

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Strengthened Approach for the Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management into the ANDS/PRSP

Semester: 2-11

Country	Afghanistan
Thematic Window	Environment and Climatic Change
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Strengthened Approach for the Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management into the ANDS/PRSP

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	* FAO * UNDP
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Implementing Partners	* Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) * Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) * National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA)
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Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNDP	\$2,500,000.00
FAO	\$2,500,000.00
Total	\$5,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	\$2,285,300.00
FAO	\$1,759,942.00
Total	\$4,045,242.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$721,031.00
FAO	\$728,453.00
Total	\$1,449,484.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$1,805,969.00
FAO	\$1,771,547.00
Total	\$3,577,516.00

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost Share		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
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Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

JP trained 6 NEPA technical staff on water quality monitoring and also provided them with the 20 sets of water quality testing field toolkits. The trained staff will act as trainers of trainees and will enhance the institutional capacity of NEPA in water quality monitoring at national and sub-national level.

A website has been developed for NEPA which will be used as a tool for advocacy, sharing and dissemination of environmental information. The website will also help NEPA to lobby for environmental mainstreaming with donors and other relevant institutions.

About 70 religious leaders (Mullahs) have been made aware and motivated in a two one-day workshops convened jointly by NEPA and SAISEM. The main purpose of this workshop was to create awareness in Islamic scholars and use the Mosques (Masajids) as a platform for environmental awareness and sustainable community development.

Progress in outcomes

NEMG has been submitted to NEPA for final Approval. The national guideline was updated based on the government priorities and new commitment of international community (Kabul and Bonn II Conferences). A focal points network has been identified in all relevant ministries based on concept note and guidelines recommendations. The focal points will integrate environmental issues in national and sub-national short and long term plans.

At sub-national level, PEACs and NEPA Provincial Directorates in coordination with IDLG and ASGP integrated environmental issues into the newly established PSPs of 4 provinces. MRRD-NABDP Community Mobilizers have been trained to replicate ESCs into the existing DDAs and also integrate environmental issues into DDPs.

The project made a significant effort in capacity building of partners in MAIL, NEPA, and MRRD. The training was focused on sustainable use of natural resources, as well as legislation in the field of natural resources. The idea is to enable these ministries at the provincial level to manage the natural resources effectively. They were also trained in community mobilization, and livelihood interventions. In all our interventions our partners were fully involved to provide them with the skills necessary to help the local communities by continuing the interventions the project started. The project also worked with the local communities to improve their understanding of sustainable use of their natural resources. Interventions at the local community level were implemented to enable the local communities to manage their natural resources.

Progress in outputs

At National Level: JP trained 6 NEPA technical staff on water quality monitoring and also provided them with the 20 sets of water quality testing field toolkits. The trained staff will act as trainers of trainees and will enhance the institutional capacity of NEPA in water quality monitoring at national and sub-national level. A website has been developed for NEPA which will be used as a tool for advocacy, sharing and dissemination of environmental information. The website will also help NEPA to lobby for environmental mainstreaming with donors and other relevant institutions.

About 70 religious leaders (Mullahs) have been made aware and motivated in a two one-day workshops convened jointly by NEPA and SAISEM. The main purpose of this workshop was to create awareness in Islamic scholars and use the Mosques (Masajids) as a platform for environmental awareness and sustainable community development.

At sub-national Level: Four PSPs have been enriched with environmental consideration. NEPA with support of SAISEM has established 19 Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils throughout the country. Provincial Strategic Plans formulation is under development by IDLG and ASGP. With the support for PEACs and NEPA environmental issues have been integrated in the PSPs of Herat, Bamyán, Balkh and Laghman. The process of development of PSPs is ongoing in Nengarhar and Helmand provinces as well.

MRRD/NABDP social mobilizers have been trained to replicate the Environmental Sub-Committees with DDAs and also integrate environmental issues into District Development

Plans.

The project trained the local communities on Natural Resources Management (NRM) and techniques of degraded rangeland restoration, with local partner's collaboration. They were also trained on seed native seeds collection and seed multiplication for reseeding the degraded sites.

For increasing livelihood opportunities and gender considerations, the JP trained women on kitchen gardening and poultry rising, and provided them with toolkit and vegetable seeds. Total of 452 kitchen gardens and 484 poultry forms have been established in Herat and Badghis Provinces. It improved the quality of food, enhances food security, and expected to reduce pressure on natural resources. More than 557 Pistachio gardens have been established in Badghis. More than 520 apple and plum gardens have been established in Ghor. This activity will improve farmers income, enhance their farming skills and improve food quality. On the border of these gardens, more than 60,000 non- fruit trees sapling have been planted. This is meant to provide wind shelters for the gardens, and produce firewood, reducing pressure on the natural resources.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Government partners involvement in planning and implantation i.e. (1) Development of Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline in Consultation of Partners (2) Expansion of environmental mainstreaming focal points for NEMG implementation (3) Mainstreaming of environmental issues in Provincial Strategic Planning Process through established PEACs (4) Capacity Development of local communities on NRM issue.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Coordination with Government

Coordination within the Government (s)

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Coordination with Government: It has been decided between UN partners that UNDP Component will focus on National and FAO on Sub-National Level. This issue is still under discussion with the government partners to take their approval. Due to this issue the annual work plan 2012 approval is still pending. JP was also confronted with the frequent rotation of Focal Points within the government partners.

