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NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2014 THIRD QUARTERLY PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

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PROJECT INFORMATION

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

Cover Photo: Participants in NABDP's Tailoring project in Uruzgan, Photo Credit: | NABDP

ACRONYMS

ADDPs	Annual District Development Plans
AIRD	Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
ASGP	Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme
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
RTD	Rural Technology Directory
RTP	Rural Technology Park
PMT	Provincial Monitoring Teams
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SPVHS	Solar Photovoltaic Voltage Home System
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the third quarter of 2014, the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) continued to follow through on its mandate to directly support the sustainable reduction of poverty and an improvement of livelihoods in rural Afghanistan. As a result of NABDP's Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) efforts successful elections for District Development Assemblies (DDAs) were held in six districts utilizing democratic participation to strengthen local involvement in development processes by electing 188 candidates, of which 29% were women. In another eight districts across Afghanistan nearly 800 Afghans participated in public hearings to significantly escalate local inputs and generate immediate feedback while enhancing DDA accountability in their communities. Notably, 18% of those who participated were women. Also as a result of LIDDs activities there are 173 DDA and Community Lead Development Department members, of which 52 (29.5%) are women, with increased capacity in governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project management, and disaster management. Direct results from these ongoing trainings can be seen this quarter in 49 local communities utilizing DDAs to resolve 99 conflicts. Disasters were also mitigated in another 27 districts thanks to LIDD trainings.

This quarter NABDP's Energy for Rural Development of Afghanistan (ERDA) programme provided electricity for the first time to 4,060 Afghans residing off the grid in Ghor, Pakhtya, and Wardak provinces making an immediate and palpable improvement in their quality of life, and notably increasing economic opportunities through the provision of reliable sources of energy. Throughout the Afghan countryside, NABDP directly benefitted 159,633 Afghans by gravelling a 10km tertiary road, building six bridges and placing three culverts; all resulting in a significant improvement in access to local markets, main roads, district centers and access to public services for over 22,000 rural households. Additionally, NABDP constructed 13 protection walls and two gabion walls in an effort to prevent flooding in 15 rural communities; completed three agriculture and irrigation projects enabling the immediate use of 150 jeribs (0.3 square km /74 acres) of arable land; and finalized 14 water supply projects in five provinces providing access to safe drinking water for 6,809 rural poor households with an immediate reduction in the spread of preventable disease. Also, NABDPs vocational training supported 236 women in an effort to improve locally viable income generation opportunities. Furthermore, in an effort to support stabilization in less secure regions and districts, three re-integration projects were completed in Faryab, Kandahar and Kunduz provinces to benefit 7,634 households (53,435 individuals), including ex-combatants, and provide temporary employment opportunities with 14,248 labour days. Lastly, NABDP continued efforts to finish the Badghis Dam Project, the Aliceghan Water Supply Scheme, and the Rural Technology Park which are respectively 50%, 90% and 70% complete at the end of the third quarter. Collectively, NABDPs efforts notably improve local governance; enhance resilience in rural communities; improve lives and livelihoods; and promote the vested interest of locals, to include ex-combatants, in the development of local infrastructure.

II. RESULTS

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

With the endorsement of the 'National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages' by the Cabinet in December 2013, it was anticipated that the new structure of the District Coordination Councils (DCCs) will merge various Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) District Councils, MRRD DDAs and other existing district-level entities into one district-level entity.

Many of the scheduled activities under this output, including the establishment of DCCs, have been delayed while the new government is in the process of formulating its policy regarding the role of local councils; namely the DDCs as the district level representative body or the formation of constitutional District Councils. With the agreement from both presidential candidates to form a unity government, it is hoped that this issue will be resolved and activities can be resumed in the fourth quarter of 2014.

In the interim, NABPD'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 until the establishment of DCCs.

1.1 Number of DCC Established

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

Though the implementation plan for the establishment of DCCs has been developed, there have been significant delays in the implementation of the plan due to the uncertainty surrounding the focus and priority of the new national government in relation to district level governance entities. Furthermore, the uncertainty surrounding the 2014 Presidential elections has meant that these issues have not yet been clarified between IDLG and MRRD. As a result, nothing was planned for this quarter. It is anticipated that the establishment of the DCC will happen at the earliest in the fourth quarter of 2014.

1.2 DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

In the third quarter, NABDP continued to support free and transparent election processes for DDA members in six districts: i) Balkh district, Balkh province; ii) Yak Awlang district, Bamyan province; iii) Nish district, Kandahar province; iv) Pachir Wa Agam and Deh Bala districts, Nangarhar Province; and v) Taloqan district, Takhar Province.

The newly elected DDA members will serve a three-year term and are selected from a pool of active community members who are ready to support and represent their respective communities. In total, 188 DDA members were locally elected to their respective

DDA; 133 male (71%) and 55 female (29%). Only one district in Kandahar elected an all-male DDA, all other districts elected women to 1/3 of the posts.

In regards to gender mainstreaming LIDD's ongoing efforts have proven successful in some regions of the country. In this quarter, two of the re-elected DDAs made notable progress. Pachir Wa Agam DDA in Nangarhar province transitioned from an all-male DDA, to a DDA with a Women's Group participating in the DDA offering their inputs and suggestions in regards to development projects in the district presenting a voice in the Assembly on behalf of women in the communities. Also in Nangarhar province, the Deh Bala DDA transitioned from a DDA with Women's Group in consultation, to DDA with Advisory Committee which consist of women who are elected as members to the committee¹. A third DDA in Balkh district, Balkh province held a successful re-election with an adjunct women's group. In all three cases, women in those respective communities are involved in decision making processes and represent the concerns and interests of rural women in rural development planning and implementation.

NABDP completed DDA re-elections (July - Sept 2014)					
Province	District	# of Men Elected	# of Women Elected	Total	Women's Participation (%)
Balkh	Balkh	26	13	39	33%
Bamyan	Yak Awlang	22	11	33	33%
Takhar	Taluqan	23	11	34	32%
Nangarhar	Pachir Wa Agam	22	10	32	31%
	Deh Bala	20	10	30	33%
Kandahar	Nish	20	0	20	0%
Total		133	55	188	29%

1.3 Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs)

Due to the delay in finalizing the 'National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages' in late 2013, along with the protracted resolution of the 2014 Presidential elections, a number of planned activities such as the development of ADDPs have been put on hold. However, as the policy has been endorsed and accepted, it is anticipated that the formulation of the ADDPs will be continued in the fourth quarter of 2014.

1.4 Female DDA Participation

In order for DDAs to reflect and respond appropriately to the community needs, they must reflect all voices of the community, including women. As such, NABDP will continue to

¹NABDP has four different types for the composition of DDAs. The type selected for a district is dependent upon the cultural and societal prevailing norms of that particular district. The four types include: (1) **All Male DDAs**: Due to security, cultural or social norms, DDAs have elected to only have male members; (2) **Mixed DDAs**: Women are elected and are regularly present in DDA meetings. They have input into the projects selected for the DDA and are involved in the decision making processes; (3) **DDAs with Women's Group**: Women are selected by high ranking district officials to participate in the DDA. They are regularly consulted on issues and have input into the selection of development projects for the district; (4) **DDAs with Advisory Committee**: Women do not participate together with the men in the DDA, however, they are part of an advisory committee that the DDA members consult with prior any decisions are taken.

support the active participation and involvement of women in DDAs. NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy aims to have 50% representation of women on all DDAs.

As previously mentioned and reflected in the above matrix, six DDAs completed the re-election process and are enroute to the stated goal of a 50% representation of women. In these elections there was a steady increase to 55 women (29%) of the 188 DDA members elected.

NABDP will continue its gender 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.

1.5 DDPs Updated and Uploaded onto the Internet

The District Development Plans (DDPs) are useful tools that identify and prioritize the socio-economic and developmental concerns of the community at the district, provincial and national level. The DDPs are revised every three years, in line with the DDA re-elections and are developed in consultation with the DDA members and their local community. In the third quarter, six DDPs have been updated following the above mentioned DDA re-elections across five provinces of Balkh, Bamyan, Takhar, Nangahar, and Kandahar. The updated DDPs are being processed by LIDD and will be made available online on the NABDP website (www.mrrd-nabdp.org).

1.6 DDA Capacity Development Training

This quarter, six capacity development trainings were conducted in four provinces. The standardized modules covering topics on local governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project implementation and management, procurement and financial management were delivered to DDA and respective Community Lead Development Department (CLDD) members. A total of 173 participants attended the trainings, of which 52 (29.5%) were female DDA members.

