



NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2015 FIRST QUARTERLY PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DONORS



AUSTRALIA



CANADA



DENMARK



EUROPEAN UNION



ITALY



JAPAN



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



SPAIN



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00057359 (NIM)
Duration:	Phase III (July, 2009 – December, 2015)
Strategic Plan Outcome 6:	Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings.
CPD Outcome 3:	Economic growth is accelerated to reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, strengthen the resilience of the licit economy and reduce the illicit economy in its multiple dimensions.
ANDS Component:	Social and Economic Development
Total Project Budget:	USD \$294,666,069
Annual Budget 2015:	USD \$23,397,235
Un-Funded Amount:	USD \$1,600,000
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Responsible Agency:	MRRD and UNDP
Project Manager:	Shoaib Khaksari – Acting PM
Chief Technical Advisor:	Vacant
Responsible Assistant Country Director:	Shoaib Timory

ACRONYMS

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
II.	RESULTS	2
	A. OUTPUT 1: District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level.....	2
	EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER.....	7
	B. OUTPUT 2: Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor.....	10
	EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER.....	17
	C. OUTPUT 3: The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	20
	D. Output 5: Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	25
	EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER.....	27
	E. OUTPUT 7: Livelihood Improvement in Tajik – Afghan Cross Border Areas	28
	EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER.....	30
III.	GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS	32
IV.	PARTNERSHIPS	32
V.	ISSUES.....	33
VI.	RISKS	34
VII.	LESSONS LEARNED.....	35
VIII.	FUTURE PLAN.....	36
IX.	ANNEXES	37
	ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL.....	37
	ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT	38
	ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR	39
	ANNEX 4: DETAILS OF ONGOING PROJECTS AT THE CLOSE First Quarter 2015	41
	1.1 Ongoing Women’s Economic Empowerment Projects	41
	2.1 Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects	41
	2.2 Ongoing Transportation Projects.....	42
	2.3 Ongoing Public Building Projects	43
	2.4 Ongoing Disaster Management Projects	43
	2.5 Ongoing Agriculture and Irrigation Projects	44
	2.6 Ongoing Water Supply and Sanitation Projects.....	44
	3.1 Ongoing Reintegration Projects.....	45
	ANNEX 5: RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION PROGRAM (RUWatSIP)	46
	ANNEX 6: PROVINCIAL MACHINERY PARK (PMP) OF BADGHIS	47
	ANNEX 7: ISSUES LOG	48
	ANNEX 8: RISK LOG	49

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2015 Annual Work Plan (AWP) the National Area-Based Development Programme decreased the scope of activities related to institutional development at the district level. Namely, the provision and support to District Development Assemblies (DDAs) have ceased due the scheduled closure of NABDP, the exit strategy of the NABDP Phase III will result in gradually reducing the activities. Additionally, the DDAs have become increasingly competent and self-sustain as a result of the past trainings. Moreover, the implementation of the National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at District and Villages (DCC), which was endorsed by the Cabinet in December 2013, has yet to be initiated and the establishment of the DCCs will be postponed until the new Government formulates its position with regard to the policy.

Nonetheless, in the first quarter of 2015, NABDP through its first output, Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD), supported the Capacity Development Training to Qarghaye DDA members, in total, 31 DDA members attended the training. Also, 113 DDAs in 18 provinces resolved 360 local conflict which included community disputes (59%); land disputes (20%); family related issues (10%); issues in relation to the selection and implementation of development projects (6%); conflicts on irrigation and water (6%) and other miscellaneous issues. Also as a result of LIDD activities, 14 DDAs implemented 30 projects from the DDPs through MRRD and external funding sources in Nangarhar, Badghis, Farah and Herat provinces as well as carrying out 122 disaster mitigation activities by 51 DDAs in nine province.

In the first quarter of 2015, under its second output; Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor, NABDP completed eight rural infrastructure projects in seven provinces. With the completion of the mentioned eight rural infrastructure projects, 81,957 labour days of temporary employment for skilled and unskilled labour were created for local communities. Through these projects 38,605 households (270,235 people) were able to access key services such as electricity, prevent flooding, irrigation of land, schools and medical facilities, thereby improving the quality of life for rural communities. There are further 123 projects planned for 2015 includes; i) 93 ongoing projects including re-integration projects, ii) 25 projects are signed ready for contract and iii) five projects are planned and ready to sign.

NABDP completed a community center project under the re-integration output in Chall district of Takhar province, providing employment for rural people including ex-combatants through the creation of 5,188 labour days facilitating successful re-integration of ex-combatants. Additionally there are ten ongoing re-integration projects in various stages of implementation throughout the country. NABDP completed and handed over the AliceGhan Water Supply Scheme and will provide fuel for water generator for three months, and there are three women empowerment projects ongoing in AliceGhan Township. Progress was also made towards completion of the Rural Technology Park which is 90% complete at the end of the first quarter. NABDP continued efforts to finish the Badghis water supply project.

II. RESULTS

A. OUTPUT 1: District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level

Instituted to represent the voices of rural Afghans, including women, and to promote engagement with the central government, District Development Assemblies (DDAs) play a pivotal role in rural development. Since the inception of DDAs, NABDP has set out to support and strengthen the capacity of DDAs.

With the endorsement of the 'National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages' by the Cabinet in December 2013, it was anticipated that the new structure of the District Coordination Councils (DCCs) will merge various Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) District Community Councils, MRRD DDAs and other existing district-level entities which were established for the purpose of governance and development into one district-level entity.

Many of the scheduled activities under this output, including the establishment of DCCs, have been delayed while the new government is in the process of formulating its policy regarding the role of local councils; namely the DCCs as the district level representative body or the formation of constitutional District Councils. With the agreement of the National Unity Government, it remains to be clarified if there will be countrywide elections for the constitution-based District Councils.

In the interim, NABPD's Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) continued to support DDAs enabling them to fulfil their mandate as the developmental gateway at the district-level in rural Afghanistan until the establishment of DCCs, or the formal election of District Councils.

1.1 DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

In the first quarter, no re-election support was provided by NABDP for the DDAs as per the annual budget plan for 2015. NABDP support to DDA re-elections are planned for the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2015.

1.2 Female DDA Participation

In the first quarter, no re-election support was provided by NABDP for the DDAs as per the annual budget plan for 2015. NABDP support to DDA re-elections are planned for the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2015.

1.3 DDA Capacity Development Training

In the first quarter of 2015, NABDP conducted a capacity development training workshop for the Qarghaye DDA members undergoing their second round elections, which occurred after the re-election. The training was received in the standardized modules covering topics on local governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project implementation, management, procurement and financial management. A total of 31 DDA members attended, of which 21 (68%) were male and 10 (32%) female.

NABDP Capacity Development Trainings in First Quarter 2015					
Province	District	# of Participants			Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	CLDD	
Laghman	Qarghaye	21	10	1	32%
Total		21	10	1	32%

1.4 DDA Meetings and Record Keeping

In the first quarter of 2015, 135 out of 388 DDAs in 18 provinces held either planned or emergency response meetings. In total, 390 meetings were held which resulted in the resolution of community conflicts; mobilization of funds for developmental purposes; project selection based on the availability of funds; and to follow-up on the quality assurance of projects through regular monitoring processes.

1.5 Level of Expenditure Against DDPs

In the first quarter, 14 DDAs in Nangarhar, Badghis, Farah and Herat provinces implemented 30 projects from the District Development Plans (DDPs) through MRRD and external funding sources. DDAs develop DDPs every three years that reflect community priorities. An important indicator of the success of these plans is the level of expenditure made against the DDA and the number of planned projects that are implemented.

1.6 DDA Implemented Conflict Resolution Activities

Community conflicts represent a serious problem in rural Afghanistan, and left unresolved can last generations. Family disputes and clashes can be related to perceived family honour issues, or on the distribution of natural resources such as water usage and land rights. Such cases are common causes of conflicts that often result in physical violence and clashes between individuals and communities, sometimes resulting in the loss of life. In more conservative areas conflicts are resolved with the intervention of community elders through arbitration in traditional Jirgas. However, these have not always been successful. In an effort to address costly and sometimes deadly conflicts, NABDP has integrated Conflict Resolution training

for DDAs. As a result, DDAs play a vital role in conflict resolution throughout rural Afghanistan. Following these trainings DDAs are better equipped to resolve community conflicts that adhere to the laws in Afghanistan, as well as taking into consideration cultural and societal factors.

In the first quarter of 2015, 113 DDAs in 18 provinces resolved 360 local conflicts. Issues include community disputes (59%); land disputes (20%); family related issues (10%); issues in relation to the selection and implementation of development projects (6%); conflicts on irrigation and water (6%) and other miscellaneous issues.

1.7 DDA-Implemented Disaster Mitigation Activities

In 2015, NABDP continued supporting the disaster management activities implemented by DDAs. Activities include training workshops, awareness raising, disaster in mitigation planning and the implementation of disaster mitigation plans, on-the-ground activities during a disaster, and activities following a disaster. In particular, Disaster Management Trainings for DDAs has proven to be a valuable and much appreciated support to local communities.



