

NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

2013 SECOND QUARTERLY PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT



DONORS



PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00057359 (NIM)
Duration:	Phase III (July 2009 – June 2014)
ANDS Component:	Social and Economic Development
Contributing to NPP	One and Four (NPP 1 – National Water and Natural Resources Development, NPP 4 – 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
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: Tailoring course in Aliceghan Township | Qarabagh district | Kabul province
Photo Credit: Ms. Sharafat / 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
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
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the Second Quarter of 2013, the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) continued implementing Phase III (2009 – 2014) of its partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The aim of this Programme is to reduce poverty by advancing progress toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to increase and diversify livelihood opportunities throughout rural Afghanistan.

NABDP Phase III works to successfully fulfill three outputs: (1) Institutions strengthened at the district-level to independently address priority local needs; (2) Improved access to key services for the rural poor; and, (3) Stabilization in less secure regions and districts. In Second Quarter of 2013, major accomplishments for these include:

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

NABDP advised and supported the district-level governance structure, the District Development Assemblies (DDAs), in increasing their capacity and continuing to build their local and national legitimacy. This was accomplished through the successful re-election of eleven DDAs in four provinces, resulting in the democratic election of 226 men (78 percent) and 62 women (22 percent). Furthermore, individual and organizational capacities were strengthened through the provision of training for four DDAs (including the participation of 62 men and 25 women) and successfully establishing two District Information Centers (DICs). Through the aforementioned accomplishments, DDAs now have the ability to become more involved in the developmental activities within their relevant districts, solve community conflicts and directly contribute to disaster management activities.

In addition, NABDP staff continued to play a vital role in the local governance transition process, collaborating closely with representatives from Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) in the drafting and development of National Policy For Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages previously referred to as the District Coordination Council (DCC) Policy. The draft policy has now been shared by MRRD and IDLG with the donor community, stakeholders and relevant line ministries. Furthermore the comments/feedback received have been incorporated. The policy is now in the Office of Administration Affairs (OAA) where it will be included in the next Cabinet agenda. It is expected that the next meeting will be held early in the Third Quarter

Additionally, NABDP continued to support women's livelihood projects through the completion of 12 vocational trainings projects in areas such as bee keeping, carpet weaving, literacy and tailoring. The training benefited 411 women in seven provinces.

2. Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor

In the Second Quarter, NABDP completed 53 productive 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 133,843 labour days. With the implementation of these projects, 41,079 households (287,553 people) are having access to electricity and cooking fuel (biogas) for the first time, attain clean drinking water, gain access to roads, markets and public buildings, and have access to irrigation and flood protection facilities. Additionally, the projects are facilitating the irrigation of 1,074 jeribs (215 hectares / 531 acres) of agricultural land and protected 2,809 jeribs (562 hectares / 1388 acres) of land from natural disasters – ultimately improving the productivity and economic livelihoods of rural communities.

3. Stabilization in Less Secure Regions and Districts

Over the past three months, NABDP completed six reintegration projects that provided daily labour employment opportunities for ex-combatants – giving them a means other than picking up arms to earn income and to successfully reintegrate into their communities. In addition, the design of key components for the Rural Technology Park (RTP) in Dehsabz district, Kabul province, is 42 percent completed overall, with 10 percent of the construction work completed. When finished, 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). This will further 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 nearly complete. Lot Four is 100 percent finished, while only basic work such as cleaning and carpeting remain in Lots One, Two, Three and Five. The project will assist local farmers to learn modern methods and technologies in agriculture and livestock production.

Over the past three months, NABDP has continued to coordinate closely with various international, national and local institutions. For example, strategically important relationships have been forged and nurtured by NABDP and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) during the creation of the National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages (District Coordination

Councils). Relationships have blossomed between international and government counterparts, namely UNDP, the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) and UNDP's Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme (ASGP). Synchronization has also occurred with UNDP's APRP on projects addressing reintegration and with UNDP's Gender Empowerment Project (GEP) on gender related activities. Additionally, close coordination with relevant line ministries has taken place to facilitate the smooth implementation of locally-based projects.

During the Second Quarter Project Board Meeting held on 19 June 2013, the Board unanimously approved NABDP's request for a 'no cost extension' for the Programme. The Programme is currently scheduled to close on 30 June 2014; the no cost extension would extend the project through 30 June 2015. It was explained that the Programme has commitments of funding that go beyond this date, and that NABDP will not be able to complete its commitments regarding productive rural infrastructure within the allotted timeframe. During the meeting, it was reaffirmed that MRRD will continue to see NABDP as a priority programme during this time. (Refer to Annex 1.)

II. RESULTS

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

In rural Afghanistan, the primary district-level governance institutions are District Development Assemblies (DDAs). These institutions are critical to the continued development of the country as they play an important role representing the voices of many Afghans who would otherwise continue to be disconnected from the central government. It is therefore acknowledged that – until the newer, universally agreed upon District Coordination Councils (DCCs) are established – DDAs continued to be strengthened, enabling them to fulfill their mandate to the local population.

As such, in the Second Quarter NABDP conducted a series of DDA-related activities: (a) Re-electing DDAs; (b) Providing capacity development trainings that address capacity gaps and enhance knowledge of DDA members; (c) Establishing District Information Centers (DICs) that collect data to ultimately assist in developing plans, identify projects and secure additional funding; and, (d) Providing a monthly stipend of USD \$150 Grant-in-Aid (GiA) to DDAs to provide organizational and physical capacity support.

In addition, during the Second Quarter – and in continued response to the Presidential Decree Number 45 (Article 28, Item 3) ¹ – the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) forged ahead with drafting and seeking agreement and approval of the newly formulated National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages. Once passed, the National 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 due to different donors supporting different district level council, thus resulting in more legitimate local governance and a more effective and efficient use of the resources available.

Over the course of the First and Second Quarters of 2013, the draft policy was shared by both MRRD and IDLG with the donor community, stakeholders, and line ministries including: the Ministry of Finance (MoF); Ministry of Justice (MoJ); Ministry of Economy (MoE); Ministry of Education (MoE); Ministry of Public Works (MoPW); Ministry of Public Health (MoPH); Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoI); Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL); Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA); and, the National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA). From these groups, comments were received and incorporated into the following processes and documents: (a) the Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages; (b) a Terms of Reference on the Role and Functions of DCCs; (c) an Operations Manual for the



Photo One: Andarskan district, Herat province
DDA Members Work on Social Mapping
Photo Credit: Ibrahim Eray/NABDP

¹ Article 28, Sub-Article 3, of Presidential Decree No. 45 of 26 July 2012, namely to “Present a specific plan to the cabinet within three months on utilizing the provincial and district level developmental councils as unified councils, replacing multiple councils such as Council for Counter-Narcotics and other councils.”

Establishment of DCCs; (d) an Implementation Framework of the DCCs; and, (e) a Rolling-out Plan for the DCCs. In addition, the policy was also shared with the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the grass root level stake holders such as district governors, DDA members, community council members and their comments were incorporated.

In the Second Quarter, NABDP staff continued to play a vital role in the local governance transition process, collaborating closely with representatives from MRRD/IDLG in the drafting and progression of this National Policy. NABDP hosted one of two practitioner's workshops hosted on 21 and 29 April. During this process, close coordination took place between UNDP, NABDP, MRRD, IDLG and UNDP's Afghan Sub-National Governance Programme (ASGP) to successfully host these meetings.

To further enrich the aforementioned DCC documents, the workshops focused upon government entities including central and local-level stakeholders (hosted by IDLG/MRRD and ASGP) and International Organizations and donor communities (hosted by MRRD/IDLG and NABDP), respectively. Feedback and inputs from the participants were considered and incorporated into the documents.

On 25 June, once the comments and suggestions were fully integrated into the Policy, a Pre-Cabinet meeting was chaired by Senior Minister Hedayat Amin Arsala. All the Ministers from the forgoing line ministries and two line directorates (Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and the National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA) participated in the meeting. Agreement was reached and the National Policy is now in the Office of Administration Affairs (OAA) where it will be included in the next Cabinet agenda. It is expected that the next meeting will be held early in the Third Quarter. Once the policy is approved by the cabinet then the focus will be on the implementation. NABDP is currently discussing this in coordination with other key stakeholders such as the MRRD leadership, IDLG and ASGP

1.1 DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

DDA re-elections are conducted every three years to ensure that the decision-making entity appropriately reflects the desires of the local community in way of leadership and community representation. In the Second Quarter, eleven DDAs underwent re-election processes in Trinkot, Chanarto and Dehrawud (Uruzgan); Mugur, Bala Murghab and Jawand (Badghis); and Adraskan (Herat); and, Ali Abad, Khan Abad, Qala Zal and Chardara (Kunduz) districts. As a result, 226 men (78 percent) and 62 women (22 percent) were elected.

Of the re-elected eleven DDAs, one DDA transitioned from an All Male DDA to a Mixed DDA (Mugar district, Badghis province); one DDA transitioned from an All Male DDA to a DDA with Women's Group (Trinkot district, Uruzgan province); and conversely, one transitioned from a DDA with a Women's Group to an All Male DDA (Chinarto district, Uruzgan province) as security did not allow women to contribute in the social development activities.

The other eight DDAs remained the same status: (a) five Mixed DDA (Adraskan district, Herat province, and Aliabab, Khanabad, Qalezol and Chardara districts in Kunduz province); and, (b) three All Male DDAs (Dehrawood district, Uruzgan province, and Balamurghab and Jawand districts in Badghis province.²

DDAs Help Communities Develop and Thrive

“Establishing the DDA has actively contributed to the developmental activities in the district and directly impacted upon our quality of life. Before we only had nine health centers and our mortality rate was three percent. However, as a result of DDA's efforts, the district now has 21 health centers and the mortality rate has decreased to one percent in the course of the last seven years. In addition, the DDA has constructed 10 schools to encourage the local communities to send their children to school which has resulted in the number of female students significantly increasing.”

1.2 Annual District Development Plans (ADDP)

This activity is planned for the Third Quarter as specified in 2013 Annual Work Plan (AWP).

1.3 Female Participation in DDAs

Communities have reported that women's participation in DDAs has led to a more balanced gender perspective within the decision-making body, and that their participation has resulted in the mainstreaming and continued follow-up of gender-based development activities.

To best reflect the community desires, including women's opinions, NABDP advocates for the participation of women in decision making roles, including, but not

² **All Male DDAs:** Due to security, cultural or social norms, DDAs have elected to only have men present. **Mixed DDAs:** Women decisions made. **DDAs with Women's Group:** Women are selected by high ranking officials at the district-level to participate in the DDA. They are regularly consulted on issues and have input into the selection process of projects. **DDAs with Advisory Committee:** Women do not participate together with the men in the DDA; however, they have formed their own group that the DDA consults in the decision-making process.

limited to those in the DDAs. As a result, within the DDA re-election process, 62 women were elected to participate in the Uruzgan, Badghis, Herat and Kunduz province DDAs. Of the elected female DDA members, one woman in Khan Abad (Kunduz) was elected into the position of the DDA Vice Chairman. It is hoped that eventually, more women will find themselves voted into leadership roles within their respective DDAs. NABDP is seeking to ensure this through gender education within the DDAs.

1.4 DDPs Updated and Uploaded on to the Internet

To help reflect the community priorities on district, provincial and national levels, DDAs play a critical role in reproducing the District Development Plans (DDPs) every three years. These plans highlight community projects and mobilize funding not only from NABDP, but also from other national and international agencies. The Plans are in line with both the re-election cycle and the eight pillars of the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS).

In the Second Quarter, eleven DDPs were updated in the re-elected DDAs to reflect changes in priorities by the DDAs. In compliance with the Annual Work Plan, and in an effort to solicit additional national and international assistance, all DDPs were uploaded onto the NABDP website (www.mrrd-nabdp.org).

DDPs were updated through a Participatory Planning Approach (PPA) in consultation with the DDA members in the respective districts. This process involved consultation with the communities on their development needs and what the priorities were. The DDPs were then reviewed and edited by the DDA and Planning unit within the LIDD. Finally these DDPs were uploaded on 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 is also shared with the respective district (DDA and District Information Center (DIC).

