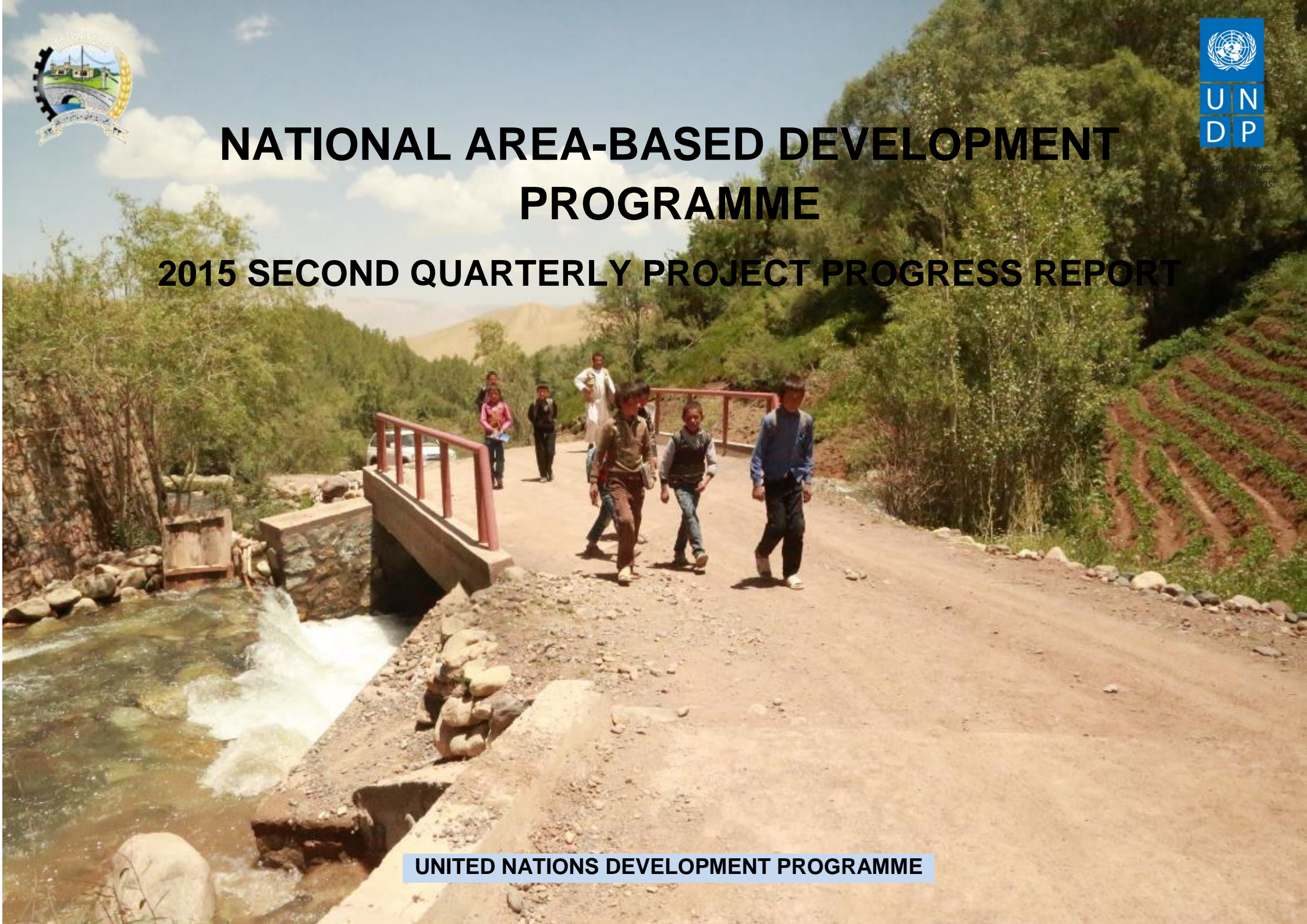




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# NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## 2015 SECOND QUARTERLY PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT



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## PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project ID:</b>	00057359 (NIM)
<b>Duration:</b>	Phase III (July, 2009 – December, 2015)
<b>Strategic Plan Outcome 6:</b>	Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings.
<b>CPD Outcome 3:</b>	Economic growth is accelerated to reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, strengthen the resilience of the licit economy and reduce the illicit economy in its multiple dimensions.
<b>ANDS Component:</b>	Social and Economic Development
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	USD \$294, 666,069
<b>Annual Budget 2015:</b>	USD \$ 23,397,235
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	MRRD and UNDP
<b>Project Manager:</b>	Muhammad Ajmal Humraaz – Acting PM
<b>Chief Technical Advisor:</b>	Vacant
<b>Responsible Assistant Country Director:</b>	Shoab Timory

## ACRONYMS

ADDP	Annual District Development Plan
AIRD	Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
ASGP	Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme
CDC	Community Development Council
CLDD	Community Lead Development Department
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
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Teams
RTD	Rural Technology Directory
RTP	Rural Technology Park
PDC	Provincial Development Committees
PDP	Provincial Development Plan
PMT	Provincial Monitoring Teams
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SPVHS	Solar Photovoltaic Voltage Home System
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit
DG	District Governor
OVOP	One Village One Product
WEEP	Women Economic Empowerment Project
LITACA	Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) continued to follow phase three of the exit strategy, which reduced the number of ongoing projects and activities in the field. In the second quarter of 2015, as a result of NABDP's Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) efforts, successful re-elections for District Development Assemblies (DDAs) were held in three districts, electing 96 candidates, of whom 33.3% were female. Additionally, three DDAs of Laghman province and five community Lead Development Department members, 62 (69%) male and 28 (31%) female, received capacity building training on governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project management, and disaster management. As a direct result of the training, 119 DDAs resolved 346 conflict cases in Afghanistan during the reporting period. In another four districts, 361 persons (299 male and 62 female) including DDA members, community representatives, district level government officials, tribal leaders, marginalized people and media representatives, participated in public hearings to escalate local inputs and generate immediate feedback while enhancing DDA accountability in their communities. Furthermore four DDA exposure visits were conducted to learn from the experiences, successes and failures of surrounding DDAs.

NABDP completed 18 productive rural infrastructure projects and three women empowerment projects during the second quarter of 2015. The completion of these projects created 81,568 labour days of temporary employment for skilled and unskilled labour, and 61,397 households (429,779 people) were able to access key services such as electricity, clean drinking water, bridges, school and library. Additionally, 27 villages were connected, which improved access of the villages to markets, public health and higher education institutes. 825 Jeribs (1.65 km<sup>2</sup>/408 acres) of land have been protected from natural disasters, 306 Jeribs (0.62 km<sup>2</sup>/151 acres) of land irrigated, and 7,720 households have been electrified for the first time, thereby improving the quality of life for rural communities.

In the second quarter of 2015, under the Re-integration output, NABDP completed a school building in Khwaja Bahaweddin district of Takhar province, providing employment for rural people, including ex-combatants, the creation of 7,048 labour days, and enabling school access for 600 students. Additionally there are nine ongoing re-integration projects in various stages of implementation throughout the country. Progress was made towards completion of the Rural Technology Park, which is physically completed, awaiting financial clearance, and expected to be handed over in the third quarter of this year. NABDP also continued efforts to finish the Badghis water supply project with 55% reported progress. In the second quarter of 2015, Spanish funding allowed 12 new projects to be planned and readied for contract. Under the Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross border Project (LITACA), 16 infrastructure projects and six women empowerment projects have been contracted, and the feasibility study for the One-Village – One Product (OVOP) has been piloted.

## II. RESULTS

### A. OUTPUT 1: District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level

Instituted to represent the voices of rural Afghans, including women, and to promote engagement with the central government, District Development Assemblies (DDAs) play a pivotal role in rural development. Since the inception of DDAs, NABDP has set out to support and strengthen the capacity of DDAs.

Many of the scheduled activities under this output, including the establishment of DCCs, have been delayed while the new government develops its policy regarding the role of local councils, and determines whether DCCs would function as an interim district body, or whether to support directly elected District Councils.

In the interim, NABDP's Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) continued to support DDAs, enabling them to fulfil their mandate as the developmental gateway at the district-level in rural Afghanistan.

#### DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

In the second quarter, NABDP continued to support free and transparent election processes for DDA members in three districts of Badghis province: i) Qala-i-Now district, ii) Qadis district, and iii) Ab Kamari district.



Re-election Process | Qadis DDA | Badghis Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

The newly elected DDA members serve a three-year term and are selected from a group of active community members who are ready to support and represent their respective communities. In total, 96 DDA members were locally elected: 64 male (66.6%) and 32 female (33.4%).

NABDP Re-election in Second Quarter 2015				
Province	District	Male	Female	Women's Participation (%)
Badghis	Qala-e-Now	20	10	33%
	Qadis	24	12	33%
	Ab Kamari	20	10	33%
Total		64	32	33%

#### 1.1 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.

During the reporting period, three DDAs, Qala-i-Now, Qadis and Ab Kamari districts of Badghis province completed the re-election process. During those re-elections, 32 female candidates were selected. NABDP will continue its gender



Female Participation | Ab Kamari DDA | Badghis Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

mainstreaming efforts to ensure the representation and involvement of women in district level decision making processes and more broadly rural development efforts. To date, successful strategies have included the provision of gender sensitization and gender trainings to the male DDA and community members, the establishment of women's group to all male DDAs and the implementation of women empowerment projects.

## 1.2 DDPs Updated and Uploaded onto the Internet

The DDPs are useful tools to 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.

In the second quarter, three DDPs have been updated following the DDA re-elections in Qala-i-Now, Qadis and Ab Kamari districts of Badghis province and are under editing process to be uploaded to the NABDP website ([www.nabdp.org](http://www.nabdp.org)).

