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Afghanistan

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Annual Progress Report-2010



Shinia School in Dolina district of Ghor Province-December, 2010

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Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| ACEP | Afghanistan Clean Energy Programme |
| AIRD | Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development |
| ANBP | Afghanistan New Beginning Programme |
| ANDS | Afghanistan National Development Strategy |
| ANDMA | Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority |
| ARDSS | Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy |
| AREDP | Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme |
| ARSEP | Afghanistan Rural Solar Electrification Project |
| ASGP | Afghanistan Sub-national Governance Programme |
| BSP | Border Stabilization Project |
| CARD | Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development |
| CDC | Community Development Council |
| CDP | Community Development Plan |
| CDRRP | Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project |
| CE | Community Empowerment |
| CEDAW | Convention of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CLDD | Community Led Development Directorate |
| CNTF | Counter Narcotic Trust Fund |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CRD | Comprehensive Rural Development |
| DABS | Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat |
| DDA | District Development Assembly |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DMOIC | Deputy of Ministry of Information and Culture |
| DIAG | Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups |
| DIC | District Information Center |
| DMC | Disaster Management Committee |
| ERDA | Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan |
| GTZ | German Technical Cooperation |
| HARDP | Helmand Agriculture and Rural Development Programme |
| IALP | Integrated Agriculture and Livelihood Programme |
| ICE | Inter-Ministerial Commission of Energy |
| KRARDI | Kandahar Rural Agriculture Development Institute |
| MAIL | Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock |
| MERD | Monitoring, Evaluation and Result Based Reporting Dept. |
| MHP | Micro Hydro Project |
| MoD | Ministry of Defense |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoEW | Ministry of Energy and Water |
| Mol | Ministry of Interior |
| MoPH | Ministry of Public Health |
| MoWA | Ministry of Women's Affair |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MRRD | Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development |
| NABDP | National Area Based Development Programme |
| NAPWA | National Action Plan against Women |
| NRAP | National Rural Access Programme |
| NSP | National Solidarity Program |

| | |
|----------|--|
| OD | Operations Department |
| PMSU | Programme Management Support Unit |
| PRRD | Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development Directorate |
| QCD | Quality Control Department |
| RCM | Regional Coordination Meeting |
| RTP | Rural Technology Park |
| RuWatSip | Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Programme |
| SAISEM | Strengthening Approach for Sustainable Integrated Environment Management |
| SCM | Steering Committee Meeting |
| TSU | Technical Support Unit |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNAMA | United National Assistance Mission in Afghanistan |

Executive Summary

The primary objective of the National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP) is to contribute towards eradication of poverty and development of sustainable livelihoods in rural Afghanistan. After successfully completing phase I & II, the NABDP Phase-III started in July, 2009. The key objective in this phase is to function as an economic regeneration programme with a focus on development of rural infrastructure in Afghanistan in alignment with government of Afghanistan's broader agriculture and rural development strategy. The three key areas of focus in the current phase, also stated as the three main project outputs are: (1) Local Governance and District Development Assemblies (DDA) Institutionalization, (2) Sustainable Livelihoods through Rural Infrastructure Services, and (3) Stabilization through Enhanced Economic Livelihoods.

Local Governance and DDAs Institutionalization

Under this output NABDP has twin objectives: To attain a nationwide coverage for DDA's and to develop capacities of the DDAs so as to enable them to better manage the available resources and contribute towards poverty reduction. In 2010, 8 new DDAs were established and 8 District Development Plans (DDPs) were prepared over a geographic spread of 3 provinces. In addition to this a total of 61 DDA's were re-elected and 61 District Development Plans (DDPs) prepared in 20 Provinces. This took the number of registered DDA's to 344 (of which 177 were registered in 2010). Increased female participation as members of DDAs was encouraged.

The DDA capacity development was taken up by the Community Empowerment Department (CED) via a systematic of approach of introducing capacity development strategies at various levels. While the individual skill development was addressed through the traditional training programmes, initiatives for developing organizational capacities and strengthening the enabling environment were also taken up. One such initiative was the development of District Information Centres (DIC) for better management of development related data at the district level. Establishment of DICs was taken up in 16 districts in 7 different regions. The grants in aid scheme contributed towards developing physical capacities. In 2010 70 new DDAs were brought under the grants in aid scheme taking the total up to 124 in all. The CED also delivered trainings programmes for 190 DDAs in subject areas related to Local Governance, Conflicts Resolution & Gender Equity, Participatory Planning, Project Management, Procurement & Financial Management and Disaster Risk Reduction Management.

Sustainable Livelihoods through Rural Infrastructure Services

The key objective of NABDP is to contribute towards improving rural infrastructure. This would contribute directly towards increasing agricultural productivity which in turn would contribute to overall rural economic development. NABDP projects on rural infrastructural development can be categorized into two broad areas: energy sector related and non-energy sector related infrastructure projects. The different areas in which the non-energy sector projects were taken up were: building of bridges, roads, gabion wall construction, retaining walls, construction of school, irrigation, electricity generation through natural resources such as water, transportation, infrastructure intakes, canal cleaning, clinics, irrigation works, social-cultural center, etc. The impact of these projects is in terms of better availability of basic facilities to the communities such as access to safe drinking water, education via schools, health via clinics, proper irrigation and other public/private services.

During the year of 2010, a total of 367 infrastructure projects were implemented, while 1,166 projects are currently going on in the diverse areas of agriculture, enterprise development, education, health, irrigation, livelihoods, energy, emergency response, residential area, transportation and WATSAN

projects. These projects created employment opportunities for nearly 482,556 skilled and unskilled individuals.

In the energy sector projects supported by Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA), special mention needs to be made about the Micro-Hydro Power (MHP) projects implemented in Badakhshan province. The impact of these projects is felt by nearly 500 families who now have access to electricity, whereas prior to the implementation of these projects, they had to depend upon traditional methods for lighting. Post implementation, training programmes were also organized in subjects related to MHP. Various other ERDA projects are also in different stages of implementation in different provinces. Another critical area of support by NABDP related to developing alternate sources of energy in the rural sector. As part of this initiative, the Renewable Energy Policy for Afghanistan has been drafted in cooperation with ERDA. It was approved by the Inter-Ministerial Committee in 2010. Background work is also being done on the Afghanistan Rural Solar Electrification Project (ARSEP). ERDA has therefore been working on developing capacities in the communities in different areas for making them self-sufficient in their energy requirements.

Stabilization through Enhanced Economic Livelihoods

Here the focus is on creating and supporting economic regeneration models that may have a steady impact on local communities' livelihoods. An associated aim is to provide alternative livelihood opportunities for farmers dependent on poppy cultivation and similar illegal sources of income. The Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) is in lead in implementing projects under this output. DIAG identifies the projects in consultation with DDA thereby ensuring community participation in identification, selection and implementation of the projects. 14 projects were completed in 2010, adding to the 13 already completed projects since the commencement of the programme and 16 more were contracted. As a result of the completed projects approximately 146,000 people have received direct benefits. Since these projects provide benefits not only to individuals but also the communities, the entire population of 14 districts, which is 730,700 people, received indirect benefits from these particular projects.

I. Context

More than a quarter century of conflict compounded by repeated natural disasters has left Afghanistan as one of the poorest countries in the world. Rural Afghanistan faces acute poverty and unemployment challenges. Whereas the Afghan economy as a whole has registered robust growth rates in recent years, these figures largely reflect booming construction and trade-related activities in urban areas and the steep rise in opium production. There has been little growth in enterprise-related activities in rural Afghanistan, and most people still live on subsistence farming.

Achieving significant reduction in poverty requires a strong focus on agriculture and rural employment generation, promotion of sustainable livelihoods and rural infrastructure development. In the Afghan context, growth needs to be labour-intensive, equitable, sustainable, environmentally friendly, and conducive to bringing about social development.

