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NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2014 ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID: 00057359 (NIM)

Duration: Phase III (July, 2009 – June, 2015)

Strategic Plan Component: Promoting inclusive growth, gender equality and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

CPAP Component: Increased opportunities for income generation through promotion of diversified livelihoods, private sector development, and public private partnerships

ANDS Component: Social and Economic Development

Total Project Budget: USD \$294,666,069

Annual Budget 2014: USD \$53,384,064

Un-Funded Amount: USD \$1,820,886

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

COVER PAGE: Participants in a Women's Economic Empowerment Project in the AliceGhan settlement for Internally Displaced Persons learning embroidery| Qarabagh district, Kabul province.

Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

ACRONYMS

ADDPs	Annual District Development Plans
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

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2014, the Nation Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) directly supported the sustainable reduction of poverty and improvement of livelihoods in rural Afghanistan through the execution of three mandated efforts which are i) the support to District Development Assemblies (DDAs) to independently prioritize local development efforts; ii) improve access to public services for the rural poor; and iii) support stabilization efforts in less secure regions and districts.

This year NABDP supported DDA elections in 28 districts utilizing democratic participation to strengthen local involvement in development processes by electing 756 members, of which 23.9% were women. Additionally, 1,019 DDA and Community Lead Development Department members (of which 270, or 26%, were rural women) received training to increase their capacity in governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project management, and disaster management. An example of the direct results from these ongoing trainings can be seen through local communities utilizing 163 DDAs to resolve 563 conflicts. Furthermore, in an effort to increase transparency and encourage local input into rural development efforts, this year 45 DDAs held public hearings in 18 provinces across Afghanistan with 4,866 Afghans in attendance.

In support of local economies, NABDP utilized rural development as an opportunity to provide a cumulative 1,005,514 days of temporary labour which have the intended side benefit of increasing their vested interest in development results. Of the 279 projects completed, 18 were in less secure areas where the direct employment of ex-combatants supported reintegration and stabilization efforts. In 2014, NABDP provided 764KW of electricity for the first time to 11,829 households residing off-grid. NABDP also supported 74,432 rural households through the completion of 38 transportation infrastructure projects. These projects resulted in 42km of tertiary, concrete and asphalt roads in five provinces; the installation of seven culverts in five flood-prone provinces; and the construction of 22 bridges in 12 provinces connecting rural communities to district and provincial centers. In direct support of natural disaster mitigation efforts in rural communities NABDP completed 49 projects for a total of 17.8km of protection walls, retaining walls, and gabion walls in 15 provinces. NABDP also completed 38 agriculture and irrigation projects across 12 provinces to the benefit of 17,544 households while protecting or enabling the immediate use of 2,232 Jeribs (4.5km²/1,103 acres) of arable land. Notably, NABDPs completion of 27 public building projects in 16 provinces benefitted 207,162 rural households. This year also brought about the completion of 48 water supply projects in 11 provinces which provide access to safe drinking water for 19,316 rural poor households with an immediate reduction in the spread of preventable disease. Lastly, at the completion of 39 economic empowerment projects in embroidery, literacy, tailoring, vocational training, and carpet weaving 1,380 rural women are able to earn additional incomes significantly improving and stabilizing their household incomes.

II. RESULTS

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

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 DDCs 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 constitutional-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 Number of DCC Established

NABDP aimed to establish 22 DCCs in 2014. Following the finalization of the National Policy for Improved Governance and Development at Districts and Villages, a pilot plan was agreed upon by MRRD and IDLG for the phased establishment of DDCs in Herat and Kapisa provinces.

Though the implementation plan for the establishment of DCCs has been developed, there have been significant delays in the implementation of the plan due to the extended period of the 2014 Presidential elections. At the close of 2014 the uncertainty surrounding the focus and priority of the new national government in relation to district level governance has meant that by the close of the year these issues remained to be clarified between MRRD and IDLG.

1.2 DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

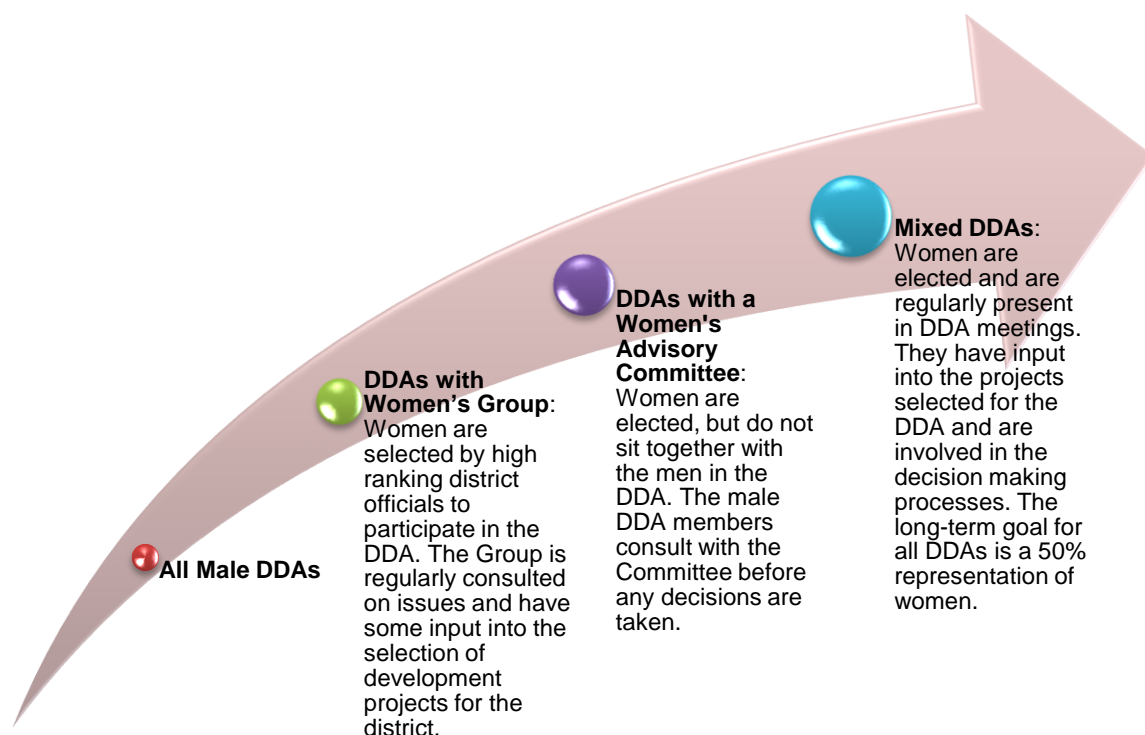
With a target of supporting the re-election of 20 DDAs in 2014, NABDP exceeded its target by supporting free and transparent election processes for DDA members in 28 districts in 12



Alishing DDA re-election | Laghman Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

provinces throughout the country. Serving a 3-year term, the newly elected DDA members are selected from a pool of active community members and supported through the election process. In total, 756 DDA members were locally elected: 575 male (76.1%) and 181 female (23.9%). However, 11 districts in Kandahar and Nuristan elected all-male DDAs, and the remaining 17 districts elected women to 1/3 of the posts.

Gender Mainstreaming: A Planned Progression towards Equal Representation



LIDD's ongoing efforts on gender mainstreaming have proven successful in most regions of the country. The long-term goal is a 50% representation of women in DDAs. Most notably, the DDA of Cha Ab district in Takhar transitioned to a Mixed DDA with women consisting of 1/3 of those elected. In Nangarhar province the DDA of Deh Bala district progressed from having a Woman's Group to having a Women's Advisory Committee, and the DDA in Pachir Wa Agam, Nangarhar province progressed from an all-male DDA to a DDA

with a Women's Group in consultation. Conversely, due to the weighty presence of the Taliban in Nuristan province, the DDAs in Wama, Do Ab, and Norgram districts regressed to all-male DDAs in 2014.

Completed DDA re-elections in 2014					
Province	District	# of Men Elected	# of Women Elected	Total	Women's Participation (%)
Balkh	Balkh	26	13	39	33%
Bamyan	Kahmard	20	10	30	33%
	Yak Awlang	22	11	33	33%
Daykundi	Kiti	20	10	30	33%
	Sang-e- Takht	20	10	30	33%
Faryab	Kohistan	20	10	30	33%
Herat	Gozara	20	10	30	33%
Kabul	Surobi	22	10	32	31%
Kandahar	Nish	20	0	20	0%
	Shorabak	20	0	20	0%
	Takhta Pul	20	0	20	0%
Kunduz	Archi	22	11	33	33%
Laghman	Alingar	22	11	33	33%
	Alishing	24	12	36	33%
	Dawlat Shah	22	11	33	33%
	Qarghayee	22	11	33	33%
Nangarhar	Deh Bala	20	10	30	33%
	Pachir Wa Agam	22	10	32	31%
Nuristan	Bargi Matal	18	0	18	0%
	Do Ab	16	0	16	0%
	Kamdesh	20	0	20	0%
	Mandol	18	0	18	0%
	Norgram	20	0	20	0%
	Nuristan Center Paron	20	0	20	0%
	Wama	20	0	20	0%
Waygal	16	0	16	0%	
Takhar	Chah Ab	20	10	30	33%
	Taluqan	23	11	34	32%
Total		575	181	756	23.9%

1.3 Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs)

Local Institutions Development Department (LIDD) initiated the formulation of Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs) in 2012 with the aim to improve coordination between district and provincial planning, and build linkages between Provincial Development Plans (PDPs) and District Development Plans (DDPs). Through this mechanism the DDPs are linked to PDPs to reflect the voices of local communities at the provincial level and ultimately at the national level. The mechanism for ADDPs has been to prioritize the needs of the communities on annual basis as well as provide the Provincial Development Committees (PDCs) with a comprehensive list of locally prioritized projects deemed essential in an array of sectors.