Khulm DDA Meeting Minutes

Participants: All DDA members
Agenda Point: security, projects monitoring, community awareness, raising farmer's awareness to avoid poppy cultivation

Key Decisions

1. People should be asked to cooperate with police
2. The construction companies should have the proposal during the physical implementation of project
3. People should encourage their children for seeking education and send them to school regularly
4. Raising awareness of farmers on the risk

1.5 DDA Meetings and Record Keeping

DDAs hold meetings on a regular basis to resolve community conflicts, mobilize funds for developmental purposes, provide quality assurance of projects through regular monitoring, and get involved in disaster mitigation activities in the district – to name a few reasons.

DDA Successfully Addresses a Critical Land Dispute

Khazada relies on the yield from his meager land to care for his growing family, but recently he ran into a serious issue that he couldn't solve alone. "A half jerib of my land was taken over by my neighbor. And despite me politely asking him to stop cultivating my land and give it back to me, he refused. Finally, after asking several times, I submitted an application to the security department and to the local DDA to solve the conflict."

The DDA quickly sprung into action by assigning two members to address the conflict. After a thorough investigation, the DDA members deemed the neighbor to return the land to its rightful owner. To prevent similar occurrences in the future, Khazada and his neighbor signed an agreement letter and inked it with their fingerprints – an act of righteousness in Afghanistan.

In the Second of Quarter of 2013, in addition to those needed in the case of emergencies, 1,136 meetings were held by 277 DDAs in 31 out of 34 provinces. The minutes and performance of meeting are kept in a record book (DDAs performance record book) developed by LIDD. Not all 388 DDAs were able to host meetings in the Second Quarter due to ongoing security issues in many of the districts. For the three remaining provinces, the lack of meetings was due to security issues.

1.6 Level of Expenditure Against DDPs

In the Second Quarter, 84 DDAs in 17 provinces implemented 153 DDP projects with the help of NABDP and other external source funding such as the World Food Programme, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Agha Khan Foundation. Despite this, however, the project selection is increasingly influenced by Members of Parliament – an issue that the NABDP team is aware of and monitoring.

1.7 DDA Implemented Conflict Resolution Activities

There have been a number of community conflicts such as land disputes and tribal conflicts that caused either significant or minor delays in project completion. In order to help overcome these issues, NABDP delivered conflict resolution trainings to two DDAs in Khost and Paktia provinces in the Second Quarter of 2013. Additionally, during this time, 252 DDAs were able to solve 1,489 conflicts in 31 provinces such as family and land disputes, and conflicts regarding irrigation matters, development projects and social issues. On average, each DDA has independently resolved six conflicts in the Second Quarter. As this is a relatively new indicator it is hard if not impossible to assess the scale of this intervention however what is clear is that conflict resolution is a very important part of the role that DDA's play.

1.8 DDA-Implemented Disaster Management Activities

As most of the Afghan provinces are recognized as being prone to natural disasters, NABDP delivers Disaster Management Training to DDAs in order to ensure of their knowledge and involvement in disaster mitigation activities. In the Second Quarter of 2013, NABDP delivered one such training in Guzara district, Herat province with 20 male and seven female participants. This brings the total number of these trainings delivered to 132 across Afghanistan to 1,334 DDA members (828 male and 506 female).

The trainings have raised participant's general awareness, particularly in effective disaster response and preparedness. The result has been that many DDAs now include disaster prevention projects in their DDPs. The previous trainings provided by NABDP have resulted in 203 DDAs in 10 provinces being involved in 362 disaster prevention activities in the Second Quarter. Some of these activities included:

1. Financial Planning and Foresight
 - a. Meeting with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to seek additional

DDA's Preparedness Helps Save Villager's Lives

This last rainy season was particularly difficult for the villagers of Qala Sokht, Mir Bocha Kot district, Kabul province. Their homes were destroyed by floods and some nearly lost their lives. Abdul Salim, the Vice-Chairman of the Mir Bocha Kot DDA indicated that "Heavy rains and flash flooding came before we could react. It quickly destroyed homes in the village and people were trapped in their homes. They could not escape the rising flood waters."

Thanks to the preparedness and rapid response of the DDA, however, they were able to quickly call upon members in the surrounding areas to assist in rescuing the villagers who were in danger. Because of the Disaster Preparedness and Response training provided by NABDP, the DDA was also able to provide first aid medical service to the villager and no lives were lost in the disaster.

- funds for infrastructure development (e.g. protection walls)
- b. Preparing proposals for the construction of preventive measures (e.g. retaining walls)
- 2. Disaster Preparedness
 - a. Renting vehicles to transport community members to a designated safe area in times of disasters
 - b. Preparing sand bags for floods
- 3. Prevention
 - a. Planting trees to prevent erosion and future disasters
 - b. Maintenance of damaged bridge
- 4. Post Disaster Planning
 - a. Survey the damages and reported to the line departments

1.9 District Information Centers Established

District Information Centers (DICs) are instrumental for capacity development within local communities. In the Second Quarter of 2013, NABDP established two DICs in the districts of Parwan and Panjshir provinces. Through the work of DICs, DDA members are able to significantly contribute towards 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 data also assists the DDA in the development planning and identification of appropriate projects, as well as providing an important database at the district-level.

1.10 Provincial Monitoring Teams Established

NABDP has established and trained Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs) in the most insecure provinces to enable community-level activity monitoring, as well as to ensure sustainability of projects and maintain a high quality of work. PMTs carried out 27 monitoring missions in the second quarter at the request of NABDP in insecure areas of Badghis, Herat, Nangarhar, and Paktia provinces.

In the Second Quarter, despite security issues, one PMT was established in Zabul province, a particularly mountainous and insecure region in southeastern Afghanistan.

1.11 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels

DDAs conduct study tours through exposure visits in order to: (a) strengthen coordination among each other and provincial authorities to mobilize technical and financial resources to implement projects; (b) exchange skills and knowledge for strengthening local institutions; and, (c) share experiences and good practices. The DDA Chairman in Paghman district, Kabul province, Mr. Mohammad Yahya Arabzai indicates that “DDA exposure visits are a good initiative to share activities and experiences with each other. It also allows the DDAs to observe and monitor the outcomes of projects implemented in this district.”

The DDA exposure visits are conducted at the provincial and regional levels throughout Afghanistan. In the Second Quarter of 2013, NABDP’s Local Institution Development Department (LIDD) facilitated provincial-level exposure visits in 68 DDAs in the 14 provinces listed below. In these exposure visits, 204 male and 46 female DDA members were hosted by 56 DDA members to exchange knowledge and experiences such as the mechanism used by DDAs to strengthen coordination, fund raising, conflict resolution experiences and project implementation,.

Provincial Exposure Visits		
Badakhshan	Jowzjan	Nangarhar
Badghis	Kabul	Panjshir
Balkh	Kunar	Samangan
Bamyan	Kunduz	
Herat	Laghman	

1.12 Gender Projects Implemented

This information is reflected on pages 25 – 27 in the Gender-Specific Results analysis.

1.13 Women Impacted by Gender Projects

This information is reflected on pages 25 – 27 in the Gender-Specific Results analysis.

1.14 Indirect Beneficiaries of Gender Project

This information is reflected on pages 25 – 27 in the Gender-Specific Results analysis.

1.15 DDA Capacity Development Training

In addition to NABDP strengthening local governance through the development of DDAs, another important element is capacity development. NABDP addresses gaps in the knowledge and skills of DDAs by providing learning programmes in the following areas: (a) Local Governance; (b) Conflict Resolution and Gender Equity; (c)

Participatory Planning and Project Cycle Management; and, (d) Procurement and Financial Management.

These capacity development trainings were delivered to four DDAs (62 men and 25 women) in Khost (Musakhel), Nangarhar (Hesarak and Doorbaba) and Paktia (Mirzaka) provinces. DDA members have reported that these trainings have empowered them with stronger technical and programmatic capabilities to better fulfill their responsibilities in the development of the district. Additionally, the impact of the trainings may be assessed by the actions taken by the DDAs (e.g. the increased number of conflict resolutions being addressed by the DDAs.) as reported in sections 1.1, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8.

NABDP Empowers DDAs through Capacity Development Training

“Before NABDP provided our DDA with capacity development training, we were not even capable of managing the necessary administration and other tasks in a professional manner,” said Sayed Abdul Jalil, Vice-Chairman of the Obe district DDA in Herat province. However, once the DDA received a series of trainings, they reported that they are now able to successfully carry out the following tasks:

- Participatory planning methods: The DDA now creates the development plans in accordance with these methods.
- Purchasing and providing the construction materials for project implementation: The DDA has been made aware of the rules and regulations through training and is faithfully abiding by them.
- Respecting the ideas of the female DDA members: The DDA now considers the women and their ideas while planning projects within the community.
- Monitoring projects: Now the DDA regularly monitors projects to ensure durability and sustainability.
- Office management: The DDA is now better equipped to run an office efficiently and effectively. They are now able to manage tasks such as letter correspondence, file management and reporting.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the Second Quarter, a total of USD \$ 634,621 was spent for this output. For more details, please refer to Annex B and Annex C.

Table 1: Output 1 Snapshot

Below is a snapshot of where NABDP is in relation to its annual targets after the Second Quarter of 2013

2012 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Comments
388 District Development Assemblies (DDA) established and 338 District Development Plans (DDP) formulated.	66 DDAs re-elected and DDPs formulated	15	10	15	11	Target not achieved. The on-going course of action on the DCC policy for the unified body at the district-level has resulted in LIDD waiting on re-elections in order to align their activity with the passing of the policy.
280 Annual District Development Plans developed	200 DDA Annual District Development Plans updated and developed	0	0	0	0	Planned for the 2013 Third Quarter. The ADDPs developed will be implemented in 2014.
3,319 women participated in DDAs	600 women participating in DDAs	150	55	150	21	Target not achieved. The deteriorating security condition in the majority of districts is not allowing women to confidently participate in the DDA process. Also, the decline in female participation may be connected with the decrease in the number of DDAs being re-elected. The re-election process allows issues such as the participation of women to be reinforced.
388 DDPs produced and uploaded onto the internet	60 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	15	10	15	11	Target not achieved. DDPs are done when the DDAs are re-elected. As such, producing and uploading the DDPs is

2012 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Comments
						directly correlated to the re-elected process. (See also DDA re-elections and DDP formulation above.)
319 DDAs were delivered capacity development training to DDAs	Capacity development training provided to 70 DDAs	15	2	20	4	Target not achieved. The new policy on DCCs will have a significant impact upon this aspect of the project. In addition, the capacity development activities typically follow the election process and this is as has already been stated very much reduced due to the DCC policy.
No of DDAs keeping updated records and holding regular meetings (no baseline)	100 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding regular meetings on a monthly basis	100	180	100	277	Over target for this quarter
Level of expenditure against the DDP (no baseline)	75 percent of DDAs have implemented at least one project from the DDP	NA	59 DDAs implemented one project from the DDP	NA	84 DDAs implemented one project from the DDP	21 percent of DDAs have implemented one project from the DDP
Number of conflict resolution activities implemented by the DDAs (no baseline)	On average each DDA participates in 10 conflict mitigation actions per annum	NA	No data	NA	252 DDAs from 31 provinces solved 1,489 conflicts	Currently, each of the DDAs reported against this Quarter averaged six conflict resolutions. In Zabul and Nuristan, the lack of meetings was due to security issues. And in Jowzjan, there was no data provided.

2012 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Comments
Number of disaster management activities implemented by the DDAs (no baseline)	On average each DDA participates in 3 disaster prevention actions per annum	NA	No data	NA	203 DDAs participate in one disaster prevention action	203 DDAs out of 388 participated in at least one disaster prevention actions in this quarter.
125 District Information Centers established	30 new District Information Centers established	8	1	8	2	Target not achieved. Issues associated with insecurity as well as DDAs looking for secure locations to establish DICs.
26 provincial monitoring teams established in high security risk provinces	5 provincial monitoring teams established in high security risk provinces	1	1	1	1	Target achieved.
Number of DDA exposure visits in provincial and regional level	71 DDA exposure visits at provincial and regional levels	0	0	NA	68	No target set for Second Quarter. Over achieved on outputs.
86 gender projects implemented	30 on-going gender projects implemented. (An additional 32 Japanese-funded projects are 50 percent	6	4	10	12	Over target for Second Quarter.

