

**FINAL MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME
NARRATIVE REPORT**

Participating UN Organization(s)
(indicate the lead agency)
United National Development Programme
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Environment Programme

Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s)
Please indicate Thematic window and other relevant sub thematic areas
Environment Thematic Window

Joint Programme Title
Strengthened Approach for the Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management in Afghanistan – FAO-UNDP-UNEP Joint Programme

Joint Programme Number
MDGF1713-E-11a-AFG

Joint Programme Cost [Sharing - if applicable]

[Fund Contribution): USD

Govt. Contribution: USD

Agency Core Contribution:

Other:

TOTAL: USD

Joint Programme [Location]

Region (s): Central and Western Regions, PEACs establishment in 19 Provinces

Governorate(s): Three provinces in the Western Region, 19 provinces throughout the country

District(s) The eight largest districts covered

Final Joint Programme Evaluation

Final Evaluation Done Yes No

Joint Programme Timeline

Original start date: 01 Nov 2008
start date of the programme

Evaluation Report Attached

Date of delivery of final report

Final end date: 06/Jan/13
(including agreed extended date)

Participating Implementing Line Ministries and/or other organisations (CSO, etc)

- *National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA)*
- *Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)*
- *Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)*

Report Formatting Instructions:

- Number all sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point _ Times New Roman.

I. PURPOSE

Provide a brief introduction on the socio economical context and the development problems Addressed by the programme. List joint programme outcomes and associated outputs as per the final approved version of the joint programme Document or last agreed revision.

a. Introduction:

Afghanistan's environment and natural resource base is under tremendous pressure. The decades of conflict, on-going instability, socio-economic insecurity and overall poverty, susceptibility to natural hazards, and population boom accumulated a heavy toll on the environment and the natural resource base of the country. However, the country acknowledges the fact that there is an inherent reciprocity of poverty-environment-peace especially against the development context of Afghanistan. The concept of reciprocity is now well established that 'degraded environment makes people poor and on the other hand poverty may be pivotal in deteriorating environmental conditions'. To be sustainable, economic growth cannot be achieved at the cost of environmental and natural resource degradation. Establishing clear environment-poverty linkage and fostering necessary capacity in the context of Afghan development, improving the practice of natural resources management with due consideration for the vulnerable population, preventing further degradation of the environment and improving and maintaining the integrity of ecosystem services, is therefore the very key to lasting recovery, human security and sustainable development of Afghanistan.

Despite several challenges the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) was established in 2005 as Afghanistan's environmental policy-making institution, tasked with regulation, coordination, monitoring and enforcement. Afghanistan's first Environment Law was drafted further to a consultative process and signed by the Honorable President in late 2005. It was then reviewed and amended by the (then newly-established) National Assembly, and the final version was promulgated in early 2007 (Official Gazette No. 912, 25 January 2007). In addition, with support from the international community, several programmatic interventions targeting various aspects of capacity building and environmental assessment, clean-up and restoration have been implemented, and important international environmental conventions and cross-border cooperation agreements signed. In 2008, Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) was adopted which articulated environmental sustainability as an important cross cutting issue to be considered in developing and implementing any development intervention.

Within the ANDS, NEPA is expected to play an important role in environmental protection. However its mandate extends further: under the Environment Law it is responsible for fulfilling 18 key functions related to the environment and natural resources. In the years to come NEPA will consequently be one of the central institutions dealing with management of Afghanistan's environment for the benefit of all Afghan people, alongside other sectoral ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA).

Afghanistan endorsed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2004, much later than other countries due to the on-going conflict at the time of the Millennium Summit in 2000. As a result Afghanistan has an extended deadline (2020 as opposed to 2015) and due to the particular post-conflict

challenges of the country, it has added goal of “Goal 9: Enhancing security”. The Afghan MDG Goal 7 remains the same as the global MDG: “Ensure environmental sustainability”, with one of the targets under the Goal being “Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse the loss of environmental resources (Target 12)”. As such, the Government of Afghanistan recognizes that failure to address environmental degradation will negatively affect the long-term growth of the country as well as meeting the country’s MDGs. However, the government’s institutional and policy framework on environment is fairly young, and is still very much in the process of formulation and development.

MDG-F SAISEM is a UN Joint programme, aimed at strengthened approach for the integration of sustainable environmental management in Afghanistan. National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MoAIL) and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) are the government partners to this programme.

SAISEM team members and experts were actively involved in the latest phases of national priority programme development for environment and natural resources management which is known as NPP-16. In addition, the SAISEM project engaged closely with the national country partners in terms of assigning a sustainable development country position for Afghanistan to the Rio + 20 Sustainable Development Conference, in July 2012.

b. Outcomes and outputs:

Outcome 1: Environmental issues mainstreamed in national and sub-national policy, planning and investment framework.

Output 1.1: National environmental concerns reflected in the ANDS and select sectoral plans and institutional capacity strengthened to operationalize them.

Output 1.2: Environmental concerns are fully reflected in provincial and district development plans.

Outcome 2: Local management of environment and natural resources improved and service delivery enhanced.

Output 2.1: Communities are able to develop and implement projects for sustainable use of natural resources and livelihoods, including rural energy system.

Output 2.2: Institutional knowledge management improved in relation with community-based field initiatives

c. *Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to National Plan and Priorities*

The Programme directly contributed to the achievement of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome on natural resources management which intends to improve the capacity of Afghan Government to manage natural resources to support poverty reduction and dispute resolution and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters. The project also supported the Afghanistan’s Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on environmental sustainability. In the broader development context, the project contributes to the environment and natural resources benchmarks within the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). Specifically, this is in direct contribution to the overall aspiration of attainment of sustainable development hinged on sustainable environment management in addition to the other two pillars namely economic and social development.