Government of Afghanistan (GoA) has responded by initiating a number of national initiatives under the Livelihood and Social Protection Public Investment Programme. These include employment generation through public works, expansion of credit to women and support for existing coping mechanisms in the community for assisting the vulnerable and the disabled. The overall goal of these programmes is to enhance human security and promote poverty reduction by empowering and supporting the poorest and most vulnerable people in Afghanistan. The success of some of these programmes has elevated them to the status of National Priority Programmes (NPPs).

In such contexts, the area-based programming approach aims to reduce disparities between areas and groups, through investment in social organization, infrastructure, local economic development and, sub-national governance initiatives. The National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) Phase-III, will focus upon the challenges of specific geographical areas where the degree of vulnerability and disadvantage is more than the other areas within the country. At the same time, it shall also strive to achieve coverage of more stable provinces and districts where poverty levels are high and advancement towards meeting MDGs, especially amongst the rural population, quite slow.

In the current phase NABDP intends to continue developing the capacity of District Development Assemblies (DDAs) to coordinate and facilitate their role as a medium for bringing about rural development and also serve as a forum for negotiation over issues around conflict resolution. This will further reinforce existing local structures and mechanisms that productively contribute towards broader peace-building at district and sub-district levels.

The NABDP is well aligned with national development policies and strategies, as articulated in various GoA documents, such as the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) which puts emphasis on laying foundations for economic and social development particularly in context of agriculture and rural development in Afghanistan.

NABDP contributes to outcome 5 & 6 of UNDAF's that relate to sustainable livelihoods: agriculture, food, security and income opportunities. Further, NABDP's objectives are in alignment with outcome 6 of the CPAP which aims to establish increased opportunities for income generation through promotion of diversified livelihoods, private sector development and public-private partnerships.

II. Results and Impact

Output1: Local Governance and DDAs Institutionalization

(1.1) Communities mobilized to articulate their needs, identify priorities and solutions.

During 2010 the Community Empowerment Department (CED) was successful in establishing eight DDAs and formulation of eight District Development Plans (DDPs) in the provinces of Ghazni, Paktika and Maidan-Wardak. The membership in these DDAs included 123 male and 22 female. A DDA with a women's advisory council in Ghazni, and six DDA's were formed in Paktika province. 61 DDAs were re-elected and 61 DDPs were updated in the following 20 provinces: Badghis, Bamyán, Farah, Balkh, Faryab, Ghazni, Helmand, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Parwan, Takhar, Urozgan, Wardak and Zabul provinces. This has resulted in raising the number of registered DDAs to 344.

The re-election of DDAs provided opportunities for the local communities to be actively involved in the process. Since community members were involved in the election process, this also resulted in their capacity development in terms of understanding democratic processes. Further, over the course of this process 1007 male and 569 female community members, who were either former or newly elected DDA members could obtain direct membership in permanent DDAs. Today, these members carry out their day to day responsibilities such as project identification, project implementation and resource mobilization. The rest of the community members also gain by means of sharing of experience, skills and knowledge by the DDA members. An important side benefit is that through the DDAs the community gets involved in the decision making process and also in preparation of assessments required at village or district level. The availability of the DDPs in both national languages, Dari and Pashto also offers community members an opportunity to be informed of the current and upcoming NABDP plans.

Though deteriorated security reasons and cultural restraints posed constraints on higher participation of women in some regions, the overall involvement of women in the DDAs has increased as they get increasingly occupied in the procedural work of the Assemblies and other on-going services by the NABDP.

In order to strengthen the management process, NABDP conducted several workshops to obtain feedbacks from relevant stakeholders including programme staff. The input gathered from these workshops is expected to provide the personnel on the field a more focussed direction towards better alignment of NABDP's initiatives with community priorities.

(1.2) DDAs have developed the capacity to function as district-level coordination entities.

The DDA capacity development was taken up by the Community Empowerment Department (CED) via a systematic approach of introducing capacity development strategies at various levels. While the individual skill development was addressed through the traditional training programmes, initiatives for developing organizational capacities and strengthening the enabling environment were also taken up.

NABDP through the CED developed a series of training components for increasing DDAs capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities at the district level. The CED delivered trainings programmes for 91 DDAs in the subject areas related to Local Governance, Conflicts Resolution & Gender Equity, Participatory Planning, Project Management, Procurement, Financial Management and Disaster Risk Reduction Management. Specialized topics such as problem-tree analysis & facilitation techniques were also taken up. Training programmes were conducted for newly established as well as re-elected DDAs to ensure that capacity development addressed the different capacity levels (so that both capacity acquisition as well as capacity strengthening requirements was met

with). It was ensured that the training programmes included inputs on mechanisms for internalizing gender sensitivity in all developmental activities.

The training programmes have helped the DDAs acquire capacities to plan, manage and implement the proposed projects, as well as to coordinate and manage all development activities at the district level. Further, the training programmes also developed capacities of the communities to better manage local resources and improve stability through their affiliation with the government.

An important initiative taken up by NABDP in 2010 towards developing organizational capacities and strengthening the enabling environment for the DDAs and the rural communities was the establishment of comprehensive district level information centres (DIC). Once fully operational, the Data information centres in the districts will enable the DDAs in collecting reliable data regarding the development, social and economic aspects of the respective districts. This data would in turn be utilized for the planning process and for equitable development. NABDP has initiated this scheme as pilot project in 16 districts over eight provinces (Kabul, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar, Laghman, Kunduz, Helmand and Paktiya).

The grants in aid scheme of CED contributed towards developing physical capacities of the DDAs. This scheme was initiated and financial assistance provided to 70 DDAs in 2010 in the following provinces: Faryab, Balkh, Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Herat, Badghis, Farah, Ghor, Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Nimroz, Paktiya, Logar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Badakhshan, Kabul, Parwan and Maidan-Wardak.

The impact of the capacity development initiatives is seen and felt in the various activities (and results thereof) of the DDAs. For instance, the district assembly in Soroubi district, Kabul autonomously raised fund of \$17,000 through partnership with local Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT). These funds would be used for undertaking development projects in the district. Another example is the DDA's successful implementation of food for work projects by DDAs in Herat in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP). Another success story is the involvement of DDA's in tree-planting projects in numerous areas, in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock.

A summary of the results and achievements under the activities 1.2 and 1.2 of Output 1 of NABDP are presented in the table below.

Summary of CED Overall Achievements

| Activities | Progress in 2010 | Overall progress |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| No. of DDAs Established and DDPs Formulated in (34 Provinces) | 8 DDAs and DDPs | 382 DDAs/DDPs |
| No. of DDAs Re-elected and DDPs Updated in (17 Provinces) | 61 DDAs and DDPs | 112 DDAs and DDPs |
| No. of DDAs received Capacity Building Trainings | 91 DDAs | 227 |
| No. of DDPs Edited and Uploaded on NABDP Website | 69 DDPs (old+ new) | 382 DDPs |
| No. of Updated DDPs after re-election of DDAs Edited and Uploaded on NABDP Website | 69 DDPs | 96 Updated DDPs |

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. of DDAs Registered and Issued Certificates in (30 Provinces) | 177 DDAs | 344 DDAs |
| No. of DDAs Covered by Grant in Aid Scheme (Physical Capacity Building)in (17 Provinces) | 70 DDAs | 124 DDAs |
| No. of District Information Centers Established in (7 regions) | 16 DICs | 16 DICs |
| No. of Provincial Level DDAs' Monitoring Committees established and trained in monitoring concept for monitoring of Projects in insecure areas. (6 Provinces) | 6 DDAs monitoring | 6 DDAs' Monitoring Committees |
| No. of Community Meetings Held | 263 community meetings | 897 Community Meetings |

(1.3) Institutional arrangements developed to mainstream gender equality/women's empowerment in all components and projects.

As part of its commitment to effectively mainstreaming gender in all its activities, NABDP allocated a defined budget for its gender mainstreaming activities in 2010. As part of jumpstarting its activities in the area, the programme made assessment through seeking out the primary challenges faced by women at their place of work. The assessment findings led to in-depth discussions of primary issues related to gender based discrimination. This exercise increased the department managers' understanding of challenges and issues faced by female staff and enhanced their commitment to enhancing gender sensitivity of the decision makers.

