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NATIONAL AREA BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A hand-operated water pump in a rural setting. A child is operating the pump handle. Two other children stand nearby. A large red plastic container is positioned to catch water from the pump. Several blue plastic jerrycans and a black pot are also visible. The background shows a simple mud-brick building and a clear sky.

2012 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00070832 (NIM)
Duration:	Phase III (July 2009 – June 2014)
Strategic Plan Component:	Promoting inclusive growth, gender equality, and achievement of the MDGs
CPAP Component:	Increased opportunities for income generation through promotion of diversified livelihoods, private sector development, and public private partnerships
ANDS Component:	Social and Economic Development
Total Budget:	\$294,666,069 USD
Responsible Agency:	The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

Cover Photo: Well Project Completed in Orgon district of Paktikaprovence
Photo Credit: Ahmed Shah Angar

ACRONYMS

ADDPs	Annual District Development Plans
AIRD	Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
CDC	Community Development Council
CLDD	Community Lead Development Department
DCC	District Coordination Councils
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDP	District Development Plan
DIC	District Information Center
GiA	Grant-in-Aid
ERDA	Energy for Rural Development of Afghanistan
FMOs	Field Monitoring Officers
IALP	Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
LIDD	Local Institutional Development Department
LIPG	Livelihood Improvement Practice Group
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
MHP	Micro Hydro Power plants
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PDCs	Provincial Development Councils
PDPs	Provincial Development Plans
PMTs	Provincial Monitoring Teams
PRRD	Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Development
RTP	Rural Technology Park
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
II.	RESULTS	2
A.	OUTPUT 1: Institutions Strengthened at the District-Level to Independently Address Priority Local Needs	2
1.	District Development Assemblies	2
2.	Gender.....	5
B.	OUTPUT 2: Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor	11
3.	Rural Energy Projects	11
C.	OUTPUT 3: Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	17
III.	CHALLENGES.....	20
IV.	RISKS	22
V.	LESSONS LEARNED.....	22
VI.	FUTURE PLANS	23
VII.	ANNEXES	24
A.	ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE	24
B.	ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT	25
C.	ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR	26
D.	ANNEX 4: RISK LOG	28
E.	ANNEX 5: ISSUE LOG	29
F.	ANNEX 6: ALICEGHAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME	31
G.	ANNEX 7: INTEGRATED ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME (IALP)	32

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2012, the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) continued implementing Phase III (2009 – 2014) of its partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to reduce poverty by advancing progress toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and increase and diversify livelihood opportunities throughout rural Afghanistan.

NABDP Phase III works to successfully fulfill three main outputs: a) Institutions strengthened at the district-level to independently address priority local needs; b) Improved access to key services for the rural poor; and, c) Stabilization in less secure regions and districts. In 2012, major accomplishments for these include:

Institutions strengthened at the district-level to independently address local priority needs: NABDP advised and supported the District Development Assemblies (DDAs) to increase their capacity and build legitimacy as a district-level governance structure. This was accomplished through the successful re-election of 111 DDAs in 23 provinces, resulting in the democratic election of 2,269 men (71 percent) and 919 women (29 percent). Individual and organizational capacities were strengthened through training 103 DDAs (1,863 men and 789 women), establishing 55 District Information Centers (DICs), and providing Grant-in-Aid (GiA) to 34 new DDAs. Additionally, NABDP continued to support women's livelihood projects through a combination of 32 projects in agricultural and vocational training initiatives.

Improved access to key services for the rural poor: NABDP completed 525 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 947,151 labour days. With the implementation of these projects, 397,303 households were able to access electricity and cooking fuel (biogas) for the first time, attain clean drinking water, and gain passage to roads, markets and public building, and received irrigation and protection facilities. Additionally, the projects facilitated the irrigation of 4,627 jeribs (925 hectares/2287 acres) of agricultural land and protected 23,205 jeribs (4641 hectares/11,468 acres) of land from natural disasters – ultimately improving the productivity and economic livelihoods of rural communities.

Stabilization in less secure regions and districts: NABDP completed 13 reintegration projects, providing employment for ex-combatants and helping them to successfully reintegrate into their communities. In addition, the design of key components for the Rural Technology Park (RTP) in Dehsabz district, Kabul province, successfully continued. When complete, the RTP will introduce and train farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants, on new rural technologies not yet used in Afghanistan (e.g. renewable and non-renewable energy sources, and preservation techniques for fruits, vegetables and food grains). This will improve their economic and social livelihoods and deter them from illicit livelihoods.

Although substantial progress was made in 2012, a number of risks and issues – such as cultural and religious norms, on budget projects, procurement capacity in MRRD, deteriorating security, lack of qualified companies, and land disputes – affected every aspect of the Programme by either delaying or stopping activities. This included project implementation, DDA re-elections, and capacity training for rural communities and ex-combatants.

II. RESULTS

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

For years NABDP has worked to help strengthen institutions that lead local development throughout rural Afghanistan. In particular, the development of DDAs in rural areas has been vitally important to providing local communities with a voice in the provincial government, allowing them a role in decision-making that directly impacts their lives. NABDP's Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) worked with communities to ensure this decision-making role through mobilization, institutionalization and capacity development.

In 2012 and beyond, DDAs are being strengthened to help them continue to fulfill their important mandate as the developmental gateway at the district-level in rural Afghanistan. In response to Presidential Decree Number 45 (Article 28, Item 3), a proposed District Coordination Council (DCC) policy was drafted by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) that will change the current structure of the DDAs. NABDP staff collaborated closely with representatives from IDLG and was highly involved in the drafting of this policy.

DCCs are expected to bring forth major changes to present DDA activities, and it is anticipated that the new structure will result in one entity at district-level that is recognized by all parties. The evolution of the DCCs is a long-overdue and exciting development. The initial results are very encouraging, particularly the productive manner in which MRRD and IDLG have collaborated on this process. Although still unclear when the DCCs will be functional, the first draft of the policy will be sent to the Senior Minister's Office early in the first quarter of 2013. It is anticipated to be approved and sent to the Cabinet for final endorsement in March of 2013.

1. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ASSEMBLIES

The establishment of DDAs has resulted in: (a) strengthening local governance; (b) creating a sense of ownership through participating in decision-making processes and implementing decisions on district-level; (c) delivering unity and solidarity to rural communities; and, (d) promoting community-led development processes.

Based upon the revised and approved guidelines by NABDP's LIDD in August 2011, a decision was made to cap the number of DDA participants at 30 to ensure female participation and to regulate participant numbers – ideally 20 men (70 percent) and 10 women (30 percent). DDAs consist of a mixture of community members including, but not limited to: tribal leaders, heads of villages, government employees, farmers, teachers, businessmen and students.

DDA Election: To date, 388 DDAs have been established through democratic elections, representing 96 percent of districts. The active number of DDA members across Afghanistan is 10,577 people (7,537 men and 3,040 women). In 2012 it was planned to establish 14 new DDAs in Paktika province; however – despite concerted efforts – NABDP was unable to reach these DDAs due to high-levels of insecurity.

DDA Re-Election: Re-elections are conducted every three years to ensure that DDAs appropriately reflect the desires of the local community in way of decision-making, leadership and community representation. Due to the expected convergence of DDAs into DCCs, as noted above, and a hold placed on re-elections, LIDD was unable to achieve its annual target of 325 re-elected DDAs. Despite this transition period, however, 111 DDAs in 23 provinces participated in the re-election process resulting in 2,269 men (71 percent) and 919 women (29 percent) being newly elected or re-elected.

District Development Plans: Contributing to DDA's roles as development entities at the district-level, all 111 participating DDAs revised their District Development Plans (DDPs) after the re-election process. The DDPs have been successful at reflecting the community priorities on a district, provincial and national-level and are used to highlight community projects and mobilize funding not only from NABDP, but also from other international and national agencies.

In addition, for the first time, LIDD successfully facilitated the formulation of Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs) for 250 districts across rural Afghanistan. Similar to the DPPs, these plans highlight community projects and assist communities in mobilizing funding from other agencies.

LIDD has been instrumental in facilitating the coordination of the ADDPs being integrated with the Provincial Development Plans (PDPs) and shared with Provincial Development Councils (PDCs).

In 2012, the DDPs and ADDPs resulted in 344 projects being implemented from sources other than NABDP. These projects were funded through multiple stakeholders such as, but not limited to: (a) International organizations: World Food Programme and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund; (b) Afghan Government: Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education; (c) Local non-governmental organizations: Madera; and, (d) Provincial Reconstruction Teams.



