



Geres ESS Final Evaluation

Rory Robertshaw



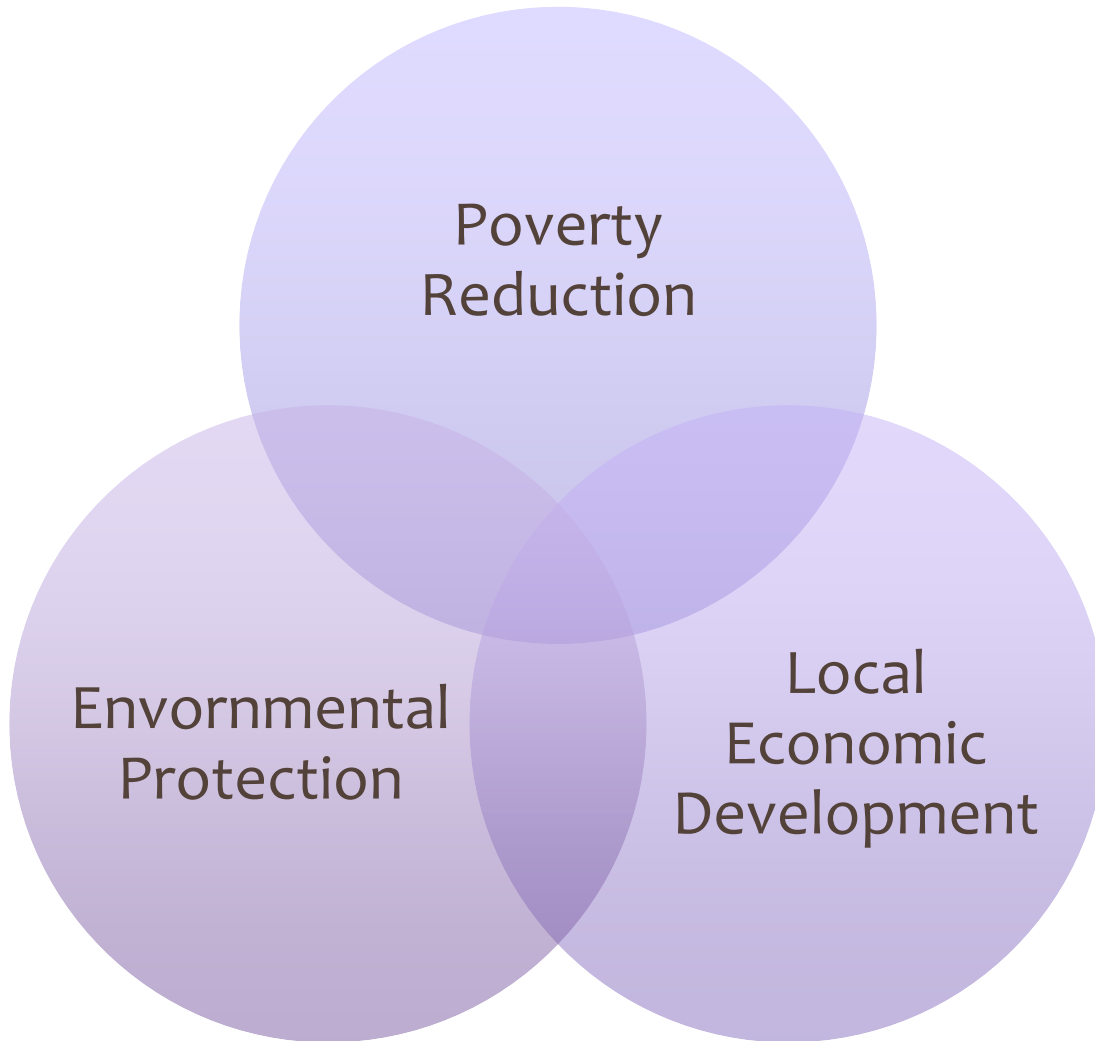
Project Context

Specific Objective –

short-term and medium-term effects of a project's outputs.

