FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Central and eastern
Country (ies):	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Project Title:	Reducing GHG emissions by promoting community forestry, removing barriers to sustainable biomass energy, and laying the groundwork for climate change mitigation in Afghanistan
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/AFG/081/GFF
GEF ID:	5610
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate change mitigation
Project Executing Partners:	National Environmental Protection Authority (NEPA), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) and the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development (MRRD), with executional support from WHH, MADERA,
Project Size (FSP/MSP):	MSP
Project Duration:	3 Years

Milestone Dates:

Date of Entry into GEF Work Programme (MM/DD/YYYY):	01 Jun 2016
GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	15 Apr 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	01 Aug 2016
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	31 July 2019
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) [2]	
Actual Implementation End Date[3]:	

[1] as per FPMIS

[2] In case of a project extension.

[3] Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

Funding

PPG/PDF Amount (if any) **(USDm)**	91,324
GEF Grant Amount (USD):	1,735,160
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[4]:	4,811,114
Total Project Cost:	$6,546,274
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):	$1,545,161
Total estimated co-financing as of June 30, 2019[5]	$4,811,114

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	20 November 2016
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	N/A
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	N/A
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	N/A
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual[6]:	20 June 2019 to 15 July 2019
Tracking tools required[7]	N/A
Tracking tools date	N/A

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

[5] Please see Section 7 of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

[7] Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure. At mid-term tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD.

Ratings[8]

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes:	S	
Overall implementation progress rating:	S	
Overall risk rating:	L	

Status

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

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr. Mohammad Ajmal Rahimy| National Project Manager	Mohammad.Rahimy@fao.org
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1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
Objective[12] To reduce GHG emissions by promoting community forestry, and removing barriers to sustainable biomass energy, while laying the groundwork for climate change mitigation in Afghanistan	Quantity of GHG emissions reduced from LULUCF sector	The estimated emissions of GHGs resulting from LULUCF activities are estimated to be ~373,000 and 123,000 tCO_2e/year in Nangarhar and Parwan provinces, respectively. Within proposed project areas of 12,000 ha in each district, annual GHG emissions from LULUCF activities are ~5,786 and 2,477 tCO_2e/yr. in	Net annual GHG emissions from LULUCF activities are reduced by 100% relative to the baseline, equivalent to ~5,786 and 2,477 tCO_2e/yr. in Dara-e-Noor and Salang, respectively.	GHG emissions resulting from avoided deforestation/degradation, forest enrichment and establishment of woodlots reduced by 100% relative to the baseline in two (2) pilot areas of 12,000 ha each. This is equivalent to ~17,358 and 7,433 tCO_2e in the three years of project implementation in Dara-e-Noor and Salang, respectively.	The implementation of selected interventions inclusive of community forestry and removal barrier to sustainable biomass energy has resulted a total GHG emissions of 43749 ton Co2e which includes 22320 ton Co2e (17280 tons Co2e in Dara-e-Noor and 5040 Tons Co2e in Salang) though establishment of woodlots (plantation of trees (fruit and non-fruit), construction	HS

[9] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

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

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

[12]Applicable only for projects with objective level indicators.