In order to develop synergies and improve effectiveness the NABDP Gender Unit established partnerships with various other organizations working in gender related subjects, some of them being the Afghan Civil Society Forum (ACSF), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), UNDP's Gender Equality Project and ASGP regional managers. The aim of these partnerships is to have increased coordination in the gender-related activities and facilitate greater sharing of best practices.

NABDP gender unit contributed to some important gender based initiatives in 2010. One such initiative was participation in the soy programme promoted by Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) and the Nutrition Education Institute. This programme promotes the use of soy products among pregnant women for long-term health benefits. NABDP sensitized the NAPWA implementation officials in MOWA on the potential of utilizing the network of DDAs for increasing the reach of this and many other similar programmes.

Another significant initiative of the NABDP Gender Unit in cooperation with MRRD gender unit and support from the MoWA was facilitation of the election of Women's Shura Head within MRRD. The gender unit conducted training sessions in District Stabilization Framework for NABDP regional staff and reassessed the DDPs of six provinces in order to select women-focused projects. Four such projects were consequently selected. The unit also followed up on four women empowerment project proposals with Project Implementation Department (PID) for providing facilities to 120 women on tailoring and carpet weaving. These proposals aim to facilitate development of innovative skills, which would contribute towards improvement in the social

status of women. The change would be their perception from being a passive receiver to an active participant and recognition as a skilled member of the community.

Additionally, the gender unit drafted five proposals concerning women's empowerment at the community level (traditional animal husbandry, tailoring, carpet weaving, and other vocational trainings), that mainly focused on the role of women in rural livelihoods in the provinces of Helmand, Bamyan and Herat. The Gender unit has also been providing oversight support role in gender mainstreaming to the Women's Livelihood Improvement Alternative Programme (LIAP), a pilot project funded by NABDP and implemented in Charasiyab and in Paghman districts of Kabul.

NABDP gender unit is also working on developing a network of gender focal points appointed within the DDAs. Once appointed, training is provided to these focal points on gender related subjects, starting with enhancing raising gender awareness. Training programmes were also held for NABDP staff. A total of 213 participants were trained on gender issues in 2010.

(1.4) Effective mechanisms developed to ensure equal gender participation at district level.

The NABDP has appointed several gender focal-points in each section of the programme, in order to maintain the staff informed on gender issues in their unit. It has also established gender focal-points within DDAs across eight provinces: Mazar-e-Sharif, Sari-Pul, Nangarhar, Bamyan, Panjsher, Ghazni, Herat and Gardez. They consistently evaluate and ensure that the projects being designed meet the gender impartiality as required. Thus far a total of 152 gender focal-points have been appointed in the provinces of which half are women.

Over the end of 2009, the gender unit prepared small pilot projects for income generation specifically targeting women's groups in Balkh and Nangarhar provinces, as identified by the DDA representatives. These projects continued in 2010. For the first time, NABDP has created bank accounts for women DDA members and also entrusted them with small loans. All these initiatives feed the need for greater female participation in developmental activities at the grass root level.

Though deteriorated security reasons and cultural restrictions posed constraints on higher participation of women in the DDAs in some regions, comparative gender equity was observed in the re-elections during the first quarter of 2010.

NABDP gender unit conducted various missions to the provinces and held consultations with the female members of DDAs for selection of gender specific projects.

(1.5) District-level management committees established and trained in disaster risk management

The NABDP continues to collaborate with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) of UNDP, and the Social Protection Department of MRRD, in order to establish Disaster Management committees (DMCs) within DDAs for the improvement of their understanding and skills in preparing and responding to natural disasters. The DMCs implement risk reduction initiatives and are responsible for coordination with relevant stakeholders, and managing natural disasters at community level.

In 2010 the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) was formed in the DDA representing Shindand, Herat and training regarding disaster management was delivered by NABDP. Additionally, several DMCs were established in the provinces of Bamyan, Farah, Helmand, Logar, Urozgan, Wardak and Zabul provinces.

DIAG has executed several coordinative activities during 2010. Notably, regional coordination meetings were conducted under the initiative of NABDP among Afghanistan New Beginning Programme (ANBP), PRRDS, and ASGP.

In order to strengthen the means of coordination among ANBP, NABDP, PRRDs, and ASGP at the regional level, the monthly DIAG Regional Coordination Meetings (RCMs) were initiated in five regions (North, North East, West, East and Central regions). The aim is to establish a system which captures progress of work on DIAG development projects on a regular basis. In RCMs, projects' progress and updates are shared among the various stakeholders. DIAG Unit also ensured that DIAG projects are supervised by relevant ministries after completion of the projects.

The donors were informed on a regular basis, in the NABDP Steering Committee Meeting (SCM), Working Group Consultation meetings, and other occasions. Also, media was invited to ceremonies and events organized by DIAG, which resulted in extensive public awareness of the DIAG programme. Additionally, the DIAG has maintained regular coordination with internal actors, such as the Minister's Office, Deputy Minister's Office, Procurement Directorate, ESD and all departments in NABDP.

Output 2: Sustainable Livelihoods through Rural Infrastructure Services

(2.1) Community energy projects established and sustainability concerns addressed

The objective of NABDP's Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) is to provide support for establishment of renewable energy systems in rural Afghanistan. ERDA projects are implemented through tripartite contracts among DDA, Community Development Councils (CDC) and MRRD/NABDP/ERDA, wherein the financial support is directly provided to the respective community. The current technical focus of the ERDA projects is on micro hydro and biogas technology.

During 2010 ERDA carried out survey of more than 70 micro hydro schemes and design of 50 micro hydro projects. It successfully commissioned 5 projects in Badakhshan province with cumulative output of 136 kW. This resulted in benefitting nearly 1000 households in terms of availability of basic electricity facility to their houses. Another 28 projects in 6 provinces are in different stages of implementation, completion of which would provide access to electricity to more than 5000 households with generation of 600 kW of electricity. In addition to these projects, ERDA is also providing technical support to DIAG for implementation of 400 kW Farkhar project in Takhar province.

ERDA is supporting 22 biogas projects that support 195 families in Nangrahar province. The projects are under different stages of installation with completion of more than 50% of the activities. 2327 solar home systems that shall benefit nearly 2100 households in Badghis province have been designed, but it could not be implemented due to some policy issues related with solar in the ministry. For quality assurance, ERDA has prepared detailed specification of the products to be used in developing solar home systems.

Not only does NABDP provide support in implementation of the projects, it also works towards making them sustainable. The community involvement is ensured from the start of the project implementation, with local community themselves involved in activities like construction, contracting with the manufacturer for supply and delivery of equipment and operation, maintenance and management of the plant after completion. The training to the selected operators within the community is to be provided by the installation company so that they can operate and maintain the system efficiently. ERDA has also provided separate support for the CDCs and DDAs for hiring technicians during the construction of micro hydro plants and for meeting some of their administrative cost. Separate end use support is provided to enhance the utilization of electricity after completion of the micro hydro plants. The ownership of the projects remains with the community, and they are responsible for the tariff collection and efficient management of the system.

(2.2) Capacity built for operation and maintenance of rural energy system and services at district level

One of the major objectives of ERDA is to develop sufficient capacities at the district and community level so that they can implement the rural energy projects efficiently. During implementation of micro hydro projects, ERDA has made it mandatory for the manufacturer company to provide operational training to selected members of the community at the time of installation. Under this arrangement micro hydro operator training was provided to operators for 8 micro hydro plants in Badakhshan province.

ERDA conducted awareness raising and energy planning workshops in 6 regions at Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kunduz, Kandahar and Kabul in which more than 200 DDA members received training on the subject. Such training inputs help the community and DDAs in identifying the projects and mainstreaming energy into their regular planning processes. In addition, ERDA had also organized training on micro hydro projects' implementation and design for 25 NABDP, MRRD, ERDA, PRRD engineers so that they can also help the community in identification and implementation of projects. ERDA has also conducted training programmes for biogas users in Nangrahar province for operation and maintenance of biogas systems in the community.

