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# COUNTRY PROGRAM EVALUATION REPORT

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

**Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

**Small Grants Program (SGP)**

**Operation Phase Five (OP5)**



January 2016

**Evaluation led by:**

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## Acronyms:

ACSF	Afghan Civil Society Form
AWN	Afghanistan Women Network
BDC	Biodiversity Conservation
BRDA	Barda Research Development Association
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CPS	Country Program Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDA	District Development Association
EHC	Emission of Harmful Chemicals
FGA	Future Generations Afghanistan
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IDCCFA	Ishkashim District Community Conservation & Forestry Association
IPs	Implementing Partners
LD	Land Degradation
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
MAPs	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NC	National Coordinator
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
OP5	Operation Phase Five
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
RUAs	Rangeland Users Associations
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SGP	Small Grant Program
WFP	World Food Program

**NSC's Approval:**

*In order to establish a baseline and foundation for upcoming phases of SGP program, this evaluation study has been conducted to assess the outcomes and effectiveness of SGP during Operation Phase Five (OP5). The evaluation started by disseminating a questionnaire among 43 Implementing Partners of SGP-OP5 and the comprehensive literature review of national level documents and the SGP country office documentation and database information. As a supporting document to the Country Program Strategy (CPS), for OP6, the report consists of the program Outputs/outcomes, effectiveness, major lessons learned, recommendations and suggestions.*

*The SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting was summoned on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2016, in NEPA's office and the committee members were briefed about the findings and lessons learned from the evaluation that received their strong appreciation and approved by the majority of NSC members in presence of NEPA's General Director and Country Head of UNDP.*

# Small Grants Program (SGP) Program Evaluation Report

## 1. Preamble

This report is the result of a one-month consultation<sup>1</sup> conducted by the Future Generations Afghanistan (FGA) for Small Grants Program (SGP) in Afghanistan. The purpose of the consultation was to assess and evaluate the SGP-OP5 achievements and impacts, and uses these results as baseline indicators for developing the 6th Operational phase of SGP country program strategy for year 2015-2018. Overall, the positive outcomes and impact of the program, which is described in this report, will serve as strong indicators of the SGP program's success over the past three years.

The SGP is a corporate program of GEF (Global Environment Facility), implementing by UNDP. The program provides financial and technical support to communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) to deliver global environmental benefits in GEF Focal Areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation) and elimination of persistent organic pollutants through community based approaches. Since 1992, SGP is operational in more than 139 countries, provided over 18,000 small grants (up to \$ 50,000) to needy communities.

The SGP in Afghanistan started in 23 October 2012 by UNDP with the support of Afghanistan's National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA). A National Steering Committee (NSC) provides overall guidance and directions to the program. Due to the late starting of program in Afghanistan, UNDP in consultation with other partners developed country program strategy for SGP 5th operational phase (SGP-OP5) (2013 – 2014). A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) provides technical supports to NSC and a full-time National Coordinator (NC) is responsible for the overall program functions including projects monitoring and evaluation. Till date SGP has funded 46 projects for 43 implementing agencies (IPs) in eight provinces of Afghanistan.

The evaluation of SGP-OP5 was made as a result of the information collection from SGP implementation agencies, NC, NSC and NEPA. Initial information about the 43 IPs and the 46 funded projects were collected through circulating a questionnaires to all IPs and detail information about SGP projects outcomes and challenges were gathered through direct and phone interviews with individual IPs. The FGA team has also visited SGP project sites, field staff and beneficiaries in Kabul, Bamiyan and Nangarhar provinces.

## 2. SGP Afghanistan

The worldwide SGP operates in a decentralized and country driven manner through National Coordinator and National Steering Committee supporting by technical advisory group. SGP activities in each participating country are guided by a country program strategy (CPS). The 5th operational phase of SGP is completed globally in 31 December 2014, and each participating country has been tasked to develop the 6th operational phase of SGP country program strategy (2015- 2018) in consultation of program key stakeholders including government offices, academic institutions, and civil society organizations (CSOs).

According to SGP program guideline, the NSC is composed of voluntary members from government, academic and scientific institutions, NGOs and other CSOs, and the UNDP CO, with majority of members coming from the non-governmental sector. NSC provides guidance and direction to the program, reviews and approves SGP country program strategy, SGP projects proposals, and the NSC members extent their supports in resource mobilization and mainstreaming SGP lessons learned and success in national development and policy making.

In Afghanistan, a 9-member NSC provides guidance and directions to program. The Afghan NSC comprises of two representatives from government ministries (MRRD & MAIL), two representatives from independent government agencies (NEPA and IDLG), two professional from academic institutions (Kabul University), two representatives from civil society organizations (AWN, ACSF) and a UNDP Senior Deputy Country Director-Program. The NSC members have reviewed over hundred proposals, selected and approved 46 projects over the last three year. The NSC in collaboration with the SGP NC has contributed to the development SGP-OP5 Country Program Strategy (CPS), the members participated in projects monitoring in Kabul, Nangarhar, Badakhshan and Bamian provinces. The NSC members did not participate in pre-selection project site visits, have not been so active in resource mobilization and in mainstreaming SGP lessons learned and successes in national development and policy making.

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<sup>1</sup> From 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015

The NSC in Afghanistan has constituted a seven member TAG comprising of experts from academia, NEPA and CSOs that provides technical supports and advice to NSC. The TAG regular meetings that are chaired by Deputy Director of NEPA have reviewed and recommend qualified proposals to NSC. Till date SGP has approved grants for 46 projects in eight provinces of Afghanistan.

### 3. SGP-OP5 Geographic Focal Areas and Projects

The SGP-OP5 country program strategy (2013-2014), selected four provinces (Kabul, Bamyar, Badakhshan and Nangarhar) as geographical focal areas for SGP to get the 80% of total SGP budget. Kabul to get 34% of total fund and the remaining 66% budget was allocated for three provinces, means each province will get 22% of fund. The three key criteria for the selection of the SGP project areas are, (a) the areas are rich in biodiversity, (b) security wise safe, and (c) there is potential for co-financing of SGP project to support program sustainability.

The geographic distribution of SGP-OP5 program indicates that total 18 grants awarded to Kabul province, followed by Badakhshan that received 11 grants. The province of Bamiyan in Central Afghanistan got seven grants; and Nangarhar in eastern region received six grants. The Balkh Faryab, Kunar and Panjshir provinces each have received only one grant respectively. In total, the SGP –OP5 has provided grants to 46 projects in eight provinces. Out of 46 projects, eight projects were funded in year 2013, thirteen projects in year 2014 and 25 projects in year 2015. Till 31st December 2015, only 15 projects are completed, 21 projects are in progress and 10 projects have not been starting due to their late approval by NSC. The NSC reviewed and approved 10 projects in October 2015 and nine of these projects because of winter season has not been started. Please refer to Table-1.