Capacity Development Trainings (July - Sept 2014)					
Province	District	# of Participants			Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	CLDD	
Badakhshan	Wardoj	20	0	0	0%
	Kohistan	19	8	0	42%
Baghlan	Pul Hesar	17	6	1	25%
	Jalga	20	10	1	32%
Bakkh	Deh Dadi	10	9	0	47%
Takhar	Cha Ab	19	9	0	47%
	Namak Ab	16	10	1	37%
Total		121	52	3	29.5%

1.7 DDA Meetings and Record Keeping

In the third quarter 95 out of 388 DDAs in 14 provinces held regular meetings. In total, 157 meetings were held during this reporting period. Unfortunately, due to the volatile security situation in some provinces along with the political tension surrounding the 2014 presidential elections not all DDAs were able to hold meetings. Successful meetings have resulted in the resolution of community conflicts as described below; mobilization of funds for developmental purposes; and ensured the quality assurance of projects through regular monitoring processes.

1.8 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 the number of planned projects that are implemented. In this quarter six DDAs in two provinces implemented 18 projects from the DDPs through MRRD and external funding sources.

1.9 DDA Implemented Conflict Resolution Activities

Community conflicts represent a serious problem in rural Afghanistan. Family disputes and clashes on the distribution of natural resources, such as water usage and land rights, are common causes of conflicts that often result in physical violence and clashes between individuals and communities, sometimes resulting in the loss of life. Generally these conflicts are resolved with the intervention of community elders through arbitration in traditional Jirgas. However, these have not always been successful with ongoing conflicts seen in communities throughout rural Afghanistan.

The DDAs, as a district level development and governance entity, play a vital role in conflict resolution throughout rural Afghanistan. In order to strengthen the capacity of DDAs to resolve community conflicts, LIDD continued to deliver conflict resolution training, as part of its overall capacity development support to DDA members. 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.

As a result of the conflict resolution support and training, the third quarter witnessed 49 DDAs in ten provinces solve 99 conflicts. Issues include social conflicts (50%); family related issues (15%); land (20%) disputes; and issues surrounding the selection and implementation of development projects (15%).

1.10 DDA-Implemented Disaster Mitigation Activities

Many of the provinces in Afghanistan are prone to natural disasters such as flooding and landslides. These disasters are typically the root cause of poverty as they result in the loss of productive assets such as agricultural land and housing. NABDP aims to strengthen the capacity of DDAs in disaster prone areas to prevent and mitigate the impacts of such

disasters through conducting Disaster Management Trainings for DDAs. During this quarter disaster mitigation training was delivered in Kiti and Sang Takht districts, Dai Kundi province. There were 12 male government officials, plus DDA members which consisted of 35 men (68%) and 16 women (32%).

Since 2008, 136 DDAs across 24 disaster prone districts have received Disaster Management Trainings. The cumulative results of these trainings were clearly visible in this quarter alone: 17 DDAs across three provinces conducted 27 disaster prevention activities. These activities included the: i) distribution of wheat in famine affected areas; ii) construction of protection walls; iii) repair and maintenance of bridges; iv) rental of vehicles that can safely transport people and communities during the advent of a disaster such as flooding; v) preparation of sand bags to help shore up rivers during the wet season; vi) planting of trees and vegetation to help prevent erosion in landslide affected areas; and vii) improved coordination and networking with NGOs and other development partners to secure additional resources and support infrastructure projects that are related to disaster preparedness.



The Impact of District Information Centers

According to Khogyani DDA member, Hidayatullah Janati, NABDP's LIDD made a significant and lasting change in the administration of his district. "Prior to the establishment of the District Information Center we had several administration, management and filing problems. Our files were kept in many different places and sometimes we lost important documents. Thanks to LIDD we now have a fully equipped District Information Center with a centralized filing system. Any time we need a specific file or document it can be found quite easily. With this new facility our work will result in much better district management and in-turn the Khogyani DDA will have a positive impact on the community."

Mr.Hidayatullah Janati | Khogyani DDA member | Khogyani district, Nangarhar province

1.11 District Information Centers (DICs)

This quarter NABDP established eight District Information Centers in Tala Wa Barfak district, Baghlan province; Kahmard district in Bamyan province; Sherin Tagan and Qurghan districts in Faryab province; Chasht Sharif district in Herat province; Chapa Dara and Noor Gal districts in Kunar province; and Markaz Behsood district in Wardak province.

Since their establishment, all the DICs have received training on data collection methodologies. As intended, DICs collect and gather necessary information from the district Governor's office and other relevant departments to complete their respective district profiles. Most of the DICs have completed their district profiles with the exception of the Chishti Sharif DIC in Herat and Markaz-e-Behsud DIC in Wardak, which are still in the process of compiling their profiles.

Grant in Aid Schemes

In quarter three of 2014, NABDP provided financial support through the Grant in Aid payments to DDAs in Raghistan district in Badakhshan province; Kahmard district in Bamyan province; Taiwara district in Ghor province; Cha Ab district in Takhar province; and Markaz Behsood district in Wardak province.

Upon establishment, these once off establishment grants of \$960 to the five eligible DDAs served to provide financial support for the establishment costs, including the purchase of office furniture, equipment and supplies. In addition, the DDAs will receive monthly stipends of \$170 for 24 months to provide ongoing organizational and physical capacity support, some of which included the establishment of District Information Centers (DICs). The DICs enable DDAs to collect, maintain and utilize the district's socio-economic data, thereby assisting in planning and identifying appropriate projects for the community. In addition, the DICs provide an important database at the district-level.

1.12 Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs)

Due to the uncertainty surrounding the presidential election and worsening security situation in the provinces, this activity has been put on hold. It is anticipated that this activity will be resumed following the completion of the election process.

However, during the third quarter a total of 88 field visits were conducted by the Field Monitoring Office (FMO) which resulted in USD \$24,394 being deducted from five projects. This action by the FMO is viewed as a positive indicator of ensuring transparency and maintaining accountability. The success of the FMO is indicative of its independence and due diligence.

1.13 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels

NABDP supports DDAs through provincial, regional and national exposure visits to learn from the experiences, successes and the lessons learned by surrounding DDAs. The selection of the host and visiting DDA is based upon similarities in the demographic, social,

cultural and economic backgrounds of the DDAs with an aim to strengthen strategies and interventions of the visiting DDA. In the third quarter there were no exposure visits due to the political tensions surrounding the presidential election and ongoing security challenges in some areas.

1.14 DDA Public Hearing Events

Public hearings are a new initiative started in the second quarter 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 provide an opportunity for information to be shared between district government authorities, DDA members and local communities, thereby promoting community participation in district level development activities.



Public hearings event | Nili district | Dai Kundi Province
(Photo Credit: NABDP)

A total of eight public hearings across five provinces were held this quarter. These hearings were attended by DDA members, government officials, community representatives such as Community Development Council (CDC) members, tribal leaders including mullahs and malicks, representatives from civil society organizations, and members of marginalized and under-represented groups such as people living with disabilities and the Kuchis.

Province	District	Participants													Total	Women's Participation (%)
		DDA Member		Govt. staff		Comm- unity Reps.		Tribal Elders / Leaders		CSOs		Margin- alised groups				
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Kabul	Deh Sabz	20	1	6	0	25	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	59	2%	
Dai Kundi	Nili	10	5	7	0	38	17	6	0	7	0	6	3	99	25%	
	Kiti	13	6	4	0	50	28	10	0	6	3	7	1	128	30%	
	Sang Takht	15	10	7	0	28	23	9	0	7	1	9	0	109	31%	
Takhar	Cha Ab	19	10	10	0	60	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	109	9%	
Balkh	Deh Dadi	10	10	6	1	43	14	5	0	4	1	0	0	94	28%	
	Ghani Khil	18	0	10	0	60	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	103	0%	
	Kama	15	8	10	0	44	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	91	9%	
TOTAL		120	50	60	1	348	82	49	0	38	5	35	4	792	18%	

A total of 792 people attended the public hearings this quarter, of which 142 (18%) were women. Of the 170 DDA members, 50 (29%) were women; of the 61 government staff, only one female official (2%) was present; from the community there were 430 representatives which included 82 (19%) women; 49 male tribal elders were on hand with no women (0%); 43 civil society organization representatives were present, of which five (12%) were women; and 39 members from marginalized groups participated which include four women (10%).

