

**United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP)
3rd Quarter Project Progress Report – 2010**



Above: Road construction project in Daman district of Kandahar Province

Project ID: 00070832
Duration: Five Years (July 2009 – June 2014)
Strategic Plan Component: Outcome 11
CPAP Component: Outcome 7
ANDS Component: Social and Economic Development
Total Budget: USD294,666,049
**Responsible Agency: Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and
Development (MRRD)**

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Executive Summary

The strategy of NABDP Phase III is in alignment with the Social and Economic Development pillar of Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). The following are the main thematic areas under NABDP:

Local Governance and DDAs Institutionalization:

6 DDAs were established along with 6 DDPs that were formulated in Paktika province and 5 DDAs have been re-elected bringing the year-to-date total to 77. 5 DDPs were updated including 2 each in Bamyan and Takhar provinces and 1 in Urozgan, the total number of uploaded DDPs has now reached 376 DDPs. 34 DDAs have been registered and 34 certificates have been distributed (11 in Zabul, 6 in Urozgan and 7 in Kandahar provinces), totally 69 updated DDPs are posted in NABDP website bringing the total 376. Also, Community Empowerment Department (CED) delivered capacity development training for 36 DDAs in which 470 male and 268 female have participated and up to date 201 DDAs have been trained. The Grant in Aid Programme was made available in 20 districts, bringing the total number of DDAs to 107 DDAs and 12 DICs has been established in 7 provinces and the total number of District Information Centres (DIC) reached to 13.

Sustainable Livelihoods through Rural Infrastructure Services:

48 infrastructure projects have been completed in six different sectors. As a result of these completed projects 5,755 persons benefited directly and 906,686 persons benefited indirectly. The average work days generated are 118,989 labour days.

The community of Pugish in Wakhan district and Zarkhan and Razrak in Zebak district completed three micro hydro projects in their villages in Badakhshan province, which benefits 505 households.

11 MHP projects in Ghor, 8 in Bamyan, 1 in Panjshir and 2 in Samangan has been contracted with private companies by the community, and the implementation of these projects is underway.

Stabilization through Enhanced Economic Livelihoods:

CNTF completed 25 projects of Road Graveling totalling 23.8Km length in five districts (Jurm, Khash, Warduj, Yaftal Sulfa and Yamgan) of Badakhshan province. The projects benefited 7,920 persons directly, and 28,764 families indirectly and created 142,309 labour days.

During this quarter, DIAG completed three projects, which include: construction of a 16 classroom school in Aqtepa Village of the Qala-e-Zal district of Kunduz province, which

benefits about 800 students directly. Similarly, the construction work of another 16-classroom school completed in Namak-e-Ab district of Takhar. The school will soon be handed over to Ministry of Education, where around 800 students will have proper classrooms to study. In Nangarhar province, 10 tractors were purchased for Kot district and handed over to PRRD & provincial department of MAIL of Nangarhar, which benefits 7000 families.

Context

The National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) was considered by the UNDP as an entry point to rehabilitate the rural community by the growth of development initiatives so that a sustained economic development is communicated to continuously reduce the rural poverty and provide a sustainable livelihood. The reduction of poverty and sustainable livelihood that is both viable and subject to potential difference for future enhancements that is ultimately linked to overall national improvement on economic status of Afghan people.

The third phase of the programme commenced in July 2009, as a joint initiative between the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). It is implemented by MRRD with the support of UNDP under the national implementation modality (NEX). The current phase is set to expire on June 2014.

NABDP synchronizes its undertakings in accordance with the overall objectives of the rural development strategy as outlined in the ANDS (Pillar III: Economic and Social Development) and the more specific Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy (ARDSS) of Afghanistan—through the effective and efficient use of prevalent local resources, including sound and sustainable natural resource management, to engender improved livelihood, economic regeneration and greater stabilization of rural populace.

NABDP Phase III is a five year-commitment (2009-2014) with a total estimated budget of \$294.6 million. Phase III focuses on building productive infrastructure and enabling District Development Assemblies (DDAs) as platform for the development of local governance.

The NABDP Phase-III strategy is based on the third pillar of ANDS, “social and economic development” and centred on three main areas; Local Governance and DDA institutionalization entails: empowerment of communities in innovating and investing in their development priorities through the capacity development of DDAs; and simultaneously inculcating greater and active participation of women in the DDAs for progressive gender equity.

Sustainable Livelihood through Rural Infrastructure Services entails: promotion of rural energy system for enhanced livelihood, Support to infrastructure for increased agricultural productivity; and, community based natural resource management for rural development.

Stabilization through enhanced economic livelihoods compliments other on-going stabilization programs by cross-linking and supporting development activities; and encourage mobilization of community based organizations (CBOs) and private sectors in development projects for public-private partnership and employment generation for licit livelihood.

NABDP Phase-III is another main thrust to take the next step in the continuum of national programme development that started with Phase-I as a priority recovery and economic regeneration programme in a complex emergency context, Phase –II focused on support to DDA institutionalization, poverty reduction, and institutional capacity development. Phase – III will focus on adoption of the stated objectives of economic regeneration, poverty reduction and consequent stabilization in rural areas as codified in all of the relevant developmental guidelines: the Afghanistan Compact; and, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) based Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), which also serves as the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). It also follows the UNDP global strategic plan (2008-2011) and the UNDP Afghanistan Country Program Action Plan (CPAP), which specifically calls for a community oriented participatory development for sustainable livelihood, poverty reduction and human security by underscoring gender mainstreaming, broader economic opportunities, and sustainable & efficient natural resource management with overall objective of the progress towards the attainment of the MDGs. Overall, UNDP ensures synchronization and implementation of these objectives with close coordination, oversight and resource mobilization.