Table -1: SGP's Project Status

#	Province	Project Funding Dates			Total Projects	Project Status			Inaccessible Project Sites		
		2013	2014	2015		Completed	Ongoing	Not Started	Insecurity	Harsh Winter	Total
1	Kabul	4	-	14	18	4	11	3	4	-	4
2	Badakhshan	1	4	6	11	2	6	3	6	2	8
3	Bamiyan	2	4	1	7	5	1	1	-	3	3
4	Nangarhar	-	3	3	6	2	1	3	-	-	-
5	Faryab	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	Balkh	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
7	Kunar	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
8	Panjshir	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>

In term of accessibility to project site, out of 46 project areas, 11 project sites in Badakhshan (6 sites), Kabul (4 sites) and Kunar (1 site) are insecure and visiting of these project sites for NC and NSC members are much risky. The two project sites in Badakhshan and 3 sites in Bamiyan province are inaccessible for 3-4 months during winter season. Our analysis indicates that the Badakhshan districts are the most vulnerable area in term of insecurity and harsh winter. Eight out of sixteen inaccessible project sites are located only in Badakhshan province. Bamiyan province is safe security wise but their roads from provincial capital to all districts are closed with snow for almost four months from November to February.

Table - 2 indicates the SGP-OP5 overall budget and total annual budgets. The total grants disbursed by SGP-OP5 are US\$ 2,166,094 for which 15.8% approved in 2013, 29.8% in 2014 and 54.4% in 2015. This allocation of budget shows a dramatic growth and expansion of SGP program in the last three years in Afghanistan.

The total inductive fund of SGP according to country strategy document (2013-2014) is \$ 1.26 million from RAF and \$ 1 million from core resources (total \$ 2.26 million) that will be releasing on annual basis. The budget analysis in Table -2 indicates that SGP disbursed \$ 2.17 million or 83% of program fund to partners. That indicates SGP is very cost effective program.

The geographical allocation of SGP budget in Table-2 indicates that the total fund allocation for Kabul is US\$ 846,386 that comprises 39% of the total budget disbursed under SGP-OP5 program. The total budget of nine grants awarded to Badakhshan is US\$ 526,845 that made 24% of the total SGP-OP5 budget. Total budgeting for Bamayn province is US\$ 333,326 that comprises 15.4% and for Nangarhar is US\$ 298,284 or 13.8% of the SGP country budget. Faryab and Kunar province each received 2.28% and 2.18%, while Balkh and Panjshir provinces got 1.6% and 1.4% of SGP total budget respectively.

The above analysis indicates that the four key provinces (Kabul, Bamyar, Badakhshan and Nangarhar) of SGP-OP5 country program strategy have spent 92.6% of total SGP-OP5 budget, while the remaining 7.4% spent in four new provinces. The budget figure for Kabul in SGP-OP5 2013 – 2014 country program strategy is 34% and other provinces 22% each. The budget analysis indicates that Kabul and Badakhshan have received more budget and

Bamiyan (15.4%) and Nangarhar (14%) received less budgeted in comparison to their planned allocations as country program strategy. Please refer to Table-2.

Table-2: Geographical Distribution of SGP-OP5 Budget

#	Province	SGP Budget in US Dollar				%
		2013	2014	2015	Total	
1	Kabul	196,457	-	649,929	846,386	39.10%
2	Badakhshan	47,272	179,244	300,329	526,845	24.30%
3	Bamiyan	50,000	239,286	44,040	333,326	15.40%
4	Nangarhar	-	149,694	148,590	298,284	13.80%
5	Faryab	-	49,450	-	49,450	2.30%
6	Kunar	47,272	-	-	47,272	2.20%
7	Balkh	-	-	34,371	34,371	1.60%
8	Panjshir	-	30,160	-	30,160	1.40%
	TOTAL	<b>341,001</b>	<b>647,834</b>	<b>1,177,259</b>	<b>2,166,094</b>	
	Percentage	15.70%	30%	54.3%	100%	

### 3.1. SGP-OP5 Implementing Agencies

The SGP is a country-driven program, providing financial and technical support to CSOs to succoring the poor and vulnerable communities to transform global environment policies into local actions and vice versa through provision of lessons and knowledge from local projects to policy makers. Since SGP initiation in Afghanistan in October 2012, the program has funded 43 partners comprising 41 CSOs, and 2 other agencies.

The civil society in Afghanistan composes of two types' organizations, (a) modern civil society organizations including NGOs, media, professional association; and (b) grassroots organizations including community and district development councils and other community based organizations. Traditional civil society organizations have existed in rural Afghanistan for decades and have acted as a bridge between the rural people and the government, building consensus on collective issues among the people and resolving community level disputes. The modern civil society mostly emerged after 2001 in Afghanistan. Their roles include intermediations & facilitations between citizen and the state, executing service delivery in remote areas, advocacy and public communications etc.

The SGP-OP5 implementing agencies consist of 29 NGOs, 7 associations, 3 media organizations, two councils, and a women's agriculture cooperative and a private business institution. Sixteen of above organizations work in Kabul, ten in Badakhshan, seven in Bamiyan, six in Nangarhar and one in each Balkh, Faryab, Kunar and Panjshir provinces, respectively. The list of IPs is attached in Annex-1.

Following are the description of SGP partners in Afghanistan context:

#### 3.1.1. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

The NGOs are registered with Ministry of Economy (MoE). As per NGOs Law, the NGOs are the domestic or foreign non-governmental, non-political and not-for-profit organizations, which are established inside or outside Afghanistan to pursue specific humanitarian and developmental services in Afghanistan<sup>2</sup>. There are three types NGOs in Afghanistan, (a) domestic NGOs that are established inside Afghanistan, (b) foreign NGOs that established a small secretariat in their home country and have functional program office only in Afghanistan, and (c) international NGOs that are established in a foreign country and have functional countries offices in Afghanistan and other countries. The number of registered active local NGOs in the MoE is 1,786; the number of active foreign and International NGOs is 274. The NGOs are engaged as implementing partners with government, United Nations, and donor agencies. The SGP have funded 29 NGOs. Ten partner NGOs have received fund for Kabul, seven for Badakhshan, five for Nangarhar, four for Bamiyan, and one NGO in Faryab, Balkh and Kunar provinces respectively.

#### 3.1.2. Associations:

The Law on Associations, passed in September 2013, replaces the 2002 Law on Social Organizations and allow associations to access foreign funding and conduct advocacy. The Associations are registered with Ministry of Justice (MoJ). The 2013 Law on Associations defines associations as "communities, unions, councils, assemblies and organizations that are voluntarily established by a group of real or legal persons as non-profit, non-political entities<sup>3</sup>." The law prohibits foreign citizens, stateless persons, and youth under the age of 18 from serving as founders of associations. Under Article 14, "An association initiates its work after receiving a registration certificate from Ministry of Justice." The registration certificates of Associations are valid for a three-year and must be renewed after this time. As of September 2015, about 5,789 associations are registered in the Ministry of Justice database.