1.15 Gender Projects

NABDP continued to support women's economic empowerment projects as identified in the DDPs. In the third quarter of the year, 236 women were provided the opportunity to participate in vocational training, carpet weaving, tailoring and embroidery. 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. Specifically, NABDP implemented women's economic empowerment projects prioritized by communities through the DDPs. In total, six gender empowerment projects were implemented: i) an embroidery project supporting 25 women in Aqchah, Jawzjan province; ii) four tailor training projects in Helmand, Kabul, and Parwan provinces for 181 women; and iii) a carpet weaving in Gurziwan, Faryab province for 30 women.

These projects assisted 236 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. In addition to learning a new skill, women were able to interact with other women in their communities to form social and economic networks and partnership with a benefit to an estimated 1,652 family members. Women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving, and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring. This additional income significantly increases the economic stability and the social standing of the women in these communities and their families.

NABDP Completed Women Capacity Development Projects (July - Sept 2014)					
Project Name	Province	District Name	# of Projects	# of Women	Beneficiaries
Training of Embroidery	Jawzjan	Aqchah	1	25	175
Training of Tailoring	Helmand	Nad Ali	1	30	210
	Kabul	Qara Bagh	2	91	637
	Parwan	Charikar-Center	1	60	420
Weaving of Carpet	Faryab	Gurziwan	1	30	210
Total			6	236	1652

There are a further 202 women participating in six vocational skills training in aviculture, tailoring and carpet weaving in projects currently being implemented by NABDP across six provinces.



Changing Lives through Vocational Training

In the 3rd quarter NABDP successfully completed a vocational training project Nad Ali district, Helmand province, where 30 women learned tailoring and participated in a literacy course. The women learned to use a sewing machine, how to take measurements, and to produce tailor-made clothes. The participants were also provided elementary reading and writing lessons.

Mrs. Rabia, photographed above, is a widow in Kandahar who attended a previous training program in Panjwai district. She says "I feel a big change in my life, running a small business in my house making cloths for others at a reasonable cost. In this way I can earn a living." The local villagers are also happy to have a tailor in their community. She thanked MRRD/ NABDP for the valuable support in changing her life.

Mrs. Rabia | tailoring and literacy course participant | Paniwai district. Kabul Province

1.16 Women Impacted by Gender Projects

Increasing the literacy rate amongst rural women is an important step towards empowering and educating women in rural Afghanistan. Achievements such as being able to write one'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 businesses.

In the third quarter, 236 women enrolled in vocational training classes were provided the opportunity to participate in literacy education. These projects enhance the potential of women in rural Afghanistan to earn additional income, improve their social



Tailoring project | Charikar-Center | Parwan Province
(Photo Credit: NABDP)

standing, and expand livelihood opportunities.

1.17 Indirect Beneficiaries of Gender Project

Upon completion of the abovementioned six completed and six ongoing projects, it is anticipated that the result will directly impact 1,652 family members. With their newly acquired or strengthened vocational skills, the participants have an enhanced capacity and access to income generation for themselves and their families.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the third quarter of 2014, a total of USD \$390,606 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 after the second quarter 2014

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q3	Cumulative	Comments
1.1. Number of DCCs Established: Not Applicable/ no DCC established prior 2014 (DCC policy was approved in December 2013)	22 DCC established	0	0	The plan for pilot phase of DCC establishment in Herat and Kapisa provinces has been established and shared with the technical team of IDLG for implementation of the plan. Progress towards achievement of this target is delayed pending the completion of the 2014 presidential elections.
1.2a. Number of DDA Re-elected and updated (First Round): 288	DDAs Re-elected and updated (First Round) n/a	6	10 (2 nd round)	In Q3 DDAs were re-elected in six districts: i) Balkh district, Balkh province; ii) Yak Awlang district, Bamyan province; iii) Nish district, Kandahar province; iv) Pachir Wa Agam and Deh Bala districts, Nangarhar Province; and v) Taloqan district, Takhar Province. Upon finalization of the 2014 Presidential election, LIDD will resume its activities and continue supporting the re-election of 13 DDAs in the fourth quarter.
1.2b. Number of DDA Re-elected and updated (Second Round applicable): 38	20 DDA re-elected (Second Round)			
1.3. Annual District Development Plans	n/a	0	0	No yearly targets have been set. However, with the resumption of normal activities by DDAs following the finalization of the 2014 presidential election, the development of ADDPs will resume.
1.4. Number of women participating in DDAs: 2,905	13 new women members participating in DDAs	55 women members participating in DDAs	86 women members participating in DDAs	In the third quarter, on average women consisted of 1/3 of those elected in the districts of i) Balkh district, Balkh province; ii) Yak Awlang district, Bamyan province; iii) Pachir Wa Agam and Deh Bala districts, Nangarhar Province; and iv) Taloqan district, Takhar Province. In Nish district, Kandahar province, no women were elected.

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q3	Cumulative	Comments
1.5. Number of DDPs produced and uploaded on web: 318	20 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	5 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	8 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	Following the re-election of the eight DDAs, the DDPs have been updated and are currently being reviewed by LIDD. Once completed, the DDPs will be uploaded to the NABDP website. Progress towards achievement of this target is pending the resolution of the 2014 Presidential elections and the resumption of DDA re-elections in quarters three and four of the year.
1.6a. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after establishment): 201 1.6b. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after First Round election): 250 1.6c. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after Second Round election): 25	capacity development trainings after establishment: n/a 7 capacity development trainings after first round elections 33 capacity development trainings after second round elections	5 capacity development trainings after second round elections	16 (after 1 st round) 5 (after 2 nd round)	As reported in QPR1, the delivery of capacity development trainings to DDAs were delayed due to the finalization of the DCC policy and the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the Presidential election. It is anticipated that achievement of this target will be achieved in the fourth quarter, once the presidential election process has been concluded.
1.7. No of DDAs keeping updated records and holding regular meetings: 3,062 meetings held by DDAs	150 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding records	95 DDAs held 157 meetings	381 DDAs held 705 meetings	Target achieved, with additional meetings planned for the fourth quarter.

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q3	Cumulative	Comments
1.8. Number of Projects Implemented from DDPs: 572	500 projects implemented from the DDPs	18 projects	138 projects	The yearly target set would not be reached due to the considerable delays in the implementation of DDA related activities such as re-elections, capacity development trainings etc. These delays were due to two main factors, the finalization of the DCC policy and the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the presidential elections. Once the latter has been finalized, it is anticipated that DDA related activities will increase in the fourth quarter.
1.9. Number of conflict resolved by DDAs: 3,330	2000 conflicts resolved by DDAs	99 conflicts (49 DDAs)	396 conflicts resolved	Due to the security situation associated with the presidential elections, many of the activities that DDAs engage in were put on hold. However, these will be resumed in the 4 th quarter.
1.10. Number of disaster management activities implemented by the DDAs: 1,095	600 disaster management activities implemented by DDAs	27 Disaster mitigation activities (17 DDAs)	138 Disaster mitigation activities	Due to the security situation associated with the presidential elections, many of the activities that DDAs engage in were put on hold. However, these will be resumed in the 4 th quarter.
1.11. Number of district information centers established: 158	20 new district information centers established	8 new district information centers established	20 new district information centers established	Target achieved
1.12a Number of provincial monitoring teams established and trained: 28	Establishment of PMT and delivery of PMT training: 2 (dependent upon the security situation)	0	0	Due to the uncertainty surrounding the presidential election and worsening security situation in the provinces, this activity has been put on hold. It is anticipated that this activity will be resumed following the completion of the election process.
1.12b. Number of provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained: 7	5 provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained			

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q3	Cumulative	Comments
1.13. Number of DDA exposure visits in provincial and regional level: 68	10 DDA exposure visits at provincial and regional levels	0 exposure visits	3 exposure visits	No exposure visits were conducted in the 3 rd quarter. The project is on track to achieving target with planned exposure visits in the 4 th quarter.
1.14. Number of public hearings conducted: No data	7 public hearing events conducted	8 public hearing events	22 public hearing events	Target exceeded
1.15. Number of women's economic empowerment projects implemented: 90	44 women's economic empowerment projects completed	6 projects completed	35 projects completed	On track to achieving target
1.16. Number of women impacted by Women's Economic Empowerment Projects (WEEP): 3,600	1,320 women impacted by WEEP projects	236 women impacted	1,238 women impacted	On track to achieving target
1.17. Number of indirect beneficiaries of WEEP projects: 25,200	9,240 people benefitted by gender projects	1,652 people benefitted	8,666 people benefitted	On track to achieving target

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

The majority of Afghans residing in rural areas do not have reliable and regular access to essential services. To support the rural poor, NABDP works to provide access to basic services such as clean potable water, reliable energy, irrigation for livestock and crops, access to transportation, and protection from natural disasters through the implementation of rural infrastructure projects.