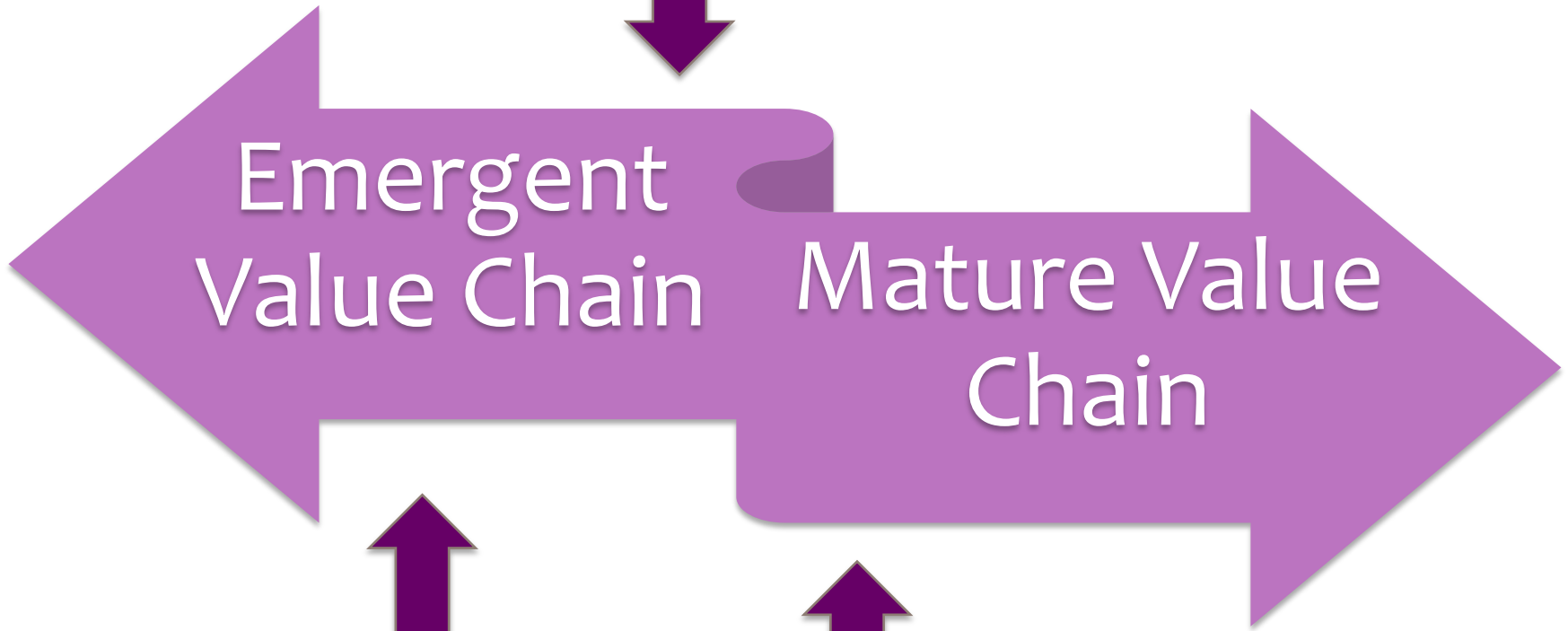
Combat poverty and natural resource degradation so as to improve the living conditions of the Afghan population, by fostering the widespread rollout of energy-saving technologies, appliances and practices through market mechanisms and support for private initiatives.

3 Components of the Specific Objective



Evaluation

Methodology Where we are?



Where did we start?



Life after Geres?

Evaluation Findings

Effectiveness

Effectiveness

- *a measure of the extent to which an project attains its objectives.*

Objective 1 Activities

- Develop energy-efficient techniques and appliances and roll these out widely

a) **Research and Development**

b) **Demonstration**

c) **Dissemination and Awareness Raising**

Indicators:

- 5 tested applications
- Fuel savings 50%
- 90,000 informed people
- 120 demonstration sites
- 9500 interest expressions
- 30 stove demonstration sites
- 2,880 ESS packages

Delivery

PSH Package	PSH Contracts
Full Double-Glazing	336
Full Insulation	5
Garm Khona	346
Garm Khona +	1810
Roof Insulation	230
Grand Total	2,727



Demand for Geres verandas?

- When shown pictures of verandas, the majority of people from districts 5, 7&8 were familiar with them (77%)
- Residents were also able to explain the purposes of the verandas - heating the home
- Marketing ESS products was driven by direct sales made by artisans and by referral by neighbours
- Sales were supported by a community-based awareness raising programme - demonstration houses/wakils/shura providing visibility and access
- Subsidies stimulated the market, providing access to households that otherwise could not afford EES

Happy customers?