<sup>2</sup> Article-5 of NGO law-Afghanistan, issued no: 857, dated 6<sup>th</sup> July 2005

<sup>3</sup> Accordance with the 2013 Law on Associations

SGP has contracted with seven Associations, which fall under following categories.

- a. National Park Associations
  - Band-e-Amir National Park Community Council in Bamyan Province. (Band-e-Amir is the Afghanistan first National Park).
  - Wakhan Pamir Association (Wakhan District is declared as Afghanistan second National Park)
- b. Target groups Associations
  - Women-led Associations, such as Nawaai Nai Afghan Women Society
  - Youth-led Associations, such as Union of Afghan Youth
  - Target area Associations such as Badakhshan Civil Society Association
- c. Environmental Associations
  - Green Afghan Association
  - Afghan Environmental Society

### 3.1.3. Media Organizations:

The term "media organization" means a person or entity engaged in disseminating information to the general public through various means such as publications, radio, television, films, or other medium of mass communication. All media organizations are registered with Ministry of Information and Culture (MoIC). Article 34 of the constitution allows for freedom of the press and of expression, and the current Mass Media Law, which came into effect in 2009, guarantees the right of citizens to obtain information and prohibits censorship. SGP provided fund to three media organizations (i) Roya film House, (ii) Saba Media organization and (iii) Salam Watandar Organization. The first one will produce documentary about environmental issues and the other two organizations broadcasting environmental related news, discussion, interview and debates through radio.

### 3.1.4. District Development Assembly (DDA):

The local government structure of Afghanistan comprises of 34 provinces, 364 districts and 38,000 villages. The DDA is a development institution, functioning at the district level. They are established based community development council Bylaw and the institution is registered with Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). The principle functions of DDA are to "help the district with management and implementation of district level development projects including resource mobilization". SGP has been contracting with one DDA in Panjshir Province.

### 3.1.5. Agriculture Cooperatives

Agriculture Cooperatives are the associations of farmers, gardeners and other functionaries of agriculture profession, whom come together by themselves and established the cooperative. The Agriculture Cooperatives are registered as per National Cooperative Law-2006 with Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). SGP funded a women's agriculture cooperative in Kabul that are involving in producing organic vegetable. This Cooperative installed a demonstration drip irrigation system through SGP-OP5 in their vegetable agriculture farm.

### 3.1.6. Private Enterprises

Private Enterprises are the private (non-public) sector of an economy, controlled and operated by private individuals (and not by civil servants or government-employees). Under the new Commercial Laws of Afghanistan- 2007, individuals and businesses that want to become legal entities in Afghanistan need to be registered with the Afghanistan Central Business Registry (ACBR) within the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MoCI). Many of these private profit-making institutions registered in Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA). SGP has contracted two projects with a private business institution (Renewable Energy Research Association) for producing and disseminations of eco-friendly technologies (solar air heaters and solar street lights) in Bamyan and Nangarhar provinces.

Table - 3:- SGP-OP5 Implementing Agencies

#	Province	Type of Implementing Agencies					Total
		NGOs	Associations	Councils	Media	Others	
1	Kabul	10	2	-	3	1	16
2	Badakhshan	7	3	-	-	-	10
3	Bamiyan	4	2	-	-	1	7
4	Nangarhar	5	-	-	-	1	6
5	Balkh	1	-	-	-	-	1
6	Faryab	1	-	-	-	-	1
7	Kunar	1	-	-	-	-	1
8	Panjshir	-	-	1	-	-	1
	TOTAL	29	7	1	3	3	43

#### 4. SGP – OP5 Focal Areas

As per SGP-OP5 country strategy (2013-2014), SGP-Afghanistan contributes to resolving local and global environment and sustainable development challenges by providing grants for projects aligned to GEF focal areas on (1) Biodiversity conservation, (2) Climate change mitigation, (3) Prevention of land degradation, (4) Sustainable forest management, (5) Protection of international Water and (6) Elimination of Harmful Chemicals. SGP supports local communities to build on their traditional knowledge and practices, and access to new information and technologies to improve livelihoods while protecting their environment. Sustainable livelihood approaches based on selected GEF themes and the community context such as sustainable small enterprises for the production of biodiversity goods and introduction of alternative renewable energy, participatory community forest management, community watershed management, community-based ecotourism, and promotion of technical utilization of medicinal plants will be adopted. Gender equality and women empowerment will be considered essential elements of SGP program. The SGP encourages children mainly school children and youth to actively participate in campaigns to protect species and local habitats, tree plantation, creating home and community gardens, and renewable energy initiatives.

The findings of FGA evaluation indicates that beside the GEF focal areas, SGP has contributed to raising public awareness on environmental issues and supported the livelihood of various vulnerable groups such as disabled people, internally displaced community, youths and women. The developing of SGP-OP6 country program strategy was part of SGP-OP5 project activity. The data in Table-4 indicates that 9 grants spent in the area of biodiversity conservation (BDC), 14 grants in climate change mitigation (CCM), and another ten grants in prevention of land degradation (PLD). The elimination of harmful chemicals (EHC) received 4 grants and sustainable forest management (SFM) focal area received only 3 grants in total. There was no grant approved to international water (IW) focal area. SGP-Afghanistan has also awarded five grants for public awareness.

Table-4: Thematic Distribution of SGP-OP5 Funded Projects

#	Province	GEF Focal Areas					Awareness Raising	SGO-OP6 Strategy Dev.	Total
		BDC	CCM	LD	SFM	EHC			
1	Kabul	4	6	1	-	2	4	1	18
2	Badakhshan	3	2	4	1	1	-	-	11
3	Bamyan	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	7
4	Nangarhar	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	6
5	Balkh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	Faryab	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
7	Kunar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	Panjshir	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>

The budget analysis in Table-5 shows a little closer distribution of fund in three thematic areas of BDC, CCM and PLD. This analysis indicates that 28% of total budget spent on CCM focal area, 23.5% in PLD and 19.8% in BDC. The EHC and SFM spent 9.2% and 7% respectively. SGP spent 11.30% of its total fund for public awareness rising and only 1.15% for country strategy development process. The reasons of not allocation of budget to IW focal area is related to geographical location of Afghanistan as a land lock country. Please refer to Table-5.