Figure 1: DDA Workshop in Kam District, Nangarhar Province
(Photo Credit: Haroon Ahmad)

DDA Provincial Council Linkage

Workshops: This year NABDP's LIDD conducted seven regional DDA-Provincial Councils linkage workshops – one in each of the regions. These workshops were fundamental in all regions reaching an agreement to accept the new ADDPs as the foundation for the Provincial Development Plans.

For three years, DDPs were criticized by stakeholders and donors as being more of a wish list rather than an implementable plan. NABDP took action through these workshops to make the DDP more realistic, implementable and specific, as well as adapting Ministerial policy on an annual basis. Now, the DDAs jointly develop the ADDPs with the relevant district level line departments (e.g. Department of Agriculture and Department of Education) in close consultation with district governor's offices and the Provincial Department of Economy.

Capacity Development: Capacity development trainings have been delivered throughout the year to DDAs. The trainings address capacity gaps within the DDAs, as well as enhance the knowledge and skills of DDA members. These newly establish skills enable participants to better fulfill their duties as district coordination entities by having a more comprehensive understanding of development and project management.

However, as previously noted above, the new DCC policy will merge various IDLG District Councils, MRRD DDAs and other existing district-level entities which will most likely result in implementation changes. As such, the capacity development training has been delayed in some of the districts until the DCC policy is approved in order to avoid unnecessary

expenditures and the need to retrain the DDAs in a few months time. LIDD, however, fully intends to provide training to the remaining DDAs once the merger officially occurs.

Despite these delays in delivering capacity development training, LIDD was able to deliver the following standardized training modules: “Local Governance”, “Conflict Resolution and Gender Equity”, “Participatory Planning and Project Cycle Management”, and “Procurement and Financial Management” to 1,863 men, 789 women and 117 Community Lead Development Departments (CLDDs) in 103 districts in 29 provinces.

The impact of these capacity development activities is reflected in DDA activities. For example, the monitoring of 25 provinces indicates that – on average – each DDA: (a) holds eight meetings per year; (b) implemented two projects from its DDP; and, (c) participated in seven conflict mitigation actions and three disaster mitigation actions. Additionally, DDAs also typically participate in resolving land and family disputes, as well as conflicts associated with project implementation.

One DDA community member in Nad Ali district in Helmand province, Mr. Haji Kala Khan, indicated that “Through the capacity development trainings, the DDAs are now able to effectively implement and monitor the infrastructure projects on their own. This allows the projects to be implemented costly effective and the local communities feel ownership towards the development activities.” He added that as a result of the NABDP’s training that the community’s management and implementation of a USD \$224,158 canal cleaning project provided job opportunities for 1,400 community-based labors, and approximately 14,000 jeribs (2800 hectares / 6919 acres) of land are now being irrigated. As such, the agricultural output has increased up to 30 percent for farmers.

Grant-in-Aid (GiA): GiA provides monthly organizational and physical capacity support of USD \$150 to DDAs. GiA is utilized to increase the physical capacity of the office such as procurement of office equipment (desks, chairs, stationary) and supplies in order to enhance the professional appearance of DDAs.

To further develop the organizational capacity of DDAs and assist them in district-level coordination and management of development activities, NABDP provided new GiA support to 34 DDAs in 13 districts. This brings the total number of NABDP’s assistance to DDAs through GiA to 271.

“Prior to receiving GiA, we did not have an office and our work was very informal. Because of this, people did not trust us. But now that NABDP has built an office and provided us with monthly GiA for office expenditures, our activities are now disciplined and well-managed. We can now conduct regular meetings with various stakeholders as we have office equipment. We are now taken seriously and our people are very grateful to NABDP/MRRD for their financial support.”

Mulawe Abdul Rahim, Chairman of Kishim DDA

District Information Centers (DICs): In 2012, fifty-five DICs in 24 districts are now collecting, maintaining, and utilizing district-level socio-economic data. This data assists DDAs in developing plans and identifying appropriate and needed projects, as well as providing an important district-level database. DICs are also a mechanism through which the DDA can build relationships, secure funding for projects, share information, and strengthen coordination with other development actors within the district. Despite concerted efforts, however, NABDP was unable to establish DICs in Nooristan, Khost and Paktia provinces as expected, due to insecurity.

A Key Development Responsibility: Collecting Data at the District-Level

Collecting detailed statistical data in Afghanistan can be extremely challenging even under ideal circumstances. Responding to the issue, NABDP worked with DDAs to establish DICs in Qala-e-Naw district, Badghis province to collect and store development plans and other district-related information. Prior to this, it was very difficult for organizations wanting to implement projects to have the necessary information about the district. The head of the DIC in Qala-e-Naw district of Badghis province explains how the Center has impacted his community:

“We have focal points in all villages of our district that collect information and submit it to the DIC. Up to now we have collected needs assessment data related to the DDPs and the Community Development Plans (CDPs), as well as information on the monitoring of projects, as well as data on completed and on-going projects and relevant research reports.” He added, “The DIC has made the district information accessible. Now we have collected data on unemployment, security, health, education, number of students, agricultural information and district population.” This makes it possible for projects that impact the community to easily be implemented by national and international partners.

Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs): In insecure areas, DDAs have been mobilized by LIDD and Field Monitoring Officers (FMOs) to participate in Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs). PMTs allow an important means by which projects can be monitored and verified in insecure locations which NABDP staff cannot access due to direct targeting and other insecurity issues.

Eleven PMTs were established in 2012 with DDAs participating in six days of practical training through field visits. PMTs across the country effectively carried out 59 monitoring missions that resulted in enhancing and ensuring the quality of infrastructure delivery in insecure areas.

Disaster Management Trainings: In 2012, 22 DDAs were provided the Disaster Risk Management training. The participants included 692 people (334 men, 196 women, 36 Community Lead Development Departments (CLDDs) and 126 government officials).

The training enables participants to effectively manage disaster situations, as well as raise their awareness to include disaster prevention projects in their respective DDPs. On average in 2012, DDAs have implemented three disaster mitigation-related actions that consist of awareness raising events, outreach campaigns and the implementation of projects.

2. GENDER

NABDP aims to achieve equitable participation in selecting district representatives and ensuring an equal voice in development planning, decision-making and project implementation, and gender equity in access to information and training. As such, NABDP-led women’s empowerment projects (e.g. carpet weaving, tailoring and embroidery) bring about economic improvement and enhance women’s social status within the community. This ultimately impacts the overall development of the community and poverty reduction.

Gender Equity: NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy states that DDAs should have equal representation between men and women, and that DDAs must be reflective of all voices in the community – including women – in order to respond to community needs. As such, in 2012, 919 women were re-elected to participate in DDAs, representing 29 percent of DDA members.

NABDP's goal is to have women make up 30 percent of DDAs, based in principle upon the Afghan Sub-National Governance Policy. As such, reaching 29 percent is a significant achievement as often women are not allowed to participate in activities outside the home for security and cultural reasons.

In spite of these issues, however, there are several successes that exist within the DDAs in regards to female participation: one DDA has a female chairwoman (Sharistan district, Dai Kundi province) and 70 DDA have at least one female Executive Board member – 43 of whom are DDA Vice-Chairs and 27 of whom are DDA Secretaries.

In 2012, NABDP LIDD found that participation fluctuated in DDA participation for women – both positively and negatively. In some cases, all male DDAs have transformed into mixed DDAs with strong female members (e.g. Qale-e-Naw district, Badhis province; Zari district, Balkh province; and, Jaghuri district, Ghazni province). Conversely, there are some mixed DDAs that have turned into all male DDAs (e.g. Charsada district, Ghor province; Nirkh district, Wardak province; and, Gizab district, Uruzgan province). Furthermore, there are DDAs that have either an elected Women's Advisory Committee (e.g. Tushkan district, Badakhshan province; Paghman district, Kabul province; and, Muhammad Agha district, Logar province) or a selected Women's Group due to the aforementioned issues (e.g. Kahmard district, Bamyan province; Sarkano district, Kunar province; and, Kohistanat district, Sari Pul province).

Gender Sub-Committees: NABDP is working on finding creative alternatives of involving women in DDAs without compromising cultural and religious norms in Afghanistan. NABDP's Gender Unit was able to achieve its annual target in 2012, establishing 28 gender sub-committees with on-going capacity development projects in nine provinces.

