

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Afghanistan LDCF I**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5098 |
| GEF ID | 5202 |
| Title | Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to manage climate change-induced disaster risks |
| Country(ies) | Afghanistan, Afghanistan |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The ability of decision-makers in Afghanistan to understand the likely impacts and risks of climate change in the short and long-term is of critical importance to the country's sustainable growth aspirations. This project, with financing from the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF), aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to integrate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into development framework and planning, support the development of alternative climate resilient livelihood options for subsistence farmers as well as improve productive irrigation infrastructure so that agricultural productivity is not constrained under changing conditions.  This initiative, which is based on Afghanistan's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), will support the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). It will achieve the following results: Develop the capacity to integrate climate change risks and impacts in routine development plans at national, provincial and community level, strengthen climate resilient livelihoods, and improve irrigation infrastructure. It builds on and is complementary to a number of ongoing baseline initiatives including the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) and the National Solidarity Programme (NSP), among others.  The implementing partner of this project is the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). Others such as Provincial MAIL, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF), District Development Assemblies (DDAs), Community Development Councils (CDCs), and Kabul University will also be involved in the project as Responsible Parties. The duration of the project is for five years. |

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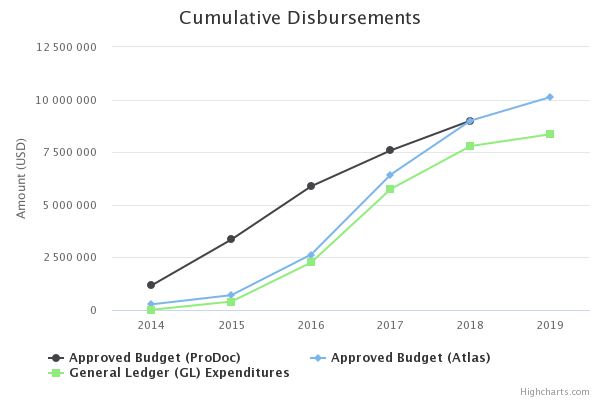
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to manage climate change-induced disaster risks** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.Capacity of MAIL as per capacity assessment scorecard (baseline: 3; target: 4 ) | 3 | *(not set or not applicable)* | To achieve the Capacity Scorecard score of 4 | There have not been any independent capacity assessments of MAIL. However, considering the range and quality of capacity building activities conducted by CCAP among MAIL officials, which have, for example, demonstrated increased awareness of climate change and adaptation measures (as measured by the MTR), it is likely that there have been improvements in MAIL’s overall capacity to design and implement projects. The fact that MAIL is being entrusted with the management of a diverse range of projects from various donors, including climate-related interventions, is suggestive of improved capacity regarding institutional arrangements, technical expertise, accountability and leadership. | This indicator will be measured and updated by the final evaluation as there have not been any independent capacity assessments of MAIL.    All of CCAP's infrastructure designs have been shared with MAIL technical teams, and CCAP provides regular technical support for MAIL's engineering projects. For instance, CCAP conducted an overall assessment on the irrigation sector in Panjshir province and identified short-term and long-term development priorities. Moreover, the project has been working to improve MAIL’s capacity in terms of climate change adaptation for agriculture. During the reporting period, the project produced a short version of the climate change scenario report it commissioned in order to reach a broader audience with no technical background. It also provided technical support to and shared years of experience working in climate change with another GEF project, Climate-induced Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP), which is also implemented by MAIL. |
| 2. Domestic finance committed to the relevant institutions to integrate climate change information in development planning | Minimal | *(not set or not applicable)* | Domestic target financing is $10 million per year | CCAP was involved in formulating a new 6.6 million USD climate change project, CDRRP, which is implemented by MAIL and financed by GEF and UNDP, using accumulated technical knowledge and experience working on this issue in Afghanistan. It also provided trainings to the livelihoods and infrastructure teams of CDRRP in terms of field survey, project design and implementation and conducted technical surveys together with the CDRRP teams. This way, it helped secure new opportunities for MAIL to implement CCA related project and ensure that CCA experience remain in MAIL.    Moreover, CCAP provided trainings for 62 MAIL officials at both provincial and national levels on what climate change is and how to integrate climate change adaptation measures in their work. During the recent Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) meeting, whose aim is to coordinate the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact among the Afghan government and the international community, the only input with regards to climate change induced disasters came from CCAP, resulting in reaffirmed commitment of the government and partner agencies to see climate change adaptation as a development priority. It will understandably be sometime before that materializes in financial terms, but the foundation has been laid. | This indicator will be measured and updated by the final evaluation.    CCAP was involved in formulating the new GEF project Climate-induced Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP), 6.6 million USD, using technical knowledge and experience accumulated through adaptation work in Afghanistan. Together with another USAID project, CCAP and CDRRP now make up a programme unit in MAIL dedicated to sustainable farming and climate change adaptation. The unit has been working on resource mobilization for new climate change adaptation projects. For instance, it is developing a new climate change adaptation project for the forestry sector. This project builds on the experience of CCAP and replicate some of its activities, such as the integration of climate change adaptation into local plans. |
