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NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2014 First Quarterly PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

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PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00057359 (NIM)
Duration:	Phase III (July 2009 – June 2015)
ANDS Component:	Social and Economic Development
Contributing to NPP	One and Four
Strategic Plan Component:	Promoting inclusive growth, gender equality and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
CPAP Component:	Increased opportunities for income generation through promotion of diversified livelihoods, private sector development, and public private partnerships
Total Phase III Budget:	US \$294,666,069
AWP Budget 2014:	US \$ 52,608,993
Un-Funded Amount:	US \$ 1,820,886
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Responsible Party:	MRRD and UNDP
Project Manager:	Abdul Rahim Daud Rahimi
Chief Technical Advisor:	Vacant
Responsible Assistant Country Director:	Shoaib Timory

Cover Photo: Students are happy to see their new classrooms | Ghoryan district | Herat province,
Photo Credit: | NABDP

ACRONYMS

ADDPs	Annual District Development Plans
AIRD	Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
ASGP	Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme
DCC	District Coordination Councils
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDP	District Development Plan
DIC	District Information Center
ERDA	Energy for Rural Development of Afghanistan
GEP	Gender Empowerment Project
IALP	Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
KW	Kilo Watt
LIDD	Local Institutional Development Department
MHP	Micro Hydro Power
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoRR	Ministry of Refuge and Repatriation
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
PEAC	Provincial Establishment and Assessment Committees
RTD	Rural Technology Directory
RTP	Rural Technology Park
PMT	Provincial Monitoring Teams
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SPVHS	Solar Photovoltaic Voltage Home System
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2002, the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) has been a joint partnership between the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The aim of the Programme is to reduce poverty by advancing progress toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to increase and diversify livelihood opportunities throughout rural Afghanistan.

NABDP Phase III focuses on three specific areas: (a) Institutions strengthened at the local-level to independently address local priority needs; (b) Improved access to key services for the rural poor; and, (c) Stabilization in less secure regions and districts. In the first quarter, NABDP continued to build on the progress made in 2013 toward the achievement of these three specific areas.

1. Institutions strengthened at the local-level to independently address local priority needs

The 'National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages' that established the mandate for a single unified district level governance body, the District Coordination Council (DCC) was endorsed in December 2013. It is anticipated that many of the 388 DDAs that have been established across 34 provinces by NABDP since 2006 will be converted to DDCs. Though MRRD and IDLG have agreed to the establishment of pilot DCCs in two provinces, Herat and Kapisa, the establishment of the DCCs has been delayed pending the completion of the 2014 Presidential election. While this process is ongoing, NABDP continued to advise, support and strengthen the District Development Assemblies (DDAs) in some areas, though there was a significant slowdown in the implementation of planned activities during the first quarter of the year.

In quarter one of 2014, NABDP supported the successful re-election of the Sarobi DDA in Kabul province which resulted in the election of 22 male DDA members. There were no women candidates for the re-election process despite the efforts of the project to encourage the engagement and participation of women. The gender team had conducted gender sensitization training with male members of the community to highlight the importance and benefit of incorporating women as DDA members, however, despite these efforts, no women candidates were identified during the re-election process.

Individual and organizational capacities of DDAs were further strengthened through trainings for: i) Ghazi Abad DDA of Kunar Province, with 16 male DDA members receiving training; ii) Dara Noor DDA in Nangahar province with 15 male and eight female DDA members receiving training.

NABDP continued to focus on gender issues by directly supporting the implementation of prioritized women's economic empowerment projects that have been identified in the District Development Plans (DDPs). In the first quarter of 2014, eight gender projects were completed, strengthening the capacity of 340 women in six provinces on topics such as vocational training, carpet weaving and tailoring to better meet the livelihood needs of their families.

2. Improved access to key services for the rural poor

NABDP completed 33 productive rural infrastructure projects in 18 provinces during quarter one. These included: i) six agriculture and irrigation projects; ii) four disaster management projects; iii) two public building projects; iv) six rural energy projects; v) eight transport projects; and vi) seven water supply and sanitation projects.

The 33 rural infrastructure projects provided temporary employment and economic opportunities for rural communities by creating 115,160 labour days for skilled and unskilled labourers. Through these projects 27,538 households (192,769 individuals) gained access to electricity, clean drinking water, roads and markets. Additionally, the projects facilitated the irrigation of 400 jeribs (0.8 square km / 198 acres) of agricultural land and protection of 774 jeribs (1.5 square km / 382 acres) of lands from natural disasters, expected to ultimately improve and protect the productivity and livelihoods of rural communities.

It is anticipated that a further 1,117,163 labour days will be created from the 249 ongoing rural infrastructure projects across Afghanistan. Upon completion, these projects are expected to impact on 379,838 households (2,658,867 individuals) by providing access to roads, irrigated fields, markets and electricity.

3. Stabilization in less secure regions and districts

NABDP completed five reintegration projects, providing employment for rural people including ex-combatants through the creation of 19,401 labour days, and facilitating successful reintegration of ex combatants.

In addition, the design of the Rural Technology Park (RTP) in Dehsabz district, Kabul province, continued. The RTP will introduce and train farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants, on new rural technologies and methods to improve their livelihood opportunities.

Progress was also made toward the completion of the Aliceghan water supply project. The digging of two drinking wells had been completed at the end of 2013, however, as the pipes supplying the wells have not been completed, NABDP continued to supply the Aliceghan community with drinking water. It is anticipated that the Aliceghan water project will be completed by August 2014, with the construction of the main delivery pipe connecting the water wells to the reservoirs scheduled to start in quarter two.

Although progress was made in the first quarter, a number of risks and issues affected the implementation of NABDP projects. Security remained the biggest risk, affecting almost every component of the project by delaying or stopping a number of activities. The lead up to the presidential elections in April and the worsening security situations led to lengthy delays in the implementation of many activities. These included DDA re-elections, capacity trainings and project implementation for rural communities and ex-combatants. At the end of the first quarter, there were 47 ongoing projects, which will create 301,640 labour days and will benefit 202,185 household and 1,415,298 individuals upon their completion.

II. RESULTS

A. OUTPUT 1: Institutions Strengthened at the District-Level to Independently Address Priority Local Needs

Since 2006, NABDP have been supporting the District Development Assemblies (DDAs), the primary district-level institutions that play an important role in representing the voices of rural Afghans.

In response to Presidential Decree Number 45 (Article 28, Item 3) that called for the creation of “provincial and district level developmental councils as unified councils, replacing multiple councils”, a policy was drafted by MRRD and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG). This policy, the ‘National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages’ was endorsed and approved by the Cabinet on 30 December 2013. This adopted policy is expected to bring forth major changes to the present structure of DDAs and their activities. It is anticipated that the new structure will merge various IDLG District Councils, MRRD DDAs and other existing district-level entities into one district-level entity recognized by all parties that will result in a more legitimate and recognized local governance structure.

Until the District Coordination Councils (DCCs) are established throughout Afghanistan, NABPD’s Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) will continue to support and strengthen the capacities of DDAs to enable them to fulfill their mandate as the developmental gateway at the district-level in rural Afghanistan.

In quarter one of 2014, NABDP continued to assist these local institutions through a series of activities such as re-elections of DDAs, providing capacity development trainings to DDA members and providing a monthly stipend of US \$170 Grant-in-Aid (GiA) to DDAs. These activities resulted in strengthening local governance and creating a sense of local ownership through increased participation of local communities in decision-making and implementing decisions at the district-level. It should be noted that several factors, that included: i) the lead up to the presidential elections in April; ii) the deteriorating security

situation; and iii) the delay in finalizing the policy governing DCCs, resulted in significant delays in the implementation of many activities under output 1. These included DDA re-elections, capacity trainings, DIC establishments and project implementation for rural communities.

1.1 DCC Establishment

Following the finalization of the 'National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages', a pilot plan for the phased establishment of DCCs in two provinces Herat and Kapisa has been agreed upon by MRRD and IDLG.

The process and latest progress on the implementation of the pilot plan is indicated below:

- MRRD and IDLG agreement on the two pilot provinces - Herat and Kapisa.
- A Memorandum of Understanding between IDLG and MRRD for the establishment and operations of DCCs has been developed.
- A step by step guideline for the establishment and operations of DCCs has been developed and agreed upon by MRRD and IDLG.
- Required documents for the establishment and operational procedures of DCCs at the central, provincial and district level have been prepared and agreed upon. These included:
 - Documents for the Provincial Establishment and Assessment Committees (PEACs);
 - DCCs certificate of recognition, DCC stamps and the ID Cards for DCC members; and
 - Reporting forms/templates for DCCs.
- The joint MRRD and IDLG secretariat that monitors and implements the establishment and operations of DCCs has been established.
- Training modules for the immediate capacity development of DCCs developed – four modules have already been shared between the parties and are awaiting final agreement.