Notably, 90% of the projects identified and prioritized remain unfunded. This is due to limited government resources at the provincial level, the closure of international Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), and decreasing funds available from donor agencies to support provincial development efforts. Furthermore, the National Policy for Local Planning and Budgeting is not in place. Consequently the NABDP budget for this activity has been reallocated to other essential activities required by the programme. It should also be noted that the new administration has committed itself to allocate 30% of the national budget to local governance and development efforts, however it remains to be seen if this will take place in the lifespan of the project.

1.4 Female DDA Participation

NABDP targeted the participation of 13 new women members in the election process of DDA members. In 2014, 10 women were newly added to DDAs in Cha Ab district, Takhar province. NABDP will continue to support the active participation and involvement of women in DDAs. NABDP's gender mainstreaming policy aims to have 50% representation of women on all DDAs. In 2014, an additional 10 women joined the ranks of DDA membership in Pacher wa Agan district of Nangarhar province which graduated from an all-male DDA to a DDA with a women's group participating in the DDA meetings.

As previously mentioned and reflected in the above matrix, 28 DDAs completed the re-election process in 2014 and are enroute to the stated goal of a 50% representation of



Women's Participation | Yakawlang DDA re-election | Bamiyan Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

women. In these elections there was a steady increase to 181 women (24%) of the 756 DDA members elected. NABDP will continue its gender mainstreaming efforts to ensure the representation and involvement of women in district level decision making processes and more broadly rural development efforts. To date, successful strategies have included the provision of gender sensitization and gender trainings to the male DDA and community members, the

establishment of women's group to all male DDAs, and the implementation of women empowerment projects.

1.5 DDPs Updated and Uploaded onto the Internet

The target for NABDP in 2014 is 20 DDPs updated and uploaded on web. The District Development Plans (DDPs) are useful tools that identify and prioritize the socio-economic and developmental concerns of the community at the district, provincial and national level. The DDPs are revised every three years, in line with the DDA re-elections and are developed in consultation with the DDA members and their local community. In 2014, 28 DDPs have

been updated following the above mentioned DDA re-elections across 12 provinces of Balkh, Bamyan, Takhar, Nangahar, Kandahar, Faryab, Kabul, Kunduz, Nooristan, Daikondi, Laghman and Herat. The updated DDPs are being processed by LIDD and are available on the NABDP website (www.mrrd-nabdp.org).

1.6 DDA Capacity Development Training

In 2014, NABDP aimed to conduct seven capacity development trainings for DDAs undergoing their first round elections, and 33 capacity development trainings for those which have undergone their second round of elections. In total for 2014, NABDP conducted 40 capacity development trainings in 13 provinces; 25 of which have undergone their first round of elections and 15 their second round. The standardized modules covering topics on local governance, conflict resolution, gender equity, participatory planning, project implementation and management, procurement and financial management were delivered to DDA members plus 39 respective Community Lead Development Department (CLDD) members. A total of 1,019 DDA members, of which 749 (72%) were male and 270 (26%) female.

NABDP Capacity Development Trainings in 2014					
Province	District	# of Participants			Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	CLDD	
Badakshan	Ragh	16	6	0	27%
	Kohistan	19	8	0	30%
	Wardoj	20	0	0	0%
Baghlan	Baghlan-e-Jadid	17	6	1	26%
	Firing	20	10	1	33%
	Khost	24	10	1	29%
	Khwaja Hijran (Jalga)	20	10	0	33%
	Pul Hesar	20	10	1	33%
Balkh	Chahar Bolak	18	8	0	31%
	Dawlatabad	20	9	2	31%
	Deh Dadi	19	9	2	32%
	Kaldar	19	10	0	34%
	Nahr-e-Shahi	22	11	0	33%
	Zahar	18	0	2	0%
Bamiyan	Kahmard	18	7	2	28%
	Yakawlang	16	2	2	11%
Daykundi	Kiti	18	10	0	36%
	Sang-e-Takht	20	10	0	33%
Kabul	Musayee	15	10	1	40%
	Surobi	19	0	0	0%
Kandahar	Nesh	20	0	0	0%
	Takhta Pul	20	0	0	0%
Khost	Qalandar	19	7	2	27%
Kunar	Ghazi Abad	16	0	1	0%
Kunduz	Archi	20	7	2	26%
Nangarhar	Bati Kot	16	9	1	36%
	Dara-I-Noor	22	9	1	29%
	Dih Bala	20	9	2	31%
	Goshta	19	0	1	0%
	Khogyani	20	6	1	23%

NABDP Capacity Development Trainings in 2014					
Province	District	# of Participants			Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	CLDD	
	Kot	18	6	2	25%
	Kuz Kunar (Khewa)	15	8	2	35%
	Pachir Wa Agam	17	5	1	23%
Paktya	Dand Wa Patan	14	10	2	42%
Takhar	Bangi	20	8	2	29%
	Cha Ab	20	10	1	33%
	Chal	20	11	2	35%
	Hazar Sumuch	20	0	0	0%
	Namak Ab	16	10	1	38%
	Taluqan	19	9	0	32%
Total		749	270	39	26%

*The lightly shaded districts in Balkh, Bamiyan, Daykundi and Takhar underwent a second round of elections in 2014.



An Internal Review of a Capacity Development Training to Chapadara DDA of Kunar Province (November, 2014)

NABDP conducted a Key Informant Interview with a member of the Chapadara DDA, to gauge the effectiveness of the training program given to the DDA members. The member stated, "After the election most of the newly elected DDA members didn't understand their roles and responsibilities, how to ensure financial management, or manage projects. I had a lot of concerns and difficulties while assigning tasks, in particular the treasurer of the DDA had difficulty managing his daily financial tasks. After the Capacity Building Training, I can see the improvements. All DDA members are capable of managing and doing their administration work on their own. Only with some minor supervision complete their tasks easily and professionally."

Internal review conducted by: Hedayatullah Janati and Farzana Nourzai |

1.7 DDA Meetings and Record Keeping

To gauge success of NABDPs support to DDAs, an annual target was for DDAs to conduct 150 meetings during the year. In 2014, 236 out of 388 DDAs in 27 provinces held either planned or emergency response meetings. In total, 1,048 meetings (963 planned and 85 emergency meetings) were held in 2014. Successful meetings have 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.

1.8 Level of Expenditure Against DDPs

To gauge the utilization of DDPs, NABDP estimated a measure of success to be 500 projects implemented from the DDPs. However, the yearly target set for 2014 was not reached due to the considerable delays in the implementation of DDA related activities such as re-elections and capacity development trainings. Two external factors contributed to the delays. Firstly, the political uncertainty surrounding the presidential elections over several months this year; and secondly, the finalization of the DCC policy has yet to be completed by the current administration.

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 DDP and the number of planned projects that are implemented. In this year 53 DDAs in 15 provinces implemented 166 projects from the DDPs through MRRD and external funding sources.

1.9 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.

NABDP estimated a rate reflective of success stemming from LIDD training in Conflict Resolution to be 2000 conflicts resolved by DDAs. As a result of the conflict resolution support and training, 2014 witnessed 163 DDAs in 27 provinces resolve 563 local conflicts. Issues include social conflicts (52%); land disputes (22%); family related issues (14%); issues surrounding the selection and implementation of development projects (10%); and conflicts on irrigation and water (2%).

Conflict Resolution in Shahr-I- Safa District of Zabul Province

Shahr-I-Safa district of Zabul is located in a less secure area. It was here a young man in a village fell in love with a girl in the same village. They wanted to marry, but the girl's family refused. His family tried several times to appease the girl's family, but failed. Finally, the two lovers decided to elope, and she ran to the boy's house. Numerous family feuds lasting generations have similar beginnings in Afghanistan.

A local gathering of elders (a Jirga) met to decide the fate of the boy and his family. It was decided that the boy's family had to give three of their young girls to the family of the runaway girl in order to resolve the conflict and prevent violence between the two families.

Most of the people of community opposed the decision because they were against the idea that girls were to be given to the offended family and decided to find another way to resolve this conflict. On 1st April, 2014 the DDA of Sahr-I- Safa district together with elders from the community convened to discuss this issue. Within 12 days they reached to a binding decision that the boy's family was to pay 2,000,000 Afghani (USD \$40,000) to the girl's family. This is roughly the cost of a wedding. The DDA drafted an agreement between the families, and both sides concurred. The community members and both families applauded the compromise with prevented a long-lasting feud and appreciated the efforts of the DDA to resolve this case and keep peace in the community.

Haji Roye Mohammad | Shar-I- Safa DDA Chairman | Zabul Province

1.10 DDA-Implemented Disaster Mitigation Activities

In 2014, NABDP estimated 600 disaster management activities would be implemented by DDAs. Activities include training workshops, awareness raising, disaster 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. Due to the security situation associated with the presidential elections, many of the activities that DDAs engage in were put on hold until the fourth quarter of this reporting year.

In 2014, DDAs conducted a total of 367 disaster management activities. The activities are as follows, i) 10 DDAs attended Disaster Risk Reduction Management Trainings, with 254 DDA members in attendance; ii) 140 projects were identified and prioritized by 28 DDAs for mitigation the risk; iii) 33 projects from Disaster Mitigation Plans have been implemented this year; and iv) 179 disaster mitigation activities have been carried out by the DDA in 2014.