Disaster Mitigation Training | Talugan DDA | Takhar Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

In the first quarter of 2015, 51 DDAs in nine provinces carried out 122 disaster mitigation activities. In support of DDA efforts in mitigating disasters at the local level NABDP provided Disaster Management Training to two high disaster prone districts in Mehterlam District of Laghman province and Talugan District of Takhar province in which, 14 government officials and 4 CLDD members attended the trainings along with 54 DDA members which consisted of 37 men (69%) and 17 women (31%).

Since 2008, 145 DDAs across 27 disaster prone provinces have received Disaster Management Trainings. The cumulative results of these trainings were clearly visible in this year alone: 57 DDAs across 12 provinces conducted 179 disaster prevention activities. These activities included the: 1) distribution of wheat in famine affected areas; 2) construction of protection walls; 3) repair and maintenance of bridges; 4) rental of vehicles that can safely transport people and communities during the advent of a disaster such as flooding; 5) preparation of sand bags to help shore up rivers during the wet season; 6) planting of trees and vegetation to help prevent erosion in landslide affected areas; 7) guiding of people to the safe area; and 8) improved coordination and networking with NGOs and other development partners to secure

additional resources and support infrastructure projects that are related to disaster preparedness.

1.8 Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs)

The annual target of NABDP in 2015 is to re-establish and train one PMT. In this quarter no PMT was re-established or supported through a training workshop. However as a result of previous NABDP support, a total of 43 field visits were conducted by the Field Monitoring Office (FMO) which resulted in a cost reduction of USD \$41,511 from two projects.

1.9 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels

In the first quarter, NABDP did not support DDAs through exposure visits as per the annual budget plan for 2015. Supporting national, regional and provisional exposure visits will resume in the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2015.

1.10 DDA Public Hearing Events

In the first quarter, NABDP did not support DDA public hearing events as per the annual budget plan for 2015. Supporting public hearing events will resume in the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2015.

1.11 Gender Projects

In the first quarter of 2015, no gender projects were finalized. However, there are seven women empowerment projects in various stages of implementation which will further enhance the capacity of 220 women in carpet weaving, embroidery, literacy, tailoring and vocational training.

1.12 Women Impacted by Gender Projects



Key Informant Interview of a Gender Project in AliceGhan Township to Gauge the Impact of the Project on Livelihoods of Local Women.

A member of the training told the NABDP interviewer, “I am a house wife, my husband is sick and unable to work outside; my 16 year-old son is working as labourer and some days when there is no work, he returns home empty handed. Before joining the training, I was always wishing to work somewhere and help my young boy to support my family and send my daughters and my son to school. Fortunately, in AliceGhan Township three NABDP projects started and I registered in the bed sheet making project. At the beginning of the project I didn't know how a tailoring machine works, but now by the blessings of Allah, I work and can sew and make bed sheets. It has been two months since I have joined this project and every day I receive 150 Afs which solves my children daily issues and problems, and even I took my husband to doctor for better treatment. I am feeling better because I was worried and now the stress has been reduced. From this project I hope that in the future I will make good and beautiful bed-sheets to sell in market and to have a stress-free life and send my son to school to become educated. In this project there is also literacy trainings and I also learned about personal hygiene and sanitation. I hope to have a bright future for my children. On behalf of all women working in this township, especially in bed sheet project, I present my gratitude and thank NABDP for implementing such projects to help unemployed, destitute and poor families.”

The participant continued, “Previously women were having a lot of health problems, even stricken with infectious diseases, but now there are working opportunities for 100 women who immigrated from neighbouring countries. NABDP supports us with three projects, one to train how to make bed sheets; another on quilt making, and a third project training in how to make children's bed sheets and sets. In the past two months from the wages that we are receiving has provided us with what we need - shampoo, soups and personal things and we are really thankful to NABDP for providing women economic generation opportunities to us.”

Internal Review Conducted by: Latifa Wahabzada | Qarabagh district | Kabul province

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the first quarter of 2015, a total of USD \$138,108 was spent under Output One. For more financial details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 1: Output 1 Snapshot

Below is a snapshot NABDP’s progress in relation to its annual targets at the close first quarter of 2015.

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1	Comments
1. Number of DDAs elected and DDPs formulated (Baseline: 62)	5 interim DDAs renewed, DDPs updated and select as interim DDA	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
2. Number of DDAs re-elected and DDPs updated in a 2 nd round of elections (Baseline: 48)	3 DDAs re-elected and DDPs updated (2 nd round)	0	
3. Number of women participating in DDAs (Baseline : women compose 27% of total DDA members)	Maintaining the 27% percentage in targeted districts.	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
4. Number of DDPs produced and uploaded on web: (Baseline: 388 DDPs uploaded on the web including 306 updated DDPs)	3 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
5. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs after First Round election (Baseline: 306)	14 capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs in 1 st and 2 nd round elections.	1	On track to reach target
6. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs after 2 nd round election (Baseline: 40)			
7. Number of DDAs keeping updated records and holding regular meetings (Baseline: 4,110 meetings held by 325 DDAs)	200 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding 2 meetings per year (400 meeting held)	390 meetings held	On track to reach target
8. Number of projects implemented from DDPs (Baseline: 738)	Number of projects implemented from the DDPs: N/A	30 projects	N/A
9. Number of conflict resolved by DDAs (Baseline: 3,893)	Number of conflicts resolved by DDAs: n/a	360	On track to reach target
10. Number of disaster management activities implemented by the DDAs (Baseline: 1,462)	Number of disaster management activities implemented by DDAs: N/A	122	N/A

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1	Comments
11. Number of provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained (Baseline: 7)	1 provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
12. Number of DDA exposure visits in provincial, regional and national level (Baseline: 127)	9 DDA exposure visits at provincial and regional levels	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
13.a. Number of public hearings conducted (Baseline: 45) 13.b. Number of district profile prepared and updated (Baseline: 61)	9 public hearing events conducted 50 district profile prepared and updated	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
14. Number of women's economic empowerment projects implemented (Baseline: 111)	4 women's economic empowerment projects completed	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
15. Number of women impacted by Women's Economic Empowerment Projects (WEEP) (Baseline: 4,440)	115 women impacted by WEEP projects	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters
16. Number of indirect beneficiaries of WEEP projects (Baseline: 29,304)	760 people benefitted by gender projects	0	The activity is planned for the upcoming quarters

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

The rural population continues to be impeded by unreliable and irregular access to essential services. NABDP works to provide access to basic services for the rural poor through different key projects, such as clean potable water, reliable energy, irrigation for livestock and crops, suitable roads and bridges, as well as protection from natural disasters through the implementation of rural infrastructure projects.

In the first quarter, NABDP completed eight rural infrastructure project which provided access to public services to 38,605 households (270,235 direct beneficiaries). Local communities also benefitted through the implementation of this project which provided 81,957 temporary labour days to residents generating local ownership of project activities and results.

2.1. Access to Sustainable Energy through Micro Hydro Power and Number of Households Impacted

Micro Hydro Power

UNDP/MRRD has identified NABDP's Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) programme to become a full-scale national rural energy program under a new project, the Afghanistan Sustainable Energy for Rural Development (ASERD). This vital project will be included as a sub-component in the Afghan Rural Development (ARD) Cluster, National Priority Programme (NPP) 1: National Water and Natural Resources Development Programme. As such, MRRD in collaboration with UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) has prepared a detailed programme document for this initiative. The new programme has an emphasis on the expansion of appropriate rural energy technologies, capacity development and how renewable energy can better support economic activities and rural livelihoods. This document has been presented to a pre-PAC meeting in UNDP Afghanistan and has been shared with other stakeholders and donors to source potential funding and the programme have been verbally approved by UNDP and the inception phase of ASERD will start in June 2015.

In regards to utilizing technologically appropriate approaches to development, MHP plants can be easily operated and maintained by the local community with minimal operational and management support. A key component of local sustainability is the components of the MHPs are locally manufactured and easily repaired, thereby increasing the self-reliance of a community and stimulating local economies through a reduction of costs to individual households.

In this reporting period, NABDP completed one rural energy project generating 20 KWs of electricity in Bazarak centre of Panjsher province. The new MHP provided electricity to 250 households (1,750 individuals), significantly improving lives and providing economic opportunities that were previously unavailable. While increasing a sense of pride and local ownership, the construction of the MHP simultaneously created 250 labour days of temporary employment in their respective communities.

Notably, there are 16 PHP projects ongoing in 11 provinces at various stages of completion. See ANNEX 4 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.



NABDP conducted Key Informant Interviews and Group Discussions with different community stakeholders to Gauge the impact of the project on communities livelihood.

In a Focus Group Discussion with the community elders, a father of five stated, “Before this project, we had lots of problems in the past in regards to lighting. In Khinj district 90% of the people were using lamps or fires which was causing lots of health related problems, I was living in Kabul city and had a car wash, earning only to survive and pay my home rent. The living conditions were very hard. After this project started in our district, I decided to come back to my district and started working as a labour (a labourer in the project? – please note that working on construction is not a sustainable job and upon completion he will be unemployed once again; if it is as a labourer elsewhere please explain what he is doing and how it relates to the MHP) and earning a much better then living in Kabul. When we decided to come back to our village from Kabul, our kids were not happy because there was no electricity in the village. After the MHP was finished they could use their computers and study late at night.