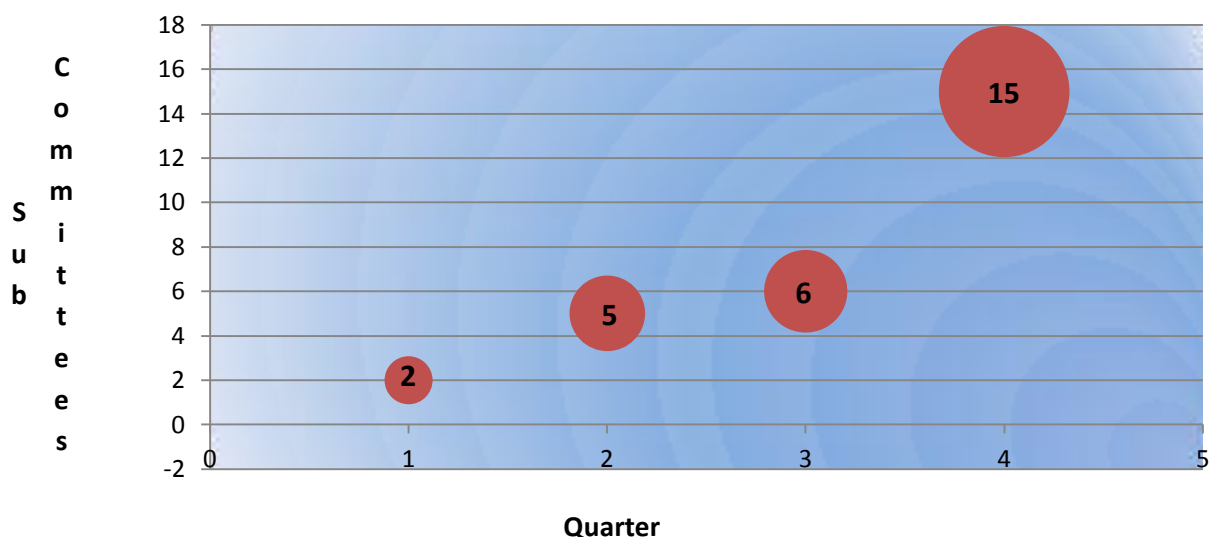
Gender sub-committees are responsible for managing gender-specific issues at the district-level and are an innovative solution to cultural norms that oppose women's participation. This is a significant achievement in that a larger and stronger representation of women at the DDA-level will ensure that DDAs adequately consider and address their needs and priorities and promote gender equality.

Success Story: Impacting Women through Empowerment Projects

Gul Bibi – a resident of Farah center – told NABDP, "I lost my husband during the Taliban regime. After his death, I began washing people's clothes for AFNs 40 per day (approximately USD \$0.78) to feed my seven children."

She went on to say that she was introduced to the embroidery vocational training project by the DDA as a beneficiary. "I attended embroidery and literacy classes and received valuable skills to start my own business. Currently, I am working as a professional embroider earning AFNs 200 a day (approximately USD \$3.90 or USD \$120 a month). I am now able to support my family and save some money. We used to live in a tent, but now I have rented a house and my entire family lives together."

Table One: 28 Gender Sub-Committees Established in 2012



Women Economic Empowerment Projects:

NABDP directly supports the implementation of women’s economic empowerment projects that are identified as a priority by women in the DDPs. In addition to 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.



Figure 2: Completed Carpet Weaving Project in Asadabad District, Kunar Province
(Photo Credit: Ehsan Ullah Hassani)

The Gender Unit was unable to achieve its annual target due to a delay in the final disbursement of payments for seven projects. However, in 2012, 32 livelihood projects including Life Improvement Practice Groups (LIPGs) projects in 19 provinces provided vocational skills in bee-keeping, carpet weaving, embroidery and tailoring for 1,186 women. Additionally, 31 vocational trainings are on-going for 1,045 women in ten provinces.

The LIPG programme empowers local women, who have an income of less than USD \$3.00 per day to improve their livelihoods through capacity building trainings and raw materials. These projects provide training in fishery, poultry, cucumber farming and pickle production, and are implemented through DDAs. Please refer to the success story: Impacting Women through Empowerment Projects on page six.

Table Two: 23 Completed Gender Empowerment Projects in 2012

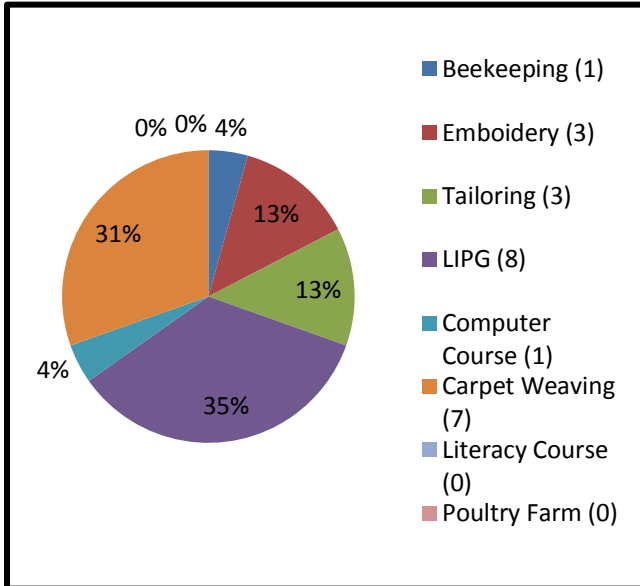


Table Three: 24 On-Going Gender Empowerment Projects from 2012

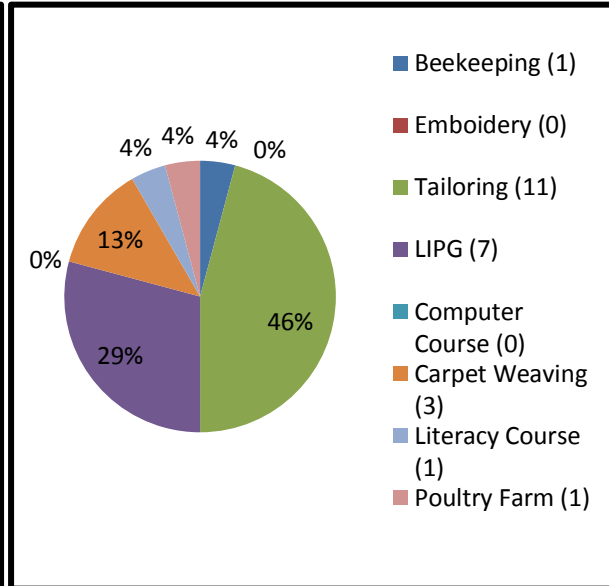


Table 3: Progress towards annual targets for Output 1

2012 Baseline	2012 Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012 Actual	Comments
388 District Development Assemblies (DDA) established	402 District Development Assemblies (DDA) established	0	0	0	0	0	Due to security problem the DDA in 14 districts of Paktika province couldn't established
338 District Development Plans (DDP) formulated	402 District (100%) Development Plans (DDP) formulated						
191 DDAs re-elected	325 DDAs re-elected	28	37	23	23	111	NABDP agreed to delay the re-election process due to the new DCC regulation, which is with Cabinet for approval.
191 DDPs updated	325 DDPs updated	28	37	23	23	111	
4,236 Women members participate in DDAs	5576 Women Participate in DDAs	212	317	148	242	919	Female participation in DDAs is less than expected due to religious and cultural norms
388 DDPs produced and uploaded on Web	402 DDPs produced and uploaded on web	0	0	0	0	0	14 DDAs not yet established in Paktika
328 Capacity Development Trainings delivered for the established and re-elected DDAs	458 Capacity Development Trainings delivered for the established and re-elected DDAs	18	40	26	19	103	Similar to the re-election process, NABDP opted to postpone the capacity development trainings as well. Furthermore, insecurity in some provinces like Nooristan, Ghazni, Khost, Paktia, Zabul, Urozgan and Helmand prevented training.
236 DDAs benefited from physical capacity development (Grant-in-Aid)	286 DDAs benefit from physically equipped offices at District Governor offices (Grant-in-Aid)	5	22	2	5	34	Lack of DDA office space to provide physical facility support.
79 District Information Centers established	144 District Information Centers established	6	30	6	13	55	LIDD was unable to establish DICs in Nooristan, Khost and Paktiya provinces due to insecurity
148 Disaster Management Trainings delivered to the DDAs	178 Disaster Management Trainings delivered to the DDAs	3	6	9	4	22	These training workshops were conducted based upon need. More vulnerable districts in various provinces have

							received the Disaster Management Training.
18 Provincial Monitoring Team established in the high-security risk provinces	30 Provincial Monitoring Teams established in high-security risk provinces	3	2	1	5	11	DDAs in various provinces are awaiting the DCC regulation to hold re-elections
68 Women Economic Empowerment Projects implemented	98 Women Economic Empowerment Projects implemented	1	5	1	25	32	Delay in the process of disbursing the final installments from the Ministry of Finance.
Little or no coordination between DDAs and PDCs	7 regional DDA-Provincial Councils (PC) linkage workshops conducted	0	0	0	7	7	Met target
No Gender mainstreaming committees established	28 Gender Mainstreaming Sub-Committees in DDAs established	2	5	6	15	28	Met target

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

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

In 2012, NABDP completed 525 projects, bringing the total completed projects in Phase III to 2,143. Additionally, 947,151 temporary labour days were provided to local communities through the implementation of NABDP projects, immediately impacting the local economy and livelihoods.

