



United Nations Development Programme - Afghanistan
NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NABDP)
Second Quarter Project Progress Report – 2011



DDA members speak out at First DDA National Conference in Kabul

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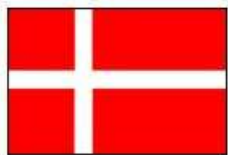
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Acronyms

ACEP	Afghanistan Clean Energy Program
AECID	Agencia Espanola de Cooperation Internacional para el Desarrollo (Spain)
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation – Afghanistan
AIRD	Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
ANBP	Afghanistan New Beginning Programme
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ARDSS	Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy
AREDP	Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme
BSC	Business Support Center
CDC	Community Development Council
CDP	Community Development Plan
CDRRP	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project
CE	Community Empowerment
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLDD	Community Led Development Directorate
CNTF	Counter Narcotic Trust Fund
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPAP	Country Program Action Plan
DABS	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDP	District Development Plan
DIAG	Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups
DIC	District Information Center
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
EoJ	Embassy of Japan
ESC	Environment Sub-Committees
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German International Cooperation)
HARDP	Helmand Agriculture and Rural Development Programme
IALP-K2	Integrated Agriculture and Livelihood Programme – Kandahar Phase 2
KRARDI	Kandahar Rural Agriculture Development Institute
LIDD	Local Institutional Development Department
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
MERD	Monitoring, Evaluation and Result Based Reporting Department
MHP	Micro Hydro Project
MISFA	Micro-Finance Support Facility of Afghanistan
MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MoRR	Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWA	Ministry of Women’s Affairs
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
PID	Project Initiation Documentation
PMT	Provincial Monitoring Team
PRRD	Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development Directorate
RRA	Rapid Rural Assessment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TSU	Technical Support Unit
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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Executive Summary

As the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) completes the first half of 2011, it has many achievements to reflect upon. During the Second Quarter, the strategy for implementing the third phase of the programme has been revised to reflect two new components – Natural Resources Management and Local Economic Development – and the associated Annual Work Plan has been signed. Furthermore, NABDP held a successful DDA National Conference with representation from across the country and participation of numerous high-level officials, including President Karzai. Internally, substantial action has been taken on the recommendations of the Independent Management Review (IMR), resulting in more efficient, effective, and accountable programme delivery in the future.

Through the joint partnership between the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), NABDP continues its programmatic efforts to reduce poverty and increase and diversify livelihood opportunities across the country. The following achievements have been completed this to date:

Component 1: Local Institution Building and Capacity Development

In the Second Quarter of 2011, the Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) continued to support the mobilization, institutionalization, and capacity development of District Development Assemblies (DDAs) in order to strengthen local governance.

Key Results:

- In 24 DDAs in 9 provinces, re-election processes were carried out, resulting in the election of 494 men (70%) and 212 women (30%) to participate in DDAs.
- This quarter, individual and organizational capacities were strengthened through trainings for 20 DDAs (288 men and 216 women), establishment of 15 District Information Centres (DICs) in 9 provinces, and the provision of Grant in Aid to 32 DDAs.
- The First DDA National Conference brought 400 DDA members together, resulting in increased motivation for participation and legitimization amidst government representatives.
- Construction companies contracted to complete 3 out of 4 lots related to the Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Program in Kandahar (IALP-K2), have begun initial work and are moving forward at a steady pace.
- The Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) also proceeded with strengthening NABDP and MRRD's institutional and training capacities for 471 individuals through conducting 9 training workshops this quarter.

Component 2: Productive Rural Infrastructure

Key Results:

- In order to contribute to sustainable livelihoods, 50 productive rural infrastructure projects were completed in the Second Quarter, with 289 projects currently ongoing.
- These projects created 56,835 labour days for skilled and unskilled labourers, while contributing to the reduction of poverty for 213,132 men and women through increased access to transportation, safer drinking water, and educational facilities.
- The Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) program completed a 645 meter retaining wall in Parwan province this quarter to protect agricultural lands from flooding.

- DIAG contracted 15 new projects, bringing their ongoing projects total to 49.
- NABDP took over the Aliceghan water supply project in the Second Quarter and has moved forward towards the completion of the project in 2011.

Component 3: Natural Resources Management

While a new strategy of expanded interventions for NRM is under design, the sector was supported ongoing NRM related infrastructure projects.

Key Results:

- Implementation of 14 irrigation sector projects will enhance productivity of 284 jeribs of land.
- 121 ongoing projects will further assist in the water management of 7,206 jeribs of agricultural land in the future.
- 4 DDAs were trained in Disaster Risk Reduction Management.
- 18 protection, retaining, and gabion wall projects were completed and 518 jeribs of land were protected, while 202 more disaster management projects are currently ongoing.

Component 4: Rural Energy Development

Efforts have been sustained to survey, design, and implement rural energy projects, such as Micro-Hydro Power (MHP) plants and biogas systems.

Key Results:

- In the Second Quarter, 16 MHPs were completed in the provinces of Badakhshan (6), Bamiyan (5), Panjshir (1), Samangan (3), and Takhar (1). The completed projects have produced 315 kW of output collectively, and 2,937 families are now able to use electricity for studying, reading, watching television, small businesses, and social gatherings.
- Eight biogas plants were completed this quarter, while 400 are planned for 2011.
- In order to scale-up these activities in the future, the Rural Energy Development (RED) unit continued to train staff on all elements of rural energy technologies and orient communities to their potential benefits.

Component 5: Local Economic Development

A strategy and implementation plans for the new component of Local Economic Development (LED) are currently being created in order to initiate related activities in 2011.

Key Results:

- The Gender Unit has supported 14 women-specific projects in different phases of implementation.
- A computer and English training course has been newly added, while traditional carpet weaving, embroidery, and tailoring classes are also being organized. Once completed, these projects will provide 645 women with new productive skills that they can use to generate income independently.

Security and slow procurement continue to be the main challenges faced by project implementation teams, as well as a limited supply of energy-related technical equipment in the market and gender equity issues more broadly. Slow recruitment of new staff, technical expertise, and low quality construction work and ability to monitor are issues that NABDP is working to

overcome, while lessons have been learnt this quarter related to the timely preparation of the AWP, monitoring, seasonal planning, and motivating DDA members through engagement events. All departments have detailed implementation plans for the next Quarter, including increasing delivery rates.

I. Context

Despite the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001 and the significant injection of overseas development assistance over the last decade, Afghanistan's human development record is staggering. Conflict, natural disasters, and a number of geographical, cultural, and political factors have hindered substantial wide-scale development, as is felt particularly in the rural areas of the country. In order to reduce poverty at a national level, comprehensive approaches to community empowerment, sustainable livelihoods, and critical infrastructure are required by the Government of Afghanistan, international donors and organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

As a response to this situation, in 2002 Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) as a joint initiative. Now in its third phase, the program evolves to take into consideration the changing context and development needs with an overarching goal of poverty reduction and promotion of sustainable livelihoods. As such, during the Second Quarter of 2011, the project's implementation strategy has been revised to now include the following categories of interventions, or components:

- 1: Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD)
- 2: Productive Rural Infrastructure Development (PRI)
- 3: Natural Resource Management (NRM)
- 4: Rural Energy Development (RED)
- 5: Local Economic Development (LED)

The strategy remains in line with the government's Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy (ARDSS). The new sectors of NRM and LED are currently being formulated in detail, while all of NABDP's previous activities continue to be implemented.

During the Second Quarter of 2011, the spring and summer weather resulted in the full-scale implementation of projects across the country, as well as the ability for NABDP staff to conduct trainings, field visits, and monitoring missions to even remote areas.

In terms of security, the start of the quarter was marred with the death of UN staff at the UNAMA office compound in Mazar-e Sharif on 1 April 2011 after demonstrations against the burning of the Holy Koran in the USA. Violent protests also took place close to NABDP's office in Kandahar City, while an incident in Herat kept staff from going to work for a number of days. As is done on an annual basis, on 30 April 2011, the Leadership Council of the "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan" officially released their Inception of Spring Operations, condoling and encouraging continued aggressive actions on the Government of Afghanistan and its representatives (employees). While security within Kabul City has maintained, the number of incidents around the country continue to increase. The sense and absolute threat of insecurity directly impact the willingness of community members to associate themselves with NABDP, as well as the freedom of movement for staff to implement projects.¹

¹ Security analysis: ANSO *Quarterly Data Report Q2 2011*, Afghanistan NGO Safety Organization, p7-9. <http://www.afgnso.org/2011/ANSO%20Q2%202011.pdf>

II. Status of the progress towards the achievement of output

Component 1: Local Institution Building and Capacity Development

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

Local institutions have continued to be strengthened in the Second Quarter of 2011, through the regular work of mobilizing, institutionalizing, and developing the capacity of District Development Assemblies (DDAs), as well as the hosting the First DDA National Conference.

Through the establishment of 1 new DDA in Jaghato district of Maiden Wardak province, NABDP has now established 383 DDAs in all 34 provinces. Maiden Wardak is now completely covered, while Paktika and Badakhshan are the only 2 provinces which remain incompletely covered. During the Third Quarter, the Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) plans to reach the remote districts of northern Badakhshan and conduct DDA establishment processes. Establishment of DDAs in the remaining 14 districts of Paktika remains hindered due to insecurity.

This quarter, the re-election process was carried out in 24 districts in 9 provinces. Through this process, 494 men (70%) and 212 women (30%) were democratically elected to participate in DDAs in:

- Zebak, Wakhan, Ishkashim, Baharak, Khash and Warduj districts, Badakhshan (6)
- Mardyan, Fayzabad and Khaniqa districts, Jawzjan (3)
- Bagrami and Guldara districts, Kabul (2)
- Kunduz, Qalay-I- Zal, Chahar Dara, Aliabad and Khanabad districts, Kunduz (5)
- Surkh Rod and Nazyan districts, Nangarhar (2)
- Maidan Shahr District, Maidan Wardak (1)
- Obe, Pashtun Zarghon and Koshk Kohana Districts, Hirat (3)
- Shaheed Hassas (Char Chino) district, Urozgan (1)
- Asad Abad district of Kunar (1)

During the re-election process, 3 out of 4 of the previous 'Interim DDAs' have converted to 'Permanent DDAs'.² The result is an increased sense of ownership and accountability of *all* DDA members by the population when DDAs are permanent and comprised completed of elected representatives.

Of the 706 people who were re-elected, 81% were new members into the DDAs while 19% were previous members. Of those elected for the first time to the DDA during the Second Quarter, 84% of women were new and 80% of men were new. Only 5 out of the 24 DDAs re-elected a maximum of 30-47% of old members back into the DDA, while 7 DDAs elected 100% new membership. Given that communities used to require convincing to participate in DDAs, the turnover of members observed reveals positive developments in the legitimacy and democratic representation of DDAs.

² 'Permanent DDAs' can only be formed after the National Solidarity Program (NSP) of MRRD has democratically elected Community Development Councils (CDCs) across a district because they serve as the foundation from which community representatives are selected to participate in DDA elections. When communities do not have democratically elected CDCs, NABDP must call upon District Governors, PRRD Managers, and other reputable figures to initially nominate well-known individuals to participate in the establishment of an 'Interim DDA'. Both types of DDAs are established with elections at the cluster level.

During the re-election process, local community members had the opportunity to be actively involved and gain hands-on experience in participating in the democratic process. Newly elected members will also receive Capacity Development training refresher courses and thus learn theoretically and practically how to carry-out their day-to-day responsibilities, such as project identification, monitoring the project implementation process, project implementation and resource mobilization. This type of management experience is valuable in many realms of life, including at the household and business spheres.

Contributing to DDA's roles as development entities at the district level, during both the initial establishment and the re-election processes, District Development Plans (DDPs) are formulated and revised. The first DDP for Jaghato district of Maiden Warkdak province was developed this quarter, while the DDPs of all 24 re-elected DDAs were also updated. This was completed in a participatory manner which empowered DDA members to analyze their current development needs and prioritize them accordingly. DDPs for 24 DDAs in 9 provinces were translated into English, Dari and Pashtu and uploaded to the NABDP website in order to provide access to these documents to any parties interested.

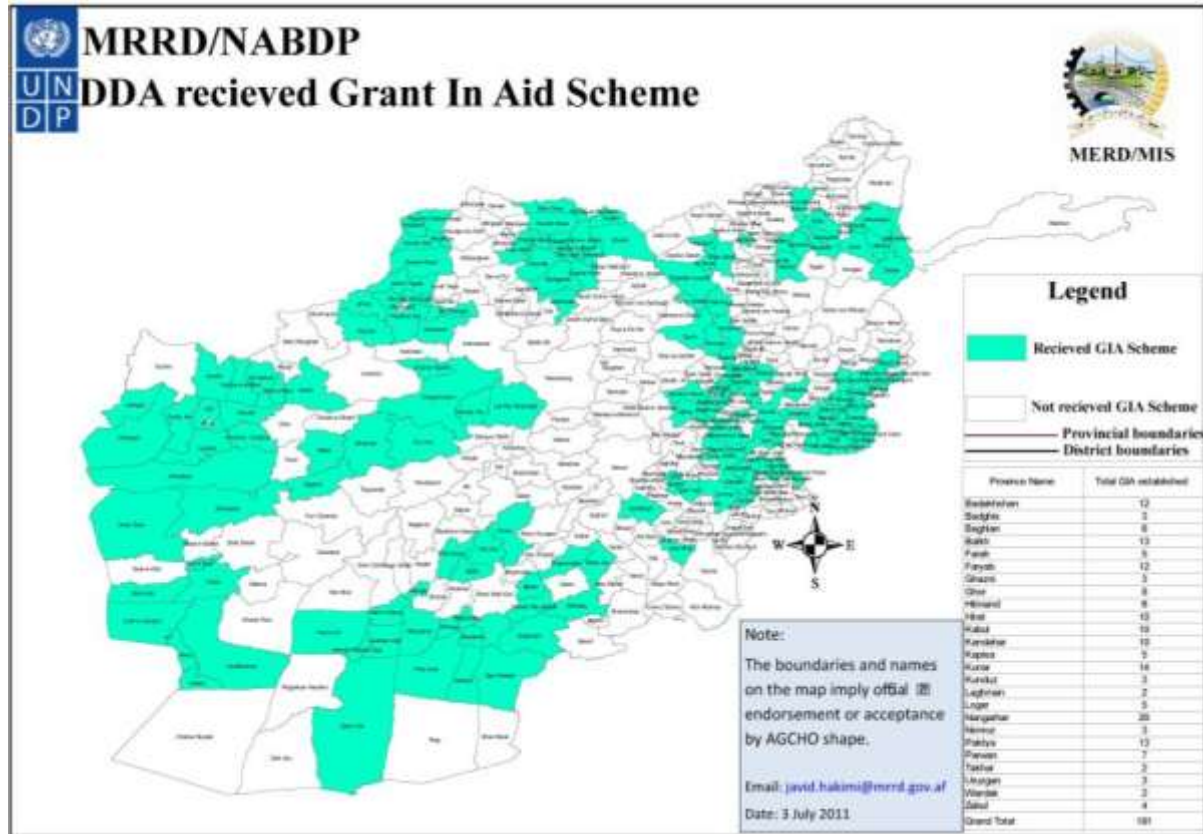
(1.2) Capacity of DDAs developed in order for them to function as district level coordination entities

Capacity Development Trainings have continued to be provided to DDAs in order to enhance their knowledge and skills so that they can better fulfill their duties as district coordination entities. The standardized training modules on Local Governance, Conflict Resolution and Gender Equity, Participatory Planning and Project Cycle Management, and Procurement and Financial Management were provided to 288 men, 216 women, and 35 CLDD members (504 total participants). In the Second Quarter, 20 districts were targeted for training in the following 8 provinces: Badakhshan (1), Baghlan (9), Herat (2), Jawzjan (1), Kabul (2), Maiden Wardak (1), Sar-e-Pul (2), and Takhar (2).

Trainings were all provided to DDAs which had not previously received training with the aims of providing at least one training to every DDA. Plans for 2011 include the provision of capacity development training to 124 DDAs in 22 provinces, though some of these trainings will be the second round for DDAs which have new members after re-elections. Numerous participatory activities are included in training in order to fully engage participants and assist them in analyzing their situation and identifying potential solutions. DDA members have strengthened their capacities to plan, manage, and implement the proposed projects, including doing so in a gender sensitive manner and overcoming conflicts related to implementation.

Initiatives targeting the organizational capacity development of DDAs were continued in the Second Quarter in order to assist DDAs in district-level coordination and management of development activities. The 'Grant in Aid' (GiA) scheme is available for DDA that have proven their commitment dedication to establishing their DDA and secured some office space. In order to enhance the professional working environment of their offices, office furniture, such as desks, chairs, and bookshelves, as well as stationary and refreshments are purchased for the DDA. With 80% delivery rate according to their plan, LIDD provided financial assistance to 32 districts in the 12 provinces of: Badakhshan (8), Baghlan (2), Faryab (1), Ghazni (3), Ghor (3), Herat (1), Kabul (3),

Kapisa (1), Logar (3), Maidan Wardak (1), Paktya (5), and Parwan (1). Additionally, 124 DDAs received ongoing monthly support of \$150 USD to maintain their offices after initial set-up through the GiA scheme. As shown in the below map, 181 districts to date have received GiA funding and have improved their legitimacy and professional working environments.