Though the plan for the establishment of DCCs has been agreed upon, there have been significant delays in the implementation of the plan due to the uncertainty surrounding the focus and priority of the new national government in relation to district level governance entities. These issues are unlikely to be resolved prior the completion of the 2014 Presidential elections and clarification of these issues between IDLG and MRRD.

1.2 DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

In the first quarter of 2014, the first round re-election of Sarobi DDA of Kabul Province took place. The re-election of new DDA members occurs every three years to provide members an opportunity to represent their local communities.

Prior the re-election, Sarobi DDA was comprised of 15 male and 12 female members. However, following the election process, the DDA membership was reduced to 22 male members. The gender unit had conducted gender sensitization training for community members on the benefits of supporting and encouraging women to participate in decision making processes. Despite these efforts to encourage women's participation, there were no female candidates identified. In order to promote the involvement of women in the DDAs, the project will continue to support active participation and equal representation of men and women in the DDAs. Strategies that will be employed include the implementation of a gender mainstreaming strategy in the establishment phase of the pilot DCCs in Herat and Kapisa.

1.3 Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs)

Due to the delay in finalizing the 'National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages', a number of planned activities such as the development of ADDPs were put on hold in the latter half of 2013 and the start of 2014. However, as the policy has been endorsed and accepted, the formulation of the ADDPs is planned for the latter half of 2014.

1.4 Female DDA Participation

In order for DDAs to reflect and respond appropriately to the community needs, they must reflect all voices of the community, including women. As such, NABDP will continue to support the active participation and involvement of women in DDAs. NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy aims to have 50% representation of women on DDAs.

In this quarter, one DDA, Sarobi in Kabul province completed the re-election process. In that DDA, 22 males were selected as no female candidate was identified. In order to mitigate for this in future re-election processes, NABDP will continue to provide gender sensitization and trainings to male members on the importance of having active involvement and participation of women DDA members. In addition, LIDD have indicated continued support to DDAs with women members through the implementation of women empowerment projects.

1.5 DDPs Updated and Uploaded onto the Internet

The DDPs are useful tools that identify and prioritize the socio-economic and developmental concerns of the community at the district, provincial and national level. The DDPs are revised every three years, in line with the DDA re-elections and are developed in consultation with the DDA members and their local community.

Following the DDA re-election in Sarobi, the updated DDP is being processed by LIDD and will be made available online on the NABDP website (www.mrrd-nabdp.org).

1.6 DDA Capacity Development Training

Due to the delays in finalizing the policy governing the establishment of the DCCs, key activities such as the re-election of DDAs were delayed. The delay in the re-election process meant that many planned activities such as the delivery of capacity development trainings were put on hold, pending the re-election process.

In the first quarter of 2014, two capacity development trainings were conducted in Dara Noor DDA of Nangarhar province and Gazi Abad DDA of Kunar district. A total of 31 male participants (15 from Dara Noor DDA and 16 from Gazi Abad DDA) and eight female participants from Dara Noor DDA attended. The training covered topics such as local governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project implementation and management, procurement and financial management.

1.7 DA Meetings and Record Keeping

In the first quarter, 154 out of 388 DDAs in 19 provinces held regular meetings. In total, 323 meetings were held during this period. However, due to the volatile security situation in some provinces, particularly in the lead up to the presidential elections, not all DDAs were able to hold meetings. During these meetings, community concerns and priorities were raised and discussed.

1.8 Level of Expenditure Against DDPs

DDAs develop District Development Plans (DDPs) every three years that reflect community priorities. An important indicator of the success of these plans is the level of expenditure made against the plan and the number of projects that are implemented.

In quarter one, 18 DDAs in six provinces implemented 77 projects from the DDPs through MRRD and external funding sources. Of the 77 implemented projects, 76 were implemented by MRRD programs such as NABDP and NRAP, and one project implemented by the Ministry of Public Works.

1.9 DDA Implemented Conflict Resolution Activities

NABDP has played a significant role in strengthening the capacity of DDAs to respond to and resolve community conflicts. In order to facilitate this role with the DDAs, NABDP has developed a specific training package on conflict resolution as part of the capacity development activities implemented by LIDD (see section 1.6). In the first quarter of 2014, capacity development trainings, that included conflict resolution training was delivered to Ghazi Abad DDA of Kunar Province and Dara Noor DDA of Nangarhar province.

Though only two conflict resolution trainings were delivered in this quarter, 93 DDAs in 16 provinces that had previously received the conflict resolution training were able to resolve 154 disputes. These conflicts included family disputes (24/154), land disputes (39/154), conflicts over development projects (14/154) and social conflicts (77/154).

DDA Solves Family Disputes

A conflict arose between two families in Mir Bacha Kot district of Kabul Province after a marriage. Four days into the marriage, the bride returned back to her family after being beaten by her in-laws. The case had been referred to DDA, who mitigated and resolved the issue between the two families with the settlement that the two parties would divorce.

Mir Ghulam Jailani | DDA Chairman | Mir Bacha – Kot District, Kabul Province

1.10 DDA-Implemented Disaster Mitigation Activities

As many of the provinces in Afghanistan are prone to natural disasters such as flooding, earthquakes and landslides, NABDP supported the strengthening of DDA capacity to prevent and mitigate the impact of such disasters through conducting Disaster Management Trainings. These trainings are only delivered to DDAs in disaster prone areas and since 2008, 134 DDAs in 24 disaster prone provinces have received these trainings.

Due to the delays in the re-election of DDAs, no disaster management trainings were conducted in the first quarter. However, DDAs that had received these trainings in previous quarters continued to implement disaster mitigation activities. In total, 30 disaster mitigation activities were conducted across 13 DDAs in four provinces (Parwan, Bamiyan, Badakhshan and Kapisa). These activities included the preparation of proposals to fund disaster mitigation projects, gathering of local communities to safe areas during periods of potential natural disasters such as flooding, and improving coordination with relevant authorities during a natural disaster.

1.11 District Information Centers (DICs)

District Information Centers have not been established in this quarter. However, following the endorsement of the DCC policy and the planned pilot establishment of two DCCs, NABDP plans to continue supporting the establishment of DICs in the latter part of 2014. The previously established DICs continue to collect and maintain the socio-economic data of their respective districts. This data will assist the DDAs in the development, planning and

identification of appropriate priority projects for their districts, as well as providing an important database for information at the district level.

1.12 Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs)

In the first quarter, no new provincial monitoring teams were established, though ongoing monitoring of project implementation progress was conducted by established PMTs in insecure provinces. In the first quarter of the year, the PMTs visited and verified 112 projects across 22 provinces during the implementation phase.

During the implementation phase, the PMTs conducted several monitoring visits to assess progress towards completion of the project. If the completed works do not meet the necessary technical requirements or are of an unsatisfactory quality, the PMT can request that the works be redone, or for a corresponding deduction in the budget.

In quarter two, the PMT assessed the completion of the MHP plant in Rodat district, Nangarhar province. During the monitoring visit, the PMT reported overall satisfactory completion of the project. There were several minor construction faults identified, namely a small leak in the canal and the low quality of plastering in the equipment house. However, these did not impact on the functioning of the MHP and the construction company has repaired these faults.



**PMT monitoring completion of MHP project |
Rodat District| Nangarhar Province
(Photo Credit: NABDP)**

The establishment and training of additional PMTs are planned for the second and third quarter of the year.

1.13 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels

No DDA exposure visits were conducted in the first quarter of 2014. Exposure visits for DDA members to other provinces and relevant regional partners have been planned the latter half of the year.

1.14 Number of Public Hearing Events

Public hearings are a new initiative of the project started in 2014. The aim of these hearings is to improve the coordination between local communities and their respective district government authorities. The hearings will provide an opportunity for information to be shared between district government authorities, DDA members and local communities, thereby promoting community participation in district level development activities.

No public hearings were held in quarter one due to the heightened security situation associated with the presidential elections. However, these activities have been planned in quarters three and four following the completion of the election process.

1.15 Gender Projects

NABDP continued to support women's economic empowerment projects as identified in the DDPs. In the first quarter of 2014, eight projects were implemented including: i) six tailoring projects in four provinces; ii) one vocational training in Jawzjan province; and iii) one carpet weaving in Samangan province.



Tailoring Project | Kandahar Centre | Kandahar Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

These projects assisted 340 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. In addition to learning a new skill, women benefited from the interaction with other women in their respective communities.