NABDP Disaster Management Trainings in 2014						
Province	District	# of Participants				Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	CLDD	Government Staff	
Balkh	Khulm	20	7	1	6	26%
Daykundi	Kiti	18	6	0	3	25%
	Sang - e - Takht	17	10	0	9	37%
Kabul	Chahar Asyab	19	9	1	4	32%
Panjshir	Shutul	13	10	0	3	43%
	Unaba	14	10	2	11	42%
Samangan	Feroz Nakhchir	14	5	2	4	26%
	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	20	4	1	7	17%
Sari Pul	Sari Pul	20	8	2	3	29%
Takhar	Rustaq	20	10	2	9	33%
Total		175	79	11	59	31%

As mentioned above, in support of DDA efforts in mitigating disasters at the local level NABDP provided Disaster Management Training to 10 high risk districts in seven provinces. In total, 59 government officials and 11 CLDD members attended the trainings along with 254 DDA members which consisted of 175 men (69%) and 79 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.

1.11 District Information Centers (DICs)

In 2014 NABDP aimed to establish 20 new DICs; by the end of the year NABDP had established 23 DICs in 13 provinces across Afghanistan. Since their establishment, all the DICs have received training on data collection methodologies. As intended, DICs collect and gather necessary information from the district Governor's office and other relevant departments to complete their respective district profiles.

District Information Centers Established in 2014	
Province	District
Badakshan	Khash
Badghis	Moqur
Baghlan	Pul Hisar
	Tala Wa Barfak
Balkh	Dawlat Abad
Bamiyan	Bamiyan
	Kahmard
Faryab	Qaramqul
	Shirin Tagab
	Qurghan
Ghor	Saghar
	Taiwara
Herat	Adraskan
	Chesht Sharif
Kabul	Musayee
Kunar	Chapa Dara
	Nurgal
Nangarhar	Goshta
	Khogyani
Samangan	Ruy Do Ab
	Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Wardak	Hisa - e- Awali
	Behsood
	Markaz - e- Behsood
Total	23

Success of the District Information Center in Shep Koh District of Farah Province.

NABDP conducted a Key Informant Interview with a member of the Shep Koh DDA regarding the District Information Center. The member stated, "Before establishment of the Center, we had many problems providing information to Government and Non-Government Organizations. By establishing DICs, it is now much easier for everyone to relevant collect information when completing the district profiles. Additionally, the demographic information and list of planned and completed projects, as well as DDAs achievements were shared during the public hearing event which was held in Head Quarters and with the development agencies on hand to help us find funding for project implementation. The DICs are very important and essential to continue the development of our district and communities."

NABDP Field Staff | Farah Province



**An Internal Review of Dolaina DDA of Ghor Province
to Gauge the Impact of the Grant in Aid Scheme on a DDA's Activities.**

NABDP conducted an Internal Review of the Grant in Aid provided to Dolaina DDA in Ghor Province. The purpose of the review was to gauge the outcome and impact the Grant in Aid had on the local community and DDA members by conducting Key Informant Interviews and facilitating Focus Group Discussions with various stakeholders.

The participants in the DDA Focus Group Discussion explained the benefits of the grant as providing basic organizational needs, ranging from the provision of office space and furniture to official stamps and stationary. These supports went far to established the DDA as a functional entity. The DDA was recognized by both the government and NGOs as a community resource which could be relied upon to provide support to local development efforts for which they had been trained. This included official legitimacy to monitor hard to reach projects on a regular basis.

In a Key Informant Interview with Mr. Gholam Dastager, a member of both the DDA and the Provincial Monitoring Team (PMT), he elaborated on the benefits of having a recognized DDA as, "essential to monitoring projects in insecure areas. Previously, the NABDP monitoring team could not go to these locations due to the insecurity and as a result projects were halted and contractors left unpaid for their efforts. With the support of the Dolaina DDA monitoring team, projects located here could be sufficiently monitored once again because DDA members are viewed as non-threatening local residents. Without the Grant in Aid scheme, this would not have been possible and those communities left unaided."

Internal Review conducted by: Abdul Qader Hairan, Community Mobilizer in Ghor province;
and Dr Basir Ahmad Nikomanish, West Region Institutional Development Officer

1.12 Grant in Aid Schemes

This year NABDP provided financial support through the Grant in Aid payments to 18 DDAs in 11 provinces. Upon establishment, these once off establishment grants of \$960 to eligible DDAs served to provide financial support for the establishment costs, including the purchase of office furniture, equipment and supplies. In addition, the DDAs will receive monthly stipends of \$170 for 24 months to provide ongoing organizational and physical capacity support. At the beginning of 2014, 138 DDAs received the stipend, and at the close of the year, only 50 (18 of which are newly established) were receiving the stipend.

Grant in Aid Support in 2014	
Province	District
Badakshan	Ragh
Badghis	Murghab
Baghlan	Burka
	Pul Hisar
	Tala Wa Barfak
Bamiyan	Kahmard
Faryab	Dawlat Abad
Ghazni	Malistan
	Muqur
Ghor	Taywara
Khost	Qalandar
	Spera
Nuristan	Do Ab
	Kamdesh
	Wama
Takhar	Chah Ab
Wardak	Hisa-e-Awali Behsood
	Markaz-e-Behsood
Total	18

1.13 Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs)

The annual target of NABDP in 2014 was the re-establishment of seven PMTs; and new establishment of two PMTs plus training workshops. By the end of 2014, one PMT was established and training workshop was held for nine PMT members. The PMT members are from the DDAs' of Sar-I-Pul, Sayad and Gosfandi districts of Sar-I-Pul province. PMTs are only established if requested by NABDP or/and PRRD offices at the Provinces; if needed and not a proactive activity of NABDP.

In 2014 a total of 680 field visits were conducted by the Field Monitoring Office (FMO) which resulted in USD \$284,025 being deducted from 54 projects. This action by the FMO is viewed as a positive indicator of ensuring transparency and maintaining accountability. The success of the FMO is indicative of its independence and due diligence.

Success Story of PMT Team in Arghandab district of Kandahar Province

A Kariz cleaning project in Kajran village was contracted to a construction company and based on their progress reports the work stood at 50% complete for which they were requesting the third instalment from NABDP. As a standard procedure, NABDP dispatched the PMT to evaluate the job only to discover much less had been done than was reported. In fact, progress was estimated to be at 13%. This was reported, the company confronted, and the work completed. Confirming reported work compared to actual work in less secure areas can be a challenge, but reaffirms the need to utilize local PMTs.

Arghandab DDA/PMT member | Kandahar Province

1.14 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels

NABDP supports DDAs through provincial, regional and national exposure visits to learn from the experiences, successes and the lessons learned by surrounding DDAs. In 2014 NABDP aimed to support 71 DDA exposure visits at provincial, regional and national levels. This year NABDP supported 38 provincial exposure visits and 18 regional exposure visits, and three at the national level. The DDA members came from 59 districts in 21 provinces and consisted of 144 (78%) men and 41 (22%) women.

The selection of the host and visiting DDA members is based upon the DDA's level of competence, project implementation experience, and capacity. The aim is to share experiences and lessons learned as well as strengthen strategies and interventions of visiting DDA members. NABDP made an inquiry with several participants and the lessons learned from the exposure visits i) see examples of successful coordination and cooperation between the DDAs, District Governor and Provincial Governor; ii) how to coordinate with various stakeholders and ensure their participation; iii) see first-hand the outcomes of successful income generating opportunities such as introducing saffron as a viable crop and ; iv) see common challenges and local approaches to overcoming those in order to have a successful DDA.

DDA Exposure Visits conducted in 2014				
Province	District	# of Participants		Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	
Badghis	Muqur	2	1	33%
	Morghab	2	0	0%
	Jawand	2	0	0%
Baghlan	Khinjan	2	1	33%
	Baghlan Markazi	2	1	33%
	Jilgan	2	1	33%
Farah	Shib Koh	2	0	0%
	Pasht Rood	2	0	0%
	Lash Jawan	2	0	0%
	Lash Jawand	2	0	0%
	Khak Safid	2	0	0%
	Pasht Rood	2	0	0%
Faryab	Gurziwan	5	2	29%
	Qaramqul	7	2	22%
	Dawlat Abad	6	2	25%
Ghor	Sagar	2	1	33%
	Dawlatyar	2	1	33%
	Firozkoh	1	1	50%
Herat	Obe	3	1	25%
	Farsi	3	1	25%
	Chesht Sharif	2	0	0%
Kabul	Estalif	2	1	33%
	Qarabagh	2	1	33%
	Kalakan	2	1	33%
	Guldarah	2	1	33%
	Shakardarah	2	1	33%
Kapisa	Hisa Awal	2	1	33%

DDA Exposure Visits conducted in 2014				
Province	District	# of Participants		Women's Participation (%)
		Male	Female	
	Nijrab	2	1	33%
	Kohband	2	1	33%
	Mahmood Raqi	2	1	33%
	Nejrab	2	1	33%
	Hisa Daw	2	1	33%
	Mahmud Raqi	2	1	33%
Khost	Ismailkhil	3	0	0%
	Tani	2	1	33%
	Jaji Midan	2	1	33%
Kunduz	Emam Sahib	2	1	33%
	Chardarah	2	1	33%
	Ali Abad	2	1	33%
Paktya	Mirzala	2	0	0%
	Ahamadkhil	3	0	0%
	Gardiz center	4	0	0%
Panjsher	Bazarak	3	0	0%
	Unaba	3	0	0%
	Rukha	3	0	0%
Parwan	Saydkhil	1	1	50%
	Salang	2	1	33%
	Shiwari	4	0	0%
	Bagram	2	0	0%
	Kohi Safi	2	1	33%
	Surkh Parsa	2	1	33%
	Shikh Ali	2	1	33%
	Jabulsaraj	2	1	33%
Samangan	Dare Suf Balan	4	0	0%
	Dare Suf Payin	4	0	0%
	Aybak	2	1	33%
Sar-I-Pul	Gusfandi	3	0	0%
	Sancharak	2	1	33%
	Suzma Qala	2	1	33%
Total		144	41	22%

1.15 DDA Public Hearing Events

NABDP targeted 40 public hearings as a measure of success in 2014. This reporting period, NABDP achieved this target with 45 public hearings in 18 provinces around the country. Public hearings are a new initiative started in the second quarter of 2014 with an aim to improve communication and coordination mechanisms between local communities and their respective district government authorities. The hearings provide an opportunity for information to be shared between district government authorities, DDA members and local communities, thereby promoting community participation in district level development activities. These hearings were attended by DDA members, government officials, community representatives such as Community Development Council (CDC) members, tribal leaders including Mullahs and Malicks, representatives from civil society organizations,

and members of marginalized and under-represented groups such as people living with disabilities and nomadic groups (i.e. the Kuchis).