1. Rural Energy Projects

Renewable energy has been identified as the most appropriate source of energy in rural and remote areas of Afghanistan. Utilizing appropriate technology to fulfill rural community needs, NABDP provides support to implement renewable energy systems through the construction of micro-hydro power (MHP) and biogas plants.

MHPs provide an opportunity for rural communities to reduce their use of kerosene lamps, positively impacting their health and education possibilities with the availability of cleaner and quality electricity. Biogas allows for more sustainable cooking fuel, conserving the environment and also enabling children and women time for other activities that otherwise would have been spent collecting firewood.



**Figure 3: MHP Operation in Bamyán province
(Photo Credit: Naimatullah Zafary)**

In 2012 NABDP's Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) department completed 70 MHP and 23 biogas projects in four provinces.

ERDA was unable to achieve the annual target of 166 sustainable power projects due to delays resulting from various social and community conflicts, security concerns, on-budget process and a lack of capacity of private sector suppliers.

Rural Energy Projects Help Communities Generate Needed Income

The Dahan-e-Jamshid micro hydro power project in Bangi district, Takhar province provides 11 kilowatts of electricity shared between 90 families in the community. The electricity from the MHP also supports a community purchased oil expeller used for extracting oil from various seeds such as zagher, kunjatand mustard.

Shah Burhan, the CDC chair indicated to NABDP that “Before, we used to take seeds to other cities for oil extraction which was tedious job. But because we now have micro hydro power, we installed the expeller in our village and now – together with the surrounding villages – we benefit from it! We are thankful to almighty Allah and the government of Afghanistan”.

Micro Hydro Power: Despite these delays, ERDA completed 70 MHP projects in 14 provinces that yielded significant impact by producing 1,163 kilowatts of electricity for 11,353 households. Furthermore, 61 MHP projects are in advanced stages of implementation in 14 provinces and are expected to produce 1,619 kilowatts of electricity upon completion.



Figure 4: Completed Biogas Project in Kama District, Nangarhar Province
(Photo Credit: Mohammad Asghar)

Biogas: Rural communities use firewood as a major source for cooking. Because of the reduced need for firewood when using biogas, ERDA studies have estimated that more than 50 percent of firewood utilization has been reduced in implementation sites since 2008.

ERDA has completed 23 biogas projects in three provinces and provides biogas as a cooking fuel source for 318 households. In addition, seven biogas plant projects are currently on-going in three provinces. They are in various phases of construction and will provide cooking facilities for 126 new households.

Capacity Development: To ensure the sustainability of the MHPs and biogas plants, local communities have taken responsibility of operation and maintenance of systems. Trained by ERDA, the MHP operational and management training was organized for existing projects in 11 provinces.

ERDA achieved the annual capacity building goal, providing training and orientation to 263 local DDA and CDC members. These trainings have helped ensure the sustainability of the energy projects as some of the profit from the cost charged to the villagers for the electricity is taken to pay for maintenance, repair and operating costs (inclusive of the salary for the facilities operator).



Figure 5: Operating Oil Expeller with electricity from NABDP's MHP in Dahan-a-Jamshad
(Photo Credit: NaimatullahZafary)

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

In 2012, NABDP completed 68 transportation projects including eight bridges, one cable bridge, one concrete road, 17 culverts, one secondary road, 39 tertiary roads, and one wash totaling 154 kilometers in 20 provinces.

Although the completed roads connected 516 villages, NABDP could not achieve the annual transportation goal because project documents were not processed due to the insecurity between Tarin-Kotand Ghizab districts in Uruzgan.

With the completion of the roads, 91,607 rural households are able to access local and national markets, health clinics, main roads and district centers. Directly contributing to the economic development and poverty alleviation of rural communities, these projects have also provided temporary livelihood opportunities by creating, 154,310 labour days. Additionally, hours of time and effort transporting people, animals and goods have been saved, as well as enhancing the potential for economic prosperity.

NABDP successfully achieved the annual target of public building projects by completing 22 public building projects in 12 provinces. These completed projects include construction of one community center, one library, four Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Directorate (PRRD) buildings, three mosques, five school buildings, two school supplies, and six surrounding walls of clinics and schools which benefited 15,113 rural households and also provided temporary employment by creating 53,684 labor days. Additionally, 2,600 students were provided an opportunity to receive education in a peaceful environment with the completion of school projects.

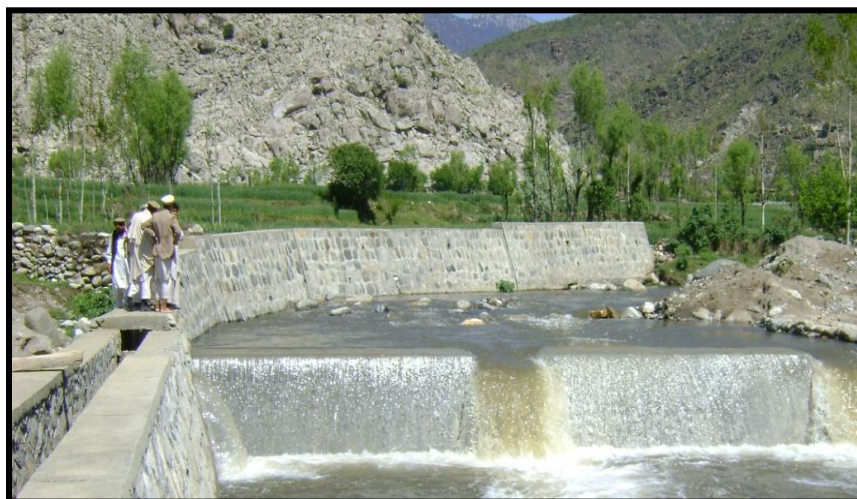


Figure 6: Completed Protection Wall Project in Narang District of Kunar Province
(Photo Credit: Imdad Ul Haq)

Irrigation and Disaster Management: NABDP focuses a significant amount of time, effort and funds on irrigation and disaster management projects.

The Productive Rural Infrastructure Development (PRID) department was unable to achieve the annual target under the Irrigation and Disaster Management activity due to on-going insecurity in some areas. However, PRID has

completed 64 irrigation projects in 2012 including 23 canals, two drainage, 11 intakes, seven karezes, four river embankment, four supper passage and 13 water reservoirs. Additionally, 164 disaster management projects including 141 protection wall and 23 gabion wall projects were completed to minimize the effect of natural disasters in 32 provinces. The completed walls protect the homes and land of 178,166 households from natural disasters. The

implementation of the projects also provided temporary employment for the local rural community by creating 512,757 labour days.

These implemented projects irrigated 4,627 jeribs and protected 23,205 jeribs of land. 48,675 households were provided with irrigation facilities improving their agriculture productivity and ultimately their livelihood status. A farmer in Khar Kow village in Helmand province noted that “Prior to the construction of the irrigation gates, we had to stand in cold water for hours to build water blocks to redirect the water to our fields. Now – in minutes – we can easily change the water’s direction to the desired fields, significantly decreasing the time and effort spent in watering our fields. This project has significantly increased our agricultural productivity and has greatly enhanced our economy. I can now provide for my family better and my children can regularly attend school.”

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

PRID was able to complete 114 water supply projects in 18 provinces, ultimately providing safe drinking water for 52,071 households. These implemented projects decreased the vulnerability of rural people to water borne diseases, improving health and ultimately contributing toward the reduction of rural poverty. The implemented projects provided temporary employment for rural people by creating 92,344 labour days. Despite these successes, however, PRID could not achieve the annual planned target due to social conflicts and insecurity in the area.