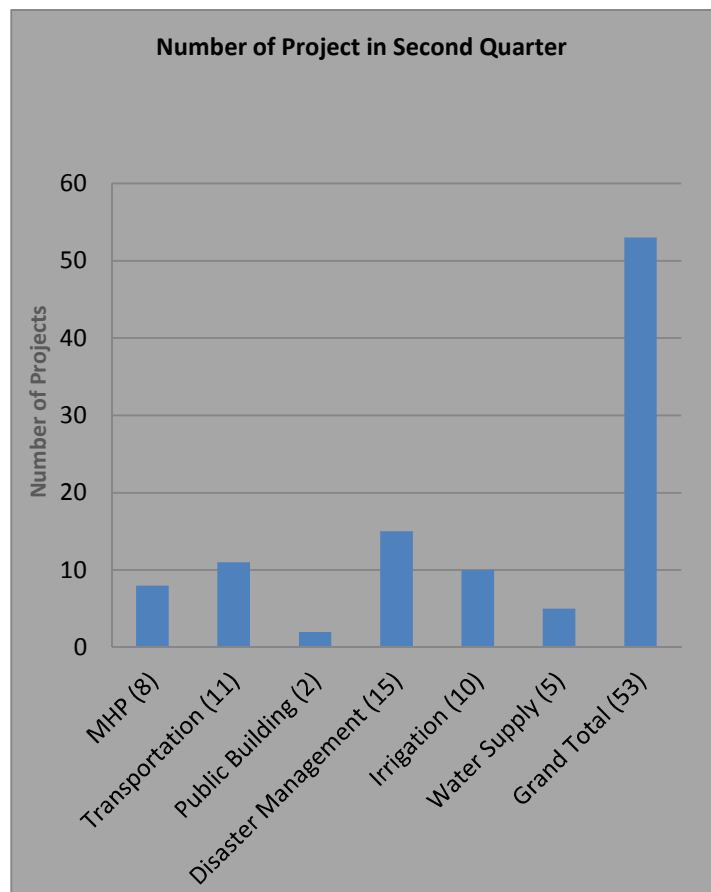
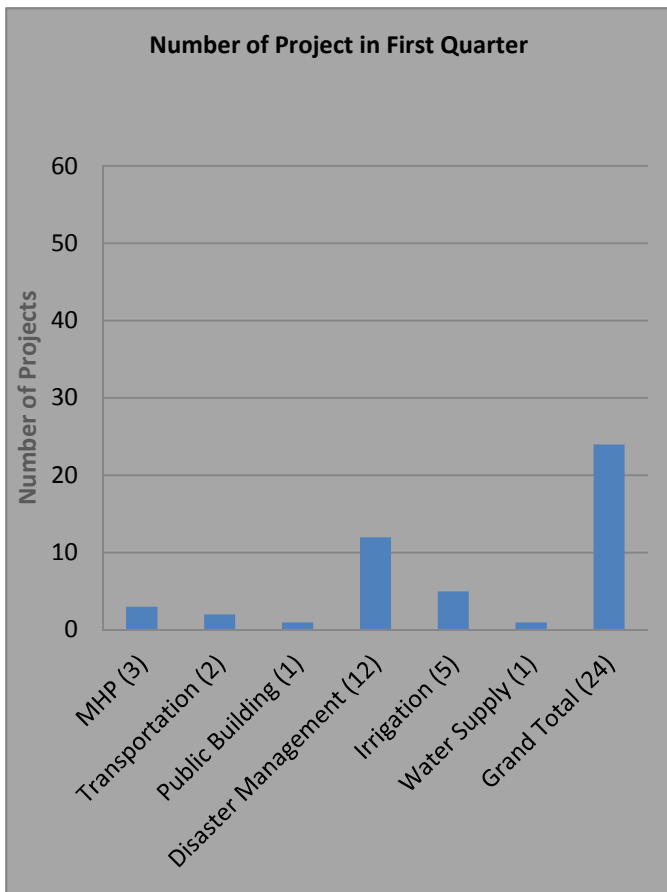
2012 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Comments
	implemented)					
2,309 women impacted by gender projects	228 women impacted by gender projects	180	130	300	411	
16,163 indirect beneficiaries of gender projects	1,596 people benefited by gender projects	1,260	910	2,100	2,877	

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

The rural poor lack access to clean water, energy, irrigation, transportation and flood protection. NABDP aims to improve access to these basic services through a variety of projects in order to strengthen the rural poor's ability to meet their livelihood needs. These projects are prioritized and selected by DDAs in the most appropriate sectors, and according to the needs of the population.

In the Second Quarter of 2013, 53 of these types of projects were completed, bringing the total to 1,971 completed projects in NABDP Phase III. The completed projects in the Second Quarter benefitted 41,079 households (287,553 people) and created 133,843 labour days for locally employed workers. This had an immediate impact on the local economy and livelihoods, and indirectly positively impacted the families within the community.

By comparison to the First Quarter in 2013, the number of projects completed in this quarter increased by approximately 54 percent as the weather allowed to expedite the project progress.



2.1 and 2.2 Access to Sustainable Energy through Micro Hydro Power and Number of Households Impacted³

Providing off-grid electricity to rural communities is extremely important as the majority of rural areas do not have access to this service. NABDP provides off-grid energy through Micro-Hydro Power (MHP) and Biogas as these have been identified as the most appropriate means by which to supply renewable energy in Afghanistan.

In the Second Quarter, the Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) department was able to complete eight MHP projects and two Biogas projects in Ghor, Laghman, Nangarhar, Paktia, Parwan and Takhar provinces. The completed MHP projects have produced significant results by producing 117 kilowatts of electricity for 1,622 households (11,345 people). This equates to each family being able to use approximately four to five light bulbs in every home during the evening and one small appliance during the day.

The two completed Biogas projects provided cooking fuel to ten households. This is significant in terms of time saved collecting traditional sources of fuel such as firewood and animal dung. Additionally, employment opportunities were provided to rural communities by creating 16,033 labour days as a result of the completed MHP and Biogas projects.

The electricity generated from MHP provides better lightening as well as enhanced access to information and communication through television and improved access to mobile phones (e.g. the ability of people to charge their mobile phones). It also allows rural communities the ability to reduce the use of kerosene – which is the most common form of lighting fuel.

Acknowledging that access to energy is an essential aspect of rural development, NABDP supports rural Afghanistan in implementing MHPs in communities such as those located on the Karukh River in Herat province. To date, eight successful and sustainable projects have been implemented using the energy and natural flow of the river by NABDP's ERDA programme.

One such project is in the village of Dost Mohammad Beg where eight kilowatts of micro hydro will be produced and used by 110 local families (770 people). Eight kilowatts of power is enough to provide each family with four light bulbs in their homes during the evening and the ability to run a small agricultural mill during the day. Naimatullah, the Community Development Council (CDC) Chairperson, expresses his satisfaction with the project: "We are currently relying heavily upon kerosene oil to meet our lighting demands at night, but after the construction of the MHP, we will have light every night in the village"

He added that Dost Mohammad Beg will work to make the project sustainable by selecting an operator, Mr. Ghulam Haider, who has been trained by NABDP to run and maintain the power plant. Haider indicates that "the beneficiary families have agreed to pay a monthly tariff for using the electricity" which will be collected to pay his salary and to maintain the plant.

³ NABDP calculates households as seven people per family

On average, one family can now save five liters of kerosene oil per month by using MHP. Abdul Baki, the Headmaster of the Barakzai village High School in Laghman province, noted that before electricity, people were using kerosene and candle light for various purposes. These were expensive methods and were difficult for families to afford the oil costing 50 Afghanis a liter (approximately USD \$1.00). After the completion of the MHP project, the lives of the villagers have been positively impacted. For example, he noted that students can study late into the night. Furthermore, 13 computers are also being used by the students in the village – something that is impossible without electricity.

Currently 67 MHP projects are ongoing in 19 provinces. These are in various stages of construction and upon completion will lead to 16,029 households (112,203 people) having access to electricity.

Additionally, five Biogas projects are ongoing in three provinces that will provide cooking fuel facilities for 97 households (679 people). The ongoing MHP and Biogas projects are expected to create 160,791 labour days

2.3 and 2.4 Transportation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted⁴

A Bridge Connects Lives

“Prior to the construction of this bridge, we were facing tremendous problems by using a nonstandard wooden bridge. We could not carry our agriculture produce to the market or our sick to the health clinic – particularly in the spring and winter because the river was swollen with rushing water. But since NABDP built a new bridge we do not have such problems anymore. The community can easily access the market, health clinic, and district center and students can go to school without worrying about how to cross the river. The bridge connects more than 20 villages and we all appreciate NABDPs efforts to help our community!”

❖ Abdul Hannan | Villager | Shiwari district | Parwan province

To contribute to economic development and poverty alleviation, NABDP focuses on improving transportation services for rural communities.

In the Second Quarter, NABDP completed 11 transportation projects including: (a) five bridges (Badakhshan, Ghor, Herat and two in Parwan provinces); (b) two culvert contracts including the installation of six smaller culverts (Ghor province); (c) two secondary roads (Takhar province); and, (d) two tertiary roads

(Herat and Uruzgan provinces). The road projects resulted in the construction of 12

⁴ Ibid

kilometers of road in three provinces (e.g. seven kilometers in Herat, two kilometers in Takhar and three kilometers in Uruzgan).

With the completion of these projects, 50 villages have been connected and 7,028 rural households (49,196 people) are able to access local and national markets, health clinics, main artery roads and district centers. Hours of time and effort transporting people, animals and goods have been saved and the economic potential of remote regions greatly increased.

These 11 transport projects provided temporary livelihood opportunities by creating 31,791 labour days.

Additionally, 69 projects are currently ongoing that will further result in improving the accessibility of 179,039 households (1,253,273 people). It is anticipated these projects will provide 328,803 labour days of employment to the local population.

2.5 and 2.6 Public Buildings Built and Number of Households Impacted

In the Second Quarter, two projects were completed that included an administrative building in Mazar-e-Sharif center, Balkh province, and a community center in Asadabad district, Kunar province. These projects benefited 3,038 households (21,266 people) and were prioritized by the communities in the DDP of the respective district through DDAs and implemented by NABDP in order to provide otherwise inaccessible public facilities to rural people. Additionally, 5,672 labour days were created through these projects.

The construction of the administrative building is the Regional Office for NABDP located in the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Development (PRRD) compound. This will be a long-term asset to MRRD and will assist the staff to conduct



Photo Two: Mazar-e-Sharif center, Balkh province
NABDP-Constructed Regional Office
Photo Credit: Ahsan Sadat/NABDP

business. The community center in Asadabad district, Kunar province now enables the

community to gather in one centralized location to discuss various issues relevant to the community such as developmental activities, conflicts and other social activities.

Currently there are 38 public buildings in various stage of implementation that are anticipated to enable 127,301 households (891,107 people) to have access to education, health and other services. In addition these projects will provide temporary employment opportunities creating 250,459 labour days.

2.6 and 2.7 Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted⁵

Given the importance of agriculture in rural livelihoods and the difficulties people are facing in overcoming natural disasters, NABDP includes protection, retaining and gabion walls in the infrastructure portfolio to minimize the risk of natural disasters in rural communities.

In the Second Quarter of 2013, NABDP completed 15 disaster management projects including 14 protection walls and one gabion wall. The completion of these projects resulted in the protection of 2,809 jeribs (562 hectares / 1388 acres) of land from natural disasters such as floods and land slides and benefited 15,159 households (106,113 people). In addition, these projects created 42,814 labour days for individuals in the local communities.