1-Implementation Progress

In the last quarter, the NABDP Phase-III continued to address the following main thematic areas:

Component 1: Local Governance and DDAs Institutionalization:

(1.1) Communities mobilized to articulate their needs, identify priorities and solutions

During the quarter, 6 DDAs were established along with 6 DDPs that were formulated in Paktika province. 5 DDAs have been re-elected bringing the year-to-date total to 77 and 5 DDPs were updated including 2 each in Bamyan and Takhar provinces and 1 in Uruzghan.

Three years after a DDA is established, it enters the re-election cycle followed by codification. All re-elected DDAs are required to be codified by the NABDP programme, and are then signed by H.E the Minister of MRRD. Once certified by MRRD they receive official certification and are recognized in their community. As of this quarter, 24 DDAs have been registered and 24 certificates have been distributed (11 in Zabul, 6 in Urozgan and 7 in Kandahar provinces). The total number of re-elected DDAs has now reached 76. The re-election of DDAs creates an important opportunity for communities to directly take part in the decision-making process, develop their own capacities and, importantly, to create job opportunities for themselves

The total number of posted District Development Plans (DDPs) has now reached 376. The total number of updated DDPs posted in NABDP website has reached 69.

(1.2) Capacity development in DDAs to facilitate roles as district coordination entities:

Capacity-development training was held for 36 DDAs in which 470 male and 268 female have participated (male 64 % and female 36%). Up to date 201 DDAs have been trained. The sessions covered local governance and conflict management, gender issues and participatory management, and project and financial management.

During the third quarter, the Grant in Aid Programme was made available to 20 districts bringing the total number of DDAs to 107. Through this initiative DDAs have been assisted by receiving logistical support for their offices by providing furniture, stationary and other basic needs. Grant-in-aid was designed to offer financial assistance to the DDAs to improve organizational competence and support management and strengthening monitoring capabilities. Principally, NABDP is funding running costs related to establishing and managing these community development organizations.

As part of NABDP's commitment to decentralize and build the institutional capabilities of each region, the DICs were established in 3rd quarter of 2010 in the following districts: to serve the respective districts as the following:

North Region: Nahri Shahi and Dehdadi Districts (Balkh Province)

East Region: Mohamand Dara District (Nangarhar province)

West Region: Enjil and Gozara Districts (Herat Province)

South West Region: Nawa District (Hilmand Province)

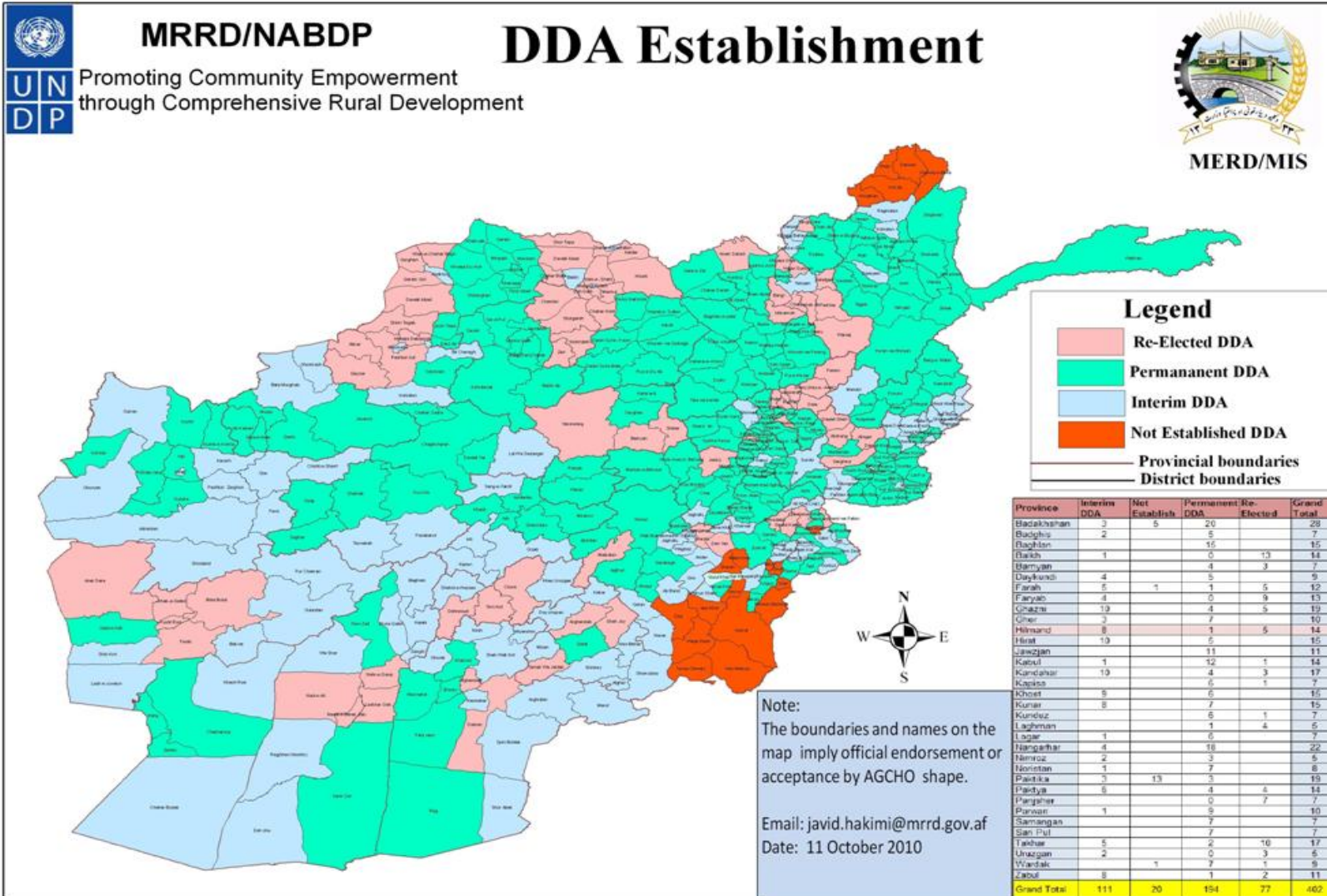
South West Region: Arghandab and Daman Districts (Kandahar Province)

South East Region: Ahmad Abad and Sayed Karam Districts (Paktia Province)

North East Region: Ali Abad and Khan Abad Districts (Kuduz Province)

These centers are being prepared to become a MIS and information resource for the mentioned districts. The total number of DICs has now reached 12 (bringing the total to 13).