Table 4: Progress towards annual targets for Output 2

2012 Baseline	2012 Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012 Actual	Comments
7,184 households have access to sustainable energy supply	1) 166 sustainable power projects MHP and Biogas projects completed	27 MHP	5 MHP	4 MHP	34 MHP	70 MHP	The target was not achieved due to the delay of suppliers in providing equipment on-time, the on-budget process, community and social conflicts, and the weather during project implementation. Most of these projects are in the advanced stages of completion.
	1a.) 45 new MHP and Biogas projects identified and implemented	5 Biogas	1 Biogas	2 Biogas	15 Biogas	23 Biogas	
	2.) 21,000 households (completed projects)	3,826 households (MHP) 36 households (Biogas)	659 households (MHP) 6 households (Biogas)	632 households (MHP) 30 households (Biogas)	6,236 households (MHP) 246 households (Biogas)	11,353 households (MHP) 318 households (Biogas)	
	2b.) 6,000 households (new projects)	0	0	0	0	0	No budget available for new projects
286 persons (DDAs, CDCs and NABDP engineers) trained on sustainable management of energy projects	3.) 250 persons (DDAs, CDCs and NABDP engineers) trained on sustainable management and operation of energy projects	20 persons	108 persons	59 persons	76 persons	263 persons	Target achieved but not in Jawand district of Bagdhis province because insecurity restricted access to the district. As such, CDCs couldn't be trained.
640,464 households with access to improved transport infrastructure and public buildings (community centers, libraries, etc.)	4.) On-going transport sector projects completed with 80 new transport and 12 public building projects started	3 transport 3 public building,	22 transport 4 public building	5 transport 1 public building	38 transport 14 public building	68 transport 22 public building	Because of the insecurity on the road between Tarin-Kot and Ghizab, project completion documents could not be delivered and ultimately processed.
	3b.) 767,233 households with access to improved transport infrastructure and public buildings	4,214 households with access to improved transport 6,546 households with access to	37,834 households with access to improved transport 3,528 households with access	6,214 households with access to improved transport 664 households with access to improved public	43,345 households with access to improved transport 4,375 households with access	91,607 households with access to improved transport 15,113 households with access to	

		improved public buildings	to improved public buildings	buildings	to improved public buildings	improved public buildings	
520,820 households that have benefited from Natural Disaster Protection projects (irrigation systems)	4.) 635,720 households benefited from Natural Disaster Protection work and trainings	35,776households	51,302 households	13,777 households	77,311 households	178,166 households	Due to social problems, the target was not achieved.For example, land issues have been raised between communities and families regarding land rights and use of the space.
	4a.) 137 new projects to protect communities from natural disaster such as floods, landslides,	27 (Ongoing projects Completed)	47 (Ongoing projects Completed)	11 (Ongoing projects Completed)	79 (Ongoing projects Completed)	164 (Ongoing projects Completed)	
550,360 households have benefited from agriculture and irrigation projects	5.) 626,495 households benefiting from agriculture and irrigation projects	6,463	20,363	8,447	13,402	48,675	Annual target is behind schedule because of the insecurity in some areas causing delay in project implementation.
	5a.) 126 new agriculture and irrigation projects contracted and initiated	10 (Ongoing projects Completed)	23 (Ongoing projects Completed)	11 (Ongoing projects Completed)	20 (Ongoing projects Completed)	64(Ongoing projects Completed)	
79,248 households with access to potable water through NABDP's work	6.) 102,056 households have access to potable water	16,600 households	13,628 households	3,867 households	17,976 households	52,071 households	6. Exceed Annual Target
	6a.) 118 new projects contracted and initiated	39 (Ongoing projects Completed)	26 (Ongoing projects Completed)	7 (Ongoing projects Completed)	42 (Ongoing projects Completed)	114(Ongoing projects Completed)	6a. Serious issues arose that hindered progress. For example, due to mountainous and rocky projects, some contractors refused to continue digging for fear of damage to equipment.

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

Reintegration Projects: The existence of active insurgency and instability in some districts requires specific approaches to stabilize those areas. NABDP has assisted in stabilizing less secure regions and districts by implementing a number of development projects such as building schools, clinics, community centers, and roads, as well as capacity building trainings and distribution of tractors, which create employment for ex-combatants and helps reintegration into communities.



Figure 7: Completed Tractor Distribution Project in Farah Province
(Photo Credit: Zubair Ahmad)

Although 13 projects were completed in ten provinces, the lengthier procurement process within NABDP caused a delay in the implementation of some of reintegration projects.

The completed projects benefitted 245,896 community members – including ex-combatants.¹ The projects increased access to various development infrastructures and positively impacted the local economy by providing temporary employment opportunities over 65,572 labor days.

Additionally, 41 reintegration projects are under various stages of

implementation that will further contribute to peaceful communities by benefiting 837,961 people. The implementation of these projects will promote community integration through a change in social behavior from reliance on weapons to reliance on rule of law, community based conflict resolution, and the legal pursuit of economic and social gains.

The provision of 50 tractors along with accessories (thrasher, trolley, blade, etc.) to ex-combatants in three provinces was one of the most successful projects under this output. Ex-combatants used the tractors for harvesting, cultivating, and other agricultural purposes which provided them with an alternative livelihood that contributed to stabilizing the province. Muhammad Nazir, the representative of Farah communities, indicated that “Due to unemployment, our local youth were joining extremist’s armed groups. Providing employment opportunities for them was a huge challenge; however, with the efforts of developmental agencies such as NABDP things are changing. Through these efforts, many of the youth have joined the peace process and went back to their villages to contribute productively to society.”

¹ The Afghan Peace and Reintegration Project has indicated that within implementation of 20 projects in six provinces, there are 18,606 direct beneficiaries (including 10 reintegrees) and 30,310 indirect beneficiaries.

It is expected that the local communities will receive equal benefits from the ex-combatant projects, as the use of all tractors will be administrated by DDA members and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL).

In addition to specific projects, other activities also address reintegration. For example, there is support provided to the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) for: (a) construction of a Rural Technology Park (RTP); (b) the implementation of a water supply for the Aliceghan refugee settlement; and, (c) the implementation of the Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Project Phase Two (IALP2) in Khandahar. Aliceghan and IALP2 are reported upon separately and are noted in Annexes 6 and 7 respectively.

Rural Technology Park (RTP): After delays due to the land dispute, construction on the RTP commenced in early 2012. This park is under construction in Dehsabz district in Kabul province and 40 percent of the work has been completed including the construction of the office building, bore well, store and surrounding wall. In addition to this, research has been conducted on the documentation of rural technologies in ten provinces. This will help identify new rural technologies and assess their suitability to the local conditions of Afghanistan.

Furthermore, once the RTP construction is complete, training will be provided for farmers – some of whom are ex-combatants – on renewable and non-renewable energy sources, as well as preservation techniques of fruits, vegetables and food grains. This will increase the productivity of farmers and assist in stabilizing less secure districts and provinces.

Table 5: Progress towards annual targets for Output 3

2012 Baseline	2012 Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012 Actual	Comments
48 Reintegration projects completed	1.) 84 Reintegration Community development projects facilitating reintegration project completed	5	4	1	3	13	Lengthier procurement process caused delay in the implementation of the projects.
Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Programme (IALP) for Kandahar initiated	2.) IALP completed	36%	48%	54.5%	63.4%	63.4%	There are military exercises taking places near the project which has delayed its implementation.
10 percent completion of works on the Kandahar Regional Institute of Agriculture and Rural Development (KRARDI)	2a.) Nine KRARDI curriculum and training manuals developed	9	0	0	0	9	100% Completed
Spain AECID Design of Rural Technology Park completed, survey for selection of model villages completed	3.) Spain AECID Design of Rural Technology Park completed, survey for selection of model villages completed	20%	25%	37%	40%	40%	Due to a land dispute, the progress is significantly slower than planned. Because the land dispute is now sorted and it is anticipated that it will be completed in 2013.
	Rural Technology Park established and functional (1)						
	Rural Technology Park exhibition (1 in 2012)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	RTP construction work is on-going, but with a very slow progress. Exhibition will be conducted after completion of construction in 2013.
	Research conducted on existing rural technologies in 10 provinces	N/A	N/A	9	1	10	100% Completed

III. CHALLENGES

▪ **Cultural and Religious Norms**

Cultural and religious norms in Afghanistan are one of the main obstacles women's participation in DDAs. Women play an extremely limited role, if any, in key decisions impacting upon community development. As DDAs and DDPs are meant to be reflective of the whole district, women must be represented equally.

In response to this, NABDP has made special efforts to work with the community's desires to establish such groups as the gender sub-committees, Women's Advisory Committees and Women's Groups that honor these norms while increasing the participation of women. The education of community leaders on gender issues and that women are contributing economically to the community through NABDP-led capacity development programmes, have significantly helped to ease these issues in some rural areas.

▪ **Funding Shortages**

NABDP was not able to start as many new projects as planned due to significant funding shortages. The Programme, however, concentrated its efforts on the completion of new and on-going projects, having successfully completed 575 in 2012.

The previously proposed and unfunded surveyed projects are pending and will be implemented in early 2013.