Photo Three: Hijayan village, Nawa district, Balkh province
Drainage project

Photo Credit: Ahmad Shah/NABDP

Additionally, 103 projects are currently ongoing that are anticipated to further protect 20,537 jeribs (4,107 hectares / 10,150 acres) of land from natural disasters such as floods and land slides. These projects will result in an estimated 505,593 labour days being created.

⁵ Ibid

2.8 and 2.9 Irrigation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted⁶

In addition to disaster management, NABDP also focuses on irrigation to help people in increasing their productivity by improving agricultural services. NABDP was able to complete 10 irrigation projects in the Second Quarter including: (a) five canals; (b) one animal clinic⁷; (c) one intake; (d) one karez; and, (e) two super passages. The completed projects have facilitated the irrigation of 1,074 jeribs (214 hectares / 530 acres) of land, providing an opportunity for 11,440 households (80,080 people) to significantly increase their agriculture productivity and ultimately improve their livelihood status. In addition, 32,795 labour days were created, providing temporary employment opportunities to the local people.

An additional 89 ongoing projects are projected to further irrigate 6,199 jeribs (1240 hectares / 3064 acres) of land, benefiting 51,372 households (359,604 people). Furthermore, it is anticipated that these projects will create another 185,820 labour days.

56 Shallow Wells Provide Safe Drinking Water to 9,500 in Herat Province

In the Second Quarter, NABDP dug 56 tube wells including the installation of hand pumps to provide safe drinking water to 9,500 people from various villages in Ghorain District, Herat province.

A resident of one of the villages said that “before we were spending hours fetching water from remote areas. It was a very physically demanding job for our women and children. And because we had no other choice but to use surface water, our community was constantly battling water-borne diseases. But now, because of the hand pumps being built inside the village, we can access clean drinking water and our families can spend their time with

2.9 and 2.10 Water Supply Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted⁸

The primary sources of drinking water in rural areas have traditionally been local wells, rain-fed reservoirs, rivers, karezes and other sources that may potentially cause water-borne diseases. As such, NABDP is implementing water supply projects such as shallow wells and deep wells to provide rural people with safe drinking water and decrease the possibility of water-borne diseases common with shallow or open water sources.

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Animal Clinic is included because this section of the report covers agriculture as well as irrigation projects

⁸ NABDP calculates households as seven people per family

In the Second Quarter, NABDP completed five water supply projects including: (a) three major shallow well projects (totaling 125 smaller, shallow wells); (b) one major deep well project (containing 12 deep wells); and, (c) one major water tank project (containing three small water tanks). These projects will provide safe drinking water for 2,782 households (19,474 people). Additionally, the construction of these projects provided livelihood opportunities to the local population by creating 4,738 labour days.

There are currently 72 ongoing water supply projects in various stages of implementation that are expected to provide safe drinking water to an additional 44,465 rural households (311,255 people). This will continue to reduce water-borne diseases in rural populations, potentially increasing the population's productivity. These ongoing projects are anticipated to provide employment opportunities by creating 104,906 labour days.

2.11 Labour Days

Based on the mandate of the Afghan government and UNDP, NABDP regularly engages the rural population to work on projects within the community in order to provide them with an opportunity to earn a daily income for a temporary period. The labourers are engaged in agriculture, irrigation, livelihood and rural developmental projects.

In the Second Quarter, employment opportunities were provided to rural communities by creating 133,843 labour days from the 53 completed projects. In addition, it is anticipated that the lives of rural people will be further enhanced by the creation of 1,536,372 labour days from the ongoing 443 projects.

The amount the daily labour is paid varies based on a number of factors – the most significant of which are: (a) whether it is skilled or unskilled labour; (b) security; (c) geographic location; and, (d) 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.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the Second Quarter, a total of USD \$ 6,914,040 was spent for this output. For more details, please refer to Annex B and Annex C.

Table 2: Output 2 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot of where NABDP is in relation to its annual targets after the Second Quarter

2012 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Comments
154 renewable energy projects implemented (110 MHP and 44 Biogas)	110 MHP projects completed 44 Biogas projects completed	5 MHP completed	3 MHP completed	20 MHP and 4 Biogas completed	8 MHP and 2 Biogas completed	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 next quarter.
19,150 households gained access to an improved sustainable energy supply (MHP and/or Biogas)	19,150 households benefited from renewable energy projects	750	500	3,425	1,632	
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.	5	2 projects completed benefiting 4,591 households.	10	11 project completed benefiting 7,028 households	Over target
97,684 households benefited from improved public facilities such as libraries, meeting halls, etc.	Completion of 15 on-going projects benefiting 51,864 households Four new public building projects 50percent complete	4	1 project completed benefiting 2,043 households.	2	2 projects completed benefiting 3,038 households	Target achieved
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	12	12 projects completed benefiting 13,122	18	15 projects completed benefiting 15,159	Target was not achieved. There were severe floods and high water levels in the Eastern Region.

2012 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Comments
	landslides benefited 23,000 households. Furthermore, 30 projects under Japanese fund will be 50 percent complete.		households.		households	
430,471 households have benefited from agriculture and irrigation projects.	Completion of 17 irrigation projects benefited 8,900 households. Furthermore 32 projects under Japanese funding will be 50 percent complete.	5	5 projects completed benefiting 2,911 households.	8	10 projects completed benefiting 11,440 households	Over target
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.	10	1 project completed benefiting 70 households.	12	5 projects completed benefiting 2,782 households	Target not achieved. This was due to insecurity in Jawand district, Badghis province where the projects were scheduled to take place.
794,809 labour days created.	1,100,000 labour days created	NA	54,966	NA	133,843	The target for labour days is for the entire year and majority of labour days will be created in third and four quarter.

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

3.1 Re-Integration Projects

Through the implementation of re-integration projects, NABDP works to facilitate reintegration of ex-combatants. The Programme has implemented projects such as clinics, capacity building trainings, community centers, protection walls, roads and schools. Although these are similar and in some cases identical to the projects implemented under Output Two, the focus is on districts and/or locations where there have been security issues. This aspect of the project works in close coordination with the UNDP Support to Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP), a programme that is also part of the UNDP Sub-National Governance cluster.

In the Second Quarter, six reintegration projects were completed in six provinces. The completed projects benefitted 98,881 community members – including ex-combatants. The projects increased access of the target communities to various services and positively impacted on the local economy by providing 29,562 labor days.

Furthermore, 36 reintegration projects are in various stages of implementation that will further contribute to the reintegration process benefiting 161,896 households (1,133,271 people).

3.2 Aliceghan Water Supply Scheme

The details of Aliceghan Water Supply project are explained in Annex 5 of this report.

3.3 Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP-II)

The details of IALP are explained in Annex 6 of this report.

3.4 Rural Technology Park

Work on the construction of Rural Technology Park (RTP) in Dehsabz district in Kabul province is under progress with an overall completion rate of 42 percent (construction is at approximately 10 percent completion rate.) To date, the master plan, an external wall, a small office building and a 70 meter deep bore well have been completed (pump testing and construction of the pump house are in progress). In addition the RTP team planted 200 out of the planned 600 trees within the boundary.

The design of the remaining structures – an administrative block and a training hall – will be based upon improved traditional Afghan techniques (mud structures). This has led to delays in the design, estimation and procurement process as there is limited knowledge on the improved traditional Afghan techniques available.

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, vegetables and food grains. This will increase the productivity of farmers and assist in stabilizing less secure districts and provinces. Additionally, the RTP will help identify new rural technologies and assess their suitability to the local conditions of Afghanistan.

Additionally, to assist with the production of the first volume of the Rural Technology Directory (RTD) – which will be finished and published later in the year – a best practices survey on rural technologies has taken place in Bamyan, Baghlan, Balkh, Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar, Kapisa, Kunduz Nangarhar, Panjshir, and Parwan provinces. The RTD will provide an opportunity for rural farmers to increase their productivity by adopting new and sustainable technologies.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the Second Quarter, a total of USD \$ 1,931,215 was spent for this output. For more details, please refer to Annex B and Annex C.

Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot of where NABDP is in relation to its annual targets after the Second Quarter

2012 Baseline	2012 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Comments
78 re-integration projects implemented	22 re-integration community development projects facilitating reintegration projects completed	0	0	10	6	Target not achieved due to insecurity in some provinces.
Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Programme (IALP) 50 percent complete	IALP completed	N/A	89 percent completed	NA	98 percent completed	Work is nearly complete and now material inputs (e.g. furniture, generators etc) are in the process of being procured
Aliceghan project stalled due to community conflict	Aliceghan water supply completed	N/A	61.2 percent completed	NA	61.2 percent completed	Two lots have been cancelled due to land disputes. An alternative water source is identified and the necessary plans/designs are now being made to use this as the supply for Aliceghan.
Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation (AECID) design of Rural Technology Park 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	N/A	40 percent completed	NA	42 percent completed	Progress is being made, although slower than expected. The reason is attributed to the selected type of architecture (traditional Afghan mud structures).

III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS

The implementation of women's empowerment projects and educational programmes by NABDP contributes to women's economic empowerment, as well as community development and poverty reduction. In Afghanistan, improving women's economic and social status helps them to be recognized as active members of their community. NABDP continues to work closely with UNDP's Gender Empowerment Project (GEP) in coordinating and implementing projects whenever and wherever possible. Additionally, international and national staff regularly participates in UNDP's Gender Cluster meetings to share information and coordinate gender-based activities.

NABDP is working to involve women in DDAs in manner sensitive to the local culture and environment (this can vary between different parts of Afghanistan). The participation of women in DDAs will ensure that their needs and priorities are addressed and promote gender equality. In Second Quarter, 62 women were re-elected to participate in Trinkot, and Dehrawud (Uruzgan); Mugur, Bala Murghab and Jawand (Badghis); and Adraskan (Herat); and, Ali Abad, Khan Abad, Qala Zal and Chardara (Kunduz) DDAs.

In addition, in the Second Quarter of 2013, NABDP's Gender Unit facilitated the completion of 12 vocational training projects for women including: (a) One bee keeping; (b) Two carpet weaving; (c) Two intensive literacy courses; (d) Six tailoring; and, (e) One food and vegetable processing. The trainings benefited 411 women in seven provinces of Badghis, Baghlan, Kabul, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, and Samangan. Additionally, general literacy courses including basic math and local language skills are provided with each women's empowerment training course.

Besides learning a new skill, women benefited from interaction with other women in their communities, while feeling an increased sense-of-self-worth due to their ability to generate economic benefits for their families. According to field interviews, it has been determined that on average women can make USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring and embroidery. At this point, it is unknown how much income other NABDP women's empowerment projects can generate, or how regular the income will be. For example, beekeeping is seasonal and the income generated from this would vary depending on the season.

There are currently 24 ongoing vocational projects involving 809 women on beekeeping, carpet weaving, embroidery and tailoring.

NABDP Supports Gender Empowerment Projects

Zainab was married to an older man who was chronically ill and weak; he was unable to support his family. Zainab tried to help by working in other people's homes – washing their clothes and cleaning the houses. But it was still difficult for them to both make enough money to care for their eight children, parents and brothers and sisters.

Knowing that things were difficult for Zainab and her husband, one of the women from the Ghoryon DDA introduced Zainab to NABDP's embroidery project in 2011. Zainab quickly learned the beautiful art of embroidery and is now able to single handedly support her family by earning nearly 10,000 Afghanis a month (USD \$200). She has been able to increase the quality of her family's life by purchasing items for their home such as a cooler, refrigerator and television.

Additionally, Zainab wasn't able to attend school as a child and sees the importance of her children receiving an education. Because she is now making enough money through her embroidery, she does not need the children to help with household chores and she can afford to send all of her children to school – something they are all very excited about.

Number of Women Impacted by Gender Projects

Besides learning new skills, the women's empowerment projects enable women to improve their livelihoods, send their children to schools, buy stationary for their children, and contribute financially to supporting their families. In the Second Quarter, as noted above, 411 women were trained in bee keeping, tailoring, carpet weaving and vocational trainings projects.

