

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Biomass Energy**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 2284 |
| GEF ID | 1335 |
| Title | Bioenergy for Sustainable Rural Developement |
| Country(ies) | Egypt, Egypt |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Description** |
| The Egyptian government is a strong proponent of renewable energy generally, including biomass energy. Egypt has accumulated a considerable amount of experience and expertise with modern renewable technologies as a result of avid national and international promotion of renewables. Egyptian government has endeavoured to explore and exploit its considerable solar and wind resources, making Egypt a showcase for large-scale (multi-megawatt) PV and wind power for grid connected demonstrations - such as those at Hurghada, Zafarana, and El Korimat. The Egyptian government has resolved to implement sufficient renewable energy to supply 5% of primary energy by 2005, under the authority of the New and Renewable Energy Agency. The objective of this project is to remove the technical, institutional, information, financial, and other market barriers to the increasing use of biomass energy in promoting sustainable rural development in Egypt and in reducing the negative global and local environmental impacts associated with the use of fossil fuels and the environmentally not sound management of the agricultural and solid waste. This is envisaged to be achieved by (i) testing the technical and, in particular, the economic and financial feasibility of selected bioenergy technologies on the basis of new business and financing models, and developing further the financial, institutional and market strategies for their large-scale replication; (ii) supporting the development and adoption of an enabling policy framework to implement and leverage financing for the recommended strategies; iii) building the capacity of the supply side to market, finance and deliver rural bioenergy services; and iv) institutionalizing the support provided by the project to facilitate sustainable growth of the market after the end of the project. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Saliou Toure (saliou.toure@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Zora Urlandova (zora.urlandova@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Ali Abo Sena (abosena@yahoo.com) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Amany Nakhla (amany.nakhla@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Mohamed Salah (ceo.eeaa@eeaa.gov.eg) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Mohamed Salah (ceo.eeaa@eeaa.gov.eg) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

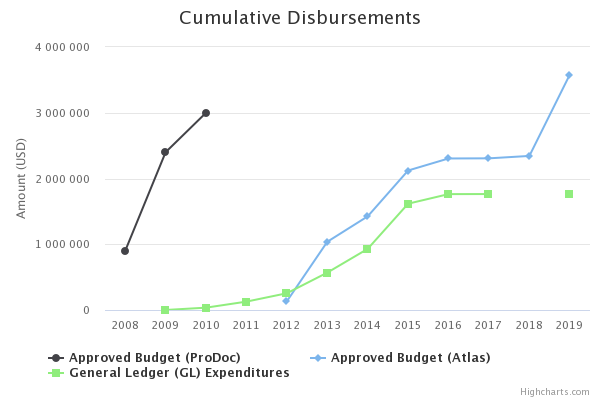
# Overall Ratings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To facilitate and accelerate the market development of new bioenergy technologies (BET) in Egypt, thereby promoting the sustainable socio-economic development of rural communities in Egypt and reducing the negative global and local environmental impacts associated with the use of fossil fuels and the environmentally unsound management of agricultural and solid waste. To remove the technical, institutional, information, financial, and market barriers to developing the bioenergy technology market in Egypt** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| The level of confidence on modern BET as means to contribute to rural energy needs.    The market growth of BET    The level of supportive framework conditions in place sustaining the market growth after the end of the GEF project. | Lack of supportive policies to create a level playing field for BETs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | High level of confidence | The project activities ended in December 2016. There was a request to GEF by the government to extend the project for one year for creating an independent national biomass entity. UNDP GEF HQ approved the extension until end of 2019.    An MOA was drafted to be signed between the Social Fund for Development, the Biomass association and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). It is currently under review and should be signed soon. | The project activities ended in December 2016. There was a request to GEF by the government to extend the project for one year for creating an independent national biomass entity. UNDP GEF HQ approved the extension until end of 2019 and was extended again until June 2020    The MOA was signed between the Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) , the Bio-energy association and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) in March 2019 and approved by board of bioenergy association in April 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **New business and financing models successfully introduced using appropriate technical solutions and demonstrating the possibility to construct and operate BET systems on a cost recovery basis under a supportive and enabling policy and financing environment.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| The level of confidence on modern BET and the implementation mechanisms promoted.    The operational and financial data of the systems installed.    The level of customer satisfaction. | Low level of awareness and confidence          Only some family scale systems installed – lack of success stories on a broader scale. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The first pilot bioenergy systems constructed and operated by professional “Bioenergy Service Providers” on the basis of maximum cost recovery.        At least 90% customer satisfaction on the new systems | Total number of installed units till June 30, 2016 is 1170 household biogas units.  More than 90% of the units are functioning well and producing biogas for more than two years with great satisfaction.  The monitoring and inspection visits is continuing the BSPs and the project monitoring staff during random visits and phone calls to beneficiaries.2 Farm scale, 118 community scale, and 1062 family-scale biogas system have been constructed and commissioned by June 2016.  Over 90 % of the beneficiaries satisfied with the installed biogas units through the continuing follow up by BSPs that have also well trained on the monitoring process. Their fees are contingent not only on successful construction of the units but also one year of monitoring of the units.  