| # of 526,085 total households in the 4 provinces who have benefited from the Climate Change Adaption interventions (livelihood options and infrastructure) - annual indicator | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 55,000 households | 56,637 households. This target has been exceeded by 1,637 households.    - This new indicator was added in line with the MTR to record the total number of beneficiaries of outcome 2 and 3 sub-projects. Outcome 2 sub-projects (livelihoods) have benefited 6,154 households while outcome 3 sub-projects (productive infrastructure) have benefited 50,483 households. In total, 56,637 households benefited from the climate change adaptation interventions under both outcomes. | 71,140 households. This target has been exceeded by 16,140 households.    - During the reporting period, the project has benefited 14,503 more households through one newly completed livelihood sub-project (greenhouse farming) and 12 newly completed infrastructure sub-projects, including canal rehabilitation and flood protection wall construction.    - Overall, Outcome 2 sub-projects (livelihoods) have benefited 7,189 households while outcome 3 sub-projects (productive infrastructure) have benefited 63,951 households. These numbers are based on field surveys and population records of the target communities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Climate change risk and variability integrated into local planning and budgeting processes** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (This indicator has been removed and will be tracked under Outcome 1.2 indicator) : Amount of budget allocated specifically for climate change adaptation measures in development plans at the provincial level and community development plans (CDCs) | Capacity for climate-related analysis and forward planning is limited at national and sub-national level. | *(not set or not applicable)* | (This target has been removed and will be tracked under Outcome 1.2 indicator) By end of project, 15 communities and 4 provincial task teams have been trained in and use climate related vulnerability and risk assessments in an integrated area-based planning approach | This indicator has been removed in line with the MTR. | This target had been removed based on recommendations in the MTR. |
| REVISED INDICATOR: Number of community and sectoral provincial development plans in which climate change information and adaptation measure are incorporated  (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017: "Extent to which climate change information and adaptation measures are incorporated into MAIL local development plans in 4 provinces") | REVISED Baseline: 0    Original Baseline: Institutional capacity for cross-sectoral climate change planning is negligible | *(not set or not applicable)* | REVISED TARGET: 15; 4    (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017: "Climate resilient investment strategies based on integrated climate resilient development plans are in place and attracting funding") | 27 Community Development Plans (CDPs); 4 Provincial Development Plans (PDPs). This target has been exceeded by 12 units.    - CDPs are used by communities to identify local development priorities and inform government and donor investment. The project provided community members with information on climate change and its effects. It worked with them to conduct village vulnerability assessments and, based on the assessments, included adaptation measures (e.g. reforestation, drought resistant seeds, drip irrigation systems, environmental awareness, etc.) in their CDPs.    - The project also improved the access of provincial government staff to climate change related information in the four project provinces. This resulted into the inclusion of adaptation projects in their annual development plans.    - The MTR conducted in late 2017 pointed out that the adaptation measures the project considered for CDPs and PDPs were too narrow, consisting of only agricultural activities, and should form a broader package that includes other intervention areas such as disaster risk reduction.    - In response, the project drew up a ToR for a climate change expert to review and improve on existing work. The recruitment is underway. | 27 Community Development Plans (CDPs); 4 Provincial Development Plans (PDPs). This target has been exceeded by 12 units.    - The end target had been achieved by the end of the last reporting period. However, to address the MTR recommendation that a broader package of adaptation measures should be considered when climate-proofing local plans, the project compiled an improved toolkit and re-assessed and revised the 27 CDPs using the toolkit.    - In particular, the updated toolkit provides instructions on evaluating the resilience of various areas of life at the village level and identifying adaptation measures accordingly in a participatory manner. Thematic areas are broader compared to the previous version and include agriculture, animal husbandry, soil and land management, gender parity among project beneficiaries and water resource management. |
| Number of climate change scenarios developed for the agriculture sector in selected provinces | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 Climate change scenarios developed. Climate resilient investment strategies based on integrated climate resilient development plans are in place and attracting funding | 34 climate change scenarios developed. The target has been exceeded by 30 units.    - The project is currently recruiting a climate change specialist to produce a simplified version of the climate change scenarios that will make it easier for government and NGO partners to understand and utilize. | 34 climate change scenarios developed (one for every province in the country). The target has been exceeded by 30 units.    - While the scenarios and the respective report were finished in 2018, the project recently produced a simplified version of the report, targeting readers with no technical backgrounds. This shortened report is being laid out by a graphic designer and will be shared with policy makers in Afghanistan once finalized.    - The scenarios look into precipitation and temperature patterns for the next 40 years based on historical climate data. The study will help MAIL and other stakeholders to develop public policy and climate services in the agriculture sector. |