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
		Dara-e-Noor and Salang, respectively.			of check dams and protection wall as well as improved management skills on forestry and rangelands. Similarly, 12429 ton Co2e (5856 ton Co2 e in Dara-e-Noor and 6573 Tons Co2 e in Salang) by adopting SBESs (energy efficient thermal devices) in both project sites.	
	Number of households in pilot areas to adopt sustainable biomass energy systems (SBES) demonstrated and researched by the project. Quantity of GHG emissions reduced from biomass energy use.	Multiple previous initiatives have promoted technologies and approaches for sustainable biomass fuel use. However, there is a low rate of adoption of these technologies and limited availability of data to estimate fuel use	At least **230** households adopting one or more of the SBESs promoted and demonstrated in pilot areas. ~**2,239 tCO_2e** resulting from promotion and adoption of SBES in at least **ten (10)**	At least **1920** households adopting one or more of the SBESs promoted and demonstrated in pilot areas. GHG emission reductions resulting from adoption of SBESs in at least **twenty (20) CDCs** are	Sustainable Biomass Energy Systems (SBES) have been deigned, tested, demonstrated and promoted in the selected communities. The SBESs such as Energy Efficient Clean Cooking Stoves, Air Heaters (Bukharis), Ovens (Tandoors) have	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
		efficiency and GHG mitigation potential. Annual emissions of GHGs from biomass fuel use is estimated to be ~9.0 and 15.8 tCO_2e per household in Nangarahar and Parwan provinces, respectively. Within proposed project areas of ~20,000 households, annual GHG emissions from biomass fuel use is estimated to be ~179,723 and 315,911 tCO_2e/yr. in Dara-e-Noor and Salang, respectively.	**CDCs**	estimated to be **~10,298 tCO_2e** during the project implementation period.	been successfully adopted by total of 2540 household in project sites. A category of SBESs has been tested and found to be 51% fuel efficient compare to the typical and traditional one. The analysis has shown the total amount of GHG emissions reduced though adoption of SBESs in at twenty tow (22) CDCs is ~ 12757 tCO2e per year in both project sites.	
Outcome 1: The CBNRM approach and sustainable	1.1 Number of national policies and sectoral strategies that	Community-based Natural Resource Management	Strategic recommendations are provided to support implementation	**At least three** strategic/planning documents - including the	Technical inputs have been provided in order to mainstream	MS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
biomass energy systems have been mainstreamed into national policies and frameworks for renewable energy and forestry.	promote CBNRM and sustainable use of biomass energy.	(CBNRM) and sustainable biomass energy systems (SBES) are noted within policies for Forestry and Renewable Energy, respectively, however, existing policies are sector-specific and uncoordinated. Furthermore, the existing national policies are not widely implemented at the sub-national level, for example, promotion of CBNRM and increasing access to SBES are not prioritised in pilot district development plans.	of integrated SBES and CBNRM planning within **at least three** strategic/planning documents, including the Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan; National Forest Management Plan; new National Strategy, and Renewable and Rural Energy Strategy.	revised Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan; the National Forest Management Plan; and the Renewable Rural Energy Strategy - promote integrated SBES and CBNRM planning	CBNRM approach and sustainable biomass energy systems into the renewable energy strategy, action plan and national forest management plan	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
	1.2 A national roadmap to promote sustainable biomass energy systems is in alignment with CBNRM principles.	At present there is no national-level promotion of integrated planning of biomass energy systems in alignment with principles of CBNRM. Furthermore, there is no strategy to address shortfalls in funding and capacity.	Draft roadmap available for stakeholders' inputs and discussions	A roadmap for sustainable biomass energy systems in alignment with CBNRM principles that i**ncludes** establishment of milestones and deliverables, to promote investment in CBNRM and SBES.	The existing National road map for sustainable biomass energy system developed by MEW is still under review by Renewable energy expert in order to make it align with CBNRM principles	S
	1.3 Cross sectoral institutional government mechanism to promote sustainable biomass energy use.	There is a need to establish a cross-sectoral working group of stakeholders to improve coordination between ongoing initiatives, and to promote sharing of best practices, related to sustainable biomass energy and natural resource	A cross-sectoral national-level working group on sustainable biomass energy (SBEWG) is established which meets at least twice a year. An annual report submitted by	A cross-sectoral national-level working group on sustainable biomass energy institutionalised within government and generating annual strategic recommendations to support implementation of integrated SBES and CBNRM.	All relevant meetings organized by Sustainable Biomass Energy working group, established at by MEW have been attended and technical inputs for promoting sustainable biomass energy use and CBNRM approach have been provided by the project team on regular bases.	MS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
		management.	SBEWG on strategic recommendations to support implementation of integrated SBES and CBNRM planning within national and provincial planning and national climate change response.			
	1.4 Number of knowledge products available through the project's biomass energy information system.	At present there is no centralised platform for compiling and disseminating data and best-practice guidelines to support initiatives related to CBNRM and SBES.	At least **one (1)** technical report and **one (1)** popular/grey literature article publicly available through the biomass energy information system.	At least: i) **two (2)** technical reports and **two (2)** popular/grey literature article on SBES generated from Component 3; ii) **two (2)** policy briefs generated from Output 1.1.1; and iii) **two (2)** training protocols for selecting, operating and maintaining	Operation & maintenance guidelines for all FE-thermal devices have been produced, translated and disseminated to the relevant communities. In addition to that, flyers, brochures, banners and signboards on both project sites have been disseminated. Two popular/grey	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
				SBESs, generated under Component 3; publicly available through the biomass energy information system.	literature article on SBES "Socio, Economical, & Environmental Impact of Biogas System in Dara-e-Noor and thermal devices in Salang district" have been generated by two under graduate students with the technical support from project team.	
Outcome 2: The CBNRM approach has been incorporated in targeted areas at a district scaleMEM	2.1 Number of provincial and district-level government and CDCs with capacities to promote and implement CBNRM and SFM	At present there is no training provided to MAIL and NEPA staff to promote CBNRM, and awareness of sustainable biomass-based energy systems is relatively low. There is no standard training protocol or information on CBNRM and SBES for	**- One** completed first draft of training toolkit for government extension officers on integrated CBNRM and SFM. **- One** completed first draft of training toolkit for households	- At least **thirty (30)** government technical extension staff in pilot provinces, including at least five (5) each from MAIL, MRRD, NEPA, trained on CBNRM, principles of SFM, and promotion of SBES. - Representatives of **at least twenty**	Forty-two (42) government technical extension staff in Parwan and Nangrahar province, including PAIL, PRRD, NEPA, DEW and Economy department, have been trained on CBNRM, principles of SFM, and promotion of SBES. Trainings	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
		government extension staff. Currently there are a total of six (6) FMCs established within pilot project districts, none of which have received training or capacity-building, and none of which have submitted or implemented CBNRM plans.	and CDC representatives on community-based approaches to NRM and SFM.	**(20)** CDCs are trained on establishment of FMCs and implementation of CBNRM plans in each of two (2) pilot districts.	have been provided to Representatives of twenty-two (22) CDCs on establishment of FMAs as well as implementation of CBNRM plans in both targeted districts. In addition to that, Three guidelines such as establishment of FAMs, CBNRM and forest inventory and carbon have been developed.	
	2.2 Number of CBNRM plans developed and implemented in pilot districts.	At present, CBNRM plans are not actively implemented by FMCs in pilot areas. At present there are five (5) FMCs established in Dara-e-Noor with	At least five (5) FMCs have developed CBNRM plans for implementation. - Participatory mapping of forest and	- CBNRM plans, including establishment of FMCs and forest use rights at community level, are developed in two (2) pilot districts, and approved at CDC, district, provincial	10 FMAs have been established in pilot districts. These FMAs are for the first time registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and livestock. Through the project. The FMAs were able to	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
		management plans established across 12,000 hectares, however the status of implementation of these management plans is unknown. There is one (1) FMC established in Salang district, however at present this FMC has not been submitted to or implemented by any planned CBNRM activities.	other natural resources, and identification of activities to be included in CBNRM plans, undertaken by at least **five (5)** existing FMCs.	and central levels at MAIL. - A total of at least ten (10) FMCs are actively implementing CBNRM plans with the support of PAIL and NEPA extension officers.	open bank account and legally operate at their relevant districts. 10 CBNRM plans were developed thorough consultative process where participatory resource mapping, bio-physical and socio-economic assessment, wellbeing analysis, visioning was completed. These CBNRM plans, are produced at district level and approved by respective districts governor offices, PAIL and ministry (MAIL). Procurement of tools kits, fruit and non-fruit saplings were completed and saplings were planted jointly with NRM-PAIL staff in both project sites.	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
					Implementation of CBNRM plans such as Construction of check dams, protection wall, and plantation of fruit and non-fruit saplings have been completed in Dara-e-Noor. Technical oversight as well as financial support has been provided by the project staff and of PAIL extension officers to ten (10) FMAs during implantation of CBNRM plans.	
Outcome 3: Innovative and sustainable biomass energy technologies tested and deployed in two pilot areas	3.1 Increased capacity among provincial planning and governmental agencies to plan, promote and implement sustainable biomass energy projects	At present there are no training programmes or toolkits to train or increase the capacity of government technical staff to design, implement and manage	- Awareness-raising strategy and first drafts of **two (2)** training toolkits developed, targeted to the needs and capacity of SBES users,	**- Two (2)** updated training modules and toolkits, tailored to the specific needs and capacity of government extension staff and community members were developed and	Two (2) training modules and toolkits on SBESs and Biogas digesters to the specific needs and capacity of government extension staff and community members, have	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
		community-based projects related to forestry and bio-energy. There are no training materials or programmes focused on increasing capacity of community members to adopt CBNRM and SBES practices	government extension staff and community members.	implemented. - A total of **thirty (30)** government technical extension staff in pilot provinces, trained on integrated planning and management of biomass energy resources, including through promotion of SBES and CBNRM. - At least four **(4)** government technical staff trained through an international 'training of trainers' programme on bioenergy through CAS.	been tailored, translated and disseminated. Trainings on SBESs and solar cookers operation and maintenance were delivered to Thirty-Five (35) government technical extension staff in Parwan and Nangrahar provinces. Furthermore,300 (200 Male and 100 Female) individuals were also given training on SBES in all 10 FMAs. 5 sustainable biomass energy technologies were transformed under this project: FE Bukhari, ys, Cook stove, FE Oven/Tandoor, Solar Cooker and Biogas digesters. Delivered training to four (4)	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
					Government staff trained on EXACT and one on forest policy in Bangkok and Sri Lanka	
	3.2 Number of people with capacity in pilot areas to design, construct, market, operate and maintain SBES, as well as on practical measures to increase availability and efficiency of use of biomass.	At present there are no training programmes to assist CDC members to access and adopt SBES. There is a low level of awareness of the benefits of SBES (economic, environmental, health). Currently there are very few entrepreneurs or small-to-medium enterprises which are involved in manufacturing or promoting modern SBESs.	- At least **10 CDCs**, including both men and women's groups, provided with training on the benefits and operation of SBES. - At least ~**5** tinsmiths and ~**2** masons are engaged and trained in manufacture and marketing of SBESs.	- Representatives of at least **forty (40)** CDCs, including both men and women's groups, will benefit from activities related to awareness-raising and training on the benefits and operation of SBES. ~At least **ten (10)** tinsmiths and ~**five (5)** masons are engaged and trained in manufacture and marketing of SBESs.	Representatives of twenty-two (22) CDCs, (16822 females and 9374 male) are benefited from activities related to awareness-raising and training on the benefits and operation of SBES in both project sites, Twenty (20) tinsmiths and twenty-one (21) masons trained by the project on manufacturing and marketing of SBESs are engaged related business in both provinces. 40 Biogas digesters were constructed and are functional producing gas in	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
					Dari Noor district. 16 Government staff and 20 local people (masons and biogas owners) were provided technical trainings on how to maintain and operate the biogas systems.	
	3.3 Number of peer-reviewed scientific publications, policy briefs and popular articles based on the SBESs demonstrated through the project to increase awareness of benefits and technical performance of SBES.	At present there are no technical assessments or research outputs that report on the GHG mitigation potential and technical performance of SBES in Afghanistan.	**One (1)** independent assessment report generated on technical performance of three SBESs demonstrations , including estimates of fuel use efficiency and GHG mitigation potential.	At least: i) **one (1)** peer-reviewed scientific journal article was publishes on energy efficiency and reduced GHG emissions during SBES; ii) one (1) independent assessment report during SBES on monitoring GHG was published; and iii) one (1) policy brief on the benefits and technical performance of SBES was disseminated.	Article on energy efficiency and reduced GHG emissions during SEBS is still pending. Independent assessment report of GHG emission reduction has been produced and will be published, First draft of Policy brief on the benefits and technical performance of SBES is produced	US