Furthermore, DDAs have been supported in establishing District Information Centers (DICs) in order to widen their scope of work and further contribute to their development coordination roles. In the Second Quarter, 15 DICs were established in the 9 provinces of Badakhshan (3), Baghlan (1), Ghazni (2), Herat (1), Logar (2), Maidan Wardak (1), Nangarhar (1), Paktya (2), and Panjsher (2). Due to the wide interest in establishing DICs, LIDD has made a plan to establish 100 DICs in 2011. During the establishment process, DDA members prepare a 'District Profile' which summarizes many of the available development resources and assets available in the district. A sample is Annexed to this report from Engil district of Herat province. Once established, the DIC provides a unified location for the collection and storage of the DDP, CDC community development plans (CDPs), and development data. As more information becomes available the DDAs can update their files to reflect developments, and utilize this data to link with line departments and potential donors.

In insecure areas, DDAs have also been mobilized to participate in Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs). This quarter, 2 teams were established in Kunduz and Baghlan provinces, with 9 men from Ali Abad, Khan Abad, and Kunduz Center and 8 members from Pul-e Khumeri, Doshi, and Baghlan Jadid, respectively. PMTs have carried out monitoring missions, resulting in enhancing the quality of infrastructure delivery in insecure areas and performing monitoring functions that NABDP staff are not able to conduct. In addition to development benefits, this role for DDA members will strengthen their leadership and project management roles in their own districts.

FIRST DDA NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Building on the preparatory Consultation Workshops conducted in the First Quarter, LIDD hosted 400 DDA members from all provinces for the First DDA National Conference in Kabul. This conference had many objectives and outcomes – including providing a forum for DDA members to share their lessons learned and discuss the challenges of district-level development – but all contributed to enhancing the capacity of DDAs to work as district coordination entities.



NABDP/ H.Carrubba

The conference was conducted for 3 days from 30 April - 1 May 2011 in the extension building of the parliament house, with a third day added at the Presidential Palace on 2 May.



NABDP/ H.Carrubba

After a series of addressed by key figures on the first day of the conference, 5 major thematic areas were discussed in working groups and possible solutions were presented to the large group on:

- (1) Formal DDA recognition from IDLG and GoIRA to become a district-level institution;
- (2) Measures to make DDAs more functional and effective;
- (3) Gender mainstreaming, environmental protection and counter narcotics in DDAs' agendas;
- (4) Problems and prospects in planning implementation, monitoring, and DDP planning;
- (5) DDA contributions to implementing government schemes/policies, resource mobilization, and management of common property resources.

A special session in the Presidential Palace concluded the conference with the speech of HE President Hamid Karzai encouraging DDA members and stressing the importance of development to create a peaceful country. Also a few DDA representatives shared *their* achievements and constraints directly to the President and media agencies, as well as the 8-point Declaration jointly signed by all conference participants.



NABDP/ H.Carrubba

The DDA conference made member's voices heard to donor communities, media, government line ministries, and civil society and showed the strong leadership of NABDP/MRRD. This conference has raised the profile of DDAs and will further contribute to discussion with IDLG regarding the future legitimization of DDAs, while enhancing coordination with others working in local governance programs nationally, including the National Priority Programme of the Afghanistan Rural Development Cluster (ARD Cluster)..

(1.3) Effective mechanisms developed to mainstream gender equality/ women's empowerment, ensure equal gender participation in all components, projects in all levels

In order to enhance the capacity of the Gender Unit to mainstream gender and support women's initiatives across NABDP, it was necessary to recruit Gender Officers in addition to the Gender Advisor based in Kabul. During the Second Quarter, 4 female Gender Officers were recruited for North (Balkh), West (Herat), and East (Nangarhar) Regional Offices, while an additional woman is under recruitment for the Central Region (Kabul). Based on the position's TORs, it is anticipated that these new staff will support DDAs in identifying women's empowerment projects, ensure meaningful female participation in DDAs including supporting Gender Focal Points (GFPs), conduct gender trainings, and network with other organizations on gender issues and at gender events. This will decentralize gender-related activities and increase the capacity of the unit substantially.

Though only in its draft stages, the Gender Unit has also initiated a process of analyzing and better understanding the division of male and female staff across NABDP's departments and offices. This analysis is being conducted in cooperation with the Human Resources Department and Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Department (MERD) with aims to better identify gender equity gaps and provide recommendations for improvement in the future. Initial results indicate significant disparities exist across all regions and provinces. At the regional office level, for example, the South (Kandahar) and South Eastern (Paktia) offices only have 1 female staff member each out of 14 staff members. More surprisingly, however, is that offices in cities generally perceived to be safer and less conservative, such as Herat, Mazar-e Sharif, and Kabul, have similarly low numbers of female staff. Respectively, NABDP staffs 3 women out of 39 total staff, 2 out of 26, and 1 out of 25 in each of these offices, typically in the positions of Community Mobilizer, Provincial Trainer, and Office Assistant. The initial data has not been fully analyzed by position, grade, security, and other factors at this point, but findings will help NABDP in establishing a baseline to move forward from in the future.

With the expected result of developing MRRD's Gender Policy, the Gender Advisor has continued to participate in the bi-weekly MRRD Gender Working Group meetings on this topic. In the Second Quarter, a draft Gender Policy was prepared and shared with all departments in order to gain their feedback, some of which has already been incorporated. This participatory process across the Ministry will contribute to a policy that will enhance meaningful and coordinated mainstreaming efforts across the ministry.

Externally, NABDP has continued its networking and collaborating with the provincial Department of Women's Affairs (DoWA) and UNDP's Gender Equality Project. NABDP was invited to participate in the inauguration of a new Regional Office of the latter in Jalalabad, and sought this opportunities to establish a network and linkages for further cooperation in the South Region. Coordination meetings were held with DoWA in Faryab and Bamyan in order to request their support for identifying women's projects in the province, as well as linking women's handicraft producers with marketing opportunities. Furthermore, 13 women from DDAs across Balkh province were introduced to DoWA and UNDP's Gender Equality Project's pilot Women's Provincial Development *Shura* initiative. By participating in monthly meetings the voices of women from all districts will be

present in development planning and decision-making.

In order to realize gender mainstreaming at the DDA and community level, efforts have continued to develop a network of Gender Focal Points (GFPs) across the country. Training was provided in the Second Quarter to 40 male and 25 female GFPs from Faryab and Laghman provinces. To ensure internal and stakeholder capacity on this topic was also strengthened, trainings included NABDP and Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD) directorate staff, DoWA representatives, and some influential local mullahs.³ These trainings assist DDA members in understanding their rights, roles, and shared responsibilities, as well as empowering women to participate in developed planning and implementation.

Regular gender sensitization for DDA members also occurred during the aforementioned 20 Capacity Development Trainings ran by LIDD this quarter. During the module covering Gender Equity, 288 men and 216 women received information on women's rights in Islam, international women's treaties, and gender issues. This also included the importance of involving women's needs and opinions throughout the project management cycle and sub-committees.

Gender sensitization among DDA members was observed and enhanced during a working group session on cross-cutting issues, including gender equity, at the First DDA National Conference. During the working group, more than 70 participants voiced their opinions on how to include women in development processes. Recommendations included:

- (1) Male colleagues and officials should work to provide more space for women in social, economic, and political arenas so that women can prove themselves;
- (2) Strengthen the commitment to mainstreaming women and including them in planning, project implementation, and monitoring of development processes at the district level;
- (3) Skill development for women for self-reliant income generation to improve the life and status of women;
- (4) Empowerment of women comes from awareness building, capacity development; and skill training; and
- (5) Community awareness and support is needed to promote women's participation in the development process.

Positive steps have also been taken in terms of creating women-led projects to empower and mainstream women's participation in development. These are further elaborated upon later on in section 5.1 of Local Economic Development (LED).



Participants speak out during working group discussion on gender equity at DDA Conference

³ From Faryab province, additional participants were 5 NABDP, 3 PRRD, and 4 DoWA staff. In Laghman province, 7 NABDP and 4 PRRD staff participated.

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

NABDP's main efforts to strengthening institutional capacities to support licit livelihoods remain focused on the construction of the Kandahar Rural Agriculture Development Institute (KRARDI), development of Tarnak Farm Master Plan, and capacity development support to Kandahar's Department of Agricultural, Irrigation, and Livestock (DAIL) and Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD) Directorate, through the Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Program – Phase Two (IALP-K2). In the Second Quarter of 2011, numerous achievements have been made towards the accomplishment of IALP-K2 objectives in Kandahar province which are outlined in detail in the IALP-K2 Second Quarterly Progress Report, to be submitted to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in early July.

Progressing from the last quarter, the construction companies to that were previously 'selected' to build Kandahar Rural Agriculture Development Institute (KRARDI) – Qasim Nasim Company (Lot 2), Mahi May Company (Lot 3), and Mozamil Zyarmal Company (Lot 4) – have now been finalized and signed with a total budget of \$1,923,191. Lot 1 is still under the evaluation process. On 27 June 2011, the aforementioned 3 companies arrived to Kandahar province to initiate the preparation of the project site and begin project mobilization. Work is being closely supervised by Kandahar's Regional NABDP Office and the Technical Service Unit (TSU) Engineers. In addition to the 4 Lots, documents for a 5th Lot have been designed and submitted to the procurement department to begin the bidding process. Lot 5 includes concrete roads, parking lots, and pathways, landscaping, a football pitch and basketball court, a water well with a pump and 12KW generator, generators to provide power to KRARDI, and a water supply system.

Furthermore, the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) division of the Ministry of Education (MoE) drafted a proposal for Teacher Training and Curriculum Development which was submitted to CIDA and UNDP. The proposal required revisions, including financial and work plans, and has not been resubmitted by MoE and NABDP to CIDA. MoE has also continued work on translating 95 Dari books in Pashtu (62 on agriculture and 33 on livestock).

In addition to this, work on the development of the Tarnak Farm Master Plan has commenced in during the Second Quarter. Studio Zarnigar has submitted and received approval from MAIL on the first stage of deliverables, which included preplanning, space program, and the site and property survey. Moreover, work on the second stage is underway and anticipated to be completed by the third week of July 2011, while Studio Zarnigar expects the Master Plan to be completed by the end of Third Quarter.

Given the importance of also strengthening the government to sustain rural development activities in an effective manner, IALP-K2 also provides training and physical equipment to strengthen the organizational capacity of Kandahar's DAIL and PRRD. During the Second Quarter, the Afghanistan Institute of Rural Development (AIRD) developed new training modules on the topics of 'Social Change and Rural Development', 'Management, Leadership, and Communication', and 'Project Cycle Management'. Utilizing previously developed modules, AIRD conducted 4 training workshops this quarter on 'Good Governance', 'Research Methodology', 'An Introduction to MRRD, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)', and

'Social Change and Rural Development'. Additionally, efforts are being made to increase the capacity of DAIL through the recruitment of trainers for 2 management and 2 technical topics. The recruitment process is underway and 7 candidates have been interviewed by telephone and invited for the next round of interviews at MAIL's offices in Kabul on 4 July 2011. Regarding the facilities support, 75% of the essential facilities support items have been purchased and transferred to DAIL Kandahar, with total budget of \$67,920 USD.

(1.5) Capacity Development of AIRD, Social Workers and CDCs/DDAs

Collaboration with AIRD is ongoing in the Second Quarter of 2011, in order to strengthen NABDP and MRRD's institutional and training capacities, as well as research-based knowledge. The Training Unit has conducted 9 training workshops this quarter, in addition to creating new workshops listed above under output 1.4. Trainings have reached 471 diverse participants in 4 provinces. Altogether, following trainings were conducted by AIRD in the Second Quarter:

Training Title	Province	Participants	Training Duration	Participant groups
Good Governance	Kandahar	48 males	2-7 April (6 days)	PRRD staff, Social Workers, MAIL Extension Workers, MoPH Health Community Supervisor, MOJ Public Awareness Officer, DDA members
Research Methodology	Kandahar	22 males	16-21 April (6 days)	PRRD staff and Social Workers
MRRD, MDGs, and ANDS	Kandahar	55 males, 1 female	30 April- 4 May (6 days)	PRRD staff, Social Workers, and DDA members
Social Change and Rural Development	Kandahar	25 males	2-9 June (6 days)	PRRD staff and Social Workers
Management, Leadership and Communication	Baghlan	132 males, 15 females	2-7 April (6 days)	Social Workers, MAIL Extension Workers/Officers, Public Health Supervisors, Public Awareness Officers, Women <i>Shura</i> Leaders, Officials from DAIL and DoWA, and IDLG Village Managers/Officers
Management, Leadership and Communication	Jawzjan	83 males, 16 females	2-7 April (6 days)	Social Workers, MAIL Extension Workers/Officers, Public Health Supervisors, Public Awareness Officers, Women <i>Shura</i> Leaders, Officials from DAIL and DoWA, and IDLG Village Managers/Officers
Monitoring and Evaluation in AIRD	Kabul	17 males, 15 females	23-27 April (5 days)	AIRD (30), NABDP (1), and NSP (1) staff
Monitoring and Evaluation Refreshment Training	Kabul	18 males, 3 female	23-25 May (3 days)	AIRD Trainer, Researcher and Support staff
Project Cycle Management	Kabul	18 males, 3 females	28 May - 1 June	AIRD Trainers, Researchers and Support staff

			(5 days)	
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Workshops enhanced the capacity of social change agents and local self-governance institutions on a variety of topics in order to bring synergy among governmental, NGOs, and civil society at provincial, district, and villages levels. Additionally, strengthening internal capacities specifically on monitoring and evaluation will ensure clarity around concepts, types, techniques, purpose and how to effectively utilize methods in rural development project implementation. By enhancing the capacity among all line departments, cooperation on activities aimed at reducing poverty in Afghanistan will be enhanced.

Through AIRD's Research Unit, a better understanding of poverty and its complexity is being understood. Progress has continued with the Afghanistan National Rural Development Report (ANRDR), as a result of holding meetings with individual chapter authors. While some chapters have been completed and payments are being processed, others are still outstanding and revised expectations for submission have been set. AIRD is also investigating the potential recruitment of a Technical Advisor through the European Union in order to assist in the completion of the report in a high quality and timely manner. During the Second Quarter a proposal was sent to the EU in this regard.

Internally, AIRD is ensuring that its own team members are capable of conducting high quality research. A 'Research Methodology' training was held from 16-21 April for 50 Western Region Social Workers and from 4-9 June for 61 Northern Region Social Workers in order to prepare participants with an understanding of social research methods, sampling, data collection, questionnaires, and interview skills. It is anticipated that the training will prepare staff to conduct research in the future related to social, political, and economic aspects of life and society and collect correct and reliable data.

Due to the hosting of 400 DDA members in Kabul for the First DDA National Conference, AIRD took the opportunity to assist NABDP in the collection of valuable data related to community empowerment through a rapid survey of conference participants. A full report of findings has been drafted by AIRD and shared with LIDD for their comments and review. This report of achievements and challenges of DDAs, including their relationship with other organizations and government institutions at the district and provincial level, will serve as a basis for further research to be conducted by LIDD in order to triangulate and confirm initial findings.

Additionally, AIRD has finalized research on vehicle traffic problems encountered in Kabul City and submitted findings to Future Generation. Plans are now underway to conduct a study on the reasons water points fail. This research will be conducted under MRRD's WatSIP program, but will likely be applicable to those water supply projects implemented by NABDP.

Component 2: Productive Rural Infrastructure Development

NABDP primarily concentrates on constructing development infrastructure which enhances and advocates agricultural productivity and rural economic development. Projects in this Component

have included health clinics, school buildings, secondary and tertiary roads, water pumps and reservoirs, and micro-hydro power plants, to name only a few. Newly in this quarter, Productive Rural Infrastructure Development also encompasses progress updates on the activities completed under DIAG and the Aliceghan water supply project.