| Number of MAIL officials, farmers, and pastoralists trained on climate risk information and appropriate response measures | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 250 MAIL officials, farmers, and pastoralists trained | 587 government officials, farmers and pastoralists trained (365 or 62% are female). The target has been exceeded by 337.    - The training package consists of key concepts of climate change and its impacts on agriculture. When the trainings were conducted in communities, the trainees also had opportunities to conduct vulnerability assessments of the local environment with the guidance of the project staff, ranking the risks and impacts of different hazards, such as drought and sand movement. Based on the assessments, trainees learned to identify suitable adaptation measures, the resources needed to implement these adaptation measures and the roles various stakeholders could play in addressing climate change-related issues. | 587 government officials, farmers and pastoralists trained (365 or 62% are female). The target has been exceeded by 337.    - The final target had been exceeded by mid-2018 based on training records and the level stayed the same as the last reporting period. Training topics included climate change causes and impacts, vulnerability assessments and hazard mapping. The trainings aim to help participants better understand the climate trends and how these trends will affect their local areas and, in turn, make informed decisions about their local development priorities.    - How this activity helped improve MAIL’s capacity in general will be assessed by the terminal evaluation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Rural income and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities enhanced and diversified** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| REVISED INDICATOR: Perceived improvements in income of beneficiary populations via FGD (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017) Percentage of project beneficiaries surveyed reporting to gain an increase in personal monthly income at least by 30% | Women: 2016 level Men: 2016 level (This baseline has been replace and will no longer track: Women and Farmers currently constrained by limited access to and knowledge of diversified livelihood opportunities) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Women: 10%  Men: 10% (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017) By the end of the project, 800 women and over 30 SMEs have been trained in and tested alternative livelihoods options, of which 35% have adopted them permanently . | Women:5-8%; Men: 8-10%. The target is on track.    - This new indicator was added and measured by the MTR. Overall, the MTR deemed the progress “satisfactory” and stated that “a sizable number of beneficiaries reported increased income thanks to livelihood interventions.” | Women:5-8%; men: 8-10%. The target is on track.    - This indicator is measured solely by the MTR and final evaluation. The current value is based on the MTR and will be updated by the final evaluation. |
| (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017) Percentage of beneficiaries’ households that engage in more than two climate proof livelihoods opportunities | Currently there is a lack of access to training, markets, raw materials and financing. | *(not set or not applicable)* | (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017) :By the end of the project local administration task teams are able to deliver livelihood diversification support to women and SMEs | This indicator has been replaced in line with MTR. | This target has been removed. |
| Number of women trained on alternative livelihoods to farming | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 800 women trained | 858 women; 242 men. This target has been exceeded by 300 people.    - The trainings were mostly about greenhouse farming techniques, but also included financial management, food processing and marketing.    - To ensure an environment where female trainees feel comfortable and can exchange their experiences with one another, they were in a separate group from the male trainees. A female community mobiliser trained in greenhouse cultivation also accompanied the group to encourage female participation. | 886 women; 308 men. This target has been exceeded by 86 women; in addition, 308 men were trained.    - During the reporting period, 28 more women and 66 more men received trainings provided by the project based on training records. Training topics included greenhouse farming techniques, financial management and food processing. Trainings focused on farming techniques and had practical sessions for trainees to practice the skills they learnt. Women were trained in a separate group with help from female community mobilizers. |
| REVISED INDICATOR: Number of greenhouses, underground storage facilities and rooms for making raisins constructed (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer track, in line with MTR: Number of rural entrepreneurs and SMEs trained in business development for handicrafts and small-scale manufacturing) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | New Target: 80 greenhouses and storage rooms (This target has been replaced and will no longer tracked: 50 rural entrepreneurs and 30 SMEs trained in business development) | 143 greenhouses, 8 raisin houses and 14 underground cold storage facilities constructed. This target has been exceeded by 85 units.    - The project introduced greenhouse structures and their operating techniques to farmers as these structures create micro-climates that can lessen the risks of pests and hostile weather, such as dust storms and high winds. Their plastic covering retains heat in winter and the accompanied drip irrigation systems improve irrigation efficiency. Farmers participating in this scheme were able to grow vegetables all year round.    - The project also constructed raisin houses for drying grapes and underground storage tanks for prolonging the shelf life of agricultural products. | 144 greenhouses, 8 raisin houses and 14 underground cold storage facilities constructed. This target has been exceeded by 86 units.    - As the target had been exceeded by mid-2018, the progress during the current reporting period has been limited. Only one more greenhouse has been constructed for five households. However, the project continued to pay visits to existing greenhouses beneficiaries and provided advice on cultivation techniques, particularly land preparation and seeding. Such follow-up visits can also help the project’s livelihood officers better understand how different plants respond to greenhouse cultivation in local environments. Based on field notes, the greenhouses have good harvests and are more profitable than traditional farming practices.    - Greenhouses help lessen the risks of pests and hostile weather, such as dust storms and high winds, by creating a controlled micro-climate. Their plastic covering retains heat in winter and the accompanied drip irrigation systems improve irrigation efficiency. Farmers participating in this scheme were able to grow vegetables all year round.    - In addition, raisin houses help farmers dry grapes more evenly and underground storage tanks prolong shelf life. |
