

NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2013 ANNUAL 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 (National Water and Natural Resource Development and strengthening local institutions)
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 Budget:	USD \$294,666,069
Annual Budget 2013:	USD \$56,174,622
Un-funded Amount:	USD \$5,826,581
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Responsible Party:	MRRD and UNDP
Project Manager:	Abdul Rahim Daud Rahimi
Chief Technical Advisor:	Tom Thorogood
Responsible Assistant Country Director:	Shoaib Timory

Cover Photo: Water Supply Project | Ghoryan Township | Ghoryan District | Herat Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

ACRONYMS

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

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2013, the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) continued implementing Phase III (2009 – 2015) of its partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). The Programme works to reduce poverty by advancing progress toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as increase and diversify livelihood opportunities throughout rural Afghanistan.

NABDP Phase III works to successfully fulfil three main outputs: a) Institutions strengthened at the district-level to independently address priority local needs; b) Improved access to key services for the rural poor; and, c) Stabilization in less secure regions and districts. In 2013, major accomplishments for these include:

1. Institutions Strengthened at the Local-Level to Independently Address Local Priority Needs

NABDP advised and supported the District Development Assemblies (DDAs) to increase their capacity and build legitimacy as a district-level governance structure. This was accomplished through the successful re-election of 28 DDAs in 11 provinces, resulting in the democratic election of 523 men (77 percent) and 152 women (23 percent). Additionally, NABDP strengthened individual and organizational capacities through the training of 42 DDAs (including 731 men and 254 women), established 18 District Information Centres (DICs), and provided Grant-in-Aid (GiA) to two new DDAs. NABDP also continued to support women's livelihood projects through a combination of 30 projects in agricultural and vocational training initiatives.

In December 2013, the National Policy for Governance and Development at District and Village Level policy was approved. The policy will unify existing district-level entities including DDAs and others, into one District Coordination Council (DCC). The NABDP anticipates that many of the 388 DDAs will be converted to DCCs in accordance with Provincial Establishment and Assessment Committees (PEACs) criteria.

2. Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor

NABDP completed 407 rural infrastructure projects encompassing energy, transportation, water supply, natural resource management and disaster management. These projects provided temporary employment opportunities and economic prosperity for rural populations by creating 986,866 labour days including the (30) gender projects. With the implementation of these projects, nearly 407,896 households (2,855,274 individuals) are able to: (a) Access electricity and cooking fuel (biogas) for the first time; (b) Attain clean drinking water; (c) Gain passage to roads, markets and public buildings; and, (d) Receive irrigation and protection facilities. Furthermore, it is anticipated that 1,292,879 labour days will be created from 320 ongoing projects across Afghanistan.

Additionally, the aforementioned projects facilitated the irrigation of 6,460 Jeribs (1,292 hectares / 2.4 acres) of agricultural land and protected 18,667 Jeribs (3,733 hectares / 9,224 acres) of land from natural disasters – ultimately improving the productivity and economic livelihoods of rural communities.

3. Stabilization in Less Secure Regions and Districts

NABDP completed 22 reintegration projects that provided employment for ex-combatants, helping them to successfully reintegrate into their communities. In addition, the design of key components for the Rural Technology Park (RTP) in Dehsabz district, Kabul province, successfully continued. When complete, the RTP will introduce and train farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants, on new rural technologies not yet used in Afghanistan (e.g. renewable and non-renewable energy sources as well as preservation techniques for fruits, vegetables and food grains). The RTP training is expected to improve their economic and social livelihoods and deter them from illicit livelihoods.

The Kandahar Regional Agriculture and Rural Development Institute (KRARDI) – a project intended to help create licit livelihoods for farmers in Kandahar and the region – is 100 percent complete and has officially been handed over to the government on 5 May 2013. The project will assist local farmers to learn modern methods and technologies in agriculture and livestock production.

Significant progress was also made toward the completion of the Aliceghan Water Supply Project. In 2013, work began on the drilling of two deep wells located within Lot One; an alternative to the original water supply that proved unfeasible due to a land dispute. Two of the wells are 100 percent complete, providing 18 litres of water per second and anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 1,100 households (7,700 individuals).

Although substantial progress was made in 2013, a number of risks and issues affected the implementation of NABDP projects. Security remained the biggest risk, affecting every component of the project by delaying or stopping a number of activities including DDA re-elections, capacity trainings and project implementation for rural communities and ex-combatants. Examples of which include the unfortunate killing of the Provincial Director of Rural Rehabilitation Directorate (PRRD) of Kunduz Province while travelling to work, as well as the killing of the Dah Yak DDA Chairman in Ghazni province, together with four other civilians, in a bomb attack. Furthermore, there have been multiple threats against NABDP staff on several occasions, leading to senior staff from Faryab, Badghis and Farah provinces being relocated and general security in the Badghis guesthouse reinforced.

II. RESULTS

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

For years NABDP has worked to help strengthen institutions that lead local development throughout rural Afghanistan. In particular the development of DDAs in rural areas has been vitally important to providing local communities with a voice in the provincial government, allowing them a role in decision-making that directly impacts their lives.

NABDP's Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) works with communities to ensure this decision-making role through mobilization, institutionalization and capacity development. In 2013, DDAs continued to be strengthened until the new, universally agreed upon District Coordination Councils (DCCs) are established, enabling them to fulfil their mandate to the local population.

As such, in 2013 NABDP conducted a series of DDA-related activities: (a) Re-elections; (b) Providing capacity development trainings that address existing gaps; (c) Establishing District Information Centres (DICs) that collect data to ultimately assist in developing plans, identifying projects and securing additional funding; and, (d) Providing a monthly stipend of USD \$170 Grant-in-Aid (GiA) to DDAs to provide organizational and physical capacity support.

In 2013 and beyond, DDAs are being strengthened to help them continue to fulfil their important mandate as the developmental gateway at the district-level in rural Afghanistan. In response to Presidential Decree Number 45 (Article 28, Item 3) issued in July 2012 that called for the creation of "provincial and district level developmental councils as unified councils, replacing multiple councils", a District Coordination Council (DCC) Policy was drafted by MRRD and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG). The Policy – the *National Policy for Governance and Development at District and Village Level* – was endorsed and approved by President Karzai and Cabinet Ministers on 30 December 2013.

The approved Policy is expected to bring forth major changes to the present structure of DDAs and their activities. It is anticipated that the new structure will merge various IDLG District Councils, MRRD DDAs and other existing district-level entities into one district-level entity recognized by all parties. This will prevent confusion at the local-level, resulting in a more legitimate and universally recognized local governance structure and a more effective and efficient use of available resources.

a. NABDP's Role in the Creation of DCCs

In the First Quarter, NABDP staff led discussions and meetings surrounding the transition, and worked in close partnership with the transition team in preparing important documents such as: (a) the Policy (b) a Terms of Reference on the Role and Functions of DCCs; (c) an Operations Manual for the Establishment of DCCs; (d) an Implementation

Framework of the DCCs; and, (e) a Rolling-out Plan for the DCCs. All of which will be important reference documents for establishing and functioning of the DCCs.

In addition to the Policy and the ToR, the joint MRRD and IDLG technical team also worked on the document Operational Guidelines (OG) for the DCCs. As such, NABDP ran a National Practitioners' Workshop on 21 April in order to help facilitate dialogue and collect feedback surrounding the OG. IDLG ran the International Practitioner's Workshop on 29 April. Feedback from both meetings was incorporated into all appropriate documents.

During the formulation, the Policy was shared with all the line ministries (i.e. the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Ministry of Economy (MoE), the Ministry of Education (MoEd), the Ministry of Public Works (MoPW), the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoI), the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and the National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA) and donor communities; their comments were incorporated into the documents, Policy and the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Establishment of DCCs.

b. DDA Transition to DCCs

DCCs will undertake more distinct governance and accountability functions with a fully authorized role of monitoring and oversight. NABDP's role will continue to be that of collecting information from the districts for planning and monitoring purposes. Additionally, NABDP will provide guidance and support where and when necessary to DCCs.

NABDP anticipates that many of the 388 DDAs in all 34 provinces will be converted to DCCs by the March 2015 deadline; the Provincial Establishment and Assessment Committees (PEACs) will make this determination. Judgment will be based upon agreed-to criteria established within the DCC Terms of Reference and the Operations Manual including, but not limited to: (a) Popularity of DDA within the community; (b) Performance; and, (c) Reputation within the community and beyond.

When PEACs consider the possibility of conversion into DCCs, the options will include, but will not be limited to, recognizing an existing community body as a DCC or combining more than one existing body into a single body and recognizing it as a DCC.

1.1 DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

Re-elections are conducted every three years to ensure that DDAs appropriately reflect the desires of the local community in way of decision-making, leadership and community representation.

However, under the instruction of MRRD's Minister, Mr. Wais Barmak, the DDA re-election processes that NABDP normally administers was postponed for two reasons: (1) Until after the Presidential election takes place in April 2014; and, (2) Until the on-going discourse surrounding the District Coordination Councils (DCCs) ¹ was approved (which occurred on 30 December 2013). Currently, NABDP's Local Institution



DDA Meeting | Kiti District | Daikundi Province
Photo Credit: Mohammad / NABDP

Development Department (LIDD) is aligning the upcoming DDA activities expected in the First Quarter 2014 in accordance with the passing of the National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages.²

Postponing activities with the DDAs has also meant that during the Fourth Quarter, District Development Plans (DDPs) were not updated. DDPs are revised every three years to best reflect community priorities on district, provincial and national levels and are updated through a Participatory Planning Approach (PPA) in consultation with the DDA members in the respective districts.³ They play a key role in highlighting community projects and mobilizing funding from national and international agencies. It is anticipated that the DDAs will continue until each of the DDAs are converted or absorbed into the new DCCs.

Due to this, LIDD was unable to achieve its annual target of 66 re-elected DDAs. Despite this transition period, 28 DDAs in 11 provinces participated in the re-election process resulting in re-election of 523 men (77 percent) and 152 women (23 percent). By comparison to the last year, the number of DDA re-elections decreased by approximately 55 percent as per Minister Barmak's instructions to slow the re-election process as previously noted. This decision is intended to stop influential and powerful authorities using the re-election process to seek support from DDA members in the upcoming Presidential election.

¹ In response to the Presidential Decree Number 45 (Article 28, Item 3), a District Coordination Council (DCC) policy (also referred to as the National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages) was drafted by MRRD and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) that has led to the establishment of one entity at the district-level that is recognized by all parties. As such, the DCCs will undertake more distinct governance and accountability functions with a fully authorized role of monitoring and oversight.

² NABDP's role in the upcoming DCCs will continue to be the collection of information from the districts for planning and monitoring purposes. Additionally, NABDP will provide guidance and support where and when necessary to DCCs.

³ In a PPA, everyone who has a stake in the intervention has a voice, either in person or by representation.

1.2 Annual District Development Plans (ADDP)

The formulation of 200 Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs) was planned for the Third Quarter as specified in the 2013 Annual Work Plan (AWP). However, the activity was postponed due to the uncertainty in connection with the new national DCC Policy. But as the DCC Policy became solidified in the Fourth Quarter of 2013, 254 ADDPs were formulated to articulate the needs and priorities of the communities, exceeding the AWP target.

1.3 Female DDA Participation

NABDP recognizes that in order for DDAs to respond to appropriate needs, they must reflect all voices of the community – including women. Additionally, DDAs have indicated that women's participation has led to a more balanced gender perspective resulting in the mainstreaming and follow-up on gender-based development activities.

In the 28 DDA re-elections in 2013, 152 women out of 675 people were re-elected. One woman in Tushkhan district of (Badakhshan) province was elected into the leadership position as the DDA Vice Chairperson.

1.4 DDPs Updated and Uploaded onto the Internet

The DDPs are successful tools reflecting the community's priorities on a district, provincial and national-level. They are used to highlight community projects and mobilize funding not only from NABDP, but also from other international and national agencies. Plans are in-line with both the re-election cycle and the pillars of the ANDS.

After the 28 re-election processes took place in 2013 – and continuing to contribute to the DDA's roles as development entities at the district-level – all 28 District Development Plans (DDPs) have been revised. The DDPs have been uploaded onto the NABDP website (www.mrrd-nabdp.org).

DDPs are updated through a Participatory Planning Approach (PPA) in consultation with the both the respective DDA members and communities on development needs and priorities. The DDPs were reviewed and edited by the DDA and NABDP's Planning Unit which is embedded within the Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD).