(2.1) Small scale infrastructure build and accessible by rural communities

During the Second Quarter of 2011, a total of 50 various infrastructure projects have been completed in the sectors of agriculture, education, health, power, transportation, water supply and sanitation, and public building projects.⁴ Throughout the Second Quarter the completed projects created 56,835 labour days for skilled and unskilled individuals. These employment opportunities generated income for local residents and injected cash into local economies. With a budget of \$1,776,101 USD, the development results of the completed projects benefited 213,132 local residents, approximately half of which are women. Completed projects this quarter are listed in the table below:

Sectors	# of Project	Budget (\$) USD	Labour days	Beneficiaries
Education	1	255,636	8,180	30,676
Public Building	1	11,993	384	1,439
Transport	12	1,188,722	38,039	142,647
Water Supply & Sanitation	36	319,751	10,232	38,370
Grand Total	50	\$1,776,101	56,835	213,132

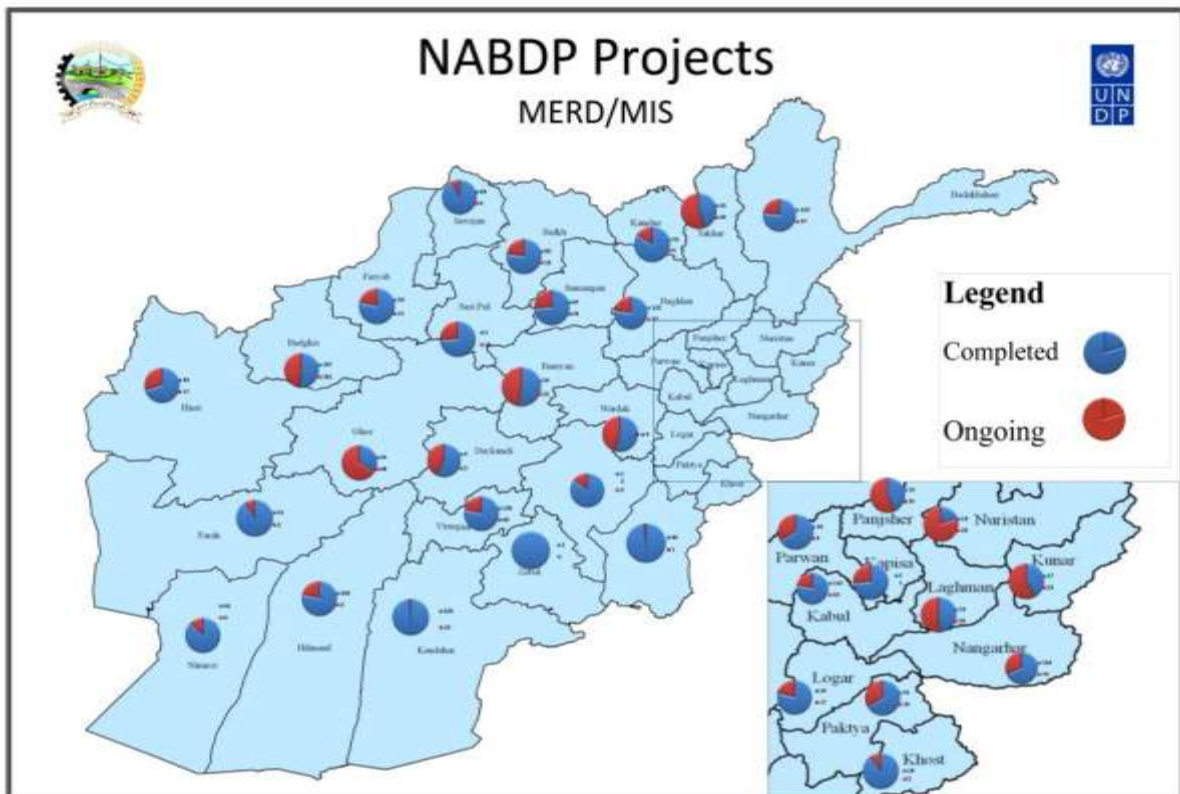
The projects completed in the Second Quarter, are anticipated to have significant development results. Through the construction of secondary and tertiary roads, 207 villages have been connected to neighboring provinces, districts, local markets, health facilities, schools and employment opportunities. Improved roads save hours of time transporting people, animals, and goods and enhance the potential for entrepreneurial individuals to seek out new products to trade locally. Through the completion of water supply and sanitation projects, such as reservoirs, deep and shallow wells, 2,145 individuals have gained access to safer drinking water. Water supply projects have impacted local people's lives who were previously were faced with difficult circumstances due to collecting water for far away and often unclean water sources. Hand pumps, for instance, are located in close proximity to households and reduce labour of children and men who often collect water, as well as contributing to improved health conditions.

Furthermore, 289 projects are currently ongoing, of which 53 have been newly started this quarter. They are projected to create 897,949 days of employment in rural communities and benefit 3,367,309 residents across Afghanistan. The total allocated budget for the ongoing projects sums up to \$28,060,909 USD.

Ongoing projects are also anticipated to significantly impact people's lives. Ongoing transportation projects all across Afghanistan will connect 2,299 villages and provide them with increased access

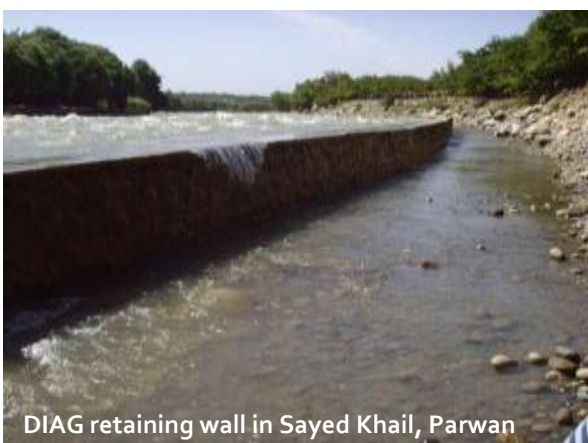
⁴ Due to the recent division of the projects formerly implemented by the Project Implementation Department (PID) into Productive Infrastructure and Natural Resource Management, those projects in the natural disaster management and irrigation sectors are reported separately under section 3.1 and 3.3, respectively.

to products and services. With 20 recent projects started in the water supply and sanitation sector, all ongoing projects will provide 183,585 rural residents with access to safer drinking water and cleaner methods of sanitation. Projects in education and health will improve associated human development indicators, while rehabilitation and construction of public buildings will improve the image, working environment, and legitimacy of government institutions. The following map illustrates the percentage of completed and ongoing projects per district:



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

After completing 7 projects in the First Quarter of 2011, the completion rate of projects under the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) program has slowed down due to the slow governmental procurement process. While the technical works of at least 3 projects were completed in the Second Quarter, the final installments were not processed during this timeframe and only 1 project was officially completed during the Second Quarter. This brings the total number of completed DIAG projects to 35 since the commencement of the programme in 2006.



DIAG retaining wall in Sayed Khail, Parwan

The completed project is a 645 meter retaining wall in Sayed Khail district of Parwan province. The retaining wall has been constructed in an area where most of the local farmers reside and it is designed to protect their agricultural land from any seasonal or non-seasonal flooding that could

damage their yield. This will further facilitate the local farmers to obtain water from the river in a more sustainable method that is easier to equitably distribute between fields.

A great achievement of DIAG in the Second Quarter, was the contracting of 15 new projects in various sectors, bringing the total number of ongoing projects up to 49. This process can be lengthy and only takes place after surveys, designs, and estimates take place and documents are signed by communities and ministry officials. The new projects include veterinary clinic, 10 tractors with accessories, school building, four 16-classroom schools, 2 basic healthcare clinics, one 1.8 km road, 5 computer centers, 40-meter bridge, and a protection wall. These projects are currently under implementation in various provinces and expected to benefit 13,880 people. In addition to previously started projects, a total of 49 projects are currently ongoing in DIAG. The following table contains a list of newly contracted projects by DIAG in the Second Quarter:

Province	District	Project	Final	Signed Date	Expected Beneficiaries
			Cost (USD)		
Kunar	Marawara	Protection wall	272,824	3-Apr-11	2400
Samangan	Hazrat Sultan	Veterinary clinic	130,738	6-Apr-11	1500
Nangarhar	Behsood	10 tractors with accessories	598,500	18-Apr-11	3000
Herat	Kohsan	10 tractors with accessories		18-Apr-11	3000
Nangarhar	Kama	10 tractors with accessories		18-Apr-11	3000
Badakhshan	Zehbak	School building	294,408	23-Apr-11	2880
Faryab	Sherin Tagab	40 m bridge	333,665	2-May-11	2000
Nangarhar	Rodat	5 computer centers	227,393	16-May-11	4500
Nangarhar	Doorbaba	16 classroom school	193,188	21-May-11	2880
Panjsher	Rukha	16 classroom school	240,006	26-May-11	2880
Badakhshan	Khwhahan	1.8 km road (divided in 5 Parts)	295,004	11-Jun-11	6000
Jawzjan	Qarqeen	16 classroom school	295,906	29-Jun-11	2880
Parwan	Jabul Siraj	Basic healthcare clinic	211,301	28-Jun-11	4320
Takhar	Khoja Bahauddin	16 classroom school	220,249	30-Jun-11	4320
Ghor	Lal-o-Sarjantal	Basic healthcare clinic	190,046	30-Jun-11	1200
Total			\$3,503,228		46,760

In addition to this, 5 projects have been surveyed, which includes a basic health care clinic in Kofab district of Badakhshan province, 2 road projects in Kaldar and Dawlatabad districts of Balkh province, a social and culture center in Ashutarai district of Daikundi province, and an extension of the government's electrical grid to villages in Kalakan district of Kabul province. These projects are expected to be contracted in the Third Quarter, resulting in 26 projects 'in the pipeline' at the end of the Second Quarter.

DIAG unit will be closely coordinating with regional offices and is considering the feasibility of sending engineering teams to project sites more frequently in order to monitor the progress and quality of work, as well as ensure projects are completed on time. While DIAG projects hold the

potential to strengthen the legitimacy of the Government of Afghanistan, this is dependent on their timely delivery and ability to fulfill the 'promises' communities are given regarding receiving development infrastructure and job opportunities soon after disbanding their arms.

(2.3) Construction of Aliceghan water supply scheme

The Aliceghan water supply scheme is newly added to the outputs under Productive Rural Infrastructure Development, thus the Second Quarterly Progress Report will also include background information about this project for future reference. The Aliceghan housing project commenced in June 2007, is funded by the Australian Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and was previously directly managed by UNDP. The project aims to support community developed housing, as well as produce intensive labour opportunities through construction work for local residents. The applicable returnees settling in this government land-allocation sight are provided with housing construction materials, necessary trainings, skills, and oversight while they build their houses.



Resettlement house in Aliceghan

The project was initially delivered via the National Resettlement Project for Afghan Displaced (NRPAD) programme before it was decided to transfer management of the project to NABDP during the Second Quarter of 2011. NRPAD faced certain obstacles, such as security restricting movement to the project sight and a lack of technical resources and expertise, which inhibited them from effectively managing the project in its final stages. NABDP, on the other hand, has experience working in the area of the Aliceghan project, can access it during various security threat levels, and has numerous engineers and technical experts already on staff.

The construction of 1,100 houses in Aliceghan was completed by CARE International in October 2009, with a defects liability period of a year and was handed over to the government. Some deficiencies were found after a joint monitoring mission by UNDP and CARE, thus both decided to involve government counterparts of the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and the Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation (MoRR). A technical committee from both ministries was created to inspect the project and resolve the problem. Based on the report submitted by the technical committee after their inspection of the project both ministries decided that CARE is responsible to repair all the damages by the end of Third Quarter of 2011.

The primary objective of the remaining component of the project is to establish and provide a safe drinking water system for the Aliceghan community. The Aliceghan housing project was completed in December 2009; however, the water supply component's infrastructure was delayed due to a land dispute between the locals of Qarabagh district and the government. The construction work is being carried out by the contracted construction companies selected through a competitive bidding process under UNDP's Procurement Guidelines. In order to implement the water supply scheme more effectively, the project was divided into the following four lots:

Lot One includes testing and the development of two deeps wells, construction and installation of a generator and pump houses, and final testing of the pump station. The lot has been contracted with Nazari Rustam Construction Company on 21 June 2010 to provide sustainable and a sufficient

quantity of water for Aliceghan's returnees with an allocated budget of \$110,710 USD. This lot is expected to be completed at the beginning of the Third Quarter.

Lot Two is mainly comprised of the construction and installation of the main delivery polyethylene pipe of 7.2 km length and 250 mm diameter. It also includes the connection of the pipe to the wells, pump station, and reservoir. The lot has been contracted with Mumtaz Construction Company on 21 June 2010 with an assigned budget of \$713,775 USD and is expected to be completed before the end of 2011.

Lot Three includes the construction of a reservoir with the total capacity of 450 cubic meters. It has been contracted with Nawi Kunduz Construction Company on 21 June 2010 with an allocated budget of \$129,782 USD. This lot is expected to be completed in Third Quarter.

Lot Four is the construction of a 15 km water distribution system that will distribute and supply water from the reservoir (Lot 3) to the beneficiaries. This lot has also been contracted with Nawi Kunduz Construction Company on 21 June 2010 with an allocated budget of \$374,432 USD and is expected to be completed after Lot 3, in the Fourth Quarter. The design of this lot has faced some technical problems which are being overcome.

The following table summarizes the four lots and additional activities of the project, as well as their current rate of completion:

S / N	Lot (s)	Activity Description	Construction Company	Budget (\$) USD	Contract Date	Completion Date	Completion Status (%)
1	Lot 1	Construction of generator and pump houses	Nazari Rustam Construction Company	110,710	21-Jun-10	Pending	70%
2	Lot 2	Construction of main delivery pipe	Mumtaz Construction Company	713,775	21-Jun-10	Pending	30%
3	Lot 3	Construction of Water Reservoir	Nawi Kunduz Construction Company	129,782	21-Jun-10	Pending	70%
4	Lot 4	Construction of distribution of network	Nawi Kunduz Construction Company	374,432	21-Jun-10	Pending	20%
5	N/A	Drilling of two deep wells	Nero Engineering & Construction Company	36,700	27-Dec-10	Complete	100%
6	N/A	Repairing of Aliceghan house in defect liability period	N/A	N/A	N/A	Pending	50%
Grant Total				1,365,399			

NABDP will continue to manage the Aliceghan lots and ensure that the quality standards and timelines are adhered to so that the project will finish on time in 2011.

Project Monitoring

In order to monitor the progress of infrastructure projects and ensure the quality of work, NABDP has established a number of monitoring and quality control mechanisms. The Department of

Quality Control has the overall objective to set standards and develop the capacities of NABDP and MRRD Regional Offices for smooth implementation of civil engineering infrastructure (roads, bridges, culverts, and structures for irrigation, schools, clinics, and protection walls, river training works, water supply and sanitation). This will ensure sustainability of the projects in terms of increasing the durability of the facilities constructed.

This quarter, the department reviewed 350 project documents submitted by regional offices on surveys, designs, drawings, estimates and technical specification based on the design guidelines and manual developed and survey and cost forms prepared in NABDP/MRRD level. Of these, 315 were approved and the remainder required minor technical revisions on calculations and survey completion. In addition to visiting 162 projects in the provinces of Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Mazar, Kabul, Bamyan, Kapisa, Pansher, Parwan, Badakhshan, Nimroz and Kandahar, a technical specialist also designed a typical DDA office building for LIDD in preparation for their plans to construct numerous offices across the country this year. Some technical tests were done, such as concrete⁵ and asphalt⁶ testing, on a bridge in Baticot district in Nangarhar and road projects in Istalif district of Kabul Malick Chori Osmani village in Panjwai district of Kandahar.

MONITORING IN ACTION

A retaining wall and intake were monitored by FMOs in Srow Qala village of Sawky district in Kunar province. Upon comparing the Bill of Quantity (BoQ) to the actual costs for stone, sand, and gravel it was found that the BoQ was much higher than the actual costs. As a result, \$21,000 USD was deducted from the next payment installment for contractors of mentioned project. In this way, FMOs are enhancing accountability and ensuring fair prices are being paid for constructed infrastructure.

The team regularly visits the regional offices to conduct trainings review documents on projects, and acquaint engineers with the supervision standards. Some improvement has been achieved in the execution of survey, design, estimate and drawings, but more still needs to be done in preparing standard project documents to incorporate socio-economic data, detailed engineering and accurate surveys, precise estimates of quantities to avoid major variations while executing the work, complying with technical specifications of work, material testing procedures, strategies and procedures of execution of work through CDCs. To contribute to staff development, 16 NABDP TSU irrigation engineers attended an irrigation construction training in Sri Lanka for 2-weeks this quarter. Given Sri Lanka's vast irrigation systems and expertise in this field, engineers feel that the training was valuable and they will be able to apply new ideas to their projects.

During the implementation phases, NABDP's Field Monitoring Officers (FMOs) also conducted independent project monitoring across the country. During 317 field visits in 20 provinces, a total of 294 projects were monitored by FMOs during the Second Quarter. Some projects were monitored 2 or 3 times, depending on their individual requirements or implementation timeframe. During many of the visits, similar problems were found. They are summarized, along with proposed solutions, in the following table:

⁵ Concrete testing includes: gradation, Los Angeles abrasion tests, specific gravity of aggregate, elongation and flakiness of aggregate, slum test, and compressive strength testing on cylinders.