DDA Statistics: Total to date – 3rd Quarter 2010



(1.2) Institutional arrangement developed to mainstream gender equality/women's empowerment in all components and projects

Working in close cooperation with and in support from the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Gender Unit of NABDP worked together with MRRD gender unit to facilitate the election of the Women's Shura Head within MRRD. Additionally, the Gender Advisor of NABDP conducted a one day orientation session on Gender mainstreaming in development practices for the new staff of Community Empowerment department of NABDP. The session enhanced the understanding of NABDP staff on the role of women in development.

(1.3) Effective mechanisms developed to ensure equal gender participation at district level

In this quarter, the gender unit drafted five proposals for women's empowerment at the community level. These proposals mainly focus on the role of women in rural livelihoods, which includes traditional animal husbandry, tailoring, carpet weaving and other vocational trainings in the provinces Helmand, Bamiyan and Herat.

The Gender Unit of NABDP together with Gender Unit of MRRD produced the first draft of Gender Policy for MRRD. Additionally, a brief proposal is prepared for MRRD, which will help to mainstream gender issues in all MRRD's operations. The Gender Unit of NABDP has been providing oversight support role in gender mainstreaming to the Women's Livelihood Improvement Alternative Programme (LIAP), a pilot project funded by NABDP and implemented in Charasiyab and in Paghman Districts of Kabul.

Regular field visits were conducted to Mazar e Sharif, Nangarhar and Bamiyan to monitor the progress of women's carpet weaving project, and also to identify the gaps and improve the implementation process.

Component 2: Sustainable Livelihoods through Rural Infrastructure Services:

(2.1) Community Energy Projects established and sustainability concerns addressed

1. Completion of Micro Hydro Schemes in Badakhshan

The community of Pugish in Wakhan district and Zarkhan and Razrak in Zebak district completed three micro hydro projects in their villages in Badakhshan province. The details of the completed projects are provided below.

Sn	Project Name	District	Village	Output (kW)	Beneficiaries per Households
1	Pugish MHP	Wakhan	Pugish	21	157
2	Zarkan MHP	Zebak	Zarkhan	20	148
3	Razrak MHP	Zebak	Razrak and Goreb	20	200
Total				61	505

Note: kW= Kilowatt, Ben HH= Beneficiary Households.

After the electrification of these villages, these 505 households receive adequate lighting in their household, completed by replacing of kerosene oil. One significant benefit was the greatly improved environment for their children's education. The community has requested the establishment of different kinds of end-use electrical facility in their village. ERDA has been supporting these requests, including 5 projects that have been commissioned in Badakhshan with a cumulative capacity of 136 kW benefiting 1033 households.

2. Micro Hydro Design Works

During the reporting period, ERDA completed design-works of micro hydro works in Panjshir, Bamyán, Herat and Sar-e-pul provinces.

The implementation planning for these projects has been completed and they are in the process of carrying out tripartite contracts with each community.

3. Micro Hydro Implementation works

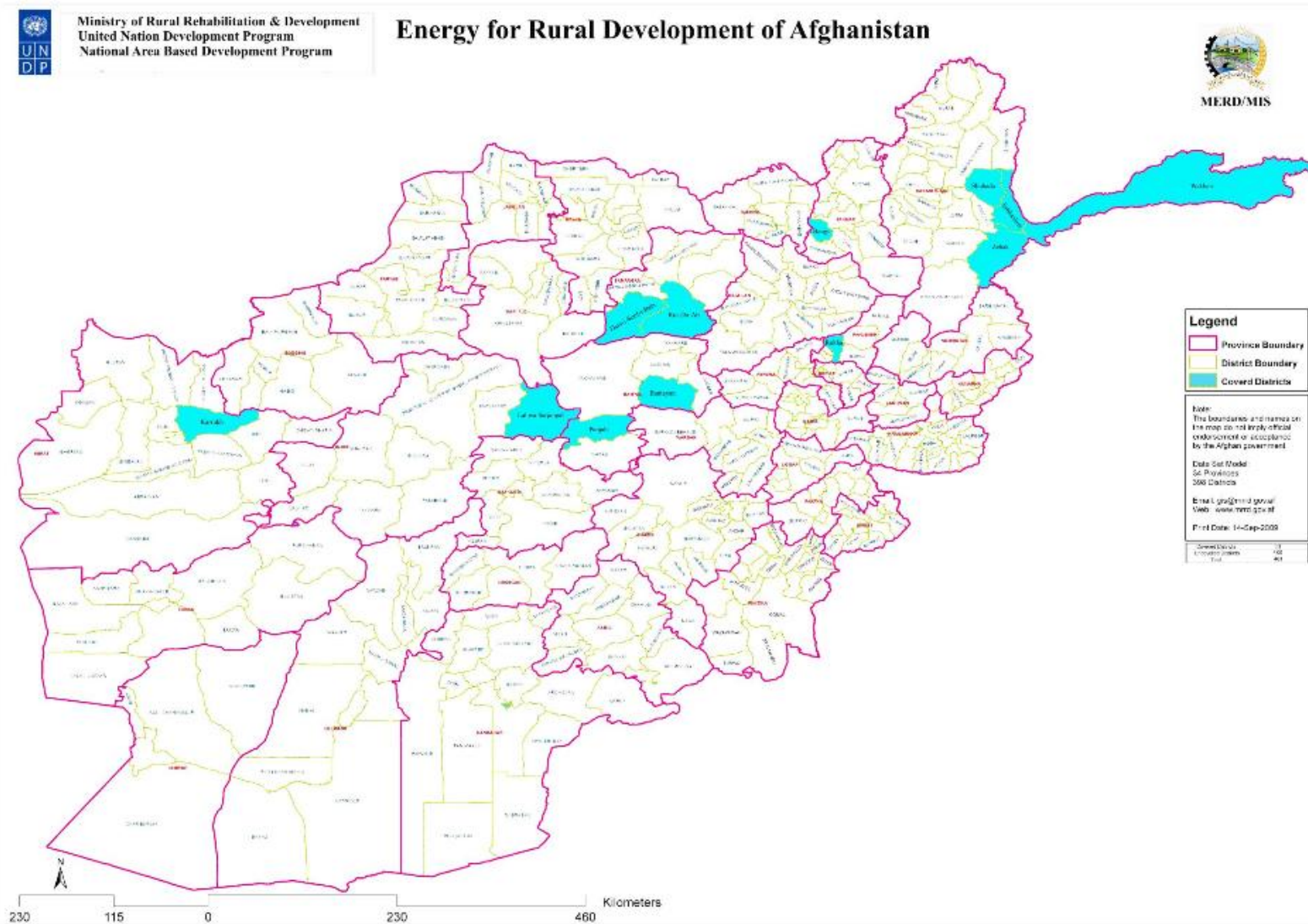
ERDA has placed a high priority on the implementation of community-based projects. Project implementation has been expedited in Panjshir, Ghor, Bamyán and Samangan provinces. The provincial energy officer has been assigned to each of these provinces. There are 11 projects in Ghor, 8 projects in Bamyán, 1 project in Panjshir and 2 in Samangan for which the company

