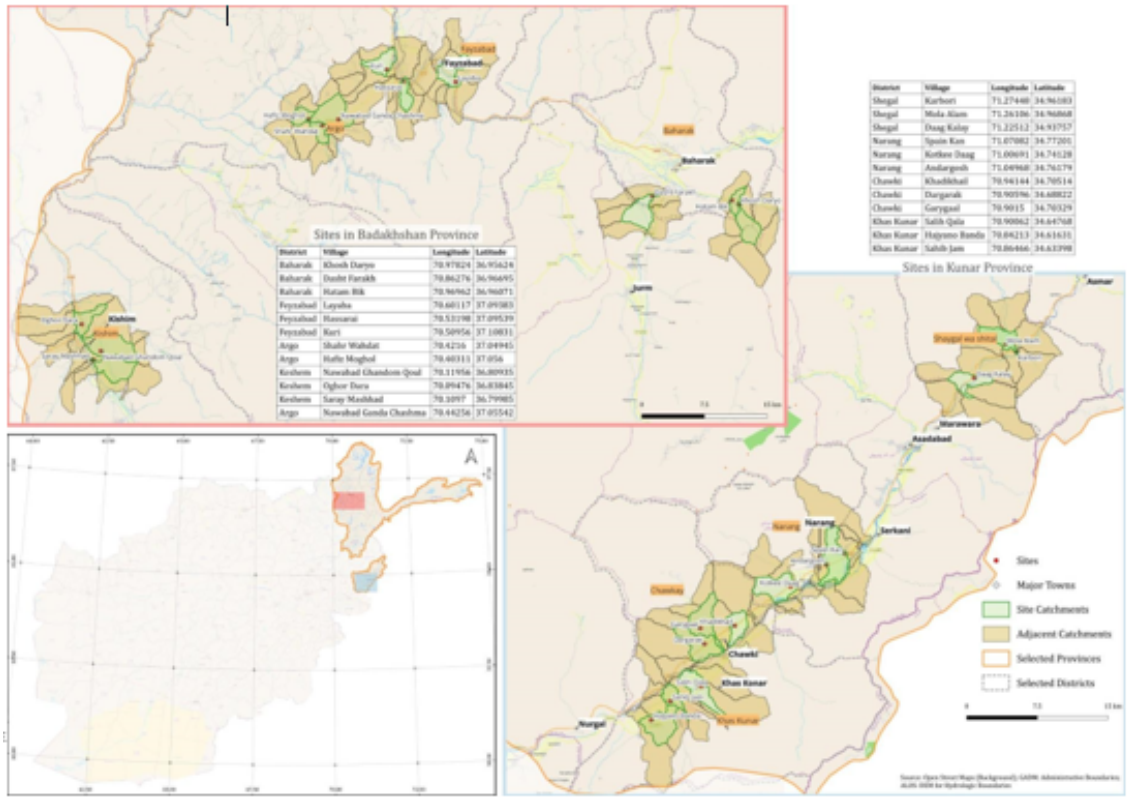
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	**GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)**		
	Budgeted Amount	**Amount Spent To-date**	**Amount Committed**
71200 International Consultants	73,104	72,620	7,638
71300 Local Consultants	46,440	23,259	8,134
71600 Travel	11,356	655	
74200 Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	3,500	588	
75700 Trainings, workshops	15,600	385	
Total	**15,0000**	**97,507**	**15,772**

As of June 2024

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



Please refer to more maps in Prodoc: Annex 3: Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area (page 134-137)*

Note: there is an issue saving the maps onto GEF Portal

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. These IDs are available on the GeoNames? geographical database containing millions of placenames and allowing to freely record new ones. 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	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Kabul	34.52813	69.17233	1138958	

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total
		Component 1: Capacities of Community Development Councils, local NGOs and	Component 2: Restoration of degraded land and climate-resilient livelihood interventions	Component 3: Natural forests sustainably managed and new forest areas established	Component 4: Knowledge management	Sub-Total	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Project Management Costs	
Equipment	i. Activity 3.1.3: Procure workstation and computers with appropriate hardware and networking infrastructure for GeoNode installations. Calculation: unit cost @ 15000 X 2 (workstations with hardware) [; Yr. 3: 30000] Sub-total = 30,000 ii. Activity 3.3: GPS and survey equipment for field surveys **Total = 35000**			35,000.00		35,000.00			
Equipment	i. Activity 4.1.1: Setting up data collation and communication systems for monitoring and reporting systems at district and provincial levels and training focal points in their use. Calculation: unit cost @ 2500 X 2 (laptop with data plan) [Yr. 1: 5000] Sub-total = 5,000 **Total = 5000**				5,000.00	5,000.00			
Contractual services-Individual	i. Activity 1.1.4: Women community mobilisers hired locally (in each province) to conduct regular meetings and awareness programmes targeting women beneficiaries. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 2 (Com. Mobilisers) X 24 (months)[Yr. 1: 9000; Yr. 2: 12000; Yr. 3: 3000] Sub-total = 24,000 ii. Activity 1.2.2: Infrastructure engineer with experience in design, estimation and construction of irrigation, water harvesting and SWC infrastructure conducts field surveys for design and cost estimation of rural infrastructure for climate resilience including irrigation, water harvesting and SWC.. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1 (Engineer) X 9 (months)[Yr. 1: 18000] Sub-total = 18,000 **Total = 42000**	42,000.00				42,000.00			
Contractual services-Individual	i. Activity 2.2.3: Community mobiliser for supporting/mobilising water user associations including setting up a fee based structure for distribution and O&M. Calculation: unit cost @ 1000 X 1 (person) X 48 (months)[Yr. 1: 6000; Yr. 2: 12000; Yr. 3: 12000; Yr. 4: 12000; Yr. 5: 6000] Sub-total = 48,000 ii. Activity 2.3.2: Linking producer groups, including women, with supply and value chains, traders and financial institutions including mobile money. Calculation: unit cost @ 1000 X 1 (person) X 48 (months)[Yr. 1: 6000; Yr. 2: 12000; Yr. 3: 12000; Yr. 4: 12000; Yr. 5: 6000] Sub-total = 48,000		96,000.00			96,000.00			
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services - Individ i. Activity 2.1.2 : Project Gender & Safeguards Officer. Calculation: unit cost @ 1850 X 1 (person) X 60 (months)[Yr. 1: 22200; Yr. 2: 22200; Yr. 3: 22200; Yr. 4: 22200; Yr. 5: 22200] Sub-total = 111,000							111,000	
	ii. Activity 2.3.1: Project M&E Officer. Calculation: unit cost @ 1850 X 1 (person) X 60 (months)[Yr. 1: 22200; Yr. 2: 22200; Yr. 3: 22200; Yr. 4: 22200; Yr. 5: 22200] Sub-total = 111,000							111,000	