⁶ Asphalt testing includes: gradation, MDD, and CBR for sub grade, sub base, and base course.

No	Finding	FMO Action	Proposed Solution
1	70 – 80 % of projects were not implemented on time	Reported to Region Manager and program level	The Regional Manager was instructed through PRI to ensure timely implementation of the projects.
2	Some projects were implemented with low quality	During monitoring the quality of monitored projects was improved	The contractors were informed that projects with low quality will be unacceptable
3	Some projects were overestimated in BOQ	After calculation of actual construction work at the site, it is reported to the relevant department	The relevant department deducts the overestimated amount from the contractors
4	Wrong preliminary and technical survey of a few projects caused defects in design and implementation	The projects were identified and reported to Program Manager/DPM	PRI and Quality Control Department were asked to follow the mentioned issue and find the reasonable solution
5	50% of NABDP projects were without signboard	Reported to PRI	It was proposed that final installment of project would be put on hold unless the signboard is fixed
6	CDC's received 50% budget for projects but some didn't initiated it on time	Reported to NABDP Senior Management	The decision of senior management is yet pending on the mentioned problem

In order to further enhance the quality of monitoring, an intensive Monitoring and Quality Control training was held for 16 FMOs, 2 Quality Control engineers, and 2 DIAG engineers from 2-11 April 2011. By hiring experts from Real Eiffel Engineering and Laboratory Services (REEL) and This training covered new methodologies, as well as allowed an opportunity for FMOs from across the country to come together and share their experiences. One unexpected result was the clear recommendation that reporting lines and duties for some FMOs had become unclear and that they required a revised conceptual framework which reflected their provincial realities. Such a revision is currently underway in order to ensure that FMOs are able to work independently for the purpose of enhancing NABDP's accountability and transparency. Furthermore, in order to insure regular monitoring of all projects, 8 more FMOs are planned for recruitment.

Component 3: Natural Resource Management

"Environmental protection and assistance to communities to manage and protect Afghanistan's natural resource base for sustainable growth" is stipulated as one of key components of the Government of Afghanistan's policy framework under the Agriculture and Rural Development sector of ANDS. Given that the rural dimension to natural resource management is a responsibility shared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), and the National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA), NABDP has the potential to add value to NRM due to its unique presence at the community level and ability to help enhance bottom-up contributions to the implementation of national policies such as National Environmental Act. District Development Assemblies (DDAs) and their Environmental Committees that have been established through NABDP interventions are well placed to channel the assistance coming from various domestic and international actors to communities. Additionally, the NABDP's strong focus on economic livelihoods will help creating incentives for the community members to pursue environmentally sound initiatives which

otherwise appear to be unattractive for poor communities who are, for obvious reasons, more concerned about daily subsistence rather than long-term development goals.

Intervening in NRM is in line with NABDP's overarching goal of alleviating poverty among the Afghanistan's rural population through empowering communities and enhancing citizen participation in economic and public life. The NRM component's strategy addresses the urgent need of poverty reduction and community empowerment through re-establishing community-based natural resources management and rehabilitation practices in rural Afghanistan by encompassing three interrelated dimensions: economic livelihoods, environmental protection, and security and stability. The underlying values of the strategic approach are inclusiveness, efficiency, gender equality, pro-poor and pro-growth development.

The addition of the Natural Resource Management (NRM) component to NABDP's strategic approach will build upon work already underway in natural disaster preparedness and agricultural productive infrastructure, as well as expand the interventions and impacts in this sector. With the goal of *improving the capacity of communities to manage productive natural resources to support poverty reduction and dispute resolution, and to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters*, an international consultant was hired at the end of May 2011 to advise NABDP on strategic approaches for establishing a new NRM Unit, as well as all related management systems and tools. Considerable work has been completed in the Second Quarter to research, consult, and establish the NRM Unit which will contribute directly to the associated outputs in the future.

In the Second Quarter, two strategic options suggested for the component were appraised and the recommendation for the optimal option was offered. It has been fully expanded in the NRM Concept Note, which was presented to the Project Board and will be discussed through consultations and revised in the next quarter. The Concept Note is the result of research, solicitations, and meetings with relevant government agencies (MAIL and NEPA), environmental programmes (UNDP's SAISEM), and the NRM Programme of the Aga Khan Foundation – Afghanistan (AKF) who are engaged in assistance to productive natural resource management in Afghanistan. The Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC) maintained to test the strategic approach of the new component, agree on common approaches and lay the foundation for partnerships in the frame of the planned interventions.

In the meantime, the creation of a comprehensive Project Initiation Documentation (PID) for NRM is underway. The PID represents a set of documents that establishes the basis of the thematic intervention's management system and tools. It will include the following: Business Case, Management Arrangements (Team Structure & Role Descriptions), Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements (Results and Resources Framework), Risk Mitigation Strategy (Risk Analysis and Mitigation Framework), Communications Strategy Outline, Work Plan, and Budget. Additionally, Guidelines for NRM Quick Impact Projects and Guidelines for Small Grants System will be annexed to the PID, along with various planning and reporting templates. Additionally, the management structure of NRM Unit has been devised and Terms of Reference produced for key positions. The recruitment process has commenced and interviews with shortlisted candidates for the position of the Head of NRM Unit were conducted.

Since NRM is in its initial phases of development, the following descriptions of outputs are limited to NABDP's previously ongoing work in this sector.

(3.1) Awareness of disaster risk management among natural resource dependent communities raised and their access to information enhanced

In terms of economic livelihoods, those who stay at their rural places of residence are tightly grasped by poverty while being continuously challenged by natural disasters—and severely lacking resources, knowledge and skills to manage risks and find alternative sources for sustainable livelihoods. To overcome these challenges, NABDP has both mobilized Disaster Management Committees and participated in the construction of infrastructure which protects land, houses, and transport routes from natural disasters.

LIDD continued its plan to train 30 DDAs in Disaster Risk Reduction Management training across the country in 2011. In the Second Quarter, 4 DDAs in Pashton Zarghon and Obe districts of Herat and Mirbacha Kot and Mosahi districts of Kabul were trained. During 3-day trainings, a total of 67 men, 46 women, 5 CLDD staff, and 7 government authorities (125 total participants) participated awareness raising, the establishment of a Disaster Management Committee, and consideration of disaster-related projects for the DDP. Such events promote the inclusion of disaster prevention projects in development planning and promote risk mitigation measures in disaster-prone regions.

In addition to mobilizing Disaster Management Committees, NABDP has practically reduced the negative impacts of natural disasters by completing 18 projects in this sector during the Second Quarter. These projects were identified by communities that have been impacted by continuous flooding, landslides, and avalanches in the past who were active in mobilizing themselves to mitigate risks against similar future events. Projects that were completed include the construction of 2,085 meters of protection walls (11 projects), the installation of one 261 m³ of gabion wall, and 6 retaining walls. Collectively, they resulted in the protection of 518 jeribs of land from natural disasters. The implementation of these projects created 20,237 labour days in the Second Quarter, while benefiting 75,891 families in targeted areas. With the initiation of 59 more projects in this sector, a total of 202 disaster management projects are currently ongoing.

(3.2) Community efficient preparedness to manage natural resources promoted and their capacity strengthened

Prior to the outbreak of conflict, Afghanistan had a strong tradition of provincial and local level natural resources management. With the onset of war, many local governing structures collapsed, allowing uncontrolled extraction of natural resources. Capacity of both public institutions and non-governmental organizations to address NRM related problems is severely limited, and the capacity of community-based NRM systems require effective support in order to address these issues in a long-term and sustainable manner.

Given that NRM is a broad sector with numerous potential interventions, a list of primary thematic areas will be developed by the end of 2011 based upon the analysis of the research conducted and consultations held with relevant government agencies, community-based stakeholders and international development agencies. These may include, but are not limited to, two groups of resources: 1. Management of watersheds, forestry, and rangeland; and 2. Management of crops and livestock. The criteria of security, proximity to resources, vulnerability to disaster risk, local

capacity, biodiversity, and cost-effectiveness will be established to make informed decisions on the thematic and/or geographic areas of intervention, especially at the initial phases.

At this time, it is too early to report on activities or results under this output.

(3.3) Community-based natural resource management systems are effectively supported

While the finalization of a new approach to NRM at NABDP will likely result in a revision of the approach and types of NRM management systems supported, NABDP has a long tradition of financing agricultural and irrigation systems through the former Project Implementation Department (PID).

During the Second Quarter, NABDP completed 14 projects which will contribute to strengthening natural resource management, as well as poverty reduction, through the irrigation of 284 jeribs of land. Water management is a particular challenge that basic infrastructure can help address, resulting in bringing irrigation to fields and eventually increasing crop productivity. Completed projects this quarter included the construction of one 30-meter canal and 9 water reservoirs. Additionally a 7-kilometer canal and 2 *kareezes* were cleaned in order to improve the flow of water to fields. These completed projects benefitted 31,685 families while providing 8,449 employment days for skilled and unskilled labourers. The construction and rehabilitation of irrigation-related infrastructure contributed to the provision of water for 284 jeribs of land. There are currently 121 similar projects underway, 22 of which were initiated during the Second Quarter. They will irrigate an additional 7,206 jeribs of land in the future.

Component 4: Rural Energy Development

Given the success, importance, and unique working modalities of the unit formerly referred to as Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA), during the revisions of the AWP and NABDP strategy, Rural Energy Development (RED) has been divided into its own separate component with the same outputs as before. Alternative energy programming commenced with a view to respond to the energy demands in rural areas of Afghanistan by finding renewable-based solutions with the involvement of communities. Despite having an immense potential to generate energy with locally available technologies and resources, most rural areas lack basic electricity facilities or pay premium prices for petrol-generators. Through ERDA's efforts, pilot projects have been successfully implemented and have moved into a stage of scaling up and expanding in 2011.

(4.1) Community energy projects established and sustainability concerns addressed

RED supports local communities directed towards the implementation of various energy systems and methods to fulfill their energy needs. Although the mandate includes concentrating on numerous kinds of rural energy generation technologies, the focus this year has been on providing

micro-hydro power (MHP) plants and biogas plants, due to easy availability of the suppliers and reliable and usable technology in the rural context. This year, RED has planned to initiate the implementation of 130 MHPs and 400 biogas plants in the areas most suitable and with the highest demand. The implementation of 2,100 solar home systems is also mentioned in the AWP, but remains under consideration and awaiting formal approval of the Implementation Guidelines from the Minister's Office in MRRD.

During the Second Quarter, 16 MHPs have been completed in the provinces of Badakhshan (6), Bamiyan (5), Panjshir (1), Samangan (3), and Takhar (1). The completed MHP projects have produced 315 kW of output collectively, and 2,937 families in the above mentioned provinces have benefited. In addition to the productive uses of electricity, such as watching the news on television and studying or working under electrical light bulbs, reports indicate that through electrifying a village, community members are more likely to stay up late into the evening, gather, and increase their social interactions. Lit spaces enhance a sense of safety when walking between households and men and women are happier to have more relaxing social time to spend with their neighbours, family members, and children. As observed at night in the Panjshir Valley, with the addition of electricity to a village, shops immediately extend their working hours, enhancing their opportunities to generate income and meet customer needs. Eight completed biogas



A shop serves customers at night in the Panjshir with electricity from a MHP.

NABDP/ H. Carrubba

projects have produced 603 m³ of gas for cooking fuel for 66 families in Nangarhar province. With the input of cow dung, a odorless gas is produced that can be easily used for cooking, while the resulting sludge provides families with a high quality fertilizer that will also increase their agricultural productivity on their lands.

Furthermore, there are currently 138 ongoing energy projects in various stages of completion, of which 104 are MHPs and 34 are biogas plants. The total budget allocated for these ongoing projects is \$6,946,007 USD, which will create 222,272 labour days, as well as benefitting 833,522 local people through the resulting infrastructure. Ongoing projects are listed in the table below:

S/N	Province	Sector	# of Projects	Budget	Labour Days	Beneficiaries
1	Badakhshan	MHP	9	1,226,582	39,251	147,190
2	Badghis	MHP	7	268,730	8,599	32,248
3	Baghlan	MHP	4	270,947	8,670	32,514
4	Bamiyan	MHP	19	1,071,014	34,272	128,522
5	Ghor	MHP	11	693,457	22,191	83,215
6	Herat	MHP	5	321,610	10,292	38,593
7	Kabul	MHP	2	125,599	4,019	15,072
8	Laghman	Biogas	6	31,536	1,009	3,784

9	Logar	MHP	2	77,910	2,493	9,349
10	Nangarhar	Biogas	28	255,836	8,187	30,700
		MHP	4	214,726	6,871	25,767
11	Panjsher	MHP	8	481,281	15,401	57,754
12	Parwan	MHP	2	90,917	2,909	10,910
13	Samangan	MHP	12	629,024	20,129	75,483
14	Sar-e-Pul	MHP	8	548,683	17,558	65,842
15	Takhar	MHP	10	596,591	19,091	71,591
16	Wardak	MHP	1	41,564	1,330	4,988
Grant Total			138	\$6,946,007	222,272	833,522

After nearly doubling their budget and aims of implementing an increased number of projects this year, this quarter staff concentrated on carrying out the survey and design of the new projects and finalizing contracts with community members. Feasibility studies were conducted for 65 MHP projects in Badakhshan, Bamyan, Logar, Paktia, Panjshir, and Samangan provinces, of which only 31 were deemed feasibly as the remainder did not have an adequate capacity of water flow potential to generate power. The feasible MHP projects will proceed to the design stage and further assessment by the Quality Control Department. During this quarter, 48 MHP projects in several provinces were designed and 42 MHPs in the following provinces were contracted: Baghlan (4), Badghis (7), Ghor (8), Herat (2), Logar (5), Panjsher (2), Samangan (6), Sar-e-Pul (1), Takhar (6), Wardak (1). As well 10 biogas plants in Laghman were contracted and implementation will start in the next quarter.

(4.2) Capacity built for operations and maintenance of rural energy systems and rural energy development activities are institutionalized and scaled-up

In order to further contribute to the formation of renewable energy systems in the rural areas, RED is operating to develop adequate capacities at the district and community level so that projects can be implemented efficiently with assurance that communities are capable of operating them successfully. The sustainability of the projects can only be ensured when the local communities have ownership of these projects and fully understand how to operate, maintain, and manage systems effectively. This quarter, RED produced a guideline for providing training to the locally selected operators of MHP to enhance their understanding and skills on managing MHPs.

RED also focused on capacity development for their technical team and DDA/CDC members in related topics. An orientation and community awareness session on biogas and renewable technologies and their implementation modalities was provided for 90 DDA members from Kabul, Laghman, and Logar provinces, while similar training was provided for 150 female participants from Laghman provinces on the operation of biogas power plant.

RED also provided some sessions concerning NABDP's experiences with renewable energy and energy usage for USAID's Afghanistan Clean Energy Program (ACEP) this quarter. The training aimed at keeping government officials and industry representatives updated on recent developments in the sector and contributed to NABDP's goals of institutionalizing rural energy activities nationally.

Furthermore, after over a year of drafting and revising the MHP Guidelines and Technical Handbook for Design Engineers, the documents were distributed widely across Afghanistan to all potentially interested parties in order to enhance the implementing capacity nationally. The distribution list included representatives from the United States Agency for International Development, KfW (German Development Bank), GIZ (German International Cooperation), the Indian Embassy, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Aga Khan Foundation, Asia Development Bank, Altai Consulting, MvV Consulting, International Security Assistance Forces, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the World Bank, to name only a few.

Component 5: Local Economic Development

The Government of Afghanistan clearly states in the ANDS that, “[m]ost farmers are engaged in subsistence or near-subsistence agriculture, and many farming families lack food security with risky livelihoods often combined with chronic debt. Further, many rural households are involved in downstream agricultural activities, including processing, transporting and marketing. As a result, the country’s vulnerability to natural disasters and food shortages is high. The ability to engage in agricultural pursuits is central to improving wellbeing of the rural poor.” Thus, if Afghanistan is to get out of deep poverty and move towards economic growth and development it has to make a shift from subsistence farming to private business-led, market oriented sustainable agriculture. Two sectoral strategies in ANDS are of particular relevance to rural economic development: Private Sector Development and Agriculture and Rural Development. The approach taken in each sector is compatible with the other, in that it places an emphasis on the support to private enterprises as agents of change. For private sector, the objective is “to enable the private sector to lead Afghanistan’s development within a competitive market-based economy” with the Government taking up its policy-making and regulatory role. As for agriculture and rural development, the central objective is poverty reduction through economic regeneration and transforming agriculture into a driver of growth.

While 10 different government ministries are involved in issues of economic development, MRRD’s work to date in this sector has been primarily carried out by the Afghanistan Rural Economic Development Programme (AREDP). AREDP focuses on the formation of enterprise groups, village savings and loan associations and producer associations. Those village based groups will serve as a platform for the delivery of training and support services, aggregation of savings, overcoming asymmetries and utilizing strong bonds of community solidarity to facilitate access to finance. The provision of business development services along the value chain would provide new enterprises the skills required to operate and grow their businesses and qualify for credit. Also, support will be provided to small and medium enterprises through a number of interventions that will facilitate greater access to capital for investment and business development and marketing support.