Completed Gender Specific Projects (Jan – March 2014)					
Sector	Province	District	Number of Projects	Beneficiaries	
				Women trained	Indirect
Tailoring	Baghlan	Dahana – I - Ghuri	1	60	420
	Kandahar	Kandahar – Center	2	100	700
		Panjawayee	1	60	420
	Laghman	Mehterlam - Center	1	30	210
	Nangahar	Lalpoor	1	30	210
Vocational training	Jawzian	Sheberghan - Center	1	30	210
Carpet weaving	Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	1	30	210
Total			8	340	2380

There are 29 ongoing women empowerment projects across 20 provinces that will further enhance the capacity of 980 women in carpet weaving, embroidery, literacy, tailoring and vocational training. These projects are expected to benefit the women trained, their households and 6,860 individuals.

1.16 Women Impacted by Gender Projects

In the first quarter of the year, 340 women were provided the opportunity to participate in tailoring, carpet weaving and vocational training. These projects will enhance their potential to generate an income from their businesses, to contribute to the livelihoods of their families and send their children to school.

In addition, the 29 ongoing projects will provide similar support to a further 980 women and their families.



Tailoring Project | Lalpoor District | Nangahar Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

1.17 Indirect Beneficiaries of Gender Project

The completed gender projects in the first quarter will indirectly benefit 2,380 individuals. These are the direct family members of the women who participated in the economic empowerment capacity development activities. It is anticipated that with these newly acquired or strengthened vocational skills, the women participants will have enhanced capacity and access to income generation for themselves and their families.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the first quarter of 2014, a total of USD \$ 263,249 was spent for Output One. For more financial details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 1: Output 1 Snapshot

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets after the first quarter 2014

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Comments
1.1. Number of DCCs Established: Not Applicable/ no DCC established prior 2014 (DCC policy was approved in December 2013)	22 DCC established	0	The plan for pilot phase of DCC establishment in Herat and Kapisa provinces has been established and shared with the technical team of IDLG for implementation of the plan. Progress towards achievement of this target is delayed pending the completion of the presidential elections.
1.2a. Number of DDA Re-elected and updated (First Round): 288	DDAs Pre-elected and updated (First Round) n/a	1 (2nd Rd)	Re-election of Sarobi DDA of Kabul province The re-election of DDAs have been put on hold as per instruction from Minister Barmak pending the completion of the presidential elections. After the presidential election process, LIDD will continue its activities to support the remaining re-election of 19 DDAs in quarters three and four.
1.2b. Number of DDA Re-elected and updated (Second Round applicable): 38	20 DDA re-elected (Second Round)		
1.3. Annual District Development Plans	n/a	0	No targets have been set but with the resumption of normal activities by DDAs following the presidential elections, the development of ADDPs will resume.
1.4. Number of women participating in DDAs: 2,905	13 new women members participating in DDAs	0	In first quarter one DDA has been re-elected in which 22 male DDA members were elected. To promote active participation of women, the project will be supporting the participation and involvement of women in upcoming DDA re- elections and remain on track for achieving this target.

1.5. Number of DDPs produced and uploaded on web: 318	20 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	0	In the first quarter, the DDP of Sarobi DDA of Kabul province has been updated. It is currently being by LIDD and will be uploaded to the NABDP website. Achievement of this target is dependent upon the completion of DDA re-elections.
1.6a. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after establishment): 201	capacity development training after establishment: n/a	2 (after 1 st round)	Due to the finalization of the DCC policy, the establishment of DDAs at the latter half of 2013 was put on hold. As such, there have been delays in achieving these targets in quarter one. Following the presidential election process, LIDD will regain the re-election process and continue strengthening the capacity of re-elected DDAs.
1.6b. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after First Round election): 250	7 capacity development training after first round elections		
1.6c. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after Second Round election): 25	33 capacity development training after second round elections		
1.7. No of DDAs keeping updated records and holding regular meetings: 3,062 meetings held by DDAs	150 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding records	154 DDAs held 323 meetings	On track to achieving target
1.8. Number of Projects Implemented from DDPs: 572	500 projects implemented from the DDPs	77 projects (across 18 DDAs)	On track to achieving target
1.9. Number of conflict resolved by DDAs: 3,330	2000 conflicts resolved by DDAs	154 conflicts (93 DDAs)	Due to the security situation associated with the presidential elections, many of the activities that DDAs engage in were put on hold. However, these will be resumed once the election process has been completed.

1.10. Number of disaster management activities implemented by the DDAs: 1,095	600 disaster management activities implemented by DDAs	30 Disaster mitigation activities (13 DDAs)	Due to the security situation associated with the presidential elections, many of the activities that DDAs engage in were put on hold. However, these will be resumed once the election process has been completed.
1.11. Number of district information centers established: 158	20 new district information centers established	0	The establishment of DIC is planned for quarters 2 and 3 of 2014
1.12a Number of provincial monitoring teams established and trained: 28 1.12b. Number of provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained: 7	Establishment of PMT and delivery of PMT training: 2 (though this is dependent upon the security situation in the provinces in which projects are being implemented) 5 provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained	0	Planned for quarters 2 and 3 of 2014
1.13. Number of DDA exposure visits in provincial and regional level: 68	10 DDA exposure visits at provincial and regional levels	0	Planned for quarter 3 of 2014
1.14. Number of public hearings conducted: No data	7 public hearing events conducted	0	As this is a new initiative introduced by the project in 2014, public hearings are planned for quarters 3 and 4 of 2014.
1.15. Number of women's economic empowerment projects implemented: 90	44 women's economic empowerment projects completed	8	On track to achieving target
1.16. Number of women impacted by Women's Economic Empowerment Projects (WEEP): 3,600	1,320 women impacted by WEEP projects	340	On track to achieving target
1.17. Number of indirect beneficiaries of WEEP projects: 25,200	9,240 people benefited by gender projects	2,380	On track to achieving target

B. OUTPUT 2: Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor

The majority of the Afghan rural population does not have reliable and regular access to clean potable water, energy, irrigation, transportation and flood protection. In order to assist rural communities in meeting their livelihood needs, NABDP works to provide access to these basic services for the rural poor through implementing different key projects.

In the first quarter, NABDP completed 33 rural infrastructure projects. These projects included: i) the building of a tertiary road in Panjsher province; ii) the construction of a school building in Takhar province; iii) the construction of a clinic in Bamyan province; and iv) the construction of a gabion wall in Balkh province. These completed projects provided opportunity to 27,538 households (192,769 individuals) to access the abovementioned key services. Additionally, through the implementation of these projects, 115,160 temporary labour days were provided to the local communities, immediately impacting the local economy and livelihoods.

2.1. Access to Sustainable Energy through Micro Hydro Power and Number of Households Impacted

Micro Hydro Power

One of the foci of NABDP is the provision of basic services to rural populations in key infrastructure that enhances livelihoods. The Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) component of NABDP supported rural communities to provide remote and off-grid communities with access to electricity. This was achieved through the implementation of energy projects such as Micro Hydro power (MHP) plants. These projects created economic opportunities as well as providing better living condition in the rural areas. The use of micro hydro technology, an alternate and renewable energy source, would enable households to access light and energy throughout the day and reduce the adverse impacts upon health associated with the burning of wood and kerosene.



MHP Project | Moh.Agha District | Logar Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

In addition, they can be easily operated by the local community with some support on operational and management issues. As the components of micro hydro plants are locally

manufactured, they can easily be repaired and maintained, further stimulating local economies.

During the first quarter of 2014, ERDA completed six projects in total, with five new MHP projects in Takhar, Nangrahar, Bamyan and Logar provinces and the rehabilitation of an existing MHP project in Herat province. The completed micro hydro projects are able to generate 96 KW of electricity that can provide electricity to 1,557 families. On average, one family consumes 100 W of electricity, sufficient to light 4-5 light bulbs and light electrical appliances such as a radio, television, charging mobile phones etc. The completion of these projects created 7,704 labour days for the local communities.

NABDP's Completed MHP Projects (Jan – March 2014)						
Province	District	Project	Output (KW)	Beneficiaries		Labor Days
				Households	Individuals	
Takhar	Rostaq	Sareghar MHP	33	525	3675	525
Herat	Karokh	Maloma Canal for MHP*	11	550	3850	5,371
Bamyan	Panjab	Panjab MHP	20	130	910	130
Nangrahar	Rodat	Mazina MHP	8	100	700	1,426
Logar	Moh. Agha	Janan Khan	12	102	714	126
Logar	Moh. Agha	Nadir Khan	12	150	1050	126
Total			96	1,557	10,899	7,704

* Canal rehabilitation of an existing MHP

It should be noted that due to the cold and harsh weather conditions during the winter season, most of the project works in the provinces are suspended at this time. The six completed MHP projects in quarter one of 2014 were ongoing projects from last year that were re-started as the weather conditions improved.