- 95% of households found their ESS package useful; households also expressed very high levels of satisfaction with ESS
- ESS was useful because of the warmth produced, but also because of:
 - extra space
 - washing clothes
 - family activities
 - saving money
- Households used extra space for a wide range of activities, particularly children's activities, washing and cooking

Activity of artisans

- 75% of trained artisans went on to install ESS
- Artisans earned in total 7,676,000 AFN or 2,815 AFN per ESS package installed
- On average, over the course of the project, artisans earned €2,500, double the project target
- 96% of customers were satisfied with the quality of their ESS package
- SHTA is in an early stage of development but has the potential to grow into the role of supporting the ESS sector

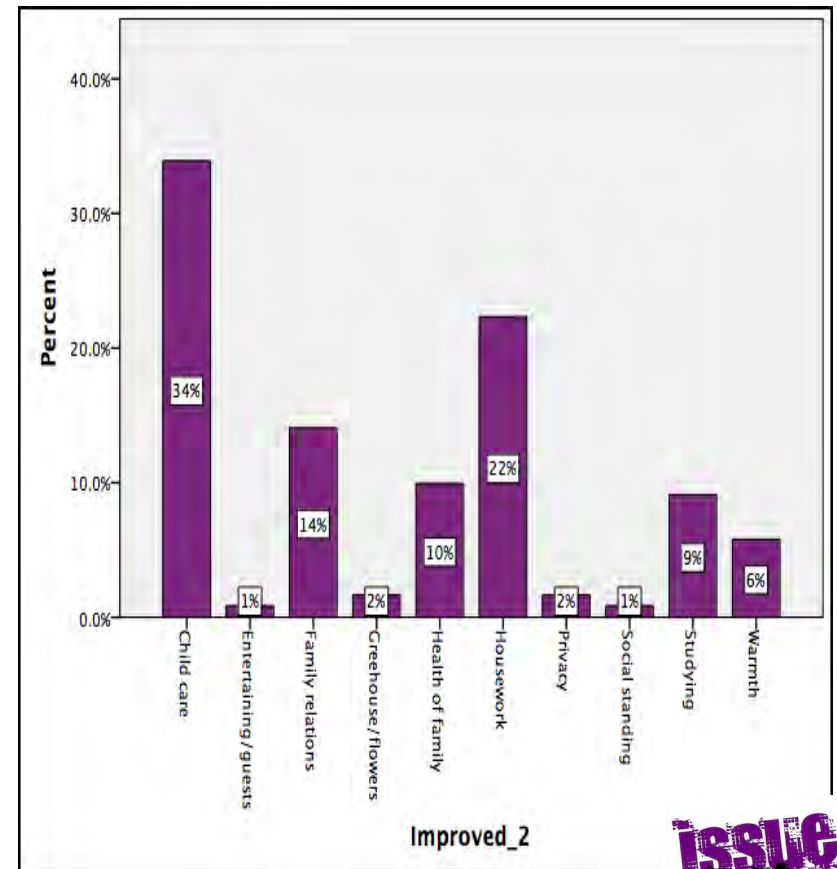
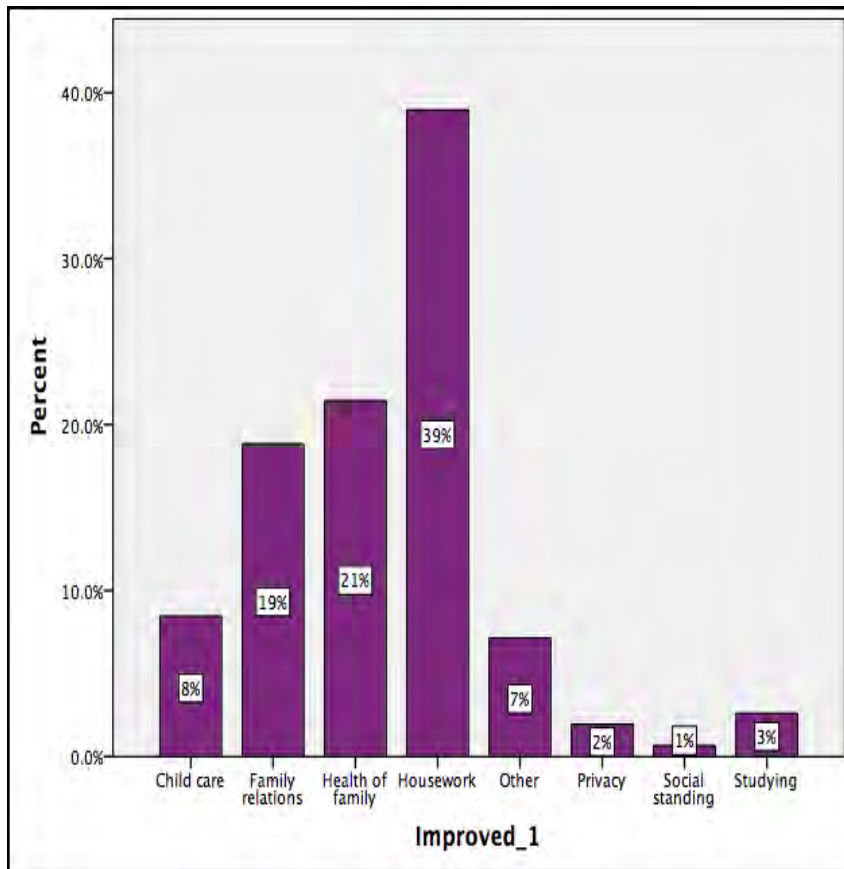
Impact