Table - 5: Thematic Distribution of SGP-OP5 Grants

#	Province	GEF Focal Areas					Awareness Raising	SGO-OP6 Strategy Dev.
		BDC	CCM	PLD	SFM	EHC		
1	Kabul	186,759	290,700	49,960	-	99,727	194,240	25,000
2	Badakhshan	149,976	79,400	197,625	49,844	50,000	-	-
3	Bamyan	44,700	188,886	49,740	-	-	50,000	-
4	Nangarhar	-	50,000	98,445	99,840	49,999	-	-
5	Faryab	-	-	49,450	-	-	-	-
6	Kunar	47,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Balkh	-	-	34,371	-	-	-	-
8	Panjshir	-	-	30,160	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>428,707</b>	<b>608,986</b>	<b>509,751</b>	<b>149,684</b>	<b>199,726</b>	<b>244,240</b>	<b>25,000</b>
	%	19.80%	28.10%	23.50%	7%	9.20%	11.30%	1.15%

The Norwegian Church Aid, Open Asia, Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC), BODA and a private company were the major co-funders contributed \$ 184,170. World Food Program (WFP) contributed 890 MT mixed food. As per program strategy SGP contributes 50% of project fund and the partner agencies should raise the remaining

50% fund from other donors' agencies. This evaluation revealed the partners earned \$ 116,870 cash and 471 MT mixed food from co-funders in Kabul, \$ 16,500 and 338 MT mixed food in Badakhshan and \$ 50,000 and 81 MT in Nangarhar provinces. There were no co-funders for SGP funded projects in other provinces. In general the SGP was weak in raising fund from co-funders and this gap need to be resolve in the next phase by NSC and NC.

## **5. SGP OP5 Outcomes**

As a member country for several MEAs, Afghanistan is committed to contribute to the international agreements on various environmental measures to overcome serious environmental challenges at national and international level. The Climate Change, Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Forestry Management and Prevention of Land Degradation are some of the most important areas where each member country is needed for contribution. The SGP program in Afghanistan has initiated their pilot interventions in various provinces to combat the serious environmental challenges in the following strategic areas:

### **5.1. Biodiversity Conservation**

Over the course of three previous years, SGP OP5 has supported nine biodiversity conservation projects equivalent to US\$ 428,707. These projects have contributed to achieving the SGP OP5 global objective # 1 and objective # 2:

#### SGP OP5 Global Objective -1:

Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community based action.

#### Outcome -1:

The SGP projects generated benefits at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas in Kabul, Bamiyan and Badakhshan Provinces. The SGP OP5 projects have supported indigenous communities, women and local population in three protected areas (a) Kol-e-Hahmat Khan in Kabul, (b) Wakhan Pamir National Park in Badakhshan, and (c) Band-e-Amir National Park in Bamiyan provinces.

- 1.1. In Kabul province, Kol-e-Hashmat Khan and Bandi Ghazi as national heritage areas were focused under the SGP OP5 program. In Kol-e-Haashmat Khan, the lake site kept as marshland for birds and forest will be rising for nesting and breeding of birds. In-addition, 60 local women and employees of municipality and MAIL of this historical area are trained in vermicomposting and using of compost in public green areas. The local trained women produced and utilized more than 250 KG compost in their home gardens. A group of 300 local people in Bandi-e-Ghazni areas are going to plant 5000 trees in five hectare of degraded land.
- 1.2. In Badakhshan Province, SGP – OP5 provided financial and technical support to Wakhan Pamir Association that is association of indigenous people (Wakhi and Pamiri indigenous groups), functioning at Wakhan National Park area. This local association with SGP fund has constructed a tourism center in their areas and this center is opened for trade and income generations in Wakhan Pamir national Park. Relevant training and tourism certificates were provided to the staff (porters, guards, cook, taxi drivers, etc.) of tourism center through SGP-OP5 financial support.
- 1.3. In Bamiyan Province, the SGP provided grant to Band-e-Amir Community Council that distributed 406 Solar Cookers to women to reduce the consumption of Bandi-e-Amir forest woods by families in the areas.

#### SGP OP5 Global Objective 2

Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, and sectors through community initiatives and action.

#### Outcome -2:

The SGP – OP5 in Afghanistan has made several community level interventions to increase understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity.

- 2.1 In Khak-e-Jabar district of Kabul province the local community surrounded two hectares of land by fence and wall to raise local deer. They planted 500 evergreen trees and constructed shelters for deer, a warehouse for animal ration and a room for guards. They purchased ten deer of local breed for rising and breeding in this area. The community also banned hunting throughout the district.
- 2.2 In Ishkashim District of Badakhshan Province a District Community Conservation and Forestry Association (IDCCFA) established for managing biodiversity & forest resources of 44 villages. IDCCFA produced its bylaw and registered its association in Ministry of Justice. The association produced District

- Resource User plans for guiding the community in sustainable practicing of natural resources utilization. SGP also conducted environmental education and community outreach through dialogues, films, posters & presentations addressing school children and common public in this district.
- 2.3 In Kishim District of Badakhshan Province an ecological survey on people's dependence on available plants has been started through SGP. During this survey local enterprises types and their marketing channels will be studied. The findings of this survey will help the SGP to develop new initiatives for conservation of biodiversity of the district.
  - 2.4 In Bamiyan Province, an inventory of rangeland of Koh-e-Baba mountain villages has been produced. Community based natural resource management (NRM) as best and cost effective ways is applied in rangeland conservation. Through the support of SGP the Rangeland User Associations (RUAs) established in the areas, and rangeland management plans prepared and shared with villagers. A community training center constructed and a curriculum for training young leaders on rangeland conservation and biodiversity is prepared.
  - 2.5 In Kunar province, three Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) nurseries established, each consisting 25-plant species in three districts. 1,200 agroforestry plant saplings re-forested through training of 81 farmers in three districts. Additional farmers in these districts received training on MAPs cultivation, sapling selection, and MAPs propagation, production and marketing.

## 5.2. Climate Change Mitigation

SGP OP5 has supported 14 community based climate change mitigation projects with a total fund of US\$ 608,986. These projects have contributed to SGP- OP5 global objectives # 3 and # 5.

### SGP OP5 Global Objective # 3:

Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level.

### Outcome -3:

SGP projects have reduced severe climate threats in Afghanistan by deploying and introducing low greenhouse gas (GHG) technologies at the community level in rural and urban areas in the targeted provinces.

- 3.1. (56) Sets of high quality Indian made **solar panels**, having 80 watt capacity with 75 amp battery, 10 ampere automatic charge controller and 20 watt laser light system mounted on 5m high pole are installed and demonstrating in a Public Park in District # 12 in Kabul City. For irrigation of 500 newly planted tree of this public park a complete **drip irrigation system** powered by solar water pump installed. Two month training on repairing and maintenance of the above solar technologies provided by SGP implementing agency to municipality staff.
- 3.2. (2) **Wind power turbines** installed and demonstrated in Sang-e-Nawshta locality of Bagrami District in Kabul Province. 20 local people from this locality received training on the importance of renewable energy and operating and maintenance of wind power turbines. By introducing this technology, 120 households in this locality found access to potable water and hydroelectricity.
- 3.3. (380) Earthquake disaster and landslides displaced families in Argu District of Badakhshan Province received 380 sets of **solar lanterns** along with the relevant training. About 105 women in Bamiyan province received **Solar Air heaters** with other 160 women with the **solar cookers** and kitchen gardening tools and seeds. In-addition, 249 women from 11 villages in Band-e-Amir protected area received a set of solar cookers with the relevant usage trainings.
- 3.4. (4) **Hydro water pumps** installed by district development assembly in Panjshir province, and an environmental friendly irrigation system installed and demonstrated in an organic vegetable farm by a women's agriculture cooperative in Kabul province. A drip irrigation system installed in Nahri Shahi agriculture farm in Balkh and 200 **solar lights** are fixed and demonstrating in Nangarhar University Compound in Jalalabad City.