BSPs are responsible to provide the project with a satisfactory certificate filled and signed by the beneficiary every three months to get the last four installments of units’ price. Each installment is against a certificate and this covers a period of one year after gas production from any biogas unit. Projects monitoring staff are visiting random samples of functioning units and calling customers via phone periodically to assure their satisfaction and double check BSPs work. | In 2019, the Bioenergy association started survey to assess the current situation of installed biogas units and also identify the lessons learnt and also providing technical assistance for improvement of performance and rehabilitation of the units if required. Also the survey is aiming at introducing new and innovative logistics for biogas and bio-fertilizer collection and usages. Furthermore, the survey is supporting the updating of data-base of bio-gas units and add new ones that have been implemented by BSPs.  The association also is providing a new scheme for registration of the new service providers and also training for new young entrepreneurs in the field of bio-gas planning, design and installation and maintenance to cope with the changes in the market needs for more advanced biogas units |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **An enabling policy framework, effectively promoting rural bioenergy development, adopted.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| The content of the policy actions, legal and regulatory changes adopted. | Subsidized fossil fuel and electricity prices.    Lack of supportive policies to create a level playing field for BETs.    Lack of adequate product standards and quality control mechanisms | *(not set or not applicable)* | An enabling policy framework for promoting sustainable rural biomass energy adopted, including:  • Recognition of the BET and other renewable systems in official Gov’t documents as the first option to be studied and considered for meeting rural energy needs, whenever technically and economically feasible  • A level playing field for BET systems to compete with subsidized fossil fuels created and, as applicable, introduction of eventual additional financial or fiscal incentives to support BETs on the basis of their socio-economic and environmental benefits  • A supportive regulatory framework for managing the relations between the bioenergy service providers and the customers;  • Adoption of adequate product standards and quality control mechanisms. | A Decree from The Board of Governorates headed by the Prime Minister which states that all governors should work jointly with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Local Development in promoting the take-up of biogas units in all Egypt. Also the other decree from Cabinet of Ministries which approve the establishment of the Bioenergy Association to continue all the activity of the project after its end. Both are the main enabling policy framework for promoting sustainable rural biomass energy in Egypt.  The FiT ,the new Financial Mechanism which will be implemented by the Bioenergy Association with the commercial Bank , gradually removing fuel subsidies, and the installed biogas system. All together support the Bioenergy technologies that can compete with subsidized fossil fuels.  The role of the BSPs is to provide a comprehensive service, starting from awareness, application collections, site visits, installing the units, monitoring the gas production, and providing after-sales services for at least one full year (with periodic visits to the units) to assure beneficiary satisfaction. To manage the relationship between the BSPs and the beneficiaries,a regulatory framework has been developed that mange the registration process of the BSPs that consist of a well-defined selection criteria of engineers and masons, on-job training with well-prepared training manual, certification from Ministry of Environment and Faculty of Engineer, and the established database that keep records of all the details, as well as the intended family sized standard which will be developed by The Egyptian Standardization Authority. | This has been followed by issuing the decree from the cabinet of ministers to establish the bio-energy association as a national independent agency with man –mandate to promote the bio-mass technologies in Egypt after the end of the project.  In 2019, the Bioenergy association was involved in the process of drafting the Feed-in –Tariff (FiT) as a new financial mechanism to promote the biogas technologies. The ministry of environment has drafted the FiT for biogas based on a comprehensive consultation process with all the relevant stakeholders (e.g Ministry of Electricity, Ministry of Housing and Ministry of Local Development).  The draft of the FiT was submitted to the cabinet of ministers and initially approved and will be finalized and announced in few weeks.  The FiT will be implemented by bioenergy association through a national technical committee headed by the ministry of environment with specific mandates and tasks. A draft for this national technical committee was submitted to H.E the minister of environment with proposal the committee members and proposing the bioenergy association to act as secretary/help-desk for the committee.  To ensure the adequate product standards and quality control, the association set a target in the new work plan to develop a code biogas technologies and communication with the Egyptian Organization for Standardization (EOS) and New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA). A national consultant be assigned to provide assistance on the references and godliness for drafting and issuing a national code for biogas technologies based on the international standers and also for registration of service providers (e.g Planning, design and installation and operation companies) |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Enhanced capacity of the local supply chain to market and deliver sustainable rural bioenergy products and services, including financing.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| The number of identified and trained “Bionergy Service Providers” (BSPs) capacitated to continue to operate on a self-sustaining basis after the end of the project.    The level of follow-up activities of the trained BSPs. | Inadequate capacity of the supply chain to effectively market and deliver products and services for rural bioenergy development. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The capacity of at least 20 local entities to serve as BSPs built.    