Internal Review conducted by: Eng. Fakhrudin |
Raghistan district, Badakhshan province.

2.2. Transportation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

In the first quarter of 2015, there are 13 ongoing transportation projects that are at various stages of implementation in ten provinces. However, no transportation projects were finalized this quarter. The ongoing projects are anticipated to positively impact 69,108 households (483,757 individuals) and the localized approach strengthens residential ownership of infrastructure projects by generating 125,226 labour days of temporary employment.



Ongoing RCC Bridge Project | Gizab District | Urozgan Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

Additionally, eight project are signed and ready for contracting and to be completed by the end of the year. See ANNEX 4 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.



An Internal Review of a 40 meters Bridge in Gurdar village of Raghistan district in Badakhshan province to measure the effectiveness in development of the district

After conducting key informant interviews and focus group discussion with different stakeholder of the project, community and DDA members; the overall finding about the impact of the project was huge in the development of the district.

All members of focus group discussion agreed that “after the completion of the bridge project the life of the villagers across river changed. Now they are connected to the district center and have access to larger markets and clinics. The villagers’ life has improved a lot, the formers can easily transport their products to the market and the kids can attend their high school”. One of the member of the focuses group discussion added “I am working on the other side of the river, prior to the completion of this project every day I was having hard time crossing the river particularly in peaking season of river level, now I get to my work very easily and without any problem, it takes me only 15 minutes’ to get to work.

Internal Review conducted by: Eng. Ahmad Naveed Shivan |
Raghistan district, Badakhshan province.

2.3. Public Buildings Built and Number of Households Impacted

As part of NABDP's commitment to supporting infrastructure development throughout the country it has supported the construction of public buildings and administrative offices for DDAs. At the close of the first quarter of 2015, two public building projects were completed benefitting 1,092 households in two provinces. The public building projects included i) a rehabilitation of a school building in Jawand district of Badghis province; and ii) the construction of guard room at-MRRD, Kabul province.

NABDP's Completed Public Building Projects in 2015						
Project Name	Province	District	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Rehabilitation of School Building	Badghis	Jawand	1	292	2,045	240
Construction of Guard Room	Kabul	Darulaman-MRRD	1	800	5,600	2,383
Total			2	1,092	7,645	2,383

Currently, there are seven ongoing public building projects in six provinces which will benefit 67,880 households and create 61,872 labour days for their respective communities during construction. See ANNEX 4 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

2.4. Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

At the end of the first quarter of 2015, four disaster management projects were completed to the benefit of 2,542 households in two provinces. Afghanistan is prone to natural disasters such as flooding and landslides. Given the importance of agriculture in rural communities, coupled with the poor ability of rural communities to recover from natural disasters, support in disaster management makes a significant impact.



Protection Wall Project | Qala-I-Now District | Badghis Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

NABDP Disaster Management projects consist of constructing four protection walls totaling 1,767 meters: i) two projects in Qala-i-Now district plus one in Qadis district of Badghis province; and ii) one protection wall in Qalat district of Zabul province. Cumulatively these projects provide 66,680 days of temporary labour in rural communities which are essential to the protection of 783 Jeribs (1.76 km²/436 acres) of land from natural disasters such as floods and landslides, as well as allow rural communities to utilize new arable lands for the cultivation of crops during the wet seasons. These strategic interventions contribute to an increase in self-reliance and notably improve local markets.

NABDP's Completed Natural Disaster Management Projects in 2015							
Project Name	Province	District	# of Projects	Jeribs of Land Protected	Beneficiaries		Labor days
					Households	Individuals	
Construction of Protection Wall	Badghis	Qala-I-Now – Center	2	435	630	4,410	630
		Qadis	1	193	1,606	11,242	65,000
	Zabul	Qalat	1	155	306	2,143	1,050
Total			4	783	2,542	17,795	66,680

An additional 18 disaster management projects are currently under way in five provinces. These projects will result in the creation of 106,692 labour days, benefiting 47,939 households (335,576 individuals). See ANNEX 4 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

2.5. Agriculture and Irrigation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

With an aim to strengthen and stimulate rural communities, NABDP has focused on irrigation and agricultural projects to increase the potential use of land for agricultural purposes. Adequate access to water is the main limiting factor for agriculture production in Afghanistan. With the provision of adequate irrigation potential crop yields are increased three to fourfold as well as multiplying the variety of crops locally produced. Additionally, the improved yield and productivity of farmers generates additional demand for labour contributing to the stabilization of local economies.

In support of Afghanistan's rural development, NABDP set a target of 11 irrigation projects completed in 2015 to the benefit of 5,474 households. At the close of the first quarter of 2015, NABDP completed one agriculture and irrigation project, a canal intake in Keti district of Daikundi province benefitting 500 households (3,500 individuals). The project provided 3,219 days of temporary employment for the local communities while supporting the use of 1,200 Jeribs (2.4 km²/593 acres) of arable land.

An additional ten projects are ongoing in six provinces at various stages of completion that will further irrigate 530 Jeribs (1 km²/261 acres) of land, will impact 11,629 households (81,409 individuals), and create 9,477 labour days for local residents. See ANNEX 4 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

2.6. Water Supply and Sanitation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

The lack of access to clean water is an inhibitor to rural development and has a disastrous impact on the rural poor. Traditionally where there are no wells and water reservoirs, rural communities rely on rain water, rivers and Karezs to collect drinking water. These are essentially shallow or open water sources. While there is no reliable data compiling the prevalence of communicable disease or comparing the cleanliness of these sources to



Ongoing Shallow Well Project | Khas Urozgan District | Urozgan Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

bored wells in Afghanistan, the reliance and use of untreated rain and river water is well documented. Considering the exposure to local contaminants, to include air and ground pollutants, the adverse health implications are obvious. However, numerous studies show the impact of water supply projects which drastically reduce exposure to water-borne disease and simultaneously reduce time and efforts spent on water collection from distant locations.

By the close of first quarter 2015, no water supply or sanitation projects were implemented. However, there are nine ongoing water supply projects that are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 8,561 households (59,927 individuals). These ongoing projects will further provide employment opportunities for local communities by creating 20,027 labour days. See ANNEX 4 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

2.7. Labour Days

As a means to support local economies, temporary employment is offered through the participation in projects. The secondary effect is the community members generate a vested interest in the project and its successful completion. In the first quarter of 2015, a total of 81,957 labour days were created in eight provinces through the completion of rural infrastructure projects. Both skilled and unskilled labourers were hired locally to work on the various construction sites which had an immediate impact on the local economy. A side benefit of the exposure and direct experience gained working on these sites is the opportunity to gain additional skills in areas such as masonry and carpentry.

Furthermore, it is anticipated that an additional 795,301 labour days will be created from the ongoing 123 projects. Though the monetary amount that each labourer is paid varies depending on factors such as the type of labour, geographic location and time of year, in general the pay scale of unskilled labourers is between USD \$7.00 – USD \$12.00 daily, and skilled labour receives between USD \$15.00 – USD \$20.00 daily. These additional income and employment opportunities for rural communities have a positive impact on local economies. See ANNEX 4 for ongoing, sector-specific project details and progress towards completion.

2.8 and 2.9 Rural Water Supply and Irrigation Project (RUWatSIP) and Badghis Dam Project

Progress continued on the Rural Water Supply and Irrigation Project with ongoing construction in Phase II, to include the design, testing, and construction of the main water transmission line. In 2014, the independent contractor Sayed Bilal Sadaat Construction Company initiated construction. At the close of first quarter 2015, the project is 53% complete according to the technical staff reports from the field. Completed first quarter activities include:

- A hydrostatic pressure test has been carried out on 380 meters of pipe
- Installation of 4,5 km out of 45 km pipe (10%) completed.
- Of the total 45 km, cleaning and excavation of the pipe line route has been completed for 27 km (60%).
- Construction of seven generator houses, as well as pump houses and guard rooms, and a plot boundary wall are in progress

- A 10,000 meter trench has been trimmed, bedded and prepared for pipe installation.
- The reservoir mobilization road is completed and excavation of the foundation is in progress.

Further details are outlined in ANNEX 5 of this report.