In the third quarter of 2014, NABDP completed 57 rural infrastructure projects which provided access to public services to 68,684 households (480,773 individuals). Local communities also benefitted through the implementation of these projects which provided 228,891 temporary labour days to residents generating local ownership of project activities and results.

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

Micro Hydro Power

NABDP focuses on providing basic services to rural people on key infrastructure to improve the livelihood of the rural population. Energy services are among the key demands of rural

populations during local level DDA planning process. The Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) component of NABDP supports rural communities through the implementation of energy projects primarily in isolated, off-grid communities with Micro Hydro Power (MHP) plants to enhance access to much needed electricity. This locally appropriate technology initiative immediately creates new economic opportunities and improves living conditions in rural areas. Current reliance on kerosene for lighting households' limits has an adverse impact upon the health, education and sanitation of the rural poor.



After implementation of the MHP project Mohamad Hassan told NABDP, "I can run my refrigerator at a lower cost than with a generator and now I can sell dairy, meat and cold beverages. This means an increase in my income."

Mohamad Hassan | Shopkeeper, Jergan village |
Kohestanat District, Sar-E-Pul Province

In regards to utilizing
technologically appropriate

approaches to development, MHP plants can be easily operated and maintained by the local community with minimal operational and management support. Most significantly, 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.

During the third quarter of 2014, ERDA completed four micro hydro projects in Ghor, Pakhtya, and Wardak provinces. The completed projects are able to generate 54 KW of electricity with the capacity to provide electricity to 580 households (4,060 individuals) for the first time. On average, one family consumes 100W of electricity, which is sufficient to light four to five locally available light bulbs, charge mobile phones and run electrical appliances such as a radio and television. In addition to providing electricity to communities for the first time, the construction of the MHPs created 1,627 labour days of temporary employment in their respective communities which also increased a sense of pride and local ownership.

NABDP's Completed MHP Projects (July - Sept 2014)						
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Output (Kilowatts)	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Ghor	Chighcheran-Center	1	9	110	770	1,157
Pakhtya	Jaji	1	12	70	490	70
Wardak	Markaz-I-Beshud	2	33	400	2,800	400
Total		4	54	580	4,060	1,627

The introduction of an alternate, renewable and technologically appropriate energy source in distant communities significantly improves their quality of life. Specifically, Micro Hydro technology reduces the demand on natural resources for cooking and heating, decreases household costs associated with the purchase of kerosene, and members of the community greatly reduce their exposure to smoke inhalation and the associated adverse health effects from open fires.

By the close of 2014 ERDA plans to complete an additional 34 MHP projects in 14 provinces plus one project supplying a power line in Kabul. Upon completion, these MHP projects will directly impact 10,852 households and create temporary employment opportunities for local residents totalling 669,568 labour days positively engaging and benefitting local communities.

2.2. Transportation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

Transportation infrastructure has been another key area where NABDP has supported rural communities. This includes the building of roads, bridges and culverts which improve access to markets and public services that were previously difficult to reach, particularly during times of spring runoff or increased rainfall.

In the third quarter, NABDP finalized 11 transport projects: i) the gravelling of a 10km tertiary road in Bamyan province; ii) the construction of three culverts in Baghdis, Kapisa and Kunduz provinces; iii) construction of a 1.1km concrete road in Kabul; and iv) the construction of six bridges in six provinces benefitting 20,083 households (140,547 individuals).

NABDP's Completed Transport Projects (July - Sept 2014)						
Type of Project	Province	District	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Construction of Bridge	Badakshan	Raghistan	1	700	4900	5426
	Faryab	Shirin Tagab	1	5720	40040	10677
	Patya	Samkani	1	2632	18421	8258
	Samanga	Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	1	1200	8400	2861
	Takhar	Farkhar	1	1585	11092	2958
	Urozgan	Shahidhassas	1	8246	57720	15394
Construction of Concrete Road	Kabul	Kabul-Center	1	130	910	12008
Construction of Culvert	Badghis	Qala-I-Now-Center	1	400	2800	13220
	Kapisa	Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan	1	200	1400	477
	Kunduz	Hazrati Imam Sahib	1	1800	12600	392
Gravelling of Tertiary Road	Bamyan	Kahmard	1	200	1400	360
Total			11	22813	159683	72031

The completion of these projects significantly improved access of 22,813 households (159,683 individuals) to public services, nearby markets, health clinics, main roads and district centers. In addition, the implementation of these transport projects created 72,031 labour days, providing employment opportunities to local residents.

Additionally, there are 34 ongoing transportation projects that are at various stages of implementation in 19 provinces. These projects are anticipated to positively impact 120,761 households (845,326 individuals) and the localized approach strengthens residential ownership of infrastructure projects by generating 213,854 labour days of temporary employment.



A River Runs Through it

Helmand River one of the largest rivers in Afghanistan passes through Shahid Hassas district effectively cutting the district in half along an east-west divide. Prior to the implementation of NABDP's bridge project the villagers on the banks of the river used local boats to cross over. Bahi Khan, a member of a local nomadic tribe says, "This bridge made my life much easier. Every year to get my animals from one side of the river to other side, I had to walk 60km." He added, "This bridge changed the life of the villagers across the river, too. Now they are connected to the district center and have access to larger markets and clinics. The villagers' life has improved a lot".

Mr. Bahi Khan | a Nomadic Tribesman | Shahid Hassas district, Helmand province

2.3. Public Buildings Built and Number of Households Impacted

NABDP provided public facilities to rural communities through the construction of public buildings such as community centers, clinics, kindergarten and school buildings, as well as administrative offices for DDAs. In the third quarter, four public building projects were completed including: i) a school building in Faizabad Center, Badakhshan province; ii) an MRRD office in Maidan-Shahr center district, Wardak province; iii) a cold storage facility in Qara Bagh, Kabul province; and iv) the rehabilitation of a clinic building in Gurbuz district, Khost province.

NABDP's Completed Public Building Projects (July - Sept 2014)						
Project Name	Province	District	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Construction of MRRD Office	Wardak	Maidan Shahr – Center	1	5,131	35,915	6,237
Construction of School Building	Badakhshan	Faizabad-Center	1	1,330	9,311	2,483
Construction of Cold Storage Facility	Kabul	Qara Bagh	1	3,500	24,500	1,300
Rehabilitation of Clinic Building	Khost	Gurbuz	1	11,430	80,010	10,000
Total			4	21,391	149,736	20,020

The completion of these projects provided access to school for 400 students; access to a functioning clinic to 11,430 households (80,010 individuals); supported a local market by allowing farmers to maintain produce for longer periods of time in cold storage and stabilizing the local market prices; and created temporary employment for local communities by creating 21,391 labour days. Improving access to schools and clinics in rural communities is an important and significant investment for the future.

Currently, there are 40 ongoing public building projects that are anticipated to benefit 187,190 households with access to education, healthcare and other key services. These locally engaged projects will create 285,674 labour days for their respective communities during construction.



Supporting Mothers and New-borns in Khost Province

Gurbaz district in Khost province is the largest district in the province. This district was home to an old community clinic, but it had no facilities for mother and child healthcare services, and the location was inconvenient considering the community it served. Al Haj Khaki Mohammad, a tribal elder of the Gurbuz tribe expressed the need for a new clinic with adequate facilities when he noted, "The rate of child and mother mortality was very high here in Gurbaz. It was a desperate situation for us."

In 2012, NABDP initiated a project to build a new community clinic equipped to address the high mortality rate. "Now we are hopeful that expectant mothers will regularly use the newly built clinic with all the available facilities, and Insha Allah, mother and child mortality rates will be reduced because the newly built health center has all the necessary equipment and is in a much easier location for women to access".

Mr. AlHaj Khaki Mohammad| tribble elder | Gurbaz district, Khost, province

2.4. Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

At the end of this quarter NABDP completed 15 disaster management projects in Badghis, Baghlan, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Samangan, Sar-I-Pul and Takhar provinces. Afghanistan is prone to flooding and given the importance of agriculture in rural communities, coupled with the poor ability of rural communities to recover from natural disasters such as floods, disaster management makes a significant impact.