| Number of hectares of degraded rangelands planted with stress resistant seedling varieties | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 400 hectares of degraded rangelands rehabilitated | 592.6 hectares. This target has been exceeded by 192.6 hectares.    - The project rehabilitated degraded rangelands by planting drought-resistant plants to limit soil erosion. The results of the rehabilitation take years to show but the MTR found the surrounding communities supportive of these rehabilitation efforts, which is important for them to succeed in the long run. | 592.6 hectares. This target has been exceeded by 192.6 hectares.    - The final target was exceeded in mid-2018 and thus the level stayed the same as the last reporting period. During this reporting period, the project conducted field visits to rangeland rehabilitation sites in Herat, Panjshir and Balkh province. Overall, the rangeland condition is good - the growth of newly planted vegetation is steady at all sites except Herat where high wind and sand movement has stunted plant growth. In Panjshir province, the project noticed the growth of unplanted species as well due to the effective furrow irrigation it installed.    - The project rehabilitated degraded rangelands by planting drought-resistant plants to limit soil erosion. The results of the rehabilitation take years to show but the MTR found the surrounding communities supportive of these rehabilitation efforts, which is important for them to succeed in the long run. |
| Proportion of women Self-Help Groups perceived effective in productivities, equity and sustainability via FGD | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 50% | 50%. The target is on track and continued support by the project should be maintained.    - This new indicator was added and measured by the MTR, which noted that the project’s women self-help groups generally consist of poor and vulnerable women, including widows. They were able to generate income for members (about 1,000-10,000 afghanis per women per season on average).    - During assessments, the groups who were deriving income from greenhouses and food processing activities expressed confidence that they would continue to operate and maintain project investments with their own contributions in the future. The MTR estimated that at least half of the groups are likely to be sustainable in this way after project closure.    - The MTR recommended that further trainings on farming techniques be provided to these groups. Market linkage is also an issue as it’s hard for women in Afghanistan to engage in marketing efforts due to cultural constraints. | 50%. The target is on track and continued support by the project should be maintained.    - This indicator is measured solely by the MTR and the final evaluation. The current value is based on the MTR and will be updated by the final evaluation.    - Based on ongoing monitoring, 24 out of 38 women's self-help groups are still active, where members work together in greenhouses provided by the project and share agricultural inputs and profit. These groups generally consist of around 15 poor and vulnerable women, many of whom are widows, and generate around 1,000 - 10,000 Afs per person per season. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Productive infrastructure improvements** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| REVISED INDICATOR: Hectares of newly and better irrigated land due to CCAP interventions    (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017: "Crop productivity level from irrigated agriculture (X tons of crops per hectare") | Very limited capacity for applying climate resilient agriculture REVISED BASELINE: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | REVISED TARGET: 10,000    (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017: "By the end of the project, climate resilient agricultural production has increased by 10% in target areas compared to baseline (1t/ha maize) adjusted for rainfall") | 10,253 hectares of land newly or better irrigated. This target has been exceeded by 253 hectares.    - To reach this goal, CCAP installed intakes to better divert canal water for irrigation and reinforced waterways by lining canals, repairing karezes (traditional community-based irrigation systems) and constructing aqueducts. The exact number of these structures built and rehabilitated are reported under the other indicators of outcome 3 in this table. The effect they have on yield is also reported under the last indicator.    - The MTR considered the quality of the irrigation structures CCAP constructed and rehabilitated to be excellent. It also found these projects highly relevant to the needs of communities. It was estimated that the annual incomes of local farmers had increased by 10% or more. | 21,184 hectares of land newly or better irrigated. This target has been exceeded by 11,184 hectares.    - The area of newly or better irrigated land increased significantly during the reporting period (by 10,931 hectares) thanks to several large-scale infrastructure sub-projects. For instance, the project built a dam in Balkh province that can store up to 25,000 cubic metres of rainwater - enough water for the 300 households living in the area to use during dry seasons, keeping their livestock alive and irrigating 6,000 hectares of agricultural land. During this quarter, six canals were improved to reduce water loss and flood risk, benefitting 12,968 households who rely on the canals for irrigation. |
| REVISED INDICATOR: Area of agriculture land protected from damage by floods in the targeted areas    (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017: "Amount of crops and livelihoods assets damaged by floods or drought in the targeted areas") | Informal coping strategies are in use in target areas, no formal infrastructure risk reducing/insurance approaches yet in place due to lack of knowledge and hazard information in target areas REVISED BASELINE: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | REVISED TARGET: 800    (This indicator has been replaced and will no longer be tracked, in line with MTR recommendation in 2017: "By the end of the project at least 25% agricultural infrastructure in the target communities is improved to insure against the inherent uncertainty of climate change") | 710 hectares of land protected from damage by floods. The target is on track and will be achieved in the third quarter of 2018.    - To reach this target, CCAP has built 14 protection walls, totalling 3,945 metres. They protect villages and irrigation systems from floods.    - Before the project stepped in, local villagers had to use bags filled with soil and wood to stop flooding from destroying the canals. They were not very effective, were easily washed away by floods and had to be rebuilt frequently. With the flood protection structures built by the project, villagers told CCAP that they had increased investment on their land because they no longer fear the floods will destroy their crops. It’s consistent with the MTR’s finding that a significant number of beneficiaries reported that they believe they’re less vulnerable to weather related hazards thanks to the project. | 3,147 hectares of land protected from damage by floods. This target has been exceeded by 2,347 hectares.    - The area of flood-protected land increased significantly (by 2,437 hectares) during this reporting period thanks to several large-scale infrastructure sub-projects. For instance, the project built 390-metre-long flood walls in Balkh province, which protected one of the biggest canals in the area supplying irrigation water for 143 villages. During this quarter, 26 more flood protection walls (2,508 metres in length) were erected during the reporting period, reducing flood risk for 12,968 households. |