Impact

- The positive and negative changes produced by a project, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

What has improved for Households?

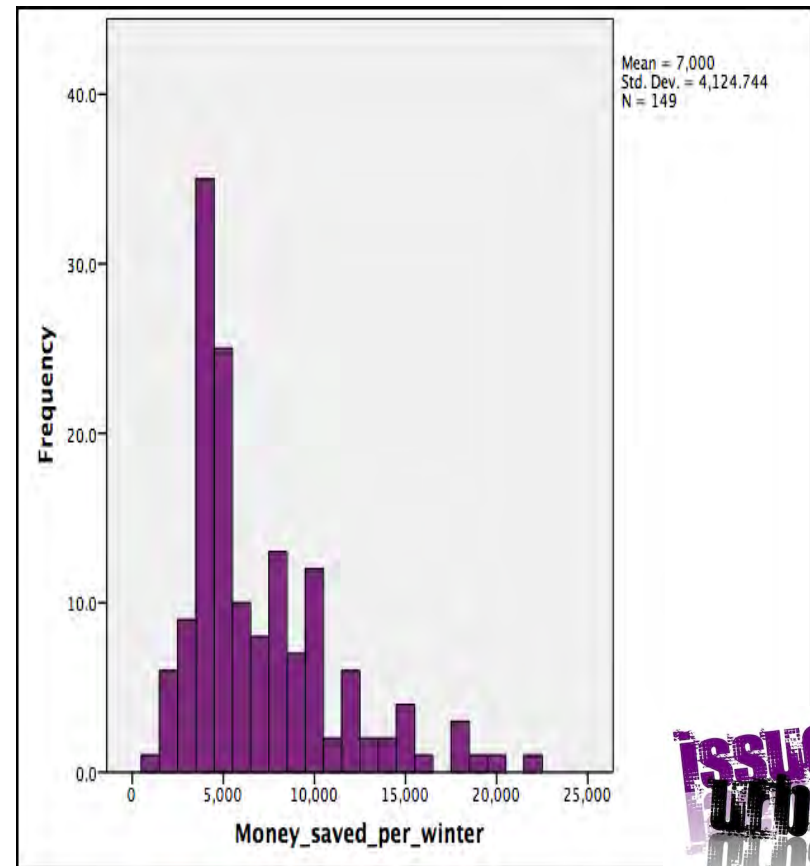
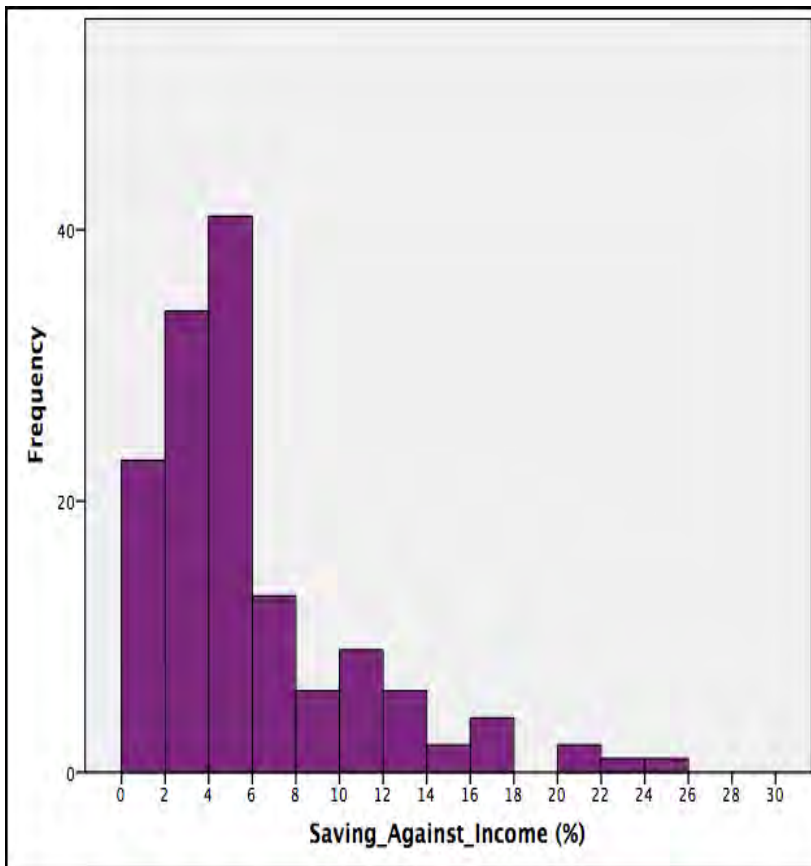
- Households with ESS mentioned a wide range of improvements: housework, followed by child care, family relations, studying and health