These projects included the construction of 13 village protection walls in six provinces; plus two Gabion walls, one in Dushi district, Baghlan province, and one in Balkhab district, Sar-I-Pul province. These projects were key factors in protecting 2,196 jeribs (4.4 square km / 1,085 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.



Protection wall project | Deh Bala district | Nangarhar Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

NABDP's Completed Natural Disaster Projects (July - Sept 2014)							
Project Name	Province	District	# of Projects	Jeribs of Land Prcted	Beneficiaries		Labor days
					Households	Individuals	
Construction of Gabion Wall	Baghlan	Dushi	1	215	1,546	10,822	2,750
	Sar-I-Pul	Balkhab	1	132	450	3,150	3,083
Construction of Protection Wall	Badghis	Ab Kamari	6	716	2,083	14,581	22,574
		Muqur	1	200	280	1,960	8,335
		Qala-I-Now - Center	1	100	250	1,750	4,715
	Baghlan	Khinjan	1	141	40	280	2,946
	Kunduz	Khan Abad	1	125	4,500	31,500	3,468
	Nangarhar	Deh Bala	1	275	4,000	28,000	4,923
	Samangan	Roi-Do-Ab	1	112	293	2,051	4,077
	Takhar	Farkhar	1	180	2,013	14,091	4,633
Total			15	2,196	15,455	108,185	61,504

The implementation of these projects benefitted 15,455 households and generated 61,504 labour days for local communities. The implemented disaster management projects will ultimately result in enhancing the resilience of rural communities to natural disasters and have provided an opportunity for community members to build a more economically resilient community.

An additional 48 disaster management projects are currently under way in 16 provinces. These projects are anticipated to further protect 11,624 jeribs (23.2 square km / 5744 acres) of land from natural disasters and will result in the creation of 429,229 labour days, benefiting 100,842 households (705,888 individuals).

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 potential crop yields are increased three to fourfold as well as multiplying the variety of crops locally produced. Additionally, the improved yield and productivity of farmers generates additional demand for labour contributing to the stabilization of local economies. With an aim to strengthening and stimulating rural communities, NABDP has focused on irrigation and agricultural projects to improve the potential use of land for agricultural purposes.



NABDP Reinvigorates a Village in Rural Kandahar

In 2014, NABDP completed the construction of a 580 meter canal providing irrigation water for 202 jeribs (99.8 acres / 0.4 square km) of agricultural land in Rambasy village, Dand district, Kandahar province. It has been considered crucial to the villagers providing irrigation water to a primary cultivation area, which subsequently provides their main source of income.

The previous canal was destroyed during the war and reconstruction needed resources unavailable to the villagers. Without it the people faced economic hardship and had to seek job opportunities elsewhere.

Mr. Abdul Wodoud, a local farmers says "The people of this village are very happy now, they are busy cultivating different crops for the local market and expect a good harvest this year Insha-Allah." He added, "Now we don't need to go out of the country for work, we are all busy cultivating and can support our families".

Mr. Adul Wodoud | a farmer | Rambasy village Dand district, Kandahar province

NABDP's Completed Agriculture and Irrigation Projects (July-Sept 2014)						
Project Name	Province	District Name	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Construction of Canal	Badghis	Bala Murghab	1	900	6,300	3,002
Construction of Intake	Kunar	Watapoor	1	250	1,750	4,773
Construction of Supper Passage	Panjsher	Unaba	1	250	1,750	2,795
Total			3	1,400	9,800	10,570

At the close of this quarter NABDP completed three agriculture and irrigation projects across Badghis, Kunar, and Panjsher provinces. These projects provided temporary employment opportunities for the local community by creating 21,570 labour days while benefitting 1,400 households (9,800 individuals) and supporting the use of 150 jeribs (0.3 square km /74 acres) of arable land. An additional 27 projects are ongoing in nine provinces that will further irrigate 1,608 jeribs (3.2 square km / 794.6 acres) of land, will impact 20,364 households (142,552 individuals), and create 100,667 labour days for local residents.

2.6. Water Supply Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

The lack of access to clean water is an inhibitor to rural development and has disastrous impacts on the rural poor. Where there are no wells and water reservoirs, rural communities rely on rain water, rivers and karezs for drinking water. While there is no robust data



Water supply project | Zhire district | Kandahar Province (Photo Credit: NABDP)

comparing the cleanliness of these sources to constructed wells in Afghanistan, many of these sources are shallow or open water sources. The use of untreated rain and river water is well documented, and considering the exposure to local contaminants, including air and ground pollutants, the adverse health implications are predictable. Also well documented is the impact of water supply projects which drastically reduce exposure to water-borne disease, as well as reduce time and efforts spent on water collection from distant locations.

In the third quarter of 2014, NABDP completed 14 water supply projects in five provinces: i) 11 water reservoir projects, seven in Muqur and three in Qala-i-Now center, Badghis province, plus one in Chighcheran Center, Ghor province; ii) one deep well project in Zhire, Kandahar province; iii) a pipe construction project in Dashti-i-Archi, Kunduz province; and iv) the installation of 48 hand pumps in Ghoryan, Herat province. These projects provided access to safe drinking water for 6,809 households (47,657 individuals), and created 62,903 labour days for local communities.

NABDP's Completed Water and Sanitation Projects (July - Sept 2014)							
Project Name	Province	District		# of Project s	Beneficiaries		Labor days
					Household s	Individual s	
Boring of Deep Well	Kandahar	Zhire	1	335	2,343	624	
Construction of Pipe scheme	Kunduz	Dashti-I-Archi	1	1,579	11,052	2,947	
Construction of Water Reservoir	Badghis	Muqur	7	3,805	26,632	36,431	
		Qala-I-Now - Center	3	811	5,677	20,974	
	Ghor	Chighcheran - Center	1	120	842	727	
Installation of Hand Pump*	Herat	Ghoryan	1	159	1,111	1,200	
Total			14	6,809	47,657	62,903	

*This project installed 48 hand pumps in the community

There are 29 ongoing water supply projects that are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 29,954 households (153,678 individuals). These ongoing projects will further provide employment opportunities for local communities by creating 77,205 labour days.

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 a larger, more complex project where more specific technical expertise is required. However, out of the 57 projects completed this quarter, 47 were directly contracted to CDCs and DDAs, strengthening local ownership of the project results as well as providing employment opportunities.

In the third quarter, 228,891 labour days were created through the completion of rural infrastructure projects. Both skilled and unskilled labourers were hired locally to work on the various construction sites which had an immediate impact on the local economy. 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 1,776,399 labour days will be created from the ongoing 218 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.

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 and construction of the main water transmission line. In the third quarter independent contractor Sayed Bilal Sadaat Construction Company began construction. The project is 25% complete according to the technical staff reports from the field. Activities completed include the survey of the main transmission line from Qades to Qala-E-Naw the excavation of a main trench; the excavation of pump house locations; and the delivery of pipes. Monitoring mechanisms include onsite inspections and review of project documentation.

In relation to the Badghis Dam Project, the Omran Holding Group established their camp in the project site and initiated the Environmental Survey, the Social Survey, and the Geotechnical Study. Omran Holding Group is a consultancy on a service contract with NABDP-MRRD to conduct the studies and design the dam. Monitoring mechanisms include onsite inspections and review of completed studies. The survey and study is 50% complete according to the technical staff reports from the field. Further details are outlined in Annex 4 of this report.