### SGP OP5 Global Objective – 5

Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land use change and forestry.

Outcome -4:

The SGP Afghanistan has been supporting community-based reforestation / afforestation efforts, sustainable forestry initiatives and reduction of deforestation, and peat land restoration and or rewetting activities.

- 4.1. SGP encourage and involves families who have been planting and raising 10,000 trees in front of their homes in Kabul City. In-addition, 25,000 trees are planted on two sides of 30 km Kabul – Parwan Highway. Half-hectare community orchard and 10 home-based kitchen gardens established in DehSabaz District of Kabul Province. A group of 300 local people in Bandi-e-Ghazni areas are going to plant 50,000 trees in five hectare of degraded land.
- 4.2. 2,500 trees planted in schools compounds by students of 25 schools in Faizabad City of Badakhshan province. 200 local farmers established & maintained their orchards in Tagab District of Badkshsan, and 200,000 fruit trees were grafted and 5,000 evergreen trees produced in Balkh province. 7,843 Pistachio seedling produced by women in their homes in Faryab Province.

### **5.3. Prevention of Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management**

Rehabilitation of the existing forestry resources and establishment of new forestry along with Prevention of Land Degradation were other efforts have been made under SGP-OP5 program. SGP has supported 10 projects with total fund of \$ 509,751 on prevention of land degradation and funded additional three projects with \$ 149,684 on sustainable forest management. The above funded project contributed to achieving SGP OP5 global objective # 9.

SGP-OP5 Global Objective – 9:

Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in wider landscape).

Outcome -5:

The SGP in Afghanistan improved community action on rehabilitation and protection of forests and degraded land. The rehabilitative activities including reforestation, raising tree seedlings, planting tree, and social forestry such as home gardening. The protective functions include watershed management, soil and water conservations and desertification control.

- 5.1. In Kunar province of Eastern Afghanistan, 1200, agroforestry plants reforested by establishing three nurseries of MAPs, each with 25 plant species. In the same area, 70 hectares of Gamberi desert land planted with 180,000 Tamarix plants. The SGP also constructed eight wells for irrigation of Gamberi desert plants. In Dara-e-Noor District six biogas plants constructed together with provision of biogas functioning training to 60 local people.
- 5.2. In Badakhshan Province 200 orchards established by local farmers, about 4,000 grafted fruits saplings planted in 40 hectares of degraded land, while 20 reservoirs and a drip irrigation system constructed in Tagab District. Five hectares of degraded land rehabilitated by planting 2,000 trees and construction of 20 reservoirs in Tagab District and another 15,000 pistachio saplings planted and 4,000 terraces (each 10-meter with 3 holes) together with construction of 25 check dams (each 53 m<sup>3</sup> capacity) in Argu district. In-addition, in Barak District, three stone fruit nurseries (each 500 m<sup>2</sup>) established and irrigation system constructed for irrigating of 25 hectares of community land. Reforestation of one-hectare forestland by planting over 4000 Pistachio trees. About 2500 trees planted by school students in their school compound in Faizabad city.
- 5.3. In Kabul districts, new forestry established from evergreen plants in Khak-e-Jabart, district and half hectare of community orchard and 10 kitchen gardens established in Dehsabaz district. In Kabul City, 300 local people planted 5,000 trees in five hectares of degraded land in Kol-e-Hashmat Khan, while 200 trees planted in the public park and a drip irrigation system installed in District #12. Other 10,000 saplings planted in district # 3 by homeowners with other 25,000 trees planted alongside 30 km Kabul-Parwan roads.
- 5.4. In Bamiyan Province 20 hectares of degraded land in five villages of Waras district covered by planting 3,000 trees and 300 watershed pits for collecting rain water for irrigation purposes. Four hydro water plants installed for irrigation purposes in Panshir Valley. Grafting 200,000 fruit trees and 5,000 evergreen trees and installation of drip irrigation system were other tasks performed in Balkh province.
- 5.5. In Faryab province, 7,843 Pistachio seedling produced and 4343 pistachio saplings have been planted to rehabilitate the old forestry. A drip irrigation system was also installed to irrigate 6,000 plants.

- 5.6. In Nangarhar Province, 20 women groups (6 women / group) formed and trained in making briquettes for fuel as alternative energy sources. Each group received a pressing machine kits, briquette stove and Zarang motorbike to initiate their income generation activities. This project supported the livelihood of 120 women.

The SGP projects in land degradation and rehabilitation of forest is visible and successful. The Afghanistan SGP project in a remote Tagab district of Badakhshan Province received the Equator Prize 2015 award on 7 December during the special event at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris.

#### 5.4. Elimination of Harmful Chemicals

Another most important strategic initiative under focus of SGP-OP5 in Afghanistan was Elimination of Harmful Chemicals. SGP has supported four projects with \$ 199,726 to introduce POPs substitutes and promotion of environmentally friendly practices in pesticide management.

This intervention contributed to SGP OP5 global objective # 11.

##### SGP OP5 Global Objective # 11:

Promote and Support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level.

##### Outcome -6:

The SGP interventions in this focal area has reduced POPs harmful chemicals, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner.

- 6.1. The precarious raise in demand for plastic bags and waste management practices in urban areas were needed crucial respond for attention where SGP made some earlier interventions. About 100 women trained in Faizabad city for making cotton bags as replacements for plastic bags. They produced and distributed 2,000 plastic bags in the city. Other 36 females trained in Kabul city for producing cotton bags. These women produced and sold about 10,000 cotton bags in local markets.
- 6.2. (10) Composting points were constructed in Jalalabad city. The local municipality, media, CSOs, NEPA and local shopkeepers (330 individuals) were trained about composting and waste management techniques. Other six garbage collection points & a compost making room constructed in Zargaran Village in Bamiyan Province.
- 6.3. An organic vegetables production farm established by a women's agriculture cooperative in Kabul city. The cooperative also installed and demonstrated a drip irrigation environment-friendly system in their vegetable farm.

#### 5.5. Capacity Development

The SGP OP5 global objective (objective # 12) for capacity development is "to enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs / CBOs to engage in consultative processes applying knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends". The SGP – OP5 capacity development activities include (i) technical and project management capacity development that help strengthening communities capacity to develop and implement local solutions to global environmental problems, (ii) participating and networking capacity for policy influence, (iii) knowledge management capacity for replication, up-scaling and mainstreaming, and (iv) monitoring and evaluation capacity for effectiveness.