ERDA plans to complete an additional 44 MHP projects during the year, which will create 48,592 labour days for local communities and with the capacity to generate 866 KW of electricity for 9,808 families.

Other major achievements in quarter one included:

- As a component of National Priority Program (NPP) of Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) Cluster: - National Water and Natural Resources Development Program, ERDA is envisioned to be scaled up as full-fledged national program. In this regards, UNDP and MRRD/NABDP have developed the program document for the implementation of this initiative. The document has been presented to a pre-PAC

meeting at UNDP and has been presented to stakeholders, including donors for their inputs and feedback. It is anticipated that the program will be started in the near future.

- MRRD is a member of the Inter-ministerial Commission on Energy (ICE), the main coordination body on energy issues in Afghanistan. Two meetings were held in quarter one, where MRRD Deputy Minister Program presented the role of MRRD on addressing the challenges faced in promoting rural energy in Afghanistan.
- A five day workshop (1-5th March) was organized for the review and planning of ERDA activities. The workshop was attended by provincial Energy officers (PEO), relevant Provincial Project Managers (PPM) and NABDP/ERDA staff, who discussed the challenges and successes of the project. Altogether 23 participants participated in the workshop, and covered a range of topics from disaster risk reduction, the new program document on rural energy, project management, and monitoring and reporting issues.



Construction of the MHP in Jerghan village in Kohistanat district of Saripul province started in 2011. This project was completed at the end of 2013, and has the capacity to generate 45 kW servicing 700 families. The construction work comprised of construction of canal, forebay structure, power house, electro-mechanical (turbine, generator and controller) installation and extension of distribution line in the village. The project was implemented with support of USD 95,000 from MRRD/NADBP.

Since completion the MHP has been running successfully and has had a significant impact on the village. The availability of electricity has led to the establishment of small enterprises, such as an electric shop. The owner of the shop, Besmelah reports "I used to sell the tape cassettes before implementation of the project; my income was less than now. Electricity in the village has changed my work, my income and my life. Some part of my income is going to the project, before this I was used to buy petrol for my generator. It was costly, but now cheaper electricity increased my income, I am doing my business up to late in the evening and this increased my income".

He also mentioned "Before electricity indoor lighting during night was depending upon kerosene oil. National grid extension was not supposed to extend up our province, even the centre of Sar-e-Pul is not connected to the grid. So, we decided to receive support for implementation of micro hydro power from river flowing in our village and prioritized this project for implementation and requested NABDP/ERDA for support. Now, we are used with the electric light. We are managing the project well and appointed two operators to look after the plant. We collect tariff of 11,000 Afs each month to provide to operator and some saving for repair and maintenance purpose."



The provision of electricity has brought many changes in the villages. Many families now have a television, thereby improving access to information. Families are now able to charge mobile phones, improving communication with other villages. The ability to access light in the evenings has allowed children to continue their studies in the evenings and reduced the health hazards associated with burning kerosene. Even life styles have been changed, with the later closing hours of shops.

[With Support from Fakhruddin, PEO Sar-e-Pul Province]

2.2. Transportation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

In addition to energy, NABDP also focused on improving transportation services for rural communities. The construction of roads, bridges and culverts have saved hours of travel time and greatly improved the access of rural populations to key services and markets.

In the first quarter, NABDP facilitated the completion of eight transport projects including: i) two tertiary roads, one in Dasht-e- Archee Kunduz and one in Ali Abad Kunduz province; ii) three culverts, one in Qala-e- now Centre Badghis, one in Nijrab Kapisa, one in Hazrat-i- Imam Sahib Kunduz province and iii) three bridge projects, one in Daraym district of Badakhshan province, one in Khost wa Fraing district Baghlan Province and one in Lal wa sar jangal district of Ghor Province.

NABDP's Completed Transport Projects (Jan - March 2014)					
Project Name	Province	District Name	Labor days	Beneficiaries	
				Households	Individuals
Construction of Bridge	Badakshan	Darayim	9,500	1,429	10,000
	Baghlan	Khost wa Firing	3,688	2,514	17,600
	Ghor	Lal wa Sarjangal	2,519	1,349	9,446
Construction of Culvert	Badghis	Qala-e-Now Center	19,123	400	2,800
	Kapisa	Nurab	457	500	3,500
	Kunduz	Hazrati Imam Sahib	675	3,000	21,000
Construction of Tertiary roads	Kunduz	Ali Abad	5,300	2,857	20,000
		Dashti-I-Archi	11,200	733	5,134
Total			52,462	12,783	89,480

The completed tertiary roads cover a distance of 14 kilometers, connecting 94 villages. These projects enabled 12,783 households (89,480 individuals) to access nearby markets, health clinics, main roads and district centers where various services and products are available. In addition, the implementation of these transport projects created 52,462 labour days, providing employment opportunities to local communities.

There are 44 ongoing transportation projects that are at various stages of implementation. These projects are anticipated to impact upon the accessibility of 139,591 households (977,140 individuals) and are expected to connect 491 villages to key services. In addition, these projects will contribute to the local economy by generating 258,009 labour days of temporary employment.

Kala area is located in Bost district of Helmand Province. This area is the main vegetable and fruit supplier to Bost Urban residences, but the lack of culverts on the available canals meant that people couldn't deliver their products to the market. After raising this issue to the DDA and considering the problem, the construction of three culverts were contracted with the DDA. These projects have been completed and the problem of the people has been solved.

Haji Mohebullah | DDA V-Chairman | Bost District, Helmand Province

2.3. Public Buildings Built and Number of Households Impacted

NABDP provided public facilities to rural communities through the construction of public buildings such as a community center and school building.

In the first quarter, two public building projects were completed in Nangarhar and Orozgan provinces. This included one school building in Dur-Baba district of Nangarhar Province and one community centre in Dehraoud district, Orozgan province. The completion of these projects provided access to school for 400 people and provided temporary employment opportunities for local communities by creating 4,294 labour days.



School Building project | Dur Baba District | Nangahar Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

NABDP's Completed Public Building Projects (Jan - March 2014)					
Project Name	Province	District Name	Labor days	Beneficiaries	
				Households	Individuals
Construction of school building	Nangahar	Dur Baba	2,912	1,560	10,921
Construction of community center	Urozgan	Dehraoud	1,382	1,446	10,120
Total			4,294	3,006	21,041

There are 28 ongoing public building projects that are anticipated to benefit 99,600 households to have access to education, health and other key services. These projects will create 209,574 labour days.

2.4. Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

Given the importance and reliance of rural communities on agriculture for livelihoods and the poor ability of communities to recover from natural disasters, NABDP completed four disaster management projects in quarter one. These projects include the construction of: i) three protection walls; one in Surkh rud district of Nanagarhar Province, one in Dara-i- soof –i- Bala Samangan provinces, one in Sangcharak district of Sar-i-Pul; and ii) one Gabion wall in Sholgara district of Balkh province. These projects were key factors in protecting 715 jeribs (1.43 square km / 353.2 acres) of land from natural disasters such as floods and landslides.



Gabon wall project | Sholgara District | Balkh Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

NABDP's Completed Natural Disaster Projects (January – March 2014)						
Project	Province	District	Jeribs protected	Beneficiaries		Labour Days
				Household	Individuals	
Gabion wall	Balkh	Sholgara	224	800	5,600	12,955
Protection wall	Nangarhar	Surkh Rud	338	350	2,450	757
	Samangan	Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala	125	43	300	3,287
	Sar-i-Pul	Sangcharak	28	2,500	17,500	1,854
Grand Total			715	3,693	25,850	18,893

The implementation of these projects benefitted 3,693 households and 18,893 labour days were created for local communities. The implemented disaster management projects will ultimately result in providing an opportunity for community members to build a more economically stable life.

An additional 61 disaster management projects are currently under way in 20 provinces. These projects are anticipated to further protect 13,378 jeribs (2.7 square km / 6,611.5 acres) of land from natural disasters and will result in the creation of 441,626 labour days, benefiting 95,634 households (669,437 individuals).

2.5. Irrigation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

Adequate access to water is the main limiting factor for agriculture production in Afghanistan. With the provision of adequate irrigation, crop yields are increased three to fourfold and a larger variety of crops can be sustained. In addition, the improved yield and productivity of farmers would generate additional demand for labour and products available at local markets.

NABDP completed six irrigation projects in the first quarter that included: i) three canals, one in Khinjan district of Baghlan, two in Shakar dara District of Kabul province; ii) two intakes, one in Daman district of Kandahar Province and one in Narang wa badil district of Kunarha province; and iii) one water reservoir in Muqur district of Badghis province. Through these projects, 400 jeribs (0.8 square km / 197.6 acres) of land was irrigated, and 1,629 households (11,403 individuals) were given the opportunity to improve the productivity of their land. Furthermore, these projects provided temporary employment opportunities for the local community by creating 10,431 labour days.