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
Outcome 4: Increased national awareness and promotion of SBES and CBNRM	4.1 Number of Awareness raising activities and communication strategy at pilot sites and at a national level.		Local awareness-raising strategy developed to be implemented within pilot districts to promote upscale adoption of SBES and CBNRM at district-level.	- Awareness-raising activities implemented within at least **twenty (20)** CDCs in pilot districts to promote adoption of SBES and CBNRM. - At least two (2) popular or 'grey literature' articles to promote SBES disseminated through government media.	Awareness rising and communication strategy has been developed and translated to local languages and will be disseminated to all stakeholders both national and provincial level. Two gray literature have been prepared and will be disseminated. Conducted 2379 awareness raising sessions for 26196 (16822 females and 9374 male) separately. E.g.Live interview regarding project activities, awareness and publicity in ToloNews (TV channel). Broadcasted reports regarding project	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
					activities from Parwan and Nangrahar government TVs MAIL, GD-NRM, NEPA, and MRRD posted project activist on their official Facebook pages both on national and provincial level. Other relevant materials produced and disseminated includes (Banners, brochures, flyers, light box pictures for NRM, pen, notebook, file holders).	
	4.2 Number of Project-related "Best Practices" and "Lessons Learned" available in		At least one "best practices" report based on the first year of	At least **two (2)** "best practices" reports and **two (2)** policy briefs presented to NPIU and PSC on	Two success stories and best practices, documented and disseminated. Two policy brief	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
	English and local languages.		implementation and technical assessments of SBES.	best practices and lessons learned as a result of implementation.	have been produced and will be presented to NPIU and PSC. A comprehensive project lessons learned report produced and disseminated.	
	4.3 Project monitoring and evaluation system operating providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets.		Review report on project progress, including PSC meeting reports, estimated GHG emissions reduced by project. Revised work plan for Year 2 submitted by NPIU to PSC, based on review report and lessons learned during Year 1 of	Terminal review report on project implementation including: - total estimated GHG emissions reduced by project; - summary adaptive management approaches introduced during the implementation period.	Project terminal review report is under the preparation stage. GHG reduction report for component 3 is finalized and for component 2 it is in progress.	S

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating [11]
			implementation.			

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating [13]

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 3: Innovative and sustainable biomass energy technologies tested and deployed in two pilot areas	3.3 Number of peer-reviewed scientific publications, policy briefs and popular articles based on the SBESs demonstrated through the project to increase awareness of benefits and technical performance of SBES.	WHH Team	End of July - 2019

[13] To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs[14]	Expected completion date [15]	*Achievements at each PIR16*					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[17] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
Output 1.1 **Output 1.1:** **National policies and sectoral strategies promote integrated CBNRM and sustainable use of biomass energy (SBES).** *Establish National Project Steering Committee, including representatives of all implementing partners and baseline projects*.	Completed	*Project steering committee has been established.* *Two Provincial Project Coordination unit established in both provinces which conducted 15 coordination meetings.*	Conducted 18 provincial coordination meetings				100% Completed	
Output 1.2 **Output1.2:** **A cross-sectoral national-level working group on sustainable**	Completed	*A cross-sectoral national-level working group on sustainable biomass energy is established and operational at Ministry of*	Relevant meetings have been attended and technical input has been				100% Completed	