Coordination within Government: Environment has been referred to as a cross cutting issue in Afghanistan National Development Strategies (ANDS), and the cross cutting nature of environment has put it behind other sectors. NEPA is mandated to mainstream environment into the annual work plan of other institutions, coordinate and properly monitor environment issues. The lack of proper coordination within government sector hampers joint program activities due to delay response of institution to each others.

Security Condition: Deteriorated security situation in the country and UN security role i.e. white cities, movement restrictions etc., affected project activities implementation.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

Coordination with Government: Several coordination meetings have been convened to talk to the partners and make them realize about certain limitations and sometimes our inability in term of resources insufficiency to fulfil their expectations.

Coordination within Government: A mechanism has been established i.e. Network of Environmental Focal Points for implementation of National Environmental Mainstreaming

Guidelines. At sub-national level PEACs will improve coordination within the government institutions.

External (Security):

The security situation is out of project implementation team control

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true

No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes

No

What types of coordination mechanisms

The context in Afghanistan is complex therefore presents number of challenges for proper JP implementation. The challenges vary from operational/management issues of each individual UN agency to overall coordination with Government counterparts, security and ever changing priorities at the country level. However, regardless of all these constrain JPs have managed to succeed in setting a foundation, for a more coherent UN approach to joint projects implementation. The modality of JP implementation was followed by two other initiatives of the UNCT to work jointly. JP was requested to make a presentation on weaknesses and opportunities of joint programming, which was highly appreciated by the UNCT. Although this is a modest step yet presents good opportunities for the UNCT to learn from the lessons of JPs and make necessary adjustments while planning joint initiatives.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs				
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs				
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs				

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

NEPA and/ the RC

Number of meetings with PMC chair

For the reporting period 1Times

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Management: service provision
Management: other, specify

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Management: service provision

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government
UN Agency

Current situation

Joint Programme is working closely with its government partners MAIL, NEPA, MRRD and all other relevant government agencies, civil societies, private sectors and citizens. Government partners are being involved in all stages of JP planning and implementation. For Instance SAISEM supported NEPA in drafting National Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline (NEMG) by involving all stockholders. The Implementation of NEMG through environmental Focal points, who have already been identified in the relevant ministries will further strengthen NEPA's role in coordination and monitoring of environment at national level.

At sub-national level 19 Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEACs) (composed of Provincial council chair person, NEPA Director, District Governors, Representative from the Civil Societies, community Elders, Islamic Scholars, farmers and Nomads) have been established to advise NEPA Provincial Directorates on environment and sustainable planning and development. The established 21 Environmental Sub-committees within DDAs/CDCs by SAISEM is fully involved at district and community level sustainable planning process. At local level government is also fully involved in range restoration and management, NRM relevant activities and in kitchen garden/poultry interventions. However, they need more institutional and individual capacity building. The local community sense of ownership is not questionable as far as kitchen gardens/poultry interventions are concerned. The local communities volunteered their time to provide labour in range restoration activities, an indication of their commitment and sense of ownership.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

SAISEM Joint Programme has fully articulated the advocacy and communication strategy by working in collaboration with other UN organizations and government partners. An integrated approach has been adopted for environmental awareness promotion in the country. JP has convened a number of workshops and events on environmental issues at national and sub-national level. Environmental awareness video and audio spots, posters, banners, booklets, brochures and billboards with Joint Programme logos have been used for awareness of the urban and local communities. Gender and Environment and Environmental Awareness through Mosques (Masjid) were event conducted by JP for linking the Gender with Environment and using Mosques as platforms for dissemination of environmental issues. A series of meetings have been conducted with Environment and Natural Resources Commission of the Parliament.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations	
Social networks/coalitions	21
Local citizen groups	
Private sector	
Academic institutions	2
Media groups and journalist	1
Other	

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions
Household surveys
Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers
Capacity building/trainings

Focus Group Discussion: In training and awareness workshops, participants are involved in the focus group discussion session, where they share their ideas.

Household Surveys: For local implementation of activities household surveys were conducted in three provinces.

Use of local communication mediums: National and Local media were involved in all events conducted by JP for dissemination of information on TV, radio etc.