	iii. Project Manager. Calculation: unit cost @ 3000 X 1 (person) X 60 (months)[Yr. 1: 36000; Yr. 2: 36000; Yr. 3: 36000; Yr. 4: 36000; Yr. 5: 36000] Sub-total = 180,000							180,000	
Contractual services-Individual	iii. Activity 4.2.2: For M&E. Monitoring of socioeconomic and environmental safeguards using mandated tools and reporting structure including i) Stakeholder engagement plan ii) Gender Action Plan; iii) Livelihood Action Plan (LAP); iv) Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP); v) Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP); and vi) Health and Safety Plan (HSP).					-	30,000.00		
	i. Activity 2.1.1: Identification and stocking of drought tolerant and disease resistant varieties of small ruminants. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 X 2 (provinces) X 4 (years)[Yr. 1: 10000; Yr. 2: 20000; Yr. 3: 20000; Yr. 4: 20000; Yr. 5: 10000] Sub-total = 80,000		80,000.00			80,000.00			
	i. Activity 2.1.1: Identification and stocking of drought tolerant, pest and disease resistant and early maturing varieties of crops, vegetables and fruit for vineyards. . Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 X 2 (provinces) X 4 (years)[Yr. 1: 10000; Yr. 2: 20000; Yr. 3: 20000; Yr. 4: 20000; Yr. 5: 10000] Sub-total = 80,000		80,000.00			80,000.00			
	ii. Activity 2.1.1: Nurseries of suitable varieties of trees including for horticultural, plantation, agro-forestry, woodlots and rangeland species.. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 X 2 (nurseries) X 4 (years)[Yr. 1: 10000; Yr. 2: 20000; Yr. 3: 20000; Yr. 4: 20000; Yr. 5: 10000] Sub-total = 80,000		80,000.00			80,000.00			
	iii. Activity 2.1.2: Testing and evaluating breeding techniques for new varieties and breeds of crops, livestock including small ruminants on demonstration sites in one site in each province. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 X 2 (provinces) X 4 (years)[Yr. 1: 10000; Yr. 2: 20000; Yr. 3: 20000; Yr. 4: 20000; Yr. 5: 10000] Sub-total = 80,000		80,000.00			80,000.00			
	iv. Activity 2.1.2: Testing, evaluating and establishing nursery and regeneration techniques for suitable varieties of native grasses, sedges, shrubs and trees for rangeland restoration and afforestation. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 X 2 (nurseries) X 4 (years)[Yr. 1: 10000; Yr. 2: 20000; Yr. 3: 20000; Yr. 4: 20000; Yr. 5: 10000] Sub-total = 80,000		80,000.00			80,000.00			
	v. Activity 2.1.2: Training of trainers from NGOs and project staff . Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 2 (Provinces) X 2 (times) [; Yr. 3: 3000; Yr. 4: 3000] Sub-total = 6,000		6,000.00			6,000.00			
	vi. Activity 2.1.3: Establish one farmer field demonstration site in each district for both irrigated and rain-fed lands and covering all major field, garden, orchard, vineyard and plantation variety. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 8 (districts) X 4 (years)[Yr. 1: 6000; Yr. 2: 12000; Yr. 3: 12000; Yr. 4: 12000; Yr. 5: 6000] Sub-total = 48,000		48,000.00			48,000.00			
	vii. Activity 2.1.3: Establish one nursery, including hands on training to local women for horticultural and vegetable garden crops in each district to supply saplings and seedlings. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 8 (districts) X 4 (years)[Yr. 1: 6000; Yr. 2: 12000; Yr. 3: 12000; Yr. 4: 12000; Yr. 5: 6000] Sub-total = 48,000		48,000.00			48,000.00			
	viii. Activity 2.1.3: Establish one plant nursery in each district including hands on training to local women for shrubs and trees to be used for planting in rangelands, woodlots and forests, including native varieties of nuts. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 8 (districts) X 4 (years)[Yr. 1: 6000; Yr. 2: 12000; Yr. 3: 12000; Yr. 4: 12000; Yr. 5: 6000] Sub-total = 48,000		48,000.00			48,000.00			
	ix. Activity 2.1.3: Incentivise CSA measures through distribution of seed kits and saplings to farmers groups and associations for 100 farmers per village (50 rainfed, 50 irrigated).. Calculation: unit cost @ 200 X 2400 (ha) [Yr. 1: 60000; Yr. 2: 120000; Yr. 3: 120000; Yr. 4: 120000; Yr. 5: 60000] Sub-total = 480,000		480,000.00			480,000.00			