The UN Joint Programme “Strengthened Approach for (Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management” (SAISEM) integrated environmental issues into sectoral strategies and plans by supporting NEPA in development of National Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline (containing recommendation and tools for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to guide all the relevant ministries for environmental and natural resources management in their development agenda. The project also supported NEPA in institutionalizing the State of Environment Reporting process. As a follow up of the Rio+20 Conference, the project also supported the government in development of a concept for Sustainable Development Strategy, Roadmap for integrating environmental concerns in the national education system and a Framework for Comprehensive Climate Change Strategy

The Programme set examples of rangeland rehabilitation and pistachio forests restoration. Both local government agencies as well as local communities took part in that effort. The hope is that these interventions will be carried on after the life of the programme. It also directly responds to the environment and natural resources benchmarks as articulated in the interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). The programme is responding to MDGs of poverty reduction and women empowerment, through the kitchen gardens and backyard poultry as well as pistachio gardens, and fruit gardens interventions.

d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results

The Programme promoted the formulation of suitable policy / strategic frameworks, implementation guidelines with due consideration of the environment-poverty linkage through development of National Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline and Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEACs) Guideline having recommendation for relevant sectors for sustainable planning at national and subnational level. The programme established and trained PEACs and Environmental Sub-committees and also trained NEPA, MRRD and MAIL staff at national and sub-national level to ensure institutional capacity development towards the effective implementation of the strategies and projects and integrate environmental considerations in the national and sub-national planning process.

Working with other UN Partners and especially working through the UNDP, FAO and UNEP regional Offices has proved a useful and effective way to work with provincial authorities. This is because the UN Regional Offices have already established good working relationships with the provincial governors’ as well as other provincial authorities. This is an opportunity for enhancing the sustainability of environment mainstreaming and management within sub-national level institutions.

The programme also piloted through its FAO components several Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) interventions in Herat, Badghis and Ghor Provinces. These projects focused on integrated approaches for rangeland management given that rangeland degradation is a significant issue in the country. The programme worked closely with Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock and other local government agencies at the local level as well as with MAIL, NEPA at the central level. The local communities in the three provinces took active part in these rangeland rehabilitation interventions, providing voluntary labor. These activities also included kitchen gardens, back-yard poultry, pistachio and fruit gardens. These activities no doubt will affect the future emerging environmental and natural resource legal and regulatory framework of the country. With the help of the FAO component, now Afghanistan has a national rangeland management plan and a National Forestry Management plan, for the first time. These two documents will pave the road for effective scientific management of these natural resources in Afghanistan.

In the Central Highlands region, Bamyan offices, UNEP, UNDP and FAO worked closely together with provincial council authorities to demonstrate the role of watershed and upper catchment planning at landscape scale. A series of UNDP interventions, trainings and awareness activities built on a baseline of UNEP eco-DRR projects and FAO sustainable land management activities in the Koh-e Baba range. These activities are now continuing after the end of the project, through government and international organizations follow on activities.

II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

- a. *Report on the key outcomes achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level)*

Contribution of Outputs to Outcome 1:

The project outcome has been achieved as the JP developed National Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline (NEMG), which includes specific sector-level guidelines and benchmarks. In addition, a draft guideline for incorporating environment management within the curriculum of the Afghanistan Institute of Rural development (AIRD) also developed in collaboration with NEPA. A guideline for Strategic Environment Assessments (SEA) has been developed as a basis for the screening of projects prior to implementation.

The project also supported NEPA in updating the State of Environment Report 2008 for Afghanistan and enhanced the capacity of NEPA for institutionalization of SoE process. As a follow up of the Rio+20, the project also supported the government in development of a framework concept for Sustainable Development Strategy, Roadmap for Integrating Environmental Concerns in the National Education System Education and a framework for comprehensive Climate Change Strategy.

The project provided technical and financial support in development of NEPA official website, which will serve as a one-stop Centre for environment information on Afghanistan. For institutionalization of the Status of Environment reporting and updating, the project established and trained technical staff from different department of NEPA to collect information from relevant sources and monitor its status regularly through established indicators.

At sub-national level, the project supported the establishment of Provincial Environment Advisory Councils in 20 provinces, from a total of 34 provinces. Two PEACs were initially established on a pilot basis, following which NEPA then established the PEACs in the other 20 provinces using the tools and guidelines developed by the project. The TORs for the PEACs describe their role as coordination with Provincial development Councils (PDC) to ensure environmental mainstreaming in local development programmes. The project also established Environmental Sub-Committees (ESC) in District Development Assemblies (DDAs) and Community development Councils (CDCs). The role of ESCs is to advocate and raise awareness about environmental issues in their communities.

Contribution of Outputs to Outcome 2:

Output 2.1

This output has resulted in the training of local communities in rangeland and pistachio forest rehabilitation. Actually the local communities volunteered work in rangeland and pistachio forests

rehabilitation and shouldered their responsibilities in taking care of their natural pistachio and fruit gardens. The local communities are also implementing livelihood activities such as kitchen gardens and back-yard poultry.

Output 2.2

Our counterparts in MAIL and NEPA received training that provided them with the skills needed to implement the project interventions in rangeland rehabilitation, pistachio forest rehabilitation, kitchen gardens, back-yard poultry, fruit gardening, as well as environmental awareness campaigns. These skills will certainly improve their capacity to deliver services to the local communities.

b. In what way do you feel that the capacities developed during the implementation of the joint programme have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?

Capacity building helps to bridge gaps and strengthen skills and competencies at an individual and institutional level. With enhanced capacities, individuals can build on existing knowledge and learn and adapt to change. Capacity building supports and strengthens institutions in forming sound policies that reflect the needs of the population. The UN Joint programme showcases the importance of capacity building for improving the living conditions of local communities and ensuring sustainable development.

A key challenge for the MDG-F's success is the mainstreaming of environmental concerns and poverty reduction measures into national and sub-national development plans, programmes and budgets. Mainstreaming is a slow, multi-year process, requiring capacity building, the generation and communication of evidence, and institutional coordination. Therefore the Joint Programme involved all the government partners in all phases of project planning and implementation and develops their capacities for future sustainability of the mainstreaming sustainable development in government development agenda.