2.10 Provincial Machinery Park (PMT) of Badghis

In the third quarter 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 5 of this report.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the second quarter, a total of USD \$8,204,212 was spent for Output Two. For more details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 2: Output 2 Snapshots

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

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q3 Actual	Cumulative	Comments
2.1a. 134 MHP projected implemented generating 2.3 MW electricity	1a. 40 ongoing MHP will be completed generating 800 KWs of electricity and 2 new MHPs will be initiated	4 MHP projects completed generating 54KW	21 MHP projects completed, generating 268KW	Behind schedule to achieving annual target. There have been procurement issues in Q3 regarding the quality of products supplied as well as a community conflict which delayed implementation in Sholgara district, Balkh province which was resolved and the implementation restarted.
2.1b. 22,500 HHS with access to sustainable energy supply.	9,000 households with access to sustainable energy supply through electricity generated with MHP.	580 HHs have access to sustainable energy through MHP	4,595 HHs have access to sustainable energy through MHP	
2.2a. 481 of transport sector projects implemented	36 transport sector projects implemented	11 transport projects completed	25 transport project completed	On schedule to achieving annual target
2.2b. 566,726 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	127,056 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	22,813 households benefited and 11 villages connected to markets, clinics etc.	49,716 HHs benefited and 131 villages been connected to markets and clinics etc.	Behind schedule to achieve annual target with additional projects planned for the 4 th quarter
2.3a. 119 public buildings and facility projects implemented	19 public building projects implemented	4 public building projects completed	15 public building projects completed	On schedule to achieving annual target
2.3b. 137,665 households with improved access to public buildings/facilities	19,569 households will have access to improved public building facilities	21,391 households benefitted	83,885 households benefitted	Target exceeded
2.4a. 738 disaster mitigation projects implemented	57 disaster mitigation projects implemented	15 disaster mitigation projects implemented	38 disaster mitigation projects implemented	On schedule to achieve annual target with additional projects planned for the 4 th quarter
2.4b. 784,149 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	66,260 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	15,455 households benefited	33,377 households benefited	Upon completion of NDM projects planned for the 4 th quarter, the project is on track to achieve the target
2.5a. 931 irrigation projects implemented:	19 irrigation projects implemented	3 irrigation projects completed	25 irrigation and agriculture projects completed	Target exceeded

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q3 Actual	Cumulative	Comments
2.5b. 519,141 households benefiting from irrigation and agricultural projects	8,498 households benefiting from irrigation projects	1,400 households benefited	11,643 households benefited	Target exceeded
2.6a. 574 water supply projects implemented	48 water supply projects implemented	14 water supply projects completed	37 water supply and sanitation projects completed	On schedule to achieving annual target
2.6b. 294,698 households with access to potable water	20,295 households with access to potable water	6809 households benefited	15,217 households benefited	On schedule to achieving target
2.7. 1,780,685 labour days created	1,048,773 labour days created	228,891 labour days created	595,829 labour days created	On schedule to achieve annual target with the completion of additional rural infrastructure projects planned for the 4 th quarter ⁴
2.8. Percent progress on dam project in Badghis: n/a	20 percent implemented	Approximately 25%	Approximately 25%	The environmental and societal impact studies have been completed and the feasibility and design study of the dam awarded to Omran holding group.
2.9. Percent progress on water supply project in Badghis: Feasibility study and design completed	60 percent implemented	Approximately 50%	Approximately 50% implemented	Phase one completed and phase two, the construction of the main transmission line is about to commence following the completion of the feasibility study and design of the main line.
2.10. Ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis maintained (i.e. Machinery Park, MOWA Water Testing Unit and Municipality) : Handover activities from AECID completed	Effective operational Provincial Machinery Park: MOWA, Water-Testing Laboratory and Municipality Services	The Provincial Machinery Park is now operational and providing ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis.	The Provincial Machinery Park is operational and continuing to provide ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis.	On schedule to achieving target

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

3.1 Number of Reintegration Projects Implemented

The presence of active insurgency and instability in some districts required additional approaches to help efforts to stabilize these areas. In order to assist the stabilization of less-secure regions and districts, NABDP implemented infrastructure projects that were prioritized and selected by communities themselves. As such, the majority of these projects were in the construction of public facilities and buildings such as clinics, schools, community centers, as well as in the building of roads to improve access for rural communities to markets, employment opportunities and other district and regional centers.

Whilst these projects are being implemented, community members in surrounding villages are often employed as labourers on the construction sites. Whilst the employment opportunities created by these projects are not targeted specifically to ex-combatants, they helped create temporary jobs for local communities, some of which are ex-combatants. The provision of gainful employment opportunities will help deter local communities from joining the insurgency and increase local ownership of infrastructure results. These projects aim to facilitate the disarmament of ex-combatants by providing them with alternative economic opportunities as well as providing tangible benefits to their communities.

In the third quarter of 2014, three re-integration projects were completed in Faryab, Kandahar and Kunduz provinces. The completed projects benefitted 7,634 households (53,435 individuals) including ex-combatants. The projects increased access to various development infrastructures and positively impacted the local economy by providing temporary employment opportunities through generating 14,248 labour days.

Additionally, there are 26 reintegration projects that are currently ongoing that will further benefit 69,706 households (487,947 individuals) in conflict affected communities and will generate 202,799 additional labour days.

3.2 AliceGhan Water Supply Scheme

Progress continued to be made on the Aliceghan water supply scheme. The two wells have been sunk and the water supply pipes are approximately 90% completed. It is anticipated that the installation of the water pipes will be finalized by the end of the year. Until the project is complete NABDP continues to provide drinking water to the Aliceghan community. The details of the Aliceghan Water Supply project are further outlined in Annex 6 of this report.

3.3 Rural Technology Park (RTP)

The Rural Technology Park (RTP) is an initiative that provides support to the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD). The objective of the RTP is to 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 topics which farmers will have access to resource materials and trainings include renewable and non-renewable energy sources, preservation techniques for local produce and agricultural techniques for the production of vegetables and food grains.

The site for the RTP was identified on the outskirts of Kabul. Initial work commenced in 2013. Phase I consisted of the construction of a boundary wall and laying the foundations for several buildings. In the third quarter of 2014, construction work continued under Phase II with the following work:

- Tin roofing and internal plastering of six technology stalls has been completed.
- Painting of the interior and carpeting of the technology stalls, 35% complete.
- Brick masonry for the administration building has been completed.
 - Roofing of the first floor of RTP administration building has been completed, and seven of the eight rooms roofed.
 - Doors and windows of the administration building are finished and ready for installation.
- Stone masonry of the planned ditches is under progress.
- Moulding of all needed mud bricks for the project has been done and the dried bricks are ready for using.
- The estimation and design of the RTP Bore Well by RTP/WATSIP technical staff was finalized and submitted to NABDP/MRRD in September, 2014 to initiate the bidding process.
- Required RTP construction materials for RTP Phase II implementation were delivered.
- A list of 47 extra construction materials was prepared by both RTP designer and RTP technical staff to complete Phase II of RTP construction. All materials have been delivered.

At the close of the third quarter, the work on the RTP is 70% complete.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

The estimated expenses for Output Three are USD \$975,797. Please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 for further financial details.

Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots

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

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q3 Actual	Cumulative	Comments
1a. 90 re-integration projects completed	26 ongoing re-integration completed	3 reintegration projects completed	17 reintegration projects completed	On schedule to achieving annual target
1b. 250,057 households impacted by reintegration projects	307,058 households impacted by completion of reintegration projects	69,706 households benefited	116,058 households benefited	With the completion of planned projects in quarters 3 and 4, the annual target will be achieved
2. Aliceghan water supply wells dug	Aliceghan water network project completed	90 percent completion	70 percent completion	As the pipes to the well are not yet complete, the project continued to provide the Aliceghan community with drinking water. However. It is anticipated that the installation of the pipes will be completed in quarter three or four of the year
3. Spain AECID Rural Technology Park 45 percent construction work completed	100 percent RTP construction work complete	70 percent completion	70 percent completion	At the end of the 2 nd quarter, Phase II of the construction of RTP was ongoing. The project is on track for completion at the end of 2014.

III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS

Gender is a cross-cutting issue and key component of development efforts which NABDP has strategically coupled to the DDAs. In order for the DDAs to respond appropriately to community's needs, DDAs need to reflect all voices of the community, including women. As such, NABDP has incorporated a number of gender specific activities to ensure that woman's needs are represented and addressed. One such measure is the implementation of NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy that states that DDAs should have equal representation between men and women.

In the third quarter, 188 DDA members were locally elected to their respective DDA; 133 male (71%) and 55 female (29%). Only one district in Kandahar elected an all-male DDA, all other districts elected women to 1/3 of the posts. Though not equal representation, it represents the commitment of NABDP in supporting and advocating for the involvement of women in decision making processes. In response to the re-election of Nish DDA in Kandahar, in which no women candidates were elected, LIDD is working to establish a women's group adjunct to the DDA. It is envisaged that the women's group will advocate for the role of women in Nish DDA, in addition to ensuring that development initiatives take into account the priorities and needs of women.

To ensure that gender mainstreaming remains a core focus in district level development, as part of the pilot establishment of the new DCCs, a gender mainstreaming strategy will be developed for the newly established DCCs.

Also in support of women NABDP directly implemented women's economic empowerment projects identified by communities through the DDPs. In total, six gender empowerment projects were implemented: i) an embroidery project supporting 25 women in Aqchah, Jawzjan province; ii) four tailor training projects in three provinces for 181 women; and iii) a carpet weaving in Gurziwan, Faryab province for 30 women.