Once finalized, the DDPs are uploaded to the NABDP website where they can be accessed by the general public, donors and government agencies and other relevant stakeholders. In addition, a copy of the DDP has also been shared with the respective district's DDA and District Information Centre (DIC).

1.5 DDA Meetings and Record Keeping

In 2013, in addition to those needed in the case of emergencies, 874 meetings were conducted by 203 of the 388 DDAs. NOTE: Not all the DDAs were able to hold meetings because of security concerns.

On average, of those that held regular meetings, each DDA hosted nearly two meetings a month. Meetings have resulted in the resolution of various community conflicts, mobilization of funds for developmental purposes, and ensured the quality assurance of projects through regular monitoring processes.

1.6 Level of Expenditure Against DDPs

DDAs are responsible for identifying and prioritizing the socio-economic and developmental local needs through formulation of DDPs. DDAs use the plans as a vital component in mobilizing resources for implementation of prioritized projects.

Projects identified in DDPs are not only the responsibility of MRRD and NABDP to provide funding resources for its implementation, but development stakeholders can also utilize DDPs to fulfil their development mandates in various districts and/or provinces. In 2013, 169 DDAs in 29 provinces mobilized funding to implement 413 projects from the relevant DDPs.

Organizations and governments that funded DDP projects in 2013 include: (a) Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA); (b) Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW); (c) Government of Japan; (d) Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP); (e) Government of Norway; (f) European Commission; (g) Rural Development Programme (RDP); (h) World Food Programme (WFP); (i) Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA); and, (j) Various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

1.7 DDA Implemented Conflict Resolution Activities

NABDP has played a significant role in developing DDA capacity on various topics including conflict resolution. This training assisted DDAs in being able to negotiate solutions to serious community standoffs such as land disputes and tribal conflicts.

Success Story: Construction of Retaining wall to Protect 100 Jeribs of Agriculture Land

“I have only two jeribs of land in Bala Village, Qarqhayee district. My life was in an economic downturn and the only option for supporting my family was to cultivate my land. But I could not rely on the land because of the floods; last year floods damaged one hundred jeribs of agriculture land.”

Wazer Gul and her neighbors raised the issue to the DDA at the monthly meeting. As a result, the project was approved and the retaining wall has already been constructed. “Now I cultivate vegetables and am also planning to have a fruit garden as well. By selling the products, now the economic condition of my family is much better!”

Wazer Gul | Residence of Bela Village | Qarqhayee district | Laghman Province

DICs are Vital to District Development

“When the DICs were not established, the DDA and other development agencies had a hard time finding communities where stakeholders would be interested in supporting implementation of their projects. By establishing DICs, it is now much easier for district development stakeholders to collect our information. By completing the district profiles, the demographic information and list of planned projects are shared with development agencies to help us find funding for project implementation. The DICs are vital in helping to ensure the continued development of our community!”

Haji Fazel Rabi | DDA Secretariat | Kama District | Nangarhar Province

This year DDAs in all 34 provinces were able to solve 1,742 conflicts in areas such as land disputes, family disputes, irrigation matters and social issues. On average, each DDA has independently resolved 10 conflicts in 2013.

1.8 DDA-Implemented Disaster Management Activities

Many of the provinces in Afghanistan are recognized as being at high risk for natural disasters. Disasters such as flooding and landslides are typically the root cause of poverty as they result in the loss of productive assets such as land and housing. NABDP develops DDA capacity to prevent and mitigate the impact of such disasters through conducting Disaster Management Trainings.

Disaster Management Trainings resulted in 323 DDAs in all 34 provinces being involved in 99 disaster prevention activities. These activities included: (a) Distributing wheat for work; (b) Constructing protection walls; (c) Repairing and maintaining bridges; (d) Renting vehicles for transporting people to safe areas during disasters; (e) Preparing sand bags; (f) Planting trees to prevent erosion; and, (g) Meeting with NGOs to seek additional funding for infrastructure projects.

1.9 District Information Centres Established

NABDP establishes District Information Centres (DICs) to enable DDAs to collect, maintain and utilize the district's socio-economic data. This data assists DDAs in development planning and identifying appropriate projects for the community, as well as providing an important database at the district-level. In 2013, NABDP established 18 DICs in 10 provinces.

District	Province	District	Province	District	Province
1. Khwahan	Badakhshan	7. Kajran	Daykundi	10. Gardez	Paktya
2. Yaftal-e-Sufla	Badakhshan	8. Kiti	Daykundi	11. Lija Ahmad Khel	Paktya
3. Yamgan (Girwan)	Badakhshan	9. Jaghuri	Ghazni	12. Paryan	Panjsher
4. Koh Band	Kapisa	13. Dih Sabz	Kabul	16. Rukha	Panjsher
5. Jaji Maydan	Khost	14. Kalakan	Kabul	17. Sayd Khel	Parwan
6. Tani	Khost	15. Bagrami	Kabul	18. Saydabad	Wardak

1.10 Provincial Monitoring Teams Established

In order to enable community-level monitoring, NABDP has taken steps to establish Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs) in insecure areas. PMTs carry-out numerous monitoring missions at the behest of NABDP and are essential to providing impartial monitoring of projects in less secure areas that NABDP staff would otherwise have trouble accessing.

PMTs are re-established due to: (a) Re-election of new members within the DDAs after three years; (b) Shifting of PMT members to other provinces; (c) Resignation of PMT members; and, (d) Low performance of PMT members. In 2013, seven PMTs were re-established in Balkh, Helmand, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nouristan and Zabul provinces.

1.11 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels

In 2013, 99 males and 28 female guests were hosted by 176 males and 45 females in regional-level exposure visits within Afghanistan. Study tours were conducted by 24 DDAs that hosted 42 additional DDAs from 14 provinces.

The regional-level study tours resulted in: (a) Strengthening coordination among DDA members and regional authorities, thus facilitating mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources to implement projects; (b) Exchanging skills and knowledge for strengthening local institutions; and, (c) Sharing experiences and good practices.

2013 DDA Exposure Visits					
S/N	Guest Province	Guest DDAs	Guest DDAs Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Panjshir	Hesa Awal Panjshir- Khenj	4	0	4
		Dara	3	0	3
		Rukha	4	0	4
2	Kabul	Deh Sabz	2	1	3
		Khak Jabar	2	0	2
		Farza	2	1	3
3	Bamyan	Yakawlang	1	1	2
		Waras	2	1	3
		Saighan	2	1	3
4	Balkh	Balkh	2	1	3
		Marmul	2	1	3
		Khulm	2	1	3
5	Badakhshan	Yaftal Sufla	2	1	3
		Shuhada	1	1	2
		Kishem	4	0	4
6	Baghlan	Tala wa Barfak	2	1	3
		Doshi	2	1	3
		Khinjan	2	1	3
7	Kundoz	Chardara	2	1	3
		Imam Sahib	2	1	3
		Konduz Center	1	1	2
8	Samangan	Khuram Sarbagh	2	1	3
		Firoz Nakhchir	2	1	3
		Aiback	2	1	3
9	Faryab	Shirin Tagab	2	1	3
		Dawlat Abad	2	1	3
		Qaisar	2	1	3
10	Nangarhar	Khogiani	2	0	2
		Koot	2	0	2
		Achin	2	0	2
11	Badghis	Qadis	2	1	3
		Qalai Naw	3	1	4
		Abkamari	2	1	3
12	Farah	Pusht Koh	2	0	2
		Anar Dara	1	0	1
		Farah Center	3	1	4
13	Laghman	Mehtarlam	2	1	3
		Qarghayi	2	1	3
		Alishing	2	0	2
14	Kunar	Watapoor	2	0	2
		Khas Kunar	2	1	3
		Sarkano	2	0	2

1.12 Gender Projects Implemented

NABDP also directly supports the implementation of women's economic empowerment projects identified as a priority in the DDPs. In 2013, 30 projects in 16 provinces were completed in the following areas:

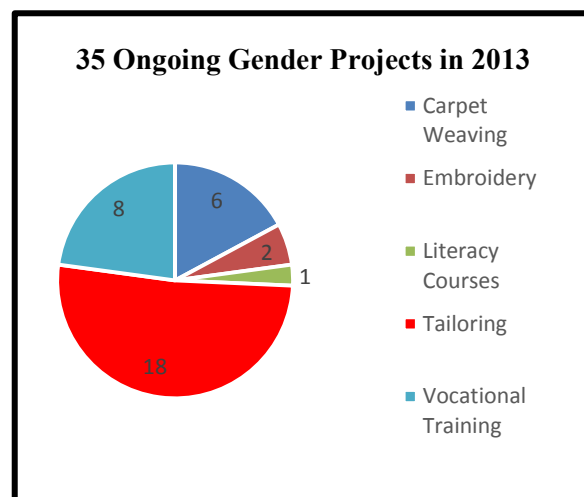
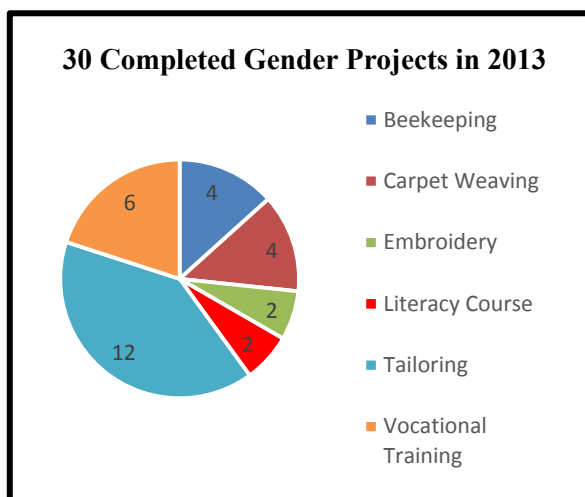
- a. Four bee-keeping projects (Behsoud district, Nangarhar province; Bazarak district, Panjsher province; Jabal Saraj district, Parwan province; and, Kalafgan district, Takhar province)
- b. Four carpet weaving (Qala-e-now district, Badghis province; Karohkh district, Herat province; Kama district, Nanagarhar province; Hazrat-e-Sultan district, Samangan province)
- c. Two embroidery projects (Kuhlm district, Balkh province and Kohsan district, Herat province)
- d. Two literacy projects (Qarabagh district, Kabul province)
- e. 12 tailoring projects⁴
- f. Six vocational trainings (Pule Khomri Centre, Baghlan province; Nahre Shahi district, Balkh province; Pashton Zarghon district, Herat province; Qarabagh, Char Asyab and Deh Sabz districts, Kabul province)

Additionally, 35 vocational trainings are on-going for 1,238 women in 22 provinces in the following areas: (a) Six Carpet weaving, (b) Two Embroidery, (C) One Literacy course, (d) 18 Tailoring courses; and, (e) Eight Vocational training. Please refer to Annex 4 for a complete list. These trainings will enable women to provide assistance to care for their families.

1.13 Women Impacted by Gender Projects

NABDP also directly supports the implementation of women's economic empowerment projects identified within the DDPs as priorities by women. The aforementioned 30 completed projects assisted 990 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. Besides learning a new skill, women benefited from the interaction with other women in their communities, and generated an increased sense of self-worth due to their ability to earn economic benefits for their families.

⁴ Badakhshan province (Tagab district); Daikundi province (Nili Center and Sharestan district); Faryab province (Khana Charbagh and Khoy districts); Kabul province (Farza district); Kandahar province (Daman district); Kapisa province (Kohestan district); and, Nimroz province (Kang, Charborjak, Asle Chakhansour and Zaranj Centre districts).



1.14 Indirect Beneficiaries of Gender Project

The completed gender projects in 2013 will indirectly benefit 990 households and 6,930 individuals. A women from Faryab province who requested to remain unnamed, indicated that “I used to have to ask for money from my husband and his family to buy clothes for me and my children. But we were so poor that they could not afford to buy anything; he used to beat me out of frustration. But now that I am able to help provide for the family through my small tailoring income, the violence has reduced. I use my money to support my family with my husband and we are happy.”



**Women's Carpet Weaving Project |
Gozarah District | Herat Province
Photo Credit: NABDP**

1.15 DDA Capacity Development Training

NABDP has delivered capacity development trainings throughout the year to DDAs. These trainings address capacity gaps within the DDAs, as well as enhance the knowledge and skills of DDA members. This enables them to better fulfil their duties as district coordination entities by having a more comprehensive understanding of development and project management.