NABDP's Completed Agriculture and Irrigation Projects (Jan – March 2014)					
Project Name	Province	District Name	Labor Days	Beneficiaries	
				Households	Individuals
Construction of water reservoir	Badghis	Muqar	5,025	319	2,233
Construction of canal	Baghlan	Khinjan	1,781	150	1,050
Rehabilitation of canal	Kabul	Shakar Dara	75	550	3,850
Construction of intake	Kandahar	Daman	480	430	3,010
	Kunarha	Narang wa Badil	3,070	180	1,260
Total			10,431	1,629	11,403

A further 30 projects are ongoing in 11 provinces that will further irrigate 1,598 jeribs (3.2 square km / 789.7 acres) of land. These projects will impact 16,328 households (114,296 individuals) and create 54,574 labour days of work.

Success Story: hundred Jiribs of Agriculture land Irrigated through Kareez rehabilitation in Paktiya province

Haji Hakim, an elder of Shanak khand khil CDC, Paktiya province indicated "we used to have a lot of problems with lack of water for our agriculture land and drinking water. After the rehabilitation of kareez, there is now more than enough for irrigation. When the kareez was not rehabilitated, we had to wait for our turn to irrigate our lands. Thank God now any time we need to water our lands, we are able to do it and insha allah we will have a lot of fruits and vegetables "

2.6. Water Supply Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

In the first quarter of 2014, NABDP completed seven water supply projects including: i) five water reservoir projects, three in Muqur, one in Qadis and one in Abkamari districts of Badghis province; ii) one shallow well project containing 11 wells in Paghman district of Kabul Province. iii) one deep well project containing two wells in Qarabagh district of Kabul province. These projects provided access to safe drinking water for 4,871 households (34,096 individuals), and created 21,376 labour days for local communities.

Prior the construction of wells and water reservoirs, rural communities relied on rain water, rivers and karez for drinking water. While there is no data comparing the cleanliness of these sources to constructed wells, many of these sources are shallow or open water sources. Rain and river water are neither cleaned nor treated and residents are exposed to local contaminants, including air and ground pollution. The construction of water supply projects has resulted in reducing water-borne disease, as well as saving hours of time for women and girls collecting water from distant locations. With the time that has been saved collecting water, there are many other productive activities the villagers are participating in such as studying, gardening and small business opportunities.



Water Reservoir Project | Moqur District | Badghis Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

There are 42 ongoing water supply projects that are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 18,877 households (132,138 individuals). These ongoing projects will further provide employment opportunities for local communities by creating 104,788 labour days.

NABDP’s Completed Water and Sanitation Projects (Jan – March 2014)					
Project Name	Province	District Name	Labor Days	Beneficiaries	
				Households	Individuals
Construction of a water reservoir	Badghis	Ab Kamari	6,696	294	2,058
Construction of three water reservoirs		Muqur	4,400	1,188	8,314
Construction of a water reservoir		Qadis	5,859	1,032	7,224
Digging of a shallow well	Kabul	Paghman	2,341	1,243	8,700
Boring of a deep well		Qara Bagh	2,080	1,114	7,800
Total			21,376	4,871	34,096

2.7. Labour Days

Wherever possible, local community entities such as CDCs and DDAs have been selected as the implementing agents of rural infrastructure projects. The exception to this is larger, more complex, projects where more specific technical expertise is required. However, out of the 33 projects completed in quarter one, 27 were directly contracted to DDAs, allowing local communities greater ownership of the project as well as providing employment opportunities.

In the first quarter, 115,160 labour days were created through the completion of 33 projects. Furthermore, it is anticipated that an additional 1,419,833 labour days will be created from the ongoing 325 projects. Though the monetary amount that each labourer is paid varies depending on factors such as the type of labour, geographic location and time of year, in general unskilled labourers are paid between USD \$7.00 – USD \$12.00 daily and skilled labour between USD \$15.00 – USD \$20.00 daily. This additional income and employment opportunities for local communities would further aid local level development.

2.8 and 2.9 Rural Water Supply and Irrigation Project (RUWatSIP) and Badghis Dam Project

Briefly, progress continued on the completion of the rural water supply and irrigation project with the start of phase two, the design and construction of the main water transmission line. In the first quarter, a site survey has been initiated for the initial laying of the water pipes. In addition, progress was made on the associated Badghis dam project, with NABDP currently engaging with several companies to conduct the technical feasibility and design of the dam. Further details are outlined in Annex 4 of this report.

2.10 Provincial Machinery Park (PMT) of Badghis

Following the transfer of the PMP to MRRD in October 2013, the park has continued to provide services and support to various government entities in Badghis province. These include the ongoing repair and maintenance of heavy machinery housed at the PMP, in addition to supporting Qala-e-Now city municipality in the ongoing collection of garbage. The details of the Provincial Machinery Park of Badghis are outlined in Annex 5 of this report.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the first quarter, a total of USD \$4,711,247 was spent for Output Two. For more details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 2: Output 2 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets after the first quarter 2014

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Comments
2.1a. 134 MHP projected implemented generating 2.3 MW electricity	1a. 40 ongoing MHP will be completed generating 800 KWs of electricity and 2 new MHPs will be initiated	6 MHP projects completed and survey and design of new projects carried out	On schedule to achieve annual target. Due to procedural delay, payment could not be made for one project
2.1b. 22500 HHS with access to sustainable energy supply.	9000 households with access to sustainable energy supply through electricity generated with MHP.	1557 HHs have access to sustainable energy through MHP	On schedule to achieve annual target. Due to procedural delay, payment could not be made for one project
2.2a. 481 of transport sector projects implemented	36 transport sector projects implemented	8 transport projects completed	On schedule to achieve annual target
2.2b. 566,726 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	127,056 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	12,783 households benefited and 94 villages connected to markets, clinics etc.	On schedule to achieve annual target with additional projects planned for quarters 2, 3 and 4
2.3a. 119 public buildings and facility projects implemented	19 public building projects implemented	2 public building projects completed	On schedule to achieve annual target with additional projects planned for quarters 2, 3 and 4
2.3b. 137,665 households with improved access to public buildings/facilities	19,569 households will have access to improved public building facilities	3,006 households benefitted	Upon completion of the public building constructions in quarters 2, 3 and 4, the project is on track to achieve the target
2.4a. 738 disaster mitigation projects implemented	57 disaster mitigation projects implemented	4 disaster mitigation projects implemented	On schedule to achieve annual target with additional projects planned for quarters 2, 3 and 4
2.4b. 784,149 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	66,260 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	3,693 household benefited	Upon completion of the public building constructions in quarters 2, 3 and 4, the project is on track to achieve the target
2.5a. 931 irrigation projects implemented:	19 irrigation projects implemented	6 irrigation projects completed	On schedule to achieve annual target

2.5b. 519,141 households benefiting from irrigation and agricultural projects	8,498 households benefiting from irrigation projects	1,629 household benefited	On schedule to achieve target
2.6a. 574 water supply projects implemented	48 water supply projects implemented	7 water supply projects completed	On schedule to achieve annual target with additional projects planned for quarters 2, 3 and 4
2.6b. 294,698 households with access to potable water	20,295 households with access to potable water	4,871 household benefited	On schedule to achieve target
2.7. 1,780,685 labour days created	1,048,773 labour days created	115,160 labour days created	On schedule to achieve annual target with the completion of additional rural infrastructure projects planned for quarters 2, 3 and 4
2.8. Percent progress on dam project in Badghis: n/a	20 percent implemented	Approximately implemented. 10-15%	The environmental and societal impact studies have been completed and the design of the dam completed. The construction of the dam is about to begin, with a survey and technical assessment of the dam site ongoing. The project is on schedule to achieve target
2.9. Percent progress on water supply project in Badghis: Feasibility study and design completed	60 percent implemented	Approximately implemented. 35-40%	Phase one completed and phase two, the construction of the main transmission line is about to commence following the completion of the feasibility study and design of the main line.
2.10. Ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis maintained (i.e. Machinery Park, MOWA Water Testing Unit and Municipality) : Handover activities from AECID completed	Effective operational Provincial Machinery Park: MOWA, Water-Testing Laboratory and Municipality Services	The Provincial Machinery Park is now operational and providing ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis.	