The follow-up activities and business of the trained BSPs show an increasing trend, leveraging financing from a variety of sources. | The project opened channels with universities in different Governorates that support awareness workshops and set elective courses during the coming academic years to boost the labor pool available to the bio-energy technology (BET) sector. 20 legally register BSPs started their work in different Governorates, with the support of the project either through the awareness campaigns or application collection by EEAA RBOs.  Many Organization including ILO , UNIDO, NGOs, and private sectors have shown their interest in follow-up activities and business of the trained BSPs. | The project opened channels with universities in different Governorates that support awareness workshops and set elective courses during the coming academic years to boost the labor pool available to the bio-energy technology (BET) sector. The 20 legally register BSPs and they are growing in the market and their work in different Governorates, with the support of the bioenergy association either through the awareness campaigns or through providing them with possible fund for their possible business opportunities.  Many Organization including ILO , UNIDO, NGOs, and private sectors have shown their interest in follow-up activities and business of the trained BSPs.  The Bio-energy association have communicated with the ILO and agreed to cooperate with substantial fund from the bank of Kuwait to provide technical assistance for installation of 200 units in two governorates in upper Egypt  Furthermore, the bioenergy association is cooperating the UNDP- Small Grant Programmme (SGP) to implement the bio-energy fund with a synergy agreement that SGP provides partial grant up to 40m% of the total cost of units to the NGOs for installation of the biogas units and 60% of the cost with provided by the association as a soft loan |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Institutionalization of the support provided by the project, including monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback and evaluation.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| The level of support available at and after the completion of the project | Discontinuing support at the end of the project | *(not set or not applicable)* | Continuing promotion of bionenergy activities in Egypt after the end of the project on a self-sustaining basis. | The Bioenergy for Sustainable Rural Development Association as a centralized association representing legal entities has been established and the board of the association consist of 11 members of different ministries, authorities and the civil society. The Association is headed by the Minster of the Environment of the PSC. The Association will be continuing the bioenergy market promotion after the project and its funding secured. | The bioenergy association has developed its work plan which includes also preparation of feasibility studies for large-scale biogas units as there is a high demand from large cow farms and ago-food companies and sewage treatment plants for installation of biogas plants. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 58.82% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 58.82% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,764,688 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 344,150 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 10,790,000 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Aug 1, 2006 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 14, 2008 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Nov 20, 2008 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 1, 2012 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Feb 28, 2013 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Apr 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Nov 29, 2013 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2019 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | Lacking the experience and  good knowledge of biomass  energy activities in general. This has been taken care of in 2014/15 with the south south cooperation with India. |
| Regulatory | Policy framework for promoting biomass energy technologies does not develop at the desired speed and, in particular, that the low,subsidized fossil fuel and electricity prices continue to be major barriers to enhanced  utilization of biomass energy: this remains a risk as government has removed the subsides from other Energy sources such as petroleum. This puts more pressure on the project team to speed up the sustainability of the project to meet the demands of the government. |
| Political | Delay in project implemenation due to the current circumstances:  Nothing to report on during the reporting period since political situation is stable now. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The new project manager is now on-board .The agreement between the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, the Bioenergy Foundation for Sustainable Rural Development and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) has been signed. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No activities took place during the reporting period so it is difficult to rate the project. only the signature of the Agreement between Bioenergy Foundation and MSMEDA.    The project officially concluded in June 2016. However, with approval from GEF the project was kept open to provide oversight until the Bioenergy Agency was established and started. The government has requested an extension of one year since things should start to pick. |