Contractual services-Company	x. Activity 2.1.3: Incentivise CSA measures through distribution of veterinary supplies and small ruminants to pastoral groups and associations, 100 persons per village.. Calculation: unit cost @ 200 X 2400 (persons) [Yr.1: 60000; Yr.2: 120000; Yr.3: 120000; Yr.4: 120000; Yr.5: 60000] Sub-total = 480,000		480,000.00			480,000.00			
	xi. Activity 2.1.4: Planting and broadcasting on village owned communal rangelands. Calculation: unit cost @ 140 X 1500 (ha) [Yr.1: 26250; Yr.2: 52500; Yr.3: 52500; Yr.4: 52500; Yr.5: 26250] Sub-total = 210,000		210,000.00			210,000.00			
	xii. Activity 2.1.4: Planting multi-use agro-forestry, woodlots and plantation species in homesteads and common lands. Calculation: unit cost @ 400 X 850 (ha) [Yr.1: 42500; Yr.2: 85000; Yr.3: 85000; Yr.4: 85000; Yr.5: 42500] Sub-total = 340,000		340,000.00			340,000.00			
	xiii. Activity 2.1.4: Setting up markers, fences and protection to prevent grazing and damage to fodder banks, and area set aside for regeneration and recovery. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 240 (ha) [Yr.1: 15000; Yr.2: 30000; Yr.3: 30000; Yr.4: 30000; Yr.5: 15000] Sub-total = 120,000		120,000.00			120,000.00			
	xiv. Activity 2.1.4: Soil and water conservation measures on rangelands through manual work using local materials and generating employment. Calculation: unit cost @ 400 X 1500 (ha) [Yr.1: 75000; Yr.2: 150000; Yr.3: 150000; Yr.4: 150000; Yr.5: 75000] Sub-total = 600,000		600,000.00			600,000.00			
	xv. Activity 2.2.1: Construction of gabion walls. Calculation: unit cost @ 20 X 2000 (m3) [Yr.1: 5000; Yr.2: 10000; Yr.3: 10000; Yr.4: 10000; Yr.5: 5000] Sub-total = 40,000		40,000.00			40,000.00			
	xvi. Activity 2.2.1: Lining of canals. Calculation: unit cost @ 200 X 4800 (m3) [Yr.1: 120000; Yr.2: 240000; Yr.3: 240000; Yr.4: 240000; Yr.5: 120000] Sub-total = 960,000		960,000.00			960,000.00			
	xvii. Activity 2.2.1: Plugging of breaches in canals. Calculation: unit cost @ 100 X 5600 (m3) [Yr.1: 70000; Yr.2: 140000; Yr.3: 140000; Yr.4: 140000; Yr.5: 70000] Sub-total = 560,000		560,000.00			560,000.00			
	xviii. Activity 2.2.2: Constructing intakes for canals and springs. Calculation: unit cost @ 200 X 800 (m3) [Yr.1: 20000; Yr.2: 40000; Yr.3: 40000; Yr.4: 40000; Yr.5: 20000] Sub-total = 160,000		160,000.00			160,000.00			
	xix. Activity 2.2.2: Construction of check-dams for water harvesting. Calculation: unit cost @ 120 X 8150 (m3) [Yr.1: 0; Yr.2: 244,500; Yr.3: 244,500; Yr.4: 244,500; Yr.5: 244,500] Sub-total = 978,000		978,000.00			978,000.00			
	xx. Activity 2.2.2: Construction of protective/retaining walls. Calculation: unit cost @ 53X 6610.17 (m3) [Yr.178,000; Yr.2: 78,000 ; Yr.3: 78,000; Yr.4: 78,000; Yr.5: 78,000] Sub-total = 390,000		390,000.00			390,000.00			
	xxi. Activity 2.2.2: Installation of solar irrigation systems including construction of reservoirs and installation of panels, pumps and pipes. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 X 3 (units) [Yr.1: 3750; Yr.2: 7500; Yr.3: 7500; Yr.4: 7500; Yr.5: 3750] Sub-total = 30,000		30,000.00			30,000.00			
	xxii. Activity 2.2.2: Setting up water collection points and water points for livestock. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 24 (water points) [Yr.1: 6000; Yr.2: 12000; Yr.3: 12000; Yr.4: 12000; Yr.5: 6000] Sub-total = 48,000		48,000.00			48,000.00			
	xxiii. Activity 2.2.3: Distributing drip-irrigation systems for installation on vegetable gardens and high value horticulture for vulnerable households including women headed households. Calculation: unit cost @ 400 X 58 (ha) [Yr.1: 2900; Yr.2: 5800; Yr.3: 5800; Yr.4: 5800; Yr.5: 2900] Sub-total = 23,200		23,200.00			23,200.00			
	xxiv. Activity 2.2.3: Lining and piping of distribution canals in fields for improved efficiency. Calculation: unit cost @ 5 X 24000 (m2) [Yr.1: 15000; Yr.2: 30000; Yr.3: 30000; Yr.4: 30000; Yr.5: 15000] Sub-total = 120,000		120,000.00			120,000.00			