The Joint Programme also trained the communities in the management of natural resources, such as the restoration of the degraded rangeland, and also organized trainings on kitchen gardening, poultry rising, agriculture for income generation and the protection of natural resources. As a result, the local management of environmental resources has now improved and the local communities are empowered to make decisions regarding the management of the environment and natural resources.

Through joint implementation of the SAISEM programme with national and sub-national governmental partners, skills of counterparts were improved, enabling them to serve the local communities more effectively. A policy was adopted of classroom training and then working in the field side by side with partners. This is the best way to sharpen skills and transfer knowledge and technology. Regular training workshops have been conducted for a wide range of government officials in sustainable use of natural resources, a critical issue in the Western Region.

A total of 2300 of CDC, District Development Assemblies (DDA) and involved communities had have been trained in the issues of natural resources and livelihoods. Training for the local communities gave them the necessary skills to implement natural resources management of their land, as well as implementing the livelihoods interventions such as kitchen gardens, back-yard poultry, as well as pistachio and fruit gardens.

c. Report on how outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these

outputs. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, amongst beneficiaries/right holders.

- Policy and plans implementation:

The National Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline (NEMG) development process generated good level of awareness among institutional stakeholders. This ultimately contributed to the integration of environmental issues in the relevant policies and plans by sectoral ministries. For sustainability of the environment mainstreaming and implementation of the NEMG, the Joint Programme trained Environment Cells within sectoral ministries. They are now better able to use guideline recommendations for sustainable planning. The JP supported MRRD to develop its Strategic Intent 2010 -2014. The strategic Intent includes Environmental protection as crosscutting issue. The strategy states – “MRRD will undertake Strategic Environment Assessments (SEA) to guide its institutional strategic level policy and decision-making processes in relation to environment mainstreaming into rural development initiatives”.. NEPA through Committee for Environment Coordination (CEC) has been overseeing the process of environmental integration, monitor the progress and mitigate the adverse impacts of development on people socio-economic situation. The JP also supported NEPA in updating and institutionalizing the State of Environment Report for Afghanistan, which will provide bench marks and indicators for monitoring the status of environment and will guide policy makers for sustainable planning. As a follow up of the Rio+20 Conference, the JP also developed a concept for Sustainable Development Vision, a Roadmap for integrating environmental concerns in the national education system, and a framework document for Climate Change Strategy. In order to achieve sustainable economic growth, stability and security, a sustainable development vision for Afghanistan is needed. The above mentioned documents is owned and endorsed by the government and shall serve as guidelines towards sustainable development pathway.

The Project also developed Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEACs) guideline, which is being used as a reference guide for integration of environmental issues at sub-national planning process and will be used by Provincial Development Councils (PDCs), Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEACs), NEPA Provincial offices, District and Community Development Councils (DDAs/CDCs) and national and international organization working at sub-national level. This document has already been endorsed and embedded in NEPA’s own outreach efforts.

- Institutional support and Capacity Development:

As a part of Institutional and staff capacity development for MRRD, NEPA and others relevant ministries, at national level about 157 staff have been trained on different subjects (environmental integration, Climate Change, Water Quality Monitoring, GPS use and application, Environment and Gender, Environmental Conservation and Awareness). NEPA was provided with 100 sets of Water Quality Monitoring toolkits and 40 sets of GPS. Concepts notes, ToRs and Guidelines have been developed. Training of trainers and on the job training and involvement of the government staff in planning and implementation of the activities were the main focus of the JP for future sustainability. The government partners adopted these tools and now better able to report on environmental problems to the relevant departments.

PEACs (in 19 provinces) have been established in accordance with article number 12 of Afghanistan Environment Law. PEAC based on their developed guideline advises secretariat and PDCs for environmental integration in the sub-national planning process i.e. Provincial Development Plans, Provincial Strategic Plans etc. For the sustainability of these councils NEPA staff were trained and engaged in the process, where NEPA provincial offices acting as the secretariats. All the established PEACs are functional and assisting PDCs in integrating environmental issues in local planning.

A total of 21 Environmental Sub-Committees have been piloted within existed structures of District/Community Development Councils DDAs/CDCs. The piloted committees are now considering environmental issues in the local planning processes. UNDP/ NABDP (National Area Based Development Programme NABDP) of Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development will use the same modality and will replicate the sub-committees within all the existed District Development Council (DDAs).

The capacity of MAIL to continue rangeland rehabilitation, kitchen gardens, backyard poultry, and establishment of pistachio and fruit garden is adequate. The MAIL personnel trained in these interventions are capable of implementing them without further outside help. SAISEM counterparts in MAIL and NEPA in all three provinces received numerous trainings in these activities and took part in their interventions with SAISEM staff in the field.

- Environmental Awareness and Education:

As part of environmental awareness and education promotion, the UNDP Component of the Joint Programme supported NEPA in development of a Roadmap for integrating environmental concerns in the national education system and supported partners in many environmental awareness events such as;

1. Environment and Gender Workshop

The objectives were to ensure that the different positions and knowledge of men and women in regard to the environment are considered and integrated in developing, implementing and monitoring environmental management; and to develop an understanding on how men's and women's different roles, responsibilities, norms and priorities shape human interaction with relation to the environment. In this workshop, a total of 25 staff from all the relevant ministries was trained.

2. Environmental Awareness Workshop for Mullahs (Religious Leaders)

Mullahs are influential leaders in Afghan culture and their role in disseminating environmental information is crucial. The main objective of this workshop was to motivate and encourage Mullahs and to highlight their important role in dissemination of environmental issues through mosques. A total of 70 religious Mullahs took part in two one-day workshops convened jointly by NEPA and SAISEM.

3. Public Awareness and outreach programs

- ✚ Three TV and three Radio Spots on Climate Change and Adaptation produced and aired nationwide.
- ✚ Five environmental awareness raising billboard installed on Kabul highways.
- ✚ Supported NEPA in the production and dissemination of 15,000 copies of special environment newsletters and other environmental awareness material for celebration of environment events.
- ✚ Supported NEPA on the Occasion of World Environment Day (WED)
- ✚ Supported a campus wide WED Kabul Agri. University youth event.
- ✚ 20 staff from NEPA and other line ministries trained on climate change adaptation.
- ✚ 640 (30%female) community people trained sensitized on the issues of environment and importance of considering environmental management for sustainable development.