contracting has been signed by the community and implementation of the projects is in process. DDA/CDC support has been provided with the community having recruited and contracted 2 engineers in Ghor, 1 engineer in Bamyan and 1 engineer in Samangan for technical supervision of the ongoing construction work. The excavation works and construction of canal and other civil structure is ongoing. Similarly, civil structure construction works are being carried out in Gharan MHP of Badakhshan province and Dahan-e-jamshed MHP in Takhar province.

(2.3) Rural energy development activities institutionalized and up-scaled

Survey of Micro Hydro Schemes

During the reporting period ERDA carried out surveying of 23 micro hydro projects in Sar-e-pul, Maidan-e-wardak, Bamyan and Nangrahar provinces. In addition to this, survey of rehabilitation of micro hydro canal structure was carried out in Ishtikok village of Kahestan district of Badakhshan province. These projects are being plotted and feasible projects will go for implementation in consultation with the respective DDA and CDC.



(2.4) Small scale infrastructure built and accessible by rural communities

During 3rd quarter of 2010, 48 infrastructure projects have been completed in six different sectors. As a result of these completed projects 5,755 persons benefited directly, 906,686 persons benefited indirectly and, created an aggregate of 118,989 labour days.

The major thrust of the program has been on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure development works comprising rural roads, bridges, culverts, irrigation systems, intakes, rural water supply and sanitation, schools, clinics, mosques, community development centers.

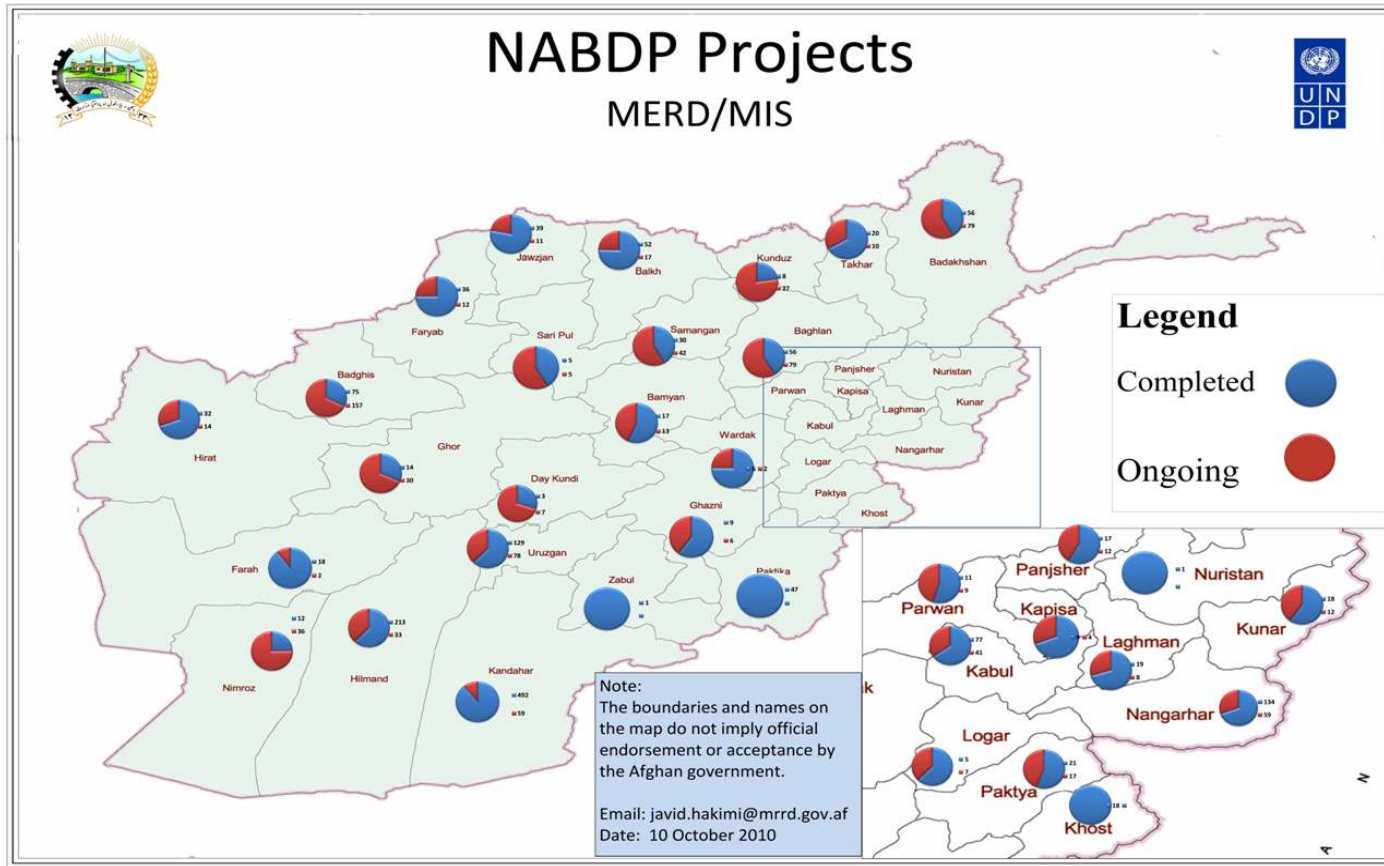
2010 3rd Quarter Completed Projects by Sector