## 1.3 DDA Capacity Development Training

In the second quarter of 2015, three capacity development trainings were conducted in three districts of Laghman province including; i) Alingar, ii) Alishing, and iii) Dawlat Shah. DDA members undergoing their second round elections. The training was received in the standardized modules covering topics on local governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project implementation, management, procurement and financial management. A total of 90 DDA members attended, of which 62 (69%) were male and 28 (31%) female.

NABDP Capacity Development Trainings in Second Quarter 2015					
Province	District	Number of Participants			Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	CLDD	
Laghman	Alingar	18	10	2	36%
	Alishing	22	7	2	24%
	Dawlat Shah	22	11	1	33%
Total		62	28	5	31%

#### 1.4 DDA Meetings and Record Keeping

In the second quarter, 124 of 388 DDAs in 17 provinces held regular or emergency response meetings. In total, 322 meetings were held during this reporting period. Unfortunately, due to the volatile security situation in some provinces not all DDAs were able to hold meetings. Successful meetings have resulted in the resolution of community conflicts; mobilization of funds for developmental purposes; project selection based on the availability of funds; and to follow-up on the quality assurance of projects through regular monitoring processes.

#### 1.5 Level of Expenditure Against DDPs

DDAs develop 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 DDP and number of planned projects that are implemented. In the second quarter, 11 DDAs in Nangarhar, Laghman, Farah, Panjsher and Day Kondi provinces implemented 13 projects from the DDPs through MRRD and external funding sources.

#### 1.6 DDA Implemented Conflict Resolution Activities

Community conflicts represent a serious problem in rural Afghanistan. Family disputes and clashes over the distribution of natural resources such as water and land are common causes of conflicts that often result in physical violence and clashes between individuals and communities, sometimes resulting in the loss of life. In more conservative areas conflicts are resolved with the intervention of community elders through arbitration in traditional Jirgas. However, these have not always been successful. In an effort to address costly and sometimes deadly conflicts, NABDP has integrated Conflict Resolution training for DDAs. As a result, DDAs play a vital role in conflict resolution throughout rural Afghanistan. Following these trainings DDAs are better equipped to resolve community conflicts that adhere to the laws in Afghanistan, as well as taking into consideration cultural and societal factors.



In the second quarter of 2015, 119 DDAs in 17 provinces resolve 346 local conflicts. Issues include community disputes (56%); land disputes (22%); family related issues (9%); issues in relation to the selection and implementation of development projects (10%); conflicts on irrigation and water (3%) and other.

### **Bamyan Center DDA Conflict Resolves between villages**

Shahidan is a village located at the western side of the Bamyan city. The village is green and most of the products are based on agriculture and livestock keeping. Mr. Hussain Bakhsh Javid is the DDA Treasurer, elected from the respective village, and he plays a major role in resolving conflicts on behalf of the DDA.

Mr. Javid successfully resolved a recent conflict over the distribution of irrigation water between the villagers. The conflict started between the villages of Lane Shera Ha and Shahidan, and the villagers of Lane Shera Ha were not letting the water properly flow to the village Shahidan. This caused verbal conflicts between the communities, and ultimately physical conflicts.

Therefore, in collaboration with a member of Bamyan Provincial Council (PC), Mr. Javid attempted to resolve the conflict. The PC representative and Mr. Javid formed a Shura representing members from both sides of the conflict, mediated by the tribal elders and influential members of the community, who considered both sides and reviewed the root causes of the conflict. The partners collaboratively developed a time table and mechanism for the irrigation of the land, utilizing the available irrigation water schedule. The conflict was peacefully resolved and both sides of the conflict agreed with the final decision of the Shura.

Mr. Hussain Bakhshi Javid | Bamyan Center DDA Treasury | Bamyan Province

## **1.7 DDA-Implemented Disaster Mitigation Activities**

Many of the provinces in Afghanistan are prone to natural disaster such as flooding and landslides. Such disasters cause poverty, and the community may lose their productive assets such as agricultural land and housing. NABDP continued supporting the disaster management activities implemented by DDAs. Activities include training workshops, awareness raising, disaster mitigation planning and the implementation of disaster mitigation plans, on-the-ground activities during a disaster, and activities following a disaster. In particular, the Disaster Management Trainings for DDAs have proven to be valuable and much appreciated by the local communities.

In the second quarter of 2015, 34 DDAs in 11 provinces carried out 45 disaster mitigation activities. In support of DDA efforts in mitigating disasters at the local level, NABDP provided Disaster Management Training to a high disaster prone district which is Warsej District of Takhar province in which six government officials and one CLDD member attended along with 28 DDA members, 14 men (50%) and 14 women (50%).

## **1.8 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels**

In the second quarter, NABDP supported four provincial and regional level exposure visits in three provinces. In total 19 DDA members participated in these visits (15 male and 4 female).

Exposure visits are conducted for DDAs to learn from the experiences, successes and failures of surrounding DDAs. The selection of the host and visiting DDA are based on similarities in the demographic, social, cultural and economic backgrounds of the DDAs. This meant that the strategies and interventions implemented in host DDA could be adopted and replicated in the visiting DDA.

DDA Regional Level Exposure Visits conducted in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2014						
Province	District	Number of Participants		Hosted by		Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	Province	District	
Laghman	Alishing	2	0	Nangarhar	Surkhrud	0%
	Dawlatabad	2	0			0%
Parwan	Charikar	7	2	Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi	22%
Total		11	2			15%

DDA Provincial Level Exposure Visits conducted in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2014						
Province	District	Number of Participants		Hosted by		Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Province	Province	District	
Bamyan	Panjab	4	2	Bamyan	Center	33%
Total		4	2			33%

### 1.9 DDA Public Hearing Events

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



Public Hearing Events | Unaba District | Panjsher Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015



Public Hearing Events | Bagrami District | Kabul Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

A total of four public hearings across four provinces were held in this quarter. These hearings were attended by DDA members, government officials, community representatives such as CDC members, tribal leaders including Mullahs and Maliks, representatives from civil society organizations, and members of marginalized and under-represented groups such as people living with disabilities and the Kuchies. From the public hearings held, 86 DDA members (61 male and 25 female) participated, along with 29 government staff, 156 community representatives, 34 tribal

leaders, six civil society organization representatives and 11 members from marginalized groups.

Public Hearing Events Conducted in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2015				
Province	District	Number of Participants		Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	
Laghman	Qarghayee	94	11	10%
Kabul	Bagrami	89	25	22%
Panjsher	Unaba	80	13	14%
Bamyan	Panjab	36	13	27%

### 1.10 Gender Projects

NABDP continued to support women's economic empowerment projects as identified in the DDPs. In the second quarter of 2015, three women empowerment projects were completed in three districts of Badghis province including Qadis, Muqur and Qala-i-now districts, and 90 women were provided the opportunity to participate in carpet weaving. These projects will enhance the potential of women in rural Afghanistan to earn additional income, improve their social and professional networks and enhance livelihood opportunities.

There are a further ten ongoing women empowerment projects in other provinces. Upon completion, this training will further enhance the capacity of 408 women, by providing vocational skills such as aviculture, beekeeping, literacy and tailoring. These projects are expected to benefit the women trained, their households and 2,310 individuals.

### 1.11 Women Impacted by Gender Projects

In the second quarter of the year, 90 women in three districts of Badghis province were provided the opportunity to participate in carpet weaving classes. These projects will enhance the potential of women in rural Afghanistan to earn additional income, improve their social and professional networks and enhance livelihood opportunities.



Carpet Weaving Project | Muqur District | Badghis Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

Achievements such as being able to write client's name and the ability to record data, have profoundly impacted on the lives of rural women and their self-confidence and ability to start small enterprises and business.

## EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the Second Quarter of 2015, a total of USD \$100,214 was spent under 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 at the close second quarter of 2015.

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
1. Number of DDAs elected and DDPs formulated (Baseline: 62)	5 interim DDAs renewed, DDPs updated and select as interim DDA	0	0	In the second quarter three DDAs been re-elected
2. Number of DDAs re-elected and DDPs updated in a 2 <sup>nd</sup> round of elections (Baseline: 48)	3 DDAs re-elected and DDPs updated (2 <sup>nd</sup> round)	0	3	
3. Number of women participating in DDAs (Baseline : women compose 27% of total DDA members)	Maintaining the 27% percentage in targeted districts.	0	28 %	On track to reach target
4. Number of DDPs produced and uploaded on web: (Baseline: 388 DDPs uploaded on the web including 306 updated DDPs)	3 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	0	3	Met the target
5. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs after First Round election (Baseline: 306)	14 capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs in 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> round elections.	1	3	On track to reach target
6. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs after 2 <sup>nd</sup> round election (Baseline: 40)				
7. Number of DDAs keeping updated records and holding regular meetings (Baseline: 4,110 meetings held by 325 DDAs)	200 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding 2 meetings per year (400 meeting held)	390 meetings held	226 Meetings held	On track to reach target
8. Number of projects implemented from DDPs (Baseline: 738)	Number of projects implemented from the DDPs: N/A	30 projects	13 projects	13 projects implemented from the DDP until end of 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter
9. Number of conflict resolved by DDAs (Baseline: 3,893)	Number of conflicts resolved by DDAs: n/a	360	265	On track to reach target

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
10. Number of disaster management activities implemented by the DDAs (Baseline: 1,462)	Number of disaster management activities implemented by DDAs: N/A	122	45	N/A
11. Number of provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained (Baseline: 7)	1 provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained	0	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
12. Number of DDA exposure visits in provincial, regional and national level (Baseline: 127)	9 DDA exposure visits at provincial and regional levels	0	4 exposure visits	On track to reach the target
13.a. Number of public hearings conducted (Baseline: 45) 13.b. Number of district profile prepared and updated (Baseline: 61)	9 public hearing events conducted 50 district profile prepared and updated	0	4 public hearing	On track to reach the target
14. Number of women's economic empowerment projects implemented (Baseline: 111)	4 women's economic empowerment projects completed	0	3 WEEP completed	On track to reach the target
15. Number of women impacted by Women's Economic Empowerment Projects (WEEP) (Baseline: 4,440)	115 women impacted by WEEP projects	0	90 women	On track to reach the target
16. Number of indirect beneficiaries of WEEP projects (Baseline: 29,304)	760 people benefitted by gender projects	0	630	On track to reach the 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 essential services such as clean potable water, reliable energy source, irrigation for livestock and crops, access to transportation and protection from natural disasters such as flooding. In order to assist rural communities in meeting their livelihood needs, NABDP works to provide access to basic services for the rural poor through different key projects such as clean potable water, reliable energy, irrigation for livestock and crops, suitable roads and bridges, as well as protection from natural disasters through the implementation of rural infrastructure projects.