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Terminal Evaluation was due during this review period, but was not conducted. It is strongly recommended to start the TE process as soon as possible. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | This project has been through several issues,mainly related to the financial mechanism. During this period with the appointment of the new project manager, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed between the Social Fund for Development, the biomass Association and the EEAA and it has been agreed that the Terminal Evaluation for the project to be postponed until early next year. The association was involved in the process of drafting the Feed-in –Tariff (FiT) as a new financial mechanism to promote the biogas technologies. The ministry of environment has drafted the FiT for biogas based on a comprehensive consultation process with all the relevant stakeholders (e.g Ministry of Electricity, Ministry of Housing and Ministry of Local Development). The draft of the FiT was submitted to the cabinet of ministers and initially approved and will be finalized and announced in few weeks. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | With the change of the head of the Bioenergy Association, the project finally started to move forward. A major highlight of this year's achievement is the signature of the agreement between MSMEDA (ex social fund for development) and EEAA. The MOU is an agreement to transfer funds to MSMEDA to give out loans and grants to NGOs to upscale the work already started under the bioenergy project on a national level. The MOU was signed in February 2019. There has been some delay however, in giving out the loans and grants to the NGOs to start the process due to long administrative process. The project has done a good job in coordinating well with the SGP programme.      One must highlight that actual project activities have been completed. We are currently working on the sustainability and upscaling of technology together with the bioenergy association. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Very few activities took place during the reporting period. There was no project manager, until recently when a new PM is in place in 2019. There have been almost no activities since June 2016. However, there is over USD 1 million remaining in the project overall budget that made it difficult to close the project.    The project has been extended three times, on an exceptional basis, with a definitive closure on June 2019. However, the project team and the CO requested again an extension until June 2020. This request is still pending approval by UNDP HQ.    The project has evolved in a very difficult environment, with severe political instability from 2011 to 2015. This project faced many issues, the most important related to the financial mechanism. In the Project Document, 1.2 million USD were set aside for a guarantee/loan mechanism, to be transferred to a third party. According to the ProDoc, it was to have been put in place early on during the project and then monitor its operation for several years. It turned out that this could not be done within UNDP rules and regulations. The case is not specific to Egypt, as several other projects in various countries faced the same issue. UNDP-GEF worked with UNDP-OFRM (Office of Financial Resources Management) to find a solution.    The RTA went on mission last year in February 2018 to better understand the issue and find solutions. Among the various options discussed during the mission, it has been agreed to utilize the Performance Based Payment (PBP) mechanism for low-value payments. In line with the PBP, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) should be signed between the UNDP, The Ministry of Environment (Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and the Social fund for development. However, by end of the year 2018, the Social fund was dismissed by the Government and replaced by the Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA). This has delayed the signature of the MOA, which occurred only in March 2019.    So, the only activities that took place during this review period are the appointment of the Project Manager and the signature of the MOA.    Therefore, in term of delivery, the cumulative delivery against total approved amount moved from 58.78% (USD 1,763,531) in 2018 to 58.82% (USD 1,764,688) in 2019. This clearly shows that there was no expenditure during this review period, as it was the case since 2016.    Concerns: The project team and the CO went ahead in planning the Terminal Evaluation for next year, without agreement with the RTA and while no official extension has been granting yet by the HQ. The RTA recommends that the TE should be conducted as quickly as possible, in order to definitively close this project.    Given that there are no activities on the ground for 3 years, a Unsatisfactory rating has been granted for implementation progress. However, the project did meet most of its End of project indicators in 2016, with only the financial mechanism being un-achieved (un-implementable), a Moderately Satisfactory development objective progress rating is warranted to the project. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project's main beneficiaries are women. They are the ones who handle purchasing of butane gas cylinders and therefore they are the ones who care much on having an alternative environmental friendly and cheaper method of replacement. In addition, there is 50% of women as service providers working in the different governorates. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

|  |
| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

|  |
| --- |
| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Before the Project, people were depending only on the LPG with the foreseen shortage especially in winter. Although it is subsidized by the government, subsidy did not reach poor and it is sold in high prices in the black market. People can clearly see the difference after using the bio digesters that provides them with a nonstop source of bio gas used for cooking, heating and lightening. Another important product of the bio digester that could be one of the most important incomes for beneficiaries is the bio fertilizer that over flow from the outlet of the bio digester. It is used as a natural fertilizer to the land and could be mixed with agriculture waste to make compost. This type of compost is sold in the market with a high price for its positive effect on agriculture and human health as well. The socio-economic effect of the community is not only on the beneficiaries but also on youth engineers and masons who are now startup companies that could sustain themselves in the market and spread widely. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Project page on the UNDP website:  http://www.eg.undp.org/content/egypt/en/home/operations/projects/sustainable-development/BioEnergyforSustainableRuralDevelopment.html  Facebook:  https://www.facebook.com/Egyptbiogas?fref=ts |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 2284 Egypt Biomass CEO endorsement Form Final Rev Apr 23, 2008.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/2284/211897/1602595/1602876/PIMS%202284%20Egypt%20Biomass%20CEO%20endorsement%20Form%20Final%20Rev%20Apr%2023%2C%202008.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| NA |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.