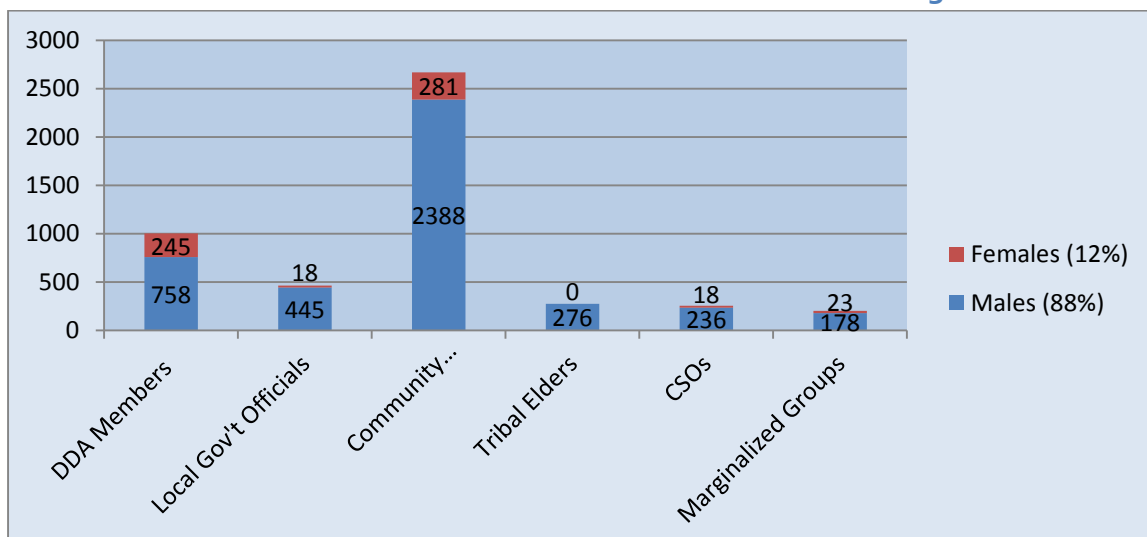


Public Hearing Event | Taliqan DDA | Takhar Province Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

A total of 4,866 people attended the public hearings this year, of which 585 (12%) were women. Notably, 201 (4%) were representative of marginalized communities, of which 23 (4%) were women; and 276 male tribal elders were on hand. Of the 1,003 DDA members, 245 (24%) were women; of the 463 government staff, 18 female officials (4%) were present; from the community there were 2,669 representatives which included 281 (11%) women; 254 civil society organization representatives were present, of which 18 (7%) were women. In reported follow-up discussions with participants of a few hearings members of the public stated they didn't expected such an event where the Government and DDAs share their programs and activities to the ordinary residence.

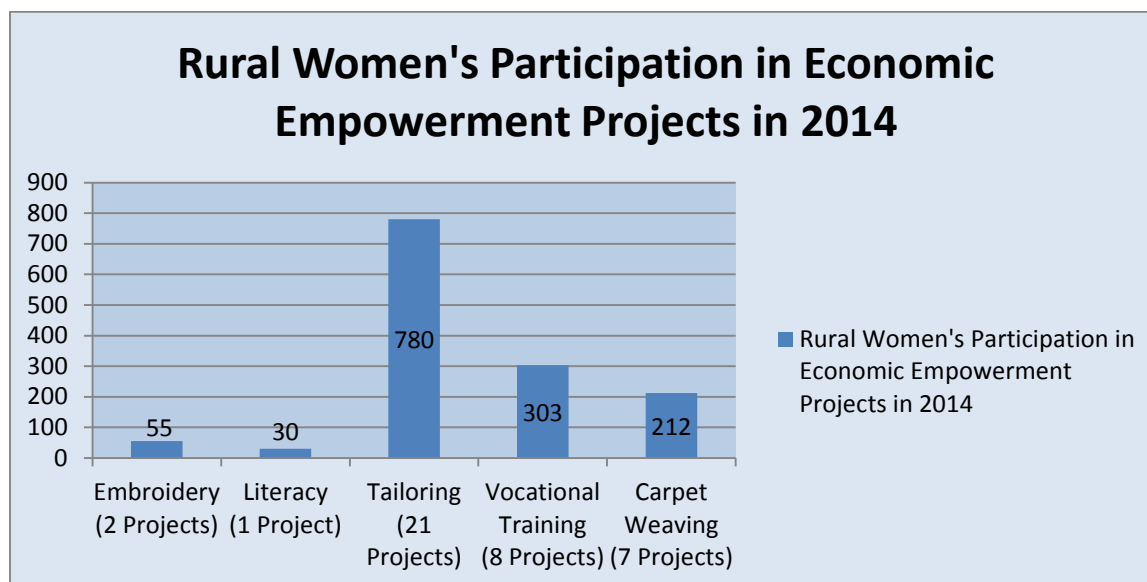
They also reported this effort to bring transparency and accountability had a positive impact building trust as well as offering an opportunity for further public input into development projects. For details of those who attended Public Hearings, please see Annex 4.

Public and Local Government Attendance in the DDA Public Hearings



1.16 Gender Projects

NABDP aimed to complete 44 women's economic empowerment projects impacting 1,320 women in 2014. The implemented women's economic empowerment projects have been prioritized in their respective DDPs with proposals developed for support from NABDP. In 2014, 1,380 women were provided the opportunity to participate in 39 courses in 24 provinces across the country in embroidery, literacy, tailoring, vocational training, and carpet weaving.



These projects will enhance the potential of women in rural Afghanistan to earn additional income, improve their social and professional networks and enhance livelihood opportunities. Specifically, NABDP implemented women's economic empowerment projects as follows: i) two embroidery project supporting 55 women in Sar-I-Pul and Jowzjan provinces; ii) a literacy course for 30 women in Bamiyan; iii) 21 tailor training projects in 15 provinces benefitting 780 rural women; iv) eight vocational trainings in six provinces to improve the capacity of 303 women; and v) seven carpet weaving courses in five provinces improving the skills of 212 rural women.

The impact of these trainings can be seen in household incomes. Women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving, and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring. This additional income significantly increases the economic stability and the social standing of the women in these communities and their families.

NABDP Completed Women Capacity Development Projects in 2014					
Project Name	Province	District Name	# of Projects	# of Women	Beneficiaries
Training in Embroidery	Jowzjan	Aqchah	1	25	175
	Sar-I-Pul	Sangcharak	1	30	210
Literacy Course	Bamiyan	Waras	1	30	210
Training in Tailoring	Baghlan	Dahana-I-Ghuri	1	60	420
	Daykundi	Nili - Center	1	30	210
	Ghazni	Malistan	1	30	210
	Ghor	Chighcheran - Center	1	30	560
	Helmand	Nad Ali	1	30	210
	Kandahar	Kandahar -Center	2	100	700
		Panjwayee	1	60	420
	Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi - Center	1	30	210
		Nijrab	1	50	350
	Khost	Khost - Center	1	30	210
	Kunduz	Char Darah	1	30	210
		Kunduz - Center	1	60	420
	Laghman	Alishing	1	30	210
		Mehterlam -Center	1	30	210
	Nangarhar	Lalpoor	1	30	210
		Shinwar	1	30	210
	Nimroz	Char Burjak	1	30	210
	Takhar	Taluqan -Center	1	30	350
	Wardak	Maidan Shahr-Center	1	30	210
	Zabul	Qalat-Center	1	30	210
Vocational Training	Baghlan	Pul-I-Khumi - Center	1	30	210
	Jowzjan	Sherberghan - Center	1	30	210
	Kabul	Qara Bagh	2	91	637
		Surubi	1	32	224
	Kunar	Narang Wa Badil	1	30	210
	Parwan	Charikar - Center	1	60	420
Takhar	Chahab	1	30	210	
Training in Carpet Weaving	Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	30	210
		Qadis	1	30	210
		Qala-I-Now - Center	1	30	210
	Bamiyan	Panjab	1	32	224
	Faryab	Gurziwan	1	30	210
	Ghor	Duleena	1	30	210
Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	1	30	210	
Total			39	1,380	10,150

Cumulatively, this year NABDP empowerment projects assisted 1,380 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. In addition to learning a new skill, women were able to interact with other women in their communities to form social and economic networks and partnership with a benefit to an estimated 10,150 family members.



WEEP Tailoring | Khost-Center | Khost Province |
Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

Currently, there are a further 360 women participating in 11 vocational skills training in aviculture, tailoring, carpet weaving and literacy in projects currently under implementation in eight districts across four provinces. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

1.17 Women Impacted by Gender Projects

NABDP aimed to positively impact 1,320 women through empowerment projects. In 2014, 1,380 women enrolled in vocational training classes were provided the opportunity to participate in literacy education. Increasing the literacy rate amongst rural women is an important step towards empowering and educating women in rural Afghanistan. Achievements such as being able to write one's name and the ability to record data, have profoundly impacted on the lives of rural women and their self-confidence and ability to start small enterprises and businesses.