Household savings?

The survey found that on average the Winter saving resulting from ESS was 6.6% of household income.

This equates to 7,000 AFN per household per Winter.



Use of Savings?

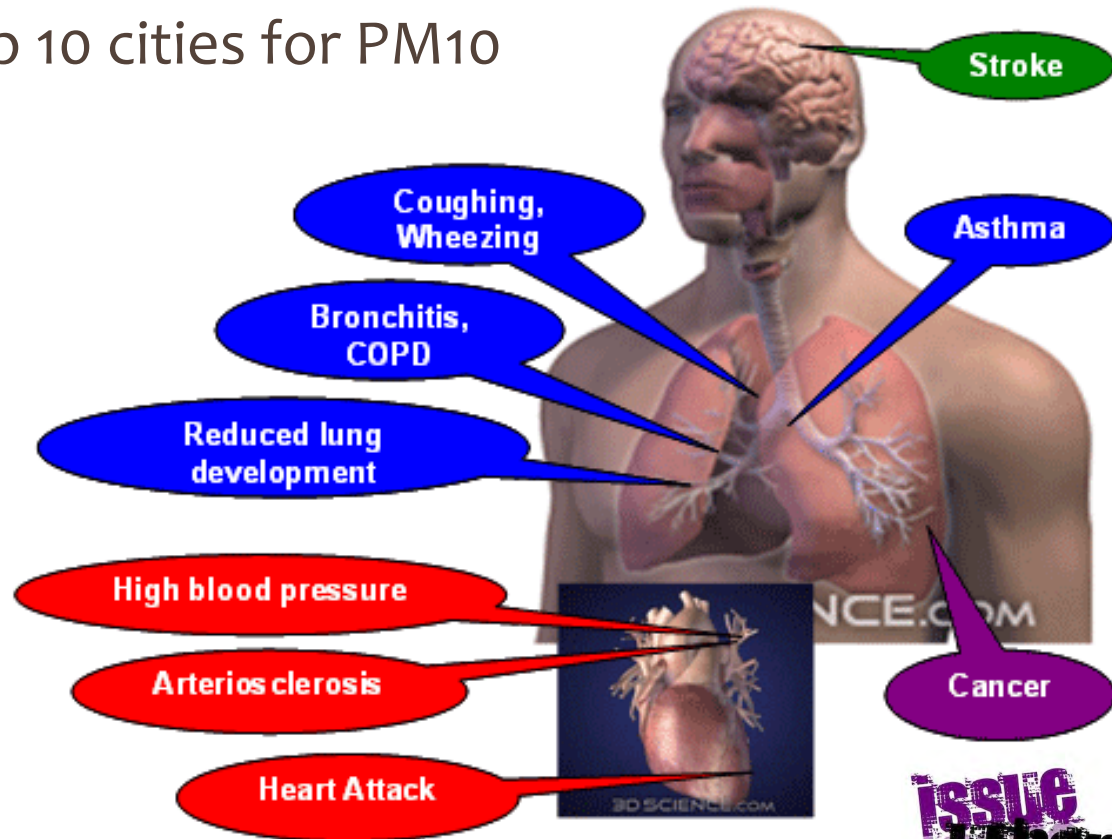
- The majority of households used ESS saving to purchase food
- In addition, savings were used for a wide variety of other purposes: clothing, education, health, servicing debts