C. OUTPUT 3: Stabilization in Less Secure Regions and Districts

3.1 Re-Integration Projects

The presence of active insurgency and instability in some districts required additional approaches to help efforts to stabilize these areas. NABDP assisted in the stabilization of less-secure regions and districts through the implementation of community prioritized infrastructure projects such as building schools, clinics and community centers, as well as improving access to markets and employment opportunities by building roads. Though these projects were not targeted specifically to ex-combatants, they helped create employment opportunities for local communities, including ex-combatants. In addition, the provision of gainful employment opportunities will help deter local communities from rejoining the insurgency.

These projects aimed to facilitate the disarmament of ex-combatants by both providing them with alternative economic opportunities as well as providing tangible benefits to their communities as ex-combatants were often employed in DDA and Community Development Committees (CDC) public projects.

In the first quarter of 2014, five re-integration projects were completed in four provinces. The completed projects benefitted 10,212 households (71,481 individuals), including ex-combatants. The projects increased access to various development infrastructures and positively impacted the local economy by providing temporary employment opportunities through generating 19,401 labor days.

Additionally, there are 47 reintegration projects that are currently ongoing that will further benefit 202,185 households (1,415,298 individuals) in conflict affected communities and will generate 301,640 additional labour days.

3.2 Aliceghan Water Supply Scheme

Briefly, progress continued to be made on the Aliceghan water supply scheme. The digging of the two drinking wells had been completed, but the water supply pipes have not yet been completed. As such, NABDP continued to provide drinking water to the Aliceghan community. The details of the Aliceghan Water Supply project are outlined in Annex 6 of this report.

3.3 Rural Technology Park (RTP)

The Rural Technology Park (RTP) is an initiative that provides support to the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD). The objective of the RTP is to spread awareness and promote new agricultural technologies to rural communities throughout Afghanistan. It is

envisaged that the RTP will act as a resource and training center for local farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants. The range of topics which farmers will have access to resource materials and trainings include renewable and non-renewable energy sources, preservation techniques for local produce and agricultural techniques for the production of vegetables and food grains.

A site for the RTP had been identified on the outskirts of Kabul. Initial work on developing the RTP had commenced in 2013 under phase one construction of a boundary wall and the foundations for several buildings. In the first quarter of 2014, phase two construction was initiated, with the start of the six room technology stable and administration building. It should be noted that the construction techniques for this site will employ improved traditional techniques and designs thereby providing another effective means of demonstrating innovative but appropriate technology for the local community.

In order to collect and collate information on the use and nature of available rural technologies across Afghanistan, surveys have been conducted in 25 provinces. Using the data collected from these surveys, the first volume of the Directory of Rural Technology (DRT) was developed in English. This directory documents and provides information on the range of rural technologies that are currently being utilized throughout Afghanistan. The directory is currently being translated and it is anticipated that a Dari version will be available mid-year.

To facilitate the collection of robust and reliable data on rural technologies, training workshops were conducted across four provinces (Faryah, Laghman, Wardak and Paktia) for 16 PRRD social workers. The workshops provided an introduction to the concepts of rural technologies and trained the PRRD members on data collection methodologies for the implementation of the rural technology surveys.

In the first quarter of 2014, more than 200 trees were planted in the compound as part of the ongoing greening efforts of the RTP.

Upon completion, the RTP will be used to demonstrate rural technologies aimed at improving the yields and harvest of local farmers. It is hoped that these agricultural methods will improve the livelihoods and economic activity of the rural communities in Afghanistan. The RTP is scheduled for completion at the end of 2014.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

The estimated expenses for output 3 are USD 277,910. Please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 for further financial details.

Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets after the first quarter 2014

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Comments
1a. 90 re-integration projects completed	26 ongoing re-integration completed	5 reintegration projects completed	On schedule to achieve annual target
1b. 250,057 households impacted by reintegration projects	307,058 households impacted by completion of reintegration projects	10,212 household benefited	With the completion of planned projects in quarters 2, 3 and 4, the annual target will be achieved
2. Aliceghan water supply wells dug	Aliceghan water network project completed		As the pipes to the well are not yet complete, the project continued to provide the Aliceghan community with drinking water.
3. Spain AECID Rural Technology Park 45 percent construction work completed	100 percent RTP construction work complete	50 -55 percent completion	At the end of quarter one, phase two construction of the RTP was initiated. The project is on track for completion at the end of 2014, though achievement of this target is dependent upon the full delivery of all requested construction materials.

III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS

Gender has been identified as a cross-cutting issue and NABDP has recognized that in order for DDAs respond appropriately to community's needs, DDAs will have to reflect all voices of the community including women. As such, NABDP has incorporated a number of gender specific activities to ensure that woman's needs are represented and addressed. One such measure is the implementation of NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy that states that DDAs should have equal representation between men and women.

Though one DDA re-election process took place in quarter one, there were no women elected to the DDA. Despite the efforts of the project in conducting gender sensitization trainings for the community, no female candidate was identified during the re-election process. NABDP remains committed to supporting and advocating for women's participation in decision making processes and to contribute to addressing the priorities and needs of women. As part of the pilot establishment of the new DCCs, a gender mainstreaming strategy will be developed for the newly established DCCs.

In addition, NABDP also directly supports the implementation of women's economic empowerment projects identified by communities through the DDPs. In the first quarter of 2014, eight projects were implemented including: six tailoring projects in four provinces; ii) a vocational training in Jawzjan province; and iii) a carpet weaving project in Samangan province.

NABDP's Tailoring project helped a community member to support her family

"I am a widow with two children under 10 years old and a sick mother-in-law. I alone am supporting my family. I used to wash other people's clothes and clean their houses to get paid 10 to 20 AFs per day. Life was difficult as my children couldn't go to school, I couldn't afford medicine for my sick mother-in-law or clothes for my children.

After I participated in the tailoring course, I am now able to earn 150 AFs a day. This is enough for me to support my family and my children are now able to go to school, and I can afford to purchase medicine for my mother-in-law and other necessities for my family. The tailoring project helped me and changed my life."

The abovementioned projects assisted 340 women in acquiring vocational skills to help meet the livelihood needs of their families. In addition to learning a new skill, women were able to interact with other women in their communities and to form social and economic networks and partnerships. It has been estimated that on average women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring. This additional income would significantly increase the economic stability and the social standing of the women in these communities and their families.

An additional 29 vocational projects in 20 provinces are currently ongoing that will further enhance the capacity of 980 women. These projects are in carpet weaving, embroidery, literacy, tailoring and vocational training and are expected to benefit the women trained, their households and 6,860 individuals.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

In the first quarter of 2014, NABDP continued to coordinate closely with various international, national and local institutions. The highlights of this coordination are expanded upon below.

a. UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU)

MRRD has identified NABDP's ERDA programme to be a full-scale national rural energy program that will be included as a sub-component in the Afghan Rural Development (ARD) Cluster, National Priority Programme (NPP) 1: National Water and Natural Resources Development Programme. As such, MRRD is working closely with UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) and has prepared a detailed programme document for this initiative. This document has been presented to a pre-PAC meeting at UNDP and has been shared with other stakeholders and donors to source funding for this new initiative. The new programme will place emphasis on the expansion of appropriate rural energy technologies, capacity development, and examine how renewable energy can better support economic activities and rural livelihoods.

b. UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP)

To help strengthen the capacity of NABDP's Gender, they and some DDA members regularly attend UNDP's Gender Equality Project's (GEP) monthly meetings, trainings and other related activities.

In addition, NABDP will continue to work closely with GEP in the development and implementation of women economic empowerment projects in quarters three and four of the year.

c. UNDP's Afghanistan's Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP) and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG)

During the DCC transition process and the creation of the National Policy, close coordination and strong partnerships have been forged between government and international programme counterparts such as UNDP, IDLG and ASGP. In particular, NABDP has built an important partnership with IDLG, working closely with them on drafting the new National Policy. The project will continue to work closely with IDLG on the pilot establishment of the DCCs in Herat and Kapisa provinces.

At the regional level there is also close cooperation between ASGP and NABDP regional representatives most notably on the planning and linkages between the District and Provincial level.

d. UNDP's Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP)

NABDP continues to coordinate closely with UNDP's APRP, specifically on projects addressing reintegration.

e. Line Ministries

The Aliceghan Water Supply, and schools and health projects are being implemented in close coordination with relevant line Ministries. These Ministries include, but are not limited to, the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and the Ministry of Education (MoE).

V. ISSUES

▪ Slow Procurement Process

The relatively slow progress of project approvals submitted to the Special Procurement Committee (SPC) within the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has been an ongoing concern. As NABDP's projects are implemented by community structures, they require SPC approval before proceeding. In addition, projects implemented by contractors that are above a certain value threshold also require approval by the SPC. The net result is that the vast majority of NABDP projects are sent to this body for approval.