- ✚ 12 NEPA, 6 PR , 12 NABDP and 1 Women Affairs department staff, as well as 2 Bamyan University students were trained and sensitized on environmental issues in Herat Province.
- ✚ Disseminated Environmental awareness posters, banners and Cotton bags.
- ✚ 2100 (30% female) participants of PEACs establishment and training workshops (including PDC, PC, line Ministries Departments, District Governors, Community Elders and Islamic Scholars) have been trained and sensitized on the issues of environment.

The FAO component of the UN Joint Programme also supported the government partners at sub-national level in the following areas;

- Kitchen Gardens

Western Afghanistan where the project operated is known for low standard of living and poor nutrition. Vegetables are not readily available, and when they are, they are prohibitively expensive in the light of the family income.

The project launched a kitchen gardens intervention to improve food security, reduce poverty, reduce pressure on natural resources, on which the communities are solely dependent, and empower women. Women in the targeted communities were trained in gardening of vegetables. Kits of basic farming tools were distributed as well as vegetable seeds. The team followed up with these beneficiaries for about one year. Today we have 847 Kitchen gardens in Herat, Badghis and Ghor provinces now operational, providing fresh vegetables for the families. After feeding the family, fresh vegetables left are sold for extra income. Several women who were not part of our initial beneficiaries have copied the experience and established their own kitchen gardens. The interest, this intervention received, points out to a process that is practically irreversible.

- Backyard Poultry

A total of 484 women beneficiaries have now small backyard poultry projects in Herat and Badghis Provinces. The project provided the beneficiaries with vaccinated chicks, simple tools and chicken feed. The beneficiaries were trained in construction of chicken coops, importance and frequency of providing food rations and water for chicken. They were also trained in parasites and diseases, vaccines and drugs, as well as in hygiene & sanitation.

- Restoration of Degraded Rangeland

The project with full participation of the local communities in Herat, Ghor and Badghis Provinces rehabilitated 159 hectares of degraded rangeland, for the benefit of livestock raisers. The community was well mobilized, well trained that they took the ownership of the intervention. That was evident when the local community provided voluntary labor in the restoration intervention. We are confident that this intervention can be repeated elsewhere with modest help from the government.

Before we could start rehabilitation, the project discovered that the seed bank in the soil was exhausted. Therefore, it was necessary to obtain seeds from somewhere. Seed multiplication was carried out for *Agropyron* spp. and *Kochia prostrate*. The seed multiplication sites in Herat and Ghor Provinces covered 6.6 hectares and produced 1820 kg of seeds. These seeds were used for restoration in 21 cooperative communities in Herat, Ghor and Badghis Provinces.

Also seeds were collected from the fields for these native species:

- 1 Haloxylon Persicum
- 2 Amygdalus Spinossismus
- 3 Prunus Cerasus. L
- 4 Rain fed alfalfa, Medicago Sp

- 5 Amygdalus sp
- 6 Prunus Cerasus
- 7 Pistachio atlantica , Desf
- 8 Artemisia defussa
- 9 Artemisia Sp
- 10 Pistachio khinjac.

- Pistachio Restoration

The pistachio farmers of Badghis province with the help of the project established 756 new pistachio gardens. The project provided saplings, simple tools, and extension services. The programme constructed five new greenhouses with the aim of producing 40000 saplings to help establish 236 new pistachio gardens in Badghis Province. This provides MAIL with the ability to continue helping farmers establish new gardens beyond the life of the project.

- Fruit Gardens

With the help of the project, 520 farmers in Ghor Province established their own new fruit gardens. The project provided farmers with saplings, training, and extension services, as well as with follow up and monitoring.

- Firewood and Ornamental Trees

The programme distributed 34,359 saplings of firewood trees to farmers in Badghis Province to be planted around pistachio gardens. It also distributed 16,000 saplings of firewood trees to farmers in Ghor Province to be planted around their fruit gardens.

As SAISEM contribution to the greenery programme in Herat province, we provided NEPA with 19,000 saplings, and DAIL in Ghor with 10,000 saplings and DAIL in Badghis with 12,000 ornamental tree saplings, over three years. The objective was to provide local communities with their needs of firewood, and reduce the pressure on natural resources.

A. Capacity Building for Government Staff

From the beginning of the project counterparts from MAIL, and NEPA were selected to get trained and work side by side with the project team in all interventions. The objective was that they acquire the skills to continue to implement these interventions beyond the life of the project. With each Ministry a memorandum of understanding was signed indicating the responsibilities of each party.

We have 12 counterparts from MAIL, and 3 from NEPA. Seven of them were stationed in Herat province, and four in each of Badghis and Ghor Provinces. These counterparts were trained in a classroom setting as well as in field. They worked shoulder to shoulder with our team in the field in implementing all our activities. They have the necessary skills to carry out these activities on their own in the future.

- ✚ Community Development Councils (CDC) and Environmental committees member:

More than 2300 participant members of CDC and environmental committee's as well as farmers from the targeted communities have been trained on community based natural resource management (CBNRM), environment initiatives and interventions over the duration of the project.

- ✚ Kitchen garden/poultry beneficiaries:

More than 847 women beneficiaries of Kitchen gardens and 484 of poultry beneficiaries have been trained across the project coverage area to properly manage and get substantial benefits from their interventions of livelihood and income generation.

✚ Additional indirect capacity building opportunities:

More than 5390 households of the local communities were exposed to the project message in village meetings during community mobilization and during the advocacy of the project when new interventions are introduced. These include training on CBNRM activities as well as seed multiplication, seed collection, rangeland restoration, kitchen gardening and raising of poultry and sustainable use of natural resources.

✚ Training NEPA staff on Environmental Awareness Campaigns

The project convened three training workshops for NEPA staff in the three provinces on how to plan and implement environmental awareness campaigns. The project team has previously worked with NEPA in holding three workshops on environmental issues and sustainable use of natural resources, for 270 participants from all walks of life. The project team has worked with NEPA also in a wide scale environmental awareness campaign including using mass media as well as school and village visits. These training activities are to enable NEPA to carry out such campaigns on its own in the future.