2.10 Provincial Machinery Park (PMT) of Badghis

In 2015 the Provincial Machinery Park has continued to provide services and support to various government entities in Badghis province. These include the ongoing repair and maintenance of heavy machinery housed at the PMP. The park also supports the Qala-e-Now city municipality with the ongoing collection of garbage. The details of the Provincial Machinery Park of Badghis are further outlined in ANNEX 6 of this report.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the first quarter of 2015, a total of USD \$2,373,073 was spent for Output Two. For more details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 2: Output 2 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets at the close of the first quarter or 2015

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1	Comments
2.1a. 174 MHP projected implemented generating 3.06 MW electricity	1a. 16 ongoing MHP will be completed generating 652 KWs of electricity plus 2 new MHPs will be completed by the end of the year.	1	In the first quarter of 2015, one MHP project was completed. On track to reach target
2.1b. 34,329 HHS with access to sustainable energy supply.	1b. 3,632 households with access to sustainable energy supply through electricity generated with MHP.	250 HH	
2.1c. Number of regional awareness training conducted (Baseline: N/A)	1,462 PRRD staff and DDA members will receive renewable energy awareness trainings.	0	
2.2a. 519 transport sector projects implemented	16 transport sector projects implemented	0	As planned, in the first quarter no transportation project was completed. On track to reach target
2.2b. 641,158 households with access to improved transport infrastructure	57,127 households with access to improved transport infrastructure		
2.3a. 146 public buildings and facility projects implemented	9 public building projects implemented	2	On track to reach target
2.3b. 344,827 households with improved access to public buildings/facilities	25,633 households have access to improved public building facilities	1,092	
2.4a. 795 disaster mitigation projects implemented	21 disaster mitigation projects implemented	3	On track to reach target
2.4b. 850,409 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	47,613 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects	2,542	
2.5a. 428 irrigation projects implemented	13 irrigation projects implemented	1	In the first quarter, one agriculture and irrigation project completed. On track to reach target
2.5b. 536,594 households benefiting from irrigation and agricultural projects	3,575 households benefiting from irrigation projects		

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1	Comments
2.6a. 595 water supply projects implemented	5 water supply projects implemented	0	As planned, in the first quarter no water supply and sanitation projects were implemented.
2.6b. 312,205 households with access to potable water	2,970 households with access to potable water		
2.7. 2,829,458 labour days created	1116,589 labour days created	81,957 labour days created	On track to reach target
2.8a. Percent progress on dam project in Badghis (Baseline: 50% feasibility study and design completed). 2.8b. Percent progress on dam construction work (Baseline: contracted)	100% feasibility study and design will be completed. N/A	The feasibility study and design	The feasibility studies and surveys are submitted and waiting on review of the studies to be validated. Project halted due to a lack of funding.
2.9a Percent progress on water supply project main transmission line in Badghis (Baseline: 51%) 2.9b Percent progress on City water supply network (Baseline: Surveyed)	100% implemented 40% City water supply network completed	53% progress on water supply project	Project halted due to a lack of funding.
2.10. Ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis maintained (i.e. Machinery Park, MOWA Water Testing Unit and Municipality) : Handover activities from AECID completed	Effective operational Provincial Machinery Park: MOWA, Water-Testing Laboratory and Municipality Services	Daily operations are ongoing	Based on the availability of funds, ongoing support is limited.

C. OUTPUT 3: The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities

3.1 Number of Reintegration Projects Implemented

The existence of active insurgency and instability in some districts requires specific approaches to stabilize those areas. NABDP assisted efforts to stabilize insecure areas through the implementation of infrastructure projects providing income generating opportunities through labour for ex-combatants as a form of reintegration. The projects were prioritized and selected by the communities themselves through local DDAs. As such, the majority of these projects were in the construction of public facilities such as clinics, schools and community centers. Local DDAs also prioritized strategic road construction projects to improve access to markets and increase employment opportunities connecting peripheral villages to district and regional centers.



Community Center Project | Chal district | Takhar Province
| Photo credit: NABDP © 2015

In first quarter, one project was completed in Chal district of Takhar province to the benefit of 2,779 households (19,453 individuals) to include ex-combatants. The project positively impacted local economies through the provision of 5,188 days of temporary employment. The employment opportunities created by these projects not only support ex-combatants, but help create

temporary jobs for local community members as well. The driving force behind this expansion of opportunities is the understanding that the provision of gainful employment also prevents individuals and their communities from joining the insurgency while increasing local ownership of infrastructure results. Notably the insurgency offers competitive monthly payments to combatants which highlights the importance of ensuring local ownership of results and the stimulation of local economies through the provision of employment opportunities.

Additionally, there are ten reintegration projects are under various stages of implementation that will further benefit 28,879 households (202,159 individuals) in conflict affected communities and will generate an additional 106,911 labour days. The implementation of these projects promotes community integration through a change in social behaviour from reliance on weapons to participatory community development and

the legal pursuit of economic and social gains. See ANNEX 4 for ongoing, sector-specific project details and progress towards completion.

3.2 AliceGhan Water Supply Scheme

The AliceGhan water supply scheme is 100% completed and handed over to the AliceGhan Township. NABDP will provide the fuel for generating electricity to the water pumps over the next three months until the solar system is installed to provide the needed energy.

Notably, the installation of the solar panel system for 320 families residing in AliceGhan is 75% complete; and the construction of a super passage and guard room for the water reservoir has been contracted. Additionally, three women's economic empowerment projects are ongoing with 50% completion. These include i) a counterpane sewing and literacy project; ii) a baby bed sets and literacy project and; iii) a coverlet sewing and literacy project.

3.3 Rural Technology Park (RTP)

This is an initiative that is supported via funding from the Spanish Government to the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD). The objective of the RTP is to raise awareness of, and promote new agricultural technologies to rural communities throughout Afghanistan. Once fully operational, the RTP will act as a resource and training center for local farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants. The range of resources which farmers will have access to include materials and trainings on renewable and non-renewable energy sources, preservation techniques for local products, and agricultural techniques for the production of vegetables and food grains. The RTP is located on the outskirts of Kabul. Initial work commenced in 2013 which consisted of the construction of a boundary wall and laying the foundations for several buildings.

The project was due to be completed by the end of 2014, but early winter delayed activities in the project at the end of the first quarter of 2015, the construction of administration building and pump house almost completed and it's expected completion date is end of June 2015. Once the RTP construction is complete, training will be provided for farmers-some of whom are ex-combatants- on renewable and non-renewable energy sources, as well as preservation techniques of fruits, vegetable and food grains. This will increase the productivity of farmers and assist in stabilizing less secure districts and provinces.



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



Press Release

1,025 Families Benefiting from Water Supply Network in Aliceghan Township, Qarabagh District, Kabul Province

20 March 2015

A water supply network benefiting 1,025 families by providing clean sources of drinking water through pipe schemes was handed-over by H.E. Nasir Ahmad Durrani MRRD minister and Sayed Hussain Alemi Balkhi MoRR minister in Aliceghan Township, Barikab village of Qarabagh district, located 50 Km fare from the Kabul center. The water supply network project costs USD 621,533 funded by the Government of Australia and implemented by National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP).



The project has been handed-over by H.E. Nasir Ahmad Durrani (MRRD Minister) and Sayed Hussain Alemi Balkhi (MoRR). Photo credit: Sayed Hamid Mansoor

NABDP also completed five women's economic empowerment projects, which provided the Aliceghan township women with vocational training skills in tailoring, curtain making, and poultry farm to economically empower and strengthen their livelihood. In addition, three women economic empowerment projects are in various stages of implementation to further support and help women to generate income and improve the quality of life of their families. Furthermore, NABDP has three ongoing project plans in Aliceghan Township; including the construction of super passage to protect Pipe scheme, guardroom for the water reservoir and installation of solar panels for 320 families, which is under progress.

NABDP is supporting MRRD's ongoing efforts for rural development and has completed and handed-over 185 developmental projects in Kabul province with the total value of USD 12,244,017. Moreover NABDP support the implementation of 12 ongoing developmental projects in different sectors with the total cost USD 1,359,969. Nationally NABDP in the past 12 years, it has implemented more than 3,800 projects reaching about 24.5 million beneficiaries across Afghanistan strengthened governance at the district level and improved the quality of life in 325 districts throughout rural Afghanistan.



For further information:

Sayed Hamid Mansoor
Communication Analyst

Email: info.nabdp@mrrd.gov.af

Phone: 0786601040

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the first quarter of 2015, no expenditures were made under Output Three. For more details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets at the close first quarter of 2015.

2014 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1	Comments
1a. 108 re-integration projects completed	10 ongoing re-integration will be completed	1	In first quarter of 2015 one re-integration project completed.
1b. 275,851 households impacted by reintegration projects	38,999 households impacted by completion of reintegration projects	2,779 HH	
2. AliceGhan water supply wells dug (Baseline: 90%)	100% AliceGhan water network project completed 3 WEEP implemented	AliceGhan water network project 100% completed	In the first quarter of 2015, the AlicGhan water supply was completed and Handed over to the AliceGhan Township. The three gender projects are with 50% progress.
3. Spain AECID Rural Technology Park 88% percent construction work completed	100% RTP construction work complete	90% progress	Target not achieved. During the winter season prevented activities from being initiated it the first quarter.

D. Output 5: Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place

A process of decentralization within the programmatic implementation of the National Area-Based Development Program (NABDP) is envisioned to increase the overall efficiency of service delivery and enhance community coordination and understanding of needs among all 34 provinces across Afghanistan. This model was initially tested in what is now known as “The Kandahar Model” and steps to assign administrative and technical teams in the regions have been made in most of NABDP’s units.