The approval process should normally take 14 days. However, since the end of 2013 there has been a significant slow-down in the approval process for some projects. This had caused a

significant impediment in the implementation of new projects. The issue has been shared with the leadership of MRRD and is being followed-up with MoF.

- **On-Budget Projects**

The slow disbursements of on-budget projects cause significant delays in project implementation. Though there have been improvements from previous quarters, considerable delays are still experienced due to bureaucratic and time consuming procedures. In some cases, the release of installments to the contractors took several months as it went through various processes that included: i) document check by the control department; ii) approval by the Deputy Minister; iii) process by MRRD's finance department; iv) process in the MoF; and, v) approval by the MoF.

- **Community Conflicts**

Community conflicts continue to be a major risk to project implementation. Conflicts mainly arise due to issues of land ownership, transfer of authority and distribution of electricity.

In the first quarter there were two community conflicts over landownership in the district of Arghandab, Kandahar province, regarding a school boundary wall and a protection wall. With the concerted efforts of DDA members and the District Governor, the issues were solved after several discussions and meetings with tribal elders. In the meetings, pressure was placed by the tribal elders on the landowners of school and protection wall projects to donate their land. Despite the fact, in this case the issue was resolved; there have been several other instances where planned projects that had secured funding had to be cancelled due to community conflicts. This seems to be a particular problem with MHP projects.

- **Low participation of women in DDAs**

Though the project has had success in ensuring the involvement and participation of women in general, the recent re-election of Sarobi DDA demonstrates the difficulties faced by women in participating in decision making processes. Despite the efforts of the project to encourage the participation of women, no female candidate was identified.

VI. RISKS

- **Deteriorating Security Situation**

During the lead up to the presidential elections in April 2014, there were increased security incidents and an increase in the restrictions of movement throughout Afghanistan. This resulted in lengthy delays in the implementation of planned work and difficulties in accessing project sites.

Whilst there is no one mitigating strategy that can be employed to address what is clearly a worsening security situation. NABDP has adopted an effective mitigation strategy of

continuing to work closely with local communities to implement what they see as being high priority projects. The ownership and management of these community driven rural development projects has ensured high community acceptance and legitimacy amongst the local communities.

However, as the situations worsen in certain locations and as donors place stricter time constraints on project implementation, there is inevitably a trend to work in more secure areas that are along main roads and closer to the Provincial and Districts Centres.

- **Lack of Qualified Companies**

There are limited numbers of companies that can provide the specific services required for the implementation of projects, particularly in the supply and installation of micro hydro equipment. This inevitably leads to delays in the implementation of these projects, as well tensions between the companies and communities in question as lengthy delays are faced.

One strategy to mitigate this risk is to continue supporting and developing the nascent micro hydro sector in Afghanistan. In order to develop the micro hydro sector as an alternative energy source in Afghanistan, support and continued investment to the private sector is required. The issue of private sector investment has been raised and discussed at the Inter-ministerial Commission on Energy (ICE). As such, a policy is in the process of being drafted to address the challenges facing private investment for the development of rural energy sector in Afghanistan.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

Community conflicts over the use of land, particularly with MHP projects are a key issue faced during the implementation of community projects. To mitigate this, NABDP recognized the importance of seeking the formal approval through use of participant's fingerprints in the presence of DDA members, the District Governor and community elders before any projects can be started.

Additionally, NABDP ensures that appropriate government officials including DDA members, District Governors (DGs), and Provincial Governor (PGs) are involved in these disputes from the beginning to help find an amicable resolution.

The challenges faced by women to participate in decision making processes, was clearly demonstrated in the re-election of Sarobi DDA. Despite the efforts of the project in conducting gender awareness and sensitization trainings with community members, no female candidate

was identified in the re-election process. In order to continue supporting the participation of women, the project will investigate incentives such as the rollout of gender empowerment projects in districts with female DDA members.

VIII. FUTURE PLAN

Output 1

S. No	Planned activities for the second quarter
1	Establishment of pilot DCCs
2	Re-election of DDAs and updating DDPs
3	Development of ADDPs
4	Editing, processing and uploading DDPs onto NABDP website
5	DDA Capacity Development Training
6	Disaster Management Training
7	Grant-in-Aid scheme are provided to DDAs
8	Establishing District Information Center (DIC)
9	Establishing and training of Provincial Monitoring Teams for monitoring of projects in insecure areas
10	DDA Exposure visits
11	Continue implementation and completion of ongoing women empowerment projects

Output 2

S. No	Planned activities for second quarter
1	Continued implementation and completion of ongoing rural infrastructure projects
2	Provide ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis (i.e. Machinery Park, MOWA Water Testing Unit and Municipality)

Output 3

S. No	Planned activities for second quarter
1	Complete DIAG infrastructure projects
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction
3	Continuation of the Aliceghan water supply project

IX. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL

The Interim Donor Report **January- March 2014** for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2014					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2013 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2013 (c)	IPSAS Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance e = (b-c+d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses (h)	Closing Balance i = (e+f+g - h)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory	(Future Due) l = (a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources n = (i - j - k - m)
Afghanistan		11,699,666	10,059,283		1,640,383	-	-	108,655	1,531,728			-	-	1,531,728
AusAID	6,451,613	3,176,933	2,183,113		993,820	2,636,204	-	701,681	2,928,342			-	-	2,928,342
Australia		179,471	33,070		146,401	-	-	-	146,401			-	-	146,401
Australian DIMA		716,783	74,069		642,714	-	-	13,158	629,556			-	-	629,556
CIDA	26,982,790	23,076,290	24,930,322	3,906,500	2,052,468	-	-	-	2,052,468			-	-	2,052,468
Denmark	4,331,953	4,331,953	4,328,378		3,574	-	-	-	3,574			-	-	3,574
DFID		7,382,985	7,382,985		0	-	-	-	0			-	-	0
European Union	25,509,693	24,232,718	25,509,693		(1,276,975)	-	-	-	(1,276,975)			(1,276,975)	-	(1,276,975)
Italy	3,359,656	1,744,669	3,085,970	1,614,987	273,686	-	-	65,462	208,224			-	-	208,224
Japan CRD/Japan 2013/Japan s	24,361,133	32,238,416	18,862,144		13,376,272	-	-	838,250	12,538,022	382		-	-	12,537,639
Netherlands	27,824,200	23,324,200	18,347,965		4,976,235	-	-	2,305,629	2,670,607	111,033		4,500,000	-	2,559,574
Norway	19,257,180	18,726,852	19,249,527	530,328	7,653	(7,653)	-	-	0			-	-	0
Spain/AECI	53,705,912	53,705,912	20,781,317		32,924,595	-	-	1,778,344	31,146,251	15,000		-	-	31,131,251
UNDP CCF	14,023,041	14,023,041	14,023,041		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
UNDP CORE	16,185,802	15,785,802	15,785,802		-	400,000	-	-	400,000			-	-	400,000
UNHCR		128,392	91,374		37,018	-	-	-	37,018			-	-	37,018
Grand Total	221,992,973	234,474,083	184,728,054	6,051,815	55,797,845	3,028,551	-	5,811,179	53,015,217	126,415	-	3,223,025	-	52,888,802

Note:

- The figures provided in the above statement are provisional;
- Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

The Interim Donor Report January- March 2014 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2014 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar 2014)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	2,968,120	263,249	9%
Sub-total Output 1	2,968,120	263,249	9%
Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	39,226,670	4,711,247	12%
Sub-total Output 2	39,226,670	4,711,247	12%
Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	5,530,899	277,910	5%
Sub-total Output 3	5,530,899	277,910	5%
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	800,127	55,759	7%
Sub-total Output 5	800,127	55,759	7%
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	4,083,179	503,015	12%
Sub-total Output 6	4,083,179	503,015	12%
Grand Total	52,608,993	5,811,179	11%

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

The Interim Donor Report January- March 2014 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 3. Expenses by Donor

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2014 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar 2014)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	1,268,880	108,655	9%
	Sub-Total	1,268,880	108,655	9%
AusAID	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	35,085	(11,739)	-33%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	4,027,538	713,420	18%
	Sub-Total	4,062,624	701,681	17%
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	146,402	-	0%
	Sub-Total	146,402	-	0%
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	642,701	13,158	2%
	Sub-Total	642,701	13,158	2%
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,603,132	-	0%
	Sub-Total	1,603,132	-	0%
Italy	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	107,000	7,548	7%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	204,168	54,916	27%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	107,000	2,998	3%
	Sub-Total	418,168	65,462	16%
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	889,249	65,646	7%
	Sub-Total	889,249	65,646	7%
Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	1,451,497	45,281	3%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	7,081,863	417,034	6%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	161,784	(1,211)	-1%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	275,773	15,735	6%
	Sub-Total	8,970,917	476,839	5%

Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,733,068	89,949	5%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	1,980,661	85,444	4%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	376,636	120,373	32%
Sub-Total		4,090,365	295,766	7%
Netherlands	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	974,496	219,585	23%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	4,907,732	1,679,471	34%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	839,950	-	0%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	623,737	56,970	9%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	2,699,070	349,603	13%
Sub-Total		10,044,985	2,305,629	23%
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	400,041	2,574	1%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	18,779,920	1,690,811	9%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	615,287	70,653	11%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	14,606	-	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	224,700	14,306	6%
Sub-Total		20,034,554	1,778,344	9%
UNDP - CORE	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	400,000	-	0%
Sub-Total		400,000	-	0%
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	37,018	-	0%
Sub-Total		37,018	-	0%
Grand Total		52,608,993	5,811,179	11%

Note:

i) GMS not yet collected in Atlas from Q1 expenses;

ii) - Credit expense under Output ID 81443 relates to 2012 expense which was wrongly charged to AusAID funds at that time; now as per our cleanup exercise it has been adjusted back from AusAid and charged to un-earmarked funds (Netherlands).