The capacity development training has been delayed in some districts as LIDD was waiting for the approval of the DCC policy. As previously noted, the new DCC policy is expected to merge various IDLG District Councils and MRRD DDAs, possibly resulting in changes to structure and procedures. As such, following the approval of the DCC policy and ToR on 30 December 2013 – and in order to avoid extra expenditures – LIDD intends to provide training to the remaining DDAs in 2014.

Despite delays, LIDD was able to deliver the following standardized training modules: “Local Governance”, “Conflict Resolution and Gender Equity”, “Participatory Planning and Project Cycle Management”, and “Procurement and Financial Management”. Training was provided to 731 men, 254 women and 42 Community Lead Development Departments (CLDDs) in 34 districts in 16 provinces.



**DDA Gender Sub- Committee Training | Jalalabad District |
Farah Province**

Photo Credit: Fahima Hashimi / NABDP

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR

During 2013, a total of USD 2,536,981 was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 1: Output 1 Snapshot:

Below is a snapshot of NABDP achievements in relation to its annual targets:

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	2013 Actual	Comments
388 District Development Assemblies (DDA) established and 338 District Development Plans (DDP) formulated	66 DDAs re-elected and DDPs formulated	10	11	5	2	28	Target not achieved due to instruction from MRRD's Minister Barmak. The DDA re-election process has slowed down until the completion of the Presidential election in April 2014. The purpose of this action is to prevent powerful authorities and individuals influencing the re-election process with a view to seeking support from DDA members in the upcoming Presidential election.
280 Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs) developed	200 DDA Annual District Development Plans updated and developed	0	0	0	254	254	Target exceeded.

3,319 women participating in DDAs	600 women participating in DDAs	55	21	35	41	152	This activity is linked to the re-election process which has been delayed (see above). Therefore this target has not been achieved.
388 DDPs produced and uploaded onto the internet	60 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	10	11	5	2	28	This activity is linked to the re-election process which has been delayed (see above). Therefore this target has not been achieved.
319 DDAs were delivered capacity development training to DDAs	Capacity development training provided to 70 DDAs	2	4	9	28	43	This activity is linked to the re-election process which has been delayed (see above). Therefore this target has not been achieved.
No base line available	100 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding regular meetings on a monthly basis	180 meetings	277 meetings	257 meetings	160 meetings	203 DDAs 874 meetings	Target met. 203 DDAs held 874 meetings during the year 2013. Due to insecurity, some of the districts were unable to hold monthly meetings.
No base line available	75 percent of DDAs have implemented at least one project from the DDP	59 DDAs implemented one project from the DDP	84 DDAs implemented one project from the DDP	35 DDAs implemented on average just under three projects from the DDP	One DDA implemented on average just under two projects from the DDP	169 out of 388 DDAs (43.5 percent) implemented over two projects from the DDP	Total number of over 413 projects implemented by 169 DDAs.

No base line available	On average each DDA participates in 10 conflict mitigation actions per annum	No data	252 DDAs from 31 provinces solved 1,489 conflicts	58 DDAs from 12 provinces solved 86 conflicts	116 DDAs From 17 Provinces Solved 167 Conflicts	DDAs solved 1742 conflicts averaging 4.5 conflict resolutions for each of the 388 DDAs	Target achieved
No baseline available	On average each DDA participates in 3 disaster prevention actions per annum					323 DDAs participated in 99 disaster management activities in 34 provinces	Target achieved on average each DDA participated in 3.2 disaster prevention action in 2013.
125 District Information Centers established	30 new District Information Centers established	1	2	8	7	18	Target not achieved due to unavailability of proper space for data storage or keep the data secure were not able to benefit from the establishment of DICs.
26 Provincial Monitoring Teams established in high-security-risk- provinces	5 provincial monitoring teams established in high security risk provinces	1	1	1	4	7	Target achieved
Number of DDA exposure visits in	71 DDA exposure visits at	0	68	24	7	99	Target achieved

provincial and regional level	provincial and regional levels						
86 gender projects implemented	30 on-going gender projects implemented. (An additional 25 Japanese-funded projects are 50 percent implemented)	4	12	7	7	30	Because of the request in the Third Quarter to delay DDA activity until the passage of the DCC policy, the target was unable to be achieved. However, prior to the request, NABDP was on track to achieve this target.
2,309 women impacted by gender projects	228 women impacted by gender projects	130	411	229	220	990 impacted by gender projects	
No baseline available	No target available	3DDAs 64 male 28 female	5DDAs 82 male 35 female	13 DDAs 225 male 64 female	21DDAs 360 male 127 female	42DDAs 731 male and 254 female got capacity development training	Overall in 2013 42 DDAs have received capacity development training (including 731 men and 254 women)
16,163 indirect beneficiaries of gender projects	1,596 people benefited by gender projects	910	2,877	1,603	1,540	6930 benefited	Because of the request in the Third Quarter to delay DDA activity until the passage of the DCC policy, the target was unable to be achieved. However, prior to the request, NABDP was on track to achieve this target.

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

The Afghan rural population does not generally have access to clean potable water, energy resources, irrigation, transportation and flood protection. To reinforce the rural poor's ability to meet their livelihood needs, NABDP works to provide access to these basic services for the rural poor through implementing different key projects.

In 2013, NABDP completed 407 projects, bringing the total completed projects in Phase III to 2,533. The completed projects this year have provided an opportunity for 407,896 households (2,855,274 individuals) to gain access to key services. Additionally, 986,866 temporary labour days were provided to the local communities, immediately impacting the local economy and livelihoods.



MHP Project | Karokh District | Herat Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

2.1 Accesses to Sustainable Energy through Micro Hydro and Solar Power and Number of Households Impacted

a. Micro Hydro Power

NABDP also supports rural communities through the implementation of energy projects – particularly Micro Hydro Power (MHP) plants – to provide remote and off-grid communities with access to sustainable means of electricity. Many communities currently rely heavily upon burning wood and kerosene which limit activities at night and have an adverse impact upon the environment, health, sanitation and access to education. Through the implementation of MHP plants in rural communities, these impacts can be reduced to a minimum.

MHPs are an easily implemented, sustainable and achievable solution enabling rural communities access to never before attainable electricity. MHP facilities can be easily operated and locally overseen when effective training is delivered, which NABDP provides. Additionally, MHP components are manufactured in Afghanistan, allowing for ease in repair and maintenance. NABDP also takes tremendous effort to build relationships between local suppliers and the MHP communities, helping to ensure long-term sustainability.

In 2013 NABDP's Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) department completed 35 MHP and 9 biogas projects in 11 provinces. Despite concerted efforts, however, ERDA was unable to achieve the annual target of 110 sustainable power projects due to delays resulting from various social and community conflicts, security concerns, on-budget process and a lack of private sector supplier's capacity.

Despite these delays, however, the completed projects yielded significant impact by producing 671 kilowatts of electricity for 8,948 households (62,636 individuals). The kilowatts of power allow families to run small household appliances during the day and up to four light bulbs during the evening.

Importantly, MHPs provide an opportunity for rural communities to reduce their use of, and dependence upon, kerosene lamps. By reducing kerosene use, a family's health may improve significantly and children may be able to seek better educational possibilities because of the time that they have to study. Additionally, community entrepreneurs will be able to run their business later into the evening; students may study later, particularly during the long winter nights; and in general, the improved lighting and access to mobile phones, radios and television has a significant impact on the quality of life of the population in these rural locations.

An additional 50 MHP projects are in advanced stages of implementation in 18 provinces. These projects are expected to produce 962 kilowatts of electricity upon completion. For a complete list of projects, please refer to Annex 5.

MHP Plant Operator's Life Changed by NABDP

Abdul Khalil and Mr Noorul Haqin Shinwar district, Parwan province, tell about their lives after NABDP introduced electricity to his village.

"After electricity, the lives of the village people have changed forevermore. We are now seeing television for the first time and are able to keep up with the national and international news," said Abdul Khalil, Chairman of the Said Ali Khel MHP plant.

The operator of the plant, Mr Noorul Haq, adds that he now makes a good income at the plant – one that allows him to take care of his family and provide them with a better future. "I make 3000 Afghanis a month (approximately USD \$54.00) to operate and maintain the plant. The money is collected from the community." He goes on to say that the time his children have to study has increased as a result of electricity from MHP and that their lives will never be the same because they can now learn to read, write and work computers. He has very high hopes that because of the opportunities that comes with access to electricity, his children will go on to be very successful in life.



Running Pipes for an MHP Plant | Balkh Province

Photo Credit: NABDP

MHP Projects Provide Significant Impact in Bamyan



Power Lines in Rural Afghanistan | Bamyan Province | Photo Credit: NABDP

Sarekul Village is a remote village in the Yakawlang district of Bamyan province that has recently received a Micro Hydro Power plant supported by ERDA. The project has been successfully running for the past year-and-a-half and has already had significant impact upon the villagers.



Small Business Owner | Bamyan Province | Photo Credit: NABDP

The Chairperson of the Community Development Council indicates that “prior to electricity, the village had very poor indoor lighting and we depended heavily upon kerosene oil. The national grid extension was not a feasible option for us – even the largely inhabited Bamyan Center does not have grid electricity! Once we determined that we could get the necessary current to power an MHP from the Sarqul River that flows through the village, we prioritized this project for implementation and requested NABDP/ERDA’s support.”

He goes on to say that “Now, a short time later, we have electricity and are managing the project well. We have appointed two operators to look after the plant and collect 11,000 Afghanis (approximately USD \$197.00) monthly for salaries and maintenance. Plus, the MHP provides irrigation to more than 1000 Jeribs of land, helping to generate income throughout the village!”

Several small businesses have popped up in the village recently that utilize the electricity. One of them is Khudar who opened a motorcycle repair workshop. Because of the electricity from the MHP, he was able to open his business and is now earning 2000-5000 Afghanis (USD \$36.00 – USD \$90.00) a month. He says of his success, “my shop is centrally located on a road that connects 10 – 15 villages. Whenever anyone breaks down, I am able to fix it for them. Because of the electricity, I am able to work on them at night and fix more motorcycles than I ever have!”

b. Solar Power

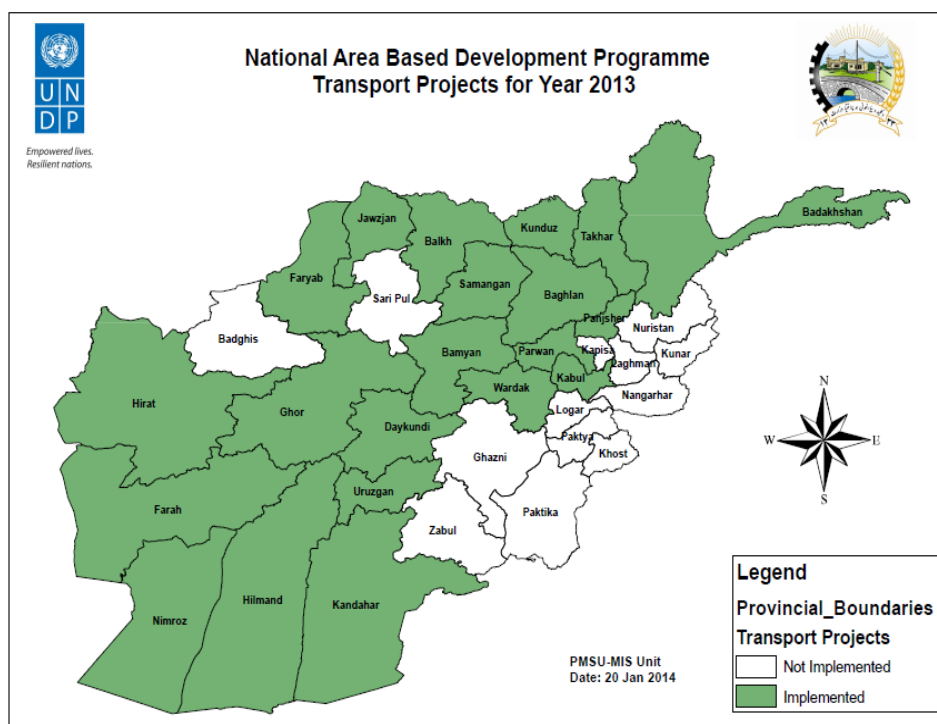
In 2013, NABDP distributed 86 Solar Photovoltaic Voltage Home System (SPVHS) lights to as many Kuchi families in Kabul's Char Asyab district. This is the beginning of a campaign for solar light distribution to the marginalized Afghan Kuchi population that will provide 168 families with 250 solar lights in the villages of Jos Ko, Loqman and Korgh villages.