With NABDP’s overarching goal of poverty alleviation among the Afghanistan’s rural population through empowering communities and enhancing citizen participation in economic and public life, the programme serves as an entry point to providing post-conflict rehabilitation and development assistance in a broad variety of public policy spheres. These range from rural development to local economic and SME development and job creation, to stability and security and socio-economic

reintegration of combatants, to counter narcotics production, and enhancing sub-national governance with particular focus on empowering disadvantaged social groups (primarily women and youth) and marginalized ethnic minorities. The added value of NABDP's potential interventions in economic development primarily come from its expertise and unique presence at the district and community level and its ability to serve as an interface between a broad variety of otherwise disconnected actors, resulting in streamlining the implementation of national development priorities and strategic programmes. Previous experience with establishing DDAs serves as yet another evidence of NABDP's strong strategic positioning to implement large-scale and complex programme interventions.

By incorporating the Local Economic Development (LED) component into NABDP's strategic approach, business incubation with an emphasis on area-based development will complement, rather than duplicate, ongoing national priority programmes related to rural economic development. This component plans to address the urgent need of poverty reduction and community empowerment in rural Afghanistan through assisting farmers, agricultural producers and craftsmen to start-up or expand their economic activities. Given the two-fold nature of the component, activities will be designed in order to meet the dual outcomes of *improved rural livelihoods and reduced poverty through economic regeneration* and *increased production and productivity throughout the rural economy*. By strengthening rural enterprises and opportunities for rural populations to generate licit livelihoods, as well as supporting commercialized rural production and services that contribute to national economy NABDP is confident that LED will contribute to the Programme's overarching goals.

By splitting his time between the linked components of NRM and LED, the international consultant has also taken the lead on establishing the foundation of this new component. Initially, three strategic options for the new component were evaluated and with the recommendation for an optimal option, a business model was developed for the suggested LED interventions.

Series of meetings with relevant government agencies (MAIL and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI), rural entrepreneurship assistance programmes (MRRD's Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme (AREDP) and Micro-Finance Support Facility of Afghanistan (MISFA), and AKF's Market Development Programme were held to test the strategic fit of the LED approach to National Priority Programmes, agree on common approaches, and lay the foundation for partnerships in the frame of the planned interventions. As the result of research, meetings and solicitations, a Concept Note has been drafted and presented to the Project Board members for review and comments. Consultations on the strategic approach are expected to start upon submission of comments by donors early in the Third Quarter.

Similar to the initiation of the NRM Component previously detailed, a comprehensive PID is currently being produced. It will establish the basis of the thematic intervention's management system and tools and include the Business Case, Management Arrangements, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements, Risk Mitigation Strategy, Communications Strategy Outline, Work Plan, and Budget. Additionally, a toolkit with various materials for conducting Rapid Rural Assessment (RRA) and value chain mapping studies, findings of recent SME surveys in Afghanistan, and a business model for a rural Business Support Center (BSC) is being compiled to serve as the Unit management's reference and guidance during the initial stages of the project.

In the meantime, the management structure of the LED Unit has been devised and Terms of Reference produced for key positions.

Since LED is in its initial phases of development, only progress under output 5.1 can be reported on during the Second Quarter:

(5.1) Community benefits from strengthening rural enterprises increased

Ensuring that the benefits of local economic development are also experienced by women, specific projects targeting women are run. This year plans include running at least one women's project in every province – many of which are currently under consideration and contracting. During the Second Quarter, 2 projects were started, 3 previous ones are ongoing, none were completed, and 9 were designed, contracted, and approved.

During the Second Quarter, women's demands for improving their marketability through English and computer training were followed. NABDP's first project in this topic has been established for 200 women in Deh Naw village, Mohammad Agah district, or Logar province. Training is in morning and afternoon shifts and runs for 3 months. The local-NGO, Organization for Women's Empowerment in Afghanistan, was contracted to conduct the training and they have provided 8 female trainers (12 students: 1 teacher ratio). With a budget of \$54,531 USD, NABDP has supported the purchase of 25 laptops for this project, which are shared by 2 students at a time during classes. At the conclusion of the project the computers will be donated to a girls high school in the area and women will have an improved understanding of new technologies and valuable language skills to bring to potential workplaces.

Projects detailed in the First Quarter report in the fields of carpet weaving, embroidery, and tailoring are still ongoing and will be completed early in the Third Quarter. Furthermore, many new projects have been identified this quarter and their proposals have been designed and submitted for approval and contracting. According to the following table, 14 women's LED projects are in various phases of implementation:

No	Kind of the project	Location /District / village	No of Beneficiary	Cost (USD)	Project status
1	Tailoring and embroidery	Kati Lagan, Bost, Helmand	40	34,570	Ongoing (90%) January 2011
2	Tailoring and embroidery	Tortank, Bost, Helmand	40	34,570	Ongoing (90%) January 2011
3	Carpet weaving	Gozara, Herat	30	27,880	Ongoing (59%) March 2011
4	Tailoring	Enjil, Herat	40	51,147	Ongoing (10%) June 2011
5	Computer course	Deh Naw, M.Agha, Logar	200	54,531	Ongoing (10%) June 2011
6	Tailoring	Emam Bokhari, Faizabad, Badakhshan	45	57,776	Approved
7	Carpet weaving	Dam Kely, Asad Abad, Kunar	30	27,203	Approved
8	Carpet weaving	Kand, Qarghie, Laghman	30	27,230	Approved
9	Carpet weaving	Qaisar, Faryab	30	29,385	Pending*

10	Carpet weaving	Daresuf, Samangan	30	29,003	Pending
11	Carpet weaving	Hazrat Sultan, Samangan	30	29,003	Pending
12	Carpet weaving	Behsood, Nangarhar	30	30,503	Pending
13	Embroidery and tailoring	Gadiz, Paktia	30	30,446	Designed
14	Honey production	Bamyan Center, Bamyan	40	26,681	Designed
	Total	14 projects	645	489,928	

*Pending Minister of MRRD's approval signature



“Before I had no work to do whole day I was at home and we had many economic and emotional problems thinking about future of my 4 children. Now this project help me financially and socially and enable me to buy food for my children, and also have my status in my family being as independed person. I have learned carpet weaving, I am so happy that I can feed my children and help my family I will have about 3000 Afs income per month. I will try to teach this skill to other people and work together”

In the LED Concept Note, it has been proposed that 3 additional outputs be added to this component to reflect various achievements. Activities are currently being discussed – thus cannot be reported on at this time – that will optimize results under the following outputs:

- (5.2) Opportunities for rural population’s licit economic livelihoods enhanced
- (5.3) Sustainable public-private partnership for providing business support to rural enterprises established
- (5.4) Market viability of supported rural enterprises improved

III. Implementation Arrangements

Independent Management Review (IMR)

After the Independent Management Review (IMR) team provided recommendations for NABDP in late December 2010, efforts were made to fully consider and implement those that were deemed relevant. In order to ensure transparency and full engagement with NABDP’s donors, all were invited to participate in with NABDP and UNDP in a series of in-depth consultations where each recommendation was fully discussed and a decision to take the most appropriate action was made.

Numerous donors, including representatives from CIDA, DfID, the EU, AECID, and EoJ⁷, were active in providing guidance on these processes. Of the 53 recommendations made in the IMR, 50% have been completed to date and the majority of the remainder are ongoing with completion targets in 2011. The following table provides a summary of the achievements per category and expected dates of completion presented in updated IMR table at the Project Steering Committee meeting:

Category	Total number of recommendations	Completed number of recommendations	Ongoing number of recommendations	Uncompleted number of recommendations	Expected date of completion
Programme Oversight	7	7	0	0	———
Management Structure	6	3	2	1	06/2011
Community Development	3	1	2	0	12/2011
Operations Management	7	3	3	1	08/2011
Monitoring and Evaluation	5	4	1	0	08/2011
Financial Management	12	9	3	0	06/2011
Human Resources	5	0	5	0	06/2011
Procurement Management	8	0	8	0	08/2011
Total	53	27	24	2	2011

The top recommendation of the Review Team (A.1) was the creation of an Oversight Sub-Committee on the Programme Board to hold monthly meetings with the Programme Management in order to review progress, plans, and new procedures. Instead, NABDP, MRRD, and UNDP decided that a Senior Management Committee (SMC) would be established with MRRD and UNDP's leadership participation and that UNDP would host monthly Governance Meetings with NABDP donor organizations with UNDP and NABDP's senior management.

In the sphere of Operations Management, NABDP made significant progress in the last quarter by recruiting and Operation Manager in April 2011. In addition to her extensive experience working in Central Asia and with UNDP's Country Office in Moscow, Russia, she has already worked towards the completion of recommendation (D.1) Development, approval and implementation of an NABDP Operational Manual'. Rather than undertaking the large task of a comprehensive manual, preference was given to creating a number of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), on priority areas in human resources, finance, procurement, internal control, and administration. In the Second Quarter, 5 SOPs were cleared by NABDP and UNDP and submitted to the DM for approval, while 3 more were drafted. Additionally, a number of memos have been written and disseminated, as well as revisions to procedural issues. The following table details the topics of these documents:

No	Name/Description	Date	Status
1	SOP Internship Guide with Annexes (4)	April	Cleared by UNDP/NABDP; submitted DM

⁷ See Acronyms List for full donor names.

2	SOP/HR on recruitment (14)	May	Cleared by UNDP/NABDP; submitted DM
3	SOP/HR on contract extension & termination Annex	May	Cleared by UNDP/NABDP; submitted DM
4	SOP/HR on performance evaluation, Annex	June	Cleared by UNDP/NABDP; submitted DM
5	SOP/HR Salary scale for national contract holders & salary scale itself	June	Cleared by UNDP/NABDP; submitted DM
6	SOP/Finance Project finance Annex	July	Will be submitted to DM on 4 July
7	SOP/Finance Project Disbursement Annex (8)	July	Will be submitted to DM on 4 July
8	SOP/Finance Project Regional Offices	July	Will be submitted to DM on 4 July
No	Description	Date	Drafted/signed
9	MEMO/Request to UNDP for visa support to Nepal	24 April 2011	FP/GG
10	2010 NIM Audit Follow-up: travel expenses of MRDD contracted staff	15 May 2011	FP/GG
11	2010 NIM Audit Follow-up: salary advance	15 May 2011	FP/GG
12	Recruitment procedures in Kandahar	4 June 2011	FP& ZH/ZH
13	Revised DSA for AFG	5 June 2011	FP/ZH
14	MEMO on ICT issues	25 June 2011	FP
15	Petty Cash Custodian for NABDP	26 June 2011	FP/ZH
16	Renaming units according to AWP	27 June 2011	FP/ZH
17	MEMO: Procurement Unit present/future	29 July 2011	FP
18	MEMO: Internal Control Framework/Delegation of authority	Drafted in mid-June	

In preparation of the Annual Work Plan for 2011, NABDP addressed the policy of earmarking funds for a few provinces (D.3) in order to enhance programmatic effectiveness. Criteria were developed to assess provincial needs and ensure equitable provincial resource allocation across the country. This process went smoothly and this is one of the first years that NABDP expects to deliver development projects in every province – a practice it intends to follow in the future as well.

While 53 recommendations have been implemented, a few key issues are outstanding and resulting in implementation delays. Discussions are ongoing related to the strengthening of MRRD's Procurement Unit versus initiating internal NABDP procurement procedures and no resolution has been made to date. Similarly, revised organizational structures for NABDP have been proposed but not decided upon. NABDP is also facing delays in enabling its own MIS system to feed into MRRD's because we are restricted to work at their pace.

While the implementation of IMR's recommendations has been time consuming for the Programme, as Vakhtang Svanidze, Deputy Country Director of UNDP-Afghanistan pointed out "addressing the issues of the IMR would slow down the delivery rate, but these are important issues that needed to be taken care of first. It was a cautious decision to slow down and not compromise the quality of the work." NABDP has made many gains on this front and continues to implement recommendations as it pushes forward with program delivery in an accountable manner.

Capacity Development

In order to support the development of knowledgeable, skilled, and strong leaders within MRRD, and NABDP more specifically, a Capacity Development Department has been established in the First Quarter of 2011. A thorough technical needs assessment of all actors and units and a detailed Capacity Development Plan: 2011-2014 was prepared. Questionnaires and interviews were used at the provincial, regional, and central levels. The report's draft was completed in the Second Quarter and is currently under review by Unit Heads, UNDP Capacity Development Section, and Senior Management. It awaits feedback and approval.

UNDP's methodology on capacity development was applied to NABDP and three entry points were highlighted: the enabling environmental level; the organizational level, and the individual level. The core issues are leadership, knowledge and institutional arrangements, while implementation will target functional and technical capacities related to engaging stakeholders, formulating policies and guidelines, management and technical capacities.

The NABDP Training and Development Policy has been also been revised at the end of the Second Quarter, with aims to set out guiding principles, scope of activity and procedures relating to staff development, and training activities in the needed areas. Also, it will assist in implementing NABDP Capacity Development Plan at individual level. The purpose of this policy is to support achievement of program and personal development objectives by encouraging learning, and assist all staff to pursue educational activities that lead to the acquisition of competencies (knowledge, skills and attitudes).

IV. Advocacy and Communications

During this quarter, the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Department (MERD) led advocacy and communications initiatives in order to increase the awareness of NABDP's activities and impacts among stakeholders. Two of the key events for media publicity were the First DDA National Conference (30 April – 2 May) and the signing of the Annual Work Plan for 2011 between UNDP and MRRD in May. During the DDA Conference, 10-12 local media agencies were present to capture keynote addresses by the Minister of MRRD and the Second Vice President. These were aired on nightly local news channels. On the final day of the conference at the Presidential Palace, international media was present to film President Karzai's address to the DDA members, though this was largely overshadowed by his simultaneous announcement that Osama Bin Laden had been killed in Pakistan the night before. While the DDA Conference was aired on BBC and CNN's international channels, the audience was largely referred to as a "group of elders" and highlights were not focused on the achievements of the conference or development actors.

In preparation for the DDA Conference, a new NABDP booklet was designed and published, highlighting all of the programme's components. A calendar was also published and distributed to conference participants, while a 12-minute overview video of NABDP's work with DDAs was prepared in collaboration with FKH Media company. The video was shown at the conference and 500 copies were prepared for distribution to NABDP's Regional Offices and stakeholders.

During the Second Quarter, 30 Press Releases were prepared during missions, events, ceremonies, and project contracting. They were all shared with television stations Tolo News, ATV, Ariana TV, Shamshad TV, Ayeena TV, RTA, Tamadun TV, DTV, Noorin TV, and Noor TV, as well as The Islaah, Anees, Hewad, Kabul Times, Daily Afghanistan newspapers and radio Azadi. Press releases were uploaded to the NABDP website and posted around the MRRD compound. Ten additional press releases are drafted and awaiting final review before publication early in the Third Quarter.

NABDP's work was also featured in a short documentary prepared by UNDP and shown to the US Congress during the award presentation to UNDP-Afghanistan for their work in development. MERD staff accompanied a cameraman to interview local community members at a MHP site in Panjshir.

V. Challenges

Risks

Security: During the Second Quarter, security has been one of the major obstacles and constrained the implementation and supervision of the NABDP operations. Due to instability and severe security circumstances at some of the project sites, the programme was not able to provide regular monitoring and effective management services required during the implementation of the projects. In addition to that, several delays, cancellation and postponement were caused during the implementation process. In June, NABDP's Finance Officer in Kandahar was assassinated by the Taliban after work, shocking many of his colleagues and reiterating the danger that staff face while working for the Government of Afghanistan. Furthermore, security was only one of the reasons that UNDP could no longer monitor and implement the Aliceghan water supply project, resulting in the handover to NABDP for management. NABDP continues to stress the importance of strong community relations and effective work with DDAs in order to assure the safety of its staff. However, insecurity also inhibited the implementation of trainings by LIDD in Paktika, Khost, Kunduz and Bamiyan this quarter. Furthermore, insecurity often results in limitations on the movement and participation of women in public affairs. LIDD witnessed a decreased number of women participating in capacity development trainings and re-election processes in insecure areas this quarter, as well as the conversion of previously 'mixed' gender DDAs to DDAs with a Women's Advisory Group.

Coordination: Over the past, issues regarding lack of coordination between the ministries and relevant partners had been raised. For IALP-K2, the contracted construction company Studio Zarnegar for the development of Tarnak Farm Master Plan is making every effort to receive input from all stakeholders of the project and it is essential that all stakeholders of the project are involved in the process. NABDP has taken the initiative of organizing and holding meetings for special needs with the relevant partners and ministries, though it is outside of NABDP's control when coordination and communication are not returned equally. A major area of project follow-up has been with the ministries involved, including MAIL, MoE, and even MRRD's own leadership, in order to lead the development of realistic plans for each of the four components of the programme.