Sector	Province	No of Projects	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Working Days
Education	BAGHLAN	1	380	10000	3418
Irrigation	BADAKHSHAN	4	154	3710	2149
	HELMAND	3	232	10200	17506
	KABUL	2	40	220	819
	KANDAHAR	3	51	625	1188
	KUNARHA	1	40	3000	446
	NANGARHAR	4	365	2340	9173
	SAMANGAN	4	108	1400	971
UROZGAN	3	33	38288	26270	
Power	BADAKHSHAN	1	800	300	180
Public Building	KANDAHAR	2	14	468000	12123
	KUNDUZ	1	12	340	478
	UROZGAN	1	9	104476	871
Rural Development	NIMROZ	1	19	49850	1050
Transport	BADAKHSHAN	3	1389	12066	2399
	KANDAHAR	1	69	149800	13630
	KUNDUZ	3	197	6700	1773
	SAMANGAN	2	142	6000	1279
	TAKHAR	1	200	3000	3427
	UROZGAN	3	31	34736	15061
Water Supply & Sanitation	NANGARHAR	1	70	600	2805
	TAKHAR	1	70	90	627
	UROZGAN	2	1330	945	1346
Grand Total		48	5755	906686	118989

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Monitored, Surveyed & Designed Projects				
Province	Monitored	Surveyed	Designed	Total
Badakhshan	21	23	15	59
Badghis	68	28	19	115
Baghlan	1	0	1	2
Balkh	16	17	7	40
Bamyan	1	5	2	8
Farah	0	0	8	8
Faryab	4	13	0	17
Ghor	10	30	24	64
Hilmand	33	2	2	37
Herat	1	27	10	38
Jawzjan	10	4	3	17
Kabul	18	1	5	24
Kandahar	21	1	5	27
Khost	1	0	0	1
Kunar	9	7	0	16
Kunduz	0	3	0	3
Laghman	7	3	6	16
Logar	5	1	5	11
Nangarhar	37	5	7	49
Nimroz	17	0	0	17
Nuristan	2	0	0	2
Paktia	0	1	0	1
Panjsher	7	6	4	17
Parwan	1	1	1	3
Samangan	2	6	1	9
Sari-e-pul	3	0	0	3
Urozgan	0	9	1	10
Wardak	1	0	0	1
Zabul	8	0	0	8
Grant Total:	304	193	126	623

Completed and Ongoing Projects, 3rd Quarter



Presently, the Department of Quality Control has been reviewing project documents submitted by regional offices on surveys, designs, drawings, estimates and technical specifications based on the development of design guidelines and its own manuals survey and cost forms prepared in NABDP/MRRD. The team from the QCD regularly visits the regional offices to conduct trainings review documents on projects, and to acquaint engineers with required supervision standards. Another critical area that requires ongoing attention is the ability to generate precise estimates of quantities to avoid major variations while executing the work, complying with technical specifications of the work, material testing procedures, strategies and procedures of execution of work through community development councils.

During this quarter QCD reviewed and approved the design and provided estimates for 296 infrastructure projects in different sectors like irrigation, road and bridges, school, clinic, community centers, retaining walls, water supply, Micro Hydro Power (MHP) projects, Biogas projects for Energy for Rural Development of Afghanistan (ERDA), Disarmament of Illegal Armed Group (DIAG), Regional Technical Support Unit (RTSU) and Engineering Services Department (ESD).

Additionally, QCD has assigned Quality Control Engineers in each regional office to ensure the quality of project, testing of material, and assurance of compliance with technical specification. This includes the formulation of check lists for supervising the construction of work on site, and the development of modalities and strategy for contracting the civil engineering infrastructure works to CDCs and DDAs.

The QCD continues to handle the design and estimation of technically complicated projects, which the field technical staff cannot be expected to do such as the suspension bridge project and the, RCC bridge project.

QCD continues its on-going work to enhance the design and construction of small earthen dams and stone masonry dams for irrigation projects that affect the livelihood projects in the country and also serve to replenish the Karizs and ground water resources in areas affected by droughts in the past.

Field trips to Pakyia, Nangarhar, and Herat provinces were scheduled during this quarter in response to needs from specific sites. These field visits also provided the opportunity to provide quality assurance training based on needs emanating from construction sites.

Importantly, QCD participated in the bid evaluation of the Tarnak Agricultural Complex projects providing coordination and close contact with MoE's construction department, and the ESD and PPS units of NABDP.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Field Monitors who are based in the regions monitored the progress on and the quality of 299 infrastructure projects in 19 provinces in the months of July, August and September 2010. They reported the findings of their monitoring to the Regional Managers, who then shared the findings with the implementation partners (CDC, DDA and construction companies) and also sent the copy of their reports to the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Department which were then shared with the Program Implementation Department on the national level.