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

[15] As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

[16] Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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

biomass energy is established and operational. *Establish a cross-sectoral technical working group on sustainable biomass energy (Sustainable Biomass Energy Working Group, SBEWG) within the Renewable Energy Working Group*		*energy and water*.	provided by the project team on regular bases.					
Output 1.3 **A roadmap developed for sustainable biomass energy systems in alignment with CBNRM principles, including investment promotion and access to carbon markets, in line with the National Forest Plan and National Priority Programme on Natural Resource Management and Conservation.** *Undertake an assessment of investment needs, current and future financing options and commercial opportunities to support increased investments in SBES, including improved management of forestry and natural resources to*	July 2019	For sustainable biomass energy system, the road map is developed by MEW.	The existing road map is still under review by Renewable energy expert in order to make it align with CBNRM principles				80%	

meet demand for biomass fuels.								
Output 1.4 **A biomass energy information system that collects, analyses, and disseminates data on resources and technologies for sustainable energy production and utilization, as basis for promotion of SBES in alignment with CBNRM principles.** *Establish MoU with UNEP's Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), to be launched in 2015, to host the emerging biomass energy information system.* *Undertake a review of existing methodologies for estimating energy efficiency, energy production, and GHG emissions, relevant to biomass energy systems, to establish a reporting standard and methodological approach to research technical performance of piloted*	Completed	Operating at Ministry of Energy and water.	MoU with any existing *Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) was not signed to host the emerging biomass energy information system, however, hard and soft copies of relevant materials produced are disseminated to relevant stakeholders*				100% Completed	Functional

SBES								
Output 2.1 **At least thirty (30) representatives of provincial and district-level government in pilot areas trained on CBNRM and SFM.** *Establish two Provincial Coordination Units (PCU) in Parwan and Nangarhar Provinces, including local representatives of all implementing partners and baseline projects*	Completed	Two PPCU are established and conducted 33 monthly progress meeting at Nangarhar and Parwan provinces.	Training delivered to forty-two (42) government technical extension staff including PAIL, PRRD, NEPA, DEW and Economy department, on CBNRM, principles of SFM, and promotion of SBES.in Parwan and Nangrahar province				100% Completed	
Output 2.2 **Representatives of at least twenty (20) CDCs, in at least two (2) pilot areas, trained on CBNRM and SFM principles.** *In participation with governmental extension staff trained under*	Completed	Selection criterial prepared with consultation of MAIL and other stakeholders such as NEPA and MEW, potential 10 sites are selected for the interventions, capacity building and awareness raising workshops are conducted with selected forest management user	Representatives of 22 CDCs trained on CBNRM and SFM principles in Salang and Dara-e-Noor districts. Which include110				100% Completed	

Output 2.1.1, apply and update the site selection criteria developed during the PPG phase to identify potential sites and communities to participate in CBNRM and SFM. *Based on the potential sites and communities identified in Activity 2.1.2.1, undertake participatory workshops with representatives of District Development Authorities (DDAs) and Community Development Councils (CDCs) to introduce the project's proposed activities and identify eligible and willing communities.*		groups. All ten FMAs has been trained on CBNRM approaches and participatory rural appraisal techniques has been applied, community resource mapping has been done and the local community had prepared their local community maps highlighting the natural resources and areas for future interventions. In all FMAs, the Community based natural resources management plans for 5years has been prepared and shared with government in local languages	members of FMAs as well.					
Output 2.3 **Community-based natural resource management plans and community forest plans designed in 2 pilot areas in Parwan and Nangarhar Provinces, promoting sustainable biomass investments through sustainable forest management (SFM) principles and**	Completed	5 CBNRM plans developed 5 FMAs registered	Forest inventory and Carbon measurement completed in both provinces Value chain reports completed, Community forest cover and GPS maps reflecting the				100 % Completed	

methods and providing additional livelihood benefits. *Produce high-quality spatially detailed maps and inventories of forests and natural resources within pilot districts based on updated and freely available geospatial imagery (including satellite imagery such as LANDSAT, data held by aligned agencies such as UNOPS or other sources, as relevant) to support information-based decision-making by community members.*			FMAs natural resources boundaries have been produced. Ten(10) CBNRM plans, that promoting sustainable biomass investments through SFM principles and methods and providing additional livelihood benefits to the communities have been designed and approved at district, provincial and ministry level.					
Output 2.4 **Community forest and natural-resource management plans (see 2.3) implemented in at least 24,000 hectares in 2 pilot areas, increasing**	Completed		-CBNRM plans have been implementing at 18,000 hectares of land in Salang				100% Completed	

sustainable wood supply for bioenergy purposes, and enhancing local livelihoods. *FMCs implement sustainable management of forests and natural resources according to CBNRM plans, including monthly ongoing monitoring of usage rates by individual fmc members.*			and Dara-e-Noor districts. - 10 FMAs have clear strategies and management plans for forest restoration in their approved CBNRM plans. - 93 hectares of land have been planted by FMAs during the project. The implementation of these plans have been completed by provision of technical and financial support such as small grant to FMAs for plantation of fruit and non-fruit trees ,construction of check dams					

			and protection wall.					
<u>Output 3.1</u> **At least two sustainable biomass energy technologies (SBES) (including household-scale biogas digesters and efficient bukhari stoves for cooking and heating) tested and deployed in 2 pilot areas with a CBNRM approach** *<u>Establish two Provincial Coordination Units (PCU) in Parwan and Nangarhar Provinces, including local representatives of all implementing partners and baseline projects.</u>*	June- 2019	Clean Cook stoves were tested twice by Kabul University professor in Jalalabad and MAIL, the results were positive which were shared with MAIL and PPCU established in both project sites	40 biogas digesters established in Dara-e-Noor district. Low cost SBES, including, 1420 FEC, 900 FEB and 160 FET tested demonstrated, and distributed. -Twenty (20) solar cookers have been distributed in both targeted districts, -Promotion activities conducted such as awareness rising campaigns, workshops and sessions to raise awareness -Post distribution monitoring				100% Completed	