The capacity development of SGP Afghanistan at the community level covered two aspects (a) institutional development and empowerment, and (b) public awareness rising. (c) Establishment and empowering CSOs network

##### 5.5.1. Institutional Development and Empowerment

SGP Afghanistan has made serious efforts to establish and empower local institutions based on national environmental laws and other bylaws. Various types of environmental related local institutions (refer to Table - 6) established. Presently these institutions have the capability to manage and implement community based environmental related projects in their localities.

Table -6: Local institutions established by SGP-OP5

Province	Institutions Established	Legal Identity
Bamiyan	Rangeland User Associations in Koh-e-Baba Mountain Villages	Rangeland, Forestry & Water Laws
	Five environmental Sub-committees established under CDC	CDCs bylaw
Kunar	12 Natural Students Clubs in 12 Schools in Kunar Province	-
Faryab	Women Environmental Protection Network (28 members)	-

Badakhshan	District Community Conservation & Forestry Association in Ishkashim	Rangeland and Forestry Laws
Kabul	Six environmental Councils at the district levels	National Environmental Law
	Five environmental protection sub-communities established in 5 CDCs	CDCs bylaw
	District Councils established for 6 districts in Kabul province	National Environmental Law

SGP has funded the following community-based institutions:

1. Band-e-Amir National Park Community Council in Bamiyan Province
  2. Wakhan Pamir National Park Associations in Badakhshan Province
  3. Women’s Agriculture Cooperative in Kabul Province
- The Wakhan Pamir Association through SGP fund constructed a tourism Centre in Wakhan valley to support the local tourism. Relevant training provided to staff of this center and tourism certificates issued to porters, guards, cook and taxi drivers.
  - A community training center and rangeland Conservation Association established in Kohi-e-Baba mountain village in Bamiyan province. The association was supported in developing training curriculum for rangelands conservation and producing an inventory of rangelands. Physical and online documents catalogued library established in Bamiyan province for public access about environmental protection issues.
  - About 81 farmers trained on MAPs cultivation, production and marketing Kunar province. To manage biodiversity and forest resources of 44 villages, Ishkashim District Community Conservation and Forestry Association (IDCCFA) established in Badakhshan province with an approved bylaw and registration with the MoJ of Afghanistan.

### 5.5.2. Public Awareness Raising

The environmental awareness is one of the critical cross cutting area under focus of the SGP –OP5 program. SGP Afghanistan has disbursed \$ 244,240 for five environmental awareness projects to promote public awareness on the environmental challenges effectively. The SGP-OP5 program has made some of the initial interventions for raising environmental awareness at central and at provincial level and the key outcomes of these interventions are mentioned below:

- A complete story / documentary about Kol-e-Hashmat Khan protected areas has been produced for awareness raising purposes. The students have celebrated world environmental days such as biodiversity day and earth mother day in their schools.
- Afghan youth film makers and artists to pay attention on environment were encouraged by SGP partner (RFH) while 2 audio and 2 video messages on environmental issues were broadcasted through Saba TV and Nawa radio. About 12 discussions about each six GEF thematic areas held among environmental stakeholders and policy makers.
- About 4,000 pieces of brochures/leaflets printed and distributed to the general public in Bamiyan province relevant to environmental awareness and a physical and online library established. A multitude of education materials has been developed including informative posters, artifacts on display, brochures, photography and etc. covering the topics including local biodiversity, impact of climate change, recycling and sustainable usage of natural resources and a community based rangeland conservation model tested.
- In Kunar province, 12 preliminary visits informed 1060 households in 21 villages about the significance of MAPs, 240 students and 24 teachers trained on operating student eco- clubs for NRM, and 500 MAPs booklets distributed to the stakeholders. 1,000 brochures distributed to women farmers and housekeeping women for awareness purposes while 40 officials and 1,000 female teachers of 45 schools will be trained on environmental conservation in Tagab district. In Kishim district, 1,000 students and 48 teachers received awareness training and 25 schoolteachers and religious elders attended on importance of trees plantation for environmental protection training in Faizabad city.
- In Nangarhar, 10 media programs on waste management and composting broadcasted on local radio and TV and waste management campaigns conducted. A group of students from Nangarhar University have visited the project site in Gamberi desert. In Kabul city, 30 teachers and 90 students from 15 schools received training on the green concept of environment while other 15 students nature clubs established leading by 120 teachers who planted 6,000 trees in and outside the school compound. Also, 2,000 posters depicting climate change impacts and harms of trees cutting and destroying wildlife also distributed among general public.

### 5.5.3. Establishing and Empowering CSOs Network

In order to build the capacity of local implementing partners and CSOs in environmental sector, the SGP country team launched some capacity building initiatives like training sessions, study tours and other activities.

- More than 300 CSOs capacity enhanced relevant to environmental sectors.
- SGP trained partner CSOs/NGOs on concept and proposal development in GEF focal areas (Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation, Prevention of Land Degradation, wastes management' and results based management).
- SGP grantee partners have been linked with government and non-governmental development partners at local level, and this has created a good opportunity of partnership building and collaboration in implementation, and on the other hand, contributed in the capacity development and knowledge sharing.
- A number of grantee partners has also been provided opportunity of exposure visit to India. Establishment of CSOs Network and capacity building will remain a key area of focus during next phase.

## 6. Livelihoods and Social Inclusion

SGP OP5 at the global level seeks to improve livelihoods of vulnerable groups through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources, and mainstream gender consideration in community based environmental initiatives. During the last three years, SGP – Afghanistan has supported the local women & youths, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups such as earthquake disasters affected families (internally displaced people), as well as disabled persons by improved their access to eco-friendly and low GHG technologies, agriculture inputs and facilitating empowerment training programs. The following table (Table – 7) indicates the types of projects that supported the livelihoods of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in five projects areas.

Table -7: Vulnerable Groups Supported by SGP-OP5

Grants Provided to	Targeted Province					Total
	Badakhshan	Kabul	Bamiyan	Faryab	Nangarhar	
Women-led projects	3	3	1	1	1	9
Youth-led Projects	2	1	1	-	1	5
Projects supported Indigenous groups	1	-	2	-	-	3
Projects supported Disabled persons	-	1	-	-	-	1
Projects supported Displaced families	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>

The following women-led and youth-led CSOs received funds and training from SGP OP5:

- Women's Agriculture Cooperative in Kabul Province
- Nawai Nai Women Association
- Badskhshan Civil Society Association
- Union of Afghanistan Youth
- Afghanistan Environmental Association (youth-led organization)

The most important results and accomplishments achieved by SGP OP% are as follows:

- About 42 CBOs/NGOs were trained in proposal writing on local environmental issues.
- 15 environmental protection committees established and trained in Bamiyan province.
- Women in Faryab province produced and sold 4,343 pistachio seedlings to Norwegian Church Aids organization and got income. These women established a women's environmental protection network.
- The livelihood of 40 women improved through kitchen gardening in Deh Sabaz district while 80 women of agriculture cooperative have access to agriculture loans in Kabul Province.
- Total 60 women were trained about vermicomposting practices in Kol-e-Hashmat Khan protected area in Kabul province. The municipality and MAIL employees were also introduced to the practical usage of composting for public green areas.
- A group of 20 people received renewable energy training and environmental in Kabul.
- In Faryab province, 36 local farmers received nursery establishment and management practices training.
- 120 women were trained in Nangarhar in promoting briquettes for fuel as alternative energy source. They were given the required tools and material.
- In Kunar province 60 women trained on biogas functioning

- About 100 women in n Badakhshan and other 36 disabled women in Kabul training on making cotton bags as a replacement for plastic bags to reduce environmental hazardous. About 70% of these trained women in Kabul found employment opportunities.