In addition, the 24 ongoing projects will further enhance the capacity of 809 women that will further result in improving the lives of women. Additional 40 new women's economic empowerment projects are planned to be initiated in 2013 throughout Afghanistan.

Number of Indirect Beneficiaries of Gender Projects

The completed NABDP gender projects have directly benefitted 2,877 rural people (411 households) to improve their standard of living. The trained women from capacity

development projects will further develop the capacity of other women on the specific skills they have learned thus adding to the overall net benefit of the project.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

NABDP continues to coordinate closely with various international, national and local institutions. For example, over the last six months, a strategically important relationship has developed with IDLG as the NABDP team has worked closely with them on drafting the new DCC policy. This has been a very positive interaction and – 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 organizations.

During the DCC process, close coordination has taken place and strong partnerships have been forged between government and international programme counterparts, namely UNDP, IDLG and ASGP. In addition, synchronization has also occurred with UNDP’s APRP on projects addressing reintegration and with UNDP’s Gender Empowerment Project (GEP) on gender related activities. Furthermore, international and national NABDP staff regularly participate in UNDP’s cluster meetings (e.g. Communications, Gender, Environment and Poverty, etc.) to share information and collaborate on activities, ideas, etc. Finally there is increasing synergy between NABDP and the Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) in the sphere of renewable energy. More specifically both teams are working on developing the way forward for a renewable energy project that would be housed under the SDU and develop out of the existing ERDA activities. A Terms of Reference (ToR) for a design mission has been developed and advertized and the procurement process is expected to be completed during the course of the next quarter.

In addition, the Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP), the Aliceghan Water Supply, and schools and health projects are being implemented in close coordination with relevant line ministries. These ministries include, but are not limited to, the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and the Ministry of Education (MoE).

V. ISSUES

▪ Community Conflicts

Community conflicts, on MHP projects, continue to hamper implementation during the Second Quarter of 2013. The conflicts mainly arise because of land ownership, water

rights, transfer of authority and distribution of electricity. To overcome these issues, ERDA has increased the level of preparatory consultation that takes place before any project is started. In addition taking individuals fingerprints on documents as proof they have agreed to a certain course of action has been another methodology employed.

However, despite all the precautionary measures conflicts still arise during the implementation process. For example recently two MHP projects, one in Nangarhar and one in Laghman had to be cancelled due to community conflicts. ERDA is now insisting that agreements are signed, with the fingerprint procedure, in the presence of DDA members, the District Governor and community elders before any projects can be started.

- **High Flood and Water-Level**

In the Second Quarter of 2013, the water level in some provinces, particularly in the Eastern region (Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman), has risen significantly after the snow melt. This has hampered progress on projects such as protection walls and gabion walls as the waters are too high to work near the rivers. Where this is the case, the projects have been stopped and will start once the water levels decrease in late autumn.

- **On-Budget Projects**

Although some improvement has been seen in the disbursements of on-budget projects as compared to the First Quarter, there is still delayed payment of project installments. NABDP continues to work with the MoF, but recognizes that the issue lies in the disbursement process and this is something that is under the control of MoF.

- **Impact of the National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages (District Coordination Councils)**

This Policy, once approved, will have implications on Output 1: Strengthening Local Institutions. In effect, once DCCs have been established, DDAs – as they are now – will cease to exist. Furthermore, in line with the Policy, the roles and functions of the new DCCs are significantly different from those of DDAs.

It is anticipated by NABDP that many DDAs will transition to DCCs; however, it will depend upon the decision of the Provincial Establishment and Assessment Committees (PEACs). They will ultimately make this judgment based upon agreed-upon criteria established within the Terms of Reference and the Operations Manual including, but not limited to: (a) Legitimacy of existing structures within the community; (b) Performance; and, (c) Reputation within the community and beyond.

When PEACs consider the possibility of conversion into DCCs, there are four possible outcomes: (1) Existing DDAs will be directly converted into DCCs; (2) Where Community Councils exist (e.g. Balkh district, Balkh province), possibility of directly converting them into DCCs; (3) Possibility of merging all existing councils (e.g. DDAs, Shurahs, Community Councils, etc.) into one DCC; or, (4) There are no qualified entities based upon the aforementioned criteria, and a new election will be held for the DCCs.

In the longer term, IDLG will take the role of supporting DCCs and will provide capacity development activities. There will be a role for NABDP/MRRD; however, this will be focused upon the developmental functions of DCCs. In the shorter term, in order not to disrupt this process, there has been a deliberate slowing of the re-election process of DDAs by NABDP. To go forward with the re-election process is counterproductive as the new system is being developed and about to be rolled out.

At this point in time, it remains unclear as to what the time frame and funding will be for the roll out of the DCC Policy.

VI. RISKS

▪ Lack of Qualified Companies

In some provinces such as Uruzgan that are insecure or located in remote areas, or both, it can be difficult to find good reputable companies to implement projects. Some of the companies that participate in the bidding process are not qualified enough to provide quality equipment and services. In order to address this issue, NABDP's Productive Rural Infrastructure Department (PRID) attempts where ever possible to award community contracts. However, this is not always possible on the larger and more complex projects.

In addition, there is also a lack of qualified companies in the renewable energy sector as well as advanced service providers to provide quality equipment and service for MHP installation. To avoid this problem, ERDA is continuously following-up with the MHP manufacturing companies as well as providing mentoring and actual trainings to these private service providers.

▪ Deteriorating Security Situation

The continuous deteriorating security situation in some provinces has had a serious impact upon the ability of NABDP to be able to implement its activities and in some cases led to people being harmed on occasion fatally. For example, due to security uncertainties in Ghorband and Shinwar districts in Parwan province, the monitoring team was unable to observe the projects causing delay in completing them.

In addition the provincial manager from Faryab was shot and badly hurt while travelling from Faryab to Mazar and a female DDA member from Kunar was in effect executed as a result of her participation with the DDA. In other regions insecurity on key routes prevents access to project sites and the projects stall due to lack of supplies and skilled labour. This last point is of particular relevance to Gizab District in the North of Uruzgan.

VII. FUTURE PLAN

Output 1⁹

S. No	Activity	Plan for Third Quarter
1	Re-election of DDAs and updating DDPs	10
2	Editing, processing and uploading DDPs onto NABDP website	10
3	DDA Capacity Development Training	12
4	Establishment and training of Provincial Monitoring Teams for monitoring of projects in insecure areas	1
5	DDA physical capacity building and operational cost (e.g. newly established Grant-In-Aid scheme)	6
6	DDAs' physical capacity building and operational cost (e.g. Grant-in-Aid scheme for follow-up and continuation from previous year)	139
7	Establishment of District Information Center (DIC)	3
8	Conducting of Disaster Management Training	2

Output 2

S. No	Planned Activities for Third Quarter
1	43 ongoing projects will be implemented
2	Solve the project's problems and start physical construction work where the weather is suitable for construction works (e.g. issues with contractors, community conflicts, etc.)

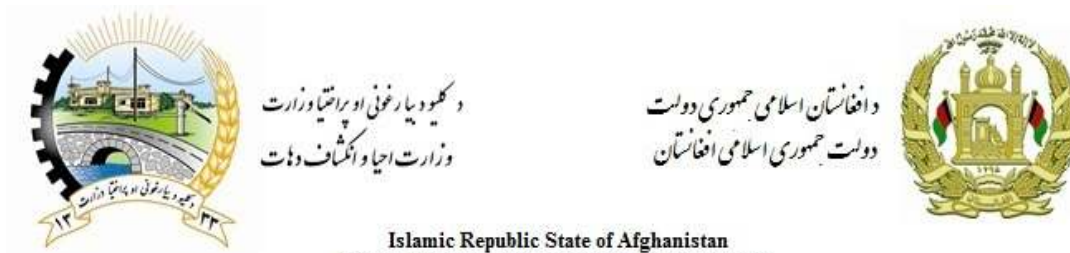
Output 3

S. No	Planned Activities for Third Quarter
1	Complete five DIAG infrastructure projects
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction
3	IALP implementation will be completed

⁹ These targets are less than quoted in the Annual Work Plan. See 'Issues' (page 28 – 30)

VIII. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SECOND QUARTER BOARD MEETING MINUTES



Islamic Republic State of Afghanistan
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development



Empowerment lives.
Resilient nations.

NABDP Board Meeting Minutes

19 June 2013

10:00 am - 12:00 pm

Main Conference Room, MRRD

INTRODUCTIONS	
Note	The White and Grey City declared on 12 June significantly affected the travel plans of several donors. As such, the co-chairs asked the participants present (Netherlands, Australia and Spain) if they were in agreement to reschedule. They were and the meeting was rescheduled for Wednesday, 19 June 2013.
Recitation of Holy Quran	The meeting was opened with a recitation of the Holy Quran.
Mr. Taseer Khan	
Welcome and Opening Remarks	Deputy Minister Ismati opened the meeting with a welcome to the donors and NABDP regional managers present. He noted that it is good to have the regional managers present when there is a board meeting.
Deputy Minister Mohammad Tariq Ismati, MRRD	DM Ismati indicated that he wanted to use this forum to update the donors on on-going matters that are important to NABDP and donors:

1. **National Policy:** The National Policy for Governance in Development is not a District Community Council (DCC) policy; it is a national policy for strengthening development at the district and village level. The policy partly involved the DCC, which concerns both the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) at the district (District Development Assemblies) and village level (Community Development Councils).

The policy is in the final stages and has gone through multiple rounds of consultation; it is expected to go to the Cabinet in the coming weeks. As the issue was raised at the recently held Community Development Council conferences, as well as having been discussed in a meeting with President Karzai, it is expected that when the policy goes on the agenda of the Cabinet, it will be endorsed.

Together, NABDP/MRRD with IDLG made this possible. Although it has taken four months to progress, DM Ismati noted that among national policy developed thus far, this is the first time policy has gone through such extensive consultation.

The feedback from the ground and the Afghan government is quite strong, and feedback from Civil Society Organizations and other actors working within the domain is positive.

NABDP/MRRD and IDLG have done something very solid with the policy and are to be praised; however, it is understood that it is a working document and that we will have to revisit it again after implementation to incorporate lessons learned and good practices.

2. **United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Stability Programmes:** DM Ismati indicated that because of the development work that NABDP/MRRD is engaged in insecure provinces, that NABDP/MRRD has entered into a dialogue with USAID to create synergies in these areas.

Where MRRD is concerned, when it comes to development, rapid response should be led by NABDP in such areas as Zabul, Helmand, Kandahar, etc. The Afghan Stabilization Programme will

be a co-shared programme between UNDP, USAID and NABDP/MRRD.

There will be no international implementing partners; rather it will be only NABDP who manages the programme. It will most likely be between USD \$70 – \$80 million dollars concentrated in areas affected by security in the southeast and some in the north. Details will be shared during other occasions in the coming months, but it is expected that within the next three months, the programme will begin implementation.

3. **Functional Review:** DM reported that the Functional Review recommendations have been implemented. As such, 120 staff were deemed redundant within NABDP, two of whom were women. This leaves the organization better suited to function under a tighter operation.

4. **New Donor Arrangements:** DM Ismati took a moment to thank the Dutch government for their generous funding of USD \$12.5. He noted that the projects being funded by the Dutch will go into implementation in the coming weeks.

DM Ismati also indicated that recently a lot of very positive interactions have been taking place with donors and that the good work of NABDP is being recognized, despite the challenges that are faced in Afghanistan.

5. **Rural Energy:** There have been some good developments made recently in the area of energy for rural development in Afghanistan. For example, in the last two to three months, UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit and MRRD have agreed to mobilize resources to create a programme to address renewable energy at a national level.

DM Ismati thanked Mr. Renaud Meyer, Senior Deputy Country Director (SDCD) for Programmes at UNDP, and UNDP for their attention to this issue, and for making it a priority area.