			(PDM) conducted and the report has been produced.					
<u>Output 3.2</u> **Forty (40) communities trained on the operation and maintenance of piloted SBES, as well as on practical measures to increase availability and efficiency of use of biomass.** *<u>Engage representatives of CDCs in pilot areas in consultative workshops to: i) identify primary household energy needs and priorities; and ii) introduce and demonstrate the benefits of the SBES to be promoted by the project.</u>*	Completed	The community training and awareness sessions on SBES is ongoing in both sites, the construction of biogas digester at Dara I Noor is ongoing and as the construction is completed, and the O&M training shall be started. During winter season the construction work stopped at these areas and we only do the awareness session in winter and the installation of these digester resume after the winter season. A study conducted by the TSP that one family needs 21 – 35 Kgs of fuel wood per day which comes from nearby forests. All the activities were consulted with the local communities like FMAs and CDCs needs for fuel efficient technologies, so the project is providing these items according to the needs of the local communities to reduce	Four (4) Consultative workshops conducted with representatives of 22 CDCs and a DDA to: i) identify primary household energy needs and priorities; and ii) introduce and demonstrate the benefits of the SBES which is promoted by the project. -A training toolkit on SBES for households				100% Completed	

		pressure on their natural forests. 2 training modules on SBES and CBNRM are developed. Based on these two modules training is delivered to 200 local people on SBES in Dari Noor.	was developed that links to the principles of CBNRM and SFM. The toolkits were translated in local languages (Dari and Pashto). Members of households who installed SBES from twenty-two (22) communities are trained on the operation and maintenance of SBESs. Five (5) female and 5 male local promoters were hired and have been training the community					

			women and men on operation and maintenance of SBESs.					
<u>Output 3.3:</u> **Research findings and appropriate technology innovations on integrated CBNRM and SBES (see 2.1.1) for dissemination among the national and regional research networks, involved policy-makers and the public, including through the biomass energy information system (see 1.4).** *<u>Establish Memorandum of Understanding between Kabul University Renewable Energy (KURE) Lab and Implementing Partners to define: i) research objectives; ii) data gaps; and iii) roles and responsibilities, to be addressed by technical research programme on SBES demonstrated by the project.</u>*	July 2019	The literature review is completed. Necessary field data on wood consumption, livestock and other household energy consumption is collected, a feasibility study is carried out at Dara I Noor and Salang identifying the current energy consumption trends at household level. The post distribution data of clean cook stoves distribution are also started and once the whole distribution of fuel efficient items are completed, report shall be prepared on the post feedback of communities on acceptance and its application and then scaling it up at national level.	MoU has not been signed yet, however research findings and appropriate technology innovation on integrated CBNRM will be disseminated to the relevant departments for further use,				90%	

Output 3.4: **Specialized training conducted for at least fifteen (15) local engineers, skilled workers and entrepreneurs on the design, construction and marketing of piloted SBES in each of two pilot provinces in Afghanistan.** *In participation with representatives of CDCs and DDAs, identify skilled artisans and entrepreneurs to be engaged in training activities related to manufacturing and promoting piloted SBES.*	Completed	The training module is prepared in local language, and 9 tinsmiths were trained in Dari Noor district.	Specialized training has been delivered on design, construction and marketing of SBES to thirty-one (31) skilled workers and entrepreneurs Specialized training on manufacturing and repairing the SBES has been delivered to (10) tinsmith				100% Completed	
Output 3.5: **At least fifteen (15) representatives of provincial planning and governmental agencies trained on planning, promotion and implementation of sustainable biomass energy projects, in each of two pilot provinces in Afghanistan.** *Develop Module 2 of*	Completed	The module is developed and the SBES training provided to sixteen (16) government staff in Jalalabad.	SBES Training toolkit developed for governmental extension officers on integrated CBNRM and SFM, principles, which focuses on the promotion of				100% Completed	

the updated training toolkit for the representatives provincial planning and governmental agencies (governmental extension officers) on integrated CBNRM and SFM principles, focusing on promotion of Sustainable Biomass Energy Systems (SBES).			SBES and its linkages with CBNRM. -Thirty-one (31) government technical extension staff of Parwan and Nangrahar provinces received trainings on operation and maintenance of SBESs as well as solar cookers.					
Output 4.1: Awareness raising, and communication strategy designed, developed, and delivered in pilot sites and at national level.	Completed	National Knowledge Management and Communication Officer is hired, and started working. The awareness raising provided to 11675 individuals (7911 males and 3765 females) in Dari Noor district.	Awareness raising, communication and outreach strategy is designed, developed, translated to local languages and disseminated at national and provincial level.				100% Completed	

Output 4.2: Project-related "Best Practices" and "Lessons Learned" published.	July 2019	The lesson learned would be published at the end of project, but we learned that NRM project shouldn't be less than 5 years (WHY?). In addition, we learned that biogas is not feasible (warm biogas digester) in cold area such as Salang district and it needs special attention in terms of insolation for the cold climate. The FMAs informed that there are many households living in these villages where very limited number of households received SBESs.	Two success stories and best practices (biogas digesters and thermal devices) developed and disseminated. Project lesson learn workshops conducted at provincial and national level. Based on findings during lesson learn and throughout the implementation of projects lesson learned report has been produced disseminated.				100% Completed	
Output 4.3: Project monitoring system operating providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output	Completed	The Project Monitoring and Assessment plan and the exit strategy are developed, the PMAP is followed for the routine and periodic monitoring and assessing the project performance against	-Project activities were regularly monitored by project stakeholders, e.g. GD-				100% Completed	

targets.		the pre-set project indicators. The provincial director of agriculture, irrigation and livestock monitored the ongoing project activities 20 times in Dar-e-Noor and Salang district. In addition, the MEW, MRRD, NEPA and DAIL staff are involved in each stage of the project cycle- from assessment to consultation, monitoring, implementation and distribution. A joint monitoring visit along with government counterpart are conducted at targeted sites based on reports, the project received three appreciation letters from the Government.	NRM/MAIL and NEPA Kabul office and representatives /monitoring team from the Salang districts and reports provided on objective, outcome and output indicators of the project. -Joint monitoring conducted at both project sites by the representative of the project key stakeholders namely: PAIL, PRRD, NEPA, DEW, DDA and district governor.					
4.4: Final Evaluation conducted.	June 2019		The evaluation of the project will be conducted in June 2019.					

Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

Project progress and outcomes

Provincial Field Coordinators (PFC) of the project participated on Provincial Development Council (PDC) meetings and presented the project progress and key achievements. The PDC have been chaired by provincial governor in both targeted provinces and head of provincial council. So far, the PFCs participated on 25 PDC meetings in both project sites.

Provincial Project Coordination Unit (PPCU) has been established in both project sites and conducted 33 coordination meetings in Parwan and Nangrahar in order strengthen coordination among all stakeholder. These meetings were attended by NEPA, DEW, PRRD, PAIL, Agri-Affairs managers, DDA, MADERA, FAO and WHH on regular basis.

Three strategic/planning documents - including the revised Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan; the National Forest Management Plan; and the Renewable Rural Energy Strategy were reviewed by the project team for the purpose to mainstream and integrate SBES and CBNRM planning in these documents.