## 7. Major Challenges of SGP-OP5

Some of major challenges faced by the SGP OP5 implementing partners are limited SGP budget facility and shortage of the Co-financing facilities at provincial and central levels (please refer to Table – 8). Operating in insecure areas was a major challenge hampering the partner agencies to have effective access to the project site for an effective implementation and monitoring of the projects activities. There are eleven implementing agencies, cited insecurity in the projects sites as a major challenge for their operations. Poor Institutional capacity in environmental sector was the other main challenge raised by 10 partners. Lack of government cooperation and limited public awareness raised as main challenges by 7 and 6 partners respectively. Access to the sites in winter season, cited as major challenge for the smooth operation of projects by three IPs. The lower grant budget and lack of Co-financing facilities were other challenges raised by majority agencies, respectively.

Table – 8: Co-founders of SGP –OP5

#	Province	Total Projects	Name of Co-founders	Contributions		
				In Cash	Mixed Food	Other
1	Kabul	17	Norwegian Charge Aids (NCA)	70,000	-	-
			Open Asia	30,270	-	-
			Private Company	16,600	-	-
			World Food Program (WFP)	-	471MT	-
2	Badakhshan	11	Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC)	16,500	-	-
			World Food Program	-	338 MT	-
3	Bamiyan	7	Wildlife Conservations Society (WCS)	-	-	Training
			Agha Khan Foundation (AKF)	-	-	Transport
4	Nangarhar	6	World Food Program (WFP)	-	81 MT	-
			Borda Research Development Association (BRDA)	50,800	-	-
5	Other	4	None	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>184,170</b>	<b>890 MT</b>	<b>-</b>

## 8. Recommendations

SGP's approach integrates the three pillars of sustainable development (social, economic, and environmental). SGP is much more than simply provide grant to CSOs, it also aims building partnerships and networks across civil society to promote policy dialogues with government at all levels, incorporating the needs of poor communities in the national sustainable development planning.

The SGP Afghanistan is still young and it takes more time to integrate the three pillars of socio-economic and environmental sustainable development through SGP. The major lessons learned of SGP-OP5 program in Afghanistan over the last three years are as follows.

- SGP has been introducing and demonstrating various environment friendly technologies (solar panel, solar air heater, solar cooker, solar lantern, drip irrigation system powered by solar water pump, wind power turbines, biogas plants, briquette making pressing machine and stove. biogas and etc.) in different parts of Afghanistan. In order to disseminate these technologies under SGP-OP6 program, it is recommended to NC to conduct the above technologies assessment to find their efficiency, effectiveness, and gender and eco-friendly appropriateness. The involvement of NSC members (experts) is crucial in this assessment.
- Some of the projects were more effective and have good potential for replication to other province under SGP-OP6 program. The TLO model on Community Based Preservation of Wildlife in Kabul and the ADA project on demonstration of eco-friendly technologies by solar water pump in Public Park in Kabul and the Koh-e- Baba mountain rangeland conservations are very strong models for replication to other provinces.
- Some of the SGP IPs do not possess their offices at Kabul and targeted project provinces. As per lesson learned of SGP – OP5 implementation of SGP projects by these types of NGOs is not cost effective. Our recommendation to NSC and NC is to do not considering these types of NGOs for funding during SGP-OP6 program.
- About 10 projects that are approved by NCA five months in advance that has raised unnecessary expenditure to the project. Some of nurseries and planting projects are needed proper seasonal and weather circumstance, which cannot be ignored by NSC during approving of projects for SGP-OP6.

- The establishment of community based environmental protection associations, committees, unions and cooperatives can play an effective role, to protect community based environment. This initiative need to be expanded in the next phase.
- Pre-assessment and visiting project site is required by NC and NSC to conduct the feasibility study of the project including meeting with co-founders and local authorities. This approach will accelerate project implementation.
- Fund raising from co-funders is weak. There is serious need for NC and NCS involvement to support the IPs to get co-funding from other donor agencies. In order to empower the IPs, the NC and consultation with NSC need to produce and implement a capacity building plan during SGP-OP6 period.
- The NSC members usually serve for a period of three years. The term of Afghan NSC completed in end of October 2015, and there is a need to renew the term of presence NSC members and or invite new members that could bring new ideas and expertise to program. According to the program guideline one quarter of NSC members may rotate for the next term, but changing the entire membership at any one time should be avoided.
- The SGP program in Afghanistan needs political and technical support. The involvement of NEPA is crucial and the continuation of chairing by NEPAL General Director is recommended. The majority members of the present NSC members are from government offices in compare to CSOs. This composition needs to review during the selection of members of new NSC.
- Collection and compiling of lessons learned and new knowledge by NSC and NC
- Some of the potential CSOs/NGOs identified during this evaluation process, will be involved in the 2nd consultation process to get their inputs for producing SGP-OP6 country program strategy. The following the name of these organizations.  
 (1) COAM, (2) WCS, (3) RERS, (4) AES, (5) GREO, (6) CoAR, (7) ECW, (8) RF, (9) APEDO, (10) MDAO, (11) YCAD, (12) ACT, (13) TLO, (14) ADA, (15) AoAD, (16) AREA, (17) OAD, (18) DD, (19) GREDO and (20) Band-E-Amir Community Council. Please refer to annex-1 to get their full names.