1.18 Indirect Beneficiaries of Gender Project

For 2014, NABDP set a goal of 9,240 people benefitting from women's economic empowerment projects. With their newly acquired or strengthened vocational skills, the participants have an enhanced capacity with improved access to income generation for themselves and their families. Upon completion of the abovementioned projects completed this year, 10,150 rural Afghans benefitted.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During 2014, a total of USD \$1,806,833 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 of 2014.

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Actual	Comments
1.1. Number of DCCs Established: Not Applicable/ no DCC established prior 2014 (DCC policy was approved in December 2013)	22 DCCs established	0 DCCs established	This activity was cancelled until further direction from the new administration. At the close of 2014 uncertainty surrounding the focus and priority of the new national government in relation to district level governance has meant that by the close of the year these issues remained to be clarified between MRRD and IDLG.
1.2a. Number of DDA Re-elected and updated (First Round): 288 1.2b. Number of DDA Re-elected and updated (Second Round applicable): 38	DDAs Re-elected and updated (First Round): n/a 20 DDAs re-elected (Second Round)	28 DDAs re-elected (Second Round)	Target exceeded. Re-elections were held in 28 districts of 12 provinces.
1.3. Annual District Development Plans	n/a	0 ADDPs	This activity was cancelled until further direction from the new administration.
1.4. Number of women participating in DDAs: 2,905	13 new women members participating in DDAs	10 new women members participating in DDAs	Target not achieved. In 2014, 10 women were added to the DDAs in one province.
1.5. Number of DDPs produced and uploaded on web: 318	20 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	27 DDPs have been updated	Target exceeded. 27 DDAs in 11 provinces updated their DDPs

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Actual	Comments
1.6a. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after establishment): 201	capacity development trainings after establishment: n/a	15 capacity development trainings after first round elections	Target achieved. 40 trainings were targeted and provided.
1.6b. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after First Round election): 250	7 capacity development trainings after first round elections	25 capacity development trainings after second round elections	
1.6c. Number of capacity development trainings delivered to DDAs (after Second Round election): 25	33 capacity development trainings after second round elections		
1.7. No of DDAs keeping updated records and holding regular meetings: 3,062 meetings held by DDAs	150 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding meetings	236 DDAs held 1,048 meetings (963 planned and 85 emergency meetings) and updated records	Target exceeded. 236 out of 388 DDAs in 27 provinces held 1,048 meetings: 963 planned and 85 emergency meetings.
1.8. Number of Projects Implemented from DDPs: 572	500 projects implemented from the DDPs	166 projects implemented from the DDPs	Target not achieved. 53 DDAs in 15 provinces implemented 166 projects from the DDPs. The yearly target was not reached due to the considerable delays in the implementation of DDA-related activities such as re-elections and capacity development trainings. These delays were due to two main factors, the delay in finalizing the DCC policy and extended presidential elections. In some cases DDAs submitted proposals but were unable to attract donors.
1.9. Number of conflict resolved by DDAs: 3,330	2000 conflicts resolved by DDAs	563 local conflicts resolved by 163 DDAs	Target not achieved. 163 DDAs in 27 provinces resolved 563 local conflicts. Indicator needs to be reset to % of conflicts presented/resolved.
1.10. Number of disaster management activities implemented by the DDAs: 1,095	600 disaster management activities implemented by DDAs	367 disaster management activities implemented by DDAs	Target not achieved. Due to the security situation associated with the presidential elections, the majority of activities that DDAs engage in were put on hold.
1.11. Number of district information centers (DICs) established: 158	20 new DICs established	23 new DICs established	Target achieved. 13 provinces have 23 newly established DICs.

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Actual	Comments
1.12a Number of provincial monitoring teams established and trained: 28	Establishment of PMT and delivery of PMT training: 2 (dependent upon the security situation)	1 PMT established and 1 training for members of three DDAs conducted	Target not achieved. There was no need to establish additional PMTs beyond the 30 operating in insecure or semi-insecure provinces. The re-establishment of PMTs are taking place while the pervious DDAs are re-elected and the PMT members lose the membership of respective DDAs
1.12b. Number of provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained: 7	7 provincial monitoring teams re-established and trained		
1.13. Number of DDA exposure visits in provincial and regional level: 68	71 DDA exposure visits at provincial and regional levels	59 DDA exposure visits at provincial, regional and national levels	Target not achieved. The extended presidential elections created an insecure environment to conduct exposure visits. As a means to mitigate risk, most visits were conducted in the 4 th quarter.
1.14. Number of public hearings conducted: No data	40 public hearing events conducted	45 public hearing events conducted	Target achieved. 4,866 people attended the public hearings in 18 provinces this year, of which 585 (12%) were women.
1.15. Number of women's economic empowerment projects implemented: 90	44 women's economic empowerment projects completed	39 women's economic empowerment projects completed	Target not achieved. 39 courses were completed in 24 provinces
1.16. Number of women impacted by Women's Economic Empowerment Projects (WEEP): 3,600	1,320 women impacted by WEEP projects	1,380 women impacted by WEEP projects	Target achieved. 1,380 women participated in 39 courses in 24 provinces.
1.17. Number of indirect beneficiaries of WEEP projects: 25,200	9,240 people benefitted by gender projects	10,150 people benefitted by gender projects	Target achieved. Beneficiaries result from the courses were completed in 24 provinces

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

Reliable and regular access to essential services remains to be a significant hurdle to most Afghans residing in rural areas. To support the rural poor NABDP aims to provide access to basic services 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 2014, NABDP completed 279 rural infrastructure projects which provided access to public services to 377,028 households (2,639,196 direct beneficiaries). Local communities also benefitted through the implementation of these projects which provided 1,005,514 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

NABDP focuses on providing basic services to rural people on key infrastructure to improve the livelihood of the rural population. Energy services are among the key demands of rural populations during local level DDA planning process. The Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) component of NABDP supports rural communities through the implementation of energy projects primarily in isolated, off-grid communities with Micro Hydro Power (MHP) plants to enhance access to much needed electricity.

Current reliance on kerosene for lighting households' limits has an adverse impact upon the health, education and sanitation of the rural poor. The introduction of an alternate, renewable and technologically appropriate energy source in distant communities significantly creates new economic opportunities and improves living conditions. Specifically, Micro Hydro technology reduces the demand on natural resources for cooking and heating, decreases household costs associated with the purchase of kerosene, and members of the community greatly reduce their exposure to smoke inhalation and the associated adverse health effects from open fires.



MHP Project | Faizabad | Badakshan Province Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

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 2014, NABDP aimed to complete 40 ongoing rural energy projects generating 800 KWs of electricity. At the close of the year ERDA completed 40 projects, of which 39 were MHPs located in 26 districts across 16 provinces throughout Afghanistan; plus a power line was installed in Kalakan district in Kabul province. These new MHPs provide a cumulative 764 KW of power to 11,829 off-grid households (82,808 individuals), significantly improving lives and providing economic opportunities that were previously unseen. Increasing a sense of pride and local ownership, the construction of the MHPs simultaneously created 47,798 labour days of temporary employment in their respective communities.

What is the Financial Impact of an MHP in a Rural Afghan Community?

The tables below provide a comparison between the prices of oil and electricity, and illustrate the impact an MHP has on a rural community in Bamiyan province (see the Internal Review from Bamiyan below):

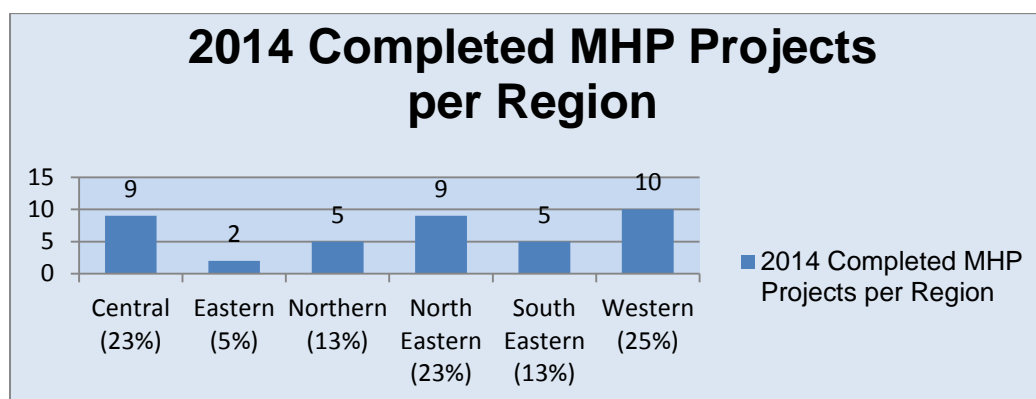
Individual Household and Village Expenditure for Oil				
# of Households in Village, 1 lamp each	Monthly Consumption per household	Price of Oil per Litre	Total per HH	Village Total per month (126 Households)
126	5 litres	60AFS	300AFS (USD 6)	37,800 AFS (USD 756)

Consumption of Electricity Price			
Household Equipment	Number	Monthly Price	Total Amount for Village
Bulb	378 (3 bulbs in each home)	30AFS (USD 0.60)	11,340AFS (USD 226.80)
Television	50 families having TV	50AFS (USD 1.00)	2,500AFS (USD 50)
Computer	10 in whole village	50AFS (USD 1.00)	500AFS (USD 10)
Sub Total		130 AFS (USD 2.60)	14,340 AFS (USD 286.80)