This monitoring impacted both the quality of the projects under construction and speeded up the implementation of the projects which is clearly documented in the number of completed projects in this period.

M&E's findings after being on site for a number of these projects included the use of poor quality materials (cement, stone and brick) being used in the construction of the Community Centre, Veterinary Clinic and WatSan projects in Nangarhar province. They also brought to light the fact that the work being done on a protection wall in Kabul province was not cited properly and that among the 71 projects visited, 40 had no signboards.

NABDP monitors have been assigned the clear responsibility of disclosing problems uncovered on each site and reporting the same to each Regional Manager and the Project Implementation Department in centre. A related responsibility is to evaluate the findings and then discuss them with the implementers to improve all aspects of the quality of design, construction work and materials being used. NABDP also monitors the same projects for a second time to see whether they have corrected the shortcomings and brought the project back into compliance.

Monitored Projects in 3rd quarter, 2010:

S.NO.	Province	Monitored
1	Badakhshan	33
2	Badghis	72
3	Balkh	25
4	Bamyan	5
5	Faryab	10
6	Ghor	12
7	Helmand	33
8	Herat	1
9	JAWZJAN	12
10	Kabul	12
11	Kandahar	3
12	Kunar	9

13	Laghman	3
14	Nangarhar	34
15	Logar	1
16	Paktiya	1
17	Urozgan	24
18	Kunduz	3
19	Samangan	6
Grand Total		299

Component 3: Stabilization through enhanced Economic Livelihoods:

(3.1) Community development of consultative mechanisms and stability models tested, then established in high-risk areas

There are five programmes within NABDP contributing towards stabilization and generation of economic opportunity: the Counter Narcotic Trust Fund (CNTF) - Labour Based Rural Development Program (LBRD), Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG), Border Stabilization Project (BSP), Helmand Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (HARDP), and Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Programme – Kandahar (IALP-K2). (All results are discussed in previous and in the following paragraphs.)

During this quarter CNTF completed 25 projects of Road Graveling totalling 23.8Km length in five districts (Jurm, Khash, Warduj, Yaftal Sulfa and Yamgan) of Badakhshan province. The projects benefited 7,920 persons directly, and additional 28,764 families indirectly and created 142,309 labour days.

(3.2) Socio-economic community development projects are delivered under DIAG

Disarmament of Illegal Armed Groups

During this quarter, DIAG completed three projects and started two new ones and has 33 projects that are ongoing. These include

- a 20m bridge in Aq Guzar village of Qaramqul district of Faryab province that has been signed with CDC and an expert engineer has been hired to supervise and monitor the work. The bridge will connect villages to the center of the district. Approximately 700 families will benefit upon the completion of the project.

- A Basic Health Clinic in Baghe Bostan village of Qurghan district of Faryab province has been established.. Approximately 2,000 persons in the district will benefit from this.
- A construction project of a 16 classroom school in Aqtepa Village of the Qala-e-Zal district of Kunduz was completed. This project will give the community opportunity to study in a good environment. At least 800 students benefit directly.
- 10 tractors were purchased for the Kot district of Nangarhar, this having been defined as their priority need. The tractors were purchased in the middle of September and submitted to PRRD Nangarhar and to the provincial dept of MAIL. Around 7,000 families of the district benefited from the project. The tractors have been submitted to the local community at their request and the opening ceremony and handing over of tractors will be held in October.
- The construction of a 16 classroom school of Namak Ab in Takhar province was completed. At least an additional 800 female students directly benefit from the construction of this school.

Table 1: Quarterly progress for 2010

Status	2010			
	Sep	Aug	Jul	total (3rd quarter)
Completed	1	1	1	3
Started	1	2	0	3
Signed	1	1	0	2
Designed	2	2	1	5
Surveyed	1	2	1	4
Total	6	8	3	17
Pre-Selection	2	1	2	5
GRAND TOTAL	8	9	5	22

(3.3) Strengthened institutional capacities to support licit livelihoods in rural communities

Coordination

In the Central Region, the first regional coordination meeting was held at MRRD Compound on 13 July, with 23 participants attended the meeting from ANBP, NABDP, PRRDs and ASGP. A monitoring and reporting system regarding DIAG development projects was established as a result of this meeting.

The bi-monthly meeting with the D&R Commission and the Japanese Embassy was held on 3rd August, in which H.E. Deputy Minister Program Barmak, H.E. Minister Stanekzai, and H.E. Ambassador Shimizu participated. In the meeting, it was decided that JS and MRRD should make a Public Information brochure for communities since 20 projects were completed under the DIAG program.

The monthly JS/MRRD coordination meetings were held, and issues and problems relating DIAG projects were discussed. 3 projects were newly pre-selected. They are in the Charkent District of Balkh, the Kalakan District of Kabul, and the Kaldar District of Balkh. It was decided that NABDP will send an observational study team to these districts in the September-October time frame.

Meetings with the Japanese Embassy were also held on 5th and 11th August. In the meeting, it was mentioned that the DIAG program should respect the budget ceiling (US\$300,000) to the extent possible. However, in case the total cost exceeds the ceiling and the project is deemed essential, it can be implemented by topping up the excess cost from other sources of funds.

Communication and Advocacy:

During the 3rd quarter NABDP distributed 6 press releases with national and international media agencies to increase the awareness of stakeholders and national and international community about NABDP's development activities across Afghanistan. Most major media agencies have broadcast the events such as: (RTA TV and radio, Azadi Radio, Kalid radio, Hewad and Anis newspaper and many others.

During the third quarter two media visits were taken with local and national media agencies in Herat and Jalalabad provinces resulting in positive impacts in both provinces.