Through the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Department (MERD), a number of civil engineers were appointed as Field Monitoring Officers (FMOs) with the objective of ensuring transparency and accountability for the implementation process of NABDP infrastructure projects. During the initial phase of adding FMOs to regional and provincial offices, they came under the direct supervision of Regional Project Managers (RMs) or Provincial Project Managers (PPMs), depending on the size of their coverage area. In many cases it was observed that FMOs were merged into project implementation teams and requested to undertake numerous tasks outside of the scope of monitoring. Operating under the direct supervision of RPM/PPMs can undermine the primary duties of FMOs and result in less thorough investigations and/or reporting regarding project quality.

In reference to NABDP’s Phase III Project Document and the framework created to adhere to it, FMOs should operate independent from implementation staff. Therefore, the management team has conclusively decided to provide further responsibilities, self-determination, and certain facilities to the FMOs. Through applying this explicit mechanism, NABDP intends on improving transparency and accountability, while implementing high quality effective and sustainable projects.

- **Administrative and Reporting Mechanisms**

- ✓ FMOs are technically accountable to MERD and must provide MERD with a monthly work plan and monthly reports, copying in appropriate RPM or PPM for his working area.
- ✓ MERD will also advise FMOs on specific programmatic monitoring needs or target areas/projects that require concentration, as needed.
- ✓ FMOs are administratively accountable to RPM/PPMs who should facilitate the daily work of FMOs in conducting site visits and coordinating with PRRD.
- ✓ With the data FMOs provide, MERD will compile reports and share them with the Programme Manager, Deputy Programme Manager, PRI, and Quality Control at the National Office.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation Duties**

- ✓ Visit all projects being implemented within FMO's working area at least three times during implementation. Verify the quality of construction, report on progress, and make recommendations for improvement.
- ✓ Identify potential problems and discuss remedial action with RPM/PPM
- ✓ Follow-up during the next site visit
- ✓ Number of DDAs members has received monitoring training, which are called Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs). PMT is comprised of nine DDA members from three nearby DDAs to provincial HQ. The PMTs are established in 30 provinces and assigned to monitor NABDP and MRRD projects in insecure areas, and PMTs have to report directly to FMOs in their regions.
- ✓ While, FMOs are responsible to monitor the implementation process of projects at least three times in implementation period of the projects, but there is some exceptional too (sometimes more than three visits if the projects are complicated and big).

- **Financial Installments**

- ✓ As per the NABDP procedure and policy, the financial disbursement for community-led infrastructure projects occurs in three installments at the following phases:
- ✓ First Installment 50% of the project's total cost and it will happen before the commencement of the project
- ✓ Second Installment 30% after verifying that 50% of the project has progressed
- ✓ Final Installment 20% remaining of project cost with the confirmation of 100% completion the projects
- ✓ It is recommended that the Second (30%) and Final Instalments (20%) should be disbursed only with the confirmation of project progress by all of the following parties: RPM/PPM, Chief Engineer, and FMO.

In the first quarter of 2015, NABDP supported, a total of 43 field visits which were conducted by the Field Monitoring Officers (FMOs) and Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs) which resulted in a cost reduction of USD \$41,511 from two projects. This action by the FMO is viewed as a positive indicator of ensuring transparency and maintaining accountability.



During a monitoring visit of PMT team to Nahr-e-khejak village of Adraskan district in Herat province to monitor the progress of (2.45 Km) Protection wall. The monitoring team discover some problems in the usage of construction materials in the foundation of protection wall; the construction company used the river stone instead of using construction stones in the foundation of wall. Which was reported to the project manager, and taken in consideration and solved accordingly.

**Evidence of PMT | Protection Wall |
Adraskan District | Herat Province
Photo credit: NABDP © 2015**

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the first quarter of 2015, a total of USD \$93,306 was spent for Output Five. For more details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

E. OUTPUT 7: Livelihood Improvement in Tajik – Afghan Cross Border Areas

Building on the achievements of previous programmes and initiatives funded by the Government of Japan and JICA, UNDP Tajikistan is proposing a three year initiative to promote stability and security in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This will be achieved by reducing poverty, supporting economic development and cross-border collaboration among the communities along the Tajik-Afghan border. More than 152,976 people will directly benefit from LITACA project while the livelihoods of more than 1,123,000 people living in target bordering communities will be strengthened. The project will offer capacity development opportunities for the local governments, civil society and private sector organizations to sustainably manage local socio-economic development. The project will also offer investments for rehabilitating priority infrastructure initiatives and business development as a means of improving livelihoods of the target population, and thereby promoting stability and security in the region that is much needed in view of the withdrawal of ISAF from Afghanistan in 2014, among other factors.

7.1 Enhancing capacity to manage local development processes

NABDP in cooperation with UNDP Tajikistan aim to support communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan to benefit from better governance, rural infrastructure and improved social services as well as economic development opportunities.

On the Afghan side of the border, NABDP will provide technical assistance, training and workshops for 24 local government officials and communities (three DDA and Shuras per target district) on District Planning and Implementation in Afghanistan.



In the first quarter of 2015, nine district officials of the offices of the District Governor (DG), education, statistics and agriculture- and respective DDA members in Dasht-e-Qala district of Takhar province were trained in i); Good Governance; ii) Project Planning; iii) Project Implementation and iv) Local Resource Mobilization.

7.2 Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and services

Based on the LITACA Project Document, 15 projects to be identified in the sectors of water supply, irrigation, transportation and disaster mitigation; as a result 14 project in different sectors been identified through consultation and discussions with the DDA representatives and NABDP facilitated the design of all 14 projects including a) six road graveling three of them with culverts, b) one canal excavation and one canal construction c) one protection wall and one protection and intake, d) two culverts and e) one bridge project all of the mentioned project are ready for contract.

LITACA Rural Infrastructure Projects			
Project Name	Province	District	Projects Status
Graveling of 3.9 KMs Road	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ready for Contract
Graveling of 1.523 KMs Road	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ready for Contract
Graveling of 4 KMs Road	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ready for Contract
Excavation of 6 KMs Canal	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ready for Contract
Construction of 7*5*4 Meters Culvert	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ready for Contract
Construction of 7*4*5 Meters Culvert	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ready for Contract
Construction of 200 Meters Protection Wall	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Construction of 14 Meters Bridge	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Construction of 320 Meters Protection Wall and Intake	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Construction of 250 Meters Protection Wall	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Construction of 140 Meters Canal	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Graveling of 900 Meters with 4 Culverts	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Graveling of 800 Meters with 3 Culverts	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Graveling of 1000 Meters with 3 Culverts	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ready for Contract

Thus, under LITACA two energy objects have been identified, surveyed and designed in the two villages of Bay Abe Gharbi and Safi Jangal of Yang-e-Qala district of Takhar province. The plants produce 22 KW of power directly benefiting 265 households.

LITACA Micro Hydro Power Projects			
Project Name	Province	District	Projects Status
Construction of 10 KW MHP	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Construction of 12 KW MHP	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ready for Contract

So far, as part of this activity, six women economic empowerment projects are also identified and ready for contract in three targeted districts; Bee-keeping, tailoring, handicrafts and livestock keeping and promotion are the projects are the projects identified. Each project will directly benefit 30 women.

LITACA Women Empowerment Projects			
Project Name	Province	District	Projects Status
Local handicrafts promotion	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ready for Contract
Livestock and dairy processing	Kunduz	Imam Saheb	Ready for Contract
Bee keeping	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Tailoring and literacy	Takhar	Yang-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Livestock and dairy processing	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ready for Contract
Livestock and dairy processing	Takhar	Dasht-e-Qala	Ready for Contract

7.3 Cross-border economic cooperation;

Cross-border communities have better opportunities for cross-border interactions, dialogue and partnerships. (More than 11,910 people living in target communities of Tajikistan and Afghanistan will benefit from the LITACA project)

Pilot One Village One Product in Tajikistan and Afghanistan benefiting 60 people (30 each in Tajikistan and Afghanistan); As a result, Yang-e-Qala district in Takhar province identified for piloting One Village One Product OVOP; for this purpose, consultation meetings with the Provincial Governor and relevant stakeholders held and the process officially launched in the district.

As an entry point, NABDP conducted socio-economic survey in 11 randomly selected villages out of 62 villages, considering the size of the population from maximum to minimum. The socio- economic survey conducted in three methodologies: 1) Individual interviews (55 individuals), 2) Key Informant Interviews (11 individuals), and 3) Focused Group Discussions (11 individuals).

NABDP is currently analysing the collected data, in order to identify and select the potential resources for the OVOP process.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During the first quarter of 2015, a total of USD \$295,851 was spent for Output Seven. For more details, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3.