✚ Training DAIL and NEPA staff on Local Management Plans

We held three three-day workshops to train DAIL and NEPA staff, and other local government staff, in the three provinces, on how to develop a local natural resources management plan. A total of 150 participants took part.

✚ Institutional Capacity Building

The project built a deep well in DAIL's farm in Zendajan District in Herat Province and equipped it with a 24 KW water pump. The objective is to provide the research farm with reliable permanent source of irrigation that can provide water for the research farm area of 40 hectares.

The project also rehabilitated two deep wells and their electricity systems for the research farm of the NRM department of DAIL in Herat Province, and equipped them with two water Pumps.

Additional four wells, that were not functional, were rehabilitated in Herat University research farm to enhance the capacity of the University to conduct research.

✚ Institutional Memory

The custodians for all the project interventions are MAIL and NEPA as well as the local communities. The project will hand over all that was achieved to them. The project will also deposit guideline documents for all the interventions with these ministries. This is meant to provide easy reference for those who will continue to implement these interventions after the lifetime of the project.

✚ National Forestry Management Plan

Afghanistan did not have a finalized national forestry management plan, up to now. The importance of such a plan cannot be overemphasized. Efforts in the sector are now scattered and depend on donors and NGOs interest and priorities. The forests in Afghanistan have deteriorated dramatically in the past few decades. There was a need for a national framework that organizes activities in this important sector and starts a well regimented effort in conservation of this important resource. To achieve these objectives, SAISEM sponsored an activity to develop a national forestry management plan including recruiting an international consultant to help MAIL develop the plan. The forestry national Management Plan is now completed. It has been incorporated into the National Priority Programme 16 for natural resources management and is a strong component of the rural development strategy for 2020.

Achievements against Outputs indicators:

Output 1.1. National environmental concerns reflected in the ANDS and select sectoral plans and institutional capacity.

<p>Output indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of national and sub-national plans integrating environmental concerns. 2. Environmental considerations incorporated in target ministry project cycles. 3. NEPA institutional development strategy in place and operational at central and provincial level. 4. Relevant government departments able to formulate and implement projects incorporating considerations for environment and natural resource management, (MRRD – EIA; and MoAIL – Rangeland management) including M&E. 5. Natural Resource management frameworks developed, including Rangeland policy. 	<p>Progress</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental concern integrated in 7 provincial strategic plans of (Herat, Balkh, Bamayan, Laghman, Nangrahar, Helamad and Takhar), which has been approved and endorsed by the government. 2. National Environmental Mainstreaming Guidelines developed and endorsed. As a follow up of the Rio+20 Conference, the JP also developed a concept for Sustainable Development Vision, a Roadmap for integrating environmental concerns in the national education system, and a framework document for Climate Change Strategy. 3. After conducting the capacity need assessment, NEPA informed the project team that USAID is supporting NEPA in this area. 4. Auditing, monitoring and evaluation guideline developed for NEPA and MRRD. 5. National Forestry Management Plan developed for MAIL.
<p>Output 1.2. Environmental concerns are fully reflected in provincial and district development plans.</p>	
<p>Output indicator: Number of sub-national plans incorporating environment concerns.</p>	<p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guideline for Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEAC) developed endorsed and owned by NEPA. • Concept note for PEAC developed. • 20 Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils established at subnational level for environmental mainstreaming in the process of Provincial Strategic Planning (which will localize the ANDS and MDGs). So for Environment concern has been integrated in 7 Provincial Strategic Plans. • Concept Note for Environmental Sub-committees establishment developed. • Environmental sub-committees piloted in 20 DDAs for environmental mainstreaming into district development plans. (In three districts of Bamyān Environmental consideration has been integrated in the updating process of district development plans).
<p>Output 2.1. Communities are able to develop and implement projects for sustainable use of natural resources and livelihoods, including rural energy systems.</p>	
<p>Output indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of CBNRM initiatives. 2. Number of livelihood projects with focus 	<p>Progress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nurseries for reforestation established in Heart province, and seed multiplication

<p>on sustainable use of rural resources, including rural energy.</p> <p>3. Number of CBNRM plans including Rangeland management.</p>	<p>initiatives established in 3 provinces for rangeland restoration i.e. Pistachio restoration (The programme supported farmers in establishment of 756 new pistachio gardens and also supported farmers to establish 236 new pistachio gardens in Badghis Province). Fruit Gardens (The programme supported 520 farmers in Ghor Province established their own new fruit gardens) Firewood and ornamental trees (distributed and planted 34,359 saplings of firewood trees in Badghis Province and distributed 16,000 saplings of firewood trees to farmers in Ghor Province). The programme also contributed 19000 sampling to NEPA in Herat, 10000 to DAIL in Ghor and 12000 to DAIL in Badghis provinces.</p> <p>2. The programme supported establishment of 847 Kitchen gardens in Herat, Badghis and Ghor provinces. Supported 484 women beneficiaries in establishing small backyard poultry projects in Herat and Badghis Provinces. The programme also supported DAIL constructing deep well in Zendajan District in Herat Province and equipped it with a 24 KW water pump to provide water for the research farm area of 40 hectares.</p> <p>3. Rangeland restoration plan in the three provinces developed including plan to restore pistachio forests.</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Institutional knowledge management improved in relation with community-based field initiatives.</p>	
<p>Output indicators</p> <p>1. CBNRM facilitation tools available and relevant government staff and local stakeholders trained.</p>	<p>Progress:</p> <p>1. 566 individuals from community development councils (CDC), MoAIL, MRRD and NEPA personnel, and B.Sc. and Masters University students, received training in management of natural resources, community mobilization and community-based interventions.</p>

d. *Who are and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the joint programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific joint programme (e.g. gender, age, etc)*

UN JP from its start has recognized that community-based work and centralized environmental activities (such as mainstreaming), if carried out in isolation from one another will have limited long term effectiveness. If communities are not aware of environmental priorities or information from upper levels, then overarching goals cannot be achieved – and vice versa; if

higher governance level are not aware of the situation in different communities, then set environmental goals may be contradictory or even unachievable. The environmental actions and voices of individual communities must be connected to the centralized environmental management: both levels, when conducted together, create a stronger foundation for NRM in the long term. That is why the project connected the local communities with central level through establishment of Provincial Environment Advisory Councils and Environmental Sub-committees in existing structures of DDAs and CDCs.