	xxv. Activity 2.3.2: Provision of machinery to district level federation cold storage facilities @ 32,000 and milk collection centre @ 10,000.Calculation: unit cost @ 42000 X 8 (cold storage and mil collection) [; Yr.3: 336000] Sub-total = 336,000		336,000.00			336,000.00			
	xxvi. Activity 2.3.2: Provision of machinery to village user groups (including women groups) for food processing and package unit (small scale) @ 1,500; domestic mill for oil extraction @ 2,500; domestic fruit drying facility @ 2,000 and other facilities. Each group comprises of at least 10 persons.. Calculation: unit cost @ 6000 X 48 (two sets of household food processing units per village) [; Yr.2: 144000; Yr.3: 144000] Sub-total = 288,000		288,000.00			288,000.00			
Contractual services-Company	i. Activity 3.1.1: Awareness and mobilisation of communities in the six forested sites to create forest management committees . Calculation: unit cost @ 1920 X 10 (workshops) X 5 (years)[Yr.1: 12000; Yr.2: 24000; Yr.3: 24000; Yr.4: 24000; Yr.5: 12000] Sub-total = 96,000 i. Activity 3.1.1: Training and capacity building of forest management committees at district level (3) and provincial level (2). Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 10 (workshops) X 2 (times) [Yr.1: 7500; Yr.2: 7500; Yr.4: 11250; Yr.5: 3750] Sub-total = 30,000 ii. Activity 3.1.2: Establishing or supporting existing forest nurseries in provinces for raising forest species. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 X 2 (nurseries) X 2 (years)[; Yr.2: 20000; Yr.3: 20000] Sub-total = 40,000 iii. Activity 3.1.2: Establishing or supporting existing forest nurseries in provinces for raising forest species. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1 (person) X 12 (months)[; Yr.2: 24000] Sub-total = 24,000 iv. Activity 3.1.2: Field surveys including GPS readings, for mapping, listing of species with relative abundance. richness and prioritization of sites. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 2 (person) X 6 (months)[Yr.1: 24000] Sub-total = 24,000 v. Activity 3.1.2: Land cover mapping using forest and land use surveys to train datasets with a focus on ecologically important forest areas. Calculation: unit cost @ 25000 X 1 (agency) [; Yr.2: 25000] Sub-total = 25,000 vi. Activity 3.2.1: Review literature and analyse dow-scaled models to determine likely impact of climate change on forest resources in Afghanistan - focusing on Badakshan and Kunar provinces. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 1 (person) X 30 (days)[; Yr.4: 15000] Sub-total = 15,000 vii. Activity 3.3.3: Community based planting in selected sites including pitting, composting and watering. Calculation: unit cost @ 400 X 600 (ha) [; Yr.4: 120000; Yr.5: 120000] Sub-total = 240,000 viii. Activity 3.3.3: Protection, maintenance and management of forest areas by PFM institutions through volunteers. Calculation: unit cost @ 50 X 600 (ha) [; Yr.4: 15000; Yr.5: 15000] Sub-total = 30,000 ix. Activity 3.3.3: Setting up village based field nurseries for hardening saplings ahead of planting. Calculation: unit cost @ 2500 X 6 (field nurseries) X 3 (times) [; Yr.4: 45000] Sub-total = 45,000 **Total = 569000**			569,000.00		569,000.00			
International Consultants	i. Activity 1.1.1: Design and supervision of a comprehensive ESMP including ESIAs as required and action plans for biodiversity and health and safety. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 1 (person) X 20 (days)[Yr.1: 10000] Sub-total = 10,000 ii. Activity 1.1.1: Design and supervision of action plans for livelihoods and indigenous peoples and updating of the gender action plan, aligning them with the community development plans. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 1 (person) X 20 (days)[Yr.1: 10000] Sub-total = 10,000 iii. Activity 1.1.1: Design and supervision of vulnerability assessments in project sites, detailed analysis and report with inputs into the respective development plans of the CDCs. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 1 (person) X 20 (days)[Yr.1: 10000] Sub-total = 10,000 **Total = 30000**	30,000.00				30,000.00			