Costs	Per Household		For a Village of 126 Households	
Cost before MHP no appliances	300 AFS	USD 6	37,800 AFS	USD 756
Cost after MHP with appliances	130 AFS	USD 2.60	14,340 AFS	USD 286.80
Savings per Month	170 AFS	USD 3.40	23,460 AFS	USD 469.20
Savings per Year	2,040 AFS	USD 40.80	281,520 AFS	USD 5,630.40

NABDP's Completed MHP Projects in 2014						
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Output (Kilowatts)	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Badakshan	Faizabad - Center	3	75	690	4,830	690
	Jurm	3	98	1,100	7,700	10,694
	Yamgan	1	50	400	2,800	4,081
Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	11	113	791	113
	Qadis	1	16	500	3,500	2,471
Balkh	Sholgara	1	25	300	2,100	300
Bamiyan	Bamiyan - Center	1	27	16	120	20
	Kahmard	2	37	400	2,800	400
	Panjab	1	20	130	910	130
Faryab	Bil Chiragh	1	12	200	1,400	200
	Gurziwan	1	10	150	1,050	150
Ghor	Chighcheran - Center	2	20	510	3,570	2,933
	Lal Wa Sarjangal	2	28	235	1,645	235
Herat	Karrukh	4	39	878	6,146	10,237
Kunduz	Khan Abad	1	20	325	2,275	325
Logar	Mohammad Agha	2	24	252	1,764	252
Nangarhar	Darah-I-Noor	1	9	150	1,050	1,355
	Rodat	1	8	100	700	1,426
Paktya	Jaji	1	12	70	490	70
	Laja Ahmad Ahamadkhel	2	50	382	2,674	382
Parwan	Shaykh Ali	1	40	130	910	1,088
	Surkhi Parsa	1	15	53	368	50
Sar-I-Pul	Kohistanat	1	30	500	3,500	2,456
	Sar-I-Pul Center	1	23	400	2,800	1,396
Takhar	Rustaq	1	33	525	3,675	525
Wardak	Markaz-I-Behsud	2	33	400	2,800	400
Kabul*	Kalakan	1	N/A	2,920	20,440	5,423
Total		40	764	11,829	82,808	47,798

*The project in Kalakan district in Kabul province was installing electricity lines, not an electricity generating project





An Internal Review of a Micro Hydro Power Project in Bamiyan Center, Bamiyan Province to Gauge the Outcome and Impact of the Project (November, 2014)

NABDP conducted an Internal Review of the Micro Hydro Power Project in Bamiyan to gauge the outcome and impact the project has had on various stakeholder groups in the community. Focus Group Discussions were held with CDC members, community elders, farmers, wage earners, women, and youth. The findings were very positive with reported improvements in the standard of living in the community.

From the Focus Groups Discussions, NABDP learned that the MHP has 1) enabled households to access television which connects them to world news; 2) introduced household and kitchen appliances and electronics which previously were unavailable to them; 3) families can recharge their cell phones without having to go to a shop with a generator; 4) households have better lighting which helps with children's studies and making handicrafts in the home; 5) provides families with heating through the winter which has an immediate impact on their health as they don't have to breathe in smoke; and 6) there is a new computer academy in the community.

A member of the Community Development Council stated in a Focus Group Discussion, "Before the implementation of this project, we had lots of problems in the past in regards to lighting. Most of the people were using lamps or open fires which would cause many health related problems as it releases Carbon Dioxide. It also is very injurious to eye sight of people."

In a Focus Group Discussion with the Youth, a student stated, "My brothers and sisters and I help our family in the fields during the day and we also had to do our household chores before dark. Because of our family didn't make much money we would study in the evening and had to use oil lamps, but that became expensive. Our grades were not so good because study time was so limited. We were allowed to burn oil for only three hours, but the oil lamps we used hurt our eyes and many students had problems with their eye sight in our district. After the MHP was constructed everything changed! We can join our parents in the field after school and study in the evening with bright lights. The electricity is on all the time too, and this has solved many problems in our district. Having access to electricity has led to a more peaceful life."

A participant in the Farmers Group Discussion stated, "Before the MHP was built, we would burn 20 litres of oil in a single wedding ceremony which cost 1,800 AFS (USD 36) but now we don't have to pay even 10 AFS (USD 0.20) for even better lighting. The purchase of lamp oil is much more expensive compared to electricity. Each family in this district used at least 5 litres (1 gallon) of oil each month which cost 300 AFS (USD 6). However, to use electricity for a light bulb for a month just costs 30 AFS (USD 0.60) and 50 AFS (USD 1) for a television. We can actually save money and do more things now which wasn't possible before."

Internal Review by: Muhammad Nabi Muzafiri, Muhammad Baqir and Haseebullah Hamidi |
Bamiyan Center Bamiyan Province

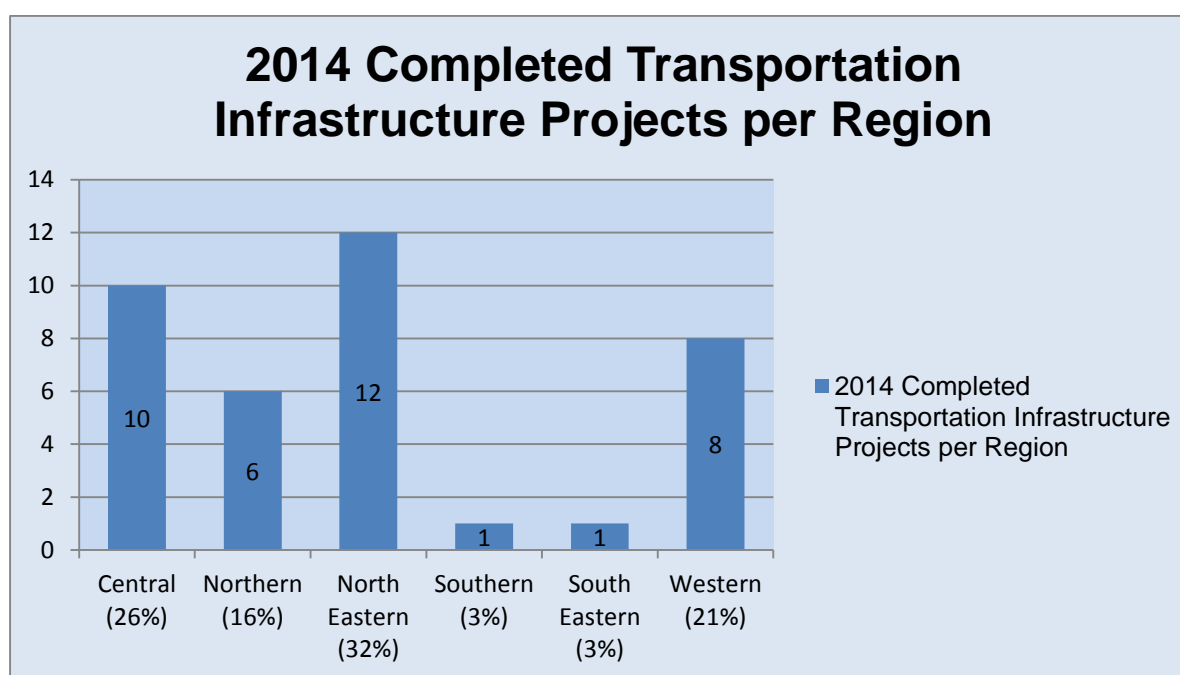
Notably, there are 15 ongoing projects in eight provinces at various stages of completion. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

2.2. Transportation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

The building of basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges and culverts improve access to markets and public services. The construction and rehabilitation of transportation infrastructure has been another key area where NABDP has supported rural communities. This year NABDP aimed to have 36 transportation sector projects implemented which benefitted 127,056 households with access to improved transport infrastructure.

NABDP's Completed Transportation Infrastructure Projects in 2014						
Type of Project	Province	District	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Construction of Asphalt Road	Kabul	Kabul - Center	1	7,000	49,000	7,000
Construction of Bridge	Badakshan	Darayim	1	1,429	10,000	9,500
		Jurm	1	1,500	10,500	5,988
		Raghistan	1	700	4,900	5,426
	Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	1,714	12,000	7,653
		Jawand	1	1,258	8,806	2,348
	Baghlan	Khost Wa Firing	1	2,514	17,600	3,688
	Faryab	Gurziwan	1	1,143	8,000	2,136
		Shirin Tagab	1	5,720	40,040	10,677
	Ghor	Chighcheran - Center	1	5,000	35,000	4,624
		Lal Wa Sarjang	2	4,461	31,230	5,631
	Herat	Enjil	1	5,000	35,000	3,853
	Paktya	Samkani	1	2,632	18,421	8,258
	Panjsher	Hissa-I-Awal (Khinj)	1	4,620	32,341	8,624
	Parwan	Surkhi Parsa	1	500	3,500	2,285
	Samangan	Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	2	1,650	11,550	5,138
	Takhar	Baharak	1	600	4,200	3,764
		Farkhar	1	1,585	11,092	2,958
		Khwaja Bahawuddin	1	2,000	14,000	3,358
Urozgan	Shahidhassas	1	8,246	57,720	15,394	
Construction of Concrete Road	Kabul	Kabul - Center	1	130	910	12,008
Construction of Culvert	Badghis	Qala-I-Now - Center	2	800	5,600	32,343
	Balkh	Dehhadi	1	1,000	7,000	1,157
	Kapisa	Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan	1	200	1,400	477
		Nijrab	1	500	3,500	457
	Kunduz	Hazrati Imam Sahib	2	4,800	33,600	1,067