Capacity Building/Trainings: The JP conducted a number of trainings such as (1) Water Quality Monitoring training for NEPA Staff (2) Website Management and Administration Training for NEPA Staff (3) An Awareness Workshop for Religious Leaders (4) A number of training for local communities on NRM, Rangeland Restoration, Kitchen Gardening and Poultry Forming

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

National Environmental Mainstreaming will help in nationalization of MDGs into the Afghanistan Government Institutional Planning Processes. At sub-national level integration of environmental issues in the provincial strategic planning process is being localized through already established PEACs.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

Despite of limited resources, a number of challenges and short programme duration, SAISEM has been able to develop a framework for environmental mainstreaming and contributed to the capacity development of NEPA. Environmental Mainstreaming for Sustainable development is a long term process and needs significant commitments of the international community in a country like Afghanistan, where environment has been considerably degraded and the capacity at national and sub-national level requires substantial development.

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

1.1 Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme

1.1.1 On Environmental Management

Policies

National	1
Local	

Laws

National	
Local	

Plans

National	20
Local	25

1.1.2 On Climate Change

Policies

National	
Local	

Laws

National	
Local	

Plan

National

Local

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is (or will be) implemented

1.3 Sector in which the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) is/are focused

Nature conservation

Sustainable management of natural resources

Comments

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) directly affects

All the public management and legal/institutional arrangements serve to the whole nation. Therefore all the efforts within the Joint Programme on laws, strategies, policies and plans will directly affect the whole population of the Country

Citizens

Total 4775

Urban

Rural

National Public Institutions

Total 20

Urban

Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total 33

Urban

Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total 8

Urban

Rural

1.5 Government budget allocated to environmental issues before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

1.6 % variation in government budget allocated to environmental policies or programmes

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the joint programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

1.7 Government budget allocated to Climate Change before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

1.8 % variation in government budget allocated to Climate Change from the beginning of the Joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

2 Institutional capacities for environmental management developed and civil society participation increased

2.1 Number of km² of land newly managed by a natural resource plan supported by the Joint Programme

Total of the area managed in Km²

By habitat (Km²)

Tropical forest

Temperature forest

Savannah

Shrub land

Grassland

Wetlands

Rocky areas

Desert
Sea/oceans
Artificial terrestrial

2.2 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained by the JP to take informed decisions on environmental issues (excluding climate change)

Public institutions

Total

Private Sector Institutions

Total

NGO/CBO

Total

Civil Servants

Total

Women

Men

Citizens

Total

Women

Men

2.3 Number of citizens supported by the JP that have organised themselves to effectively participate in natural resource management initiatives

Total

Women

Men

Ethnic groups

2.4 Number of successful environmental service payment mechanisms that have been promoted by the JP

Total
No. of beneficiaries

Sectors of application

Financing source

2.5 Has the JP had an impact on the development of national and local policies or regulations that recognize schemes of Payment for Ecosystem Services as an environmental management tool, How?

3 Climate change adaptation and mitigation and development of institutional capacities

3.1 Number of Km² and type of habitat covered by mechanisms and/or actions to adapt to climate change (implemented with the support of the joint programme)

The geographical unit that can be used for this question is "River Basin" in the context of MDGF 1680 Joint Programme, and the surface area of Seyhan River Basin is 20,600 km²

Tropical Forest
Temperature Forest
Savannah
Shrub land
Grassland
Wetlands
Rocky Areas
Desert

Artificial terrestrial (pastoral land, arable land, etc.)

3.2 Adaptation measures supported by JP that are addressing the following climate change issues

3.3 Based on available data, what kind of improvements on the population's wellbeing have been achieved through JP supported adaptation measures?

3.4 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacities to adapt to climate change or mitigate it

Public institutions

Total

Private Sector Institutions

Total

Civil Servants

Total

Women

Men

Citizens

Total

Women

Men

3.5 Interventions funded by the JP to improve capacities of individuals and institutions to adapt to Climate Change or mitigate it

3.6 Number of clean development mechanism projects registered to mitigate climate change

CO2 emissions captured through conservation

CO2 emission reduction through the use of renewable energies

CO2 emission reduction through the use of clean technologies

b. Joint Programme M&E framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
National environmental concerns reflected in the ANDS and selected sectoral plans, and institutional capacity strengthened to operationalise them	National Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline and Expand Network of environment focal point in ministries NEPA organization Strategy and Capacity Development plan	Draft National Environmental Mainstreaming guideline ANDS, Environment Sector Strategy, Draft need assessment report of NEPA	Approval and implementation of EM guideline and Operationalization of environment focal point in each ministry Development of NEPA strategy and capacity development plan	Approval of guidelines is under process For the implementation of the EM guidelines, focal points within key ministries have been identified based on the developed concept note Environment profile has been prepared and all relevant references collected, Draft Need Assessment Report	EM guideline Draft Environment Profile in Maps, Need Assessment Report		UNDP in collaboration with NEPA UNDP, NEPA	Coordination within Government Lack of consistency in available data