6. **End of NABDP:** DM Ismati noted that the Programme will come to an end by June 2014. However, as NABDP has commitments of funding that go beyond this date, the Programme will not be able to

	<p>complete its commitments regarding productive rural infrastructure within the timeframe. As such, NABDP/MRRD must propose an extension of the Programme to the Board. He also indicated that MRRD would continue to see NABDP as a priority programme during this time.</p> <p>DM Ismati excused himself after his opening remarks as he had a Special Session of Parliament to attend. He turned the floor over to SDCD Renaud Meyer.</p>
<p>Opening Remarks</p> <p>Mr. Renaud Meyer</p> <p>Senior Deputy Country Director for Programmes</p> <p>UNDP Afghanistan</p>	<p>SDCD Meyer opened the floor with greetings to everyone. He noted that it was good to see other synergistic UNDP-related projects present, such as the Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme (ASGP).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Implementation Supported at the Line-Department Level: SDCD Meyer indicated that it can be frustrating to see plans that have been developed not being implemented on the ground. He said that as such, the international alignment would be very interested in supporting planning implementation at the line-department level. <p>SDCD Meyer indicated that under the good leadership of Senior Minister Hedayat Amin Arsala, the international community is coming together to support this initiative. He encouraged the donors to take an active role and to review the provincial budget.</p> 2. Rural Renewable Energy: SDCD stated that rural renewable energy is critical. We have seen its positive impact at the rural level – particularly in creating livelihoods. Unless communities have access to energy, as an example, children cannot study and women spend valuable time doing chores they would not otherwise have to do. He noted that the idea to implement a stand-alone national programme will be tremendously beneficial to the rural communities across Afghanistan. <p>SDCD Meyer is hopeful that donors will have significant interest in this upcoming process. Referring to an article he recently read, he noted that there are many very promising technologies that exist such as the world’s largest sun farm (La Florida Plant) in Alvarado, Badajoz (Spain). SDCD Meyer pointed out that this type of mezzo-level scheme would be very promising in Afghanistan as it is</p>

	<p>impossible to put all communities on the same grid. Admittedly, in the beginning it may be costly, but in the long run new, innovative and sustainable technology will be extremely beneficial to rural development.</p> <p>3. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change: SCDC thanked the community for celebrating World Environment Day; he hopes that interest continues to increase in this area. He acknowledged that good discussions of projects being implemented, as well as identifying the existing gaps in climate change, are extremely important. There have been several changes recently made, noting that Australia is the world leader in disaster risk reduction and climate change. SCDC Meyer noted that this is another area and key role that MRRD can play within high-level, innovative policies/discussions.</p> <p>SCDC Meyer completed his remarks by indicating that UNDP is very pleased to be partners with NABDP/MRRD on all of these issues.</p>
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AGENDA ITEMS

<p>NABDP Progress Report</p> <p>Mr. Daud Rahimi Programme Manager NABDP</p>	<p>Mr. Daud Rahimi, NABDP's Programme Manager, presented a PowerPoint (see attached) regarding the progress NABDP made in the past three months. He walked the participants through the slides which gave an overview of each Output and noted that the donor expenditure for the Second Quarter was USD \$12 million.</p> <p>In addition, he noted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aliceghan: Official visits took place in Aliceghan and that all disputes have been addressed. An agreement was reached between Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations (MORR), UNDP and MRRD on land distribution for well construction. He noted that just this morning (19 June 2013) the water supply project was awarded to a private company which will start work in a week. 2. Project Evaluation: Going forward, project evaluations will have a future design focus. It is expected that an evaluation will take place later this year and discussions are currently underway between MRRD and UNDP as NABDP ends in mid-June 2014. 3. Unfunded Projects: PM Rahimi noted that there is currently over
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	<p>USD \$120 million in unfunded projects. He emphasized that there are great expectations for NABDP to deliver; however, it is impossible to deliver upon all the needed projects without funding.</p> <p>4. Security: Security remains a huge challenge for NABDP. For example, recently a Provincial Manager was shot while on an official mission for NABDP. Additionally, colleagues in the field often also have the Taliban and insurgents threatening them. PM Rahimi noted that there is significant risk for staff and to the implementation of the projects.</p> <p>SCDC Meyer opened the floor to comments and/or questions.</p> <p>1. Australia: COMMENT We must admit that we have the same challenges in Uruzgan. Engineers are starting to receive threats from the Taliban and it is of great concern for us and we are undertaking community campaigns to improve relations. At this point, we must even use skilled labourers, although we try to take unskilled groups, from other provinces to do the work within Uruzgan. However, we are otherwise seeing good progress with NABDP projects.</p> <p>2. Norway: QUESTION Thank you for the presentation. For clarification purposes, can you please address on-budget? Do we think NABDP is fully on budget? It was confirmed that it was, but there is confusion.</p> <p>Answer: PM Rahimi It may be confusing because of the implementation modality; NABDP is NIM. Last year, it was agreed with the Ministry of Finance that USD \$24 million out of USD \$50 million will be processed on-budget for NABDP. In actuality, on USD \$4.2 million was processed as such. This year, NABDP plans that approximately USD \$13 million will be on-budget.</p>
<p>Sub-National Governance and Development Strategy</p> <p>Mr. Shoaib Timory Assistant Country</p>	<p>Mr. Shoaib Timory, UNDP Assistant Country Director of Sub-national Governance and Development, presented an overview PowerPoint (see attached) on the Sub-National Governance Strategy. In his opening remarks, he indicated that one year ago, UNDP desired to make programmes more strategic. As such, the Organization began working on six different areas encompassing the vast work of UNDP, not least of</p>

<p>Director, Sub-national Governance and Development</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>which is the Sub-National Governance Strategy. The strategy is based upon the implementation of two pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar A: Building Capable and Accountable Sub-National State Institutions • Pillar B: Empowering Citizens, Civil Society and sub-national elected bodies to hold sub-national governments accountable and supporting Government and Communities to strengthen the stabilization/peace-building process <p>He also noted the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government to Take the Lead, UNDP to Support: During this time, UNDP had a number of consultation rounds with stakeholders to include, but not limited to, donors and government counterparts. The concluding decision from these discussions was that the Afghan government should take the lead, and that UNDP should support their efforts. 2. On Budget Letter of Intent: UNDP has signed a letter of intent that the Organization is committed to make all projects/programmes on-budget. He noted that it is gradual and must be analyzed as progress is made. 3. Theory of Change: There is a desire to bring changes from the government and as such, there are pilot projects already being implemented in one province. He noted that gender and women’s empowerment is a core principle of the strategy, particularly in rural areas and provinces. ACD Timory also indicated that the Strategy is directly linked to UNDP’s larger strategy and will fully make use of the expertise and in UNDP’s Gender Cluster. 4. Cause of Launch Delay: As previously noted, there have been multiple discussions on the DCC Policy that will ultimately will improve capacity and strengthen governance even at village level. Stakeholder recommendations have been incorporated by the Sub-National Governance Strategy team. <p>SCDC Meyer opened the floor to comments and/or questions.</p> <p>As there were no comments or questions, SCDC Meyer indicated that he would leave the item open and would be happy to address</p>
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	thoughts/concerns via email.
Project No-Cost Extension Mr. Daud Rahimi Programme Manager NABDP	<p>PM Rahimi gave a brief presentation on the proposal of a no-cost extension for NABDP. He indicated that in order to not lose capable and trained teams that have already been recruited, and to try to bridge the staff over the programme cycles, NABDP will extend staff through the end of 2014 to ensure a smooth transition of the Programme.</p> <p>PM Rahimi added that NABDP is scheduled to close in June 2014; however, both Japan and Spanish funding go to December 2014. As such, the Programme has programmatic commitments to fulfill and there should also be consideration for the transition period (six months) after the end of 2014. He noted that any commitments that remain after this point will be addressed in due course.</p> <p>To ensure consistency and continuity of programming, and to ensure the continued development of rural Afghanistan, NABDP will need to function beyond 2014. Therefore, if anyone would like to provide funding beyond June 2014, we will accept it but will transition it into the new project cycle.</p> <p>SCDC Meyer opened the floor to comments and/or questions and indicates that unless there is opposition, NABDP is using the Board meeting for approval. There is no need to send a formal letter or email stating agreement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Australia: COMMENT Agrees with NABDP's plan. 2. Canada: COMMENT Agrees with NABDP's plan. <p>The rest of the Board also non-verbally agreed to the no-cost extension of NABDP through the end of June 2015.</p>
Project Evaluation Mr. Shoaib Khaksari Deputy Programme Manager NABDP	<p>Mr. Shoaib Khaksari, NABDP's Deputy Programme Manager, indicated that NABDP will conduct a project evaluation in the latter part of 2013 that will assess the accomplishments in Phase III and the impact made in the lives of rural people across Afghanistan.</p> <p>To achieve this, NABDP will hire a firm by September 2013 to carry out an NABDP-specific evaluation. It will focus upon the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What shape NABDP will take in the future, focusing upon a design

	<p>process for a new programme</p> <p>b. How the stakeholders envision NABDP progressing and achieving results in the future</p> <p>He noted that this is the first external evaluation since NABDP's inception in 2002, and it is estimated to take approximately two-to-three months.</p> <p>Concurrently there will be an on-going evaluation led by UNDP of the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Outcome Six (Public/Private Partnerships). As NABDP falls under this Outcome, it will also be included in this UNDP evaluation process.</p>
<p>AOB, Question and Answer Session</p>	<p>PM Daud Rahimi proposed a special project to the Board for comments and approval. He noted that the Board was not only for sharing information, but also for decision making. As such, he proposed that NABDP build an on-site Kindergarten within the Ministry compound to enable women to continue to work while their children are being properly cared for. PM Rahimi indicated that this is a particularly important project that can be accomplished for USD \$100,000.</p> <p>SDCD Meyer also indicated that, although this is out of the scope of what NABDP traditionally does, however, UNDP looks very positively toward this initiative. This is incentive for female staff employment and is extremely vital in keeping female staff on board. He noted that there is no need for a special letter from individuals on the Board, and that approval would be taken verbally. Unearmarked funding will be used build the Kindergarten on the Ministry grounds and the Board will physically be able to see the progress, possibly even inaugurating it upon completion.</p> <p>There were very positive comments from the Board including from Italy who indicated that it was a 'wonderful idea'. The Kindergarten was unanimously agreed upon by the Board members who were present.</p>
<p>CLOSING REMARKS</p>	
<p>Mr. Renaud Meyer Senior Deputy Country Director for Programmes UNDP Afghanistan</p>	<p>SCDC Meyer indicated that there will be a site visit at the end of the month in Herat with the inauguration of completed projects. There will also be a trip to Uruzgan later in the year as it is a wonderful opportunity for Regional Programme Managers to highlight the work they have been doing. He extended a standing offer for Board members to also participate in site visits.</p>

	<p>The meeting was closed as SDCD Meyer thanked everyone for attending and indicated that he and DM Ismati are looking forward to seeing everyone at NABDP's Third Quarter Project Board Meeting.</p>
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LIST OF ATTENDEES

MRRD and UNDP Country Office		
MRRD	Tariq Ismati	Deputy Minister of Programmes
	Augustine Laborde	Technical Advisor
	Ritu Mahendru	Advisor
UNDP	Renaud Meyer	Senior Deputy Country Director
	Shoaib Timory	Assistant Country Director
	Nazir Yaquobi	TFO
ASGP (Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme)	Sofia Dahiya	CD Specialist
Donor Community		
Canada	Jean-Claude Mathieu	Programme Manager, CIDA
Spain	Laura Lopez	Counselor
Italian Cooperation	Fabio Minniti	Programme Manager
Australian Aid	Skye Rogers	Advisor
Norway	Zabiullah Shinwari	Programme Officer
NABDP Staff		
NABDP	Abdul Raheem Daud Rahimi	Programme Manager
	Shoaib Khaksari	Deputy Programme Manager
	Florida Perevertaylo	Operation Manager
	Hamid Rahman	Head of Finance
	Eng. Qasim	Central Zone Regional Manager
	Daud Azghar	Eastern Regional Manager
	Mohamad Yaqub Suliman	Southern Regional Manager
	Abdul Malik Ahmadzai	South Eastern Regional Manager
	Gh. Sakhi Alami	Western Regional Manager
	Habibullah Omar khel	North Regional Manager
	Eng. Zia Mohamadi	North East Regional Manager
	Dr. Sami Jalalzai	Head Of LIDD
	Homayoon Milad	Senior Programme Officer, LIDD
	Sultan Ali Javid	Head of ERDA
	Gul Anwar Anwari	Head of MERD
	Qanbar Ail Zareh	Programme Officer
	Asadghouse	Filing Clerk