| Number of small-scale storage reservoirs built in selected river sub-basins | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 12 small-scale storage reservoirs built | 16 small-scale storage reservoirs built. This target has been exceeded by 4 units.    - These structures serve to irrigate lands and provide water for livestock and household use for 4,210 households in Balkh, Panjshir and Uruzgan. | 16 small-scale storage reservoirs built. This target has been exceeded by 4 units.    - Progress remains the same as the level at 30 June 2018 as the final target had been exceeded. Based on field visits conducted during this reporting period, the rainwater reservoirs have been effective, supplying much-needed water to farmers over dry seasons for livestock and farming use. |
| Number of communities where micro-water harvesting techniques are introduced | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Micro-water harvesting techniques introduced in 12 communities. | Micro-water harvesting techniques introduced and utilized in 24 communities. This target has been exceeded by 12 units.    - To reach this goal, CCAP constructed 5 micro-water harvesting structures, benefitting 8,890 households from the 24 communities in Balkh and Uruzgan. | Micro-water harvesting techniques introduced and utilized in 24 communities. This target has been exceeded by 12 units. In total, it benefitted 8,890 households in Balkh and Uruzgan.    - The final target was exceeded in mid-2018 and thus the level stayed the same as the last reporting period. |
| Number of karezes and canals improved and rehabilitated to reduce water losses | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20 karezes and canals improved and rehabilitated. | 25 karezes and canals improved. This target has been exceeded by 5 units.    - These structures improved irrigation efficiency for 31,796 households in the four target provinces. | 31 karezes and canals improved. This target has been exceeded by 11 units.    - Six more canals with a total length of 566 metres have been improved during the reporting period: The project lined the canal walls to reduce water loss, installed water gates for better flow control and built flood protection walls to protect the canals. Thanks to these improvements, 2,108 households now have better access to water for irrigating their land (1,031 hectares). |
| Number of check dams, contour bunds and other facilities built to conserve water and enhance groundwater recharge | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 20 check dams, contour bunds, and other facilities built. | 26 contour bunds built. This target has been exceeded by 6 units.    - These structures conserve water and enhance ground water recharge, benefitting 200 households living in the area. | 26 contour bunds built. This target has been exceeded by 6 units.    - The final target was exceeded in mid-2018 and thus the level stayed the same as the last reporting period.    - These structures conserve water and enhance ground water recharge, benefitting 200 households living in the area. |
| % average increase in wheat yield compared to (Baseline 2016) – annual indicator via Lot Quality Assurance Survey (LQAS) | 2016 baseline | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10% | 8-10% (based on MTR field work). This target is on track. | 8-10%. This target is on track.    - This indicator is measured solely by the MTR and the final evaluation. The current value is based on the MTR and will be updated by the final evaluation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 92.79% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 92.79% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 8,351,108 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 9,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 103,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 7, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Apr 7, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Apr 27, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jan 11, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 24, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Sep 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Apr 27, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-02-12 |
| 2018-07-28 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Security | \*\*Description\*\*  Increasing insecurity in target communities could threaten the timely and successful implementation of project activities.  During the reporting period, much of Uruzgan province and parts of Herat province fell under Taliban control, while Balkh province saw frequent attacks by insurgents and experienced a partial government closure. As a result, contractors couldn’t access project construction sites or transport materials and equipment. A number of infrastructure sub-projects in Uruzgan were put on hold and those in Herat and Balkh suffered long delays.    \*\*Action\*\*  - For sub-projects suspended due to insecurity in Uruzgan, the project made sure that the contractors received the payments for what they had finished and cancelled these sub-projects in consultation with the provincial government.  - The project strengthened coordination with local government offices, such as MAIL and MRRD’s local representation, as well as the Community Development Councils, to jointly monitor the situation on the ground and pause field work promptly after receiving intelligence about increased security risks. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **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.** |
| Project end date has been extended from 28th Apr to 31st Dec so that the project can make up the one-year delay due to the 2014 presidential elections and the subsequent ban on government recruitment. The project is using this time to complete ongoing infrastructure sub-projects and utilizing the remaining funds on livelihoods sub-projects and addressing MTR recommendations.    The terminal evaluation has started in early June and the final report will be ready in September. |