This project is the first of its kind for the Government of Afghanistan. If successful, it will be replicated by NABDP across all 34 Afghan provinces. During the handover, Mr. Haji Khawani, the leader of the Kuchi tribe, indicated that "this is the first project the Government has done for the Kuchi people. Light in our dark tents will bring many changes to our lives – our children will be able to study now after dark." The Kuchi are thankful for the project, and encourage implementation of other projects that focus on livelihood, education and livestock.

To now, very little of the foreign assistance extended to Afghanistan by the international community has targeted the Kuchi. Few assistance agencies work in the insecure areas in which they are located, and most donors emphasize short-term economic and humanitarian aid rather than the longer-term assistance the Kuchi need to rebuild their herds. As a result, most of the Kuchi today remain jobless and illiterate. Mr. Abdul Raheem Daud "Rahimi" says that "for NABDP and MRRD, development of all Afghans is a priority – to include the marginalized population of Kuchies. This project indicates that the Government of Afghanistan is dedicated to ensuring all of our citizens develop and prosper. We hope this will be a long, successful relationship between the Kuchies and NABDP."

2.2 and 2.3 Transportation and Public Building Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

In 2013, NABDP completed 73 transportation projects exceeding the AWP target of 51 projects. These included: (a) 13 bridges; (b) 28 culverts; and, (c) One transport supply. Additionally, one asphalt road, three secondary roads and 27 tertiary roads totalling 141 kilometres connected 366 villages in 15 provinces. With the completion of the roads, 72,478 rural households (471,107 individuals) are able to access local



and national markets, health clinics, main roads and district centres. Directly contributing to the economic development and poverty alleviation of rural communities, these projects have also provided temporary livelihood opportunities by creating 162,071 labour days. Additionally, hours of time and effort transporting people, animals and goods have been saved, as well as enhancing economic potential. For a complete list of transportation projects, please refer to Annex 6.

NABDP successfully achieved the annual target of public building projects by completing 12 public building projects in 11 provinces. These completed projects include construction of: (a) Six NABDP administration buildings; (b) One shelter house for emergency response; (c) Two clinic buildings; and, (d) One surrounding wall (e) two community centers. These projects benefited 39,981 rural households (279,867 individuals) and also provided temporary employment by creating 73,672 labour days.



**Boys Playing Football at a School Built by NABDP |
Balkh Province | Photo Credit: NABDP**

Additionally, 600 students were provided an opportunity to receive education in a peaceful environment with the completion of school projects.

In addition, 70 projects are in various stages of implementation that will impact upon the accessibility of 230,607 households (1,614,248 individuals) to key services. Furthermore, it is anticipated these projects will provide a boost to the local economy by providing 453,103 labour days. For a complete list of ongoing projects, please refer to Annex 7.

2.4 and 2.5 Irrigation and Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

NABDP also focuses a significant amount of time, effort and funds on irrigation and disaster management projects.

The Productive Rural Infrastructure Development (PRID) department was unable to achieve the annual target under the Irrigation and Disaster Management activity due to ongoing and increased insecurity in some areas. However, despite these constraints, PRID completed 94 irrigation projects in 2013 including: (a) 31 canals; (b) One drainage system; (c) Eight intakes; (d) Eight karezes; (e) Four river embankments; (f) Three super passages; (g) 32 water reservoirs; (h) One water divider; (i) One pipe scheme; (j) Two dams; (k) Two aqueducts; and, (l) One animal clinic.

Additionally, to help minimize the effects of natural disasters, NABDP completed 121 natural disaster management projects in rural communities in 27 provinces including: (a) 93 protection walls; (b) 16 gabion walls; (c) 11 retaining walls; and, (d) One gabion box. The completed walls protect the homes and land of 18,413 households (128,891 individuals) from natural disasters. The



Gabion Wall | Shulgara District | Balkh Province

Photo Credit: NABDP

implementation of the projects also provided temporary employment for the local rural community by creating 324,787 labour days. For a complete list, please refer to Annex 8.

These implemented projects irrigated 6,346 Jeribs (1,269 hectares / 3,135 acres) and protected 18,667 Jeribs (3,733 hectares / 9,224 acres) of land. In total, 91,198 households (638,386 individuals) were provided with irrigation facilities to improve their agriculture productivity and ultimately their livelihood status.

An additional 90 disaster management projects are currently under way in 32 provinces. These projects are anticipated to further protect 13,021 Jeribs (2,604 hectares / 6,4365 acres) of land from natural disasters such as floods and landslides and will result in the creation of 477,006 labour days, benefiting 109,148 households (764,040 individuals).

2.6 Water Supply Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

Prior to NABDP implementing water supply management projects, rural communities used unsanitary wells, rain water, rivers and karezes as major sources for drinking water.

In 2013, PRID was able to complete 63 water supply projects in 18 provinces, ultimately providing safe drinking water for 32,280 households. These implemented projects decreased the vulnerability of rural people to water borne diseases, improving health and ultimately contributing toward the reduction of rural poverty. The implemented projects provided temporary employment for rural communities by creating 81,399 labour days. Despite these successes, however, PRID could not achieve the annual planned target due to social conflicts and insecurity in the area.



Water Supply Tower | Robat Wasi Village | Engil District | Herat Province
Photo Credit: NABDP

There are currently 37 water supply projects that are ongoing. These projects are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 20,852 households (145,969 individuals) and will provide employment opportunities by creating 59,909 labour days.

Number of Ongoing Water Supply Projects			
Province	Quantity	Province	Quantity
Badakhshan	1	Nangarhar	2
Badghis	13	Nuristan	1
Faryab	1	Panjshir	2
Ghazni	2	Parwan	1
Ghor	1	Takhar	1
Helmand	1	Uruzgan	4
Herat	1	Wardak	1
Kabul	2	Zabul	3

2.7 Labour Days

NABDP implements the majority of its projects using local community entities – Community Development Councils (CDCs) and DDAs – as implementing agents. The exception to this is larger, more complex, projects where more specific technical expertise is required. However, the use of community entities as implementers provides the added benefit of greater ownership of the project, as well as providing local people with an opportunity to earn a daily income for a temporary period.

In 2013, 986,866 labour days were created through the completion of 407 projects. Furthermore, it is anticipated that 1,292,879 labour days will be created from the ongoing 320 projects. The amount the daily labour is paid varies based upon a number of factors – the most significant of which are: (a) whether it is skilled or unskilled labour; (b) geographic location; and, (c) time of year.

Generally, unskilled labourers are paid between USD \$7.00 – USD \$12.00 daily and skilled labour between USD \$15.00 – USD \$20.00 daily. The exact wages are dependent upon the factors highlighted above.

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR

During 2013, a total of USD 26,207,036 was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 2: Output 2 Snapshots:

Below is a snapshot of NABDP achievements in relation to its annual targets:

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	2013 Actual	Comments
154 renewable energy projects implemented (110 MHP and 44 Biogas)	110 MHP projects completed 44 Biogas projects completed	Three MHP completed	Eight MHP and two Biogas completed	Nine MHP and two Biogas and one solar panel completed	15 MHP and four Biogas Completed	35 MHP, nine Biogas and one Solar Panel	Target not achieved. Due to community conflicts, ERDA was unable to achieve its target. It is anticipated that the planned projects will be completed in the coming quarter.
19,150 households gained access to an improved sustainable energy supply (MHP and/or Biogas)	19,150 households benefited from renewable energy projects	500	1,632	2,485 (2,152 MHP, 23 biogas, and 310 solar panel)	4,331	8,948 households benefited	

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	2013 Actual	Comments
408 transport projects implemented and 536,504 households with access to improved transport infrastructure and public buildings (community centers, libraries, etc.).	Completion of 51 on-going transport sector projects benefiting 50,000 households. Furthermore, 46 projects under Japanese funding will be 50 percent complete.	2 projects completed benefiting 4,591 households.	11 project completed benefiting 7,028 households	8 project completed benefiting 9,287 households	52 project completed benefiting 94,316 households	73 transport project completed, benefiting 115,222 households	Target achieved
97,684 households benefited from improved public facilities.		1 project completed benefiting 2,043 households	2 projects completed benefiting 4,189 households	one project completed benefiting 421 households	8 project completed benefiting 33,328 households	12 public project completed, benefiting 39,981 households	Due to insecurity, the annual target not been achieved

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	2013 Actual	Comments
663,882 households that have benefited from Natural Disaster Protection projects (e.g. irrigation systems).	Completion of 46 on-going projects to protect communities from natural disaster such as floods and landslides benefited 23,000 households. Furthermore, 30 projects under Japanese fund will be 50 percent complete.	12 projects completed benefiting 13,122 households	15 projects completed benefiting 15,159 households	23 projects completed benefiting 36,086 households	71 projects completed benefiting 55,900 households	121 project completed, 120,267 benefited	Due to social problems, the target was not achieved. For example, land issues have been raised between communities and families regarding land rights and use of the space.
430,471 households have benefited from agriculture and irrigation projects.	17 completed irrigation projects benefited 8,900 households. 32 projects under Japanese funding will be 50 percent complete.	5 projects completed benefiting 2,911 households	10 projects completed benefiting 11,440 households	14 projects completed benefiting 4,910 households	65 projects completed benefiting 71,936 households	94 project completed, 91,198 benefited	Over target

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	2013 Actual	Comments
262,418 households with access to potable water through NABDP's work.	Completion of 75 water supply projects benefited 24,000 households. Furthermore, 23 projects under Japanese funding will be 50 percent implemented.	1 project completed benefiting 70 households	5 projects completed benefiting 2,782 households	32 projects completed benefiting 17,562 households	25 projects completed benefiting 11,866 households	63 project completed, 32,280 benefited	Annual target is behind schedule because of the insecurity in some areas causing delay in project implementation
794,809 labour days created.	1,100,000 labour days created	54,966 labour days	133,843 labour days	212,306 labour days	584,761 labour days	985,876 labour days created	Annual target is behind schedule because of the insecurity in some areas causing delay in project implementation

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

3.1 Re-Integration Projects

The presence of active insurgency and instability in some districts requires specific approaches to stabilize these areas. NABDP has assisted in stabilizing less-secure regions and districts by implementing a number of development projects such as building schools, clinics, community centres, and roads, as well as capacity building trainings and tractor distribution projects. These help create employment opportunities for ex-combatants and assist the reintegration process.

The projects aim to facilitate the disarmament of ex-combatants by both providing them with alternative economic opportunities as well as providing tangible benefits to their communities. Additionally, ex-combatants are often employed in DDA and Community Development Council (CDC) public projects.

In 2013, 22 reintegration projects were completed in ten provinces. The completed projects benefitted 13,455 households (94,182 individuals) – including ex-combatants.⁵ The projects increased access to various development infrastructures and positively impacted the local economy by providing 105,432 temporary labour days of employment labour.

Additionally, two reintegration projects are in various stages of implementation that will further contribute to peaceful communities by benefiting 27,440 people (3,920 households). The implementation of these projects will promote community integration through a change in social behaviour from reliance on weapons to reliance on rule of law, community based conflict resolution, and the legal pursuit of economic and social gains.

3.2 Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP-II)

The Kandahar Regional Agricultural and Rural Development Institute (KRARDI) has been successfully implemented by NABDP under the Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP-K2). The physical construction work on KRARDI is 100 percent complete and was inaugurate by MRRD's Minister Wais Ahmad Barmak in the Second Quarter of 2013. In addition, the final payment instalments for the four KRARDI lots have been processed and paid. Please refer to Annex 9 for the Press Release.

With the use of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the project is intended to facilitate the creation of new and permissible livelihoods for Afghan farmers in Kandahar and the wider region. A separate final report for this project will be developed and submitted to CIDA in early 2014.

3.3 Rural Technology Park (RTP)

This is an initiative that is supported via funding from the Spanish Government to the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD). The concept is that the Rural

⁵ The Afghan Peace and Reintegration Project (APRP) indicated that implementation of 20 projects in six provinces has yielded 18,606 direct beneficiaries (including 10 reintegrees) and 30,310 indirect beneficiaries.