NABDP's Completed Transportation Infrastructure Projects in 2014						
Type of Project	Province	District	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Construction of Pathway	Kabul	Kabul - Center	1	800	5,600	1,376
Construction of RCC Bridge	Parwan	Salang	1	1,365	9,555	4,250
Construction of Tertiary Road	Kunduz	Ali Abad	1	2,857	20,000	5,300
Gravelling of Tertiary Road	Bamiyan	Kahmard	1	200	1,400	360
	Jawzjan	Mardyan	1	1,200	8,400	949
	Kunduz	Char Darah	1	275	1,925	834
		Dashti-I-Archi	1	733	5,134	11,200
Rehabilitation of Tertiary Road	Panjsher	Bazarak - Center	1	300	2,100	1,100
Total			38	74,432	521,024	191,181



At the close of 2014, NABDP finalized 38 transportation infrastructure projects in 20 provinces. The completion of these projects significantly improved access of 74,432 households (521,024 individuals) to public services, nearby markets, health clinics, main roads and district centers. Simultaneously these transport projects created 191,181 labour days, providing employment opportunities to local residents. Project completed in 2014 include: i) the construction of a 3km asphalt road in Kabul province; ii) the construction of 21 bridges in 19 districts across 12 provinces; iii) construction of a 1.1km concrete road in Kabul; iv) the construction of seven culverts in five districts of Badghis, Balkh, Kapisa and Kunduz provinces; v) construction of a 1.5km pathway in Kabul; vi) construction of a reinforced concrete cement bridge in Salang district, Parwan province; vii) construction of an 11km tertiary road in Ali Abad district, Kunduz province; viii) gravelling of four tertiary roads (totaling 17km) in the provinces of

Bamiyan, Jawzjan and Kunduz; and ix) the rehabilitation of a 10km tertiary road in Bazarak district in Panjsher province

Additionally, there are 24 ongoing transportation projects that are at various stages of implementation in 15 provinces. These projects are anticipated to positively impact 107,844 households (754,906 individuals) and the localized approach strengthens residential ownership of infrastructure projects by generating 184,877 labour days of temporary employment. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.



Before the implementation of the bridge project



Bridge Project | Khwaja Bahawedin District | Takhar Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2014



An Internal Review of a Bridge Project in Khwaja Bahawedin District of Takhar Province to Gauge the Outcome and Impact of the Project in the Community (October, 2014).

NABDP conducted an Internal Review of a bridge construction project in Takhar province to gauge the outcome and impact of the new bridge on the local communities by conducting Key Informant Interviews and facilitating Focus Group Discussions with various stakeholders. NABDP facilitated four focus group discussions and two key informant interviews in the village of Mughul Qeshlaq.

Mughul Qeshlaq is located on the far side of a wide and fast flowing river separating it from the district and provincial centers. Despite a robust agricultural base, the local economy was stagnant due to the difficulties of traversing the river with their produce. The area also lacked sufficient healthcare facilities which had a particularly negative effect on mothers and new-borns. All Focus Group Discussions emphasized the positive impact the new bridge had on the community and the economy by connecting Mughul Qeshlaq and 26 surrounding villages to the markets, clinics, schools and public services provided in the district and provincial centers. The impact and positive change was felt immediately.

The various stakeholder groups (community elders, farmers, small business owners, and women) were in agreement that the security situation changed for the better and farmers could now bring their produce and livestock to central markets. Small businesses began to sprout up and new employment opportunities arose as well. The transportation sector developed overnight with private vehicles, buses and taxis busily connecting the distant villages to the district center. One participant noted, "We all appreciate lifesaving the projects now being implemented in our district thanks to NABDP/MRRD constructing the bridge."

A participant in the Farmers Focus Group Discussion told the Facilitator, "I had joined insurgency because I couldn't find a proper job to feed my family. I felt it was my only option. Once the construction of the bridge was completed I saw that I had an opportunity to work in my own village. I started buying fruits, vegetables, goats, sheep and cows to bring to sell in the central markets. Throughout the year, regardless of the season, I can transport goods to the market. Now I have a proper life, and am living happily with my family."

Another participant of the Small Business Owners Stakeholder Group added, "Thanks to the changes I now have a house and some agriculture land across the bridge. During the war I immigrated to Pakistan and was working in a vehicle repair shop changing tires and doing minor repairs. Now that we have easy access to the district center I decided to build a small repair shop; I bought an air pump and some tools. Thanks to Allah, I make enough money to feed my family now."

Internal Review conducted by: Eng. Sultan Mohammad and Hafizullah Qarlouq |
Khwaja Bahawedin district, Takhar 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. In 2014 NABDP expected to complete 19 public building projects with 19,569 households having access to improved public building facilities.



Community Center | Kushk (Rubat-i- Sangi) | Herat Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

At the close of the year 27 public building projects were completed benefitting 207,162 households in 16 provinces. The main public building projects included i) four administrative building in Kandahar province; ii) three clinics in Bamiyan and Ghor; iii) six community centers in Badakshan, Baghlan, Daykundi, Herat, Laghman, and Urozgan provinces; iv) a Kindergarten in Kabul province; v) an MRRD Office in Wardak province; vi) the construction of six schools in Badakshan, Balkh, Nangarhar,

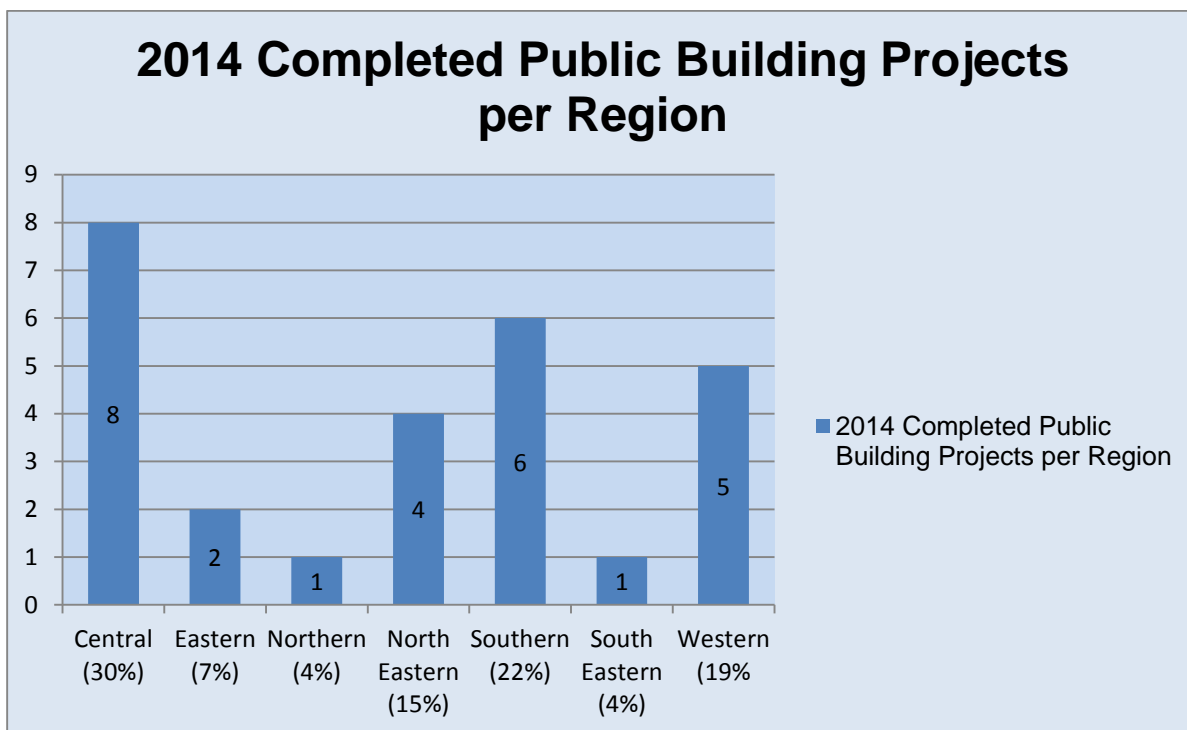
Panjsher, and Takhar provinces; vii) a cold storage facility in Qara Bagh, Kabul province; viii) the rehabilitation of a clinic Khost province; and ix) the rehabilitation of three school buildings in Ghor and Kandahar provinces.

NABDP's Completed Public Building Projects in 2014						
Project Name	Province	District	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Construction of Administrative Building	Kandahar	Daman	4	62,462	437,234	116,597
Construction of Clinic Building	Bamiyan	Panjaab	1	5,113	35,793	9,545
		Yakawlang	1	3,967	27,769	7,405
	Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjangal	1	3,258	22,806	6,081
Construction of Community Center	Badakshan	Yamgan	1	2,825	19,777	5,274
	Baghlan	Dahana-I-Ghuri	1	52,000	364,000	2,352
	Daykundi	Ishterlai	1	11,429	80,000	3,790
	Herat	Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	1	909	6,360	1,696
	Laghman	Mehterlam - Center	1	4,286	30,000	4,002
	Urozgan	Dehraoud	1	1,446	10,120	1,382
Construction of Guard Room	Herat	Zendajan	1	2,000	14,000	160
Construction of Kindergarten Building	Kabul	Kabul - Center	1	1,883	13,184	3,515
Construction of RRD Office	Wardak	Maidan Shahr - Center	1	5,131	35,915	6,237

NABDP's Completed Public Building Projects in 2014						
Project Name	Province	District	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Construction of School Building	Badakshan	Faiz Abad - Center	1	1,330	9,311	2,483
	Balkh	Sholgara	1	4,040	28,280	7,541
	Nangarhar	Dur Baba	1	1,560	10,921	2,912
	Panjsher	Rukha	1	4,114	28,801	7,680
	Takhar	Baharak	1	20,127	140,889	2,695
Construction of Cold Storage Building	Kabul	Qara Bagh	1	3,500	24,500	1,300
Rehabilitation of Clinic Building	Khost	Gurbuz	1	11,430	80,010	10,000
Rehabilitation of Mosque	Kabul	Kalakan	1	523	3,664	980
Rehabilitation of School Building	Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjantal	2	2,400	16,800	4,480
	Kandahar	Arghandab	1	1,429	10,000	1,120
Total			27	207,162	1,450,134	209,227

As an example of the impact of NABDP infrastructure projects in 2014, the construction and rehabilitation of schools and kindergartens have benefitted 3,800 students and 36,883 households while providing over 3,400 labour days of local employment opportunities. Similarly, constructing and rehabilitating local clinics provided access to medical support to 23,768 rural households and provided 33,031 days of temporary employment. Building a cold storage unit has supported a local market by allowing farmers to maintain produce for longer periods of time in cold storage and stabilizing the local market prices benefitting 3,500 households and providing the community a temporary employment opportunity with 1,500 labour days; and constructing six community centers benefitted 72,895 households while contributing to the local economy with 18,496 labour days of temporary employment. In total, rural communities were offered temporary employment for 209, 227 labour days which significantly impacts rural households and the communities while contributing to local economies.