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| **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.** |
| The project requested and received approval for an eight-month extension to complete ongoing projects and utilize remaining funds. The terminal evaluation started in June and be completed in September. The reasons for extension are as follows:    The project was meant to start in April 2014, but was delayed for more than one year due to 2014’s presidential elections and the subsequent ban on all government recruitment until May 2015.    The 2014 elections left the government in limbo for months until a power-sharing agreement was signed in September 2014. As election-related violence in Kabul intensified and the country’s future remained uncertain, discussions about CCAP’s implementation arrangements were repeatedly put on hold, delaying the start of the project.    In September 2014, the government placed a temporary ban on all government recruitment in an attempt to reform HR practices. The ban lasted for almost nine months, during which time CCAP operated with only one person - the project manager, who was recruited just before the ban came into effect. To overcome this issue, the project considered changing its modality from National Implementation Modality (NIM) to Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), but the ministry rejected the idea. This situation was well-documented in project board meeting minutes. |

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| **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 project was delayed due to presidential election, security and operational reasons. the project was expected to start in April 2014 but the election meant that no Govt decisions were taken for about 6 months. This had an impact on recruitment of project staff and implementation. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | The DO rating is satisfactory because the targets for 13 out of 18 indicators have been significantly exceeded (one of them was exceeded during this reporting period). These targets were assigned based on conservative estimates. Even within the existing budget, the project managed to exceed expectations, especially for activities with popular local demand and that are feasible in target communities.    The remaining five (two of the five are objective level) indicators will be measured and updated by the final evaluation. The targets were assigned based on conservative estimates and    The project could have benefitted from more investment in monitoring and evaluation, conducting and documenting regular field visits, surveys and discussion groups to understand the results better.    For outcome 1, all targets have been exceeded. During the reporting period, the project made improvements regarding two outputs: (a) the integration of climate change adaptation measures into local planning and (b) the development of climate change scenarios. Specifically, the project improved the climate adaptation toolkit to include a broader adaptation package and help field staff identify adaptation measures based on the local context. Moreover, the project produced a more accessible version of the climate change scenario report for non-technical audiences. The project will share this with stakeholders over the next few months once the graphic design is completed.    For outcome 2, three targets have been exceeded and two indicators require the final evaluation to update their status. In total 166 interventions, which includes 144 greenhouses, 8 raisin houses and 14 underground cold storage facilities have been constructed, exceeding the final target by 86 units. Moreover, these structures come with follow-up support and extensive hands-on training that covers pest control, temperature and humidity regulation, and land preparation. Field observation has shown that trainees can operate and maintain greenhouses on their own after this training.    For outcome 3, six targets have been exceeded (one was exceeded during this reporting period) and one requires the final evaluation to update its status. In particular, 21,184 hectares of land have been newly/better-irrigated thanks to the project’s irrigation infrastructure. Moreover, the flooding risk has been mitigated for 3,147 hectares of land through flood wall construction.    Overall, the project has made satisfactory progress, integrating climate change adaptation into local planning, improving water management infrastructure and introducing more sustainable farming technologies to project beneficiaries in the four target provinces. It has exceeded 13 indicators and begun the terminal evaluation, which will assess the remaining five indicators that require evaluation methodologies to measure. The final evaluation report will be ready in September. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating is satisfactory because the project has exceeded 13 targets and the remaining five (including two objective level indicators) require the final evaluation to update their results.    Outcome 1 targets have all been exceeded. An improved climate change adaptation toolkit has been developed and applied to identify measures suitable for 27 individual communities. Moreover, the project condensed the climate change scenario report to a shorter and more reader-friendly version to reach a bigger audience.    Outcome 2 targets have all been exceeded, except two that require the final evaluation to update their results. A total of 886 women and 308 men have received livelihoods trainings on greenhouse farming, financial management and food processing. Communities have also been equipped with 144 greenhouses, 8 raisin houses and 14 underground cold storage facilities.    Outcome 3 targets have all been exceeded except one that requires the final evaluation to update its results. In particular, 21,184 hectares of land have been newly or better irrigated through irrigation infrastructure and 3,147 hectares of land better protected from floods through floodwalls.  ---------  The IP rating is satisfactory because the progress towards each output during the last reporting period has been on target. Most targets had already been exceeded by 2018 but the project continued to make improvements. For instance, it irrigated an additional 10,931 hectares of agricultural land and protected 2,437 hectares of land against floods.    Moreover, the project continued to work with key stakeholders such as NEPA in terms of monitoring and obtaining regular feedback on its activities. Partnership with civil society has also been strengthened, resulting in joint training programmes and additional support from other agricultural programmes for CCAP’s beneficiaries. For example, the project worked with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) to provide a joint food processing training to 15 of CCAP’s female greenhouse recipients. Moreover, there’s significant cooperation between the project and a new GEF/UNDP/MAIL project, Climate-induced Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP). CDRRP received technical guidance from CCAP engineers for surveying and designing water management infrastructure.    In addition, CCAP trained 28 female farmers to operate and maintain greenhouses and raised awareness of the unique challenges female farmers face at an agricultural trade show, AgFair, hosted by MAIL.    However, communication and partnership with co-financiers could have been improved. The project did not conduct regular meetings with co-financiers or seek support when needed.    Overall, the project has made satisfactory progress in adapting farming infrastructure (e.g., canals and flood protection walls) and techniques (e.g., greenhouse farming) to the changing climate and raised awareness of change climate adaptation among partner government agencies through trainings and coordination meetings. As it is closing at the end of the year, it also started the terminal evaluation in early June and will complete the final report in September. | |
| **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 | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is in its final year of implementation, but required a no cost extension and that is why I have rated moderately satisfactory.  DO Rating  The project is rated Moderately Satisfactory on its progress towards its stated objective which is to strengthen the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities in 4 selected provinces: Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat.  Under Outcome 1 which aims to strengthen the integration of climate change risks into local planning and budgeting processes, the project helped 27 Community Development Plans (CDPs) and 4 Provincial Development Plans (PDPs) incorporate climate change information and adaptation measures, exceeding the end-of-project targets. In addition, the project completed the development of 34 climate change scenarios to better understand the future challenges associated with climate change in Afghanistan and how it will impact agriculture. The project board recommended that all 34 provinces be covered in 7 agro-climatic zones instead of the initially planned 4 provinces. The scenarios look into precipitation and temperature patterns for the next 40 years based on historical climate data. These scenarios have been taken into consideration to update the CDPs and PDPs.  This outcome also contributed to the training of stakeholders on climate change and its impacts on agriculture. The trainings provided options of suitable adaptation measures and overall cost of resources needed to implement these adaptation measures.  Under Outcome 2 which aimed to support diversification of rural income and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities, trained the target beneficiaries on resilient practices, such as greenhouse farming techniques, financial management, food processing and marketing. Moreover, the project has reforested degraded rangeland by planting drought-resistant plants to limit soil erosion in order to improve water capture and eco-system services.  The project has been quite successful in establishing green house structures which allows crops to grow all year around with a lower risk of pest and extreme weather events such as dust storms and high winds, creating a steady income for farmers. In addition, the project also constructed drying units for grapes and 14 underground storage tanks to prolong the shelf life of agricultural products and strengthen the value chain.  Gender mainstreaming has been at the center of this project with constant efforts to support vulnerable women and include them as beneficiaries. Women self help groups were formed providing a safe space for discussions and training on micro-credit and alternative livelihoods. Beneficiaries income increased substantially in some case.  Under Outcome 3 which targeted the improvement of irrigation infrastructure, the project improved irrigation for 10,253 hectares, sometimes transforming agricultural land form rainfed to irrigated. This has improved agriculture productivity and yield for the targeted farmers, but also their resilience to climate variability and shocks.  IP Rating  While the project has done relatively well on delivery, the need for a no cost extension suggests that it can only be rated moderately satisfactory.  The project needs to urgently implement all pending activities and boost delivery to ensure the project is completed and closed by the stipulated new end of project date. This is an opportunity to strengthen the M&E and learning mechanism to ensure lessons and best practices are captured and shared with the implementing partner. | |