Many NABDP success stories have been printed through Dehkada Magazine and many local Newspapers to reflect what NABDP achievement in the past three month in different sectors in different provinces of Afghanistan.

NABDP has distributed many publicity materials to national and international donor countries in concert with MRRD's on-going effort to attract new funding for NABDP.

A new documentary was created to publicize MRRD and NABDP activities and its mission in Afghanistan. This was presented and distributed at the Kabul Conference in order to do advocacy for the both the brand and activities of NABDP.

The NABDP website, its fact sheet, brochures, FAQ and other advocacy materials are an on-going source of NABDP publicity to help stakeholder and communities remain updated on NABDP activities across the country.

Challenges:

1. **Lack of a Project Manger:** The project does not have a project manager, however, the recruitment process of a new NABDP manager is under way in UNDP.
2. **Slow Procurement by GoA:** GoA is relatively slow in the procurement process. In December 2009 documents were sent for procurement for 30 tractors that had been requested in Behsood District of Nangarhar, the Kama District of Nangarhar, and the Kohsan District of Herat. The tractors still have not been procured. The community has, very understandably, started to get frustrated and to express that frustration due to the slow delivery of DIAG projects. According to AWP 2010, DIAG plans to implement 60 projects by the end of 2010. 53 projects had been implemented by the end of July 2010 leaving at least 7 more projects to be implemented by the end of 2010. Slow procurement for these projects is one of the biggest issues. DIAG projects are incentives to communities and so the expectation of these communities is very high. One of the major challenges comes from DDAs changing their project priorities. In Jabul Saraj District of Parwan Province, DDA requested a Basic Healthcare Clinic. In December 2009 the project was at the estimation stage. However, DDA changed their mind and requested a 20 bed hospital in August 2010.
3. **Security of Staff:** Program Implementation Department (PID) faces security problems in Kundoz and Kandahar, and in the Bala Murghab and Jawand district of Badghis province. This causes inevitable and unavoidable challenge monitoring of projects in those areas by the designated engineers. For this type of projects, NABDP established mentoring committees in the DDAs and trained them on monitoring of projects in insecure areas, which had very positive result. Moreover our Regional Offices consult with PRT and ORT and request them to support the field mission regarding the security.
4. **Conditional Approval of Contracts:** Conditional approval for all CDC contracts from the Special Procurement Committee at Ministry of Finance will lead to delay in the process of

procurement. This is a new procedural measure which will likely affect programme delivery.

5. **Climate and Natural Disaster:** During the 3rd quarter seasonal floods happened in different provinces of Afghanistan with the result that different projects including a bridge under construction, protection walls and culverts were destroyed in Kabul, Badakhshan and Nangarhar provinces. Five CNTF projects (Turgani, Qarlugi Qurugh, Khari Abad, Ziri Kutal and KhalBagi in the Darayim district of Badakhshan) have been damaged to the extent of at least 10% of their structures by flooding. Based on the instruction of H.E. Minister of MRRD, NABDP allocated budget from urgent recovery and rehabilitate flood affected projects.

Lessons Learned:

DDPs are now recognized as the main source of information for identifying district level development needs. This greatly facilitates the work of project implementers and those who will be the recipients of the benefits of these projects.

The Japan-2010 \$10 million fund, which aims to support the most vulnerable communities, projects was selected from the district development plans (DDPs) present at the district information centers. The lesson learnt from this was that project identification phase was replaced by picking projects from DDPs. This helped in faster project implementation and improved programme delivery.

Future Plans

Operational:

1. The programme planned to contract of KRARDI 4 sets which is (ongoing), follow up on the announcement of Tarnak farm master plan design for international tendering, continues to consolidate its program budget review, follow up for capacity development planning and implementation of Kandahar Provincial Rural Rehabilitation & Development Directorate (PRRD) and Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) by Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL).
2. The programme will also continue the work of Gabions project in Takhar and Badakhshan; (provision of raw material);
3. NABDP will continue to cooperate with Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) for their women project in Balkh;
4. The study on impact assessment for Japan 2010 grant will also be conducted.

5. NABDP will also finalize and submits the documents for the new Grant of the Government of Italy for Support to Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD project) in four western provinces of Herat, Badghis, Ghor and Farah.
6. The next priorities will be on handling the design and estimation of those complicated projects that, by definition, exceed the capacity of the field technical staff;
7. All NABDP project documents, which will be contracted with CDC, should have the cost forms and survey forms attached for analyzing the cost estimation and detail of materials;
8. Work will be ongoing on the completion of the review process and to lay the ground work for NABDP's strategic evolution in 2011 and 2012 towards the creation and support of "Islands of stability" as an integral part of its development philosophy and mission.

Financial Section

Table 2. Expenditure by Major Outputs (2010)

Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	Cumulative 2010 Expenditure as of the 2nd Quarter	3rd QTR (ATLAS)	3rd QTR (not in ATLAS)	Total Expenditures	Delivery Rate*	Remarks
Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	2,196,512	590,063	2,311	486,826	1,079,200		
GMS	165,329	128,635			128,635		
Sub-total Output 1.	2,361,841	718,699	2,311	486,826	1,207,835	51%	
Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	24,758,648	7,158,165	226,649	7,434,022	14,818,836		
GMS	1,621,522	1,013,440			1,013,440		
Sub-total Output-2	26,380,170	8,171,605	226,649	7,434,022	15,832,276	60%	
Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood	22,717,294	6,223,316	1,170,981	3,154,522	10,548,818		
GMS	1,605,252	901,941			901,941		
Sub-total Output-3	24,322,546	7,125,256	1,170,981	3,154,522	11,450,759	47%	
Output 4: Programme Management	3,672,464	2,766,548	177,257	1,323,129	4,266,934		
GMS	252,189	217,493			217,493		
Sub-total Output-4	3,924,653	2,984,041	177,257	1,323,129	4,484,427	114%	
Grand Total	56,989,210	18,999,602	1,577,197	12,398,499	32,975,297	58%	