In addition to developing individual skills in energy related subjects, ERDA also works towards developing support systems in the communities through mechanisms such as placement of provincial energy officers in the province. These officers work closely with the community, attending the community meetings and providing regular backstopping support for them during implementation of energy project works.

(2.3) Rural energy development activities institutionalized and up-scaled

While ERDA is heavily involved in implementing energy projects throughout rural Afghanistan and developing capacities of the communities and DDAs, at the same time, it is making significant contributions to strengthening the enabling environment for the rural energy sector. ERDA finalized the draft Renewable Energy Policy of Afghanistan in alignment with Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). The policy has been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Commission of Energy (ICE) sub-committee for renewable energy and rural electrification, and is now in the process of obtaining cabinet approval. MRRD in association with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) has formed a Technical Working Group under the ICE Sub-committee to coordinate rural energy development activities, and to prepare a joint National Rural Energy Development Project. Another important product has been the technical and operational guideline for solar Photovoltaic and micro-hydro system which has been drafted, and is currently under circulation among stakeholders. ERDA has also worked on preparation of micro-hydro technical and operational guidelines.

ERDA has established partnerships with various agencies working in the field of rural energy in Afghanistan, such as GTZ, NSP, USAID, TWG to name a few. ERDA is also working with Afghanistan National Standardization Authority (ANSA) for developing standards for different products.

ERDA has expanded its renewable energy promotion activities into eight provinces of Afghanistan over the course of 2010.

Recognizing the contributions of ERDA, it was projected as a bankable component of the ministry by MRRD during the Kabul Conference in July 2010. As part of the activities conducted for the conference, ERDA prepared a detailed project proposal for its implementation to the Agriculture and Rural Development Cluster (ARD) through MRRD.

(2.4) Small scale infrastructure built and accessible by rural communities

During 2010, a total of 367 infrastructure projects were implemented, while 1,166 projects are currently going on in the diverse areas of agriculture, enterprise development, education, health, irrigation, livelihoods, energy, emergency response, residential areas and transportation projects. These projects created employment opportunities for nearly 482,556 skilled and unskilled individuals.

During the implementation of 59 water sanitation projects in various provinces of Afghanistan, nearly 8,585 labour days were created in the targeted communities. Consequently, nearly 4,622 families (27,732 local people) have obtained access to safe drinking water. The impact of the water sanitation projects is not only in terms of improved access to safe drinking water but also an enhanced or easier lifestyle in terms of reduced drudgery.

Given the fact that a vast majority of Afghans reside near isolated and rugged mountain villages, rural roads are critical to improving lives of Afghan people. NABDP has implemented 115 projects resulting into building of 415km of road and several 30 meter bridges in different provinces. These projects have created 100,750 labour days for skilled and unskilled individuals and most importantly these projects have connected 46,239 villages and sub-villages with each other.

NABDP, with the implementation of 154 irrigation projects in different provinces in Afghanistan provided adequate water for farming, and created 91,435 labour days for nearly 54,435 farmer families. With the implementation of these projects 21,233 Jereeb of land have been surrounded by a protection wall and 5,146 jereeb of land was facilitated with proper irrigation in different provinces. Additionally, NABDP provided the facilities for veterinary services, and agricultural machinery, such as tractor and compressor for Bati-kot farmers in Nangarhar province.

NABDP has also completed the construction of eight school buildings and two boundary walls for schools, which created 16,273 labour days in the targeted communities and provided a safe educational environment for children of nearly 7,240 families in different provinces of Afghanistan. NABDP has also completed the construction of two clinics, four community centers, four biogas projects and one carpet weaving training. This created 3,000 short-term labour days for nearly 25,000 families in the targeted areas. All these projects have contributed to improving the socio-economic indicators of development in the respective communities.

Currently, the Department of Quality Control (DQC) provides the assurance role by evaluating project documents submitted by regional offices regarding surveys, designs, drawings, estimates and technical specifications based on the development of design guidelines and manuals prepared in NABDP/MRRD.

Through its recently decentralized monitoring function, the NABDP has been effective in expanding the scope of monitoring its myriad projects. During 2010, approximately 53 projects were continuously monitored by the field monitors and the remaining was supervised by regional technical support units (TSUs). Of these, 3 were referred to MRRD Commission for Conflict Resolution, where the quality of work and expended budget contradicted the original plan.

(2.5) Community based natural resource management systems are effectively supported

During 2010, 5 MHP project have been commissioned to provide electricity to 1000 household with generation of 136kW electricity. Other 28 MHP projects are in different stages of implementation. In total the ERDA is supporting for the implementation of more than 600 kW micro-hydro plants from the previously mentioned projects, and it will provide electricity facility to 5000 households in the Provinces of Takhar, Ghor, Samangan, Bamiyan, Panjsher, Badakhshan. Currently 73 projects rural energy projects of micro hydro, solar and biogas are being carried out, but ERDA could not initiate solar projects. The projects included in the early mentioned provinces were mini/macro-hydro projects and were at different stages of implementation. An additional

mini-hydro project of 400 kW in Takhar province is being supported for the implementation initiated by DIAG of NABDP and ERDA is providing technical backstopping support for implementation of the projects. However, additional financing for the completion of the project is required. Moreover ERDA carried out survey of more than 70 MHP schemes and working on design of 52 MHP projects for implementation in coming year.

ERDA is not limited to MHP projects; therefore 2,327 Solar Home Systems (SHSs) in the Provinces of Badghis, Ghazni, Samangan, and Helmand are designed and ready for implementation. ERDA prepared detailed specification of the products to be installed in the solar home system to ensure the quality standards of the products used in the system. The quality standard of the distributed system and its implementation modality remains as the main challenge for solar home system promotion in the country.

Additionally, ERDA is also concentrating on biogas projects in the region where it is possible to use this technology. As a result, 22 biogas projects benefiting 195 households are in different stages of implementation in various districts of Nangarhar throughout 2010. The biogas saves more than 70% of the fuel wood consumption in a family. Furthermore, the slurry coming out of the biogas can be used as good manure for better agriculture productivity. Other proposed energy technology like solar home system, wind energy, improved cook stoves have positive impact in the environment.

Output 3: Stabilization through Enhanced Economic Livelihoods

(3.1) Community development consultative mechanisms and stability models tested, then established in high-risk areas

The focus under this output is on creating and supporting economic regeneration models that may have a steady impact on local communities' livelihoods. Presently the following programmes in NABDP feed this output: The Counter Narcotic Trust Fund (CNTF), Labour Based Rural Development Program (LBRD), Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG), Border Stabilization Project (BSP), Helmand Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (HARDP), and Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Programme – Kandahar (IALP-K2).

During 2010 CNTF completed 37 projects of road gravelling (23.8km length) in five districts (Jurm, Khash, Warduj, Yaftal Sulfa and Yamgan) of Badakhshan, canal cleaning (length 25km), another road graveling (2.5km), and water divider projects (12 dividers) in the Province of Nimroz. Similarly, 5 projects are currently operating in Kabul and Takhar Provinces. As a result of these completed and operational projects 243,167 labour days were created, while over 10,694 local Afghans benefited directly.

It is difficult to apply the regular monitoring systems in low security areas. NABDP therefore uses the participatory monitoring system. DDAs are thus the key channels of project monitoring in insecure areas. For this purpose, a community-friendly monitoring manual was developed for DDAs with simplified tools such as checklists, photos and collection of significant stories. Subsequently, a total of 149 projects were monitored, of which 4 were in Farah, 70 in Helmand, 14 in Kandahar and 61 in Urozgan.

(3.2) Socio-economic community development projects are delivered (under DIAG)

The NABDP persistently strives towards enhancing the legitimacy and credibility of the central government through provision of quick-impact development projects in communities where

illegal armed groups were disarmed and disbanded. The aim is to bring about socio-economic development through infrastructure development and generation of job opportunities in response to disarmament activities.

The Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) has covered 110 districts in 27 provinces to date. In 2010 DIAG completed 14 projects in 2010, adding to the total of 13 projects implemented since the commencement of the program. 16 more projects were contracted in 2010, and are currently under implementation in 34 districts. In the 14 completed projects implemented in 2010, approximately 146,000 Afghans directly benefited from the projects. Needless to say that the population of the respected areas also derived indirect benefits from implementation of these projects. The projects include 3 schools constructed in Mohmand Dhara district (Nangarhar Province), Qala-e-Zal district (Kunduz Province), and Dowlina district (Ghor Province), 2km gabion protection wall constructed in Khuram Sarbagh district (Samangan Province), 5 culture centers in Qarghai district (Laghman Province), Desabz district (Kabul Province), Mohammad Agha district (Logar Province), Onaba district (Panjshir Province), and Bagrami district (Kabul Province), a veterinary clinic in Khenjan district (Baglan Province), 120 water wells constructed in Kushke-robot-sangi district (Herat Province), Basic Healthcare Clinic constructed in Aab Kamari district (Badghis Province), a karez renovated in Khewa district (Nangarhar Province), and 10 tractors purchased for Kot district (Nangarhar Province).

(3.3) Public/private partnerships and quick-impact projects implemented in insecure areas linked to poppy reduction

The NABDP's approach here is to work towards preventing the communities from poppy cultivation and thereby contributing to the stabilization process. In 2010, the project completed by CNTF included: 2 road gravelling, canal cleaning, one reservoir (147 m³), and 3 retaining wall projects in the provinces of Kunduz (Dasht-e-Archi district), Samangan (Feroz Nakhjir, Aibak and Ruydoab districts), Takhar, Kandahar, and Sar-e-Pul (Sayad district). Most of the CNTF projects were simple to implement, so as to enable communities to self-implement.

(3.4) Strengthened institutional capacities to support licit livelihoods in rural communities

NABDP's continuous collaborations with the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) and its consultations with the relevant stakeholders have led to strategic and institutional learning. The AIRD's vulnerability assessment has provided poverty rates across 34 provinces. Based on this data, MRRD departments have been persuaded and encouraged to concentrate further on their services in the more deprived regions. NABDP has also reassessed its delivery mechanism and initiated methods of more equitable services, especially in areas with higher poverty ratio.

NABDP has also initiated discussions in MRRD and MAIL with the intention of developing capacities of DAIL (department of agriculture, irrigation and livestock) and PRRD in Kandahar.

Crosscutting Issues

Gender

An area based development programme like NABDP fully recognizes the role that can be played by women in the community in its development. Accordingly, NABDP has incorporated two sub activities (1.3) & (1.4) under output 1 which lays out the various gender based initiatives of NABDP. Results of the same have been provided in the section on results and impact.

Environment

Most NABDP projects are implemented in rural and partly in urban regions, so environmental protection is treated as priority and following indications are usually put to consideration before the initiation of implementing a project.

ERDA continuously strives for promoting renewable energy projects. One of the major objectives of ERDA project is to ensure environmental sustainability through promotion of cleaner forms of energy at the rural area. Some of the renewable and clean energy areas in which ERDA is already implementing projects are solar energy, Micro hydro power projects and use of biogas for energy generation. Details of these projects have been provided under the sub activities of output 1 & 2 under the results and impact section of this report.

While promoting these technologies ERDA provides emphasis on utilization of local resources, participation of the community, minimizing land and water use conflicts. Though most projects supported by ERDA do not have harmful environmental side effects, due consideration is given to minimize environmental hazards if any.

Capacity Development

Developing sustainable capacities is an inherent objective of all NABDP activities. NABDP works towards developing capacities at all levels. Adequate emphasis is laid on strengthening the enabling environment for bringing about rural development through policies and strategies for different sectors that contribute to rural development. At the same time organizational and individual capacity development is also being addressed via different mechanisms as is evident in the various sub activities under the different project outputs of NABDP. Details of the capacity development initiatives during 2010 are provided under sub activities (1.2), (2.2) & (2.3) of outputs 2 and 3 respectively.

III. Implementation Arrangements

1. Participatory/consultative processes

The basic principles of NABDP are based on collaboration with the local communities. The activities of the programme are undertaken through consultation with the stakeholders and beneficiaries, including the provincial and district authorities, community organizations and any other relevant actors in the development arena. The identification and selection of projects in the regional areas is identified by the DDAs via their DDPs. It is also attempted to increasingly contract out projects to CDCs/DDAs, rather than to contractors, thereby allowing a substantial participatory role for the communities in the delivery and implementation of the projects.

2. Quality of partnerships

The implementation of NABDP Phase-III is in complete coordination with other prominent programmes of MRRD, such as the National Solidarity Programme (NSP), Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme (AREDP), National Rural Access Programme (NRAP), Water and Sanitation Programme (WATSEP) and SAISEM/UNDP. The NABDP also actively collaborates other (than MRRD) related ministries, such as Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), and the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW). A strong partnership is also being built with the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) to work on capacity development of the various governmental organizations/agencies associated with rural development, optimal utilization of DDAs for data-gathering and facilitating the entire community based initiatives at the district and sub-district level. NABDP is also advocating the one UN approach by suggesting and facilitating district level points of entry through the DDAs for joint programming intervention.

3. National ownerships

NABDP is being implemented by UNDP under the National Implementation (NIM) modality, which by design promotes national ownership and puts the government partner in lead in implementing the project. In case of NABDP, MRRD is in lead in project implementation and this ensures national

ownership. A natural corollary of this design is that the number of national staff in the project heavily outnumbers the internationals.

Apart from the management structure design, the outputs and activities of NABDP also promote national ownership by spreading the coverage of DDAs and CDCs throughout the country and by increasingly emphasizing on community ownership of its projects.

4. Sustainability

The sustainability of rural developmental initiatives taken up by NABPD is expected to be achieved through its approach that puts the communities in lead at all stages of project implementation, starting with preparation of plans and going on till the post implementation i.e. maintenance stage.

At the same time, NABDP is also working towards developing capacities at all levels. Adequate emphasis is laid on strengthening the enabling environment for bringing about rural development through policies and strategies for different sectors that contribute to rural development. At the same time organizational and individual capacity development is also being addressed via different mechanisms as is evident in the various sub activities under the different project outputs of NABDP. And last but not the least, a comprehensive restructuring through decentralization of regional Offices and provincial MRRD departments have been started. This in the long run will prove to be critical to sustaining the rural development initiatives.

5. Quality of monitoring

The NABDP Phase-III has made concerted efforts to improve the scope and quality of its monitoring, through increasing the number of skilled personnel and also through decentralization of the oversight function. An initial step towards community based monitoring and evaluation was taken by developing an operational manual for monitoring for the use of DDAs and CDCs. This is a community-friendly monitoring manual with simplified tools such as checklists, photos and collection of significant stories. Field monitors based in rural areas monitored the progress and quality of 1684 infrastructure projects in 19 provinces in 2010 (data presented in the table below).

List of Designed, Monitored & Surveyed Project-2010

| Province | Designed | Monitored | Surveyed |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Badakhshan | 30 | 62 | 31 |
| Badghis | 43 | 158 | 66 |
| Baghlan | 1 | | 1 |
| Balkh | 11 | 49 | 7 |
| Bamyan | 2 | 22 | 1 |
| Daykundi | 1 | | 1 |
| Farah | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Faryab | 1 | 23 | 15 |
| Ghazni | | 6 | 3 |
| Ghor | 29 | 23 | 29 |
| Helmand | 10 | 70 | 9 |
| Herat | 17 | 22 | 8 |
| JAWZJAN | 6 | 12 | 8 |
| Kabul | 20 | 81 | 6 |
| Kandahar | 27 | 14 | 15 |
| Kapisa | 2 | | 3 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Khost | 3 | | |
| Kunar | 5 | 42 | 13 |
| Kundoz | 1 | 3 | |
| Laghman | 18 | 22 | 18 |
| Logar | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| Nangarhar | 25 | 122 | 15 |
| Nimroz | 18 | 4 | |
| Nooristan | 2 | | 5 |
| Paktya | 3 | 18 | 7 |
| Panjsher | 13 | 8 | 12 |
| Parwan | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Samangan | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| sar-e-pul | 9 | | 13 |
| Urozgan | 3 | 61 | |
| Wardak | 1 | | |
| Zabul | 8 | | |
| Grand Total | 650 | 1684 | 602 |

The process of monitoring addressed issues such as quality of the constructed projects and time taken for implementation. Monitoring and evaluation findings on a number of projects included the use of poor quality of substances (cement, stone, and bricks) in construction and similar other quality related problems of the projects. The report thus made a significant contribution towards bringing about improvements in the project execution. The monitoring process has also lead to resolution of a number of challenging and complex problems being faced by different projects, due to varied reasons such as social conflicts and contracting issues. A follow up on the action taken based on the report findings is also done diligently.