Technology Park (RTP) will spread awareness and promote appropriate rural technology among government officials, professionals and academic institutions, local enterprises and NGOs. Furthermore, once the RTP construction is complete, training will be provided for farmers – some of whom are ex-combatants – on renewable and non-renewable energy sources, as well as preservation techniques of fruits and production of vegetables and food grains.

A site for the RTP has been identified on the outskirts of Kabul and work has begun. The progress thus far includes work on the foundations and production of over 10,000 bricks. In addition, at the site a well has been established that is run by a wind-powered generator. The construction methodology for this site will employ improved traditional techniques and designs thereby providing another effective means of demonstrating appropriate technology to the target population.

Once complete, the site will be used to demonstrate rural technologies that can have a beneficial impact upon the livelihoods of the rural poor. Currently, the estimated end date for the completion of the RTP is the end of 2014. For a comprehensive report, please refer to Annex 10.

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR

During 2013, a total of USD 6,019,073 was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot of NABDP achievements in relation to its annual targets:

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	2013 Actual	Comments
78 re-integration projects implemented	22 re-integration community development projects facilitating reintegration projects completed	0	6	4	12	22	Target not met due to security reasons. However, two reintegration projects are under various stages of implementation that will further contribute to peaceful communities by benefiting 27,440 people.
Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Programme (IALP) 50 percent complete	IALP completed	89 percent complete	98 percent complete	99.5 percent complete	100 percent completed	100 percent completed and handed over	The project is 100 percent complete and handed over to the government

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	2013 Actual	Comments
Aliceghan project stalled due to community conflict	Aliceghan water supply completed	61.2 percent complete	61.2 percent complete	75 percent complete	95 percent complete	100 percent completed	Two lots have been cancelled due to land disputes. An alternative solution was identified and works on the drilling of two deep wells completed this year. The wells will provide 18 litres of water per second and are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 1,100 households (7,700 individuals)
Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation (AECID) design of RTP 30 percent complete	a) Spain AECID Rural Technology Park completed and functional b) 100 people a day visiting Rural Technology park c) 10 research reports published	40 percent complete	42 percent complete	45 Percent	N/A	N/A	The completed work includes the entire activity of the project such as the construction work, research and survey. The construction of the RTP is still at a relatively early stage. The RTP team is planning finalization of the construction by August 2014. <i>*Work was delayed, as justified by AIRD, because of the lengthy bureaucratic procurement process for purchasing construction materials.</i>

III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS

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

As such, in the 28 DDA re-elections in 2013, 152 women out of 675 people were re-elected. One woman in Tushkhan district of (Badakhshan) province was elected into the leadership position as the DDA Vice Chairperson. This will help women be involved in decision making processes at the district-level, contribute to addressing the priorities and needs of women, and to promote gender equality.

In addition, NABDP is also directly supporting the implementation of women's economic empowerment projects identified as a priority in the DDPs. In 2013, 30 projects were implemented in 16 provinces in the following areas: (a) Four bee-keeping; (b) Four carpet weaving; (c) Two embroidery; (d) Two literacy; (e) 12 tailoring; (f) Six vocational training.

The aforementioned projects assisted 990 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. Besides learning a new skill, women benefited from the interaction with other women in their communities, and generated an increased sense of self-worth due to their ability to earn economic benefits for their families. According to field interviews, it has been determined that on average women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring and embroidery. This additional income significantly helps to increase the economic stability and the social standing of the women involved and their families.

Furthermore, 35 vocational trainings are on-going for 1,238 women in 22 provinces in the following areas: (a) Six Carpet weaving, (b) Two Embroidery, (C) One Literacy course, (d) 18 Tailoring courses; and, (e) Eight Vocational training. Please refer to Annex 4 for a complete list. These trainings will enable women to provide assistance to care for their families.

Success Story: Women Who Economically Support their Families

Fatima, Safiya, Duri and Raihan were four hard working students who participated in the NABDP tailoring course. In April 2013 in Shahrestan district, Daikundi province, they learned how to sew clothes. When they finished the course, the women were empowered to start a small business together to financially support their families.

They rented a small shop and started to make clothing. In the first five months, after facing a few small issues, they started to make money. They were quickly able to purchase two machines to improve the quality of their products. In just a few short months, they were making enough money to pay for the monthly store rental of 3000 Afghanis (USD \$54.00), the monthly electrical bill of 2000 Afghanis (USD \$36.00) and to each take home 5000 Afghanis (USD \$90.00) income. After several months, they are now each taking home 8000 Afghanis (USD \$143.00).

This income allows them to financially support their family and to pay for their children to study in private schools. The four ladies serve as role models and they are play a vital role in the development of women within their communities.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

In 2013, 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)

UNDP is providing technical support for the preparation of detailed programme documents as envisaged in National Priority Program (NPP). As such, 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.

MRRD is working closely with UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) to prepare a detailed programme document for this initiative. One international consultant is already in place and will soon be joined by a national consultant. Together they will work on developing the document. The NABDP team – in particular ERDA – is heavily involved in this process and coordinating closely with SDU and the consultants.

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. The programme document is expected to be finished by the end of January 2014.

NABDP have also been supported by SDU in developing a Terms of Reference (ToR) and monitoring the outputs of a consultant examining the potential impacts, from an environmental perspective, of large water projects that are planned in Badghis. This process is currently ongoing; however, the technical support provided by SDU has already proved invaluable.

b. UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP)

The NABDP Gender Unit is closely working with UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP). GEP provided information on relevant activities for women's empowerment in a Gender Officers training course conducted by NABDP in Kabul from 17-21 August 2013. This was a solid opportunity for NABDP regional staff to seek additional cooperation opportunities with partner organizations such as UNDP regarding women's economic empowerment. Furthermore, NABDP's Gender Officers in the Northern and Western regions and some DDA members regularly attend GEP's monthly meetings, trainings and other related activities that further strengthen their capacity.

c. UNDP's Afghanistan's Sub-National 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 has taken place and strong partnerships have been forged between government and international programme counterparts such as UNDP, IDLG and ASGP. In particular, NABDP has forged an important relationship with IDLG, working closely with them on drafting the new National Policy. Despite many long and difficult negotiations, particularly on the functions and role of the new bodies, the results have been excellent. This has been the case not only in terms of the policy developed, but more importantly in the strengthening of the relationship between the organizations.

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

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

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

e. Line Ministries

The Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP), the Alicegha 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

One of the concerns in 2013 has been the relatively slow progress of project approvals submitted to the Special Procurement Committee (SPC) within the Ministry of Finance (MoF). All NABDP projects implemented by community structures need approval of SPC. In addition certain projects implemented by contractors that are above a certain value threshold also require approval by the SPC. The net result is that the vast majority of NABDP projects are sent to this body for approval.

In general the approval takes a maximum of 14 days, but during this year there has been a significant slow-down with some projects. This is causing a significant impediment in the implementation of new projects. The issue has been shared with the leadership of the Ministry and they are following-up with MoF.

▪ On-Budget Projects

The slow disbursements of on-budget projects cause delay in project implementation. However, the process of instalments has improved in the fourth quarter. Still, significant delays occur in project implementation due to relatively bureaucratic and time consuming procedures. The release of instalments to the contractors can take as long as three months as it goes through various processes that includes: (a) Documents checked by the Control Department; (b) Approved by the Deputy Minister; (c) Processed in MRRD's Finance Department; (d) Processed in the MoF; and, (e) Approved by the MoF.

In order to overcome this issue, the Ministry leadership is in continuous contact with MoF leadership.

▪ Community Conflicts

Community conflict is one of the major risks and issues which jeopardize project implementation. Conflicts mainly arise because of land ownership, transfer of authority and distribution of electricity.

In 2013 there were 1,742 community conflicts over landownership, family disputes, irrigation matters and social issues. With the concerted efforts of DDA members and the District Governor, the issues were solved after several discussions and meetings with tribal

elders. In the meetings, pressure was placed by the tribal elders on the landowners of school and protection wall projects to donate their land. Despite the fact, in this case the issue was resolved; there have been several other instances where planned projects that had secured funding had to be cancelled due to community conflicts. This seems to be a particular problem with MHP projects.

VI. RISKS

▪ Deteriorating Security Situation

Insecurity continues to pose a significant obstacle and barrier for the implementation of projects. A number of re-elections, as well as DDA meetings, could not be conducted due to a worsening security situation in certain districts.

Unfortunately this year, NABDP endured tremendous sorrow by losing two of our field staff to acts of violence. DDA chairman, Dr. Baqi, in Dehyak district, Ghazni province, was killed in a bomb blast along with four other civilians. And Engineer Shafiq Ahmad Alamyar, the Kunduz Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD) Director was killed while travelling to his duty station in Kunduz centre.

In 2013, the provincial managers in Badghis, Farah and Faryab have all had to be relocated because of threats against them and their families. In the case of Faryab, the individual was shot while travelling from Faryab to Mazaar. While there is no reason to believe this was a targeted attack – and in all likelihood was simply banditry – it highlights the risks these individuals undertake while travelling on roads in relatively insecure parts of the country.

The other two cases are in fact more worrying as NABDP staff is being directly targeted. Who is behind the targeting, and the specific reasons are unclear and simply attributing the threats to the Taliban is an all too easy response. However, the result is that all staff have to be ever more vigilant and aware of security issues as they go about their day-to-day work.

In another security incident in 2013, a large package of explosive materials was placed near the main door of the NABDP Badghis Guesthouse. Fortunately, the bomb was detected and deactivated by the Provincial Security Department; no one was injured or property damaged. The overall insecurity in Badghis province, the fact that there have been two security incidents and the large size of NABDP's portfolio within the province make it an area of specific concern. In response, the situation will be closely monitored in the coming months.

In 2013, 32 DDA members were killed and 6 injured. Such incidents directly affect the ability of NABDP to work with local populations who, not surprisingly in many cases, are intimidated by such practices. However, the resilience and willingness of local people to work with projects such as NABDP in what is an increasingly uncertain environment is truly inspiring.

There is no one mitigating strategy that can be employed to address what is clearly a worsening security situation. However, staffs in the field are generally well aware of the local situation so heeding their advice is an obvious action that can be taken. However, it is also necessary for NABDP to be aware that some individuals will use such situations to their advantage, ultimately complicating what is already a complex situation. Nonetheless, this is something that NABDP management must be aware of and willing to act upon.

The most effective mitigating strategy may be to work closely with local communities and implement what they see as being high priority projects. The fact that NABDP is doing just that – and working in areas controlled by both the government and Anti-Government Elements – is a measure of success. Sadly, however, the trend of NABDP being targeted is disconcerting, and in many cases community needs are beyond the resources and mandate of the project.

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

- **Lack of Qualified Companies**

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

The mitigating strategy is to work to support and develop what is a nascent sector in Afghanistan. Developing micro hydro as a true alternative source of energy in Afghanistan can only occur if there is a private sector with the necessary capacity to support the growth of this sector.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

As indicated in the quarterly progress reports, a number of various community conflicts arose over the use of land particularly with MHP projects. Due to the number of these conflicts, NABDP recognized the importance of seeking the formal approval through use of participant's fingerprints in the presence of DDA members, the District Governor and community elders before any projects can be started. Now, with the use of fingerprints, there is little opportunity for this to happen.

Additionally, NABDP now recognizes that appropriate government officials including DDA members, District Governors (DGs) and Provincial Governors (PGs) should be involved in these disputes from the beginning as community disputes are often supported by various Members of Parliament and high governmental officials. Furthermore, NABDP now recognizes that assessment should be done prior to the implementation of the projects and all the disputes must be addressed if possible.

VIII. FUTURE PLAN

Output 1

S. No	Activity	Plan for year 2014
1	Re-election of DDAs and updating DDPs	20
2	Editing, processing and uploading DDPs onto NABDP website	28
3	DDA Capacity Development Training	33
4	Establishing and training of Provincial Monitoring Teams for monitoring of projects in insecure areas	7
6	Grant-in-Aid scheme is provided to DDAs	18
7	Establishing District Information Center (DIC)	20
8	Conducting of Disaster Management Training	4

Output 2

S. No	Planned Activities for 2014
1	320 ongoing projects will be implemented
2	Solve the project's problems and start physical construction work where the weather is suitable for construction work (e.g. issues with contractors, community conflicts, etc.)