International Consultants	i. Activity 3.1.3: Setting up GeoNode at provincial PMU offices and uploading land use and land cover data from publicly available sources as well as government sources. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 1 (person) X 30 (days)[; Yr.3: 15000] Sub-total = 15,000 **Total = 15000**			15,000.00		15,000.00			

Local Consultants	i. Activity 1.1.1: Support to vulnerability and safeguards consultants through field data, reports, maps and geospatial data collected through surveys – including participatory and rapid rural appraisals, mapping and consultations with communities and stakeholders. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 5 (months)[Yr.1: 2000; Yr.2: 2000; Yr.3: 2000; Yr.4: 2000; Yr.5: 2000] Sub-total = 10,000 i. Activity 1.1.2: Field data, reports and maps through surveys, mapping and consultations with communities and stakeholders. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 5 (months)[Yr.1: 2000; Yr.2: 2000; Yr.3: 2000; Yr.4: 2000; Yr.5: 2000] Sub-total = 10,000 ii. Activity 1.1.3: Integration of gender responsive climate change risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation measuresin plans of local institutions. Publication of manual with SoP for community based participatory assessment and planning.. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 2 (months)[; Yr.5: 4000] Sub-total = 4,000 iii. Activity 1.2.1: Participatory mapping and planning exercises in villages, including site visits and surveys of areas at risk from climate hazards. Done separately for men and women.. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(DRR expert) X 9 (months)[Yr.1: 13500; Yr.2: 4500] Sub-total = 18,000 **Total = 42000**	*42,000.00*				***42,000.00***			
Local Consultants	i. Activity 2.1.1: Field visits for plant identification and seed collection for rangeland and forest species including grasses, sedges, shrubs and trees. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 6 (months)[Yr.1: 6000; Yr.2: 6000] Sub-total = 12,000 ii. Activity 2.1.2: One agricultural and one livestock expert hired for extension services and hands on training to farmers/pastorals including production of illustrated manuals and training materials on CSA techniques for prevalent crop and livestock varieties. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 2 (persons) X 48 (months)[Yr.1: 24000; Yr.2: 48000; Yr.3: 48000; Yr.4: 48000; Yr.5: 24000] Sub-total = 192,000 iii. Activity 2.2.2: Supervising on ground implementation and quality control. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 48 (months)[Yr.1: 12000; Yr.2: 24000; Yr.3: 24000; Yr.4: 24000; Yr.5: 12000] Sub-total = 96,000 iv. Activity 2.3.1: Preparation of modules for training to farmer and pastoral households on agro-enterprises including post-harvest processing, storage, cleaning and packaging.. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 4 (months)[Yr.1: 8000] Sub-total = 8,000 v. Activity 2.3.1: Report and market strategy for viable private sector interventions and activities through market survey on agricultural supply and value chains and available financial services.. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 4 (months)[Yr.1: 8000] Sub-total = 8,000 **Total = 316000**		*316,000.00*			***316,000.00***			
Local Consultants	i. Activity 3.2.3: Digitising community based forest maps and plans, digitised and integrated with the GCMS. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 9 (months)[; Yr.2: 4500; Yr.3: 13500] Sub-total = 18,000 **Total = 18000**			*18,000.00*		***18,000.00***			