Slow procurement and contracting: A slow procurement and contracting process continues to be a major problem, especially for IALP-K2, RED, and DIAG. As a result of slow and intricate

governmental procurement procedure, contracting of projects has been delayed in many cases. During the Second Quarter, the delay in selecting a company for Lot 1 of KRARDI has delay the project's construction works. Furthermore, once bidding processes are completed following procedures, the numerous signatures required during the signing of contracts can often take well over a month to complete. While gathering DDA members to sign contracts at the field level requires the time and efforts of limited field staff, for DIAG and RED for instance, it is generally when contracts are required to go through the Ministry of Finance (MoF) that they can become stuck for weeks at a time. While political discussions by MRRD's leadership can help things run more smoothly, this is largely out of the hands of the project staff who must wait for final authorization before commencing project works. During this quarter, an irregularly large number of projects have been delayed at MoF and are awaiting approval.

Gender equity: While NABDP recognizes the positive role that women play in a workplace and in community development, traditional conservative viewpoints and norms can hinder the ability to mainstream gender. During this quarter, the Gender Unit highlighted many discouraging trends related to the staffing of women across NABDP's provincial offices. While NABDP can certainly take steps to improve equity in the workplace, there are external constraints that women face in terms of the acceptability of taking up certain positions, particularly those involving technical engineering expertise or which are traditionally male-dominated, office management and leadership roles, or those which involve frequent community visits and/or travel. The recruitment of qualified females can be a challenge, particularly when they are not often provided with the same educational opportunities and work experiences as their male counterparts. The recruitment of several women as Gender Officers for NABDP was a great success, though they will require training to understand gender issues and their jobs more fully.

Limited market supply of technical resources: The lack of availability of standard renewable and alternative energy materials, such as turbines and electronic load controllers used for MHPs, is a challenge faced by RED specifically. Additionally, the lack of sufficient service providers in the market who can provide technical trainings, engineering support services, or carry out studies related energy promotion activities is detrimental to implementing a time bound and effectively nationalized program. By importing products directly and/or hiring external consultants and advisors, the program is not as efficient as it could potentially become without these constraints.

Issues

Technical expertise: RED has pointed to a lack of technical knowledge regarding renewable energy technology amongst its own engineering team, and more broadly available on the market in Afghanistan. The capacity of its engineers working for the promotion of these technologies needs to be improved through training and exposure to new technologies, of which some is planned for the Third Quarter. Communities also have very limited capacity to operate and manage the technical energy systems installed, though they are ultimately responsible for infrastructure once it is handed-over. Since it is NABDP's responsibility to ensure the sustainability of systems prior to hand-over, RED has developed training guidelines and will look for more effective ways to strengthen community's abilities in this regard.

Human resources: Due to the increased budget of NABDP in 2011 and the establishment of 2 new components over 50 new positions were advertised at NABDP. This has caused an overload on the

HR Department and resulted in hiring delays of many critical positions which have been under previous recruitment since the end of 2010. The hiring freeze during the First Quarter and series of approvals required to recruit each selected candidate (NABDP/MRRD/UNDP) have resulted in delayed recruitment and program delivery. The lack of strong applicants for technical positions in provincial offices, as well as in Kabul, also results in re-advertising positions and further delays.

Low quality of construction work and follow-up: During the second quarter, the Aliceghan project faced several issues due to the low quality of construction work delivered and low quality of construction material used. Similar reports have been made by FMOs, though with more regular monitoring this seems to improve as contractors are held accountable and materials are tested. More staff, however, are required to ensure consistent monitoring and accountability. The quality of the construction work remains to be a big issue for the Aliceghan project, as well as others, since companies regularly misestimate and fail to deliver as per the agreed timeline and quality. Furthermore, half of the projects monitored in this quarter did not have signboards and many did not have well-kept journal books. Sign boards are essential for identification and for public awareness concerning the activities of the government and their installation needs to be supported and mandated by all provincial management staff. Journal are also necessary because they demonstrate the status and quality of a project in various stages of the implementation and can also be referred to in the future, in case of any conflict rising concerning a particular project. With construction companies, as well as procedural elements like sign boards and journal books, these are internal issues which can be improved upon through monitoring and withholding payments until quality work is completed.

VI. Lessons Learned

During the Second Quarter, some of the key lessons learned include:

Delayed planning results in delayed delivery: While it was decided by all parties (UNDP/NABDP) that the First Quarter would have its own AWP and that the final plan for the year would be revised with new components and signed from the Second Quarter forward, this ultimately impacted planning and delivery for the program units in the Second Quarter. The First Quarter is often utilized for surveying, designing, and planning, while the warm weather and Nawruz holiday (March 21st) often mark the initiation of wide scale implementation. Given the delay of finalizing annual budgets until late April, units were not able to sufficiently utilize the First Quarter and have had to carry out these activities in the Second Quarter. Thus, implementation-related spending has not increased to levels adequate at this time of the year. In the future, such delays in finalizing the AWP are not recommended.

Monitoring and project implementation: It has been the experience broadly, as well as with the Quality Control Department and MERD's FMOs, that by increasing the number of monitoring visits to project sites contractors and community members are held more accountable and details of project implementation can be observed step-by-step and adjusted to ensure that high quality construction is maintained. While this has been experienced, acting on this requires more staff with an ability to spend significant time in the field. Eight more FMOs are being hired to assist in this matter.

Motivation through engagement: Through running the First DDA National Conference during the Second Quarter, LIDD learned that DDA members were extremely motivated and re-committed to their roles after being mobilized to participate in Regional Consultative Workshops and the National Conference. Participants were very enthusiastic and requested such regional and national meetings on a regular basis (annually). Events provided a great opportunity for information sharing, as well as introducing DDA members to representatives from NABDP and the Central Government. LIDD has taken this recommendation and will include such activities in its future plans, though national conferences will likely only take place every 2 years.

Planning related to the climate: RED has made a number of observations this quarter related to project planning according to the seasonal fluctuations. Project surveys should be made during the winter in all areas where the climate is not too harsh. This allows design and tripartite contracting during the off season to maximize the time for implementation during the Spring and Summer. Given the delay in allocating an increased budget for RED during 2011, surveying and designing are taking place currently and wasting valuable implementation time.

VII. Future Plans

Moving forward into the Third Quarter of 2011, NABDP is optimistic about its ability to improve its delivery rates and turn newly designed projects into contracted and funded realities. As Vakhtang Svanidze, Deputy Country Director of UNDP-Afganistan pointed out during the Project Board Meeting, addressing the issues of the IMR slowed down the delivery in the first half of the year, but with the Annual Work Plan now signed, all parties are confident regarding moving forward accountable program implementation in the future.

Under Component 1, LIDD will be implementing regular activities according to their plan and making up for some lost time during the preparation and hosting of the First DDA National Conference. Most notably, plans this quarter include: the establishment of 5 DDAs in Badakhshan, re-elections in 17 districts, capacity development training for 30 DDAs, 30 new Grant in Aid schemes, and establishing 20 new DICs. An additional new activity will be piloted in one district this quarter related to public-private partnerships. One capacity development training is planned for LIDD staff from across the country, as well as trainings for new Gender Officers and Gender Focal Points by the Gender Unit.

In terms of institutional capacity building under IALP-K2, in the Third Quarter it is anticipated that construction work on Lots 2,3 and 4 will be initiated in early July, while Lot 1 and 5 are expected to be finalized. Studio Zarnegar has planned to complete the Tarnak Farm Master Plan by Aug 15, 2011 while the proposal for Teacher Training and Curriculum Development should also be completed this quarter. The translation of agricultural curricula into Pashtu will continue, while AIRD will finalize and conduct trainings on new modules. It is anticipated that the recruitment of trainers to train DAIL staff will be finalized in the month of July, the remaining equipment will be purchased, and training workshops for DAIL staff will be conducted.

Under Component 2, the 289 ongoing projects will continue implementation, while an emphasis on starting the 53 newly contracted projects off strong. In order to stay on time, communities and contracting companies will be encouraged to continue working through the month of Ramazan

(approximately August), though days will be slightly short. The department will continue to survey and design new projects, as well as facilitate the contracting process, so that new projects will be initiated in the Third Quarter. DIAG will also press forward with its ongoing projects and 15 newly contracted projects in the coming months. In order to ensure that allocated funds are delivered as per the AWP, DIAG will hold progress review meetings at the end of each month for the rest of the year. This periodical review of financial and operational benchmarks will help DIAG to accomplish its targets and contribute to fulfilling the objectives of the reintegration of disbanded illegal armed group members. Under NABDP's guidance, the majority of the works for the Aliceghan water supply projects are anticipated to be completed during the Third Quarter.

The Natural Resource Management and Local Economic Development components will continue to be fully articulated and their PIDs will be developed, revised, and approved by Senior Management Staff and stakeholders. It is expected that both units will become operational with new staff and initial activities will begin. In NRM, activities will include: natural resource mapping survey, natural disaster vulnerability assessment, development of materials for information and awareness raising campaign, design of training models for Environment Sub-Committees (ESCs), first round of quick impact projects to be implemented by communities under the guidance of DDAs and ESCs, and first round of small grants system for environmental NGOs. Regular irrigation and disaster management infrastructure will continue to be implemented under NRM, with 5 trainings planned for DDAs on Disaster Management. In LED, mapping exercises in the selected provinces (rural appraisal, value chains, needs assessments) that will enable the Programme to make informed decision on launching pilot projects in 2012 will be conducted, as well as the design of training models for BSC staff. Women's vocation training courses will continue under LED, with plans to complete 4 current projects, follow-up on ongoing projects, and initiate 6 new projects.

Under Component 4, RED plans to complete the designs for all identified projects planned for implementation in 2011. In order to achieve targets, plans include expediting the implementation processes for MHPs and biogas plants which are currently ongoing and handing over completed projects in the next quarter. An international exposure trip is also being planned for RED and MRRD staff in order to share experiences and contribute to capacity development of the program in Afghanistan.

In order to enhance the quality of projects implemented overall, the Quality Control Department and FMOs will continue to assess and monitor projects through their design and implementation phases. Quality Control intends on reviewing the survey, design, and estimation of 150 sector projects in the next quarter, while provincial staff will monitor 175 projects in the field. A refresher training is planned for field staff on irrigation, roads, quality control methods, and water management, while 10 staff will receive on-the-job training. In order to improve future recruitment processes, the department will also assist HR in preparing a technical checklist/questionnaire for new engineers, surveyors, and supervisors. FMOs also have a plan to conduct 430 field visits during the Third Quarter, as well as provide technical support through monitoring trainings to DDAs in 20 provinces. Recruitment of 8 additional FMOs will also contribute to improved monitoring, as well as the finalization of monitoring processes.

More broadly speaking, NABDP is committed to the continual development of its organizational processes and staff capacity development. Implementation of outstanding recommendations of the

IMR will continue in the Third Quarter, as well as the finalization of the NABDP Capacity Development Plan 2011-2014 and Training and Development Policy. Activities from the plan will start, including the selection of staff for training courses.

Cumulatively, NABDP has significant plans for delivering its program externally, as well as building its capacity internally. The Third Quarter will be a critical time for ensuring that the programme is on track for the remainder of 2011.

National Area Based Development Programme-00070832

Financial Section:

Table 1. Total Income and Expenditure

Donor Description	INCOME					EXPENDITURES			BALANCE	Remarks
	Total Commitments (a)	Total Received (b)	Total Receivable c= (a-b)	Relocation of funds from NABDP Phase I/II to III (d)	Total Income available =e (b+d)	Total Cumulative Expenditures as of Dec 2010 (f)	Total Expenditure Jan to June 2011 (g)	Total Expenditures =h (f+g)	Total Income minus total expenditure (i = e - h)	Remarks
UNDP	12,727,889	12,727,889	-		12,727,889	2,727,889	777,048	3,504,936	9,222,953	
UNDP BCPR	-		-	482,510	482,510	480,131	-	480,131	2,379	
Afghanistan	-		-	11,699,666	11,699,666	6,867,472	1,596,303	8,463,775	3,235,891	
Belgium	-		-	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,929,341	-	3,929,341	70,659	
Canada	-		-	1,279,637	1,279,637	1,279,637	-	1,279,637	-	
Denmark	4,331,945	4,331,945			4,331,945	1,692,391	434,684	2,127,074	2,204,871	
Germany	747,775	747,775	-		747,775	571,668	-	571,668	176,107	
Japan (CRD)	-		-	7,877,283	7,877,283	3,928,064	917,533	4,845,596	3,031,687	
Japan (2010/Border)	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	8,586,422	18,586,422	18,584,208		18,584,208	2,214	
Japan (2011)	13,000,000	13,000,000	-		13,000,000	-	1,294,977	1,294,977	11,705,023	
Netherlands	15,324,200	10,700,000	4,624,200	173,687	10,873,687	8,212,209	2,661,477	10,873,687	0	
Norway	17,599,389	11,401,091	6,198,298	1,982,644	13,383,736	6,524,890	2,655,640	9,180,530	4,203,206	
European Union	25,059,675	8,564,241	16,495,434		8,564,241	-	2,668,273	2,668,273	5,895,968	
CIDA	19,111,672	15,034,200	4,077,472	7,079,000	22,113,200	10,433,222	3,061,579	13,494,801	8,618,399	
DFID			-	7,336,091	7,336,091	7,336,091		7,336,091	0	
AECI/Spain	20,950,667	20,950,667	-	3,357,654	24,308,321	7,382,963	4,810,256	12,193,218	12,115,103	
Italy	3,521,459	1,083,825	2,437,634	-	1,083,825	-	-	-	1,083,825	
Total:	142,374,671	108,541,634	33,833,037	53,854,594	162,396,228	79,950,175	20,877,769	100,827,944	61,568,284	

Note:

- i) Expenditure reported for 2011 accounting period is provisional/GMS is calculated manually
- ii) Income receivable in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN operational rate of exchange.
- iii) Both Commitment and funds received for "REDKAN/AREDP" from CIDA and DFID excluded in this report will be reported separately.

National Area Based Development Programme-00070832
Table 2: Expenditure by Major Outputs (2011)

Project Output	Budget/AWP (2011)	Jan-Jun 2011 Expenditure	Delivery Rate	Remarks
Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	8,878,153	1,506,824		
<i>GMS</i>	662,161	112,800		
Sub-total Output 1	9,540,314	1,619,624	17%	
Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	40,484,912	10,253,954		
<i>GMS</i>	2,848,900	719,833		
Sub-total Output-2	43,333,812	10,973,787	25%	
Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood	1,500,771	3,018,311		
<i>GMS</i>	112,961	211,783		
Sub-total Output-3	1,613,732	3,230,094	200%	
Output 4: Programme Management	3,170,842	2,547,244		
<i>GMS</i>	192,314	174,178		
Sub-total Output-4	3,363,156	2,721,422	81%	
Output 6: Natural Resources Management	14,950,206			
<i>GMS</i>	948,442			
Sub-total Output-6	15,898,647	-		
Output 7: Rural Energy Development	9,805,810	1,211,371		

GMS	696,269	89,709		
Sub-total Output-7	10,502,079	1,301,080	12%	
Output 2.1: Community Development - DIAG	6,451,795	977,605		
GMS	403,646	53,910		
Sub-total Output-2.1	6,855,441	1,031,515	15%	
Output 2.2: Aliceghan Water Supply Comp	957,496	247		
GMS	42,826			
Sub-total Output-2.2	1,000,322	247		
Output 5.1: Rural Economic Development	3,020,050			
GMS	226,262			
Sub-total Output-5.1	3,246,312	-		
Grand Total	95,353,817	20,877,769	22%	

Note:

- i) ACTIVITY05-RedKan & ACTIVITY5.2-Helmand Growth Project not included in the report (AREDP Activities)
- ii) 1st QTR expenditure (Atlas figures) not yet adjusted as per the revised AWP'011
- iii) GMS calculated manually

National Area Based Development Programme-00070832
Table 3: Expenditure by Donors (2011)

Donor Description	Project Output	Budget/AWP (2011)	Total expenditure Jan to June 2011	Delivery Rate
UNDP - XB	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	30,000		
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	928,220	328,664	
	Output 4: Programme Management	558,262	201,624	
	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	837,823		
	Output 7: Rural Energy Development	300,000	19,113	
	Output 2.2: Aliceghan Water Supply Comp	345,695	247	
Sub Total		3,000,000	549,648	18%
UNDP - CCF	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	50,000		
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	2,963,793	216,030	
	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	3,636,207		
	GMS	350,000	11,370	
Sub Total		7,000,000	227,400	3%
UNHCR	Output 2.2: Aliceghan Water Supply Comp	119,405		
	GMS			