In the second quarter, NABDP completed 18 rural infrastructure projects. These completed projects enable 61,397 households (429,779 individuals) to access the aforementioned services. Additionally, through the implementation of these projects, 81,568 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**

UNDP/MRRD has identified NABDP's Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) programme to become a full-scale national rural energy program under a new project, the Afghanistan Sustainable Energy for Rural Development (ASERD). This vital project 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 in collaboration with UNDP's Subnational Governance and Development Unit (SNGDU) has prepared a detailed programme document for this initiative. The new programme has an emphasis on the expansion of appropriate rural energy technologies, capacity development and how renewable energy can better support economic activities and rural livelihoods. The document has been presented to a pre-PAC meeting in UNDP Afghanistan and has been approved by UNDP and the inception phase of ASERD, which will cover mainly capacity building trainings will start in July 2015.

In regards to the sustainability of MHP as an energy source for rural populations, the plants themselves can be easily operated by the local community with minimal operational management support. As a key component of local sustainability is the components of the MHPs are locally manufactured and easily repaired, thereby increasing the self-reliance of a community and stimulating local economies through a reduction of costs to individual households.



MHP Project | Nili district | Daykundi Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

During the second quarter of 2015, NABDP completed six rural energy project including; distribution of 328 solar panels to 328 households of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in AliceGhan township Qarabagh district Kabul province, and five Micro Hydro Power plants generating 104.5 KWs of electricity. The new MHP provided electricity to 7,720 households (54,040 individuals), significantly improving lives and providing economic opportunities that were previously unavailable. While increasing a sense of pride and local ownership, the construction of the MHP simultaneously created 7,008 labour days of temporary employment in their respective communities.

Notably, there are 12 PHP projects ongoing in nine provinces at various stages of completion. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

## 2.2. Transportation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

In addition to the provision of energy to rural communities, NABDP also focused on improving transportation services. 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.



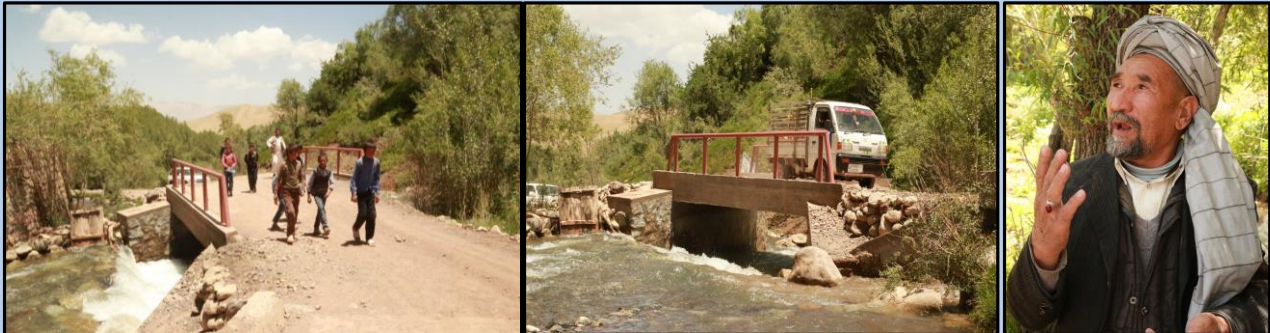
Bridge Project | Khas Urozgan District | Urozgan Province | Photo credit: NABDP ©

In the second quarter of 2015, NABDP completed two bridge projects including; a 21 meters bridge in Dar-i-souf Bala of Samangan and a 26 meters bridge in Khas Uruzgan district of Uruzgan province that connected 27 villages, which ultimately improved access of the villages to markets, public health and higher education's institutes. The completion of these projects created 3,818 skilled and unskilled labour days and enabled 22,000 households (154,000 Individuals) to access central markets, health clinics, main roads and district canters

There are 21 ongoing transportation projects that are at various stages of implementation in ten provinces. The ongoing projects are anticipated to positively impact 76,380 households (534,666 individuals) and the

localized approach strengthens residential ownership of infrastructure projects by

generating 126,261 labour days of temporary employment. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.



### **Internal Review of a Culvert Project in Qazan Village in Bamyan district center to Gauge the Impact of the Project on Livelihoods of Local people.**

A team of NABDP from the central office conducted some focus group discussions and key informant interviews to hear about the impact and result of NABDP completed project in 2014. One of these projects was a culvert in Qazan village of Bamyan district center, providing transportation facility to over 100 villages. 70% of these villagers grow potatoes, which is the community's main source of income.

During a group discussion a member of DDA told NABDP, “prior to the implementation of the culvert project the villagers used the local wooden bridge to transport their goods and agriculture products mainly potatoes.’ A farmer in the group discussion added, ‘once I have prepared and packed the potatoes to be delivered to central market for sale, rented a truck and packed all the potatoes in the truck, while we were passing the wooden bridge, the bridge broke down and the truck fell into the river, and was broken into parts which I had to pay and fix. Now we are connected to the district center and have easy access to larger markets, every year in potatoe season the traders with their trucks come to the villages to buy potatoes and other local products. In fact we save the transportation cost. From every aspect the villagers’ life has improved a lot”.

Internal Review Conducted by: Qanbar Ali Zareh and Roshan Safi | Panjab district |  
Bamvan Province | Photo credit: Homavoon Milad © 2015

### **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 community centers, clinics, school buildings and administrative office for DDAs. During the second quarter of 2015, two public building projects were completed including: i) construction of a Library building in Alingar district of Laghman province; and ii) construction of School Building in Khinjan district of Baghlan province.

The completion of school building project provided 600 students with access to school and provided temporary employment opportunities for local communities by



creating 10,040 labour days. By improving the access of rural communities to school and library facilities, an important and significant investment is being made for the future of rural Afghans. With improved education, there is a lot of optimism that the next generation of rural Afghans would have better livelihood opportunities and earning capacity, thereby improving the quality of life for themselves and their families.



Library Building Project | Alingar district |  
Laghman Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

Currently, there are 12 ongoing public building projects in the final stages of implementation, which will benefit 36,300 households and create 96,492 labour days for their respective communities during construction. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

#### **2.4. Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted**

Afghanistan is prone to natural disasters such as flooding and landslides. Given the importance and reliance of rural communities on agriculture for livelihoods, plus with the poor ability of rural communities to recover from natural disasters such as floods and landslides, at the end of the second quarter of 2015, four disaster management projects were completed to benefit of 1,435 households in three provinces. These projects includes construction of: i) a Gabion wall in Qala-i-now center district, Baghis province; and ii) three protection walls; two in Gizab district of Uruzgan province and one in Mahmoud Raqi center, Kapisa province. Cumulatively these projects provide 41,170 days



Protection Wall Project | Gizab District | Uruzgan  
Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

of temporary labour days in rural communities which are essential to the protection of 825 Jeribs (1.65 km<sup>2</sup>/408 acres) of land from natural disasters such as floods and landslides, as well as allow rural communities to utilize new arable lands for the cultivation of crops during the wet seasons. These strategic interventions contribute to an increase in self-reliance and notably improve local markets.

An additional 15 disaster management projects are currently under way in four provinces. These projects will result in the creation of 63,707 labour days, benefiting 30,317 households (212,225 individuals). See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

## 2.5. Agriculture and 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 harvest and productivity of farmers would generate additional demand for labour and products available at local markets. In order to assist rural communities in developing and stimulating the local economy, NABDP has focused on irrigation and agricultural projects to improve the potential use of land for agricultural purposes.



Water Reservoir Project | Muqur district | Badghis Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

NABDP set a target of 11 irrigation projects completed in 2015 to the benefit of 27,028 households. At the close of the second quarter of 2015, NABDP completed two agriculture and irrigation projects, a canal project in Enjil district of Herat province, and a water reservoir project in Muqur district of Badghis province, benefitting 516 households (3,612 individuals). The project provided 7,744 days of temporary employment for the local communities while supporting the use of 142 Jeribs (0.28 km<sup>2</sup>/70 acres) of arable land.

An additional nine projects are ongoing in six provinces at various stages of completion that will further irrigate 306 Jeribs (0.62 km<sup>2</sup>/151 acres) of land, will impact 3,789 households (26,523 individuals), and create 8,854 labour days for local residents. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

## 2.6. Water Supply and Sanitation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

The provision of a reliable source of clean water for rural communities is essential for rural development and livelihoods. Prior to the construction of wells and water reservoirs, rural communities rely on rain water, rivers and Karezs to collect drinking water. These are essentially shallow or open water sources. While there is no reliable data compiling the prevalence of communicable disease or comparing the cleanliness of these sources to bored wells in Afghanistan, the reliance and use of untreated rain and river water is well documented. Considering the exposure to local contaminants, to include air and ground pollutants, the adverse health implications are obvious. However, numerous studies show the impact of water supply projects which drastically reduce exposure to water-borne

disease and simultaneously reduce time and efforts spent on water collection from distant locations.