	Ahmad Hares	IT Officer
	Quadratullah	Coordinator, PMSU
	Leanne Rios	Technical Specialist M and E
	Blanca Lopez	Program Coordinator for Spanish Funds in Badghis

Presentations

PowerPoint: NABDP Progress Report: NABDP Programme Manager, Daud Rahimi

PowerPoint: Sub-National Governance and Development Strategy: Assistant Country Director, Sub-National Governance and Development, Mr. Shoaib Timory

ANNEX 2: FINANCIAL

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

Annex 1. Financial Table

DonorName	CO MMITMENT / 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	-	-	2,169,509	802,843			-	-	802,843
AusAID	6,451,613	3,176,933	125,452		3,051,481	-	-	940,318	2,111,163	22,018		3,274,680	-	2,089,145
Australia		41,287	-		41,287	138,185	-	603	178,868			-	-	178,868
Australian DIMA		486,787	-		486,787	229,996	-	-	716,783			-	-	716,783
CIDA	26,982,790	23,076,290	22,618,586	3,906,500	4,364,204	-	-	1,914,472	2,449,731	43,939		-	-	2,405,793
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			-	-	42,352
European Union	25,059,675	16,629,190	15,103,302		1,525,889	7,603,528	-	3,780,043	5,349,374	138,454		826,957	-	5,210,919
Italy	3,359,656	1,744,669	1,124,490	1,614,987	2,235,166	-	-	504,445	1,730,721	3,545		-	-	1,727,177
Japan CRD/Japan 2013/Japan suppl	24,361,133	7,877,283	6,464,709		1,412,574	24,361,133	-	3,373,216	22,400,491	57,837		-	-	22,342,655
Netherlands	27,824,200	15,497,887	15,324,199		173,688	7,826,313	-	288,702	7,711,299			4,500,000	-	7,711,299
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	-	-	2,951,963	34,718,551	114,133		-	-	34,604,419
UNDP CCF	14,235,997	11,435,997	11,435,997		-	2,800,000	-	1,047,302	1,752,698			-	-	1,752,698
UNHCR		128,392	15,894		112,498	-	-	57,257	55,241			-	-	55,241
Grand Total	205,570,108	175,984,434	127,936,230	6,051,815	54,100,019	42,959,155	-	17,027,830	80,031,343	379,925	-	8,601,637	-	79,651,418

Note:

- The figures provided in the above statement are provisional; the final figures will be known once the 2013 mid-year closure exercise has been completed by end of August 2013.
- Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

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

Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar-2013)	Expenses (April-June-2013)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-June)	Delivery Rate	Remarks
Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	3,820,257	169,480	634,621	804,101	21%	
Sub-total Output 1	3,820,257	169,480	634,621	804,101	21%	
Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	33,689,848	3,988,211	6,914,040	10,902,251	32%	
Sub-total Output 2	33,689,848	3,988,211	6,914,040	10,902,251	32%	
Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	12,939,115	1,503,095	1,931,215	3,434,309	27%	
Sub-total Output 3	12,939,115	1,503,095	1,931,215	3,434,309	27%	
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	1,362,755	50,122	199,071	249,192	18%	
Sub-total Output 5	1,362,755	50,122	199,071	249,192	18%	
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	4,362,646	804,209	833,767	1,637,977	38%	
Sub-total Output 6	4,362,646	804,209	833,767	1,637,977	38%	
Grand Total	56,174,622	6,515,117	10,512,714	17,027,830	30%	

ANNEX 4: EXPENSES BY DONOR

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

Annex 3. Expenses by Donor

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar-2013)	Expenses (April-June-2013)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	2,972,349	575,156	1,594,353	2,169,509	73%
	Sub-Total	2,972,349	575,156	1,594,353	2,169,509	73%
AusAID	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	4,167,149	309,963	613,115	923,079	22%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	10,700			-	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	69,550	2,297	14,943	17,240	25%
	Sub-Total	4,247,399	312,260	628,058	940,318	22%
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	179,472	603	-	603	0%
	Sub-Total	179,472	603	-	603	0%
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	716,783			-	
	Sub-Total	716,783	-	-	-	-
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	823,345	727,882	30,755	758,638	92%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	2,239,501	853,978	301,857	1,155,834	52%
	Sub-Total	3,062,846	1,581,860	332,612	1,914,472	63%
European Union	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	1,759,492	33,062	494,571	527,632	30%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	7,789,652	134,828	3,005,038	3,139,866	40%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	155,150		108,695	108,695	70%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	160,500	3,850		3,850	2%
	Sub-Total	9,864,794	171,739	3,608,304	3,780,043	38%
Italy	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	120,696	45,118	(27,112)	18,006	15%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,778,823	185,261	31,986	217,247	12%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	335,644	168,438	100,754	269,192	80%
	Sub-Total	2,235,163	398,817	105,628	504,445	23%
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,412,416		20,758	20,758	1%
	Sub-Total	1,412,416	-	20,758	20,758	1%
Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	1,276,403	-	78,650	78,650	6%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	7,236,057	252,663	2,408,121	2,660,784	37%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	58,850		815	815	1%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	690,799		316,783	316,783	46%
	Sub-Total	9,262,109	252,663	2,804,369	3,057,032	33%
Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	476,150	129,938	(129,680)	257	0%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	5,842,200			-	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	521,650	310,028	(14,860)	295,168	57%
	Sub-Total	6,840,000	439,966	(144,540)	295,425	4%
Netherlands	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	488,388		81,741	81,741	17%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	2,752,701		188,269	188,269	7%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	856,000			-	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	1,065,077		18,693	18,693	2%
	Sub-Total	5,162,166	-	288,702	288,702	6%

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar-2013)	Expenses (April-June-2013)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun)	Delivery Rates
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	65,377	-	-	-	0%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	6,172,339	1,889,265	757,922	2,647,187	43%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	876,312	24,275	26,830	51,105	6%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	192,600	70,130	183,540	253,670	132%
	Sub-Total	7,306,628	1,983,671	968,292	2,951,963	40%
UNDP - CCF	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	109,901	91,300	6,771	98,071	89%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,081,217	358,411	(12,244)	346,167	32%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	282,055	50,122	89,561	139,682	50%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	1,326,827	249,465	213,916	463,381	35%
	Sub-Total	2,800,000	749,298	298,004	1,047,302	37%
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	112,498	49,082	8,175	57,257	51%
	Sub-Total	112,498	49,082	8,175	57,257	51%
	GrandTotal	56,174,622	6,515,117	10,512,714	17,027,830	30%

ANNEX 5: ALICEGHAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Background: The Aliceghan water supply infrastructure project aims to provide clean and portable water to 1,100 families in Aliceghan of Barikab village, Qarabagh district, Kabul province. Funding has been provided by Government of Australia, the United Nations High Commission of Refugee (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project included four lots: Lot One: Development of Existing Wells, Construction of Generator House and Pump houses; Lot Two: Construction of Main Delivery Pipe; Lot Three: Construction of Reservoir; and, Lot Four: Construction of Local Distribution Network.

Lot One and Two: The construction works on these lots were halted due to land disputes, with the local community that owned the land where the water source was situated, and finally all parties acknowledged stopping work on these lots was the only option. Based on the decision made in a the meeting between MRRD, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), UNDP, Australia, and United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it was decided that MRRD will send a follow-up letter to MoRR with details of Lots One and Two and to handover the results of the work that was done under these Lots to MoRR.

NABDP has subsequently sent two letters to MoRR on 24 May and 14 April 2013. However, no response has been forthcoming. In order to solve the issue, the proposal is that NABDP senior management officially handover the cancelled lots to MoRR in the presence of donors and other stakeholders including MoRR, UNHCR and UNDP. NABDP will follow-up on this issue.

Alternative sources were investigated and as a result a new source was identified. The procurement processes for drilling the new well have been completed and the contract has been signed. It is anticipated that work will commence by 6 July 2013.

In addition, a survey of the main delivery pipe required from the water source to the reservoir has been completed. The full design will be done once the drilling of the water source is complete further details are known on the quantity of the supply.

Lot Three: The construction work on this Lot was 100 percent completed 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 Aliceghan technical team requested the contractor to fix the leaks prior to the handover and final inspection. After a one year

delay, the contractor started work on this lot and repaired the reservoir leak on 28 May 2013. The Aliceghan technical team inspected the repair work during a site visit on 1 June 2013 and recommended that further work was still necessary.

The contractor stopped work and has yet to respond to the comments of the technical team. They are now failing to respond to all attempts to contact them whether it is by phone or email. The technical team will continue to follow up on this issue.

Lot Four: Work on this lot was completed 100 percent on 29 May 2013; the invoice has been submitted by the contractor for the final installment payment. The NABDP Aliceghan technical team confirmed the quality of work. The final installment payment will be processed after the finalization of engineering report that is anticipated to be released by the end of July 2013.

Temporary Drinking Water: The Aliceghan housing project was completed by UNDP in December 2009 and handed over to the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) on 31 December 2009, with the exception of the water supply component of the project. The implementation of this component was delayed due to a land dispute with the local community.

Following the handover of the project, UNDP and MoRR signed the Letter of Agreement (LoA) for temporary provision of drinking water to the Aliceghan community; it was initially for three months (January to March 2010). Upon the expiry of the LoA, the Aliceghan Community Development Council (CDC) requested an extension of the LoA until the completion of the water supply project and permanent water provisions were in place. UNDP verbally agreed to the extension of the LoA and the provision of water.

Based upon the aforementioned agreement, the CDC contracted a water tanker to supply water to the Aliceghan until the completion of the water supply project. With the approval of NABDP Senior Management, NABDP has made the payments for the water from 27 July 2010 through 14 August 2011.

In addition, the Aliceghan CDC has submitted invoices, substantiated with the required supporting documents. The invoices totaling 930,000 Afghanis (USD \$18,600) are for the supply of a 1,248 water tankers (8,736,000 liters) from 15 August 2011 through 4 October 2012. This payment is now under process and it is expected to be made in the Third Quarter. Furthermore, the Aliceghan CDC provided 270 tankers (1,890,000 liters) drinking water to Aliceghan community in the Second Quarter with a total cost of 216,000 Afghanis (USD \$4,320). This payment is expected to be made by the end of Third Quarter.

Additional Projects: In addition to the water supply projects, upon the request of the Aliceghan CDC and the approval of MRRD Senior Management, a survey of a 22 meter

retaining wall was completed. The implementation of this wall will result in the protection of water reservoir and main delivery pipe from rain water in Aliceghan Township.

There are also gender empowerment projects being implemented in the areas of tailoring, literacy, carpet weaving and poultry farming.

ANNEX 6: INTEGRATED ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME (IALP-K2)

Output 1: Establishment of a Kandahar Regional Agriculture and Rural Development Institute (KRARDI) including an Agricultural High School (AHS) at Tarnak Farm

KRARDI is a key element of the Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP-K2). It is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and implemented by NABDP. The project is intended to facilitate the creation of new and permissible livelihoods for Afghan farmers in Kandahar and the region. As Kandahar is a heavily agricultural-based 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.



Photo Four: Kandahar province
Inauguration of KRARDI by H.E Minister Wais Barmak

With a total budget of USD \$4.5 million, the KRARDI center has the capacity to train up to 1,200 men and women from the community. The center 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 (0.4 hectares / 0.99 acres) for vineyards and pomegranate gardens.

Construction work is nearly complete with basic work such as cleaning and carpeting remaining in Lots One, Two, Three and Five; Lot Four is 100 percent complete. MRRD's H.E Minister Wais Ahmad Barmak inaugurated KRARDI on 27 May 2013.