# 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.

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| **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)* |

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| **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: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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

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| **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 applicable. |

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| **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.** |
| During the reporting period, CCAP trained 28 female farmers to operate and maintain greenhouses and provided continued support through female community mobilizers. In addition, the project coordinated with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), who provided food processing training to 15 of CCAP’s female greenhouse recipients.    In a post-training knowledge test carried out by CCAP, three randomly selected trainees scored an average of 18 out of 20 on questions about making jam, pickle and ketchup. They also expressed a high level of satisfaction with the quality of training. Two out of three reported using skills they had learned, while one planned to do so in the future.    CCAP established local women’s groups and helped them set up and mange greenhouses that diversified their livelihoods options and improved household income. These “women self-help groups” (WSHGs) generally consist of around 15 poor and vulnerable women, many of whom are widows, and generate around 1,000 - 10,000 Afs per person per season. Out of the 38 WSHGs, 24 are currently engaged in agricultural production and likely to be sustainable in the long run, exceeding the target of 50% of all WSHGs remaining active after initial project inputs.    During the reporting period, the WSHG in Langakhan village in Dehdadi district reported an abundant harvest of 900 grams of saffron on 2.5 hectares of land. But the market price for saffron is lower this year than last year. As female farmers face obstacles negotiating with saffron companies and dealers, CCAP is looking for buyers who will give better prices than the current offers.    At an agricultural trade show, AgFair, hosted by MAIL, CCAP set up a booth to present products from female farmers and raise awareness of the unique challenges female farmers face, along with the recent development of associations for women working in the agricultural sector in Balkh and Herat. During the five days of the fair, the booth sold processed foods, such as pickles and jams, as well as greenhouse products, such as saffron and strawberries, and made almost 500 dollars. Two female farmer beneficiaries were at the booth to promote their products and connect their WSHGs with agricultural companies, such as Anar Agriculture Services and Afghanistan Market Network Corporation. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Female farmers in Afghanistan have enjoyed limited access to extension services and farming technologies that can help them increase productivity and be more prepared in the face of climate change. The project aims to improve that situation by providing female farmers with training on greenhouse management, food processing and financial management. These initiatives not only help boost the resilience of these female beneficiaries, but also their families, especially in times of natural disaster. |