Output 3

S. No	Planned Activities for 2013
1	Complete 12 DIAG infrastructure projects
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE

The Interim Donor Report Jan- Dec 2013 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2013					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2012 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2012 (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	8,727,314		2,972,352	-	-	1,707,468	1,264,883			-	-	1,264,883
AusAID	6,451,613	3,176,933	125,452		3,051,481	-	-	1,923,048	1,128,433			3,274,680	-	1,128,433
Australia		41,287	-		41,287	138,185	-	32,106	147,365			-	-	147,365
Australian DIMA		486,787	-		486,787	229,996	-	69,223	647,560			-	-	647,560
CIDA	26,982,790	23,076,290	22,618,586	3,906,500	4,364,204	-	-	2,726,510	1,637,694			-	-	1,637,694
Denmark	4,331,953	4,331,953	4,328,378		3,574	-	-	-	3,574			-	-	3,574
DFID		7,425,337	7,382,985		42,352	(42,352)	-	-	0			-	-	0
European Union	25,500,000	16,629,190	15,103,302		1,525,889	7,603,528	-	9,548,117	(418,700)	102,585		1,267,282	-	(521,285)
Italy	3,359,656	1,744,669	1,124,490	1,614,987	2,235,166	-	-	1,347,515	887,652			-	-	887,652
Japan CRD/Japan 2013/Japan supp	24,361,133	7,877,283	6,464,709		1,412,574	24,361,133	-	11,762,117	14,011,590	1,084		-	-	14,010,506
Netherlands	27,824,200	15,497,887	15,324,199		173,688	7,826,313	-	2,632,918	5,367,083	73,372		4,500,000	-	5,293,711
Norway	19,257,180	18,726,852	19,249,527	530,328	7,653	-	-	-	7,653			-	-	7,653
Spain/AECI	53,705,912	53,705,912	16,035,398		37,670,514	-	-	4,775,121	32,895,393	15,000		-	-	32,880,393
UNDP CCF	14,235,997	11,435,997	11,435,997		-	2,800,000	-	2,631,644	168,356			-	-	168,356
UNHCR		128,392	15,894		112,498	-	-	75,034	37,464			-	-	37,464
Grand Total	206,010,433	175,984,434	127,936,230	6,051,815	54,100,019	42,916,803	-	39,230,821	57,786,001	192,041	-	9,041,962	-	57,593,960

- Note:
- i) The figures provided in the above statement are provisional; final figures will be known once the 2013 year-end closure exercise has been completed.
 - ii) 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 Jan- Dec 2013 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Total Expenses (Jan-Dec 2013)	Delivery Rate	Remarks
Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	3,820,257	2,536,981	66%	
Sub-total Output 1	3,820,257	2,536,981	66%	
Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	33,689,848	26,207,036	78%	
Sub-total Output 2	33,689,848	26,207,036	78%	
Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	12,939,115	6,019,073	47%	
Sub-total Output 3	12,939,115	6,019,073	47%	
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	1,362,755	914,645	67%	
Sub-total Output 5	1,362,755	914,645	67%	
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	4,362,646	3,553,086	81%	
Sub-total Output 6	4,362,646	3,553,086	81%	
Grand Total	56,174,622	39,230,821	70%	

Note:

i) The figures provided in the above statement are provisional; final figures will be known once the 2013 year-end closure exercise (expense adjustments including GMS calculations/adjustments) has been completed i.e. by end of Feb-2014;

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

The Interim Donor Report Jan- Dec 2013 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 3. Expenses by Donor

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Total Expenses (Jan-Dec 2013)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	2,972,349	1,707,468	57%
	Sub-Total	2,972,349	1,707,468	57%
AusAID	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	4,167,149	1,888,693	45%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	10,700	9,045	85%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	69,550	25,310	36%
	Sub-Total	4,247,399	1,923,048	45%
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	179,472	32,106	18%
	Sub-Total	179,472	32,106	18%
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	716,783	69,223	10%
	Sub-Total	716,783	69,223	10%
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	823,345	662,498	80%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	2,239,501	2,064,012	92%
	Sub-Total	3,062,846	2,726,510	89%
European Union	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	1,759,492	1,466,375	83%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	7,789,652	7,822,638	100%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	155,150	105,542	68%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	160,500	153,562	96%
	Sub-Total	9,864,794	9,548,117	97%
Italy	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	120,696	40,448	34%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,778,823	1,000,281	56%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	335,644	306,785	91%
	Sub-Total	2,235,163	1,347,515	60%
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,412,416	495,184	35%
	Sub-Total	1,412,416	495,184	35%

Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	1,276,403	759,240	59%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	7,236,057	7,238,590	100%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	58,850	2,334	4%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	690,799	513,463	74%
Sub-Total		9,262,109	8,513,626	92%
Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	476,150	379,924	80%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	5,842,200	1,854,166	32%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	521,650	519,217	100%
Sub-Total		6,840,000	2,753,307	40%
Netherlands	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	488,388	199,687	41%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	2,752,701	1,400,551	51%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	856,000	517,687	60%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	1,065,077	514,993	48%
Sub-Total		5,162,166	2,632,918	51%
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	65,377	9,825	15%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	6,172,339	4,129,901	67%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	876,312	240,016	27%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	192,600	395,378	205%
Sub-Total		7,306,628	4,775,121	65%
UNDP - CCF	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	109,901	61,405	56%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,081,217	1,188,776	110%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	-	(22,952)	0%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	282,055	280,038	99%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	1,326,827	1,124,377	85%
Sub-Total		2,800,000	2,631,644	94%
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	112,498	75,034	67%
Sub-Total		112,498	75,034	67%
Grand Total		56,174,622	39,230,821	70%

Note:

i) The figures provided in the above statement are provisional; final figures will be known once the 2013 year-end closure exercise (expense adjustments including GMS calculations/adjustments) has been completed i.e. by end of Feb-2014;

ANNEX 4: NABDP's ONGOING GENDER PROJECTS 2013 – 2014

NABDP's Ongoing Gender Projects 2013 – 2014			
Province	Number of Projects	Labour days	Beneficiaries (Households)
BADGHIS	3	90	630
BAGHLAN	2	90	630
BAMYAN	1	30	210
DAYKUNDI	1	30	210
FARYAB	1	30	210
GHAZNI	1	30	210
GHOR	2	110	770
JAWZJAN	2	55	385
KABUL	3	123	861
KANDAHAR	3	160	1,120
KAPISA	1	30	210
KUNARHA	1	30	210
KUNDUZ	2	90	630
LAGHMAN	2	60	420
NANGARHAR	2	60	420
NIMROZ	1	30	210
PARWAN	1	60	420
SAMANGAN	1	30	210
SAR-I-PUL	1	30	210
TAKHAR	2	60	560
WARDAK	1	30	210
ZABUL	1	30	210
Grand Total	35	1,288	9,156

ANNEX 5: NABDP'S ONGING MICRO HYDRO POWER (MHP) PROJECTS 2013 – 2014

NABDP's Ongoing MHP Projects 2013 – 2014			
Province	Number of Projects	Labour days	Beneficiaries (Households)
BADAKHSHAN	7	15,465	15,330
BADGHIS	2	2,584	4,291
BAGHLAN	1	220	1,540
BALKH	2	500	3,500
BAMYAN	4	641	3,821
DAYKUNDI	4	685	4,795
FARYAB	2	350	2,450
GHOR	4	5,635	5,320
HERAT	4	4,977	2,407
KUNDUZ	1	325	2,275
LOGAR	2	252	1,764
NANGARHAR	2	2,781	1,750
PAKTYA	4	2,044	4,214
PANJSHER	3	6,379	5,509
PARWAN	2	1,138	1,278
SAR-I-PUL	3	6,135	9,100
TAKHAR	1	525	3,675
WARDAK	2	400	2,800
Grand Total	50	51,036	75,819

ANNEX 6: NABDP'S COMPLETED TRANSPORT PROJECTS 2013

NABDP Completed Transport Projects 2013			
Province	Number Projects	Labour days	Beneficiaries (Households)
BADAKHSHAN	5	25,026	73,128
BAGHLAN	1	192	720
BALKH	2	8,695	23,369
BAMYAN	1	447	3,500
DAYKUNDI	3	2,082	8,000
FARAH	6	8,849	35,180
FARYAB	1	4,537	1,400
GHOR	9	21,331	54,272
HELMAND	2	1,069	12,600
HERAT	6	12,726	26,377
JAWZJAN	4	10,590	37,100
KABUL	1	59,301	222,379
KANDAHAR	2	7,051	26,441
KUNDUZ	8	13,516	129,868
NIMROZ	1	1,490	5,586
PANJSHER	2	1,899	9,842
PARWAN	4	9,789	11,623
SAMANGAN	2	5,129	6,700
TAKHAR	7	10,594	50,518
UROZGAN	3	17,485	65,569
WARDAK	3	6,217	2,380
Grand Total	73	228,015	806,552

ANNEX 7: NABDP'S ONGOING PUBLIC BUILDING AND TRANSPORT PROJECTS 2013 – 2014

NABDP's Ongoing Public Building and Transport Projects 2013 – 2014			
Province	Number of Projects	Labour days	Beneficiaries (Households)
BADAKHSHAN	4	19,477	35,459
BADGHIS	4	37,751	14,517
BAGHLAN	1	3,688	17,600
BALKH	2	8,698	35,280
BAMYAN	1	2,017	1,960
DAYKUNDI	4	10,439	156,850
GHAZNI	1	6,487	24,325
GHOR	5	16,426	89,373
HERAT	4	11,745	70,360
JAWZJAN	1	949	8,400
KABUL	11	42,103	148,773
KANDAHAR	4	116,597	437,234
KAPISA	3	1,873	8,400
KUNDUZ	4	17,567	58,734
LAGHMAN	1	3,964	6,000
NANGARHAR	2	12,345	21,421
NIMROZ	1	6,207	23,278
PAKTYA	1	8,258	18,421
PANJSHER	1	8,624	32,341
PARWAN	1	6,210	1,000
SAMANGAN	2	5,138	11,550
SAR-I-PUL	1	11,211	70,000
TAKHAR	2	6,722	15,292
UROZGAN	6	74,063	261,265
WARDAK	2	6,872	42,915
ZABUL	1	7,672	3,500
Grand Total	70	453,103	1,614,248

ANNEX 8: NABDP'S COMPLETED NATURAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS 2013

NABDP's Completed Natural Disaster Management Projects 2013			
Province	Number of Projects	Labour days	Beneficiaries (Households)
BADAKHSHAN	8	20,345	76,290
BADGHIS	21	45,440	85,367
BAGHLAN	10	11,339	67,644
BALKH	2	11,150	42,700
BAMYAN	1	60	13,230
DAYKUNDI	1	1,747	2,100
FARAH	3	17,885	13,079
FARYAB	3	7,781	17,094
GHOR	1	3,842	14,409
HELMAND	1	6,480	5,950
HERAT	6	24,370	150,409
KABUL	3	6,020	10,342
KANDAHAR	3	669	5,833
KAPISA	2	6,205	6,808
KHOST	3	15,862	9,002
KUNARHA	14	24,202	68,241
KUNDUZ	1	3,374	12,652
LAGHMAN	6	24,739	33,746
LOGAR	6	14,483	20,997
NANGARHAR	4	10,930	21,298
NOORISTAN	1	1,156	4,335
PAKTYA	4	21,106	32,856
PANJSHER	6	15,878	40,384
PARWAN	2	5,450	9,426
SAMANGAN	1	2,337	2,240
TAKHAR	4	11,179	41,920
UROZGAN	4	10,758	33,520
Grand Total	121	324,787	841,872

ANNEX 9: KANDAHAR REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE INAGURATED (KRARDI) IN KANDARHAR PROVINCE



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
National Area-Based Development Programme

PRESS RELEASE



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Kandahar Regional Agriculture and Rural Development Institute Inaugurated in Kandahar Province

2013 May 05, Kandahar Province – H.E. Minister Wais Ahmad Barmak, Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), inaugurated the Kandahar Regional Agriculture and Rural Development Institute (KRARDI) in Kandahar province today. KRARDI has been funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and implemented by the National Area-Based Development Programme which is a joint program of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The KRARDI project is a joint venture between MRRD, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL).

KRARDI is a key element of the Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP-K2). The project is intended to facilitate the creation of new and permissible livelihoods for Afghan farmers in Kandahar and the region. As Kandahar is an agricultural province, KRARDI will assist them with modern methods and technologies in both agricultural and livestock products; ultimately assisting the villager's economic stability and livelihood.