Local Consultants	i. Activity 4.1.2: Preparing reports on SLM/SFM in electronic format based on collation of available data and field visits. Output includes reports, policy briefs and e-media with maps, photographs and audio-visual materials. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 2 (months)[; Yr.4: 4000] Sub-total = 4,000 ii. Activity 4.1.2: Translation of reports into Dari and Pashto. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 1(month)[; Yr.4: 2000] Sub-total = 2,000 iii. Activity 4.1.3: Preparing reports on best practices, innovations and lessons learned in electronic format based on collation of available data and field visits. Output includes reports, policy briefs and e-media with maps, photographs and audio-visual materials. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 2 (months)[; Yr.4: 4000] Sub-total = 4,000 iv. Activity 4.1.3: Translation of reports into Dari and Pashto. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 1(month)[; Yr.4: 2000] Sub-total = 2,000 v. Activity 4.2.1: Compilation of best practices guidance and based on case studies and documentation of experiences from the livelihood diversification and income generation work initiated by the project and from other project in Afghanistan and abroad.. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 2 (months)[; Yr.4: 4000] Sub-total = 4,000 vi. Activity 4.2.1: Developing training materials and modules including tool-kits based on the best practice guidance and experiences from the project. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 1(months)[; Yr.4: 2000] Sub-total = 2,000 vii. Activity 4.2.1: Translation of reports into Dari and Pashto. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 1(month)[; Yr.4: 2000] Sub-total = 2,000 viii. Activity 4.2.4: Comprehensive review of plans and policies as well as lessons learned from the project and ways to align these local plans Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1(person) X 2 (months)[; Yr.5: 4000] Sub-total = 4,000 **Total = 24000**				*24,000.00*	***24,000.00***			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	i. Activity 1.1.3: Workshops and meeting on operational processes and integration into plans at the CDC level, held at provincial PMU offices. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 2 (Provinces) X 2 (times) [; Yr.3: 3000; Yr.4: 3000] Sub-total = 6,000 ii. Activity 1.1.4: Strengthening of sub-committees and user groups within the communities through district level meetings with CDCs and communities, awareness generation and mobilisation.. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 8 (Districts) [Yr.1: 12000] Sub-total = 12,000 iii. Activity 1.2.1: Meetings, workshops and awareness programmes with communities at villages to validate the participatory risk reduction plans with prioritisation of adaptation measures – held at the district level.. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 8 (Districts) X 1(day each)[Yr.1: 9000; Yr.2: 3000] Sub-total = 12,000 iv. Activity 1.2.1: Village level meetings and awareness programmes with communities at villages to validate the participatory risk reduction plans with prioritisation of adaptation measures. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 24 (Villages) X 2 (days each)[Yr.1: 18000; Yr.2: 6000] Sub-total = 24,000 v. Activity 1.2.2: Provincial workshop to validate designs by stakeholders, including representatives from CDCs and NGO staff. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 2 (Provinces) [Yr.1: 3000] Sub-total = 3,000 **Total = 57000**	*57,000.00*				***57,000.00***			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	i. Activity 2.1.3: Conduct farmer field school based training and demonstrations of CSA techniques, including separate training for women. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 8 (districts) X 4 (years)[Yr.1: 2000; Yr.2: 4000; Yr.3: 4000; Yr.4: 4000; Yr.5: 2000] Sub-total = 16,000 ii. Activity 2.2.3: Training on water conservation to farmers covering agronomic practices and water efficient varieties. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 8 (workshops) X 4 (times) [Yr.1: 2000; Yr.2: 4000; Yr.3: 4000; Yr.4: 4000; Yr.5: 2000] Sub-total = 16,000 iii. Activity 2.3.2: Capacity building and mentorship of entrepreneurs among farming and pastoral communities, including women for agri-processing, post-harvest technologies and techniques, storage and packaging for agricultural and NTFP produce. .. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 8 (workshops) [Yr.1: 1500; Yr.2: 3000; Yr.3: 3000; Yr.4: 3000; Yr.5: 1500] Sub-total = 12,000 iv. Hands on training for communities on restoration and management of range/pasture lands and sustainable land management. Calculation: unit cost @ [Yr.1: 3430; Yr.2: 3430; Yr.3: 3430; Yr.4: 3430, Yr.5: 3433] Sub-total = 17,153 **Total = 61,153**		*61,153.00*			***61,153.00***			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	i. Activity 3.2.1: Conduct workshops with conservation and development agencies to discuss and integrate climate concerns in forest management. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 2 (workshops) X 2 (times) [; Yr.5: 6000] Sub-total = 6,000 ii. Activity 3.2.2: Meetings to generate awareness and mobilise communities for forming or strengthening existing forest management committees. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 6 (workshops) X 2 (times) [Yr.1: 3000; Yr.4: 3000] Sub-total = 6,000 iii. Activity 3.2.2: Participatory mapping and surveys with communities using mapping and visualisation technologies. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 6 (workshops) X 2 (times) [Yr.1: 1500; Yr.2: 4500] Sub-total = 6,000 iv. Activity 3.3.1: Formalising PFM institutions through official interactions between provincial, district and relevant village based committees. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 2 (workshops) [; Yr.3: 3000] Sub-total = 3,000 v. Activity 3.3.2: Organisational training of PFM agencies Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 2 (workshop) [; Yr.3: 3000] Sub-total = 3,000 vi. Training on afforestation and assisted natural regeneration of natural forests to local communities and participatory forest management institutions. Calculation: unit cost @ [Yr.1: 2200; Yr.2: 2200; Yr.3: 2200; Yr.4: 2200, Yr.5: 2200] Sub-total = 11,000 **Total** = 35,000			*35,000.00*		***35,000.00***			

Training, Workshops, Meetings	i. Activity 4.1.1: Annual M&E workshops at provincial level. Calculation: unit cost @ 2500 X 5 (both provinces attend same workshop) X 2 (day)[Yr.1: 5000; Yr.2: 5000; Yr.3: 5000; Yr.4: 5000; Yr.5: 5000] Sub-total = 25,000 ii. Activity 4.1.1: Identifying and training focal points at district and provincial levels for collating and reporting field data. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 2 (province level workshops) [Yr.1: 2250; Yr.2: 750] Sub-total = 3,000 iii. Activity 4.1.1: Identifying and training focal points in the CDC and each of the CBOs involved in project activities on activity based reporting, including financial reporting where applicable. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 8 (district level workshops) [Yr.1: 12000] Sub-total = 12,000 iv. Activity 4.2.3: Exchange visits between representatives of project groups and associations and CDCs across provinces including participation of NGOs and development agencies. Separate visits will be organised for women where possible.. Calculation: unit cost @ 2500 X 1 (visit) X 2 (days) X 4 (times) [; Yr.2: 5000; Yr.3: 5000; Yr.4: 5000; Yr.5: 5000] Sub-total = 20,000 v. Activity 4.2.3: Exchange visits between villages in project sites within the same province. Separate visits will be organised for women where possible.. Calculation: unit cost @ 1500 X 2 (visits) X 2 (days) X 4 (times) [Yr.1: 6000; Yr.2: 6000; Yr.3: 6000; Yr.4: 6000] Sub-total = 24,000 vi. Activity 4.2.4: Validation workshop at national level with relevant NGOs and stakeholders to discuss the review and recommendations. Calculation: unit cost @ 5000 X 1 (workshop) [; Yr.5: 5000] Sub-total = 5,000 vii. Activity 4.2: Miscellaneous field expenses: Unforeseen expenses during fieldwork, including hands on training Calculation: unit cost @ [Yr.1: 66; Yr.2: 66; Yr.3: 66; Yr.4: 66; Yr.5: 63] Sub-total = 333 **Total =89,333**				*89,333.00*	***89,333.00***			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	i. Activity PMC: For M&E. Inception workshop. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 [Yr.1: 10000] Sub-total = 10,000 **Total = 10000**					–		*10,000.00*	
Travel	i. Activity 2.3: Cost of transport to field sites, accommodation and DSA. Calculation: unit cost @ 12500 X 5 (years)[Yr.1: 12500; Yr.2: 12500; Yr.3: 12500; Yr.4: 12500; Yr.5: 12500] Sub-total = 62,500 **Total = 62500**		*62,500.00*			***62,500.00***			