Table 4: Output 7 Snapshots

Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets at the close of first quarter 2015

2014 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1	Comments
1. Number of local actors benefiting from capacity development activities (Baseline: No Data)	1. 24 local actors benefited from capacity development activities;	9 local actors benefited	On track to meet the target
2. Number of local priority infrastructure and services implemented (Baseline: 2a 9 projects in Transport sector identified, designed and ready for contract) (Baseline: 2b. 2 projects in Agriculture and irrigation sector identified, designed and ready for contract) (Baseline: 2c. 2 projects in Rural Energy sector identified, designed and ready for contract)	2a. 9 rural infrastructure projects implemented; 2b. 2 projects in Agriculture and irrigation sector implemented; 2c. 2 projects in Rural Energy sector implemented	0 0 0	All nine rural infrastructure projects are contracted with the communities and ready for implementation. The two agriculture and irrigation projects are signed and ready for contract The two energy projects submitted to the National procurement commission
3. Number of initiatives implemented to enhance the business development;	3. Six business development (WEEP Project) identified and ready for contract.	0	The six WEEP projects are contracted with the communities and ready for implementation.
4. Number of private sector representatives covered with business trainings; (Baseline: Feasibility study for identification of private sector representatives conducted)	4. 150 private sector representatives benefited from business development trainings;	0	In tender process
5. Number of people covered with vocational training; (Baseline: 192 women identified for receiving vocational trainings)	5. Vocational trainings for 192 women completed;	0	The six WEEP projects are contracted with the communities and ready for implementation.
6. Number of Disaster Risk Management initiatives implemented; (Baseline: 3 disaster risk management projects identified, designed and ready for contract)	6. 3 disaster risk management projects implemented;	0	One NDM project contracted with community and ready for implementation.
7. Number of OVOP initiative implemented (Baseline: No Data)	7. Two villages for piloting OVOP identified and actual implementation initiated;	0	Social economic survey conducted in Yangi qala district of Takhar province.

III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS

Gender is a cross-cutting issue and key component of development efforts which NABDP has strategically coupled to the DDAs. In order for the DDAs to respond appropriately to community's needs, DDAs need to reflect all voices of the community, including women. As such, NABDP has incorporated a number of gender specific activities to ensure that woman's needs are represented and addressed. One such measure is the implementation of NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy that states that DDAs should have equal representation between men and women.

In the first quarter of 2015, no gender projects were finalized. However, there are seven women empowerment projects are in various stages of implementation which will further enhance the capacity of 400 women in carpet weaving, embroidery, literacy, tailoring and vocational training. While NABDP conduct one capacity development training in the quarter for DDAs undergoing their first round elections, the standardized modules covering topics on local governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project implementation, management, procurement and financial management were delivered to Qarghaye DDA members. A total of 31 DDA members, of which 21 (68%) were male and 10 (32%) female.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

In first quarter of 2015, NABDP continued to coordinate closely with various international, national and local institutions. The highlights of this coordination are expanded upon below.

a. UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU)

MRRD has identified NABDP's ERDA programme to be a full-scale national rural energy program that will be included as a sub-component in the Afghan Rural Development (ARD) Cluster, National Priority Programme (NPP) 1: National Water and Natural Resources Development Programme. As such, MRRD is working closely with UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) and has prepared a detailed programme document for this initiative. This document has been presented to a pre-PAC meeting at UNDP and has been shared with other stakeholders and donors to source funding for this new initiative. The new programme will place emphasis on the expansion of appropriate rural energy technologies, capacity development, and examine how renewable energy can better support economic activities and rural livelihoods.

b. UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP)

NABDP continues to work closely with GEP in the development and implementation of women economic empowerment projects throughout the year, particularly in the identification of markets and business opportunities for participants of the gender empowerment projects.

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

NABDP continues to coordinate closely with UNDP's APRP, specifically on projects addressing reintegration. MRRD has a unit within the ministry which liaisons with provincial staff from APRP. The MRRD unit provides the provincial representatives with local project information and in-turn they provide the labour for implementation and monitor project progress. UNDP has specific documentation regarding this coordination mechanism.

d. Line Ministries

The AliceGhan Water Supply, and schools and health projects are being implemented in close coordination with relevant line Ministries. These Ministries include, but are not limited to, the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and the Ministry of Education (MoE).

V. ISSUES

• Community Conflicts

There have been numerous community conflicts and land disputes that have caused significant delays in the completion of projects, particularly infrastructure projects. In order to help overcome these issues, NABDP has continued to deliver conflict resolution trainings as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen the capacity of DDAs. As an example, the construction of a MHP in Pol-i-hesar district, Baghlan province has been delayed due to the land disputes. The community members of Pol-i-hesar district had prevented engineers from accessing the site to complete their ongoing works. In order to resolve this issue, several consultations were held with DDA members to discuss a way forward. Following these consultations, it was agreed upon that the company installing the MHP would purchase all the necessary equipment and that access would be granted to the site.

▪ Low Capacity of DDA/CDCs

The low capacity of DDAs/CDCs as project implementers is common in all targeted areas. Despite the challenges, NABDP continued to mitigate for these through coordination with communities through the DDAs/CDCs, field staff and local governors. In addition, NABDP has delivered one training for DDA members to strengthen the operational capacity of DDAs.

- **Low Participation of Women in DDAs**

Though the project has had success in ensuring the involvement and participation of women in general, DDA in the first quarter demonstrates the difficulties faced by women in participating in decision making processes. Despite the efforts of the project to encourage the participation of women, it is sometimes difficult to identify women who are willing and able to participate in DDAs, particularly in certain regions where there are significant social barriers preventing their involvement.

- **Limited Markets for Beneficiaries of Women Empowerment Projects**

Following community consultations with the participants in NABDP's gender empowerment projects, it was noted that there were insufficient markets or avenues available for women to sell the handicrafts produced, outside of their own communities. As a way forward, NABDP will work closely with UNDP's GEP project to identify potential markets, in addition to investigating collaboration with NGOs such as the Aga Khan Foundation on developing market enterprises for the goods produced by community members.

VI. RISKS

- **Deteriorating Security Situation**

During the extended presidential election and announcing the resulting Unity Government in 2015, there were increased security incidents and movement restrictions throughout Afghanistan. This resulted in lengthy delays in the implementation of planned work and difficulties in accessing project sites.

Despite the worsening security situation country wide, NABDP initiated an effective mitigation strategy of continuing to work closely with local communities to implement what they see as being high priority projects. The ownership and management of these community-driven rural development projects have ensured high community acceptance and legitimacy amongst the local communities. This has enabled NABDP to continue implementing what can be seen as important district level development projects, though there has been a slowing down in the implementation of projects.

As an added measure, NABDP has supported activities in more secure areas that are located closer to the Provincial and Districts Centers and along main transport routes.

- **Lack of Qualified Companies**

As reported in previous quarterly and annual reports, there are still a limited number of companies that can provide the specific services required for some of the projects. This is particularly noticeable in the supply and installation of micro hydro equipment. This shortfall of suitable companies inevitably leads to delays in the implementation of these projects, as well tensions between the companies and communities in question due to delays in the completion of planned activities.

The mitigating strategy employed by NABDP has been to work to support and develop what is a nascent sector in Afghanistan. Whilst there is tremendous potential for micro hydro power as an alternative and renewable source of energy in Afghanistan, additional capital investment and support to the private sector is required to grow this fledging industry. The issues have been raised and discussed at the Inter-ministerial Commission on Energy (ICE) and a policy is being drafted to address the challenges faced by private investment for the development of rural energy sector in Afghanistan. Yet the policy on private investment was not finalized.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

Community conflicts over the use of land, particularly with MHP projects are a key issue faced during the implementation of community projects. To mitigate this, NABDP recognized the importance of seeking the formal approval through use of participants' fingerprints in the presence of DDA members, the District Governor and community elders before any projects can be started.

Additionally, NABDP ensures that appropriate government officials including DDA members, District Governors (DGs), and Provincial Governor (PGs) are involved in these disputes from the beginning to help find an amicable resolution.

VIII. FUTURE PLAN

Output 1

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Interim DDAs will be renewed and DDPs will be updated	5
2	DDAs will be re-elected and DDPs will be updated	3
3	Capacity Development Training will be delivered to DDAs (after 2 nd round election)	13
4	Provincial monitoring team will be re-established and trained	1
5	DDA exposure visits will be conducted at the provincial / regional level	9
6	Public Hearing event will be conducted at district level	9
6	District Profile will be prepared and updated	50
7	Women Empowerment project will be implemented	7 ongoing

Output 2

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Continued implementation and completion of ongoing rural infrastructure projects	123 ongoing
2	Provide ongoing support to key government entities in Badghis (i.e. Machinery Park, feasibility study and dam design)	Continuous

*Ongoing activities in ANNEX 4

Output 3

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Complete DIAG infrastructure projects	10 ongoing
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction	Continuous

*Ongoing activities described in ANNEX 4

Output 7

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Continued implementation and completion of ongoing LITACA projects	20 ongoing
2	Under process to be contracted	2 projects