		8,358	-	
Sub Total		127,763	-	0%
Afghanistan	Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood	-	680,365	
	Output 2.1: Community Development - DIAG	2,762,457	836,123	
	GMS	145,392	79,815	
Sub Total		2,907,849	1,596,303	55%
Australia	Output 2.2: Aliceghan Water Supply Comp	38,397		
	GMS	2,688	-	
Sub Total		41,084	-	0%
Denmark	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	336,000	278,447	
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	557,782	105,832	
	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	149,089		
	Output 7: Rural Energy Development	245,000	19,977	
	Output 5.1: Rural Economic Development	100,000		
	GMS	104,463	30,428	
Sub Total		1,492,335	434,684	29%
Japan (CRD)	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	-		
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	1,874,382	871,656	

	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	964,754		
	Output 7: Rural Energy Development	500,000		
	GMS	175,744	45,877	
Sub Total		3,514,880	917,533	26%
Japan (2011)	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	511,854	117,074	
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	3,598,956	495,281	
	Output 4: Programme Management	822,080	450,501	
	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	1,827,304		
	Output 7: Rural Energy Development	1,500,000	5,921	
	Output 2.1: Community Development - DIAG	3,689,339	141,482	
	Output 5.1: Rural Economic Development	200,000		
	GMS	850,467	84,718	
Sub Total		13,000,000	1,294,977	10%
Netherlands	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	4,899,760	872,119	
	Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood	-	1,610,284	
	Output 4: Programme Management	4,000	(7,229)	
	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	2,700		
	GMS	369,303	186,303	

Sub Total		5,275,763	2,661,477	50%
Norway	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	951,000	574,376	
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	6,075,752	1,676,589	
	Output 4: Programme Management	740,000	132,598	
	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	3,140,089		
	Output 7: Rural Energy Development	1,000,000	86,182	
	Output 5.1: Rural Economic Development	350,000		
	GMS	922,558	185,895	
Sub Total		13,179,398	2,655,640	20%
European Union	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	2,294,550	346,550	
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	7,769,810	651,689	
	Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood	-	15,847	
	Output 4: Programme Management	432,000	387,230	
	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	3,700,000		
	Output 7: Rural Energy Development	5,660,810	1,080,178	
	Output 5.1: Rural Economic Development	2,166,000		
	GMS	1,657,658	186,779	
Sub Total		23,680,828	2,668,273	11%

CIDA	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	4,357,749	180,572	
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	5,601,273	2,178,530	
	Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood	-	363,574	
	Output 4: Programme Management	47,500	124,593	
	Output 6: Natural Resources Management	692,240		
	Output 7: Rural Energy Development	100,000		
	Output 5.1: Rural Economic Development	125,000		
	GMS	822,219	214,311	
	Sub Total	11,745,980	3,061,579	26%
AECI/Spain	Output 1: Local Governance & DDAs Inst.	347,000	9,806	
	Output 2: Sustainable Livelihood R.Infra	6,215,185	2,857,564	
	Output 3: Stabilization/Eco Livelihood	1,500,771	348,241	
	Output 4: Programme Management	567,000	1,257,927	
	Output 7: Rural Energy Development	500,000		
	Output 5.1: Rural Economic Development	79,050		
	GMS	693,151	336,718	
Sub Total	9,902,157	4,810,256	49%	
Australian DIMA	Output 2.2: Alicegha Water Supply Comp	454,000		

	<i>GMS</i>	31,780	-	
Sub Total		485,780	-	0%
Grand Total		95,353,817	20,877,769	22%

Note:

- i) ACTIVITY05-RedKan & ACTIVITY5.2-Helmand Growth Project not included in the report (AREDP Activities)
- ii) 1st QTR expenditure (Atlas figures) not yet adjusted as per the revised AWP'011
- iii) GMS calculated manually

Annex 2: Policy and Knowledge Products

National Area-Based Development Programme

TIMEFRAME: 1 April – 30 June (2nd Quarter)

SN	Policy/Knowledge Products	Authors	Stakeholders Consultations	Date of Completion	Total Budget or Cost in USD
1	Implementation Guidelines	NABDP/PRID	NABDP/MRRD/CDCs/DDAs	End of June, 2011	NIL
2	Finalized the solar implementation guideline for ERDA incorporating the comments received in the draft prepared.	ERDA	ERDA	May 2011	NIL
3	Technical and Operational Guideline with technical handbook for micro hydro completed	ERDA	Technical Working Group	May 2011	NIL
4	CE Broacher, Best Photos and visibility plan for DDA conference is undergoing	MRRD (LIDD)	End of April 2011		NIL
5	DDA establishment Video Documentary	MRRD (LIDD)	Mid of April 2011		NIL
6	DDA Conference Best practice send to UNDP Afg. website	MRRD/UNDP (LIDD)	3 rd week of May 2011		NIL
7	DDA Rapid Survey DRAFT report (Impact study)	NABDP/AIRD (LIDD)	August 2011		NIL
8	Developed 1 st National conference of District Development Assemblies (DDA)	MRRD (LIDD)	On going		NIL

9	Seven Regional Consultative Workshops of DDAs	PRRD (LIDD)	Completed		NIL
	Finalize DDA Conference Report	NABDP (LIDD)	Completed		NIL
	Worked out as a DDA as National Priority Programme in Afghanistan Rural Development Cluster	LIDD	MRRD/ARD Cluster	Ongoing process	NIL
	Revised DDA Operational Guideline	LIDD/PMSU	MRRD	Mid June	NIL
	Revision in "Grant in Aid" Physical facility support guideline	LIDD/NABDP	NABDP	May-June	NIL
14	DDA Provincial Monitoring Training "Facilitator's Guideline" updated	ICBU/LIDD	NABDP		NIL
15	Proposed options for expediting the procurement procedure in APRP	DIAG	MRRD/JS	May 2011	NIL
1	SOP Internship Guide with Annexes (4)	Operations/HR	NABDP/MRRD/UNDP	April	
2	SOP/HR on recruitment (14)	Operations/HR	NABDP/MRRD/UNDP	May	
3	SOP/HR on contract extension & termination Annex	Operations/HR	NABDP/MRRD/UNDP	May	
4	SOP/HR on performance evaluation, Annex	Operations/HR	NABDP/MRRD/UNDP	June	
5	SOP/HR Salary scale for national contract holders & salary scale itself	Operations/HR	NABDP/MRRD/UNDP	June	

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

Annex 3: Training and Capacity Building Outputs

National Area-Based Development Program

TIMEFRAME: 1 April – 30 June, 2011 (2nd Quarter)

SN	Training or Capacity Development Outputs/Event	Date and Location	Beneficiary Organizations	Number Trained	Impact	Total Cost or Budget in USD
1	(RED) Conduct and orientation workshop of biogas technology for the DDA and CDC member Laghman	9–12 April 2011, Laghman	DDA and CDC, masons.	40	Awareness raising in Biogas technology in the province.	
2	(RED) Conduct an orientation workshop of renewable technology for the DDA and CDC member of south east region in Logar.	24-25 April 2011, Logar	DDA and CDC	25	RE projects would be identified and implemented.	
3	(RED) Provided a session to the participant of the energy efficiency training to the engineers of ministry of energy and water (MEW), ministry of industries and commerce (MOIC) and industrial park. The training was organized by USAID, Afghanistan Clean Energy Program (ACEP) and MRRD/NADBP/ERDA provided expertise resource person for the training.	29-31 May, Kabul	MEW and MOIC	40		
4	(LIDD) Delivery of Capacity Building training	2 April - 20 June, 2011, various provinces	24 DDAs	656 (male 370, female 247 & CLDD 39)	DDA members are being able to run their programme activities in better way and providing good services to the	

					communities	
5	(LIDD) Monitoring Training for DDA members	Baghlan and Kunduz	2 province, 6 districts	17 male	DDA members are able to monitor development projects in the insecure districts and projects	
6	(LIDD) Delivery of Disaster Management training	Pashton Zarghoon, Obee, Mir Bachha Kot and Musahi	6 DDAs	194 (101 male 63 female and CLDD 9, 21 DGO staff)	DDA members are aware to mitigate possible disasters risks in their communities and district government office are ready to support them.	
7	(LIDD) Office Management training to the DDA members	37 districts, April – June	DDA Key Members (Chairpersons, four head of sub committees)	185 male/female	DDA office filing and report keeping and recoding systems will improve	
8	(LIDD) Data, Information collection training for DIMC members	17 districts April-June	10 provinces	102	District Information Center Sub Committee members will be able to collect information and prepare district profiles.	
9	(MERD) Monitoring and Quality Control Training					

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

Annex 4: Risk Log

National Area-Based Development Programme							Time Frame: 1 April – 30 June, 2011			
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability (1=low, 5=high)	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted updated by	Last Update	Status	
<i>E</i> <i>x</i>	<i>Enter a brief description of the risk</i>	<i>When was the risk first identified (date)</i>		<i>Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur</i>	<i>What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk</i>	<i>Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk</i>	<i>Who submitted the risk</i>	<i>When was the status of the risk last checked</i>	<i>Ex. dead, reducing, increasing, no change</i>	
1	Security and Threats to Projects implementation in the field/regions. Nangrahar Province: (Khogiani District, Hisarak District, Durbaba District,) Kunar Province: (Chapa Dara district, Marawar District) Nooristan Province: (All Districts) Laghman Province : (Alishang and Alingar Districts) Kandahar, Urozgan, Helmand, Paktya, Ghazni where most of its district is reported unsecure. All the above mentioned areas impacting projects	July 2011	Security	P = 5 I =5	Govt of Afghanistan has to improve security system in the mentioned areas. (PRID is sending DDA trained staff to monitor the projects where there is security problems and our projects can't be monitore/visited by PRID engineers. In some areas PRID rent local taxis to engineers to visit the projects.	Gov of Afghanistan	PRID/Head	July 2011	No change	
2	Road missions are more		Financial	5	Needs to prior approval of UNDP and		LIDD Head			

	insecure in Pakitka, Khost, Kunduz and recently Bamiyan and Dai Kundi		Impacts		NABDP management to travel by Air missions				
3	Re-election was postponed in Kunduz Province Dast Archie District, Samangan-Da Rai Sufi Bala and Da Rai Sufi Pine	Wk4 May / Wk3 June	Political and Organization impact	4	Needs to allow by air travel in District headquarters	Head of NABDP security But MRRD stopped this security desk due to lack of budget	LIDD Head		
4	Heart Faraha district received threat to establish DIC and Grant in Aid	22 June	Political and strategic Lack of staff	4	NABDP regional office recommend to find out other alternative districts	NABDP security coordinator	Farha DDA Chairman	Last week	
5	Barmal, Dila, Gayan, Gomal, J anee Khail, Mata Khan, Zarak, Nika, Omna, Sharan, Turwo, Wear Mamay, Wza Khwa, Charbaran of Pakitika	Throug hout the year	Political, Strategic Location for anti-government	5	The Road was insecure and Flight facility was not there. It was discussed with ISAF and NATO to get their support	Discussed with MRRD and ISAF to get support	LIDD Head	Barmel DDA establishme nt under discussions with ISAF	
6	Funding shortfall of DIAG projects	Feb 2011	Financial/politi cal	P=4 I=5	A high-level meeting among JS, MoF, and MRRD will be organized.	DIAG Coordinator	DIAG Coordinator	July 2011	No change
7	Deteriorating security situation in most parts of the country, particularly in the southern provinces is a big challenge for NABDP.		Security		NABDP should provide more training on selection, implementation and monitoring of infrastructure projects to the DDAs and in some cases to CDCs. DDAs and CDCs can take over some projects or monitor the implementation of those projects. In addition, UNDP needs to hire an independent monitoring agent to monitor all NABDP projects and ensure the implementation of projects is according to the given reports.		Operations Manager	22/06/2011	
	The unhealthy competition		Regulatory		NABDP is revisiting its strategic focus for		Operations	22/06/2011	

<p>of ASOPS with DDAs in some provinces</p>				<p>Local Institution Capacity Building component (formerly Community Empowerment) in three main areas:</p> <p>a) Starting a national level dialogue to advocate for the institutionalization of DDAs</p> <p>b) Revisit the election process of DDAs, and fix gaps where election process of DDAs is not very strong. Similarly, education of DDA members about the importance of DDAs and its roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>c) Revisit the capacity building strategy of DDAs. New partnership will start with organizations who excel in local governance related work, and DDA will share their work experience and knowledge. MRRD needs to enter into an extensive discussion with IDLG to determine the role of DDAs and ASOPs. UNDP should also negotiate with MRRD, IDLG and donors for their views. A quick response to this situation is required before losing the credibility of DDAs in community level.</p>		<p>Manager</p>		
<p>Continues competition and rivalry among the senior leadership of MRRD might hamper the cash flow and implementation of the projects.</p>		<p>Political</p>		<p>To sustain donor support, the government needs to finish up the competition in MRRD. Strengthening the current reconciliation between senior management of the ministry has resulted, but it might not last for a long time. For the last 2 months, the competition has reduced and cooperation between MRRD leadership has increased.</p>		<p>Operations Manager</p>	<p>22/06/2011</p>	
<p>Lack of effective coordination between</p>		<p>Organizational</p>		<p>MRRD senior leadership should decide on coordination meetings between its</p>		<p>Operations Manager</p>		

	NABDP and other programmes of MRRD and other ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water and Energy. This results in a situation where different programs are doing projects with a similar nature				programs within the ministry and other ministries with a similar mandate. NABDP should also have coordination meetings in the provincial development committee and take part actively in the UNDP projects board meetings in the provinces to reflect the projects that are implemented by NABDP.				
	NABDP may not be able to deliver the 103 million budget by end of the year due to lack of intuitional capacity, security issues and time consuming procurement procedures of the government.				NABDP should quickly establish its offices in a number of identified provinces. In addition, new staff should be hired for NRM and RED components on urgent basis. Meanwhile, NABDP can take over some of the ready projects for contracting from other MRRD projects. If funds for 32 unfunded DIAG projects are not found, NABDP can implement those, since most of them are ready for implementation.		Operations Manager		
	NABDP projects might be used for political purposes as seen in some provinces like Bamyan, Samangan, Badakhshan and Kabul. In addition, the expenses of the meetings of senior leadership of MRRD are charged on MRRD programs, including NABDP. In many cases		Political		All projects should be selected from the DDPs and exceptions should not be accepted. The documents of each project should have the copy of the DDP attached to it. NABDP should establish a committee, consist of its different component representatives, to confirm the final selection of the projects based on the DDPs.		Operations Manager		
	Resignation of the Project Manager due to family problems and finding a suitable candidate as his replacement		Organizational		NABDP should accelerate the recruitment of the new Project Manager.		Operations Manager		

<p>(REDKan Project) Lack of Financial Institutions: It has been difficult to find Financial Institutions with loan provisions for SMEs , SMEs are not willing to take conventional loan</p>		<p>Financial</p>		<p>To reduces the risk of commercial banks , AREDP will arrange a Partial Risk Guarantee Facility to the extent of 75% of loan size.</p> <p>(REDKan Project) AREDP is working in coordination with MISFA and other stakeholders to develop an Islamic Loan product.</p>		<p>Operations Manager</p>		
<p>(REDKan) Project It has been difficult to find qualified training providers for SMEs in Kandahar.</p>		<p>Operational</p>		<p>AREDP will look for training providers in other provinces or out of country when applicable.</p>		<p>Operations Manager</p>		
<p>(REDKan Project) Worsening Security situation</p>		<p>Security</p>		<p>The project will adhere to all security measures introduced. Component "A" of the project will be out sourced to a consulting firm which is familiar with the area.</p>		<p>Operations Manager</p>		

Annex 4: Issues Log

NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM					Date: 1 April – 30 June, 2011		
ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author	
1	Finance	End of June, 2011	MoF stopped the projects (CDCs/DDAs) due to high ceiling with community contracting.	MoF has to give high priority to budget approval to CDCs/DDAs project contracts	Negotiations held between MRRD Deputy Minister Programs and MoF Minister	NABDP	
2	Other		(REDKan Project) Lack of Women led SMEs	Project will work with Shuras and DOWA in Kandahar to insure participation of women in the project.		Operations	
3	Problem		(REDKan Project) Conventional Loan: SMEs are not willing to take conventional loan.	AREDP is working in coordination with MISFA and other stakeholders to develop an Islamic Loan product. The project will also work with microfinance and banks to introduce Islamic loan.		Operations	
4	Problem		Shortfall of funds for DIAG projects in appr. 12 million USD.	APRP Joint Secretariat will be contacted with request to approach donors for additional funding.		Operations	
5	Change		Low public awareness in regions about NABDP-funded projects. Signboards with information about NABDP donors and information about projects were not installed in the projects sites by Implementing Partners	DIAG in cooperation with MERD elaborated a signboard template, provided Implementing Partners with the template to be used by them for signboards		Operations	
6	Change		Kabul Bank has been a partner of NABDP-funded projects for many years, CDC/DDA used to open their joint accounts in KB. Now NABDP is facing a problem with KB in Bagdis province where KB does not want to open an account for a new project implementation	NABDP management discussed the issue with the Central office of the bank in Kabul and an agreement was reached that the issue will be solved. At the same time MRRD Minister established a committee which shall carry out a survey of banking services and select an alternative bank to cooperate with.		Operations	
7	Change		There is a conflict among three CDCs in Farah province with regard a NANDP-funded project which shall cover three villages, they can not reach an agreement which CDC shall sign a	The issue was discussed with the Regional Manager who promised to visit those CDCs and help them reach an agreement among themselves on the signatory of the NABDP-funded project		Operations	

			contract with NABDP/MRRD. The project implementation is being delayed			
	Problem	From the Start of Project	Capacity of Units and Sectors continuously affected by staff turnover and recruitment delays	To increase capacity of the staff and ensure the sustainability of its activities, recruitments have been and will be made. This includes hiring of more civil servants. Raises a serious concern about the sustainability of the capacity in the sectors/ units of the project.	7 April 2011	Project Manager

ANNEX 6: District Profile Sample



جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان
وزارت احیاء و انکشاف دهات

د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت
د کلیو د بیارغونې او پراختیا وزارت

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development



District Development Assembly Office

District Information Centre

Enjil District Profile

Herat Province

Topics:

General and sectoral information

Security

List of existing government and organizations in the district

Infrastructures – rural roads

Rural energy

Environment

Education

Agriculture and rural development

Irrigation and water supply

Rural roads

Social protection

Private sector development

Health

Telecommunication

Industry

Quality of NGOs

Background:

During the last recent years the development and reconstruction initiatives in Afghanistan have mostly focused its attention on the priority development works of the rural communities. These efforts and interventions have brought significant changes in the urgent and short terms needs and life condition of the rural population. Government is identifying the needs and priorities of rural people to include them in its rural development programmes. NABDP/UNDP of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development was established in 2006 to support the people-based, participatory and community led development programmes through formulation of the Advisory and Participatory Mechanisms in the district and provincial levels in order to develop modified local governance.