▪ **On-Budget Projects**

In 2012, MRRD and UNDP have opted for on-budget funding. However, on-budget-project disbursement takes an extended amount of time due to the introduction of new procedures by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Although NABDP is working with MoF on the processes, it also recognizes that the core issue is in the slow disbursement process which must be addressed at the Ministerial leadership level.

▪ **Procurement Capacity in MRRD**

As a result of slow and cumbersome governmental procurement procedures, the contracting of several reintegration projects was delayed. A regulation implemented by a special procurement committee (MoF, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Economy) requires projects valued at greater than USD \$60,000 to acquire additional signatures before being approved.

To overcome this on-going issue, a dedicated focal point will continue to be placed in the MRRD procurement department to regularly follow-up on the procurement process and flag issues of concern for NABDP management.

▪ **Deteriorating Security**

Insecurity continues to pose a significant obstacle and barrier for the implementation of local development activities. Across all of the outputs, NABDP had issues related to security that hindered the effectiveness of the Programme. In several provinces, project implementation was either delayed or completely stopped due to the severity of the security situations. Specifically, project implementation was affected in: (a) Paktia province; (b) Nangarhar province; (c) Parwan province; (d) Laghman province; (e) Badghis; (f) Herat; (g) Nooristan; (h) Nangarhar; (i) Kunduz; and, (j) Badakhshan.

There are too many factors contributing to insecurity in any one location that are beyond the control of NABDP. The situation changes relatively quickly and in many instances is virtually impossible to forecast. Therefore, at the moment, NABDP does not have any one mitigating strategy and staff addresses security issues on a case-by-case basis.

NABDP will, however, continue efforts to start project implementation with the coordination of local communities, as well as look at innovative methods of addressing this issue – such as the use of PMTs. Before agreeing to work in specific districts, it will also continue to attempt to assess security prior to agreeing to and beginning work on projects. Additionally, NABDP works around security issues by attempting to complete as many project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation measures as possible in winter months when there is less concern for security of staff and road safety. Doing so, however, presents different issues with project delivery such as in accessibility due to weather. NABDP when possible works around these issues as well.

▪ **Regulation of District Coordination Council**

Formulation of the DCC regulation is an important agreement between MRRD/NABDP and IDLG and has been in progress for the majority of the year. However, NABDP and IDLG faced various difficult decision-making issues such as how to merge various ideas and integrate activities at the district-level whereby satisfying the needs and desires of both entities.

These decisions were addressed professionally with both Ministries working to resolve issues through technical working group meetings to help facilitate a common understanding of the newly developed local governance institutions. The working groups were quite successful and have led to the regulation being agreed to and pushed forward to the highest levels of the Afghan government for approval.

▪ **Reintegration Projects**

Reintegration projects are typically in less secure and more remote regions making implementation particularly challenging. Projects undertaken in these areas are difficult and dangerous, if not impossible, for NABDP staff to implement due to inaccessibility and targeted violence.

NABDP recognizes that there is room for improvement in the management of this portfolio and senior management is examining ways in which the delivery of these projects can be improved in 2013. To date, however, PMTs have been trained to help alleviate some of the monitoring and implementation issues faced when NABDP staff is unable to be on-site.

▪ **Land Disputes Causing Severe Delays in Implementation**

Serious land disputes have occurred with several attempted projects in 2012. NABDP has entrusted the DDA to address concerns and issues dealing with social and community conflicts; they are generally solved at the local-level. However, despite the conflicts being solved at the local-level, the process often takes time resulting in implementation delays for days, weeks and sometimes months.

In 2012, there was also a dispute between MRRD and MAIL over land for the construction of the RTP project in Dehsabz district, Kabul province which significantly delayed the implementation of breaking ground for the RTP project. An agreement for the RTP land to be provided by MAIL fell through resulting in long discussions between

the Ministries which led to a stalemate. Ultimately, MRRD senior management dedicated 12 acres of MRRD land for the project and work commenced in early 2012 with 40 percent of the project currently complete.

IV. RISKS

▪ **Lack of Qualified and Quality Companies**

As NABDP does significant work in rural areas, it is necessary for the Programme to hire qualified and knowledgeable companies, individuals, organizations and manufacturers. However, Afghanistan does not have tremendous experience in some areas such as renewable energy technology and also lacks qualified companies who are willing to work in the necessary remote and insecure areas. Additionally, there are insufficient numbers of service providers willing and able to provide training and support services in various sectors across the country, in particular in remote, insecure and rural areas.

There is also a lack of manufacturers in the market to provide supplies, delivery and installation of highly technical and alternative resources such as technology plants. The shortage of these facilities in the market causes a strain on available resources for existing companies resulting in missed delivery times, threatening to slow or completely halt projects from advancing to completion. To avoid this problem, NABDP has started to provide training sessions to operators and manufacturers, followed by regular follow-up visits from the community and from NABDP departments such as ERDA.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

▪ **Formulation of Annual District Development Plans**

The formulation of Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs) – an impressive initiative by LIDD – was an important lesson learned for NABDP in 2012. By working closely and building strategic relations with – among others – the Afghan Sub-National Governance Project (ASGP), the Provincial Development Councils (PDCs), Provincial Governor's offices and the Provincial Department of Economy, NABDP has been able to reinforce the impact and importance of local level planning.

Prior to working closely with these entities, District Development Plans were often questioned and objected to; however, now, as a result of building these relations, the ADDPs represent projects that are more: (a) specific; (b) in-line with local Ministerial policies; and, (c) implementable. The powerful provincial entities now also recognize DDAs as a local governance entity with much needed community insight.

Over 2012, NABDP worked effectively to develop close coordination mechanism with the aforementioned to effectively implement these ADDPs. As a result, 250 ADDPs were produced and agreed upon across the country that links with 'Provincial Development Plans'. The ADDPs will increase tangible outcomes for developing plans and increase working relationship with sub-national governance entities.

▪ **Resolution of Community Conflicts**

As indicated, over the course of the year, a number of various community conflicts arose over the use of land. Due to the number of these conflicts, NABDP recognized the importance of seeking the formal approval through use of participant's fingerprints as an indication of acceptance and agreement. Prior to the use of the fingerprints, participants

would opt to pull out and dispute their previous consent. Now, with the use of fingerprints, there is little opportunity for this to happen.

Additionally, NABDP now recognizes that disputes must be addressed prior to the initiation of the project and the assessment before implementation must be as thorough as possible. When disputes occur post implementation it causes many possible issues including, but not limited to: (a) Losing time, money and progress with the procured contractor; (b) Risk of the money that has been transferred to the DDA being used for other projects; (c) Deterioration in work and having to restart the building from scratch once the conflict has been resolved; (d) Chance of having to abandon the project all together; and, (e) Possibly costing NABDP more money to resolve the issue (e.g. building an additional protection wall for the opposing community).

Furthermore, NABDP now recognizes that appropriate government officials should be included in these discussions from the beginning as community disputes are often supported by various Members of Parliament and high governmental officials.

VI. FUTURE PLANS

Planning for 2013 is in process and will be finalized shortly; however, the work NABDP does will be impacted by the new government policies on DCCs as well as the UNDP sub-national governance strategy. There will be concerted effort for systematic collection and presentation of data – with greater emphasis being placed on data highlighting the impact of the capacity development activities implemented. Additionally, there is clear priority next year to close out some of the large infrastructure projects such as IALP2 and Aliceghan and improve the delivery of the reintegration portfolio.