In the second quarter of 2015, NABDP completed one water supply or sanitation project of pipe-scheme in Waygal district of Nooristan province, the completed project provided access to safe drinking water for 400 households (2,800 individuals), and created 360 labour days for local communities.

Additionally, there are five ongoing water supply projects that are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 8,070 households (56,495 individuals). These ongoing projects will further provide employment opportunities for local communities by creating 16,727 labour days. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

## **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. The secondary effect is the communities itself generate a vested interest in the project and its successful completion. In the second quarter of 2015, a total of 71,762 labour days were created in ten provinces through the completion of rural infrastructure projects, which have provided temporary employment opportunities for local communities to work as skilled and unskilled labourers on the various construction sites, immediately impacting the local economy and livelihoods. A side benefit of the exposure and direct experience gained working on these sites is the opportunity to gain additional skills in areas such as masonry and carpentry.

Furthermore, it is anticipated that an additional 811,430 labour days will be created from the ongoing 89 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 the pay scale of unskilled labourers is between USD \$7.00 – USD \$12.00 daily, and skilled labour receives between USD \$15.00 – USD \$20.00 daily. These additional income and employment opportunities for rural communities have a positive impact on local economies. See Annex 5 for ongoing, sector-specific project details and progress towards completion.

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

Progress continued on the Rural Water Supply and Irrigation Project with ongoing construction in Phase II, to include the design, testing, and construction of the main water transmission line. In 2014, the independent contractor Sayed Bilal Sadaat Construction Company initiated construction. At the close of second quarter 2015, project is 55% complete according to the technical staff reports from the field. Completed second quarter activities include: excavation of the pipe line, water scheme pipe fitting and installation, construction of seven well houses and guard rooms and plot boundary wall with fence for each of the seven well house, construction of air valve boxes, break pressure tank structure and installation of submersible pumps, generators and electric work. Further details are outlined in Annex 6 of this report.

### **2.10 Provincial Machinery Park (PMT) of Badghis**

In the second quarter of 2015 the Provincial Machinery 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. The park also supports the Qala-e-Now city municipality with the ongoing collection of garbage. The details of the Provincial Machinery Park of Badghis are further outlined in Annex 7 of this report.

## **EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER**

During the Second quarter of 2015, a total of USD \$1,491,449 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 at the close of the Second quarter or 2015

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
2.1a. 174 MHP projected implemented generating 3.06 MW electricity	1a. 16 ongoing MHP will be completed generating 652 KWs of electricity plus 2 new MHPs will be completed by the end of the year.	1	6	In the second quarter of 2015, six MHP project were completed. On track to reach the target
2.1b. 34,329 HHS with access to sustainable energy supply.	1b. 3,632 households with access to sustainable energy supply through electricity generated with MHP.	250 HH	7,720 HH	
2.1c. Number of regional awareness training conducted (Baseline: N/A)	1,462 PRRD staff and DDA members will receive renewable energy awareness trainings.	0	0	
2.2a. 519 transport sector projects implemented	16 transport sector projects implemented	0	2	At the close of the second quarter, two transport project been finalized. On track to reach the target.
2.2b. 641,158 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	57,127 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	0	22,000	
2.3a. 146 public buildings and facility projects implemented	9 public building projects implemented	2	2	On track to reach target
2.3b. 344,827 households with improved access to public buildings/facilities	25,633 households have access to improved public building facilities	1,092	27,786	
2.4a. 795 disaster mitigation projects implemented	21 disaster mitigation projects implemented	3	4	On track to reach target
2.4b. 850,409 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	47,613 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	2,542	1,435	

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
2.5a. 428 irrigation projects implemented	13 irrigation projects implemented	1	2	In the second quarter, two agriculture and irrigation projects completed. On track to reach target
2.5b. 536,594 households benefiting from irrigation and agricultural projects	3,575 households benefiting from irrigation projects		516	
2.6a. 595 water supply projects implemented	5 water supply projects implemented	0	1	In second quarter, one water supply project completed
2.6b. 312,205 households with access to potable water	2,970 households with access to potable water		400	
2.7. 2,829,458 labour days created	1116,589 labour days created	81,957 labour days created	88,616 labour days created	On track to reach target
2.8a. Percent progress on dam project in Badghis (Baseline: 50% feasibility study and design completed).	100% feasibility study and design will be completed.	The feasibility study and design		The feasibility studies and surveys are submitted and waiting on review of the studies to be validated. Project halted due to a lack of funding.
2.8b. Percent progress on dam construction work (Baseline: contracted)	N/A			
2.9a Percent progress on water supply project main transmission line in Badghis (Baseline: 51%)	100% implemented	53% progress on water supply project	Overall work progress on water supply projects is about 55%	Due to heavy rain and flood the tranches for the water pip been destroyed and has to be redone which, ultimately affected the progress of the project.
2.9b Percent progress on City water supply network (Baseline: Surveyed)	40% City water supply network completed			

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
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	Daily operations are ongoing	All the related activities are ongoing	The Water-testing Laboratory has been actively used by MOWA and Watsupp.

## C. OUTPUT 3: The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities

### 3.1 Number of Reintegration Projects Implemented

The existence of active insurgency and instability in some districts requires specific approaches to stabilize those areas. NABDP assisted efforts to stabilize insecure areas through the implementation of infrastructure projects, providing income-generating opportunities through labour for ex-combatants as a form of reintegration. The projects were prioritized and selected by the communities themselves through local DDAs. As such, the majority of these projects were in the construction of public facilities such as clinics, schools and community centers. Local DDAs also prioritized strategic road construction projects to improve access to markets and increase employment opportunities connecting peripheral villages to district and regional centers.



School Building Project | Khwaja Bahaweddin district | Takhar Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

In the reporting quarter, one project was completed in Khwaja Bahaweddin district of Takhar province to the benefit of 26,430 households (185,010 individuals) to include ex-combatants. The project positively impacted local economies through the provision of 7,048 days of temporary employment. The employment opportunities created by these projects not only support ex-combatants, but help create temporary jobs for local community members as well. The driving force behind this expansion of opportunities is the understanding that the provision of gainful employment also prevents individuals and their communities from joining the insurgency while increasing local ownership of infrastructure results.

Notably the insurgency offers competitive monthly payments to combatants which highlights the importance of ensuring local ownership of results and the stimulation of local economies through the provision of employment opportunities.

Additionally, there are nine reintegration projects are under various stages of implementation that will further benefit 25,704 households (179,928 individuals) in conflict affected communities and will generate an additional 96,100 labour days. The implementation of these projects promotes community integration through a change in social behaviour from reliance on weapons to participatory community development and



the legal pursuit of economic and social gains. See Annex 5 for ongoing, sector-specific project details and progress towards completion.

### 3.2 AliceGhan Water Supply Scheme

In the second quarter, the distribution and installation of the solar panel system for 320 families residing in AliceGhan Township was completed, and the construction of a super passage and guard room for the water reservoir is ongoing with 50% progress. NABDP provided the fuel for generating electricity to the water pumps for the last three months as the solar system was not installed in the water pump house to provide the needed energy for supplying drinking water to the township. Therefore, residents are requesting to extend the contract and continue providing the fuel. Additionally, three women's economic empowerment projects are ongoing with 80% completion. These include i) a counterpane sewing and literacy project; ii) a baby bed sets and literacy project and; iii) a coverlet sewing and literacy project.

### 3.3 Rural Technology Park (RTP)



RTP Administrative Building | Deh Sabz district | Kabul Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

This is an initiative that is supported via funding from the Spanish Government to the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD). The objective of the RTP is to raise awareness of, and promote new agricultural technologies to rural communities throughout Afghanistan. Once fully operational, the RTP will act as a resource and training center for local farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants. The range of resources which farmers will have access to include materials and trainings on renewable and non-renewable energy sources, preservation techniques for local products, and agricultural techniques for the production of vegetables and food grains. The RTP is located on the outskirts of Kabul. Initial work commenced in 2013 which consisted of the construction of a boundary wall and laying the foundations for several buildings.

At the end of the second quarter of 2015, the construction of RTP building project is physically completed, awaiting for the final financial instalment to be finalized. It is



expected that the formal inauguration ceremony will held at end of the July, 2015. Once the RTP construction is complete, training will be provided for farmers-some of whom are ex-combatants- on renewable and non-renewable energy sources, as well as preservation techniques of fruits, vegetable and food grains. This will increase the productivity of farmers and assist in stabilizing less secure districts and provinces.

RTP Technology Building | Deh Sabz district |  
Kabul Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

### Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets at the close second quarter of 2015.

2014 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
1a. 108 re-integration projects completed	9 ongoing re-integration will be completed	1	1	In second quarter of 2015 one re-integration project completed.
1b. 275,851 households impacted by reintegration projects	38,999 households impacted by completion of reintegration projects	2,779 HH	26,430 HH	
2. AliceGhan water supply wells dug (Baseline: 90%)	100% AliceGhan water network project completed 3 WEEP implemented	AliceGhan water network project 100% completed	Construction of Gard room for water reservoir is ongoing with 50% work progress 3 WEEP projects are ongoing with 80% progress	In the second quarter of 2015, in AliceGhan township the guard room for water reservoir project with 50% progress and the three gender projects are with 80% progress.
3. Spain AECID Rural Technology Park 88% percent construction work completed	100% RTP construction work complete	90% progress	Physically 100% completed	Only the last financial instalment need to be finalized. The inauguration is expected to held in the third quarter of 2015.