The third phase of NABDP is in conformity of the third article of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). Socio-economic development and other important issues covered under different interventions of the programme are:

- Local sovereignty and institutionalization of the DDAs;
- Sustainable livelihoods through implementation of the rural infrastructural services;
- Ensuring peace, security and stability through enhancing socio-economic condition of local communities;

By implementation of community empowerment process MRRD is trying to build the capacity and awareness of local communities to be able to identify and sort out their problems and then priorities their needs through a comprehensive, participatory and people based process in the district level. The first duty of DDA / CDC is to formulate District Development Plans, identify and prioritize projects, and implementation of the projects that will clearly reflect the short and long terms development processes of ANDS and the government of Afghanistan committed to the international community and Millennium Development Goals.

DDAs are given training in office management, participatory planning, projects arrangement, fund raising, problem analyzing and development opportunities, and identifying and prioritizing the projects that will lead to the poverty reduction and improve the life condition of overall population of the districts. Therefore, they need an information centre /database to develop their capacity and regularly implement their development plans. This information centre will be open before the DDA and CDC members and also for those who need information concerning development programs in the district.

This centre provides equal information opportunities to the people to prepare their development plans and expect further development in their districts. DDAs are committed for implementation of development activities in the district so comprehensive information is needed about the local communities. That is why, establishment of an information centre is the need of the hour. The information centre will be having different information concerning district development plans, district geographical characteristics, number of CDCs, clusters / groups, infrastructure situation, arable lands, health and nutrition, and education issues , transportation and market facilities, natural disasters, , formulation of district development plans, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects across the district.

Foundation and principle of the district information centre

Lack of adequate and timely information about the sectoral development organizations available in the area is an obstacle before the implementation of development plans in the district. The documents available are incomplete, unspecified and of lower quality. Establishment of an information centre is an urgent need for improving the effects of the district development plan. Therefore, the establishment of a comprehensive information bank and database is necessary in the provincial, district and village levels to provide the increasing demands of information to the district development plans. The DDAs are engaged in improving

the development and local governance activities and therefore they need different information concerning the district to establish a comprehensive district development plan in order to be able to properly establish /implement district centre plans and monitor from the development projects. The information centre is called (district information centre) consisting information about DDAs / CDCs plans, district population status, infrastructure, cultivable lands, health, education and transportation situation, markets and information about the natural disasters.

This information is desperately necessary for planning, prioritization, monitoring and evaluation of any development projects and improves the capacity of DDA members in formulation of effective and sustainable district development plans. With this information the local governance and CDCs can effectively implement their assigned duties and upgrade them to the district level and will probably have positive impact on the provincial development plans. The district information centre serves all local communities, and teachers, intellectuals and other people of the community take part in the development activities of the district, and this is why, the establishment of a comprehensive database (information bank) is essential in the District Development Assembly to provide overall information of the district to facilitate the preparation of the development plan. In this regard, the CED / NABDP have the opinion to establish the information centre in all DDAs in order to improve the process of planning and properly manage the development activities in the district (as it is mentioned in the project documents).

Objective and goal of the district development centre

The district development centre has the following vision, goal and objective for improving the activities of District Development Assemblies:

- **Vision**
All information relevant to the district will be collected in one place, and the participatory information plans will be considered as a general information centre for the DDA members, and the information centre includes district profile, development activities and etc.
- **Goal**
Ensuring better access to quality information, completion of primary information and updating the secondary information in the DDA office, enhancing the provincial and district development planning processes, and the DDA is supporting the basic and fundamental rights of overall population of the district. Therefore, the government officials and other people will find out the information that what kind of development works is being done by the government, what development methods the government is applying, how is the implementation process and how the local people benefit from the development projects.
- **Objective**
DDA is involved in promotion of development programs throughout the district, and therefore they need different kind of information relevant to the district to establish a comprehensive and participatory development plan in order to be able to formulate and implement a suitable development plan and monitor the district development activities. This information centre is consisting of information related to district population, infrastructure, DDPs, arable lands, health, education and transportation facilities, markets and information about the natural disasters.

1. General Information

No	Description	Quantity	Information resource
1	District area	1333 km	
2	District location(distance from neighbouring district and province centre)	4 km	
3	Number of Villages	193 registered villages and 200 unregistered villages	
4	NSP covered Villages	213	
5	Number of Community Development Councils(CDCS)	213	
6	Population	500000	
7	Number of families	120000	
8	Ethnical percentage:	Tajik 43%, Pashtun 33%, Hazara 15%, Sadat 5%, Turkman 1%	
9	Number of Nomads (winter and summer)		
10	Number of returnees in the district (Name of village/DDA)		

2. United Nation and Word Bank agencies implementing project in the District

NGOs	Type of Projects or services	Location
PRT	Construction of schools and police station building	Khoshk Rud, Noor Abad
Habitat (UN)	Literacy and National Solidarity Programs	District Areas
Women social services institution	Support of gardeners, farmers and livestock	Kahdistan, Kaberzan, Aurdokhan, Poran
LOM	Vocational training courses	Robat Mullah Abdullah, Robat Berzada
DAI/LGCD	Construction of culverts and surrounding walls of schools	Robat Qalaq, Koshkak, Malik Shamani
Afghanistan Engineering Services	Construction of shelters	Poran

3. Security:

No	Description	Department	Information resource
1	Number of police mission	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
2	Number of police posts	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
3	Number of police	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
4	Number female police	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
5	Other existing security services	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
6	Number of specified illegally armed groups	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
7	DIAG and other disarmament activities in the district level	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
8	Number of disarmed groups and individuals	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
9	Anti government elements activities	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
10	Poppy cultivated area	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
11	Area of land free from poppy	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters

	cultivation		
12	Number of individuals have been arrested in connection with narcotics or were under prosecution last year	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
13	Area of mined land	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
14	Area of land cleared from mines	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
15	The main type of crimes were common in the district (including organized crimes)	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters
16	Other essential information	Police office did not provide information	Police Chief Headquarters

4. Governance, Rule of law and Human Rights

No	Description	Quantity	Information resource
1	Existing government departments in the district	18 departments	District Adm. Dept
2	Number of staff in governmental offices	Men: 82, Women: 0	District Adm. Dept
3	Government offices with adequate building	No access to adequate building	District Adm. Dept
4	Number of government departments in the district which have completed PRR process	13 departments	District Adm. Dept
5	Number of government departments with monitoring and complaint mechanism	One complaint box is attached to the door of the district office building	District Adm. Dept
6	Number of officials who have been under prosecution for administrative corruption	Occurred once	District Adm. Dept
7	Percentage of government officials who have participated in human rights training	85%	District Adm. Dept
8	List of villages and educational institutions with human rights training programs	218 villages	District Adm. Dept
9	Number of legal charity aids centres	5	District Adm. Dept
10	Number of human rights issues registered lately last year	5	District Adm. Dept
11	Number of violence against women registered last year	Self burning occurred once	District Adm. Dept
12	Number of DDA members	Men: 17 Women: 17	District Adm. Dept
13	Percentage of individuals who are eligible to vote and registered	70	District Adm. Dept
	Other important information		District Adm. Dept

5. Infrastructure and Natural Resources:

No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
1	Length of asphalted road	14500 km	
2	Length of gravelled road	no gravelled road last year	
3	Length of unpaved road	100 km	
4	Percentage of villages that have access to roads	100%	

	in every season of the year		
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6. Rural Energy:

No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
1	Percentage of families who have access to electricity	90%	
2	Percentage of families who have access to public electricity	70%	
3	Percentage of families who access to bio gas	0	
4	Percentage of families who have access to solar energy	1%	

7. Environment:

No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
1	Area of jungles which have been protected by people	0	Agriculture Department
2	Area of national jungles	0	Agriculture Department
3	Existing minerals in the district (name and estimated amount)	0	Agriculture Department
	Other information	0	

8. Education:

No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
1	Literacy level in the district	Men 50% Women 40%	Education Department
2	Number of courses	Men: 35 Women: 35	Education Department
3	Total number of schools	103	Education Department
4	Number of primary schools	Boys: 27 Girls: 11	Education Department
5	Number of secondary schools	Boys: 41 Girls: 5	Education Department
6	Number of high schools	Boys: 24 Girls: 6	Education Department
7	Number of vocational schools	Boys: 15 Girls: 51	Education Department
8	Number of home based school	Boys: 400 Girls: 0	Education Department
9	Number of schools with building	Boys: 63 Girls: 2	Education Department
10	Number of schools without building	Boys: 29 Girls: 0	Education Department
11	Number of students	Boys: 40000 girls: 45000	Education Department
12	Total number of students	Boys: 40000 Girls: 45000	Education Department
13	Number of students in primary schools	Boys: 31112 Girls: 36513	Education Department
14	Number of students in secondary schools	Boys: 8387 Girls: 8722	Education Department
15	Number of students in high schools	Boys: 100	Education Department

		Girls: 144	
16	Number of students in vocational schools	Boys: 100 Girls: 200	Education Department
17	Number of students in home based schools	Boys: 2000 Girls: 2000	Education Department
18	Percentage of villages located 10 km away from schools	Primary schools: 25% Secondary schools:15% High schools: 10%	Education Department
19	Total number of teachers	Male: 827 Female: 679	Education Department
20	Number of primary schools teachers	Male: 400 Female: 300	Education Department
21	Number of secondary schools teachers	Male: 300 Female: 280	Education Department
22	Number of high schools teachers	Male: 127 Female: 99	Education Department
23	Number of vocational schools teachers	Male: 15 Female: 15	Education Department
	Other important information		

9. Agriculture and Rural Development:

No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
Agriculture and Livestock			
1	Percentage of people whose income is based on agriculture	65%	Agriculture department
2	Area of cultivatable lands	60000 jireeb	Agriculture department
3	Average land per family	5 jireeb	Agriculture department
4	Area of irrigable land (irrigation through rivers)	60000 jireeb	Agriculture department
5	Area of land irrigated through intakes, dykes, Kariz and canals	60000 jireeb	Water management
6	Area of rain-feed wheat cultivated land	0	Water managemen
7	Main agricultural products	Wheat, barley, rice, vegetable, fodder, fruit	Agriculture
8	Livestock raised	Cow, sheep, poultry and donkey	Agriculture
9	Number of agricultural cooperatives	34	Agriculture
10	Number of farmers' unions	1	Agriculture and veterinary unit
11	Number of veterinary clinics	11	
Water and Irrigation			
12	Percentage of people who have access to safe drinking water	20%	Water management
13	Percentage of villages which provide water from their surrounding areas	90%	Water management
14	Number of water resources utilised	All resources are utilised	Water management
15	Percentage of villages with safe drinking water resource <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring • River and canal • Wells • Hand water pump 	1% 40% 20% 20% 19%	Water management

	• Water supply network		
16	Percentage of families who have access to hygienic facilities	20%	
Roads			
1	Percentage of villages which have access to district center or market	40%	District office, respective section
2	Percentage of villages which have access to gravelled roads	30%	District office, respective section
3	Percentage of villages which have access to unpaved roads	50%	
4	Percentage of villages which have access to asphalted road	30%	
Other important information			

10. Social protection:

No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resources
1	Percentage of people who have access to lowest level of nutrition	7000 families have been affected by agricultural pests and natural disasters	District administration office
2	Total number of families and individuals have been identified as vulnerable groups	865	District administration office
3	Number of disabled persons in the district	30%	District administration office
4	Percentage of disabled persons who get financial and other type of supports from government and non-government organizations	10%	District administration office
5	List of organizations which work in connection with disabled persons in the district	2	District administration office
6	Total number of youths (16-24) in the district	Female: 3300 Male: 60%	District administration office
7	Percentage of jobless youths	Female:50% Male:50%	District administration office
8	Total number of internally displaced persons in camps	140	District administration office
9	Number of returnees in the district	0	District administration office
10	List of aids received by returnees for their reintegration	Distribution of wheat and implementation of development projects	District administration office
11	Number of female-headed families	20%	District administration office
12	Types of supports the female-headed families have received	Wheat distribution and other materials	District administration office
Other important information			

11. Economic Growth and Private Sector Development:

No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
1	List of industries (including small industries)	Handicrafts, carpet weaving, embroidery, Kalim, precious stone.	
2	Number of persons whose incomes are	Approximately 30%	

	based on industries		
3	List of main industries in the district	Carpet and handicraft	
4	Number of people whose incomes are based on handicrafts	10%	
5	Percentage of people who have access to bank and loan facilities	90%	
6	List of microfinance projects in the district		
7	Number of markets for local products	5	
8	Number of villages have access to markets	All villages	
9	Number and name of public and private banks in the district	Kabul Bank, Azizi Bank	
Other important information			

12. Health:

No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
1	Life expectancy	Men 46 years, women 47 years	Health sector
2	Mortality rate	1600	Health sector
3	Infant mortality rate	1 to 2 %	Health sector
4	Average level of pregnancy	4%	Health sector
5	List of common diseases in the district	More than 15 diseases	Health sector
6	Percentage of infants between 12 to 23 months who have been vaccinated against 6 mortal diseases	75%	Health sector
7	Percentage of population who have access to basic health services	70%	Health sector
8	Number of health posts	150	Health sector
9	Number of basic health centres	3	Health sector
10	Number of comprehensive centres	5	Health sector
11	Number of District health centres	5	Health sector
12	Number of maternal health center	8	Health sector
13	Number of hospitals in the district	0	Health sector
14	Number of dispensaries	8	Health sector
15	Number of drugstores	50	Health sector
16	Number of physicians	13	Health sector
17	Number of nurses	18	Health sector
18	Number of local health workers	300	Health sector
19	Average distance between villages and the nearest health center	12	Health sector
Other important information			

13. Telecommunication:

Residents	Main information networks (face to face understanding, Friday prayers, Radio and Television, daily newspaper and etc.			Description
	Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3	
District center	Herat Television	Ariana, Tolo and etc.	RTA, Limar and etc.	80% of the district is under coverage of television

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Number of telephone lines			
Types of telephones:			
No	Description	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
1	PSTN	0	District office
2	VSAT	0	District office
3	MTN	15%	District office
4	GSM	0	District office
5	Digital	5%	District office
Name of telecommunication companies			
7	AWCC	15%	District office
8	Etisalat	3%	District office
9	Roshan	15%	District office
10	Number of post office	0	District office
Other important information			

14. Industries:

No	Type of industries	Quantity/Unit	Information resource
1	Industries in small level	Women 70%	District office
2	Industries in medium level	Women and men 30%	District office
3	Industries in big level	0	District office
4	Cooperatives	Agricultural cooperatives	District office

15. Non-government organizations (NGOs):

No	Name	Type of NGO
1	UNAMA	UN
2	UNDP	UN
3	FAO	UN
4	WFP	UN
5	Habitat	UN
6	CRS	National
7	CHA	National
8	ARD	International