ANNEX 7: BI-ANNUAL SPANISH FUNDING REPORT

The Government of Spain is committed to contributing to security and reconstruction across the Badghis province, providing leadership from the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Qala-e-Naw since May 2005. As such, the Spanish contributions to NABDP have been specifically earmarked for Badghis province.

Through Spanish funds – and to address priority local needs and deliver services to the poor and most vulnerable – NABDP has contributed to strengthening institutions (local government and six DDAs), and to promote rural productive infrastructure services. The Spanish funds are focused upon developing the water resources in Badghis so as to reduce poverty, increase sustainable economic and social development, improve the quality of life for rural Afghans, and ensure an adequate supply of water for future generations.

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

The following is a brief overview of progress-to-date in 2013 with the use of the Spanish funding:

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

In December 2008, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) provided a grant of USD \$2,524,495 to assist in financing the project named '*Building Rural Technology Park and Support of AIRD Training Activities in Rural Afghanistan*'. This project is run by NABDP with oversight from UNDP. The purpose is to spread awareness and promote the concept of appropriate rural technology among

government officials, professionals, academic institutions, local enterprises and non-governmental organizations by establishing a rural technology park and enabling interactive channels.

The Spanish funds have assisted in the building of the RTP and supporting AIRD training activities. It has also facilitated data collection on existing technologies in such areas as water supply and sanitation, renewable energy and small and medium enterprise in rural Afghanistan to identify: (a) appropriate methodologies; (b) their applicability and suitability to local conditions; and, (c) facilitate their transfer to rural areas.

I. First Phase RTP Results – 2009 through 2012

a. Establishing the RTP

There was a delay for the allocation of the RTP land as the facility desired the Government of Afghanistan to donate 24 jeribs of land (4.8 hectares/11.9 acres). As such, this took two years for AIRD to identify the land in Dehsabz district, Kabul province.

The design of the RTP master plan is complete. Thus far, a surrounding wall, one store and one office have been constructed. Additionally, one 70 meter bore well has been drilled and is ready for pump testing.

b. Training and Research on Traditional Rural Technologies

Trainings and surveys of traditional existing and new technologies in such areas as water supply and sanitation, renewable energy and small and medium enterprise in rural Afghanistan have been conducted in 11 provinces:

Provinces that Received Training and Surveys		
Baghlan	Herat	Nangarhar
Bamyan	Kapisa	Panjshir
Balkh	Kandahar	Parwan
Ghazni	Kunduz	

c. Develop Rural Technology Directory

AIRD is in the process of creating a Rural Technology Directory (RTD). This project has been submitted for consideration for RTD's first edition – expected to be completed and disseminated by the end of 2013. A list of more than 95 rural technologies have been selected and accepted by AIRD as potentially replicable products.

d. Budget

The percentage of the budget spent to finance the aforementioned activities was 65 percent, leaving 35 percent to be spent in 2013 on planned activities and finalization of the project.

II. Second Phase RTP Results – January through June 2013

- a. AIRD has prepared all documentation to be submitted to the MRRD Procurement Department necessary to select the implementer for the second phase RTP construction work.
- b. AIRD has identified an architect, Mr. Ashmat Froz, a professor at the Kabul Polytechnic University, to manage the RTP construction project. He will use rural construction methods and techniques, as well as available local materials such as mud, straw and bricks to construct the buildings.
- c. Six potential villages have been identified and surveyed for the facilitation of rural technology training regarding their suitable and cost effective technology. Three villages in Jabul Siraj district (Abid Khail, Qdir Khail and Ezzat Khail) in Parwan province, and three in Behsud district (Khushgun Bad, Nehr e Shahi Bala and Ghundai Ahmedzai) in Nangarhar province.

III. Second Phase AIRD Action Plan for July through December 2013

a. Continued Implementation of the Second Phase RTP Construction Work

During the months of July through December 2013, construction will take place of one two storey administration building, six technology halls, a footpath and a ditch system. Additionally, the construction of the bore well pump house, and design and implementation of a reservoir by Rural Water Sanitation and Irrigation Programme (RuWatSIP) will take place.

b. Survey of Rural Technologies in 10 New Provinces

The 10 new provinces will include:

Provinces that Received Training and Surveys		
Badakhshan	Logar	Takhar
Faryab	Paktia	Wardak
Jowzjan	Samangan	
Laghman	Sar-e-pol	

c. Training of 40 Social Workers

The training of 40 social workers, two for each new province, is intended to ensure the identification of appropriate rural technologies.

d. Implementation of Model Villages in Nangarhar and Parwan

Through a series of surveys and site visits, AIRD has created a model village to be implemented in three villages in Nangarhar province and three villages in Parwan province. These villages were selected by district social workers and the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Development (PRRD) in consultation with Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme (AREDP). AREDP has developed Saving Groups in these locations – having educated them in business practices and the importance of funds management. The idea is to eventually convert these Saving Groups into Enterprise Groups whereby the individuals own their own business.

A conceptual model village is proposed where villagers act as decision makers, partners, and beneficiaries with multi-sectoral, multi-functional and integrated development to achieve sustainable development. Model villages should also have a self-propelling model for ensuring growth with equality and social justice within the participatory framework. In the process of village development, every villager should take the role of partner of implementation of the scheme and beneficiary simultaneously.

e. Training Villagers on Rural Technology Applications

Villagers from three villages in Jablusriraj district, Parwan province and three villages of Behsud district, Nangarhar province will be trained in appropriate rural technologies.

f. Purchase Existing Technologies Locally and Abroad

Sixteen technologies have been identified as successful alternatives.

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

AIRD has elaborated the first draft of first volume of the Rural Technology Directory (RTD) with more than 95 rural technologies. AIRD expects to publish the first volume of the RTD in 2013.



Rural Technology Park Blue Prints
Photo Credit: Blanca Lopez / NABDP, UNDP

2. 2009 Spanish Funds – Badghis Province

Of the 2009 Spanish funds (USD \$13,554,217), approximately 45 percent was spent by the end of 2012; the remaining funds are planned to spent in 2013 and 2014. These funds will be allocated to NABDP's water supply, sanitation, and irrigation projects in Badghis province. These projects respond to the priority local needs addressed in the DDPs.

Badghis is a province with limited potable water resources, and as such the water supply projects have been identified as a priority need. The majority of the

Spanish funds have been designated to the water supply and sanitation management projects in Badghis province, providing clean and safe drinking water to the rural population. Because of the concentrated Spanish funding, access to drinking water for the majority of the province has significantly improved.

I. Results – 2009 through 2012

Through 2012, the Spanish funds have contributed to completing the construction of 291 water supply projects, providing potable water to 112,718 families in four districts (Qala-e-Naw, Qadis, Abkamari and Moqur). The water supply water projects have had an enormous impact on people lives, contributing to improving the health of rural communities and to some extent their community.

II. Action Plan - 2013

In 2013, NABDP will be implementing 98 projects (86 ongoing projects from previous years and 12 new projects). Community-level activities will be monitored to ensure sustainability of the projects and maintain a high quality of work. The majority of ongoing NABDP projects are in Jawand district due to the security limitations; this district is one of the most isolated and insecure district in Badghis province.

3. 2012 Spanish Funds – Badghis Province

In December 2012 UNDP and AECID signed a cost-sharing agreement for the development of NABDP activities in Badghis province. With this agreement, NABDP will continue its work to promote economic development through the provision of productive rural infrastructure, water supply and good governance in Badghis.

As water is one of Badghis' main concerns, the majority of the Euros €22 million is being allocated to water: (a) Water supply system in Qala-e-Naw district; and (b) Dam construction in Qadis district. These water projects will contribute to effective utilization together with proper management of existing water and other natural resources to accelerate agriculture, provide safe drinking water and hygienic environment with viable rural energy options for rural prosperity.

Additionally, as Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) departs Badghis, AECID will transfer some of its functions to NABDP in October 2013. The PRT's departure was postponed from June to October, giving NABDP an opportunity to develop specific activities with the stakeholders, and to plan the budget for 2013.

I. Results – January through June 2013

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

a. Capacity Development

Three DDAs (Jawand, Muqor and Bala Murghab) have been re-elected in Badghis province. Jawand has an All Male DDA with 20 male members; Muqor has a Mixed DDA with 20 males and one female member; and, Bala Murghab has a Male DDA with 20 male members.

b. Gender

The NABDP Gender Unit has planned training on gender equality and women's empowerment to the six DDAs (Qala-e-Naw, Abkamari, Moqur, Balamorghab, Jawand and Qadis). Additionally, the NABDP Gender Unit has prepared three women's economic empowerment projects, such as carpet weaving and literacy, to be implemented in Abkamari, Qadis and Qala-e-Naw districts.

NABDP has contracted a Gender Provincial Officer in Badghis to be in charge of: (a) conducting gender trainings; (b) ensuring female participation in DDAs; (c) developing project proposals on gender; (d) supervising gender projects; (e) attending meetings with stakeholders on gender issues; and, (f) reporting documentation activities. Whenever possible, the Officer will work closely with NABDP in Kabul and UNDP to ensure coordination of activities and to communicate important developments.

c. Modalities for Agreement

NABDP and UNDP are looking the modalities for agreement to work with the Provincial Department of MRRD, Provincial Department of Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) and the Women's Center in Abkamari.

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

a. Provincial Machinery Park (PMP)

NABDP is planning to send a technical mission to undertake an assessment of: (a) the overall PMP and staffing; (b) the programme manager; (c) Human Resources; and, (d) Administration and Finances, Inventory and Services. This mission will evaluate the current PMP status and create a draft business plan for its sustainability.

b. Modalities for Agreement

NABDP and UNDP are looking the modalities for agreement to work with Municipality of Qala-e-Naw for the Public lighting Services and System of Domestic Waste Collection.

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

Jointly with Ministry of Water and Energy (MOWE), RuWatSIP conducted a mission to the Qadis district in order to undertake an environmental and social assessment for the dam construction. The mission was successful and RuWatSIP began the preparation for the technical documents. These have been subsequently submitted to MRRD's Procurement Unit in order to proceed with the International Contract announcement.

RuWatSIP is also following-up with the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the land property papers. Additionally, UNDP is contracting a consultant to conduct an environmental and social screening exercise, to provide a general overview of risks that the proposed project may have on the environment, social and economic aspects of the area. This evaluation is expected to take one month and will begin in mid-July.

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

A company has been contracted by RuWatSIP to dig six wells; they are expected to be completed at the end of July. Following the completion, RuWatSIP will contract an international company to design the project (e.g. main pipeline and the distribution system). RuWatSIP has already started work on the technical documents to be submitted to MRRD Procurement Unit.

e. Water Consumer Quality Control Campaign Launched by the Provincial Department

NABDP and UNDP are looking at the modalities for agreement to work with Provincial Department.

Note: Other Spanish funding for NABDP Phase III that have been exhausted:

1. Emergency Winter Disaster Relief – Food Assistance to Vulnerable Families of Badghis Province (Euros €1,003,381, converted to US \$1,316,773). These funds were programmed from 2009 to 2010.

2008 Spanish Funds – Badghis province (Euros €5,000,000, converted to US \$7,396,450). These funds were programmed from 2009 to 2011, and have been reported upon in the NABDP Annual and Quarterly Reports.

ISSUE LOG

	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT (I) PRIORITY(P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURE/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
	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	Ongoing
level	10/04/2013	Impact=2 Priority=1	The projects have been currently stopped and will restart the implementation once the water level get decreased.	PRID	Ongoing
	30/03/2012	Impact=1 Priority=4	NABDP is working with MoF to ease the process. The issue lies in the disbursement process and must be addressed at MoF.	Programme Manager and CTA	Ongoing
Policy for rice and fruits and ordination	01/12/2013	Impact = 5 Priority = 5	NABDP is working closely with IDLG, ASGP and others to ensure smooth rollout of the DCCs and to enable the Programme to continue to work in the local governance through development functioning.	LIDD and Programme Manager	Ongoing

ANNEX 7: RISK LOG

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT (I) & PROBABILITY (P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURES / MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED / UPDATED BY	LAST UPDATE	STATUS
1	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
2	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