Forty-two government technical extension staff in pilot provinces, from MAIL, MRRD, NEPA were trained on CBNRM, principles of SFM, and promotion of SBES.

Representatives of 22 CDCs were trained on establishment of FMAs, SFM and CBNRM plans in Salang and Dara-e-Noor district.

CBNRM plans, including establishment of FMAs and forest use rights, are developed in two pilot districts, and approved/endorsed at FMAs, district, provincial and central (MAIL) levels.

A total of ten FMAs are actively implementing their management (CBNRM) plans with the support of PAIL and NEPA extension officers at both targeted districts.

Forest inventory and carbon measurement at forest sector have been initiated and 50 government staff from NRM/PAIL, NEPA, PRRD, DEW and women affairs directorate were trained on how to do forest inventory as well as carbon measurement.

Seventy hectares of land in Salang district has been reforested, through five registered FMAs of Salang.

Twenty-three hectares of area been planted with various suitable varieties of fruit trees in five FMAs of Salang.

A total of thirty governments technical extension staff in pilot provinces, were trained on integrated planning and management of biomass energy resources as well promotion of SBES and CBNRM.

Representatives of twenty-two CDCs, including both men and women's groups, were benefited from activities related to awareness-raising and training on the benefits and operation of SBES.

In order to properly implement CBNRM plan 200 members of 100 FMAs (20 people/FMA) of Salang and Dara-e-Noor districts trained on conflict resolution, good governance and social audit.

Awareness-raising activities implemented within twenty-two CDCs in targeted districts to promote adoption of SBES and CBNRM.

Two popular or 'grey literature' articles were developed to promote SBES and disseminated through government media.

Two "best practices" reports and two policy brief were produced and disseminated.

Demonstration, deployment and distribution of the fuel-efficient thermal devices such as FE-Cook stoves (1420), FE-Bukhais (900), FE-Tandoors (160), Solar Cookers (20), and Biogas digesters (40) to a total of 2540 households were completed in two targeted districts.
The fuel efficiency test for locally produced cooking stoves was conducted. It was found that these devices were 51% fuel efficient compare to traditional ones.
Construction of biogas digester is relatively a new technology in Afghanistan. With the support of WHH (the project service provider) the project was able to construct 40 digesters in Dara-e-Noor District of Nangrahar province after a feasibility study was done in the cited area.
A total of 2379 awareness raising campaigns were conducted where 26196 (16822 females and 9374 male) individual participated.
During the life of project leaflets, video clips and liveries and other relevant materials as listed below were developed, printed and disseminated to project stakeholders both on national, provincial and district level, in the form of manuals, booklet, handouts, brochures, posters, flyers, stand banners, video clips and photos. The documents are:

- Live interview regarding project activities in ToloNews.
- Broadcasted reports regarding project activities from Parwan and Nangrahar government TVs
- Documentary report on solar cooker training, demonstration and distribution by RTA (government official media) from Salang district of Parwan.
- MAIL, GD-NRM, NEPA, and MRRD posted project activist on their official Facebook pages both on national and provincial level.

Twenty-five local craftsmen/tinsmiths were trained in Parwan and Nangarhar provinces on the production of fuel-efficient stoves and Bukharis. The training of local craftsmen had ensured the sustainability of the project and extension of fuel-efficient devices to many households at the district level rather than the project targeted.

Fifteen masons have been provided practical trainings on the construction of biogas digesters **it** technology was rather new in both targeted

districts but went very well. In addition, 40 beneficiaries have received trainings on how to operate and maintain biogas systems constructed in Dara-e-Noor.

Thirty-five staff form DAIL, NEPA, DRRD, and DEW with the representatives from both districts (Dara-e-Noor and Salang) have been provided trainings on SBES and biogas digesters.

Ten FMAs (eleven members per FMA) from the selected 22 CDCs were established.

Ten Forest Management Association (FMAs) established in two targeted districts and formally registered at district, provincial and national (MAIL) levels

All 10 FMAs developed their CBNRM plans on participatory approach and approved/endorsed at district, provincial and MAIL level.

FMA formation, CBNRM plan development, SFM, conflict resolution, social audit, participation and good governance trainings were conducted for 370 representatives of 10 FMAs

The FMAs carried out Participatory Mapping of Natural Resources Management while being coached and supported by the project in both project sites.

Five-day workshop on forest inventory and carbon measurement, was conducted for Government Staff in Nangarhar and Parwan.

The forest inventory collected data has been analyzed for further enrichment of the approved CBNRM Plans of the established FMAs.

Value chain surveys were conducted in both project sites.

As CBNRM plan around 32576 Saplings (fruit and non-fruit) were planted in Salang and Dara-e-Noor districts.

It has been found that a total 34749 tCO2 emission of GHG emissions have been reduced though implementation of project interventions in the selected districts.

Challenges

Lack of mechanism to transfer grants/seed money to the FMAs for implementation of CBNRM plans has delayed the processed of the subprojects implementation by FMAs.

Initially MADERA and BORDA were selected as project implementation partners, later BORDA withdraw from the contract so WHH was selected as the second partner. In the project design phase BORDA was considered as implementing partner for component 3 of the project which are mainly focusing on thermal devices distribution, construction of biogas digesters and awareness raising, but when the project

was approved by GEF and FAO started implementation BORDA rejected to be FAO's implementing partner in this project. The reason for rejection was that the budget allocation was lower than their expectation, to this end FAO started to find another services provider and WHH was selected. Selection of new partner/service provider has caused to delay implantation in the field.

MADERA, due to general funding issue in Afghanistan withdrew from the LoA in December 2018, therefore, FAO hired two staff in both project sites to replace the task of MADERA.

Limited number of households for fuel efficient thermal devices was rather challenging. Therefore, before initiating the process, in a participatory manner with respective FMAs including the representatives from line departments, criterion was developed for beneficiary selection who should get the devices with 85% project subsidy. The criterion heavily concentrated on the families lead by women, or families with disable member, families lead by rather aged or with low income. Families who were relatively better off were not selected because of their income capability to buy the devices from the local producer.

Initially it was communicated that 20-biogas digesters will be established in Salang and 20 in Dara-e-Noor. However, after conducting the feasibility study, it was discovered that construction of biogas digester is not feasible in Salang. Therefore, the decision was taken in coordination with PAIL Parwan and GD-NRM that all the 40 biogas digesters will be constructed in Dara-e-Noor district considering the feasibility study. This has caused problems in Salang because the FMA members including the local authorities repeatedly asked for the compensation of the 20 biogas digesters. After many consultation and discussions meetings and justification the FMAs and local authorizes were convinced and as compensation the number of clean cooking stoves were increased.