## **Appendixes**

1. List of SGP-OP5 Implementing Partners
2. SGP OP5 project review of Kabul Province
3. SGP OP5 project review of Badakhshan Province
4. SGP OP5 project review of Bamiyan Province
5. SGP OP5 project review of Nangarhar Province
6. SGP OP5 project review of other Provinces (Faryab, Balkh, Kunar and Panjshir)
7. SGP OP5 projects outputs and outcomes Indicators

## Annex-1: SGP-OP5 Implementing Partners in Afghanistan

#	Name of Implementing Partners	Acronyms	Type	Province	Registered with MOE	Contact Person	Phone	Office Address in province	Office in KBL
1	Public Awareness Time Hour Organization (PATH)	PATH	NGO	Faryab	2727, dated 2012	Meena Khan	0787 345 238	Kohe Khana, Faryab	St. 6, Taimani, Kabul
2	Rehabilitation and Development Services for Afghanistan	RDSA	NGO	Kunnar	2057 dated 2011	-	-	Near Arabano Golli, Jalalabad	-
3	Mazar Sabz Agriculture Organization	MSAO	NGO	Balkh	3536 dated 2015	Eng. Reza Mosave	0799 036 907	District#10, Mazar, Balk	-
4	District Development Assembly of Bazarak	DDA	Council	Panjshir	MRRD	Eng. Azizullah	0799 320 814	DDA - Bazarak, Panjshir	Azizi office, Shahre Now,
5	Labor Spring Organization	LSO	NGO	Bamiyan	1678, dated 2010	Dr. Amiry	0772 384 334	-	Koti Sangi
6	Rehabilitation & Social Development Org.	RSDO	NGO	Bamiyan	39 dated 200	Milad Hussain Ferozi	0778 843 431	Desht-e-Essa Khan, Bamiyan	St. 12, Karti 3, Kabul
7	Renewable Energy Research Society <sup>4</sup>	RERS	Company	Bamiyan	AISA, MOF	Younus Fakoore	0202 502 036	-	Dehmazang, Kabul
8	Conservation Organization for Afghanistan Mountain Areas	COAM	NGO	Bamiyan	2143 dated 2009	Habiba Amiri	0791 670 956	Sarasiab, Bamiyan City	Jamie Grieve 790 697 319
9	Band-e-Amir Community Council	BACC	Council	Bamiyan	MOJ	Ahmad Hussain	0782 377 126	Yakowlang, Bamiyan	-
10	Organizaiton of Human Welfare	OHW	NGO	Bamiyan	1014 dated, 2007	Eng. Reza Arman	0777 716 027	Behid Bamiyan Airport	Qalah-e-Fatullah, Kabul
11	Green Afghanistan Association	GAA	Association	Bamiyan	MOJ	Dr. Habiba Sarabi	0796 300 120	Dashte-Esakhan, Bamiyan	Kart-e-Sakhi, Kabul
12	The Liaison Office	TLO	NGO	Kabul	611, dated 2005	Abdul Rahim Khurram	0777 277 901	-	St. 6, Taimani, Kabul
13	Afghan Development Agency	ADA	NGO	Kabul	105, dated 1990	Eng. Wali Khan	0799 156 640	-	St. 6, Karti 4, Kabul
14	Accessibility Organization for Afghan Disabled	AOAD	NGO	Kabul	956 dated 2007	Zazai	0700 157 417	-	Shah Shaheed, Kabul
15	Nawai Nai Afghan Women Association	NNAWA	Association	Kabul	MOJ	Rahim Kharoti	0777 308 616	Qala Fati llah, Kabul	Qala Fati llah, Kabul
16	Agency for Rehabilitation & Energy Conservation in Afghanistan.	AREA	NGO	Kabul	75 dated 2005	Mirwaise Rahimi	0770 336 602	-	St. 5, Silo, Kabul
17	Union of Afghanistan Youth	UAY	Association	Kabul	MOJ	Shilla Qiyam	0794 607 811	-	District # 8, Kabul
18	One Afghanistan Organization	OAO	NGO	Kabul	3156 dated 2013	Karima Delijam	0789 461 731	-	District # 13, Kabul
19	Development Dynamics Afghanistan	DDA	NGO	Kabul	3351 dated 2014	Irshan Ul Haq	0780 496 820	-	Kart-e-Char, Kabul
20	Roya Film House	RFH	Media	Kabul	MoIC	Roya Sadat	0799 386 873	-	Tapa Salam, Kabul
21	Saba Media Organization	SMO	Media	Kabul	MoIC	Abdul Shokoor Nahzat	0778 144 309	-	Qambar Square, Kabul
22	Green Environment and Development Organization	GREDO	NGO	Kabul	141 dated 2014	Abdullah Yousufi	0700 662 251	-	Char-e-Ansari, Kabul
23	Humanitarian Assistance for Mother and Children Organization	HAMCO	NGO	Kabul	2604 dated 2012	Meena Barakzai	0705 782 526	-	Kolula Pushta, Kabul
24	Future Generations Afghanistan	FGA	NGO	Kabul	102 dated 2005	Ajmal Shirzai	0799 686 618	-	Allowdin, Kabul
25	Afghan Women Training and Development Organization	AWTDO	NGO	Kabul	332 Dated 2006	Palwasha Saboori	0786 610 048	-	Khushal Khan, Kabul
26	Salam Watandar Organization	SWO	Media	Kabul					
27	Women Agriculture Cooperative of Darulaman Sericulture farm	WAC	Cooperative	Kabul					
28	Afghanistan Peace Education & Development Organization	APEDO	NGO	Nangarhar	2747 dated 2012	Hizbullah Haikal	0707 975 970	Spena Mani, Jalalabad	-
29	Musmer Development & Agriculture Organization	MDAO	NGO	Nangarhar	2826 dated 2012			3rd District, Jalalabad City	-
30	Youth for Change Afghanistan Organization	YCAO	NGO	Nangarhar	1939, dated 2011	Lutfullah Sayam	0776 838 200	Arabano Goulai Jalabad,	-
31	Agency of Consultancy for Training	ACT	NGO	Nangarhar	69 dated 2005	Eng. Nadir	0799 188 741		Qala-e-Hiader Khan
32	Afghans 4 Tommorrow	A4T	NGO	Nangarhar					
33	Afghanistan Environmental Society	AES	Association	Badakhshan	MOJ and NEPA	Mohd. Khalid Nasimi	0700 164 949	Keshim City, Badakhshan	Police station-4, Kabul
34	Rural Green Environment Organization	RGEO	NGO	Badakhshan	2687, dated 2012	Eng. Seyar Ateel	0799 566 332	-	St. 101, Parwan
35	Assistance for Health, Education, and Development	AHEAD	NGO	Badakhshan	1259 dated 2008	Dr. Fayaz	0781 502 211	Based in Balkh	-
36	Modern Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Organization	MAAO	NGO	Badakhshan	1981, dated 2011	-	-	Based in Balkh	-
37	Development& Changes for Life of Women	DCLWO	NGO	Badakhshan	2268, dated 2011	Simeen Hussaini	0705 504 504	Not have office	-
38	Coordination of Afghan Relief	CoAR	NGO	Badakhshan	11 dated 2005	-	-	Faizabad, Badakhshan	Puli Surkh, Kabul
39	Badakhshan Civil Society Association	BCSA	Association	Badakhshan	MOJ	Saifudden Sahies	0799 031 080	Not mentioned	
40	Rupani Foundation	RF	NGO	Badakhshan	420, dated 2015	Inayat Ali	0798 006 923	Ishkashim, Badakhshan	
41	Empowerment Centre for Women	ECW	NGO	Badakhshan	161 dated 2005		0786 890 980	-	Khushal Khan, Kabul
42	Wakhan Pamir Association	WPA	Association	Badakhshan					

<sup>4</sup> RERS also work in Nangarhar and that made the total number 43 partners.