The report was also shared with the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Department (MERD).

IV. Challenges

Risks

Security: For a project like NABDP whose operations are spread throughout the country, security poses the major risk and challenge to its successful implementation. Though this risk is relevant for any project operating in Afghanistan, the impact is very high on NABDP in events of this risk converting into reality. Worsening security situation caused the cancellation, postponement, and relocation of a number of projects in 2010.

NABDP continues to address this risk through increased ownership of the DDAs and respective communities in project design, management and monitoring. At the same time coordination mechanisms are built in so as to regularly consult with and work closely with PRT and ORT especially in context of the security situation in the respective province.

Climate and Natural Disaster: During 2010, seasonal floods occurred in several provinces of Afghanistan. The floods have caused damage to bridge under construction, protection walls, culverts, and further delayed the implementation of numerous ongoing projects. Some of the projects adversely affected by natural disasters were in the provinces of Badakhshan, Kabul, Nangarhar, and Balkh. The risk and damage due to natural disasters has been addressed by NABDP through allocation of exclusive budget for urgent recovery and recuperation of the projects in the affected areas.

Slow Procurement by Government of Afghanistan: Slow procurement for different projects is one of the biggest issues faced by the institutions implementing the proposed projects. There are several reasons for this situation: low capacities related to procurement in the government, multiplicity of channels and hierarchical layers of decision making, lack of proper accountability mechanisms. NABDP addresses this issue through developing capacities through training programmes and providing technical expertise where required.

Issues

Project Management: DIAG, which is responsible for implementing activities under output 3 of NABDP, has been facing several problems with its monitoring and reporting system. To address this issue, Regional Coordination Meetings (RCMs) were initiated in North, North-East, and Western regions, in which ANBP, NABDP, PRRD, and ASGP exchanged information regarding DIAG's development projects and issues regarding problems from joint field monitoring. The RCMs will strengthen the coordination function among ANBP, NABDP, PRRD and ASGP at the regional level, and will establish an operating system that captures the functioning progress on DIAGs development projects on regular basis.

Human Resources: Several NABDP components, such as ERDA require human resource support for project implementation. This issue is being addressed by conducting a realistic assessment of personnel requirement for different components.

V. Lessons Learned

Some key lessons learnt during 2010 were regarding the critical need to establish mechanisms for coordination, and reporting and information sharing so as to improve project delivery. Accordingly steps were taken

Coordination: The program has started different mechanisms for coordination such as budget allocation/discussion and evaluate meetings, planning meetings (annual and operational) and with other stakeholders like One Stop Shop meeting, donors meeting, project steering committee meeting, participation in MRRD budget and leadership meetings; coordination meetings with provincial authorities and development actors including the DIAG RCMs.

Reporting and Information Sharing: Financial and operational reporting has been restructured and improved by the Management Support Unit, and the new system was implemented in the second quarter of 2010. Reports on funding allocation from donors are now available internally on a weekly basis and on monthly basis externally. The NABDP will continue this trend by building a detailed operational plan and facilities for all provinces, including an expanded project – monitoring schedule and projected expenditure.

VI. Future Plans

In the recent months of 2010, an independent management of NABDP was conducted and report was shared with UNDP, NABDP, MRRD and all donors. The recommendations of the report will be the bases for any future change in NABDP. Some of the recommendations of the review team are crafted below:

The Management review team declares that all expected NABDP efforts should primarily be initiated in the areas of districts where rational guarantees from local authorities, the de jure or de facto leadership of the districts are obtained. The review team also proclaims that NABDP should refocus its efforts and directs its resources to the more secure areas of rural Afghanistan, with the

caveat that injecting cash again into these new areas without establishing sufficient monitoring and controls.

The review team found that a number of projects implemented by NABDP were not identified by the DDAs; however they were inserted into work plans at the urging of political officials from non-ministerial branches of government. While some of this 'outside lobbying' for particular projects maybe inevitable, it is nevertheless recommended that more attention be applied to vetting these proposals through the approved institutions.

Furthermore, the management review team observes that both the current strengths and shortcomings of NABDP are the consequences of past ad hoc arrangements that evolved in the absence of a well-defined NABDP Operational Manual during Phase I and II. Therefore, for Phase III it is imperative that an Operational Manual defining roles, responsibilities and accountability be rapidly developed and approved. Additionally, current planning and implementation processes should be fortified through a concerted effort to realign units so as to strengthen the management structures and processes. The delegation of authority to operate with increased independence of the regional offices that has been piloted with reported success in the Kandahar and Helmand regions should be replicated in other regions.

The scope of review covers overall management of programme's implementation, monitoring and supervision. The review includes full range of project management actions and the essential areas performing at the programme level such as, Human Resources System, Finance System, Procurement System, Asset Management System, Cash Management System, General Administration, Information System and Management Structure.

Based on the recommendations of the review team and building on the progress made in 2010, NABDP plans to accelerate its implementation of infrastructure projects over the coming year. NABDP will expand its strategy towards more equitable distribution of services across the provinces. This strategy entails: a) a more thorough planning at the regional level, b) capacity development of regional and provincial staff, including more effective linkages with other UNDP funded projects, such as ASGP, gender and environment, and c) allocation of un-earmarked funds in fund deficient areas.

Financial Section:

Table 1. Total Income and Expenditure

| Donor Description | INCOME | | | | | EXPENDITURES | | | BALANCE | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Total Commitments (a) | unspent balances Transferred from Phase I-II (b) | Resources available for programming =c (a+b) | Total Received (d) | Total Receivable e= (c-d) | Total Cumulative Expenditures as of Dec 2009 (f) | Current Year 2010 (g) | Total Expenditures =h (f+g) | (i = d - h) | |
| UNDP Core | 2,800,000 | - | 2,800,000 | 2,727,889 | - | 998,858 | 1,729,031 | 2,727,889 | - | |
| UNDP BCPR | - | 482,510 | 482,510 | 482,510 | - | 480,131 | - | 480,131 | 2,379 | Balance Transferred from Phase I & II |
| GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN | - | 11,699,666 | 11,699,666 | 11,699,666 | - | 1,933,126 | 4,934,345 | 6,867,472 | 4,832,194 | Balance Transferred from Phase I & II |
| GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM | - | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | - | 3,929,341 | - | 3,929,341 | 70,659 | Balance Transferred from Phase I & II |
| GOVERNMENT OF CANADA | - | 1,279,637 | 1,279,637 | 1,279,637 | - | 1,279,637 | - | 1,279,637 | - | Balance Transferred from Phase I & II |
| GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK | 3,184,725 | - | 3,184,725 | 3,184,725 | - | - | 1,692,391 | 1,692,391 | 1,492,335 | |
| GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY | 747,775 | - | 747,775 | 747,775 | - | 229,568 | 342,100 | 571,668 | 176,107 | |
| GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN | - | 7,877,283 | 7,877,283 | 7,877,283 | - | (35,178) | 3,963,242 | 3,928,064 | 3,949,220 | Balance Transferred from Phase I & II |
| GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN (2010/Border) | 10,000,000 | 8,586,422 | 18,586,422 | 18,586,422 | - | 8,483,686 | 10,100,522 | 18,584,208 | 2,213 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS | 15,324,200 | 173,687 | 15,497,887 | 10,873,687 | 4,624,200 | 752,003 | 7,460,206 | 8,212,209 | 2,661,478 | |
| GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY | 17,599,389 | 1,982,644 | 19,582,033 | 10,637,489 | 8,944,544 | 1,988,567 | 4,536,323 | 6,524,890 | 4,112,599 | |
| EUROPEAN UNION | 25,059,675 | - | 25,059,675 | 8,564,241 | 16,495,434 | - | - | - | 8,564,241 | |
| CIDA | 15,984,000 | 9,412,329 | 25,396,329 | 15,996,992 | 9,399,337 | 5,212,084 | 5,221,138 | 10,433,222 | 5,563,770 | REDKan Commitment/received not included |
| DFID | - | 7,336,091 | 7,336,091 | 7,336,091 | - | 3,564,281 | 3,771,810 | 7,336,091 | 0 | Balance Transferred from Phase I & II |
| AECI/SPAIN | 20,950,667 | 3,357,654 | 24,308,321 | 24,308,321 | - | 1,180,487 | 6,202,476 | 7,382,963 | 16,925,359 | Balance Transferred from Phase I & II |
| Total: | 111,650,431 | 56,187,923 | 167,838,355 | 128,302,727 | 39,463,516 | 29,996,590 | 49,953,585 | 79,950,175 | 48,352,553 | |