Travel	i. Activity 3.3: Cost of transport to field sites, accommodation and DSA. Calculation: unit cost @ 12500 X 5 (years)[Yr.1: 12500; Yr.2: 12500; Yr.3: 12500; Yr.4: 12500; Yr.5: 12500] Sub-total = 62,500 **Total = 62500**			*62,500.00*		***62,500.00***			
Travel	i. Activity 1.1.1: DSA for international consultants to conduct M&E missions to field both Kunar and Badakhshan provinces Calculation: unit cost @ 162 X 2 (persons) X 20 (days)[Yr.1: 6480] Sub-total = 6,480 ii. Activity 1.1.1: DSA for national consultants to conduct M&E mission Calculation: unit cost @ 96 X 1 (person) X 60 (days)[Yr.1: 5760] Sub-total = 5,760 iii. Activity 1.1.1: Travel for international consultants. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 2 (persons) [Yr.1: 4000] Sub-total = 4,000 iv. Activity 1.1.1: Travel for national consultants to conduct M&E mission. Calculation: unit cost @ 100 X 1 (person) [Yr.1: 100] Sub-total = 100 v. Activity 1.1.2: DSA for international consultants to conduct M&E mission. Calculation: unit cost @ 162 X 1 (persons) X 30 (days)[Yr.1: 4860] Sub-total = 4,860 vi. Activity 1.1.2: DSA for national consultants to conduct M&E mission. Calculation: unit cost @ 11 X 1 (persons) X 90 (days)[Yr.1: 990] Sub-total = 990 vii. Activity 1.1.2: Travel for international consultants to conduct M&E mission. Calculation: unit cost @ 2000 X 1 (person) [Yr.1: 2000] Sub-total = 2,000 viii. Activity 1.1.2: Travel for national consultants to conduct M&E mission. Calculation: unit cost @ 100 X 1 (persons) [Yr.1: 100] Sub-total = 100 "ix. Field travel for project staff for community mobilisation and capacity building on project sites to conduct M&E mission. Calculation: unit cost @ [Yr.1: 942; Yr.2: 942; Yr.3: 942; Yr.4: 942; Yr.5: 942] Sub-total = 4,710 Total = 29,000" Travel i. Activity 4.2.2: For M&E. Field visits and engagements with M&E focal points to collate data and prepare the annual project implementation report. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 [Yr.1: 2000; Yr.2: 2000; Yr.3: 2000; Yr.4: 2000; Yr.5: 2000] Sub-total = 10,000 ii. Activity 4.2.2: For M&E. Monitoring of project results framework and LDCF core indicators by collating, compiling and analysing field data. Calculation: unit cost @ 15000 [Yr.1: 3000; Yr.2: 3000; Yr.3: 3000; Yr.4: 3000; Yr.5: 3000] Sub-total = 15,000 **Sub-total = 25,000**					–	*54,000.00*		
Travel	i. Activity PMC: Miscellaneous field expenses for PMU: Unforeseen expenses during fieldwork, including community mobilisation, hands on training, and during on-ground physical interventions. Calculation: unit cost @ [Yr.1: 646; Yr.2: 646; Yr.3: 646; Yr.4: 646; Yr.5: 650] Sub-total = 3,234 **Total = 3234**					–		*3,234.00*	
Office Supplies	i. Activity 2.3: Cost of fuel and supplies. Calculation: unit cost @ 12500 X 5 (years)[Yr.1: 12500; Yr.2: 12500; Yr.3: 12500; Yr.4: 12500; Yr.5: 12500] Sub-total = 62,500 **Total = 62500**		*62,500.00*			***62,500.00***			
Office Supplies	i. Activity 3.3: Cost of fuel and supplies. Calculation: unit cost @ 12500 X 5 (years)[Yr.1: 12500; Yr.2: 12500; Yr.3: 12500; Yr.4: 12500; Yr.5: 12500] Sub-total = 62,500 **Total = 62500**			*62,500.00*		***62,500.00***			
Office Supplies	i. Activity PMC: Office supplies. Calculation: unit cost @ 2500 X 5 (years)[Yr.1: 12500] Sub-total = 12,500 Total = 12500					–		*12,500.00*	
Other Operating Costs	i. Activity 2.1.2: Publication of modules and manuals in local languages and for dissemination through electronic and print. Calculation: unit cost @ 10000 X 1 (set) [; Yr.2: 10000] Sub-total = 10,000 **Total = 10000**		*10,000.00*			***10,000.00***			
Other Operating Costs	i. Activity 3.3.3: Transfer of saplings from provincial nurseries to field nurseries ahead of planting (rainy) season. Cost of vehicles and fuel. Calculation: unit cost @ 500 X 6 (vehicle hire) [; Yr.4: 3000] Sub-total = 3,000 **Total = 3000**			*3,000.00*		***3,000.00***			
Grand Total		171,000.00	7,321,353.00	800,000.00	118,333.00	***8,410,686.00***	**144,000.00**	**427,734.00**	8

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).