With a total budget of USD \$4.5 million, the KRARDI centre has the capacity to train up to 1200 men and women from the community. The centre includes administration office, 36 teaching rooms, male and female dormitories and dining halls, sports grounds, technical workshops and a mosque. The demonstration of greenhouses includes one fruit drying house and two Jeribs for grape trellising and pomegranate gardens.

MRRD has overall management and joint monitoring responsibilities with the Kandahar-based MoE and MAIL staff, as well as reporting responsibilities to the IALP-2 Project Steering Committee (PSC) and to the IALP-2 Management Team.

Verifying the impact on the community and the importance of the completed projects, a large number of dignitaries and community members were present during the ceremony including: Abdul Qadeem Patyal, Deputy Kandahar Governor; members of Provincial and Peace Councils; and, Provincial Directors of Education, Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, and Rural Rehabilitation and Development.

NABDP has implemented 563 projects in Kandahar province with the total investment of more than USD \$22 million. There are currently 17 projects underway and 11 being planned in different sectors totalling more than USD \$4.5 million.



H.E. Minister Barmak Cuts the Opening Ceremony Ribbon for KRARDI



NABDP's Programme Manager, Mr. Abdul Raheem Daud "Rahimi", Examines the KRARDI Centre with Members of the Community

ANNEX 10: PROGRESS ON SPANISH FUNDS

There are currently three open sources of funding from the Spanish. They include:

1. Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) – Rural Technology Park (RTP)
2. 2009 Spanish Funds – Badghis province
3. 2012 Spanish Funds – Badghis province

1. Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) – Rural Technology Park (RTP)

According to the RTP concept and proposal, all 34 Afghan provinces will be surveyed to collect documentation of existing and traditional rural technologies. In addition, the RTP team selects appropriate technologies in rural Afghanistan and identifies economic activities in the 34 provinces. After the identification of local and traditional technologies, the RTP will seek to increase the efficiency of traditional technologies and explore the possibility of transferring new technologies to replace the old ones.

New technologies will be imported from outside the country, and communities will be provided sufficient training in those technologies. NSP and NABDP programmes will be supporting RTP team in assisting connecting to communities.

a. Rural Technology Park (RTP) Construction Work

Foundation excavation of the administration section in the RTP is complete and ready for the stone masonry. The RTP team had a shortage of construction material and as a result, it has caused a delay in project implementation. Furthermore, the compressor and pump tests for the RTP bore well's, and cleaning and discharge, have been finished and are ready for further developing.

Excavation of the foundation for the technology stalls and administration building has been completed. Stone masonry of the technology stall has been done to the window sill level, and installation of the foundation pillar has been complete. More than 27,000 mud bricks have been moulded and have been burned. Local materials and work are continuing on site.

A 13 kilowatt generator has been transported to the project site for the welding of pillars foundations and other related tasks. The foundation pillars and metallic arches have been constructed and welded and are ready to be installed. The overall completion rate is 45 percent.

The RTP team is planning finalization of the construction work under the Spanish funds by August 2014. AIRD has justified that the delay of the RTP construction completion is due to the lengthy bureaucratic procurement process for purchasing construction materials.

b. Survey of Rural Technologies in 10 new Province

It was planned that the RTP team will survey rural technology in 10 new provinces in 2013, but only six provinces (Badakhshan, Jawzjan, Logar, Samangan, Sare-e-Pul and Takhar) have been completed. The RTP team surveyed the four remaining provinces (Faryab, Laghman, Paktia and Wardak) at the end of December 2013. The main reason for a slight delay was the lack of staff that has been busy with the activities related to RTP construction.

The RTP team has collected 619 rural technologies from the six mentioned provinces. RTP team conducted six two days workshops for 24 PRRD social workers.

c. Training of 40 Social Workers

68 social workers from 17 provinces (Badakhshan, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Ghazni, Herat, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Kandahar, Kapisa, Logar, Nangarhar, Panjshir, Parwan, Sar-e-Pul, Takhar, and Samangan) were trained. The RTP team completed the information collection regarding traditional rural technologies from the mentioned provinces.

d. Implementation of Model Village in Nangarhar and Parwan

The RTP team conducted a resource inventory survey in Behsud district, Nangarhar Province and Jablusriraj district, Parwan Province, to find out potential villages for the model village project (Action Research). These districts were selected in consultation with Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program (AREDP). AREDP has already developed Saving Groups in the villages of these two particular districts. It is envisioned to converting these Saving Groups into enterprise groups and trains them in appropriate rural technologies.

e. Training Villagers on Rural Technology Applications

Based upon the data obtained from the survey and in consultation with district social workers and PRRD, Ghundai Ahmedzai, Khushgunbad and Nehr E Shahi Bala villages in the Behsud district were selected. The villagers will be trained in the following technologies: Cold Storage, Food Processing and Bio Mass Drier, Micro Hydro Power, Composting and Biogas.

Three villages Abid Khail , Ezzatkhalil and Qadirkhalil in Jabul Siraj district were also selected. The villagers from these villages will be trained in the following technologies: Cold Storage, Food Processing and Bio Mass Drier, MHP, Composting and Water Filter.

The RTP/AIRD is currently looking for a potential partner to provide training in the technologies for the communities. The RTP will provide training to communities after the completion of RTP site construction and exhibition of technologies.

f. Purchase Existing Technologies Locally and Abroad

Rural technologies abroad have been surveyed and selected by the RTP team in Afghanistan and the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)/RTP in India. These rural technologies have been identified according to the local conditions in Afghanistan, and selected considering their affordability and cost effectiveness as well as income generation for the rural inhabitants. In addition, the RTP team has contacted the Centre for Integrated Rural

Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) based in Bangladesh to support the transfer of rural technologies from countries to Afghanistan.

As soon as the RTP is constructed, rural technologies abroad will be purchased and exhibited in the technology stalls for demonstration.

Rural Technologies Identified Abroad	
Food processing	Solar electrification unit
Honey processing	Water filter
LED manufacturing	Cooking stoves
Home based enterprise	Driers (fruit)
Grain separator/processor	Tiles and mud block making machines
Soya milk extractor	

Rural Technologies Identified in Afghanistan	
Water heating system	String and carpet weaving machine
Pump run by water	Butter separating/processing machine
Pump run by wind	Brick making machine
Water turbine	Shovel making machine

g. Produce First Volume of the Rural Technology Directory (RTD)

The first volume of the Rural Technology Directory has been finished and is being published. The second volume will be prepared after the RTP team finalizes the survey of the remaining provinces.



Demonstrating the New Developments in the Rural Technology Park
Photo credit: RTP Project Manager / AIRD

2. 2009 Spanish Funds – Badghis Province

NABDP Badghis has completed 34 projects in water supply sector, funded by the 2009 Spanish funds. In addition, NABDP Badghis has 63 on-going projects, which will continue next year.

The 34 completed projects provided employment opportunities to several communities by providing 101,750 labour days that contributed to the local economies. In total, 11,397 households directly benefited from these projects.

Table 1: 2013 NABDP Completed Projects in Badghis Province

Sector	Number of projects	Total Budget (USD)	Number of Beneficiaries (Households)
Irrigation and Disaster Management	11	851,429	3,848
MHP	1	92,824	320
Water Supply and Sanitation	22	793,961	7,229
Total	34	1,738,214	11,397

NABDP completed the construction of 22 water supply projects (water reservoirs) in 2013 that provided potable water to 7,229 families in four districts (Abkamari, Jawand, Moqur and Qala-e-Naw).



Water Reservoir Project | Abkamary district | Badghis province
Photo Credit: Abdul Aziz / NABDP

Table 2: 2013 Completed Water Supply and Sanitation Management Development Projects in Badghis Province

Water Supply and Sanitation Management projects	Number of projects	Labour Days	Number of Household Benefiting
2013	22	8,540	7,229
Total	22	8,540	7,229

3. 2012 Spanish Funds – Badghis Province

The Spanish Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Qala-e-Naw was transferred to the Afghan National Army (ANA) at the end of September 2013, symbolizing the permanent withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Badghis province after more than eight years of presence. The ANA has assumed the responsibility for maintaining security in Badghis.

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), as agreed with NABDP, transferred some of its activities to NABDP programme in October 2013. These activities are:

- I. To strengthen the technical capabilities of the MRRD Provincial Department, including Provincial Laboratory of Water Quality Analysis
- II. To strengthen institutional capacity of the Provincial Women's Affairs Department and Women's Centre in Abkamari
- III. To manage the Provincial Machinery Park in Badghis province; including providing basic system of public lighting and domestic waste collection in Qala-e-Naw

A. Component 1 – Institutions Strengthened at the District-Level

a. Capacity Development

From October 2013, AECID has transferred three engineers of the MRRD Provincial Department (PRRD) to NABDP programme. NABDP has contracted these engineers to strengthen the technical and management capacities of the PRRD through advising Local Government Infrastructure Sector in Rural Development projects. Furthermore, AECID agreed to allocate some funds to the Provincial Laboratory of Water Quality Analysis, supervised by the PRRD. NABDP is in the process to contract a water technician/laboratory analyst for managing the laboratory in Qala-e-Naw and elaborated a work plan for next year, including the training.

NABDP Badghis has continued strengthening the existing capacities developed within existing DDAs in the six districts of Badghis province. NABDP Badghis has built and supported capacity building of DDAs through expended training and enhanced technical assistance in project design, implementation and monitoring.

The DDAs in the six districts were active during 2013. In addition, two DDAs were re-elected (Jawand and Moqur districts) and established one temporary DDA (Balamorghab district). The DDA in Balamorghab is temporary because the NSP could not create CDCs in all villages, particularly Balamorghab as it is the most isolated and insecure district in Badghis province. Despite this, however, the temporary DDA in Balamorghab has fulfilled its functions.

Table 3: 2013 DDA Re-Elections

	Districts	Re-election	DDA Members		DDA has DDP
			Male	Female	
Badghis	Moqur	Yes	20	1	Yes
	Jawand	Yes	20	0	Yes
	Balamorghab	Established	20	0	Yes
	Total: 2 DDAs Re-elected and 1 DDA temporary				



DDA Re-Election Workshop | Moqur District | Badghis Province
Photo Credit: Sima / NABDP

NABDP's Local Institution Development Department (LIDD) has conducted a Capacity Development Training for the six districts in Badghis province. This training consisted of three modules: 1) Local Governance, Conflict Resolution and Gender Equity; 2) Participatory Planning, Project Implementation and Management; and 3) Procurement and Financial Management.

The DDAs have continued meeting quarterly, recording the issues and concerns raised in the meeting in the DDA performance record book, available in the DDA offices.

NABDP has continued utilizing the Development District Plan (DDP) for water project implementation and encouraging the other stakeholders to do so as well.

The Grant-in-Aid programme has provided USD \$170 monthly to Jawand and Moqur districts in Badghis (USD \$100 for monitoring the projects; USD \$20 for coordination and communication; USD \$20 for stationary; and, USD \$30 for refreshments and tea). This assistance has helped enhance the DDA's coordination, by enabling them not only to meet regularly, but also to provide service delivery to the communities in a regular base. The frequency of these meetings allows create stronger relations and more cooperation between DDA members and community leaders.

District Information Centre (DIC) was established in Moqur district. Through the work of DICs, DDA members are able to significantly contribute toward the strategic development of their districts. The role of a DIC includes data collection and updating, as well as information dissemination to raise awareness and to highlight needs across the district. The DIC prepares district profile that provides information to help identify district priorities for local, national and international stakeholders (i.e. international non-governmental organization, the international community and civil society organizations) on issues such as geography, demography, and the state of the economy. This information is vital to demonstrate district needs and priorities to stakeholders, and for progress in local development.

One of the criteria and requirements for establishing the DIC and obtaining the GiA is having office space which is generally provided by the District Governor. The District

Governor has not been able to provide an office space to the Balamorghab DDA; therefore LIDD could not establish the DIC and the GiA was not received.

Table 4: 2013 Established GiA and DICs

Province	District	DIC	GiA
Badghis	Moqur	1	Now receiving
	Jawand	0	Now receiving
	Balamorghab	0	Not yet
Total		1	2

b. Gender

Spanish funds have been allocated to NABDP Gender Unit and the Badghis Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA) in order to implement gender activities within the province.