The project started by community selection and mobilization (COSEM). This process had three steps. First the community was selected based on security concern and the ability of the team to operate safely. Then a survey is conducted to assess the social and economic characteristic of the community, based on the household livelihood. The suitability of the particular intervention to the community is also examined. Then the willingness of the community to cooperate in the intended intervention was assessed. This is done through a dialogue between the project team and the community. The final step is community mobilization conducted through training meetings and communication activities at different levels. In range restoration activities, a whole community is selected. In other interventions such as kitchen gardens, individual beneficiaries are then selected. Using this methodology, the project selected communities in the three provinces and has won their trust and has been working successfully with them for the past three years. Special attention was given to women empowerment. Both kitchen gardens and back-yard poultry conclusively targeted women. The objective was to make women bread earners, improving their social status in the family and community. Also more than one third of the pistachio farmers selected are women.

- e. *Describe and assess how the joint programme and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:*
- a. *To what extent and in which capacities have socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?*

Gender, religious and cultural issues were fully taken into consideration in all activity implementations. Highly Skilled Female Facilitators were hired, who could better manage cultural sensitivities issues during the establishment process of Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils and Environment Sub-Committees. It was also insured that people from the all ethnic groups would benefiting equally. The UN Joint programme ensured proper participation of all stockholders during policy and strategies formulation.

In the western demonstration region, women actively participated in the project activities. Some interventions were set aside for women only; namely kitchen gardens and back-yard poultry. In all our training workshops women were well represented.

- b. *Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-a-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?*

UN JP considered the participation and consultation of all groups in the development of policies and strategies. The programme coordinated activities with the Government and UN partners at the sub-national level, using the nationally recognized Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEACs) and piloted Environmental Sub-committees within existing structure of DDAs and CDCs, which also include women, representatives of civil societies, ethnic groups, elders and religious scholars, as a vehicle for sustainable planning. Through institutions like the

PEACs and Environmental Sub-committees the communities are now linked with the national Government and can have their voices heard in the decision-making process.

During work with local communities, government partners were always present in the field. They were also present and took part during training and capacity building activities. This has brought these local communities and the government counterparts closer together, which we hope will translate in more dialogue between the two parties.

- c. Has the programme and its development partners strengthened the organization of citizen and civil society groups so that they are better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples.*

Women comprise 30% of each committee i.e. PEACs, Environmental Sub-committees in DDA and CDC and elders, Islamic scholars, different ethnic groups and vulnerable peoples are the members of the PEACs. Each member of the committees has their rights according to their term of reference. The decisions are based on bottom approach and there are voices of all the community members in all decisions.

We worked closely with two important civil society groups throughout the programme life. These are CDCs and DDAs. Members of these two groups received significant training in all interventions of the programme. They were well informed of the objectives and planning of the project interventions. They were instrumental in the successful implementation of the programme interventions. The different interventions the programme carried out with the involvement of the CDCs and DDAs must have given these organizations a boost in front of the community and the government partners alike.

- d. To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?*

At the local level, women have certainly gained from kitchen gardens and back-yard poultry. Of course this is still a small group compared to the number of women in the community. However, this is a pilot and an example to be followed. The replication of this intervention will further contribute to improving the lives of women in the region and elsewhere.

- e. Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:*

a. Paris Declaration Principles

We are working very closely with the local government institutions. They received significant training in our interventions as well as in sustainable use of natural resources. We believe these gained skills will improve their abilities in their leadership roles.

As mentioned earlier, we work with CDCs and DDAs who are the leaders of the local communities. These CSOs benefited from their involvement with the project by improving their skills and knowledge and raised their profile in the communities as these communities realized the benefits they gained from the programme interventions. We also invited two local organizations to take part in our activities, namely PRO, an NGO, and Pioneer Support and Services Company; they provided services where we could not work because of security restrictions.

To ensure mutual accountability, we sign a MOU with the government counterparts and the local community in each intervention we implement. The MOU clearly indicates the responsibility of each party regarding the intervention. Therefore, from the beginning it becomes clear who is responsible for what. This policy worked very well all along.

b. *Delivering as One (to be filled by RCO)*

- *Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other MDG-F joint programmes*
- *Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices (justify why these elements are innovative)*
- *Joint United Nations formulation, planning and management*

III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

a. *Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future joint programme design and implementation.*

The UN initiative involved Government partners at both national and sub-national levels with the main lesson learned that if communities are not aware of the environmental priorities of the national Government - and vice versa - then the over-arching goals cannot be achieved. Working together, on the other hand, with both community and higher governmental levels creates a much stronger foundation for the management of the country's natural resources. The main challenge faced by the joint Programme was how to link the local communities with the national Government for a bottom-up approach to planning, and to have the voices of the communities heard in policy-making at both national and sub-national levels. This challenge was overcome with the establishment of the PEACs and the Environmental Sub-Committees at the district and village levels.

Another lesson learned is that community-based work and centralized environmental activities, such as environmental mainstreaming, if carried out in isolation from one another will have limited long-term effectiveness. The environmental action and voices of the communities must be connected to a centralized management framework, which create a strong foundation for the long-term future in the management of the country's natural resources.

The primary valuable lesson we learned throughout our work is that when you mobilize the right community and provide adequate training, the community takes the ownership of the intervention and proceeds in a process that is practically irreversible.

The main criteria we used in community selection were security, access, willingness of the community to cooperate, and acceptability of the interventions to the community. We found that well trained government counterparts are indispensable, and well trained beneficiaries make all the difference.