Note:

- i) Expenditure reported for 2010 is provisional.
- ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN exchange rate.

Table 2: Expenditure by Major Outputs (2010)

| Project Output | Budget (2010) | 2010 Expenditure (provisional) | Delivery Rate* | Remarks |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst. | 1,860,961 | 1,696,034 | 91.14% | |
| <i>GMS</i> | 138,179 | 125,882 | 91.10% | |
| Sub-total Output 1. | 1,999,140 | 1,821,916 | 91.13% | |
| Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 30,650,483 | 26,949,934 | 87.93% | |
| <i>GMS</i> | 2,050,456 | 1,827,059 | 89.11% | |
| Sub-total Output-2 | 32,700,939 | 28,776,993 | 88.00% | |
| Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood | 14,160,890 | 12,273,968 | 86.68% | |
| <i>GMS</i> | 958,021 | 817,732 | 85.36% | |
| Sub-total Output-3 | 15,118,910 | 13,091,700 | 86.59% | |
| Output 4: Programme Management | 5,851,532 | 5,852,607 | 100.02% | |
| <i>GMS</i> | 411,689 | 410,369 | 99.68% | |
| Sub-total Output-4 | 6,263,221 | 6,262,976 | 100.00% | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Grand Total | 56,082,210 | 49,953,585 | 89.07% |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|

Note:

i) Expenditure reported for 2010 is provisional.

ii) Activity05-RedKan (AREDP) not included in the report

Table 3: Expenditure by Donors (2010)

| Donor Description | Project Output | Budget (2010) | 2010 Expenditure (provisional) | Delivery Rate* |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| TRAC (Lines 1.1.1 and 1.1.2) | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 1,500,000 | 1,411,254.00 | |
| | Output 4: Programme Management | 300,000 | 317,776.64 | |
| Sub Total | | 1,800,000 | 1,729,031 | 96.06% |
| GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN | Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood | 4,764,400 | 4,687,628.03 | |
| | <i>GMS</i> | <i>250,758</i> | <i>246,717.26</i> | |
| Sub Total | | 5,015,158 | 4,934,345 | 98.39% |
| GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK | Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst. | 554,859 | 520,216.00 | |
| | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 1,572,256 | 1,053,707.28 | |
| | <i>GMS</i> | <i>160,105</i> | <i>118,467.34</i> | |
| Sub Total | | 2,287,220 | 1,692,391 | 73.99% |
| GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 421,618 | 275,153.00 | |
| | Output 4: Programme Management | 43,000 | 43,000.00 | |
| | <i>GMS</i> | <i>34,971</i> | <i>23,947.00</i> | |
| Sub Total | | 499,589 | 342,100 | 68.48% |
| GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 4,504,999 | 3,765,080.00 | |
| | <i>GMS</i> | <i>237,105</i> | <i>198,162.11</i> | |
| Sub Total | | 4,742,104 | 3,963,242 | 83.58% |
| GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN (2010/Border) | Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst. | 359,260 | 337,092.00 | |
| | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 7,911,866 | 7,890,414.23 | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Output 4: Programme Management | 1,170,683 | 1,182,704.39 | |
| | GMS | 660,927 | 690,311.75 | |
| Sub Total | | 10,102,736 | 10,100,522 | 99.98% |
| GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 3,463,978 | 3,420,740.00 | |
| | Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood | 2,426,036 | 2,372,561.21 | |
| | Output 4: Programme Management | 1,318,152 | 1,144,690.36 | |
| | GMS | 542,550 | 522,214.42 | |
| Sub Total | | 7,750,716 | 7,460,206 | 96.25% |
| GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY | Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst. | 313,830 | 294,148.04 | |
| | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 4,286,030 | 3,258,428.00 | |
| | Output 4: Programme Management | 706,848 | 666,204.73 | |
| | GMS | 399,430 | 317,542.64 | |
| Sub Total | | 5,706,138 | 4,536,323 | 79.50% |
| CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOP | Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst. | 330,000 | 254,326.91 | |
| | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 3,544,056 | 2,727,006.37 | |
| | Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood | 2,680,560 | 1,609,666.23 | |
| | Output 4: Programme Management | 252,409 | 264,659.00 | |
| | GMS | 512,357 | 365,479.67 | |
| Sub Total | | 7,319,382 | 5,221,138 | 71.33% |
| DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL D | Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood | 3,098,284 | 3,064,007.63 | |
| | Output 4: Programme Management | 409,500 | 443,776.00 | |
| | GMS | 264,027 | 264,026.72 | |
| Sub Total | | 3,771,810 | 3,771,810 | 100.00% |
| AG. ESPANOLA DE COOPERACION IN | Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst. | 303,012 | 290,251.00 | |
| | Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra | 3,445,680 | 3,148,150.66 | |
| | Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood | 1,191,610 | 540,104.55 | |
| | Output 4: Programme Management | 1,650,940 | 1,789,796.17 | |
| | GMS | 496,115 | 434,173.30 | |

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|------------|------------|--------|
| Sub Total | | 7,087,357 | 6,202,476 | 87.51% |
| Grand Total | | 56,082,210 | 49,953,585 | 89.07% |

Note:

i) Expenditure reported for 2010 is provisional.

ii) Activity05-RedKan (AREDP) not included in the report

Annex 1

I. Detailed Reporting on Results and Impact (Reporting on each output)

Output 1: Communities mobilized to articulate their needs and identity priorities and solutions.