## D. Output 5: Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place

A process of decentralization within the programmatic implementation of the National Area-Based Development Program (NABDP) is envisioned to increase the overall efficiency of service delivery and enhance community coordination and understanding of needs among all 34 provinces across Afghanistan. This model was initially tested in what is now known as “The Kandahar Model” and steps to assign administrative and technical teams in the regions have been made in most of NABDP’s units.

Through the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Department (MERD), a number of civil engineers were appointed as Field Monitoring Officers (FMOs) with the objective of ensuring transparency and accountability for the implementation process of NABDP infrastructure projects. During the initial phase of adding FMOs to regional and provincial offices, they came under the direct supervision of Regional Project Managers (RPMs) or Provincial Project Managers (PPMs), depending on the size of their coverage area. In many cases it was observed that FMOs were merged into project implementation teams and requested to undertake numerous tasks outside of the scope of monitoring. Operating under the direct supervision of RPM/PPMs can undermine the primary duties of FMOs and result in less thorough investigations and/or reporting regarding project quality.

In the second quarter, a total of 42 field visits were conducted by the Field Monitoring Officers (FMO) which resulted in a cost reduction of USD \$10,931 from two projects. Monitoring-specific activities and details in the second quarter is as bellow:

Number of Monitoring Visits in Second Quarter of 2015			
April	May	June	Total
14	11	17	42

During a monitoring visit of PMT team to Masjed-i-Qazi village of Anar darah district in Herat province to monitor the progress of (7 Km) Road Gravelling. The monitoring team discovered the following problems:

- 1) Road alignment problem,
- 2) Some parts of the road had insufficient gravel,
- 3) Drainage problems.

The problems were reported to the project manager, assessed, and resolved accordingly.



Evidence of PMT | Road Gravelling |  
Anar Dara District | Herat Province  
Photo credit: NABDP © 2015



Monitoring Visit | Training session |  
Yangi Qala District | Takhar Province  
Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

In another PMT visit to monitor the training session of LIDD team in Yangi Qala district of Takhar province on good governance. There were some minor facilitation and handout issues in the workshop, after conducting a quick survey through some questionnaires from the workshop participants, we found out that in general the training was very well organized, the trainers were friendly and professional, and the workshop materials were arranged easily for learning.

During the second quarter in a visit of monitoring team from three Women Empowerment Project in AliceGhan Township, the projects were very effective, however there were some management and administration problems as follow:

- 1) Attendance sheet was not organized some data was missing
- 2) No sign board of the project on the sight
- 3) Record book of daily voucher (buy and sell of the product) was not prepared.
- 4) Not a proper place for product exhibition.

The above issues and problems were reported to the project manager, which was considered and solved accordingly.



After reporting the problems sign board was installed on sight |WEEP Projects AliceGhan Township|  
Qarabagh District | Kabul Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

## E. OUTPUT 7: Livelihood Improvement in Tajik – Afghan Cross Border Areas

Building on the achievements of previous programmes and initiatives funded by the Government of Japan and JICA, UNDP Tajikistan is proposing a three year initiative to promote stability and security in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This will be achieved by reducing poverty, supporting economic development and cross-border collaboration among the communities along the Tajik-Afghan border. More than 152,976 people will directly benefit from LITACA project while the livelihoods of more than 1,123,000 people living in target bordering communities will be strengthened. The project will offer capacity development opportunities for the local governments, civil society and private sector organizations to sustainably manage local socio-economic development. The project will also offer investments for rehabilitating priority infrastructure initiatives and business development as a means of improving livelihoods of the target population, and thereby promoting stability and security in the region.

### 7.1 Enhancing capacity to manage local development processes

In the second quarter of 2015, NABDP/LIDD under the LITACA project activities delivered the Capacity Development Trainings in the standardized modules covering topic on: 1) Good Governance; 2) Projects Planning; 3) Resources Mobilization; and 4) Projects Implementation in two districts of Yang-e-Qala and Dasht-e-Qala in Takhar province; a total of 20 participant in both districts one employee of each department participated from



Capacity Development Training |Yang-i-Qala & Dasht-i-Qala districts | Takhar Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

the following government departments; department of Agriculture; Health, Villages Affairs, Technical and Sectoral Department of the DG office, District Governor's Office Executive Officer and Community Led Development Department's representative plus two male and female DDA members, furthermore the District Governor's office and DDA members have actively participated and practiced reviewing District Development Plan, directed a brain storming session on the challenges of the resources mobilization and the projects implementation; besides that the participants discussed on the lack of linkages between the District Development Plans and the National level development plans; At the wrap up session the participants have been awarded with the certificates of the training and strongly committed for delivering better services to the public in their daily activities.

## 7.2 Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and services

As per LITACA Project Document the total 15 rural infrastructure projects, including in the sectors of water supply, irrigation, transportation and disaster mitigation. 14 projects are ongoing in various stages of implementation with the work progress shown in the table below;

LITACA Rural Infrastructure Projects at the close of second quarter 2015				
NO	Project Name	Province	District	Projects Status
1	Graveling of 3.9 KMs Road in Qataghan Qarsi village	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ongoing 5%
2	Graveling of 1.523 KMs Road in Qanjogha Arabia village	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ongoing 5%
3	Graveling of 4 KMs Road in Majar Larkhabi village	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ongoing 5%
4	Excavation of 9.3 KMs Canal in Arbab Kol village	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ongoing 45%
5	Construction of 7*5*4 Meters Culvert in Naw Abad village	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ongoing 5%
6	Construction of 7*4*5 Meters Culvert in Moder Sayed Ahmad Shah village	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ongoing 5%
7	Construction of 200 Meters Protection Wall in Julga village	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ongoing 5%
8	Construction of 14 Meters Bridge in Kildish village	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Under Tendering
9	Construction of 320 Meters Protection Wall and Intake in Mulla Bik Mohammad village	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ongoing 65%
10	Construction of 250 Meters Protection Wall Khowaja Hafiz village	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Completed 100%
11	Construction of 140 Meters Canal	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Due to the heavy water flow, the construction work will be started on August 2015
12	Graveling of 900 Meters with 4 Culverts in Arbab Ali Khan village	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ongoing 5%
13	Graveling of 800 Meters with 3 Culverts Arbab Rahman village	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ongoing 5%
14	Graveling of 1000 Meters with 3 Culverts in Guzar Qeshlaq village	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ongoing 5%

### Access to Sustainable Energy through Micro Hydro Power

In the second quarter of 2015, under LITACA project, two Micro Hydro Power plant have been contracted and ready for implementation in the two villages of Bay Abe Gharbi and Safi Jangal of Yang-e-Qala district of Takhar province. The plants produce 22 KW of power directly benefiting 265 households.

LITACA Micro Hydro Power Projects at the close of second quarter 2015			
Project Name	Province	District	Projects Status
Construction of 10 KW MHP	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Contract signed, ready for implementation
Construction of 12 KW MHP	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Contract signed, ready for implementation

## Women Economic Empowerment Project

In second quarter, as part of Women Economic Empowerment Project; six trainings are ongoing in various stages of implementation in three targeted districts; Bee-keeping, tailoring, handicrafts and livestock keeping and promotion are the projects identified. Each project will directly benefit 30 women.

LITACA Women Empowerment Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015				
NO	Project Name	Province	District	Projects Status
1	Local handicrafts promotion	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ongoing 30%
2	Livestock and dairy processing	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ongoing 30%
3	Bee keeping	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ongoing 30%
4	Tailoring and literacy	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ongoing 30%
5	Livestock and dairy processing	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ongoing 30%
6	Livestock and dairy processing	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ongoing 30%

### 7.3 Cross-border economic cooperation;

Cross-border communities have better opportunities for cross-border interactions, dialogue and partnerships. (More than 11,910 people living in target communities of Tajikistan and Afghanistan will benefit from the LITACA project)

Pilot One Village One Product in Tajikistan and Afghanistan benefiting 60 people (30 each in Tajikistan and Afghanistan); As a result, Yang-e-Qala district in Takhar province identified for piloting One Village One Product OVOP; for this purpose, consultation meetings with the Provincial Governor and relevant stakeholders held and the process officially launched in the district.

The National Area Based Development Programme, with the coordination of the Takhar provincial governor and the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development identified the district of Yang-e-Qala as the district for piloting OVOP. Primary surveys have been conducted, in result two main products have been identified 1) the pears – Nashpati variety and 2) the handicrafts industry – promoting of Gelam weaving; Accordingly, NABDP conducted the in-depth study in the mentioned district for identifying the volume of the existing resources; The report is in final stages and actual implementation of the approach will start in the field. Consequently, 80% progress on the feasibility study is reported.