The NABDP Gender Unit identified the main gender activities for 2013 in coordination with PRRD Badghis Director and NABDP Badghis project coordinator. The gender activities agreed were:

1. To contract a Gender Provincial Officer
 - NABDP has contracted a Gender Provincial Officer in Badghis to be in charge of the gender activities in the province.
2. To create Gender Subcommittees in each district of the province, as part of the DDAs
 - Six Gender Subcommittees (two male and two female) were established in six districts (Abkamari, Balamorghab, Jawand, Moqur Qadis and Qala-e-Naw,) in Badghis.
 - A gender mainstreaming training was conducted for the six gender subcommittees for three days (20-23 June 2013). The 30 participants (6 female and 24 male) were introduced to the concept of gender, gender in Islam, main factors which shape gender role in community, role of DDAs and gender subcommittees to ensure meaningful participation of rural women in both spaces, and role of women in Project Management Cycle and other issue based on need.
3. To implement three rural income generation projects for women
 - Three districts (Abkamari, Qadis and Qala-e-Naw) were indentified for the implementation of the rural income generation projects, through participatory meeting with the DDAs.

- The NABDP Gender Unit undertook socio-economic surveys of the three districts to identify the project area in carpet weaving. It was decided to focus on skills development and trainings, and savings in carpet weaving, and other empowerment and human development activities, through literacy courses.
 - Proposals were designed and sent to the NABDP Gender Unit in Kabul for approval. Each project has 30 women participants, with a budget of USD \$23,145 (USD \$20,831 from NABDP and USD \$2,315 from the community).
 - Participants are receiving vocational training for five months as well as a literacy course to learn basic education. By the completion of these projects, 90 women will be skilled in carpet weaving that will contribute to poverty reduction and improve their lives.
4. To coordinate effectively with PRRD and DOWA on the gender activities in Badghis province
- PRRD Badghis and DOWA agreed to provide strong support to gender activities in term of join monitoring gender activities and projects in the province.



Starting Gender Project | Qala-e-Now and Qadis | Photo Credit: Ayesha / NABDP

NABDP has allocated Spanish funds to DOWA Badghis to continue with the implementation of gender activities that were previously bilaterally funded by AECID. These activities were transferred by AECID to NABDP in October 2013.

The Spanish funds will support the provincial DOWA office and the Abkamari Women Centre, as agreed in the Spanish proposal, which include activities such as:

- Training: (a) Four gender awareness trainings; two vocational training (tailoring); (b) One literacy training; and, (c) One gender training for Mullahs (religious

leaders) with an objective of these trainings to teach legal rights of women and their role in family and society.

- Commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (25 November) in the Qala-e-Naw DOWA office to raise awareness of the fact that women are suffering from all forms of violence. The aim is to end violence against women.
- Radio programme on gender awareness through the Badghis Local Radio for women. It will air for one hour a day in the morning and includes issues such as women rights, health, legal rights, child care and round tables.
- 600 copies of the TOLOI MIHR magazine that describes women issues and topics.

B. Component 2 – Improved Access to Key Services for Rural Poor

a. Provincial Machinery Park (PMP)

When AECID handed over the Badghis Provincial Machinery Park (PMP) in September 2013 to NABDP, NABDP undertook a functional review of the Human Resources and machines and vehicles. The purpose of this mission was to assess the situation and provide advice to the NABDP Programme Manager.

From the machines and vehicles reviewed, NABDP found that 90 percent of them needed to be repaired and 95 percent did not have any legal documents. For this reason, PMP is planning to allocate funds to repair the essential machines in order to continue with the regular work. Some of the machinery has been repaired locally by PMP facilities (e.g. a BENZ truck, a crane truck, a Hi Lux Van, two SIRF vehicles, two CAMAZ trucks and a loader).

The Spanish Government donated three machines (a drilling machine, a crane and a long truck) and their necessary equipment to the Provincial Machinery Park in Badghis. These machines were transported from Herat to Qala-e-Naw with coordination between Badghis PRRD, the Governor's Office and the ANA.

Regarding the Human Resources functional review, the outcome was to reduce half the staff of the PMD in December 2013. It was determined that 50 percent of the staff can maintain the PMP output, delivering services and being ready for emergency response. Furthermore, various PMP departments have merged (e.g. operation and mechanical department, and administration and logistic department) highlighting the redundancy of some staff.

In addition, the PMP staff have completed the stock inventory of the park and have created a data base with all stock. The PMP has also been organized, cleaning the machines and properly parking them.

As of October 2013, the Badghis PMP has been provided support on the provision of basic system of public lighting and domestic waste collection to the municipality of Qala-e-Naw. The PMP will continue providing the mentioned basic municipal services to Qala-e-Naw to improve the urban environment of the city.

b. Small-Scale Water Supply Project: NABDP Water Projects

In 2013, 16 new water sector projects were identified by NABDP technical engineers and approved by the Minister of MRRD. These new projects will be funded by the Spanish funds 2013 and will be started once NABDP undertakes a technical survey and designs the projects.

c. Medium-Scale Water Supply Project: Dam Construction, Qadis district – RuWatSip

Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Programme (RuWatSIP) and NABDP have finalized a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the programmes. The MoU addresses the implementation of Qadis Khordak Water Supply and storage dam projects, describing the responsibilities of each part.

The Qadis Khordak water supply and storage dam projects will generate hydropower, promote and facilitate better irrigation and flood control, and improve irrigation and drinking water supply to the nearby villages. The water supply project will provide safe drinking water for the people of Qala-e-Naw and the storage dam will enhance the underground water in the area. The underground water is used as source for Qala-e-Naw drinking water supply project and will improve irrigation system of the communities in the district of Qadis.

Ru-WatSIP has identified that a Technical Feasibility Study of the project is needed in order to technically clarify the feasibility of the dam construction project. Because of this, Ru-WatSip has prepared the Terms of Reference for the Technical Feasibility Study and Design of Qadis Khordak Water Storage Dam Project. It has been given to the NABDP Procurement Unit to advertise the expression of interest from consulting firms or construction companies. This process will follow the procurement policy from the Ministry of Finance.

The Technical Feasibility Study will provide the overall technical study, social and economic study, survey and design of the Qadis Khordak Water Storage Dam Project. NABDP/UNDP will ensure that the Qadis Khordak Water Supply and storage dam projects are technically viable and do not have social and environmental negative impacts. Furthermore, NABDP/UNDP is also finalizing the report of the Environmental Scoping Exercise for the Qadis Khordak Water Storage Dam Project.

d. Large-Scale Water Supply Project: Water Supply System, Qala-e-Naw district – RuWatSip

Constructing the water management infrastructure and consideration of recharging the Qadis aquifer groundwater through proper uses of groundwater and diverting flood water, the drinking water and irrigation water problems of Qala-e-Naw and surrounding villages will easily be solved.

The first 60 meter deep well that was drilled in centre of Qadis district produced insufficient water discharge. Because of this, six new water points for drilling wells were identified in Qadis Khordak (Qadis district) in collaboration with the Badghis governor, community elders and MRRD. From these six new water points, five of them have sufficient water discharge and have proven successful. Another well is also going to be drilled in the new point.

Ru-WatSIP has completed the design of the transmission line of pipe scheme from Qadis Khordak up to Qala-e-Naw. The technical documents have been submitted to the NABDP procurement department to request expressions of interest from consulting firms or construction companies in order to construct the water supply system. Furthermore, the design of the main reservoir and other related structures (protection walls, pump house, reservoirs and break pressure tanks, among others) have been completed.

Ru-WatSIP has been working in close coordination with NABDP/UNDP, MRRD and the Ministry of Energy and Water in Afghanistan.



**Building the Water Supply System | Badghis
Province | Photo Credits: NABDP**

Qadis Khordak Investigation Wells Properties

Well No	Depth (meter)	Diameter (inches)		GPS Coordinates	Capacity Discharge (L/sec)	S W L (m)	Draw down (m)	Effective Radios (m)	Litho logy
		Drilled	Pipe installed						
Well # 1	30	16	12	34°47'18.37"N 63°30'34.47"E Ele: 1424 m	10	4	9.1	70	From 1-5 meters normal soil, 5-16 m gravel with sand with letter clay, 16-21 clay with boulders, 21-30 gravels, sand and silt.
Well # 2	30	21	14	34°47'16.10"N 63°30'47.70"E Ele: 1434 m	17	4	3.1	70	From 1-4 meters normal soil, 4-7 m gravel with sand, 7-9 clay, silt and sand, 9-14 gravels, 14-18 clay, silt and gravel, 18-25 m gravels, 25-30 consolidated soil.
Well #3	30	21	14	34°47'20.90"N 63°30'27.50"E Ele: 1425 m	17	8	2	70	From 1-15 meters sand and gravel, 15-20 m gravel 20-25, sand and clay, 25-30 black clay (neogean)
Well # 4	30	21	14	34°47'25.16"N 63°30'21.04"E Ele: 1418 m	17	9	1	70	From 1-16 meters sand and gravel, 16-21 m gravel, 21-26 sand with little clay, 26-28 read and, 28-30 m black clay (neogean)
Well # 5	30	21	14	34°47'33.35"N 63°30'19.36"E Ele: 1414 m	NA	NA	NA	NA	Drilling of the well is under progress

Note: As above results show, the draw down for the wells is small indicating that the wells have capacity to produce more than the discharging rate.

ANNEX 11: ALICEGHAN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Background: The Aliceghan water supply infrastructure project aims to provide clean and portable water to 1,100 households (7,700 individuals) in Aliceghan of Barikab village, Qarabagh district, Kabul province. This is a resettlement project providing support to refugees that have returned to Afghanistan. Funding has been provided by the Government of Australia, the United Nations High Commission of Refugee (UNHCR) and UNDP. Aliceghan water supply project has been designed and advertised for bidding. It is anticipated that the work on the network will begin in March.

Lot One and Two: The construction work on these Lots was cancelled due to land disputes and, as such, it was decided that these Lots will be handed over to Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR). These lots have been handed over to MoRR.

Drilling Two Deep Wells: Since Lot One and Two were cancelled due to land disputes, alternative solutions were investigated by the Aliceghan team. A water source near the Aliceghan site was identified, and initial tests indicated that it could provide the required volume of water.

To provide the Aliceghan community with a sufficient and reliable source of water, NABDP contracted the Reol Latify Drilling Company (RLDC) in the Third Quarter to drill two deep wells in the Aliceghan refugee camp, Qarabagh district, with an allocated budget of USD \$65,019. The drilling of one 74 meter well was 100 percent complete and after conducting testing, it has proven to provide nine litres of water per second. It is anticipated that this well will provide clean drinking water sufficient for 550 households.

In addition, work on the second well is 100 percent completed and after testing, it will provide 8.5 litres of water per second. It is anticipated that this well will provide clean drinking water to 500 households.

Lot Three: The construction work on this Lot was 100 percent complete in 2011. However, two leaks were found in the lower portion of the reservoir and in the pipe outlet during the testing after completion. The leaks were repaired and the Aliceghan team asked the contractor to re-test the repaired sections.

Lot Four: Work on this lot was complete on 29 May 2013. The NABDP Aliceghan technical team confirmed the quality of work and an operational test is complete; the final instalment has been paid.

Temporary Drinking Water: In 2013, NABDP continued providing temporary drinking water to the Aliceghan community. In total 270 tankers including 2,160,000 litres were provided to 302 households (2,114 individuals). The billing for the tankers was submitted to NABDP and it is anticipated that payments will be completed in 2014.

Additional Projects: The technical survey for the main delivery pipe is complete. The technical survey and other supporting documents have been submitted to the Rural Water Supply and Irrigation Programme (RuWatSIP) for the design of the main delivery pipe, generators and water pumps. The generator and pump houses will be designed by NABDP

ANNEX 12: 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	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

ANNEX 13: RISK LOG

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT (I) AND PROBABILITY (P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURES/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED/ UPDATED BY	LAST UPDATE	STATUS
1	Deteriorating security hampered project progress	10/12/2013	Impact =3 Priority =3	For now, the NABDP team is focusing on the secure areas to implement activities.	Programme	No change	Deteriorating security hampered project progress	10/12/2013	Impact =3 Priority =3
2	Lack of qualified companies for the implementation of renewable energy projects	30/03/2012	Operational	P=2 I=3	NABDP/ERDA is continuously following-up with the MHP manufacturer companies.	ERDA	ERDA	02/03/2013	No change