Health outcomes?

WHO (2012) estimates 1 in 8 global deaths are attributable to exposure to air pollution, making this the world's largest single environmental health risk.

- Kabul ranks in the top 10 cities for PM10
- Households with ESS are visiting the doctors less (66%)
- Households with ESS bath their children more often



Education outcomes?

- For households with verandas, two thirds use the space for educational purposes – homework, studying, lessons

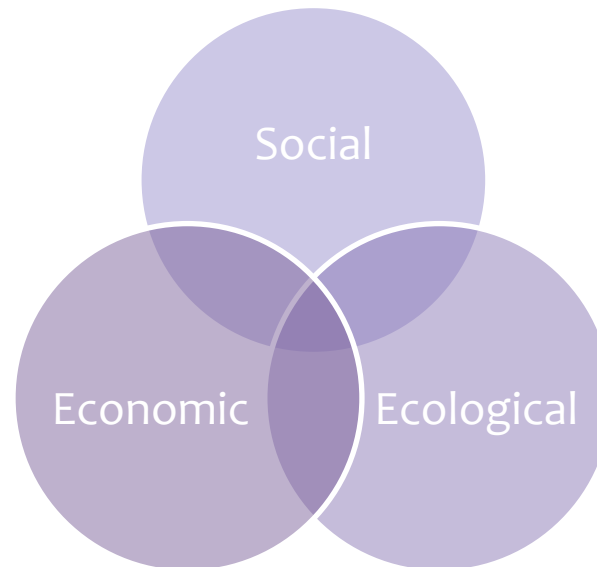


- ESS households feel children are doing better at school as a result: missing less school, getting out of bed on time, studying more

Sustainability

Sustainability

- *the likelihood that the positive effects of the project will persist for an extended period after the project ends.*



Financing ESS?

- Around 8/10 households would consider purchasing a ESS veranda if it was subsidised - 7,500 AFN
- Without a subsidy demand for ESS drops to around 2/10 households
- If offered a loan as an alternative to subsidies 3.5/10 households would consider
- Loans are not for everyone. Poorer households were more hesitant than wealthier ones
- Communities have invested significantly in ESS – \$500,000
!!!

Environmental Impact?

Annual Geres ESS saves:

- 965,000 Kgs of wood plus 280,000 Kgs of coal
- €230,000 to €250,000 for Kabul households
- green house emissions of 2,000 tonnes

Environmental Impact?



850,000 consumed litres of petrol



4,650 consumed barrels of oil



the carbon sequestered by 50,000 tree seedlings grown for 10 years

Relevance

Relevance

- *the extent to which the objectives of the project are consistent with the target group's priorities and the recipient and donors' policies.*

Developmental outcomes:

- economic development ✓
- poverty reduction – fuel poverty ✓
- improved health outcomes ✓
- improved education outcomes ✓
- improved living conditions ✓
- improved social relations ✓
- specific needs for women and children ✓
- environmental protection ✓

#1

Increase the capacity of the project to work at scale

Why?

- a proven capacity to deliver in a highly complex environment with full support and commitment of stakeholders of civil society
- a proven capacity to deliver meaningful and substantial impact for the environment, but also broad poverty alleviation goals
- a large unmet demand

#2

Strengthen the normative aspect of the project in line with a maturation of the value chain

#3

Find sustainable solutions for reducing reusing or recycling plastic and building the systems and mechanisms to achieve this

#4

Improve knowledge of sustainable consumption and production

THANK YOU!