**Table 3. Expenditure by Donors
(2010)**

Donor	Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Cumulative Expenditure as of the 2nd Quarter	3rd QTR (ATLAS)	3rd QTR (not in ATLAS)	Total Expenditures	Delivery Rate*
Denmark	Thematic area 1: Local Governance and DDA Institutionalization	515,000	323,386		185,275	508,661	
Japan 2010					115,201	115,201	
Norway		1,346,000	92,462	2,307	79,065	173,834	
CIDA 550		-	19,248	4	55,419	74,671	
Spain		335,512	154,967		51,866	206,833	
GMS		165,329	128,635			128,635	
Sub Total		2,361,841	718,699	2,311	486,826	1,207,835	51%
UNDP core	Thematic area 2: Sustainable Livelihoods through Rural Infrastructure Services	1,700,000	121,208	283,958	306,088	711,254	
Japan DIAG		-	283,958	(283,958)		-	
Denmark		1,651,877	448,255	642	216,032	664,929	
Germany		456,933	66,555		16,202	82,757	
Japan CRD		5,039,265	1,674,717	141,111	1,590,089	3,405,917	
Japan Border		-			94,923	94,923	
Japan 2010		8,500,000			2,119,508	2,119,508	
Dutch		3,168,034	2,286,483		347,597	2,634,080	

Norway		2,755,791	1,431,686		1,129,765	2,561,451	
CIDA 550		650,000	136,504		741,728	878,232	
Spain		836,748	708,799	84,896	872,090	1,665,785	
GMS		1,621,522	1,013,440			1,013,440	
Sub Total		26,380,170	8,171,605	226,649	7,434,022	15,832,276	60%
Japan DIAG	Thematic area 3: Stabilization through enhanced Economic Livelihoods	4,623,000	2,101,031	1,149,340	301,455	3,551,826	
DUTCH		4,684,364	518,252	21,428	1,270,746	1,810,426	
CIDA 550		8,867,881	2,167,797	213	(168,662)	1,999,348	
DFID		3,613,023	1,436,235		1,660,862	3,097,097	
Spain		929,026			90,121	90,121	
GMS		1,605,252	901,941			901,941	
Sub Total		24,322,546	7,125,256	1,170,981	3,154,522	11,450,759	47%
UNDP core	Thematic area 4: Program Management	300,000	85,723	136,813	55,184	277,720	
Japan DIAG		73,000				-	
Germany		25,000			42,183	42,183	
Japan 2010		800,000			804,206	804,206	
DUTCH		1,088,589	1,407,179	99,770	(15,414)	1,491,535	
Norway		55,825	7,488		10,643	18,131	
CIDA 550		59,000	153,864		151,924	305,788	

DFID		209,500	516,135	(59,327)		456,809	
Spain		1,061,550	596,160		274,403	870,563	
GMS		252,189	217,493			217,493	
Sub Total		3,924,653	2,984,041	177,257	1,323,129	4,484,427	114%
Grand Total		56,989,210	18,999,602	1,577,197	12,398,499	32,975,297	58%

Table 1. Total Income and Expenditure

Donor	INCOME			EXPENDITURES					BALANCE	Remarks
	Total Commitment (approx US\$)	Total Received (approx US\$)	Total Receivable (approx US\$)	Total Cumulative Expenditures as of Dec 2009	Current Year 2010 (Cumulative) as of the 2nd Quarter	3rd QTR (ATLAS)	3rd QTR (not in ATLAS)	Total Expenditures	Total Received minus Total Expenditures	
CIDA 08-09	10,046,685	10,046,685	-	8,296,293	1,113,197		173,872	9,583,362	463,323	
CIDA 2010-2011	11,257,036	5,628,518	5,628,518	-	1,629,092	216	536,601	2,165,909	3,462,608	
CIDA IALP K2	6,578,947	3,289,474	3,289,474	568,433	15,197		69,936	653,566	2,635,907	
DFID 08	13,898,439	13,898,439	-	10,151,144	2,208,467	(59,327)	1,660,862	13,961,147	(62,708)	
JAPAN CRD	21,830,414	21,830,414	-	13,917,953	2,043,401	141,111	1,590,089	17,692,555	4,137,859	
Japan DIAG	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	5,235,345	2,628,389	865,382	301,455	9,030,571	5,969,429	
Japan Border	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	14,897,264	-		94,923	14,992,187	7,813	balance will be exhausted with GMS
Japan 2010	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	-		3,038,915	3,038,915	6,961,085	
Norway 2010	17,889,088	2,683,363	15,205,725	-	1,714,609	2,307	1,219,473	2,936,389	(253,026)	2010 Contribution not yet received
Dutch 2	5,000,000	4,999,920	80	4,907,274	92,726			5,000,000	(80)	
Dutch 3	15,324,200	7,700,000	7,624,200	670,962	4,598,968	121,198	1,602,929	6,994,058	705,942	
UNDP Core 2010	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	206,931	420,771	361,272	988,974	1,011,026	

Spain NABDP 09	20,950,667	20,950,667	-	284,115	1,510,170	84,896	1,198,359	3,077,540	17,873,127	
Spain Emergency	1,316,773	1,316,773	-	1,274,775	41,998			1,316,773	-	
Spain AIRD 09	2,524,495	2,524,495	-	105,210	269,632		90,121	464,963	2,059,532	
Denmark	2,287,220	2,287,220	-	-	852,785	642	401,307	1,254,734	1,032,486	
Germany	747,775	729,157	18,618	229,568	74,040		58,385	361,993	367,164	
Total:	171,651,738	139,885,124	31,766,614	60,538,337	18,999,603	1,577,197	12,398,499	93,513,635	46,371,489	

Note:

Budget Revision 2010 under process

Expenditure 3QTR (not in ATLAS) subject to change once posted in ATLAS