## Table 4: Output 7 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets at the close of second quarter 2015

2014 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
1. Number of local actors benefiting from capacity development activities (Baseline: No Data)	1. 24 local actors benefited from capacity development activities;	9 local actors benefited	10 local actors benefited	On track to meet the target
2. Number of local priority infrastructure and services implemented  (Baseline: 2a 9 projects in Transport sector identified, designed and ready for contract)  (Baseline: 2b. 2 projects in Agriculture and irrigation sector identified, designed and ready for contract)  (Baseline: 2c. 2 projects in Rural Energy sector identified, designed and ready for contract)	2a. 9 rural infrastructure projects implemented;  2b. 2 projects in Agriculture and irrigation sector implemented;  2c. 2 projects in Rural Energy sector implemented	0	Ongoing	The first instalment of eight rural infrastructure projects (Transport sector) transferred to the community and 5% of progress is reported. (only the contract for one project is in tender process)
		0	Ongoing	Rehabilitation of one project is officially launched and 45% progress reported, the other project is delayed until the end of July due to heavy flow of seasonal water in the river
		0	Contracts signed	The contracts for two energy projects have been signed and the first instalment is to be transferred.
3. Number of initiatives implemented to enhance the business development;	3. Six business development (WEEP Project) identified and ready for contract.	0	Ongoing	The six WEEP projects are contracted with the communities and 30% progress reported.
4. Number of private sector representatives covered with business trainings; (Baseline: Feasibility study for identification of private sector representatives conducted)	4. 150 private sector representatives benefited from business development trainings;	0	0	In tender process
5. Number of people covered with vocational training; (Baseline:192	5. Vocational trainings for 192 women completed;	0	Ongoing	The six WEEP projects are contracted with the communities, 30% progress reported and 192 project participants are on classes;

2014 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Comments
women identified for receiving vocational trainings)				
6. Number of Disaster Risk Management initiatives implemented; (Baseline:3 disaster risk management projects identified, designed and ready for contract)	6. 3 disaster risk management projects implemented;	0	Ongoing	All three DMP projects are contracted, the first instalment of the projects are transferred and below progresses are reported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection wall in Khowaja Hafiz – completed (100%)</li> <li>- The other two projects – the construction launched (5% progress)</li> </ul>
7. Number of OVOP initiative implemented (Baseline: No Data)	7. Two villages for piloting OVOP identified and actual implementation initiated;	0	Ongoing	The feasibility study of the One Village One Product is conducted and the potential areas for application of the approach is identified

## 8 PARTNERSHIPS

In second quarter of 2015, 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)**

NABDP continues to work closely with GEP in the development and implementation of women economic empowerment projects throughout the year, particularly in the identification of markets and business opportunities for participants of the gender empowerment projects.

### **c. UNDP's Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP)**

NABDP continues to coordinate closely with UNDP's APRP, specifically on projects addressing reintegration. MRRD has a unit within the ministry which liaisons with provincial staff from APRP. The MRRD unit provides the provincial representatives with local project information and in-turn they provide the labour for implementation and monitor project progress. UNDP has specific documentation regarding this coordination mechanism.

### **d. 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).

## 9 ISSUES

- **Community Conflicts**

There have been numerous community conflicts and land disputes that have caused significant delays in the completion of projects, particularly infrastructure projects. In order to help overcome these issues, NABDP has continued to deliver conflict resolution trainings as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen the capacity of DDAs.

- **Low Capacity of DDA/CDCs**

The low capacity of DDAs/CDCs as project implementers is common in all targeted areas. Despite the challenges, NABDP continued to mitigate for these through coordination with communities through the DDAs/CDCs, field staff and local governors. In addition, NABDP has delivered one training for DDA members to strengthen the operational capacity of DDAs.

- **Low Participation of Women in DDAs**

Though the project has had success in ensuring the involvement and participation of women in general, DDA in the second quarter demonstrates the difficulties faced by women in participating in decision making processes. Despite the efforts of the project to encourage the participation of women, it is sometimes difficult to identify women who are willing and able to participate in DDAs, particularly in certain regions where there are significant social barriers preventing their involvement.

- **Limited Markets for Beneficiaries of Women Empowerment Projects**

Following community consultations with the participants in NABDP's gender empowerment projects, it was noted that there were insufficient markets or avenues available for women to sell the handicrafts produced, outside of their own communities. As a way forward, NABDP will work closely with UNDP's GEP project to identify potential markets, in addition to investigating collaboration with NGOs such as the Aga Khan Foundation on developing market enterprises for the goods produced by community members.

## 10 RISKS

- **Deteriorating Security Situation**

In the last six months of 2015, there were increased security incidents and movement restrictions throughout Afghanistan. This resulted in lengthy delays in the implementation of planned work and difficulties in accessing project sites.

Despite the worsening security situation country wide, NABDP initiated 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 have ensured high community acceptance and legitimacy amongst the local communities. This has enabled NABDP to continue implementing what can be seen as important district level development projects, though there has been a slowing down in the implementation of projects.

As an added measure, NABDP has supported activities in more secure areas that are located closer to the Provincial and Districts Centers and along main transport routes.

- **Lack of Qualified Companies**

As reported in previous quarterly, there are still a limited number of companies that can provide the specific services required for some of the projects. This is particularly noticeable in the supply and installation of micro hydro equipment. This shortfall of suitable companies inevitably leads to delays in the implementation of these projects, as well tensions between the companies and communities in question due to delays in the completion of planned activities.

The mitigating strategy employed by NABDP has been to work to support and develop what is a nascent sector in Afghanistan. Whilst there is tremendous potential for micro hydro power as an alternative and renewable source of energy in Afghanistan, additional capital investment and support to the private sector is required to grow this fledging industry. The issues have been raised and discussed at the Inter-ministerial Commission on Energy (ICE) and a policy is being drafted to address the challenges faced by private investment for the development of rural energy sector in Afghanistan. Yet the policy on private investment was not finalized.

## 11 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 participants'

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.

## 12 FUTURE PLAN

### Output 1

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Interim DDAs will be renewed and DDPs will be updated	5
2	Capacity Development Training will be delivered to DDAs (after 2 <sup>nd</sup> round election)	10
3	Provincial monitoring team will be re-established and trained	1
4	DDA exposure visits will be conducted at the provincial / regional level	5
5	Public Hearing event will be conducted at district level	5
6	District Profile will be prepared and updated	47
7	Women Empowerment project will be implemented	10 ongoing

### Output 2

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Continued implementation and completion of ongoing rural infrastructure projects	88 ongoing
2	17 planned and 4 signed project need to be contracted in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter and will be finalized within this year. Out of the 21 project 12 of them are Spanish funded which has been recently planned and added in the 2015 AWP in Badghis province.	21 planned and signed project
2	Provide ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis (i.e. Machinery Park, feasibility study and dam design )	Continuous

\*Ongoing activities in Annex 5

### Output 3

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Complete DIAG infrastructure projects	9 ongoing
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction	Continuous

\*Ongoing activities described in Annex 5

### Output 7

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Continued implementation and completion of ongoing LITACA projects	22 ongoing

## 13 ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL

#### The Interim Donor Report for the period January - June 2015 for (National Area Based Development Programme)

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2015					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2014 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2014 (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) (j)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory (k)	(Future Due) l = (a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources n = (i - j - k - m)
Afghanistan		11,713,709	10,564,853		1,148,857	-	-	268,488	880,369			-	-	880,369
AusAID	5,813,137	5,813,137	3,492,881		2,320,255	-	-	393,646	1,926,609			-	-	1,926,609
Australia		179,471	42,137		137,335	-	-	1,270	136,065			-	-	136,065
Australian DIMA		716,783	279,116		437,667	-	-	342,870	94,797			-	-	94,797
CIDA	26,982,790	23,083,517	25,662,725	3,906,500	1,327,292	-	-	59,224	1,268,069			-	-	1,268,069
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	24,421,677	24,421,677	24,418,957		2,720	-	-	-	2,720			-	-	2,720
Italy	4,685,916	3,087,567	3,388,724	1,614,987	1,313,829	-	-	766,481	547,349			-	-	547,349
Japan CRD/Japan 2013/Japan s	24,361,133	32,439,851	27,550,939		4,888,912	-	-	1,481,634	3,407,279	34,177		-	-	3,373,101
JICA - LITACA Afghanistan	3,153,042	3,153,042	-		3,153,042	-	-	1,058,021	2,095,021			-	-	2,095,021
Netherlands	27,884,764	27,884,744	27,730,555		154,190	-	-	7,562	146,628	53,285		-	-	93,343
Norway	19,258,414	18,719,199	19,249,527	530,328	(0)	-	-	-	(0)			-	-	(0)
Spain/AECI	53,822,681	53,822,680	40,591,969	237,916	13,468,628	-	-	2,602,810	10,865,818	2,650	219,618	-	-	10,643,550
UNDP CCF	14,025,430	14,025,430	14,025,430		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
UNDP Core Fund	18,858,985	18,858,985	18,858,985		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
UNHCR		128,392	91,374		37,018	-	-	15,095	21,923			-	-	21,923
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>227,599,921</b>	<b>249,763,123</b>	<b>227,659,535</b>	<b>6,289,732</b>	<b>28,393,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,997,099</b>	<b>21,396,220</b>	<b>90,113</b>	<b>219,618</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,086,490</b>

Note:

- Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period for the report is an open period and data from some accounting processes may not have been processed. Financial data provided above may not be complete, and it is 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 for the period January - June 2015 for (National Area Based Development Programme)

Project Output ID and Description	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar 2015)	Expenses (Apr-Jun 2015)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun 2015)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	399,351	138,108	109,882	247,990	62%
<b>Sub-total Output 1</b>	<b>399,351</b>	<b>138,108</b>	<b>109,882</b>	<b>247,990</b>	<b>62%</b>
Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	17,120,631	2,373,073	1,657,564	4,030,637	24%
<b>Sub-total Output 2</b>	<b>17,120,631</b>	<b>2,373,073</b>	<b>1,657,564</b>	<b>4,030,637</b>	<b>24%</b>
Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	2,787,130	-	725,901	725,901	26%
<b>Sub-total Output 3</b>	<b>2,787,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>725,901</b>	<b>725,901</b>	<b>26%</b>
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	215,433	93,306	55,526	148,832	69%
<b>Sub-total Output 5</b>	<b>215,433</b>	<b>93,306</b>	<b>55,526</b>	<b>148,832</b>	<b>69%</b>
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	798,722	180,282	605,437	785,719	98%
<b>Sub-total Output 6</b>	<b>798,722</b>	<b>180,282</b>	<b>605,437</b>	<b>785,719</b>	<b>98%</b>
Output 7 (00089982): LITACA Afghanistan	2,075,968	295,851	762,170	1,058,021	51%
<b>Sub-total Output 7</b>	<b>2,075,968</b>	<b>295,851</b>	<b>762,170</b>	<b>1,058,021</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,397,235</b>	<b>3,080,620</b>	<b>3,916,479</b>	<b>6,997,099</b>	<b>30%</b>

**Note:**

- Output 7 (00089982 - LITACA Afghanistan) is under the business unit TJK10.



## ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

### The Interim Donor Report for the period January - June 2015 for (National Area Based Development Programme)

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar 2015)	Expenses (Apr-Jun 2015)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun 2015)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	1,148,856	-	268,488	268,488	23%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,148,856</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268,488</b>	<b>268,488</b>	<b>23%</b>
AusAID	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	2,320,254	-	393,646	393,646	17%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,320,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>393,646</b>	<b>393,646</b>	<b>17%</b>
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	137,335	-	1,270	1,270	1%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>137,335</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1%</b>
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	437,667	-	342,870	342,870	78%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>437,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>342,870</b>	<b>342,870</b>	<b>78%</b>
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	1,157,579	(11,977)	71,201	59,224	5%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	169,655	-	-	-	0%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,327,234</b>	<b>(11,977)</b>	<b>71,201</b>	<b>59,224</b>	<b>4%</b>
Italy	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	1,228,496	458,946	300,146	759,092	62%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	8,919	6,905	483	7,388	83%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,237,414</b>	<b>465,851</b>	<b>300,630</b>	<b>766,481</b>	<b>62%</b>
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	575,017	-	-	-	0%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>575,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>
Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	268,973	111,986	94,713	206,699	77%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	2,431,617	621,839	295,015	916,854	38%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	22,470	3,200	1,742	4,942	22%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	171,414	21,486	68,708	90,193	53%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,894,474</b>	<b>758,511</b>	<b>460,178</b>	<b>1,218,689</b>	<b>42%</b>
Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	120,042	-	82,902	82,902	69%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	723,925	-	-	-	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	231,061	-	180,043	180,043	78%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,075,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>262,945</b>	<b>262,945</b>	<b>24%</b>
JICA - LITACA Afghanistan	Output 7 (00089982): LITACA Afghanistan	2,075,968	295,851	762,170	1,058,021	51%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,075,968</b>	<b>295,851</b>	<b>762,170</b>	<b>1,058,021</b>	<b>51%</b>
Netherlands	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	-	7,067	495	7,562	0%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>7,562</b>	<b>0%</b>
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	130,377	26,122	15,169	41,291	32%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	9,287,627	1,304,265	514,653	1,818,919	20%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	132,676	-	98,178	98,178	74%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	184,044	83,201	53,301	136,501	74%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	396,247	151,730	356,191	507,921	128%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>10,130,971</b>	<b>1,565,318</b>	<b>1,037,492</b>	<b>2,602,810</b>	<b>26%</b>
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	37,017	-	15,095	15,095	41%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>37,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,095</b>	<b>15,095</b>	<b>41%</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,397,235</b>	<b>3,080,620</b>	<b>3,916,479</b>	<b>6,997,099</b>	<b>30%</b>

Note:

i) JICA donor (Output#00089982 - LITACA Afghanistan) is under the business unit TJK10.

ii) The negative expenditure under CIDA is due to the adjustment of expenditure from CIDA to Spain donor.

iii) The unbudgeted expenditure under Netherlands is erroneously charged and will be moved to relevant donor in Q3 period.

iv) The over-spent balance under Spain - output 6 will be adjusted in Q3.

## ANNEX 5: DETAILS OF ONGOING PROJECTS AT THE CLOSE OF SECOND QUARTER 2015

### 1.15 Ongoing Women's Economic Empowerment Projects

Ongoing Women's Empowerment Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015							
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Households	Women	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Kabul	Qara Bagh	3	100	100	3x80%	2x90%/ 80%	30-Agust-2015
Kunduz	Hazrati Imam Sahib	2	67	67	2x50%	2x5%	30-October-2015
Takhar	Dashti Qala	2	69	69	2x50%	2x5%	30-October-2015
	Yangi Qala	2	64	64	2x50%	2x5%	30-October-2015
Panjsher	Bazarak - Center	1	30	30	80%	80%	30-Agust-2015
Total		10	330	330			

### 2.1 Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects

Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015										
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	Kw	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Baghlan	Pul-i-Hisar	1	58,130	220	1,540	220	18	80%	100%	Completed
Bamyan	Yakawalang	1	75,512	2,416	3,185	455	4	97%	100%	Completed
Balkh	Sholgara	1	65,468	200	9,800	1,400	19	80%	100%	Completed
Daykundi	Nili Center	2	142,429	200	4,795	1,400	29.5	2x80%	2x100%	Completed
Samangan	Dara-i-Soof-i-bala	1	139,872	3,857	3857	551	60	50%	49%	16 Oct-2015
Panjshir	Hisa Awal (Khinj)	1	85,827	268,209	2,450	350	16	80%	97%	22 July-2015
	Rukha	2	177,052	4,603	2,499	357	23	1x60% 1x50%	1x100% 1x95%	Completed 22 July-2015
Takhar	Farkhar	1	1,474,444	47,182	7,000	1000	400	90%	95%	27 Aug-2015
Wardak	Behsood	1	111,391	250	1,750	250	18	80%	99%	22 July-2015
Ghor	Lal wa sari jangal	1	56623	176946.875	2940	420	6	50%	100%	Completed

Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015										
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	Kw	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Total		12	2,356,607	504,099	117,355	16,765	608			

## 2.2 Ongoing Transportation Projects

Ongoing Transportation Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015										
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	House Holds	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion	
Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	749,144	16,162	111	16	60%	80%	30 Oct-2015	
	Qadis	1	632,094	14,514	21,700	3,100	60%	80%	30 Sep-2015	
Bamiyan	Panjab	1	75,611	2,017	1,960	280	60%	60%	30 Sep-2015	
Daykundi	Miramor	1	71,414	2,534	140,000	20,000	60%	90%	30 Aug-2015	
Badakhshan	Shahri buzurg	1	438,508	10,900	76,300	10,900	20%	25%	25 Dec-2015	
Kunduz	Hazrati imam sahib	1	21,835	700	3,850	550	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
		1	23,861	1,500	2,000	285	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
		1	28,553	500	700	100	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
		1	73,372	300	500	71	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
		1	90,572	2,000	2,700	385	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
Farah	Anar Dara	1	151,941	90	5,000	714	80%	80%	30-sep-2015	
Takhar	Dashti Qala	1	17,755	550	800	114	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
		1	20,242	600	800	114	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
		1	21,233	600	800	114	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjangal	1	90,420	270	2,800	400	50%	50%	30 Sep-2015	
Kabul	Farza	1	647,655	9,662	17,500	2,500	60%	30%	30 Sep-2015	
	Paghman	1	103,208	1,400	7,887	1,125	50%	5%	30 Oct-2015	
	Qara bagh	1	32,658	3,964	2,296	328	50%	50%	30 Oct-2015	
Nangarhar	Surkh Rud	1	242,219	7,751	29,066	4,152	44%	60%	Dec-2015	
Urozgan	Gizab	1	1,202,422	38,478	144,291	20,613	60%	60%	Dec-2015	
	Khas Urozghan	1	556,540	17,809	46,747	6,678	42%	42%	Dec-2015	
Total		21	5,249,371	126,261	534,666	76,380				

## 2.3 Ongoing Public Building Projects

Ongoing Public Building Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Ghazni	Malistan	1	334,866	9,368	4,200	600	40%	65%	15 Nov-2015
Badakhshan	Eshkashem	1	193,399	6,189	23,208	3,315	60%	60%	25 Dec-2015
	Kufab	1	237,873	4,530	12,600	1,800	80%	80%	25 Dec-2015
	Zebak	1	294,408	9,421	35,329	5,047	75%	60%	25 Dec-2015
Ghor	Pasaband	1	131,575	4,210	15,789	2,256	100%	80%	30-july-2015
Jawzjan	Khamyab	1	134910	4,317	16,189	2,312	60%	50%	Cancelled
Sar-i-pul	Balkhab	1	224,764	7,192	26,972	3,853	45%	80%	30 Aug-2015
Wardak	Maidan Shahr	1	166,847	5,339	20,022	2,860	60%	60%	Problematic*
Zabul	Mizan	1	239,906	7,672	3,500	500	60%		Stopped*
Nangarhar	Deh Bala	1	129,223	9,433	10,500	1,500	80%	100%	Completed
Pwarwan	Charikar - Center	1	295,653	6,210	1,000	143	60%	90%	20 Dec-2015
	Salang	1	706,589	22,611	84,791	12,113	80%	100%	Completed
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>3,090,014</b>	<b>96,492</b>	<b>254,100</b>	<b>36,300</b>			

\*library project in Maidan shahr district of Wardak province been flooded during the implementation, which caused some extra work and floor was damaged. During the second quarter a team of NABDP have been assigned to evaluate the extra work or find solution to finalize the project , the procurement work is under process.

\*Due to financial problems with the construction company the project has been stopped. It was reported there has been several meeting held with construction company to start and final the project.