These projects assisted 236 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. In addition to learning a new skill, women were able to interact with other women in their communities and to form social and economic networks and partnership with a benefit to an estimated 1652 women and their respective families. Women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving, and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring. This additional income significantly increases the economic stability and the social standing of the women in these communities and their families.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

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

a. UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU)

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

b. UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP)

NABDP will continue to work closely with GEP in the development and implementation of women economic empowerment projects in the fourth quarter, particularly in the identification of markets and business opportunities for participants of the gender empowerment projects.

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

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

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

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

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

e. Line Ministries

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

V. ISSUES

▪ Slow Procurement Process

A continual issue that has been raised throughout the implementation of NABDP has been the slow procurement process within government counterpart institutions. The approval process is meant to take a maximum of 14 days, however, in most cases the approval process has taken significantly longer. These significant delays have caused a great impediment in the implementation of new projects. Despite this issue being raised with MRRD, to date, there is no progress to report on.

▪ On-Budget Projects

The slow disbursements of on-budget projects cause significant delays in project implementation. Though there have been improvements from previous quarters, considerable delays are still experienced due to bureaucratic and time consuming procedures. In some cases, the release of instalments to the contractors took several months as it went through various processes that included: i) document check by the control department; ii) approval by the Deputy Minister; iii) process by MRRD's finance department; iv) process in the MoF; and, v) approval by the MoF. Though this issue has been reported for several quarters, there is no update to provide on if these processes will be streamlined.

• 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. As an example, the construction of a MHP in Sholgara district, Balkh province has been delayed due to the political tensions surrounding the 2014 Presidential elections. The community members of Sholgara district had prevented engineers from accessing the site to complete their survey of ongoing works. In order to resolve this issue, several consultations were held with DDA members to discuss a way

forward. Following these consultations, it was agreed upon that the company installing the MHP would purchase all the necessary equipment and that access would be granted to the site. It is anticipated that the MHP project will be completed by October/November of 2014.

- **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 several trainings and conducted several in-country exposure visits in 2013 for DDA members to strengthen the operational capacity of DDAs. After the presidential election, activities to strengthen the capacity of DDAs/DCCs will be resumed.

- **Low participation of women in DDAs**

Though the project has had success in ensuring the involvement and participation of women in general, the re-election of Sarobi DDA in the first 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.

VI. RISKS

- **Deteriorating Security Situation**

During the lead up to the presidential and run-off elections in April and June 2014, 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 has adopted an effective mitigation strategy of continuing to work closely with local communities to

implement what they see as being high priority projects. The ownership and management of these community-driven rural development projects 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 quarters, 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 fledgling 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. It is anticipated that the policy on private investment will be finalized once the outcome of the presidential elections is known.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

Community conflicts over the use of land, particularly with MHP projects are a key issue faced during the implementation of community projects. To mitigate this, NABDP recognized the importance of seeking the formal approval through use of 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.

The challenges faced by women to participate in decision making processes were clearly demonstrated in the re-election of Sarobi DDA last quarter. Despite the efforts of the project in conducting gender awareness and sensitization trainings with community members,

no female candidate was identified in the re-election process. In order to continue supporting the participation of women, the project will investigate incentives such as the rollout of gender empowerment projects in districts with female DDA members.

VIII. FUTURE PLAN

Output 1

S. No	Planned activities for the fourth quarter*	# of upcoming activities
1	Re-election of DDAs and updating DDPs	10
2	Promoting the engagement and involvement of women in DDAs	Continuous
3	Editing, processing and uploading DDPs onto NABDP website	10
4	DDA Capacity Development Training	12
5	Encourage regular DDA meetings	Continuous
6	Support DDAs to implement priority projects as outlined in their respective DDPs	Continuous
7	Support the engagement of DDAs as conflict mediators	Continuous
8	Support DDAs in implementing disaster mitigation activities	462**
9	Continue exposure visits for DDAs to neighbouring DDAs	7
10	Continue public hearings	Continuous
11	Continue implementation and completion of ongoing women empowerment projects	6

*Upcoming activities described above

**See commentary in Output 1 Snapshot

Output 2

S. No	Planned activities for the fourth quarter*	# of upcoming activities
1	Continued implementation and completion of ongoing rural infrastructure projects	218 ongoing
2	Provide ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis (i.e. Machinery Park, MOWA Water Testing Unit and Municipality)	Continuous

*Upcoming activities described above

Output 3

S. No	Planned activities for the fourth quarter*	# of upcoming activities
1	Complete DIAG infrastructure projects	26 ongoing
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction	Continuous
3	Continuation of the Aliceghan water supply project	Continuous

*Upcoming activities described above

IX. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL

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

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2014					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2013 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2013 (c)	IPSAS Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance e = (b-c+d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses (h)	Closing Balance i = (e+f+g - h)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations) (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		11,699,666	10,059,283		1,640,383	-	-	434,976	1,205,406			-	-	1,205,406
AusAID	5,813,137	3,176,933	2,183,113		993,820	2,636,204	-	1,214,887	2,415,137			-	-	2,415,137
Australia		179,471	33,070		146,401	-	-	9,066	137,335			-	-	137,335
Australian DIMA		716,783	74,069		642,714	-	-	98,179	544,535			-	-	544,535
CIDA	26,982,790	23,076,290	24,930,322	3,906,500	2,052,468	-	-	578,383	1,474,085			-	-	1,474,085
Denmark	4,331,953	4,331,953	4,328,378		3,574	-	-	-	3,574			-	-	3,574
DFID		7,382,985	7,382,985		0	-	-	-	0			-	-	0
European Union	25,509,693	24,232,718	25,509,693		(1,276,975)	-	-	-	(1,276,975)			1,276,975	-	(1,276,975)
Italy	3,359,656	1,744,669	3,085,970	1,614,987	273,686	-	-	198,807	74,879			-	-	74,879
Japan CRD/Japan 2013/Japan suppl	24,361,133	32,238,416	18,862,144		13,376,272	-	-	6,114,018	7,262,254	111,095		-	-	7,151,159
Netherlands	27,824,200	23,324,200	18,347,965		4,976,235	4,500,000	-	7,373,884	2,102,351	53,285		-	-	2,049,066
Norway	19,257,180	18,726,852	19,249,527	530,328	7,653	(7,653)	-	-	0			-	-	0
Spain/AECI	53,705,912	53,705,912	20,781,317		32,924,595	-	-	14,762,345	18,162,250			-	-	18,162,250
UNDP CCF	14,023,041	14,023,041	14,023,041		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
UNDP CORE	16,185,802	15,785,802	15,785,802		-	400,000	-	400,000	-			-	-	-
UNHCR		128,392	91,374		37,018	-	-	-	37,018			-	-	37,018
Grand Total	221,354,496	234,474,083	184,728,054	6,051,815	55,797,845	7,528,551	-	31,184,545	32,141,851	164,381	-	1,276,975	-	31,977,470

Note:

- Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period Jul-Sep 2014) 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 January- September 2014 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2014 Budget (AWP)	Expenses Jan-Jun 2014	Expenses Jul-Sep 2014	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Sep)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	2,968,120	840,109	390,606	1,230,715	41%
Sub-total Output 1	2,968,120	840,109	390,606	1,230,715	41%
Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	39,226,670	16,538,136	8,204,212	24,742,347	63%
Sub-total Output 2	39,226,670	16,538,136	8,204,212	24,742,347	63%
Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	5,530,899	1,381,811	975,797	2,357,608	43%
Sub-total Output 3	5,530,899	1,381,811	975,797	2,357,608	43%
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	800,127	237,324	124,775	362,099	45%
Sub-total Output 5	800,127	237,324	124,775	362,099	45%
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	4,083,179	1,871,399	620,377	2,491,776	61%
Sub-total Output 6	4,083,179	1,871,399	620,377	2,491,776	61%
Grand Total	52,608,993	20,868,779	10,315,766	31,184,545	59%

Note:

- Q2 (Jan-Jun) expense report is updated based on the Atlas figures (i.e. GMS is now collected from Q1&Q2 in Atlas)
- GMS not yet collected from Q3 (Jul-Sep) expenses;