Indicators: Number of DDAs re-elected and DDPs updated

Target 2010:

- 26 DDAs established and 26 DDPs formulated by the end of 2010
- 75 DDAs re-elected and DDP updated by the end of 2010
- 249 DDAs registered by end of 2010
- 100 DDPs uploaded on NABDP website

Gender Rating of the Output: (0 to 3)

| Activity Result | Baseline information | Performance Target | Description of results/achievement | % of progress rate/delivery |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1.1 Communities mobilized to articulate | National Area-Based Development Programme | - 26 DDAs established and 26 | The Community Empowerment Department (CED) during 2010 | - 31% DDAs established |

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| their needs and identity priorities and solutions | Survey | <p>DDPs formulated by the end of 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75 DDAs re-elected and DDPs updated by the end of 2010 - 249 DDAs registered by end of 2010 - 100 DDPs uploaded on NABDP website | <p>successfully achieved the establishment of eight DDAs that included 123 male and 22 female participants, and formulation of eight DDPs in the Provinces of Ghazni, Paktiya and Maidan-Wardak. 61 DDAs have been re-elected and 69 DDPs have been uploaded in Badghis, Bamyan, Farah, Balkh, Faryab, Ghazni, Helmand, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Parwan, Takhar, Urozgan, Maidan-Wardak and Zabul provinces and 134 DDAs registered by end of 2010.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 81% DDAs re-elected - 54% DDAs registered - 69% DDPs uploaded |
| 1.2 | | | | |

Policy and Knowledge Products

Name of Project: Community Empowerment Department of NABDP

Year:

2010

| SN | Policy/Knowledge Products | Authors | Stakeholders Consultations | Date of Completion | Total Budget or Cost in USD |
|----|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | District Information Center (DIC) guideline note | CED Team | NABDP/MRRD/DDAs | January 2010 | |
| 2 | Community Mobilization Training Module | CED Team | CED/CMs/NABDP/DDAs | February 2010 | |
| 3 | District Development Fund (DDF) concept note | CED Team | NABDP/MRRD/DDAs | June 2010 | |
| 4 | Provision of Strategic plan and notion for adding new themes | PMSU/UNDP/PRSL | UNDP/MRRD | 15 February 2011 | |
| 5 | Facilitated to organize the international decentralization and local governance training in Bangladesh | NABDP/CED | CED | November 2010 | \$ 48,000 |
| 6 | Public information brochure for DIAG | DIAG/NABDP/MRRD | Donor agency/ | November 2010 | |
| 7 | Preparation and submission of ERDA projects proposal for agriculture and Rural Development(ARD) cluster from ministry scale up ERDA activities for funding | ERDA/NABDP | MAIL/MRRD/NABDP | November 2010 | |
| 8 | Preparation of social economic Survey forms for NABDP infrastructure project | MERD/NABDP | NABDP/DDA, Implementation partner | November 2010 | |

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|----|--|-------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| 9 | Support to UNDP management team review committee and completion of interim report of NABDP MRT | MRT | NABDP/UNDP/MRRD | December 2010 | |
| 10 | Tripartite contract implementation guideline | NABDP | CDC/DDA/MRRD | December 2010 | |

Policy/Knowledge Products: these are in the form of legislations, regulations, strategies, policy papers, publications, workshop reports, manual etc.

Training and Capacity Building Outputs

Name of Project: Community Empowerment Department of NABDP

Year: 2010

| SN | Training or Capacity Development Outputs/Event | Date and Location | Beneficiary Organizations | Number Trained | Impact | Total Cost or Budget in USD |
|----|--|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|
|----|--|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | Delivery of CED-ICBU training modules (local governance, Project management & Finance and procurement) total 3 modules | 98 districts in 22 provinces | DDA members & CLDD staff at district level | M(1433) FM(816) CLDD(135) | DDAs institutionalized and their capacity was built to plan, manage and implement projects. Furthermore, DDAs got training how to coordinate and handle all development activities at the district level and finally Communities will be taking part in all development activities especially project implementation and decision making process. | |
| 2 | Delivery of capacity development training workshop | 1 in Kart-e-char office & 2 in CED office in MRRD compound | CE central & provincial staff | Total 62 person | Awareness rural population in disaster risk reduction issues | |
| 3 | Project monitoring by DDA module | 17 DDA in 6 provinces | DDAs monitoring & evaluation subcommittee members | 48 person | DDA members monitored development projects in insecure areas | |
| 4 | District information center manual | 16 DIC in provinces | DDAs district information committees members | 80 DIC members & 16 DDA chairperson total 96 | Collected necessary information about respected district for the use of all organizations which are interested for development activities on district level | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | person | | |
| 5 | Participatory Planning Process | 85 DDA offices | DDA members, representatives of district level line agencies | 72 re-elected DDAs and 13 newly established DDA= 85 DDAs 1007 members | Community based participatory planning process is in place. And this planning is linked up with provincial plans. Many projects are implemented by MRRD and other ministries from these DDPs | |

Training/Capacity Building Outputs are trainings, workshops, study tours, on-the Job Training etc. Provide information disaggregated by gender as far as possible.

Annex 4

RISK LOG

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| Project Title: NABDP-Community Empowerment Department | Award ID: | Date: January 2010 |
|---|-----------|--------------------|

| # | Description | Date Identified | Type | Impact & Probability | Countermeasures / Mngt response | Owner | Submitted , updated by | Last Update | Status |
|----------|---|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Enter a brief description of the risk | When was the risk first identified | Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other | Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = | What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk | Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk | Who submitted the risk | When was the status of the risk last checked | e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change |
| 2 | Legitimacy of District Development Assemblies (DDAs) and policy of institutionalization | Whole year | Political/Strategic | 4 | This is under negotiation and dialogue between IDLG and MRRD | NABDP senior management and MRRD | CED/NABDP | No change | |

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|---|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | n process | | | | | leader ship | | |
| 3 | CED facing challenges due to long procedures for staff recruitment of NABDP | Specific position selection period | Operational/Or ganizational | 2 | It was discussed with HR and senior managemen t to minimize Red tape | Head of depart ment | | Redu cing |
| 4 | Increasing trend of insecurity it affects active participation of CDC members in to free and fare election process of District Development Assemblies (DDAs). Decreasing women's participation in to DDAs | Whole year 2010 | Political Regulatory and Security | 4 | It was discussed with senior managemen t and MRRD | Head of depart ment | CED team members should analysis local context of security | Incre asing |
| 4 | CED has some constraints to get right information regarding budget, especially budget code changes from one donor to another donor | Every end of the quarter | Financial | 2 | PMSU and Finance department needs to make accurate data base system | Head of PMSU /Finan ce and CED | Head of PMSU | No chan ge |
| 5 | Technological | June 2010 | Strategically | 4 | Distributing | Provin | ERDA | No |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | diversification and service provider poor capacity and knowledge | | | | volume work among the suppliers | cial energy officer | constantly following the issue | chan ge |
| 6 | Complicated governmental procurement procedure | June 2010 | Operational/Organizational | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of the focal point inside the Procurement Dept - Increase of resources at the survey and estimation stage | DIAG Coordinator | DIAG | December |

Annex 5

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|------------------|--------------------|
| ISSUES LOG-NABDP | Date: January 2010 |
|------------------|--------------------|

| Award ID: 00070832(NEX) | | (Description) | | | Project: NABDP | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------|
| ID | Type | Date Identified | Description | Status/Priority | Status Change Date | Author |
| | Donor earmarking of fund | | Most of donors earmark their grants to specific activity or geographically to specific area or province | | | |
| | Sub optimal National coverage/presence for equal development due to insecurity and ear marking of fund | | Due to earmarking of funds by donors the program cannot allocate and expend to all provinces proportionally, according to the real need and budget allocation criteria like poverty rate, population and investment opportunities, also insecurity limits our national coverage/presence as a national program | | | |
| | Insufficient capacity of partner institutions | | <p>MRRD procurement department has not enough capacity to support the program concerning procurement of big or complex projects; meanwhile most of DDAs has not as much capacity to implement complex projects.</p> <p>For implementation of bigger project and complex activities, there are not enough capable construction companies and institutions.</p> | | | |

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|----------------------|-----------|--|--|----------|------|
| Operational | September | Unclear policy for supporting solar home system from MRRD. As ERDA have received demands of solar home systems from different community where micro hydro is not feasible. Initially there was a concern regarding quality of these products, but later ERDA prepared a comprehensive specification of the products. Still, the issue of supporting solar home system in the community is not clear. | No change | | ERDA |
| Operational | Jan-Dec | Community conflicts during project implementation for micro hydro and some additional equipment and materials during implementation process causing delay in project implementation. | Changed, by having dialogue with the community but delaying works. | Regular | ERDA |
| Lack of Coordination | Feb 2010 | Due to the lack of coordination among DIAG stakeholders (ANBP, NABDP, PRRDs, and ASGP) at the regional level, a monitoring system was not in place. In response, DIAG Regional Coordination Meetings were initiated in 5 regions. | 4 | May 2010 | DIAG |