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Environmental	Water Quality monitoring training	Training Manual	NEPA mandate strengthening	NEPA institutional strengthening in water quality monitoring 6 NEPA staff trained, who will be serving as trainer of trainers at NEPA	Workshop Report		UNDP	
	Website of NEPA developed and launched	Zero	Development of a website for NEPA which will serve a source of Environmental information and dissemination	Relevant technical data have been collected. The website will be launched in agreement with NEPA on 20 Jan 2012.	www.nepa.gov.af		UNDP, NEPA	
	An awareness workshop convened for religious leaders (Mullahs)	NEAP Environmental Awareness Department Annual plan	Using mosques as an entry point for environmental awareness of community people	Total of 70 religious leaders (Mullahs) have been motivated and encouraged to take pro-active role in awareness community	Workshop Reports		NEPA, UNDP	Security

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Concerns are fully reflected in provincial and district development plans (through UNDP regional projects National Area Based Development Program (NABDP), Afghanistan Sub-national Governance Program-ASGP)	Provincial Strategic Plans (PSPs) Provincial Development plans (PDP) District Development Plans (DDPs) mainstreamed with environmental issues.	19 Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEACs), 21 Environmental Sub-Committees (ESCs) within DDAs/CDCs,	Institutional Support to ASGP, NEPA and PEACs to mainstream environment into 4 PSPs Institutional support provided to MRRD-NABDP and ESCs to mainstream environment into DDPs.	people on environmental issues Integration of environmental issues in 4 Provincial Strategic Plans (PSPs) of Herat, Balkh, Bamyan, and Laghman Training of NABDP social community mobilizers on environmental mainstreaming and ESCs establishment.	4 PSPs, Training report		UNDP, MRRD ASGP, IDLG, NEPA	
Institutional Knowledge Management improved in relation with community based field	Number of acres reseeded for restoration Number of kitchen gardens established	0 acres 0	Not specified Not specified	110 hectare of deteriorated rangeland reseeded 452 Kitchen gardens established	Project reports, partners and communities Project reports and community testimony	From direct execution, in Jan 2011 Direct communication, as of December 2011	FAO FAO	The security situation remains the same or improves Same as above Same as

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
intervention.	Number of partners' staff trained Number of people trained	0 0	Not specified Not specified	244, person 2202, person	Project reports, partners Project reports and partners	Training monitoring as of December 2011 Training monitoring, Dec 2011	FAO FAO	above Same as above

b. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

UNDP Component:

JP output: 1.1										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Output 1.1&1.2: National Environmental concerns reflected in the ANDS and sectoral plans and institutional framework Output 2.2: Institutional knowledge management improved in relation to community-based field interventions	1.1.1 National Environmental Council (NEAC) consolidated through the approval of the national environmental guidelines and policies				UNDP		1,028,421	1,028,421	1,037,406	100.9 %
	1.1.2. NEPA organization strategy and business plan and capacity development plan completed				UNDP		685,614	685,614	499,493	72.9 %
	1.1.3. National Environmental advocacy campaign conducted through the introduction of the new environmental guidelines and policies				UNDP		205,684	205,684	131,437	63.9 %
	1.1.4. Status of the environmental and natural resources prepared				UNDP		22,854	22,854	968	4.2 %
	1.1.5. Successful community-based environment management and sustainable development experiences documented				UNDP		342,807	342,807	136,665	39.9 %
Total							2,285,380	2,285,380	1,805,969	79 %

FAO Component:

JP output: 1.1										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed
Output 2.1: Communities are able to implement projects for sustainable use of natural resources Output 2.2: Institutional knowledge management improved in relation to community-based field interventions	1.1.1 Seed multiplication				FAO	FAO, MAIL, NEPA, MRRD	396,202	***	396,202	100
							620,047		427,480	68.9
							342,311		246,069	71.9
	1.1.2. Range restoration				FAO	FAO, MAIL, NEPA, MRRD	61,936		15,283	24.7
							197,900		118,782	60
							138,208		59,158	42.8
							205,408		113,185	55.1
	1.1.3. Kitchen Gardens				FAO	FAO, MAIL, NEPA, MRRD	193,437		176,552	91.3
							36,162		9,162	25.3
							145,019		93,779	64.7
1.1.4. Training of partners/communities				FAO	FAO, MAIL, NEPA, MRRD	163,564		115,896	70.9	
1.1.5 Institutional capacity building				FAO	FAO, MAIL, NEPA, MRRD	Total: 2,500,194		Total: 1,771,548	70.9	