The approach to the community is very important. The local authorities must be in the picture. The community must be approached through its legitimate leadership. We used CDCs and DDAs as entry points. That way we won the trust and cooperation of the local communities. Specific interventions carried their own lessons learned and best practice, such as kitchen gardens and rangeland restoration.

Kitchen Gardens

Community mobilization and adequate training will bring results and benefits to the community. When the community realizes that, it will take over the ownership of the intervention. Kitchen gardens are a good example of this.

Several women who were not part of the initial beneficiaries copied the experience of the original beneficiaries and established their own kitchen gardens.

Rangeland Restoration

The project mobilized selected communities and a total area of 159 hectares has been rehabilitated in Herat, Badghis and Ghor provinces. Local communities provided volunteer labour as a testament to the ownership of the intervention

b. *Report on any innovative development approaches as a result of joint programme implementation*

The purpose of the UN Joint Programme of the MDG-F was to enable the government of Afghanistan to introduce policy-level sustainable planning in the development and management of environmental and natural resources. The aim was to create suitable policy frameworks, as well as the capacity building that is necessary to institutionalize policies and mainstream environmental concerns into the national and sub-national planning in the country's 34 provinces.

Within Afghanistan the environment is one of the six cross-cutting issues which are being mainstreamed in to the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), and it is now clear that the approach taken by the UN Joint Programme will be replicated throughout the country. There are already plans to replicate this approach in other provinces, with the PEAC being a key mechanism through which this will be achieved.

The interventions we implement are not new. However, the approach may be. We work one on one with the beneficiaries, without a third party in between. We involve the leadership of the local communities from the beginning of the process. We won the trust of the local communities and their leadership. We ensure good training for the beneficiaries and our counterparts. This is followed by close monitoring of activities throughout the intervention.

c. *Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation*

a. *Internal to the joint programme*

The UN partners worked well together. Between in Herat in the Western Region and UNEP and UNDP component in Kabul there was regular communication and interaction. Sometimes the distance makes it difficult to be in one place when needed, and to have as frequent regular interactions as we would have liked. However, other than it worked well.

UNEP which was involved as a technical advisor to the project was encouraged to be able to utilise the FAO and UNDP economy of scale in terms of practical action and capacity building potential. It was able to guide NEPA in how to better interact with NEPA's own line ministry partners from rural development and agriculture.

b. *External to the joint programme*

Coordination within Government: NEPA is mandated to mainstream environment into other institutions and coordinate and properly monitor the compliance and results. However, environment has been referred to as a cross cutting issue in ANDS, and the cross cutting nature of environment has put it behind other sectors. As a result, it was a challenge to receive adequate attention in a timely manner from other government agencies.

Security: Elections and the associated Security concerns continue to be a major risk. Deteriorating security conditions restricted access to local communities during the field missions. This affected delivery of planned community level activities such as the CBNRM.

c. *Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints*

Coordination within Government: A mechanism has been established i.e. Network of Environmental Focal Points for implementation of National Environmental Mainstreaming Guidelines. On national level, CEC meetings are convened on regular basis to strengthen the coordination. At sub-national level PEACs meeting are being conducted which is effective for improving the coordination within the government institutions

Security: The project management responded to this by linking with the provincial level government staff to undertake field extension and monitoring services in the field as well as play a proactive role in undertaking trainings. This has created a considerable pool of capacity within the provincial staff that has been able to offer on-site technical support to communities on matters of environment and natural resources as part of their routine community extension work.

FAO component rely more on NGO and local organization to help implement interventions. However, that is not always enough.

d. *Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:*

a. *Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results*

The programme team's frequent and regular visits and interactions with the community, revealed the shortcomings, gaps and problems. These were quickly addressed, and resolved. And when necessary, adjustments were made. This approach based on field visits for monitoring strengthened the programme management.

b. *Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability*

For every intervention the programme signed a MOU with our Government counterparts and the local communities. These MOUs stated clearly the responsibilities of each party regarding the intervention at hand. This approach ensured transparency and mutual accountability.

c. *Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data*

Training were given to the established committees in M&E and data collection, the project also developed performance indicators in the updated State of Environment Report and trained the NEPA technical team in data collection.

From the beginning, the programme trained thirty staff members of our government counterparts in M&E. The training started with a training workshop. After that initial training, these counterparts worked with our team in the field carrying out monitoring and evaluation activities.

d. *To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?*

The Midterm Evaluation Report recommendations were very useful for the project, because it recommended for targeting the urban environmental issues. The project prepared an improvement plan and considered evaluation recommendations in Annual Work Plans.

It was unfortunate that the evaluator could not visit the project base or talk to our beneficiaries and counterparts. However, one of his recommendations was to recruit a field NRM officer for Badghis Province, which was done.

e. *Describe and asses how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the:*

a. *Improve the sustainability of the joint programme*

The Joint Programme developed an Exit Strategy for sustainability of the project. The purpose of this strategy is to sustain the achievements and results of the Joint Programme (JP) after its closure. To ensure that sustainability of the Joint Program results, one of main focus of the Joint Programme team was to involve the key stockholders in the all stages of activities implementation at national and sub-national level.

The programme uses direct communication for advocacy. Our team is in the field in face to face encounters with our beneficiaries, advocating sustainable use of natural resources and delivering our conservation messages. This direct communication has been very effective as we can see that some local communities went beyond what we requested from them in protection of rangeland against early grazing. Recently with NEPA we are using mass media such as TV spots, spots on giant TV screens in Kabul, and posters and billboards in Herat, and Ghor Provinces; all carrying environmental messages. It is always not easy to gauge with accuracy the impact of environmental awareness advocacy. However it is safe to say it will have some impact on the public that can produce behaviour change down the road.

b. Improve the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the joint programme or any of its components

Through UN Joint programme established structures, the environment considerations are continuously mainstreaming to the planning cycle of the government at national and sub-national level i.e. integration of environment issues in Provincial Strategic Plans at provincial level and MRRD strategic intent.