Another challenge in the project implementation was grant transfer to Services provider (WHH); the bank account stated in the original LoA was not functional. Besides, the person who was responsible for LoA was replaced as well, therefore, FAO had to amend the LoA with WHH. Additionally, the prolonged process of registration of FMAs and endorsement of CBNRM plans in GD-NRM/MIAL was problematic and time consuming.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2019 Development Objective rating[18]	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating[19]	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**S**	**S**	*The project has delivered the set targets within the agreed timeline and contributed to the national policies to lay foundation for future implementation of NRM strategies. The project has created a since of understanding and importance of NRM issues in the climate change and its impact on rural communities in the target areas.*
Budget Holder	**S**	**S**	*The project could establish some good practices and there are some good lessons learnt. The project also got good visibility ib national and international media. This experience would help FAO Afghanistan for the implementation of similar projects in future.*
Lead Technical Officer[20]	**S**	**S**	*With all the challenges within with the project operated, it has delivered important results SBES and CBNRM at the two pilot provinces. The involvement of key stakeholders was relatively high and the policy dialogues at national and sub-nation level have been productive. The project has shown that SBES and sustainable CBNRM is possible with policy and technical support.*
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	**S**	**S**	*As a first GEF-financed project for FAO in Afghanistan with ambitious targets, the project has made substantial achievements and laid foundation for the future projects (lessons learned and good practices).*

[18] **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

[19] **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

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

3. Risks

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

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	**Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[21].** If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Still valid

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

Risk ratings

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

	Risk	**Risk rating[22]**	**Mitigation Action**	**Progress on mitigation actions[23]**	**Notes from the Project Task Force**

[21] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

[22] GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

[23] If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating[22]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[23]	Notes from the Project Task Force
1					
2					
3					

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

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	

4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, since the Project Document signature[24]

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

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	Original NTE: Revised NTE: Justification:

[24] Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be pre-cleared by the GEF Unit, then approved by the whole Project task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

5. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The implementation of certain activities of the project were particularly reliant on the active participation of women. The biogas digesters were designed so that female members of the household were physically able to operate the equipment. The project trialed the updated biogas digesters designed, which have been specifically designed to be easily operated by women. The management of these bio digesters taken into consideration the differing roles of women within Afghan cultural context. Furthermore, as women are primarily responsible for the collection of fuel wood, and the operation of household cooking and heating systems, their active participation in the selection and improvement of these systems will benefit the efficiency of project activities. Therefore, the project distributed all fuel-efficient thermal devices to women, because the primary user of these devices are women, to this end a total of 16822 women participated in awareness raising campaign/sessions conducted in both project sites.

Women have been more benefited from the project intervention compare to the men in both project locations. Because all fuel-efficient thermal devices distributed to the women and women are collector of the woods/shrubs from the forests and rangelands in Salang. And now the women are spending less time for collection of wood/shrubs compare to the past. Besides, around 500 awareness raising campaign conducted only for women, by 5 local promoters and extension officers.

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

Indigenous are involved in the project as the project beneficiaries.

The tangible components such as the thermal devices such fuel efficient cooking stoves, room heaters (Bukhais), oven (Tandoors) as well as the solar cooking devices were distributed to the indigenous people. Besides the CBMNRM plans were also jointly implanted with indigenous people. Furthermore, indigenous people also received trainings on different topics relevant to their maintenance and operation of thermal devices and CBNRM plan. In addition to this indigenous people were integral part of all awareness raising sessions.

7. Stakeholders Engagement

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

S. NO	Dates	Stakeholders	Purpose	Outcome
1	23 July 2018	MAIL, NEPA, MEW, MRRD, GEF/FAO and district governor (Nangrahar Province)	Solar cooker Demonstration and Distribution Ceremony	• 10 solar cookers demonstrated and distributed to 5 FMAs in Dari Noor district, 2 solar cookers per FMAs. • 65 people, from MRRD, MEW, NEPA, PAIL and FMAs members on solar cooker installation and maintenance, were trained.
2	8 August 2019	PAIL, NEPA, FAO and district representative (Nangrahar Province)	Clean cook stove demonstration and distribution ceremony	• 110 clean cooks stoves demonstrated and distributed to 110 families in Vygal FMA in presence of NRM-PAIL and NEPA representative. • 40 people (20 males and 20 female) trained on SBES in this FMA.
3	9 August 2019	PAIL, NEPA, FAO and district representative (Nangrahar Province)	Clean cook stove demonstration and distribution ceremony	• 110 clean cooks stoves demonstrated and distributed to 110 families in Shokyali FMA in presence of NRM-PAIL and NEPA representative. • 40 people (20 males and 20 female) trained on SBES in this FMA.
4	29 August 2019	PAIL,FAO from Kabul, WHH team. (Nangrahar Province)	Monitored and visited Shokyali FMA.	• FAO and WHH team came from Kabul and visited 3 biogases, solar cooker, stove and Tandor in Shokyali FMA together with PAIL director.

	12 August 2018	MAIL, NEPA, MEW and MRRD (Parwan Province)	Solar cooker Demonstration and Distribution Ceremony	• 10 solar cookers demonstrated and distributed; • 50 persons received training on Solar cooker. • Special 22 minutes documentary video was prepared and broadcast by National Radio Television of Afghanistan (RTA).
				•
5	27 Septembe r 2018	PAIL, NEPA, FAO and district representativ e (Nangrahar Province)	Clean cook stove demonstration and distribution ceremony	• 220 clean cooks stoves demonstrated and distributed to 220 families in Sotan and Majgandol FMAs in presence of NRM-PAIL and NEPA representative. • 80 people (40 males and 40 female) trained on SBES in this FMA.
	10 October 2018	MAIL, NEPA, MEW, MRRD, DDA and District governor (Parwan Province)	Fuel Efficient Bukhari Demonstration and Distribution Ceremony	• Fuel efficient bukhari/heater were introduced, demonstrated and distributed in Parwan province and the event was broadcast by National Radio Television of Afghanistan (RTA). • A total number 450, bukhari demonstrated and distributed in Salang district
6	19 November 2018	PAIL, MEW, MRRD, WHH, MADERA, GEF/FAO, NEPA (Nangrahar Province)	Provincial Project Coordination Unit (PPCU) Meeting.	• In this meeting all the update of the project progress provided to the stakeholders. • Challenges were discussed.
7	9 – 13 December 2018	PAIL, MEW, MRRD, NEPA, WHH and GEF/FAO (Nangrahar Province)	Provision of CBNRM training to government staff.	• 5 days CBNRM training provided to 22 government staff from MRRD, MEW, NEPA, PAIL and MADERA.
8	17 December 2018	PAIL, NEPA, GEF/FAO, district	Fuel efficient Bukharis demonstration	• 180 fuel efficient Bukharis distributed and demonstrated in presence of stakeholders.