IX. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2015					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2014 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2014 (c)	IPSAS Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance e = (b-c+d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses (h)	Closing Balance i = (e+f+g - h)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations) (j)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory (k)	(Future Due) l = (a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources n = (i - j - k - m)
Afghanistan		11,713,709	10,564,853		1,148,857	-	-	-	1,148,857			-	-	1,148,857
AusAID	5,813,137	5,813,137	3,492,881		2,320,255	-	-	-	2,320,255			-	-	2,320,255
Australia		179,471	42,137		137,335	-	-	-	137,335			-	-	137,335
Australian DIMA		716,783	279,116		437,667	-	-	-	437,667			-	-	437,667
CIDA	26,982,790	23,083,517	25,662,725	3,906,500	1,327,292	-	-	(11,977)	1,339,269			-	-	1,339,269
Denmark	4,331,953	4,331,965	4,328,378		3,587	-	-	-	3,587			-	-	3,587
DFID		7,382,985	7,382,985		0	-	-	-	0			-	-	0
European Union	24,421,677	24,422,083	24,418,957		3,126	-	-	-	3,126			-	-	3,126
Italy	4,685,916	3,087,573	3,388,724	1,614,987	1,313,836	-	-	465,851	847,985			-	-	847,985
Japan CRD/Japan 2013/Japan suppl	24,361,133	32,439,851	27,550,939		4,888,912	-	-	758,511	4,130,402	27,974		-	-	4,102,427
JICA - LITACA Afghanistan	3,153,042	3,153,042	-		3,153,042	-	-	295,851	2,857,191			-	-	2,857,191
Netherlands	27,884,764	27,884,764	27,730,555		154,209	-	-	7,067	147,142	53,285		-	-	93,856
Norway	19,258,414	18,719,199	19,249,527	530,328	(0)	-	-	-	(0)			-	-	(0)
Spain/AECI	53,822,681	53,822,988	40,591,969		13,231,019	-	-	1,562,268	11,668,751	12,000	(9,149)	-	-	11,665,900
UNDP CCF	14,025,430	14,025,430	14,025,430		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
UNDP CORE	18,858,985	18,858,985	18,858,985		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
UNHCR		128,392	91,374		37,018	-	-	-	37,018			-	-	37,018
Grand Total	227,599,921	249,763,875	227,659,536	6,051,815	28,156,154	-	-	3,077,571	25,078,583	93,260	(9,149)	-	-	24,994,473

Note:

i) Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period for the report is an open period and data from some accounting processes may not have been processed.

Financial data provided above may not be complete, and it is provisional.

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

ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

Project Output ID and Description	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar 2015)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	399,351	138,108	35%
Sub-total Output 1	399,351	138,108	35%
Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	17,120,631	2,373,073	14%
Sub-total Output 2	17,120,631	2,373,073	14%
Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	2,787,130	-	0%
Sub-total Output 3	2,787,130	-	0%
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	215,433	93,306	43%
Sub-total Output 5	215,433	93,306	43%
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	798,722	177,233	22%
Sub-total Output 6	798,722	177,233	22%
Output 7 (00089982): LITACA Afghanistan	2,075,968	295,851	14%
Sub-total Output 7	2,075,968	295,851	14%
Grand Total	23,397,235	3,077,571	13%

Note:

- Output 7 (00089982 - LITACA Afghanistan) is under the business unit TJK10.

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar 2015)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	1,148,856	-	0%
	Sub-Total	1,148,856	-	0%
AusAID	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	2,320,254	-	0%
	Sub-Total	2,320,254	-	0%
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	137,335	-	0%
	Sub-Total	137,335	-	0%
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	437,667	-	0%
	Sub-Total	437,667	-	0%
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	1,157,579	(11,977)	0%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	169,655	-	0%
	Sub-Total	1,327,234	(11,977)	0%
Italy	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	1,228,496	458,946	37%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	8,919	6,905	77%
	Sub-Total	1,237,414	465,851	38%
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	575,017	-	0%
	Sub-Total	575,017	-	0%
Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	268,973	111,986	42%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	2,431,617	621,839	26%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	22,470	3,200	14%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	171,414	21,486	13%
	Sub-Total	2,894,474	758,511	26%
Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	120,042	-	0%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	723,925	-	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	231,061	-	0%
	Sub-Total	1,075,028	-	0%
JICA - LITACA Afghanistan	Output 7 (00089982): LITACA Afghanistan	2,075,968	295,851	14%
	Sub-Total	2,075,968	295,851	14%

Netherlands	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	-	7,067	0%
Sub-Total		-	7,067	0%
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	130,377	26,122	20%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	9,287,627	1,304,265	14%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	132,676	-	0%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	184,044	83,201	
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	396,247	148,680	38%
Sub-Total		10,130,971	1,562,268	15%
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	37,017	-	0%
Sub-Total		37,017	-	0%
Grand Total		23,397,235	3,077,571	13%

Note:

- i) JICA donor (Output#00089982 - LITACA Afghanistan) is under the business unit TJK10.
- ii) The negative expenditure under CIDA is due to the adjustment of expenditure from CIDA to Spain donor.
- iii) The unbudgeted expenditure under Netherlands is erroneously charged and will be moved to relevant donor in Q2.

ANNEX 4: DETAILS OF ONGOING PROJECTS AT THE CLOSE First Quarter 2015

1.1 Ongoing Women's Economic Empowerment Projects

Ongoing Women's Empowerment Projects at the close of First Quarter 2015							
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Households	Women	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Muqur	1	30	30	80%	90%	Apr-2015
	Qadis	1	30	30	80%	90%	Apr-2015
	Qala-I-Now - Center	1	30	30	80%	90%	Apr-2015
Kabul	Qara Bagh	3	100	100	3x50%	3x65%	Jul-2015
Panjsher	Bazarak - Center	1	30	30	80%	95%	Apr-2015
Total		7	220	220			

2.1 Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects

Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects at the close of First Quarter 2015										
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	Kw	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Baghlan	Pul-i-Hisar	1	58,130	220	1,540	220	18	80%	80%	June-2015
Bamyan	Yakawlang	1	70,512	2,416	1,400	200	25	97%	100%	May-2015
Balkh	Sholgara	1	65,468	200	1,400	200	19	80%	85%	June-2015
Daykundi	Nili Center	4	370,362	685	4,795	685	66	79% / 78% / 100% / 30%	79% / 78% / 100% / 30%	June-2015
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjangal	1	56,623	176,947	2,940	420	6	50%	65%	May-2015
Paktia	Ahmad Khil	1	73,340	191	560	80	20	98%	95%	May-2015
Panjshir	Darah	1	47,690	1,526	1,960	280	20	80%	80%	June-2015
	Hisa Awal (Khinj)	1	85,827	268,209	2,450	350	16	80%	100%	June-2015

Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects at the close of First Quarter 2015										
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	Kw	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
	Rukha	2	177,052	4,603	2,499	357	23	80%	50%	July-2015
Takhar	Farkhar	1	1,474,444	47,182	7,000	1,000	400	86%	86%	June-2015
	Chall	1	74,171	2,510	2,800	400	24	90%	95%	June-2015
Wardak	Behsood	1	111,391	250	1,750	250	18	80%	95%	June- 2015
Total		16	2,665,010	504,939	31,094	4,442	655			

2.2 Ongoing Transportation Projects

Ongoing Transportation Projects at the close of First Quarter 2015										
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	House Holds	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion	
Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	749,144	16,162	111	16	30%	28%	Dec-2015	
	Qadis	1	632,094	14,514	21,700	3,100	60%	78%	Jun-2015	
Bamiyan	Panjab	1	75,611	2,017	1,960	280	60%	60%	Aug-2015	
Daykundi	Miramor	1	71,414	2,534	140,000	20,000	60%	60%	Aug-2015	
Faryab	Qaisar	1	168,545	4,293	35,280	5,040	20%	40%	Jun-2015	
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjangal	1	90,420	270	2,800	400	50%	65%	June- 2015	
Kabul	Farza	1	647,655	9,662	17,500	2,500	63%	70%	Apr-2015	
	Paghman	1	377,492	10,797	40,801	5,829	60%	75%	Jun-2015	
Kapisa	Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan	1	22,565	939	3,500	500	98%	100%	Completed	
Nangarhar	Surkh Rud	1	242,219	7,751	29,066	4,152	44%	60%	June-2015	
Urozgan	Gizab	1	1,202,422	38,478	144,291	20,613	42%	55%	Dec-2015	
	Khas Urozghan	2	556,540	17,809	46,747	6,678	20%/58	20%/70%	Aug-2015	
Total		13	4,836,121	125,226	483,756	69,108				

2.3 Ongoing Public Building Projects

Ongoing Public Building Projects at the close of First Quarter 2015									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Baghlan	Khinjan	1	259,885	6,078	22,886	3,269	70%	100%	Completed
Ghazni	Malistan	1	334,866	9,368	4,200	600	19%	48%	Aug-2015
Ghor	Pasaband	1	131,575	4,210	15,789	2,256	80%	90%	Jun-2015
Laghman	Alingar	1	123,871	3,964	6,000	857	80%	98%	Feb-2015
Nangarhar	Deh Bala	1	129,223	9,433	10,500	1,500	80%	96%	Dec-2015
Pwarwan	Charikar - Center	1	295,653	6,210	1,000	143	19%	100%	Feb-2015
	Salang	1	706,589	22,611	84,791	12,113	58%	100%	Feb-2015
Total		7	299,216	61,872	475,160	67,880			