We have seen the impact of our direct communication effort in villages in Zendajan district of Herat Province where the local community increased on their own the rangeland area we requested to be protected. We have also seen women who were not our beneficiaries copying kitchen gardens intervention, and creating their own kitchen gardens without our help. The five new nurseries the programme established in Badghis Province will contribute to the scaling of the pistachio rehabilitation intervention.

c. Providing information to beneficiaries/right holders

The Joint Programme developed policies and strategies in consultation with all stockholders at national and sub-national level. The project also raises the awareness of the beneficiaries on environmental mainstreaming through sensitization workshops in 19 provinces and 21 communities councils. The project also supported the NEPA in development of their website and updated the State of Environment Report.

Our team direct communication provided our beneficiaries with valuable knowledge, in sustainable use of natural resources, nutrition, gardening, raising poultry, and how to care for them properly; how to prepare fertilizers, and pesticides cheaply using items available in the house.

f. Please report on scalability of the joint programme and/or any of its components

a. To what extent has the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?

The project has worked in close collaboration with MRRD and with Independent Directorate for local Governance through UNDP regional projects (ASGP, NABDP) at sub-national level to replicate environmental mainstreaming concepts into provincial and district development plans. The project has already established PEACs and piloted Environment sub-committee in the existing structure of District Development Assemblies (DDAs) and the Community Development Councils (CDCs), which are responsible for planning at the provincial and district levels, respectively.

The programme developed detailed reports on the different interventions and will deposit them with the government counterparts. The objective is to leave with the government an easy access to

a complete reference to these interventions. The Government can use that to continue these interventions in the future beyond the life of the programme.

b. Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken

Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils in 5 provinces provided technical inputs in mainstreaming environment in the provincial strategic planning process.

We have helped the farmers of Badghis establish their own new pistachio gardens. A total of 756 gardens have been established. We then established five nurseries to continue to produce pistachio saplings, so that the Department of Agriculture, to whom we handed over the intervention, will continue to provide farmers with saplings so that this intervention continues.

c. Describe the joint programme exit strategy and assess how it has improved the sustainability of the joint program

The purpose of exit strategy is to sustain the achievements and results of the Joint Programme (JP) after its closure. To ensure that sustainability of the Joint Program results, one of main focus of the Joint Programme team was to involve the key stockholders in the all stages of activities implementation at national and sub-national level. See attached exit strategy as Annex.

The sustainability and exit strategy of the project is based on two pillars: building solid partnerships and capacity building of partners. Our counterparts in the local government were trained in a classroom setting then they worked with our team side by side in the field. In the same manner we build strong bonds with the local communities. Beneficiaries of these local communities were well trained in the relevant interventions they were involved in.

We developed specific exit actions which included reports on the different interventions, to enable government agencies continue these interventions beyond the life of the programme.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

a. Provide a final financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

1. Total Approved Budget UNDP and FAO: USD 5,000,000
2. Total Budget Transferred FAO: USD 2,745,572; UNDP USD 2,254,428
3. Total Budget Committed FAO: USD 2,745,572; UNDP USD 2,254,428
4. Total Budget Disbursed: FAO USD 2,745,572; UNDP USD 2,182,305

Note: Cumulative expenditure data from UNDP is provisional till the financial closure

b. Explain any outstanding balance or variances with the original budget

V. OTHER COMMENTS AND/OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

VI. ANNEXES

Annex I

List of Reports:

1. Joint bi-annual report (1st January-30 June 2010).
2. Joint bi-annual report (1st July -31 December 2010).
3. Joint bi-annual report (1st January -30 June 2011).
4. Joint bi-annual report (1st July -31 December 2011)
5. Joint bi-annual report (1st January- 30 July 2012).
6. Field mission reports
7. Kitchen Gardens and Backyard Poultry.
8. Environmental Awareness.
9. Pistachio Rehabilitation.
10. Fruit Gardening.
11. Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in the Western Region.

Annex II

Communication products:

- Five environment awareness raising billboards installed on Kabul highways.
- Three TV and three Radio Spots on Climate Change and Adaptation produced and aired nationwide.
- Supported NEPA in the production and dissemination of 15,000 copies of special environment newsletters and other environmental awareness material for celebration of environment events.
- NEPA website

FAO component with NEPA, we produced the following:

1. Environmental messages TV spots: 10 spots per day for 60 days.
2. Environmental messages TV spots on Giant TV screens in three locations in Kabul.
3. Printed 200 posters with environmental messages.
4. Three billboards in Herat city.

Annex III

Monitoring and Evaluation Table:

Intervention	Indicator	Final Output	Means of Verification
Rangeland restoration	Number of Hectares of rangeland Restored	159 Hectares restored	Field visits, community testament, Progress reports
Pistachio gardens	Number of pistachio gardens established	756 gardens created	Field visits, community testament, Progress reports
Kitchen gardens	Number of kitchen garden established	847 kitchen gardens established	Field visits, community testament, Progress reports
Backyard poultry	Number of backyard poultry projects established	484 backyard poultry projects established	Field visits, community testament, Progress reports
Fruit gardens	Number of Fruit gardens established	557 Fruits gardens established	Field visits, community testament, Progress reports
Ornamental sapling distribution	Number of Sapling distributed	41000 ornamental saplings distributed	Field visits, community testament, Progress reports
Seed multiplication	Number of Kgs of Seeds produced	1820 kg of seeds produced	Field visits, community testament, Progress reports
Fire wood trees saplings	Number of fire wood Sapling Distribute	52859 saplings distributed	Field visit, community testament, Progress reports
Capacity building	Number of participants trained	7124 participants received training	Observation, workshop attendance sheets, reports
New deep wells	Number of deep wells built	One deep well built	Field visits, progress reports
Wells rehabilitated	Number of Wells rehabilitated	6 wells Rehabilitated	Field visits, progress reports

12. *List of all document/studies produced by the joint programme*
13. *List all communication products created by the joint programme*
14. *Minutes of the final review meeting of the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee (N/A).*
15. *Final Evaluation Report (N/A).*
16. *M&E framework with update final values of indicators*