		representative and FMA members. (Nangrahar Province)	and distribution in Sotan and Majgandol FMAs.	
9	27 December 2018	PAIL, NEPA, GEF/FAO, district representative and FMA members. (Nangrahar Province)	Fuel efficient Bukharis demonstration and distribution in Shokayli, Vygal and Shemal FMAs.	• 270 fuel efficient Bukharis distributed and demonstrated in presence of stakeholders.
10	5 Feb 2019	PAIL, MEW, MRRD, WHH, MADERA, GEF/FAO, NEPA (Nangrahar Province)	Provincial Project Coordination Unit (PPCU) Meeting.	• In this meeting all the update of the project progress provided to the stakeholders. • Challenges were discussed.
11	10 – 14 Feb 2019	PAIL, MEW, MRRD, WHH, MADERA, GEF/FAO, NEPA (Nangrahar Province)	Forest inventory and Carbon measurement training	• 28 government people were trained on forest inventory and Carbon measurement where NEPA, MEW, MRRD, PAIL/NRM and district officers participated in this 5-day training.
12	18 – 20 Feb 2019	PAIL, MEW, MRRD, WHH, MADERA, GEF/FAO, NEPA (Nangrahar Province)	Biogas training to government staff.	• 16 government people were trained on biogas where NEPA, MEW, MRRD, PAIL/NRM and district officers participated in this 3-day training.
13	20 March 2019	NRM-PAIL, FMA and GEF/FAO team	Procurement and distribution of saplings for 3	• Completed procurement of 4500 fruit and 1500 non-fruit saplings for 3 FMAs in Dari Noor district. These saplings were distributed to most

		(Nangrahar Province)	FMAs.	vulnerable families.
	31 March 2019	MAIL, NEPA, MEW, MRRD, DDA and District Government authority (Parwan Province)	Reforestation of the deforested areas.	• 93 he of deforested areas reforested. • The reforestation campaign was broadcasted by MRRD and official Facebook pages of MAIL, MRRD, NEPA and district governor of Salang. • The project was appreciated by FMAs, MAIL and MRRD directors for reforestation of the deforested areas.
	29 April 2019	MAIL, NEPA, MEW, MRRD and women affairs directorate (Parwan Province)	Introduction and training of forest inventory and carbon measurement at forest sector	• 20 participants are well familiar with forest inventory and carbon measurement at forest sector. • The training was broadcast by National Radio Television of Afghanistan (RTA). • The project was appreciated by PAIL director for introduction of such important topics.

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

Developing documents, video clips and live interviews, during the life of project several documents were developed, printed and disseminated to project stakeholders both on national, provincial and district level, in the form of manuals, booklet, handouts, brochures, posters, flyers, stand banners, video clips and photos, these were:

- Project brochure (English and Dari version)
- Project flayer on Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (Ex-ACT)
- Project flayer on Community Based Natural Resource Management
- Project flayer on thermal devices.
- Project flayer Forest Management Association formation
- Project poster on bio-fertilizers
- Project poster on fuel efficient cook stoves
- Project poster on fuel efficient Tandoors
- Project poster on Fuel efficient Bokharies
- Project poster on solar cookers
- Project poster on biogas digesters.
- Guideline on Biogas digesters
- Guideline on Carbon Measurement at forest sectors
- Guideline on Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)
- Guideline on Forest inventory
- Guideline on Sustainable biomass system.
- Biogas operation and maintenance booklet.
- Produced and distributed pens branded with GEF, FAO and MAIIL logo
- Produced and distributed Notebooks branded with project relevant messages and FAO and GEF logo.
- Produced and distributed file holders in two languages (Pashto and Dari)
- The dissemination of project activity photos with relevant captioned.
- Live interview regarding project activities in ToloNews.
- Broadcasted reports regarding project activities from Parwan and Nangrahar government TVs
- Documentary report on solar cooker training, demonstration and distribution by RTA (government official media) from Salang district of Parwan.

9. Co-Financing Table

Materialized Co-financing – Mandatory for projects that are completing the Mid-term review or ending operations within this reporting period (June 2017-june 2018). Recommended for all projects.

Sources of Co-financing[25]	**Name of Co-financer**	**Type of Co-financing**[26]	**Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval**	**Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-** Highly recommended but not mandatory	**Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure** (confirmed by the review/evaluation team) Mandatory for projects that has completed an MTR or closure	**Expected total disbursement by the end of the project** (or Actual Amount Materialized at Closing) Highly recommended but not mandatory
GEF Contribution	GEF	Cash Co Financing	1.73	1.53	N/A	1.73
Implementing agency	FAO	In-Kind Financing	1.00	0.66	N/A	1.00
NGO	WHH	In-Kind Financing	0.45	0.20	N/A	0.20
NGO	MADERA	In-Kind Financing	0.16	0.10	N/A	0.16
Local government	MRRD	In-Kind Financing	1.20	0.80	N/A	1.20
Local government	MAIL	In-Kind Financing	1.20	0.66	N/A	1.20
Local government	NEPA	In-Kind Financing	0.50	0.30	N/A	0.50
Local government	MEW	In-Kind Financing	0.50	0.30	N/A	0.50
		TOTAL	**4.81**	**3.03**	N/A	**4.56**

[25] Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Other.

[26] Type of Co-financing may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, In-Kind, Other.

Explain "Other Sources of Co-financing":

_____

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

The service provider for the component-3 of the project at the project document is BORDA which declined to perform the required services on the committed budget, extensive communication and meetings conducted to come up with a consensus with BORDA but they were requesting for almost more than double of the cost that has been agreed in the project actual budget, during the inception phase of the project and with the consultation of the steering committee members, another technical service provider, WealthHungerHelf (WHH) a German based NGO was selected. The proposed co-finance portion of the WHH is $200,460 which is $249,540 lesser then the co-finance of BORDA, this slightly reduce the total co-finance of the project.

MADERA the other service provider has also withdrew from the LoA in December 2018. However, there were no changes in co-financing, they have contributed to the project 0.16 M USD and reported as well.