2.4 Ongoing Disaster Management Projects

Ongoing Natural Disaster Management Projects at the close of First Quarter 2015									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Muqur	1	199,021	220	1,540	220	80%	100%	Completed
	Qala-I-Now - Center	1	256,171	12,318	10,500	1,500	80%	85%	Feb-2015
Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi - Center	1	54,871	3,977	2,800	400	80%	65%	Jun-2015
Urozgan	Gizab	9	2,827,848	89,623	310,432	44,347	5x60%, 4x18%	5x75% 4x25%	5x Dec2015 4x Jun-2015
Herat	Kosk e kona	1	71,549	84	1,050	150	50%	60%	June-2015
	Adreskan	2	70,315	174	2,870	410	50%	60%	June-2015
	Enjil	2	144,268	212	5,320	760	50%	60%	June-2015
	Karukh	1	84,704	84	1,064	152	50%	60%	June-2015
Total		18	3,708,747	106,692	335,576	47,939			

2.5 Ongoing Agriculture and Irrigation Projects

Ongoing Agriculture and Irrigation Projects at the close of First Quarter 2015									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Jawand	3	92,490	2,959	11,099	1,585	3x80%	3x100%	Completed
	Muqur	1	73,121	4,187	1,750	250	80%	90%	Apr-2015
	Bala-Murghab	1	79,149	90	1,750	250	50%	60%	June-2015
	Qadis	1	104,305	1,750	23,548	3,364	50%	60%	May-2015
Baghlan	Pul-I-Hisar	1	9,981	229	450	64	80%	100%	Completed
Farah	Anar Dara	1	151,941	90	35,000	5000	50%	60%	June-2015
	Lash Jowin	1	51,079	60	5,600	800	50%	60%	June-2015
Herat	Enjil	1	133,397	112	2,212	316	50%	60%	June-2015
Total		10	695,463	9,477	81,409	11,629			

2.6 Ongoing Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

Ongoing Water Supply and Sanitation at the close of First Quarter 2015									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Qadis	1	94,986		1,680	240	60%	75%	June- 2015
	Qala-I-Now - Center	2	13,965,499	180	1,260	180	80%	90%	Apr-2015
Ghazni	Nawur	1	5,272	169	633	90	50%	32%	Dec-2015
Nuristan	Waygal	1	83,514	3,131	2,800	400	80%	50%	Jun-2015
Urozgan	Khas Urozgan	2	140,140	4,484	16,121	2,303	20% /10%	32% / 60%	May-2015 Jul-2015
Total		7	14,289,411	7,964	22,494	3,213			

3.1 Ongoing Reintegration Projects

Ongoing Reintegration Projects at the close of First Quarter 2015								
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Labor days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badakhshan	Eshkashim	1	6,189	22,348	3,193	60%	75%	Aug, 2015
	Zebak	1	9,421	23,208	3,315	57%	60%	Aug, 2015
	Kofab	1	5,960	35,329	5,047	80%	100%	Aug, 2015
Nangarhar	Isarak	1	2,379	2,800	400	80%	90%	Jun, 2015
Samangan	Darasuf Bala	1	4,184	15,689	2,241	Recently Contracted	Newly Started	Aug, 2015
Sar-i-Pul	Balkhab	1	7,192	26,972	3,853	45%	60%	Jun, 2015
Takhar	Farkhar	1	47,182	26,430	3,776	86%	86%	Jun, 2015
	Khwaja Ghar	1	9,684	19,453	2,779	62%	87%	Jun, 2015
	Khwaja Bahwdin	1	7,048	26,430	3,775	60%	75%	Aug, 2015
Zabul	Mizan	1	7,672	3,500	500	20%	45%	Aug, 2015
Total		10	106,911	202,159	28,879			

ANNEX 5: RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION PROGRAM (RUWatSIP)

Reliable and regular access to clean drinking water has been identified as a key issue for the people in Badghis, in particular Qala-I-Now, the provincial capital which lacks a piped supply. To address these issues, MRRD/NABDP in collaboration with the Water Sanitation Improvement Programme (WATSIP) of MRRD has designed a water supply project supported through funding from the Spanish Government, through the Agency for International Cooperation Development (AECID).

In Badghis NABDP has implemented four PRID infrastructure projects in the first quarter of 2015. These projects provided temporary employment opportunities to rural Afghans introducing much needed cash into local economies. In total, 2,673 households (18,712 Afghans) benefited from these projects. These projects provided the local communities with 68,960 days of temporary labour which also benefitted their respective community economies.

There are 16 on-going projects to improve livelihood and economic opportunities, including three Women's Economic Empowerment Projects on carpet knitting in Qadis, Qala-e-Naw and Muqur districts in various stages of implementation. In total the PRID projects offer 52,470 labour days strengthening the local economies while increasing their vested interest in the long-term sustainability of much needed infrastructure.

The Government of Spain funded the provision of three natural disaster management projects including two protection wall shallow wells and 34 water reservoir projects in the districts of Ab Kamari, Bala Murghab, Muqir, Qadis and Qala-I-Now Center in 2015 are in various stages of implementation. These projects provided 141,810 temporary labour days to their communities while benefitting 11,360 households (79,520 Afghans). See ANNEX 4 for ongoing, sector-specific project details and progress towards completion.

Qadis Khordak Water Dam Project

The Qadis Khordak dam project consists of three phases, and the first phase has been completed by the Ministry of Water and Energy and reported in 2013. The second phase has been contracted with Omran Holding Group to conduct the technical feasibility study and dam design. All these studies and surveys been submitted in a draft report and waiting for the final review to be validated.

ANNEX 6: PROVINCIAL MACHINERY PARK (PMP) OF BADGHIS

The unique project of Provincial Machinery Park was the joint idea of AECID and MRRD implemented in Qala-I-Now, the capital of Badghis province. The 4500 m² PMP is built on the property of MRRD and has been under the financial support of Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) since establishment in September, 2013.

PMP currently has a reduced staff of 10 from a peak of 74 staff in 2013 which maintain over 50 vehicles plus an assortment of high-tech machinery.

1. Garbage Collection Project

The Government of Spain through its generous funds, supported the collection of 29 garbage boxes on daily basis in Qala-I-Now being emptied since September 2013. This garbage disposal program has positively impacted the community through improved sanitation and notable reduction in the spread of preventable disease.

2. City Lightening Project

The City Lightening Project was initiated in 2010 by AECID, and in September 2013 the project was handed over to NABDP in the framework of the PMP. Currently there are 34 City lights in Qala-I-Now town which should be maintained on weekly basis. Currently 20 lights are in need of repair or battery replacement, which will be take cared off in the coming quarters of 2015.

3. Mechanical Training Course

This project is the replication of a training program previously implemented by AECID. This year 14 students successfully graduated from the 5-month course. The graduates learned basic mechanical skills and should be opening shops in their respective districts using tools provided in the course. However, at the close of the first quarter tool boxes were not provided because they were not planned in NABDP's initial 2015 AWP. Nevertheless the fund will be planned and budgeted for the coming quarters of 2015.

4. Maintenance and Repair of PMP Machinery

The maintenance and repair of PMP Machinery was not planned in the initial AWP 2015 however, the maintenance and repairing of vehicle will be planned in the coming quarters of 2015.

5. Technical Service Provision to the DRRD, NABDP and PMP

PMP continues to provide technical service to DRRD, NABDP and PMP such as maintenance of vehicles and car repairs, maintenance of generators, air-conditioning, and office equipment.

ANNEX 7: ISSUES LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT (I) PRIORITY(P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURE/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
1	Slow procurement process	30/03/2013	Impact = 3 Priority =3	Follow-up with the Ministry and MoF leadership.	Programme Manager	On-going
2	On-budget projects	30/03/2012	Impact=1 Priority=4	NABDP is working with MoF to ease the process. The issue lies in the disbursement process and must be addressed at MoF.	Programme Manager and CTA	On-going
3	Community conflicts	12/03/2012	Impact=2 Priority=3	ERDA has decided to follow the same procedure of finger prints but in the presence of DDA members, district governor and community elders to avoid future conflicts.	ERDA	On-going
4	Low participation of women in DDAs	30/3/2014	Impact = 3 Priority = 4	NABDP will continue gender awareness programs with communities. In addition, NABDP will investigate incentive structures such as the rollout of women empowerment projects in DDAs with female membership.	Programme Manager	On-going
5	Deteriorating security situation	01/01/2014	Impact = 5 Priority = 5	NABDP will continue to work closely with rural communities to ensure full community support in the implementation of locally prioritized development projects. In less secure regions, NABDP will continue to implement projects, though in communities located closer to provincial and district centers and main roads.	Programme manager	On-going

ANNEX 8: RISK LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT (I) & PROBABILITY (P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURES/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED/ UPDATED BY	LAST UPDATE	STATUS
1	Deteriorating security hampered project progress	2011	Programmatic	Priority = 3 Impact = 4	NABDP continuing to work closely with relevant local authorities and communities. As the situation deteriorates, the project will work in more secure areas, located closer to regional centers and towns.	NABDP	NABDP	30/3/2014	Ongoing
2	Lack of qualified companies for the implementation of renewable energy projects	2011	Operational	Priority = 2 Impact = 3	NABDP/ERDA is continuously following-up with the MHP manufacturer companies.	ERDA	ERDA	30/3/2014	Ongoing