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

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

Annex 3. Expenses by Donor

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2014 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Jun 2014)	Expenses (Jul - Sep 2014)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Sep)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	1,268,880	258,869	176,107	434,976	34%
	Sub-Total	1,268,880	258,869	176,107	434,976	34%
AusAID	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	35,085	(3,788)	8,199	4,411	13%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	4,027,538	1,040,166	169,214	1,209,380	30%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	-	1,096		1,096	0%
	Sub-Total	4,062,624	1,037,474	177,413	1,214,887	30%
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	146,402	9,066		9,066	6%
	Sub-Total	146,402	9,066	-	9,066	6%
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	642,701	28,158	70,021	98,179	15%
	Sub-Total	642,701	28,158	70,021	98,179	15%
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	1,603,132	50,072	528,311	578,383	36%
	Sub-Total	1,603,132	50,072	528,311	578,383	36%
Italy	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	107,000	12,519	1,033	13,552	13%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	204,168	116,212	45,697	161,909	79%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	107,000	23,347		23,347	22%
	Sub-Total	418,168	152,077	46,730	198,807	48%
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	889,249	70,241	136,586	206,827	23%
	Sub-Total	889,249	70,241	136,586	206,827	23%
Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	1,451,497	472,003	250,818	722,821	50%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	7,081,863	1,786,813	1,116,124	2,902,937	41%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	161,784	12,933	7,816	20,749	13%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	275,773	60,297	29,879	90,176	33%
	Sub-Total	8,970,917	2,332,045	1,404,637	3,736,682	42%

Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	1,733,068	300,165	235,480	535,645	31%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	1,980,661	874,436	625,482	1,499,918	76%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	376,636	133,929	1,016	134,945	36%
Sub-Total		4,090,365	1,308,530	861,978	2,170,508	53%
Netherlands	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	974,496	334,376	119,731	454,107	47%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	4,907,732	3,810,522	1,066,750	4,877,272	99%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	839,950	-	-	-	0%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	623,737	224,391	116,958	341,349	55%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	2,699,070	1,160,518	540,638	1,701,156	63%
Sub-Total		10,044,985	5,529,807	1,844,077	7,373,884	73%
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	400,041	24,999	10,825	35,824	9%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	18,779,920	9,363,945	4,906,050	14,269,995	76%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	615,287	211,281	104,187	315,468	51%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	14,606	-	-	-	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	224,700	92,213	48,844	141,057	63%
Sub-Total		20,034,554	9,692,439	5,069,906	14,762,345	74%
UNDP - CORE	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	400,000	400,000	-	400,000	100%
Sub-Total		400,000	400,000	-	400,000	100%
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	37,018	-	-	-	0%
Sub-Total		37,018	-	-	-	0%
Grand Total		52,608,993	20,868,779	10,315,766	31,184,545	59%

Note:

- Q2 (Jan-Jun) expense report is updated based on the Atlas figures (i.e. GMS is now collected from Q1&Q2 in Atlas)
- GMS not yet collected from Q3 (Jul-Sep) expenses;

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

Reliable and regular access to clean drinking water has been identified as a key issue for the people in Badghis, in particular Qala-e-Naw, the provincial capital which lacks a piped supply. To address these issues, MRRD/NABDP in collaboration with the Water Sanitation Improvement Programme (WATSIP) of MRRD has designed a water supply project supported through funding from the Spanish Government, through the Agency for International Cooperation Development (AECID).

In the third quarter of 2014 NABDP has completed 20 projects in all sectors by Spain fund in Badghis: five water reservoir projects in Moqur; three water reservoir projects in Qala Naw; one water reservoir project in Jawand district, five retaining walls in Abkamary; one retaining wall in Qala Naw; one retaining wall in Qadis; and one retaining wall in Moqur. Additionally, three canal projects were completed, two canals in Qala Naw, and one in Balamorghab.

The catchment area for the project has approximately 9,286 households (65,000 individuals). As such, once completed, the water supply project has the capacity to supply 21,429 households (150,000 individuals) with access to clean water, projected to meet the needs of local communities for the next 40-45 years.

The rural water supply project is divided into three phases:

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

Phase One

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

Phase Two

Following the successful drilling of the wells, the design of the water transmission line was tendered and successfully completed. The tender for the construction of the main water transmission line from Qadis to Qala-e-Now was awarded to a local company, Bilal Sidat, who have started the construction of the project.

Approximately 50% of the pipes required for the transmission line have been delivered to the site and the technical team are in the process of completing the site survey

for the laying of the main transmission line. It is anticipated that the construction of the transmission line will be completed by mid to end of 2015.

Phase Three

In order to distribute water throughout the city centre of Qala-e-Now, a network system of water distribution is required. The design for the network system has not yet been completed by the Ru-WATSIP design team, and is expected to be completed in the latter half of the year.

Badghis Water Supply

In the third quarter Sayed Bilal Sadaat Construction Company began construction. The project is 50% complete according to the technical staff reports from the field. Activities completed are the survey of the main transmission line from Qades to Qala-E- Naw, the excavation of a main trench, excavation of pump houses, and the delivery of pipes.



Pipes storage near Qala-E-Naw and Pump House Foundation



Construction of Protection Walls for the Wells

Badghis Dam Project

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

The dam project is divided into three phases as well:

- 1) Social survey;
- 2) Technical feasibility study and design of the dam; and
- 3) Construction of the dam.

Following the completion of two key studies in mid-2013: i) an environmental and social impact study; and ii) a primary feasibility study, a plan for the development of the dam was submitted and awarded to Omran holding group. In the third quarter NABDP signed a contract with the company to conduct the Technical Feasibility Study and Design which is anticipated to be completed within seven months. At this time the Omran Holding Group Established their camp in the project site and initiated the Environmental Survey, the Social Survey, and the Geotechnical Study.



Work in Progress drilling of the Dam Site



Samples of Bore Holes layers

ANNEX 5: PROVINCIAL MACHINERY PARK (PMP) OF BADGHIS

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

Since being taken over by MRRD, the machinery park has continued to focus on the completion of the following activities listed below in quarter two.

Repair and maintenance of existing heavy machinery

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

Garbage collection

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



Mechanics training

In the third quarter of 2014, the five month mechanics vocational training was started for the first cohort of 15 students from Qades, Abkamary, Moqur, Jawand and Bala Morqab districts. The training will provide the basics on mechanic skills for local students and culminate in a mechanics certification for students that graduate. Once graduated, the trainee mechanics would be able to provide repair and maintenance services for their respective communities, in addition to gaining valuable vocational skills.



Repair and maintenance of public street lights in Qala-e-now city

A new project has been continued from the second quarter to the third quarter for the regular maintenance and repair of the public street lights in Qala-E-Now city. The PMP makes regular maintenance checks on the street lights twice every week, providing lighting for the city after dusk.



ANNEX 6: ALICEGHAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

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

To date, the boring of two drinking wells have been completed that provides the Aliceghan community with access to clean water. However, these wells are not yet fully operational due to the incomplete installation of pipes to supply the well.

The construction of the main delivery pipe from the water wells to the reservoir is approximately 90% complete and was completed in August 2014 and awaiting the finalization of procurement for the power sources. Upon completion of this work the community will have sustainable access to clean drinking water.

Women empowerment economic projects

NABDP implemented five women economic empowerment projects which include literacy projects in Aliceghan. Most of the women in Aliceghan were trained in tailoring, curtain making and poultry to support their families.

Temporary drinking water

In the third quarter, NABDP continued to provide temporary drinking water to the Aliceghan community of 300 households (2,100 individuals). Once the water supply network is completed NABDP will stop providing water through tankers as people will be able to safely water from taps in front of their houses.

Planned Projects:

Solar Panel

Solar panel distribution project for Aliceghan inhabitants for home lighting has been designed and the necessary documents submitted to procurement for contract processing.

Solar System for the Wells

The solar system to produce energy for the water well is being prepared by ERDA for BoQ along with necessary technical documents for the procurement procedure. ERDA will submit the procurement documents in the fourth quarter.

Women Economic Empowerment Projects

The contract for three women economic empowerment projects has been signed by community and submitted to gender department of NABDP to get signature of the Minister of MRRD. The projects include i) counterpane sewing and literacy; ii) baby bedridden sewing and literacy; and iii) coverlet sewing and literacy.

Guard room for Reservoir and Super passage.

A proposed guard room for the reservoir and super passage to protect the pipes has been drafted and submitted to PRID for the CDC contract process.

Providing Fuel for Generator

The local people have requested financial support to provide enough fuel for one generator for one year, and NABDP management has agreed. Currently the solar system is unable to provide sufficient electricity during the winter, particularly on cloudy days. The technical staff supports the provision of fuel as a backup to provide needed electricity to the water pumps.

ANNEX 7: ISSUE LOG

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

ANNEX 8: RISK LOG

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