# 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.

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

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| **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.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **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 |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **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)* |

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| **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 Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Not applicable |

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

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| **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 applicable |

# Communicating Impact

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| **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.)** |
| For Karima, one of the happiest moments of her life was when she earned her first thousand Afghani (US$ 15), when she sold a kilo of honey made from her own bee-keeping business. It may seem like a small amount, but for Karima it was life changing!    Karima is a housewife and a mother of four. Her husband could barely feed the family from the work he was able to find, so Karima’s contribution to the household income was significant.    She has seen a lot in her life. She still remembers the agony and frustration when they had no money and their son was sick. As tears well in her eyes, she relates, “We were not able to buy him medicine. We couldn’t do anything but cry and wait for him to either die or recover by himself.”    Her husband, Khalil, who was very fond of honey, tried his hand at beekeeping before, but because he didn’t know how to maintain his beehives, his bees all died. But, Karima and Khalil did not give up. They decided to seek help from the Directorate of Agriculture in Herat city.    As part of the livelihoods component, the project provided four beehives, beekeeping tools and jars for honey, and, crucially, a 12-day training that gave beneficiaries the necessary skills to maintain their beekeeping business. Karima, who lives in Qala Safid village in Herat province, was one of the recipients.    “We learned many things about the bee keeping,” says Karima, “like feeding times, honey extraction and reproduction of honey bees - things I never knew before.” She adds, “I once used lemon to bring back unconscious bees back to normal.”    Now, equipped with the knowledge and materials, Karima and Khalil expanded their apiary from four to ten beehives, and they plan to increase the number to 13 in the next year. With the business growing, they are now making 80 to 90 thousand Afghanis (US$ 1,020 - 1,146) each year by selling their honey.    “My bees are our breadwinners now!” Karima says, looking at her queen bee proudly.    ”I feel like the queen is representing me and looking after the honey factory!” |

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

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| **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.** |
| PHOTOS:    https://www.flickr.com/photos/undpafghanistan/sets/72157696752212074    https://www.flickr.com/photos/undpafghanistan/sets/72157687623334090    VIDEOS:    https://youtu.be/caTNA97hDxM    https://youtu.be/PSU8pWbg8Ok    STORIES:    http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/stories/HighWaterEverywhere.html    http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/successstories/GenderandEconomicEqualityforWomen-Herat.html    http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/successstories/WindowsofHappiness-Herat.html |

# 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.

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

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [SUBMISSION\_CEO Endorsement Request - Afghanistan LDCF 31Jan2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5098/213801/1680270/1680551/SUBMISSION_CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%20-%20Afghanistan%20LDCF%2031Jan2014.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.** |
| \*\*National government agencies\*\*  As CCAP is coming to an end in 2019, the project stepped up efforts to share its experience and expertise with other agencies and projects. First of all, it continued to provide technical support to MAIL offices in the target provinces. In Uruzgan, CCAP helped MAIL design a large-scale check dam (20 metres long and more than 50,000 cubic metres in capacity). In Panjshir, CCAP surveyed the whole irrigation sector and provided policy recommendations. In Herat, the project designed an irrigation project for MAIL.    \*\*Other GEF projects\*\*  Moreover, CCAP provided assistance to two other MAIL/UNDP projects – the Community Based Agricultural Rural Development (CBARD) project, and the Climate-induced Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP). CBARD took technical staff and beneficiaries on an exposure visit to learn from CCAP’s experience in introducing greenhouse farming and underground storage cellars into local communities, while CDRRP received technical guidance from CCAP engineers for surveying and designing water management infrastructure.    \*\*Civil society and donor community\*\*  This reporting period also saw several joint livelihood activities carried out by CCAP with technical and/or financial inputs from other agricultural programmes. One such initiative is with the National Horticulture and Livestock Project (NHLP), which provided mushroom growing kits to CCAP’s greenhouse beneficiaries in Herat and has plans to conduct trainings for them. In addition, CCAP, with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), organized a food processing training, teaching jam and pickle making techniques to 15 female farmers who are now working in greenhouses built by CCAP. For details, please go to the “Gender” section.    The Support to National Priority Programme 2 (SNaPP2), an agriculture development programme supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), provided financial and technical support for CCAP to conduct two practical trainings for 54 farmers (24 female and 30 male) on greenhouse farming and maintenance.    \*\*Local communities\*\*  Finally, CCAP continued its partnership with Community Development Councils (CDCs). They participated in the implementation and monitoring of sub-projects. Throughout the construction, CCAP engineers provided them with guidance on engineering and construction techniques. |

# 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.