VII. ANNEXES

A. ANNEX 1: 2012 NABDP INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD			CURRENT YEAR					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment Plus Transfer (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2011 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2011 (c)	Opening Balance D=(b - c)	Contribution Revenue (e)	Other Revenue (f)	Expenses (g)	Closing Balance h=(d+e+f - g)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations) (i)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory (j)	(Future Due) k=(a-b-e)	(Past Due) (l)	Available Resources m=(h - i - j-l)
UNDP TRAC		9,323,604	9,323,604	-	6,942,329	-	6,942,329	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP CCF & XB		3,698,684	3,698,684	-	8,967,497	-	8,536,075	431,422	-	-	-	-	431,422
UNHCR	-	128,392	-	128,392	-	-	15,894	112,498	15,000	-	-	-	97,498
Afghanistan	-	11,699,666	7,955,208	3,744,458	-	-	772,106	2,972,352	-	-	-	-	2,972,352
Australia	-	41,287		41,287	-	-	-	41,287	-	-	-	-	41,287
Belgium	-	4,000,000	3,929,341	70,659	(70,659)	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)
Canada	-	1,279,637	1,279,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	4,331,953	4,331,953	2,585,210	1,746,743	-	-	1,743,169	3,574	-	-	-	-	3,574
Germany	747,775	747,775	571,668	176,107	(176,107)	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Italy	3,359,656	1,740,485		1,740,485	1,619,171	-	1,124,490	2,235,166	-	-	-	-	2,235,166
Japan CRD	-	7,877,283	6,401,066	1,476,218	-	-	63,644	1,412,574	-	-	-	-	1,412,574
Japan 2010/Border/2011/ ANBP	33,116,755	31,586,422	29,196,793	2,389,629	1,530,333	-	3,919,962	0	-	-	-	-	0
Netherlands	15,497,887	13,611,738	13,338,305	273,433	1,886,149	-	1,985,894	173,688	-	-	-	-	173,688
Norway	19,257,181	16,779,980	15,004,590	1,775,390	2,477,200	-	4,244,937	7,653	-	-	-	-	7,653
European Union	25,059,675	16,629,190	7,920,267	8,708,923	-	-	7,183,034	1,525,889	7,099	-	8,430,485	-	1,518,790
CIDA	35,495,480	35,495,480	18,578,247	16,917,233	(8,512,691)	-	4,040,339	4,364,203	-	-	-	-	4,364,203
DFID	-	10,225,337	7,382,985	2,842,352	(2,800,000)	-	0	42,352	-	-	-	-	42,352
AECI/Spain	53,705,911	24,308,321	14,268,287	10,040,034	29,397,590	-	1,767,111	37,670,514	-	-	-	-	37,670,514
Australian DIMA	-	486,787		486,787	-	-	-	486,787	-	-	-	-	486,787
AusAID	6,451,613			-	3,176,933	-	125,452	3,051,481	-	-	3,274,680	-	3,051,481
Grand Total	197,023,886	193,992,021	141,433,890	52,558,130	44,437,746	-	42,464,436	54,531,441	22,099	-	11,705,165	-	54,509,342

Note:

i) Changes are being made in the (above format) in order to standardize the interim donor reports to comply with the new (CFR) IPSAS format, and bring greater alignment - between the interim financial reports and the Certified Financial Reports (CFRs) that UNDP-HQ provides by June 30, 2013.

ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

B. ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

Project Output ID and Description	AWP 2012	Expenses (Jan-Dec-2012)	Delivery Rate	Remarks
00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	5,302,420	3,915,927	74%	
Sub-total Output 1	5,302,420	3,915,927	74%	
00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	35,560,874	27,870,688	78%	
Sub-total Output 2	35,560,874	27,870,688	78%	
00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	11,028,189	5,567,426	50%	
Sub-total Output 3	11,028,189	5,567,426	50%	
00081452 - Monitoring and Evaluation	1,569,561	1,205,416	77%	
Sub-total Output 5	1,569,561	1,205,416	77%	
00070832 - Programme Management	4,624,629	3,904,978	84%	
Sub-total Output 6	4,624,629	3,904,978	84%	
Grand Total	58,085,672	42,464,436	73%	

C. ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	AWP 2012	Expenses (Jan-Dec-2012)	Delivery Rates
UNDP - CCF	00070832 - Programme Management	3,275,755	2,833,419	86%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	125,784	11,899	9%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	7,090,057	4,607,836	65%
	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	738,345	161,842	22%
	00081452 - Monitoring and Evaluation	1,189,635	921,081	77%
Sub-Total		12,419,577	8,536,075	69%
UNDP - XB	00070832 - Programme Management	-	-	#DIV/0!
Sub-Total		-	-	#DIV/0!
UNDP - TRAC	00070832 - Programme Management	219,000	228,538	104%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	3,498,521	2,855,858	82%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	2,793,392	3,286,334	118%
	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	259,829	314,225	121%
	00081452 - Monitoring and Evaluation	268,000	257,374	96%
Sub-Total		7,038,742	6,942,329	99%
UNHCR	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	128,392	15,894	12%
Sub-Total		128,392	15,894	12%
Afghanistan	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	1,082,172	772,106	71%
Sub-Total		1,082,172	772,106	71%
Australia	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	41,287	-	0%
Sub-Total		41,287	-	0%
Denmark	00070832 - Programme Management	1,391	1,345	97%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	53,688	53,670	100%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	1,666,943	1,662,070	100%
	00081452 - Monitoring and Evaluation	24,721	26,083	106%
Sub-Total		1,746,743	1,743,169	100%
Italy	00070832 - Programme Management	540,987	339,318	63%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	212,018	140,236	66%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	856,000	644,936	75%
Sub-Total		1,609,005	1,124,490	70%
Japan (CRD)_30000	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	1,476,218	63,644	4%
Sub-Total		1,476,218	63,644	4%
Japan (2011 & ANBP)_32045	00070832 - Programme Management	104,373	104,373	100%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	147,383	147,383	100%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	1,619,904	1,619,912	100%
	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	2,048,302	2,048,295	100%
Sub-Total		3,919,962	3,919,962	100%
Netherlands	00070832 - Programme Management	63,130	62,874	100%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	48,321	48,099	100%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	2,048,131	1,874,921	92%
Sub-Total		2,159,582	1,985,894	92%
Norway	00070832 - Programme Management	128,953	128,950	100%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	162,707	154,130	95%

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	AWP 2012	Expenses (Jan-Dec-2012)	Delivery Rates
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	4,093,205	3,961,857	97%
Sub-Total		4,384,865	4,244,937	97%
European Union	00070832 - Programme Management	234,330	206,161	88%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	700,351	393,235	56%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	8,221,679	6,582,760	80%
	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	52,723	-	0%
	00081452 - Monitoring and Evaluation	87,205	878	1%
Sub-Total		9,296,289	7,183,034	77%
CIDA	00070832 - Programme Management	56,710	-	0%
	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	174,410	84,715	49%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	2,657,473	1,926,749	73%
	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	5,515,695	2,028,875	37%
Sub-Total		8,404,288	4,040,339	48%
AECI/Spain	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	2,502,871	1,540,921	62%
	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	674,656	226,189	34%
Sub-Total		3,177,527	1,767,111	56%
Australian DIMA	00081449 - Stabilization in less secure regions and districts	486,787		0%
Sub-Total		486,787	-	0%
AusAID	00081443 - Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	179,236	26,703	15%
	00081444 - Improved access to key services for the rural poor	535,000	98,749	18%
Sub-Total		714,236	125,452	18%
Grand Total		58,085,672	42,464,436	73%

D. ANNEX 4: RISK LOG

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submittedby	Status
1	<p>Lack of qualified companies: The technical knowledge regarding renewable energy technology is very limited, and capacity of the engineers working for the promotion of the technology needs to be enhanced.</p>	30/03/2012	Operational	Proper technical implementations of projects are beingaffected. This problem can cause serious mistakes in projects.	The mitigating strategy is a series of technical trainings to operator and different manufacturer companies with regular follow up by community and ERDA, Already being applied to avoid this problem in future.	Programme Manager & Chief Technical Advisor	ERDA	On-going

E. ANNEX 5: ISSUE LOG

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
1	Cultural & Religious Norms	30/03/2012	Cultural and religious norms in Afghanistan are one of the main obstacles to the participation of women in DDAs. Women play an extremely limited role, if any, in key decisions impacting upon community development	Medium	Women need to be represented equally as men	Chief Technical Advisor & Gender Advisor
2	Funding Shortage	10/11/2011	NABDP was to start many new projects in year 2012, but due to shortage of budget it could not happen	High	Programs are keen to start its implementation early in the year 2013	Programme Manager & Chief Technical Advisor
3	On-budget projects	30/03/2012	The collective decision of MRRD and UNDP for on-budget funding takes very long	Medium	NABDP is working with the Afghanistan Bank to bring the ease in the process the real issue lies in the disbursement process and must be addressed at UNDP	NABDP & MRRD Senior Management
4	Procurement Capacity in MRRD	20/03/2012	As a result of slow and cumbersome governmental procurement procedures, the contracting of several reintegration projects was delayed.	Medium	A dedicated focal point will continue to be placed in the MRRD procurement department to regularly follow-up on the procurement process	APRP Coordinator, Programme Manager & Chief Technical Advisor
5	Deteriorating Security	10/03/2012	Insecurity continues to pose a significant obstacle and barrier for the implementation of local development activities. Across all of the outputs, NABDP had	High	For now, the NABDP team is focusing on the secure areas to implement activities. In some areas DDA monitoring teams can be employed in order to	Programme Manager, CTA, Heads of LIDD, ERDA, PRID and Reintegration

			issues related to security that hindered the effectiveness of the Programme.		monitor and oversight projects.	Unit
6	Regulation of District Coordination Council	30/06/2012	The major issues were how to merge the various councils such as Afghanistan Social Outreach Programme formed Community Councils and DDAs and integrate their activities at the district level.	Medium	NABDP/MRRD had very good technical working group meetings and resolved the major issues to develop common understanding	Programme Manager & Chief Technical Advisor
7	Reintegration Projects	30/03/2012	Projects undertaken in less secure and more remote regions are difficult and dangerous, if not impossible, for NABDP staff to implement due to inaccessibility and targeted violence	High	NABDP recognizes that there is room for improvement in the management of this portfolio and senior management is examining ways in which the delivery of these projects can be improved in 2013	Programme Manager & Chief Technical Advisor
8	Land dispute caused Severe Delays in implementation	12/03/2012	Serious land disputes have occurred with several attempted projects in 2012. The implementation of RTP also faced certain delays due to the occurrence of land dispute between MRRD and MAIL.	Medium	NABDP has entrusted the DDA to address concerns and issues dealing with social and community conflicts; they are generally solved at the local-level. Work on RTP project commenced early in 2012 and currently progressing but with slow progress	Programme Manager & Chief Technical Advisor