## 2.4 Ongoing Disaster Management Projects

Ongoing Natural Disaster Management Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Muqur	1	199,021	220	1,540	220	80%	100%	30 July-2015
Urozgan	Gizab	5	161,780	52,217	198,513	279,732	1x52% 1x18% 1x60% 2x18%	1x98% 1x96% 1x60% 2x20%	20 Dec-2015
Herat	Adarskan	1	44,620	2,231	420	60	80%	75%	30 Sep-2015
	Kurukh	1	84,704	4,235	1,064	152	80%	89%	30 Aug-2015
	Enjil	2	144,268	3,964	4,480	640	80%	90%	30 Aug-2015
	Khushki-i-kuhna	1	71,549	3,577	2,660	360	80%	80%	30 Aug-2015
Takhar	Dashti qala	1	148,059	8,000	10,000	1,428	20%	5%	30 Oct-2015
	Yangi qala	1	70,577	800	1,000	142	50%	65%	30 July-2015
		1	75,298	1,500	2,000	285	50%	100%	30 July-2015
		1	79,399	500	750	107	20%	5%	30 Oct-2015
Total		15	2,549,275	63,707	212,219	30,317			

## 2.5 Ongoing Agriculture and Irrigation Projects

Ongoing Agriculture and Irrigation Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Jawand	1	17,722	567	2,125	3,030	95%	100	Completed
	Bala-Murghab	1	79,149	90	1,750	250	80%	80%	15 Oct-2015
	Qadis	1	104,305	1,750	23,548	3,364	100%	80%	15-Aug-2015
Baghlan	Pul-I-Hisar	1	9,981	229	450	64	80%	90%	30 Aug-2015
Farah	Lash Jowin	1	51,079	60	5,600	800	80%	65%	30-Aug-2015
Kabul	Qarabagh	1	32,658	90	1,100	157	50%	50%	30 Oct-2015
Kunduz	Hazrati imam sahib	1	85,656	1,800	2,400	342	20%	45%	30 Oct-2015
Samangan	Hazrati sultan	1	130,737	4,184	15,689	2,241	60%	100%	Completed
Herat	Adraskan	1	25,695	1,285	2,450	350	80%	75%	30 Sep-2015
		9	536,973	8,854	26,528	3,789			

## 2.6 Ongoing Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

Ongoing Water Supply and Sanitation at the close of Second Quarter 2015									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Qadis	1	71,918	180	1260	180	50%	50%	30 Sep-2015
Nangrahar	Hesarak	1	259,642	2,379	2,800	400	80%	75%	30 Aug-2015
Takhar	Khawaja ghar	1	302,613	9,684	36,314	5187	60%	90%	30 Aug-2015
Urozgan	Khas Urozgan	2	140,140	4,484	16,121	2303	58%	50%	20 Dec-2015
Total		5	774,313	16,727	56,495	8,070			

## 3.1 Ongoing Reintegration Projects

Ongoing Reintegration Projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015								
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Labor days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badakhshan	Eshkashim	1	6,189	22,348	3,193	60%	60%	25 Dec-2015
	Zebak	1	9,421	23,208	3,315	60%	75%	25 Dec-2015
	Kofab	1	5,960	35,329	5,047	80%	80%	25 Dec-2015
Nangarhar	Isarak	1	2,379	2,800	400	80%	75%	30 Aug-2015
Samangan	Darasuf Bala	1	4,184	15,689	2,241	75%	95%	27 Sep-2015
Sar-i-Pul	Balkhab	1	7,192	26,972	3,853	45%	80%	30 Aug-2015
Takhar	Farkhar	1	47,182	26,430	3,776	60%	85%	30 Sep-2015
	Khwaja Ghar	1	9,684	19,453	2,779	60%	100%	Completed
Zabul	Mizan	1	7,672	3,500	500	20%	25%	Stopped*
Total		9	96,100	179,928	25,704			

\*Due to financial problems with the construction company the project has been stopped. It was reported there has been several meeting held with Construction Company to start and final the project.

## ANNEX 6: 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-I-Now, 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).



Carpet Weaving and Literacy Project  
|Qala-i-now district| Badghis province|  
Photo credit: NABDP © 2015



Water Reservoir Project |Muqur district| Badghis province| Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

In Badghis NABDP has implemented two projects in the agriculture and irrigation sector and three women economic empowerment projects in second quarter of 2015. These projects provided temporary employment opportunities to rural Afghans introducing much needed cash into local economies. In total, 1,380 households (9,660 Afghans) benefited from these projects. These projects provided the local communities with 18,287 days of temporary labour which also benefitted their respective community economies.

Badghis Completed projects at the close of Second Quarter 2015					
Province	District	Project Name	No of Projects	Labor days	Beneficiaries
Badghis	Muqur	Water Reservoir	1	5,215	250
		Weaving of Carpet	1	30	210
	Qadis	Weaving of Carpet	1	30	210
	Qala-i-now	Gabion Wall	1	12,982	500
		Weaving of Carpet	1	30	210
Grand Total			5	18,287	1,380

There are seven on-going projects to improve livelihood and economic opportunities, including two projects of bridges, in total the PRID projects offer 52,470 labour days strengthening the local economies while increasing their vested interest in the long-term sustainability of much needed infrastructure.

Spanish Funded Ongoing Project at the close of Second Quarter 2015					
Province	District	Project Name	#Project	Beneficiaries	Labor days
Badghis	Ab kamari	Construction of Bridge	1	1,500	16,162
	Bala murghab	Construction of Canal	1	250	90
	Jawand	Construction of Water Reservoir	1	2,125	567
	Mugur	Construction of Protection Wall	1	1,540	220
	Qadis	Cleaning of Karez	1	3,364	1,750
		Construction of Bridge	1	21,700	14,514
	Qake-i-now-Center	Construction of Water Reservoir	1	1,260	180
Total			7	31,739	33,483

Under the Spanish fund 13 new projects in Badghis province been planned and ready for contract see below table for specific details of the newly planned projects.

List of new projects ready for Contract in Badghis province under Spanish Fund				
Province	Project Name	# of projects	Budget (USD)	Project Status
Badghis	Carpet weaving and literacy course	3	64,607.80	Newly signed
	Computer Learning	1	19,163.90	Newly signed
	Embroidery	1	17,758.53	Newly signed
	Embroidery (Silk weaving)	1	15,946.17	Newly signed
	Kitchen Garden	1	26,116.17	Newly signed
	Tailoring and Literacy Course	1	28,724.56	Newly signed
	Third Party evaluation and approval of Feasibility study /Design of Water Storage Dam	1	70,000.00	Newly signed
	Water reservoir	4	482,591.00	Newly signed
Grand Total		13	724,908	

### Qadis Khordak Water Dam Project

The Qadis Khordak dam project consists of three phases, and the first phase has been completed by the Ministry of Water and Energy and reported in 2013. The second phase has been contracted with Omran Holding Group to conduct the technical feasibility study and dam design. The feasibility study for approval and validation of designing of water storage dam been contracted to the Puly-Technic University of Kabul.



## **ANNEX 7: PROVINCIAL MACHINERY PARK (PMP) OF BADGHIS**

The unique project of Provincial Machinery Park was the joint idea of AECID and MRRD implemented in Qala-I-Now, the capital of Badghis province. The 4500 m<sup>2</sup> PMP is built on the property of MRRD and has been under the financial support of Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) since establishment in September, 2013.

### **1. Garbage Collection Project**

The Government of Spain through its generous funds, supported the collection of 29 garbage boxes on daily basis in Qala-I-Now being emptied since September 2013. During the second quarter collection of all 29 garbage boxes were emptied on daily basis. With this kind of disposal programs the community has been positively impacted through improved sanitation and notable reduction in the spread of preventable disease.

### **2. City Lightening Project**

In second quarter, NABDP continued to support The City Lightening Project which was initiated in 2010 by AECID, and in September 2013 the project was handed over to NABDP in the framework of the PMP. Currently there are 34 City lights in Qala-I-Now town which should be maintained on weekly basis. During this quarter 20 lights been repaired.

### **3. Technical Service Provision to the DRRD, NABDP and PMP**

Through this activity, PMP is providing technical services such as, maintenance of vehicles, repairing cars, generators, air-conditioning, office maintenance to DRRD, NABDP and PMP itself through the mechanical team of the PMP and the available resources.

The mechanism for this endeavor is that based on the formal request of the mentioned offices, PMP provides the skilled human resources plus utilizing the facilities in the PMP and the mentioned partners provide the spare parts.

This part of activity is an initiative of the PMP management in order to make best utilization of the human resources and in the other hand supporting the MRRD partners in providing cheap, effective and timely services. This action is helping the partners in bringing down their costs of repairing.

The following services are provided to DRRD, NABDP and PMP;

Services provided to DRRD		
SN	Type of service provided	Number of service provided
1	Heavy repairing of cars/vehicles	7 times
2	Light repairing of cars/vehicles	9 times
3	Washing of Cars	44 times
4	Repairing of 70KW generator	7 times
5	Repairing of metallic chairs	11 chairs
6	Exchange of oil for generator	2 times
7	Checking of 70 kw generator	17 times
8	Full service of 70 Kw Generator	1 time

Services provided to NABDP		
SN	Type of service provided	Number of service provided
1	Light repairing of cars/vehicles	3 times
2	Washing of Cars	25 time
4	Replacing of generator 70KW	2 times

Services Provided to PMP		
SN	Type of service provided	Number of service provided
1	Heavy repairing of cars/vehicles	8 times
2	Light repairing of cars/vehicles	17 times
3	Washing of Cars	33times
4	Repairing of garbage collection boxes	8 boxes
5	Cleaning of PMP hanger, yard and water channels	17 times
6	Changing of oil for generator	2 times
7	Container inventory of drilling machine spare part	5 days
9	Checking of generator	16 times

## ANNEX 8: ISSUES 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 9: RISK LOG

#	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	01/07/2015	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