ANNEX 4: RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION PROGRAM (RUWatSIP)

Reliable and regular access to clean drinking water has been identified as a key issue for the people in Badghis, in particular Qala-e-Naw, the provincial capital which lacks a piped supply. To address these issues, MRRD/NABDP in collaboration with the Water Sanitation Improvement Programme (WATSIP) of MRRD has designed a water supply project supported through funding from the Spanish Government, through the Agency for International Cooperation Development (AECID). The catchment area for the project has approximately 9,286 households (65,000 individuals). As such, once completed, the water supply project has the capacity to supply 21,429 households (150,000 individuals) with access to clean water, projected to meet the needs of local communities for the next 40-45 years.

The rural water supply project is divided into three phases:

- 1) Boring of wells;
- 2) Construction of the main water transmission line from Qadis to Qala-e-Now;
- 3) Construction of the network system in Qala-e-Now

Phase One

Phase one of the project is complete with the boring of seven wells in Qadis district, Badghis province. It should be noted that the first well dug was unsuccessful, however, the subsequent six wells were successful and are now providing local communities with access to clean water at the capacity of 80 litres per second.

Phase Two

Following the successful drilling of the wells, the design of the water transmission line was tendered and successfully completed. The tender for the construction of the main water transmission line from Qadis to Qala-e-Now was awarded to a local company, Bilal Sidat, who are in the process of conducting a site survey for the laying of water pipes. It is anticipated that the construction of the transmission line will be completed by mid to end of 2015.

Phase Three

In order to distribute water throughout the city centre of Qala-e-Now, a network system of water distribution is required. The design for the network system will be initiated in quarter two or three of 2014.

Badghis Dam Project

As a component of the water supply project, MRRD/NABDP investigated the possibility of constructing a water storage dam in Qadis district that will enable the management of water resources and irrigation. The construction of the dam would enable local communities to recharge ground water and increase the irrigation capacity of springs and karezes in the district. Furthermore, the dam would allow for the recharging of water supply necessary for the above mentioned rural water supply and irrigation project.

Following the completion of two key studies in mid-2013: i) an environmental and social impact study; and ii) a primary feasibility study, a plan for the development of the dam has been submitted and has been tendered through MRRD's procurement process. NABDP is currently in discussion with several companies on conducting a technical feasibility and design study for the design and construction of the dam.



Proposed dam site | Badghis Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

ANNEX 5: PROVINCIAL MACHINERY PARK (PMP) OF BADGHIS

The Provincial Machinery Park (PMP) of Badghis was completed by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and handed over to MRRD to manage in October 2013. The park was designed to provide services, such as access to heavy machinery and mechanic services to the various government development programmes in Badghis province. These programmes covered several areas from health, agriculture, water and sanitation and education.

Since being taken over by MRRD, the machinery park has focused on the completion of the following activities listed below.

Repair and maintenance of existing heavy machinery

There are approximately 40 pieces of heavy machinery that are housed at the Provincial Machinery Park. The ongoing maintenance and repair of the heavy machinery were identified as a priority. In response to this, the necessary spare parts for the repair of these machines have been identified and are currently under procurement. Once procured, the necessary repairs can be completed and the machines used for ongoing projects such as road repair and maintenance. In addition, the inventory and management of the stock and parts that are kept at the Machinery Park have been reviewed and the data base updated.



Heavy machinery housed at PMP, Badghis | Badghis Province
Photo Credit: PMP Badghis

Garbage collection

In conjunction with the municipality, the machinery park is involved in the ongoing collection of garbage from Qala-e-Now city. There are 40 garbage bins which are disbursed through the city that are collected on a thrice weekly basis. In quarter one of 2014, the machinery park continued to repair and replace damaged garbage bins throughout the town, in addition to the regular collection of garbage.

Mechanics training

In the first quarter of 2014, a proposal for the provision of mechanics vocational training was approved. Briefly, the vocational training seeks to provide a five month mechanics training for students in Badghis province. The training will provide the basics on mechanic skills for local students and culminate in a mechanics certification for students that graduate. It is anticipated the first cohort of students will start the training course in quarter two of 2014.

Repair services for DRRD

The PMP continued to offer repair and maintenance services for official vehicles from the DRRD office in Badghis. In quarter one, eight DRRD vehicles have been repaired at the PMP.

ANNEX 6: ALICEGHAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

One of the re-integration projects that NABDP have been supporting, the Aliceghan water supply infrastructure project was designed to provide clean and potable water to approximately 1,100 families in Aliceghan of Barikab village, Qarabagh district, Kabul province. This is a resettlement project providing support to refugees that have returned to Afghanistan. Funding for this project was provided by the Government of Australia, the United Nations High Commission of Refugee (UNHCR) and UNDP.

To date, the boring of two drinking wells have been completed that provides the Aliceghan community with access to clean water. However, these wells are not yet fully operational due to the incomplete installation of pipes to supply the well. As such, in the first quarter, NABDP continued to provide temporary drinking water to the Aliceghan community. In total, 255 tankers with the capacity of 2,040,000 liters were provided to 300 households (2,100 individuals). The construction of the main delivery pipe from the water wells to the reservoir is scheduled to commence in quarter two of the year, with an expected completion date in August 2014. Upon completion of this work, the Aliceghan water supply project would be completed, and the community gaining access to clean drinking water.

At the request of the Aliceghan Community Development Council (CDC), and with the approval of MRRD Senior Management, NABDP will build a retaining wall and community center. The design of the wall has been submitted to NABDP procurement and is currently under process. A site survey for the construction of the community center was completed in this quarter and it is anticipated that construction of the community center will begin in quarter two or three of 2014.

ANNEX 7: ISSUE LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT (I) PRIORITY(P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURE/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
1	Slow procurement process	30/03/2013	Impact = 3 Priority = 3	Follow-up with the Ministry and MoF leadership.	Programme Manager	On-going
2	On-budget projects	30/03/2012	Impact=1 Priority=4	NABDP is working with MoF to ease the process. The issue lies in the disbursement process and must be addressed at MoF.	Programme Manager and CTA	On-going
3	Community conflicts	12/03/2012	Impact=2 Priority=3	ERDA has decided to follow the same procedure of finger prints but in the presence of DDA members, district governor and community elders to avoid future conflicts.	ERDA	On-going
4	Low participation of women in DDAs	30/3/2014	Impact = 3 Priority = 4	NABDP will continue gender awareness programs with communities. In addition, NABDP will investigate incentive structures such as the rollout of women empowerment projects in DDAs with female membership.	Programme Manager	On-going
5	Deteriorating security situation	01/01/2014	Impact = 5 Priority = 5	NABDP will continue to work closely with rural communities to ensure full community support in the implementation of locally prioritized development projects. In less secure regions, NABDP will continue to implement projects, though in communities located closer to provincial and district centers and main roads.	Programme manager	On-going

ANNEX 8: RISK LOG

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT (I) & PROBABILITY (P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURES/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED/ UPDATED BY	LAST UPDATE	STATUS
1	Deteriorating security hampered project progress	2011	Programmatic	Priority = 3 Impact = 4	NABDP continuing to work closely with relevant local authorities and communities. As the situation deteriorates, the project will work in more secure areas, located closer to regional centers and towns.	NABDP	NABDP	30/3/2014	Ongoing
2	Lack of qualified companies for the implementation of renewable energy projects	2011	Operational	Priority = 2 Impact = 3	NABDP/ERDA is continuously following-up with the MHP manufacturer companies.	ERDA	ERDA	30/3/2014	Ongoing