F. ANNEX 6: ALICEGHAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Aliceghan water supply scheme aims to provide potable water to refugees in the Qarabagh district. Unfortunately, there has been an on-going land dispute between the local community and the Afghan government. Although high-level government officials have attempted on numerous occasions to resolve it, none have been successful. Given that this situation has continued for over a year without solutions, alternative water source options are now being investigated. Below is a brief update on the progress for each of the four lots.

Lot One: Lot one includes the testing and development of two existing deep wells. Work on this lot was 80 percent complete; however, due to a land dispute it was stopped. The dispute has not been resolved by the government. NABDP proposed to terminate the contract of this lot after consultation with the donors; it is now under process.

Lot Two: Lot two is the construction and installation of the 7.2 kilometer polyethylene pipe and final test of the combined four lots. Work on this lot is also stopped due to the same land dispute and cannot be completed until there is resolution. Continuous efforts were made by the government to resolve this issue, however, it was unsuccessful. NABDP also proposed to terminate the contract of this lot after consultation with the donors.

Lot Three: Lot three includes the construction of a reinforced concrete reservoir with a total capacity of 45,000 liters and was completed in 2011.

Lot Four: Lot four is the construction of a 15 kilometer water distribution system and 189 stand pipes. This lot is on-going with 92 percent of the construction work complete. The final backfilling, gate valves and pressure reducing valve installation are complete and work on valves chamber construction work and the stand post construction is under progress. However, the construction work of this lot is currently delayed due to bad security and low quality pipes. The team is working to resolve these issues.

Summary: As the land dispute continues and is unlikely to be resolved, the project team has started to investigate alternate solutions. A potential water source near the Aliceghan site has been identified, and initial tests indicate that this could provide the required volume of water. There were, however, reservations about the sustainability of this supply in a dry year.

Following extensive discussions with stakeholders a decision has been made to move ahead and use this source. The necessary design documentation is currently being prepared with a plan to use the savings from Lot 1 and 2 to finance the project which initial calculations indicate is a viable option.

G. ANNEX 7: INTEGRATED ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME (IALP)

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

The Kandahar Regional Agricultural and Rural Development Institute (KRARDI) is a key element of IALP-K2. It is intended to facilitate the creation of new and permissible livelihoods for Afghan farmers in Kandahar and the region. Below is an indication of the progress made in 2012. This is a joint programme between MRRD, MAIL and Ministry of Education with implementation from NABDP.

Lot 1: Zaland Construction Company was contracted to build a 30 classroom building, technical workshop, training facility building and ten washrooms. Work on this lot is 64 percent complete including: excavation, laying of the Plain Cement Concrete (PCC), the Reinforcement Cement Concrete (RCC) and the slabs for the three classroom floors, stone masonry, ring beam, brick masonry and shattering. Plastering and installation of windows and doors remain for the workshop and training center.

Lot 2: Lot two is comprised of a female dining room and hostel and is 60 percent complete. The following has been completed: excavation, laying the foundation and slabs, building the columns, steel work, stone and brick masonry and the ring beams. Plastering, shattering and installation of doors and windows are ongoing.

Lot 3: Lot three is 63 percent complete with the excavation, PCC foundation, columns and steel work, stone masonry, ring beams, bricks masonry, shattering for slab, RCC shuttering, RCC slab, mosaic and tile work in the Mosque, male dining room and male hostel. Installation of doors and windows and plastering of the male dining room are on-going.

Lot 4: Lot four is 80 percent complete with the digging, water tank execution, foundation laying, columns, beams placed for boring an 80 meter well and PCC work for ring beam and brick masonry of the boundary wall finished.

Lot 5: Approximately 55 percent of the work on Lot five is complete. The construction work of the fountain and 50 percent of the landscaping is complete, as well as the 54 meter deep bore well and pump tested. Excavation, pipe extension and the excavation pipe for the electricity system for the water supply was implemented while work on the extension pipe for the sewerage system, electric system installation are all on-going.

Subject Matter Teacher Training and Curriculum Development (SMTTCD)

The establishment of KRARDI also includes a SMTTCD component to develop 20 curricula for the institute and associated teacher training. The proposed curricula in the fields of agronomy, horticulture, plant protection, forest and natural resources, agricultural economics and development and animal science have been developed in 47 books. All of these books were written and a draft version printed. Forty-three of these books have been designed and are ready for final printing.

The recruitment of teachers is under process in the MoE and once the recruitment is done, technical training will be conducted for the teachers.

Output 2: Development of Tarnak Farm Master Plan

This was completed in 2011 by Studio Zarnegar.

Output 3: Enhancement of the Capacities of Kandahar Provincial Departments of MRRD and MAIL

a) DAIL Capacity Enhancement

Based on the final report submitted by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL), the capacity of staff and 1200 lead farmers from various districts were enhanced through various trainings delivered by technical staff. The training modules covered a variety of topics such as 'Effective and Efficient Soil Testing for High Profitability', 'Livestock Production and Management', and 'Integrated Production Management Technology'. By increasing the skills and knowledge of line departments, DAIL will be able to provide better service and guidance to farmers in helping them increase their agricultural productivity.

Due to the lack of skills, knowledge and understanding of sustainable agriculture production concepts, 600 lead farmers were selected from six districts by the Cooperative Department of DAIL for six-day training. Farmers were trained on sorting, packing, and labeling of their harvests, Integrated Production Management Technology (IPMT), livestock production and management and soil testing. These trainings will help lead farmers increase their agriculture and livestock production through the adoption of agriculture best practices and will enhance licit livelihoods. In addition, farmers will help to increase the impact of trainings by sharing their knowledge and skills with other farmers at village and district level.

b) PRRD Capacity Enhancement

Based upon the needs assessment, the Afghanistan Institute of Rural Development (AIRD) conducted ten trainings on various topics to 339 male and nine female staff participants from PRRD staff, social workers, DDA members and line departments. The training module covering topics on 'Good Governance', 'Research Methodology', 'MRRD, MDGs, and ANDS', 'Social Change and Rural Development', 'Management, Leadership and Communication', 'Project Cycle Management', 'Conflict Resolution, Peace Building and Do-No-Harm', and 'Monitoring and Evaluation'.

These trainings enhance the capacity of social change agents and local self-governance institutions that result in bringing synergy among governmental, NGOs and civil society at provincial, district and villages-levels. In addition, individual capacities were strengthened to ensure clarity around concepts, types, techniques, purpose and how to effectively utilize methods in rural development project implementation. Cooperation on activities aimed at reducing poverty in Afghanistan will be enhanced by improving the capacity among all line departments.

RISKS/ISSUES

Issues

- **Project progress hampered due to insecurity and nearby military exercise nearby**

Early in the year, the progress of construction work was affected due to military exercises near by the KRARDI project site. However, as a result of discussions with the Corps Commander, a schedule was agreed upon whereby shooting practice would take place at specific times and thus not interfere with the construction work. Additionally, the progress of construction work continued to be affected in the third quarter due to security uncertainties at the KRARDI project site. The worsening security situation makes it difficult to transport raw materials to the project site on time. There is no mitigating strategy for insecurity however the process for transportation of raw materials is being monitored very closely by NABDP engineers. In recent months, there have always been sufficient materials on site.

FUTURE PLANS

Construction work on the five lots of KRARDI will be continued in 2013 and it is anticipated that the project will be completed within the year. Additionally training will be delivered to teachers on a variety of technical subjects.