Currently, there are five ongoing public building projects in four provinces that are anticipated to benefit 5,460 households and create 18,828 labour days for their respective communities during construction. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.



2.4. Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

For 2014, NABDP’s target was 57 disaster mitigation projects implemented benefitting 66,260 households. At the end of this year 49 disaster management projects were completed in benefitting 66,260 households in 15 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.

Disaster Management projects consist of i) the construction of 2,062 meters of Gabion Walls benefitting 5,041 households in five provinces simultaneously providing 33,666 days of temporary labour; ii) the construction of 15,124 meters of Protection Walls benefitting 39,851 households in 14 provinces while providing 266,611 days of temporary labour; and iii) the construction of 625 meters for two Retaining Walls to the benefit of 444 households in Badghis province while providing 13,106 days of temporary labour in the two communities.

These projects were key factors in protecting 8,903 jeribs (17.8 km²/4,400 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 2014								
Project Name	Province	District	# of Projects	Jeribs of Land Protected	Beneficiaries		Labor days	
					Households	Individuals		
Construction of Gabion Wall	Badghis	Qala-I-Now - Center	1	250	1,500	10,500	12,318	
	Baghlan	Dushi	1	215	1,546	10,822	2,750	
	Balkh	Sholgara	1	224	800	5,600	12,995	
	Nangarhar	Goshta	1	200	745	5,213	2,520	
	Sar-I-Pul	Balkhab	1	132	450	3,150	3,083	
Construction of Protection Wall	Badghis	Ab Kamari	7	771	2,363	16,541	26,058	
		Muqur	1	200	280	1,960	8,335	
		Qadis	3	454	1,300	9,100	12,255	
		Qala-I-Now - Center	2	200	530	3,710	8,028	
	Baghlan	Khinjan	1	141	40	280	2,946	
		Pul-I-Khumri - Center	1	105	442	3,091	84,000	
	Bamiyan	Waras	1	327	80	560	9,153	
		Yakawlang	1	119	160	1,120	4,529	
	Herat	Karrukh	1	310	500	3,500	5,729	
		Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	1	163	400	2,800	4,318	
	Kunduz	Khan Abad	1	125	4,500	31,500	3,468	
		Kunduz - Center	1	213	2,731	19,115	5,097	
	Laghman	Alishing	2	545	2,400	16,800	22,329	
	Logar	Mohammad Agha	1	209	400	2,800	6,490	
	Nangarhar	Deh Bala	2	524	8,000	56,000	10,448	
		Surkh Rud	2	641	700	4,900	1,514	
	Panjsher	Bazarak - Center	1	109	1,328	9,295	2,479	
		Paryan	1	50	25	175	7,411	
		Unaba	1	143	252	1,766	471	
	Samangan	Dara-I-Soff-I-Bala	2	313	323	2,260	9,417	
		Roi-Do-Ab	1	112	293	2,051	4,077	
	Sar-I-Pul	Sangcharak	1	28	2,500	17,500	1,854	
	Takhar	Farkhar	1	180	2,013	14,091	4,633	
		Rustaq	1	182	400	2,800	5,429	
	Urozgan	Gizab	1	300	3,567	24,967	6,658	
		Shahidhassas	3	793	3,570	24,994	7,665	
	Wardak	Sayyidabad	1	313	754	5,277	1,820	
	Construction of Retaining Wall	Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	147	244	1,708	7,929
			Qadis	1	165	200	1,400	5,177
	Total			49	8,903	45,336	317,346	313,383



An Internal Review of a Retaining Wall Project in Sorkhroud district Nangarhar Province to Gauge the Outcome and Impact of the project (November, 2014)

NABDP facilitated six Focus Group Discussions with community elders, women, youth, farmers, students and a group of local shopkeepers, teachers and officials. The various stakeholders identified the changes in the community as ensuring secure livelihoods, protection from seasonal flooding, and the fortification of agricultural land.

One participant in the Women’s Focus Group Discussion stated, “After building the retaining wall our village and agriculture lands been protected from floods. Additionally, the road to the village has been reinforced by the wall and has recently been paved because of the improvement. Previously the heavily travelled road was dusty and we were cleaning our houses twice a day. With so much dust in the air our kids were getting sick a lot, but that has changed too. Now the village is clean, the kids are healthier, and there is an improved atmosphere in the village.”

The community elders, youth and farmers groups all noted how the project improved the local economy. “Now the lands are safe from flooding and the soil remains fertile,” one farmer said. “We used to buy our vegetables and monthly produce from city, but now with our lands protected and we can grow produce year-round. We can sell the extra produce in the local market as well as transporting some to Jalalabad where we can get better prices. Even our children are able to go to school regularly.”

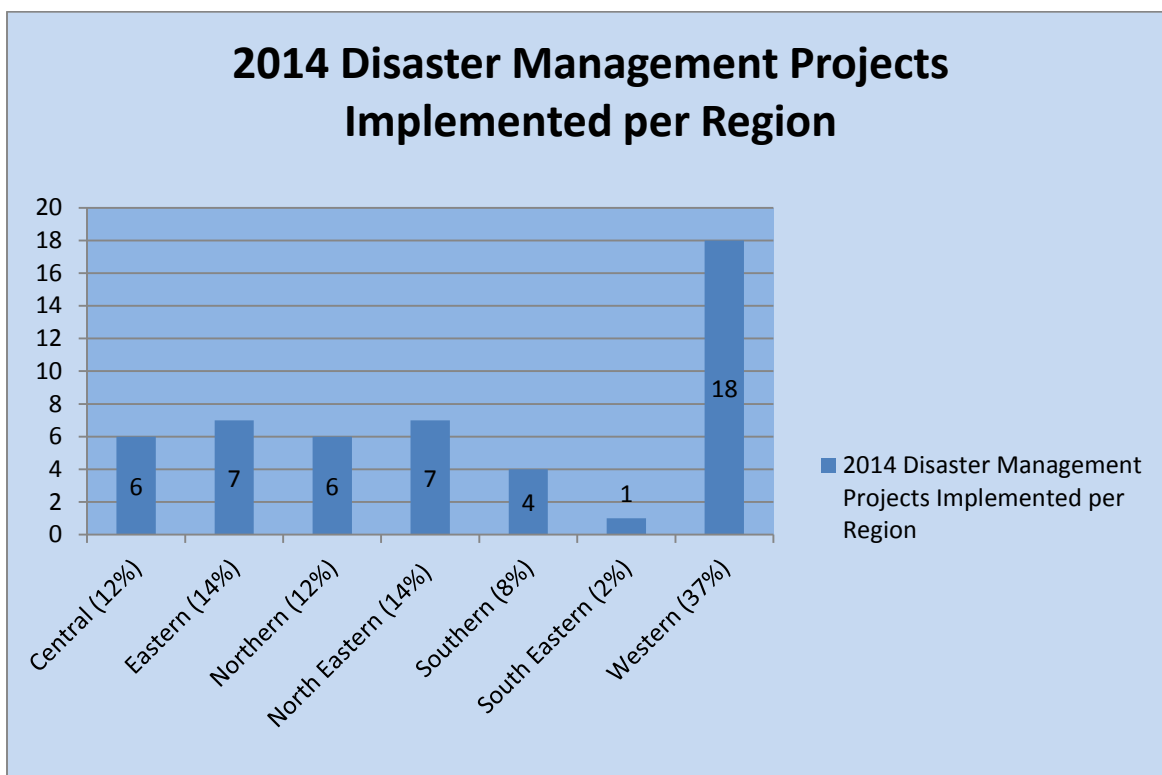
A boy from the youth group discussion stated, “Before we didn’t have retaining walls on either side of the river and we used to have several land disputes because the floods washed away the borders between the fields. Now with the fields protected from the river there are no more fights over boundaries, thank Allah.”

In the Focus Group Discussion with local shopkeepers one participant added, “This project completely improved life for my family as well as our village. I used have to travel to the city to purchase fresh produce and other products for my shop which has been flooded twice already. Now that farmers can readily grow vegetables here, they deliver their produce to my shop, and the money I pay to them stays in our community. This is much easier and everyone has seen the changes the protection walls brought.”

Internal Review conducted by: Hedayatullah Janati and Eng Gul Agha |

Sorkhroud district, Nangarhar Province.

An additional 36 disaster management projects are currently under way in 11 provinces. These projects are anticipated to further protect 8,897 jeribs (17.8 km²/4,397 acres) of land from natural disasters and will result in the creation of 258,687 labour days, benefiting 82,841 households (579,887 individuals). See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.



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

With an aim to strengthening and stimulating rural communities, NABDP has focused on irrigation and agricultural projects to improve 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.



Water Dam | Arghistan District | Kandahar Province Photo
credit: NABDP © 2014

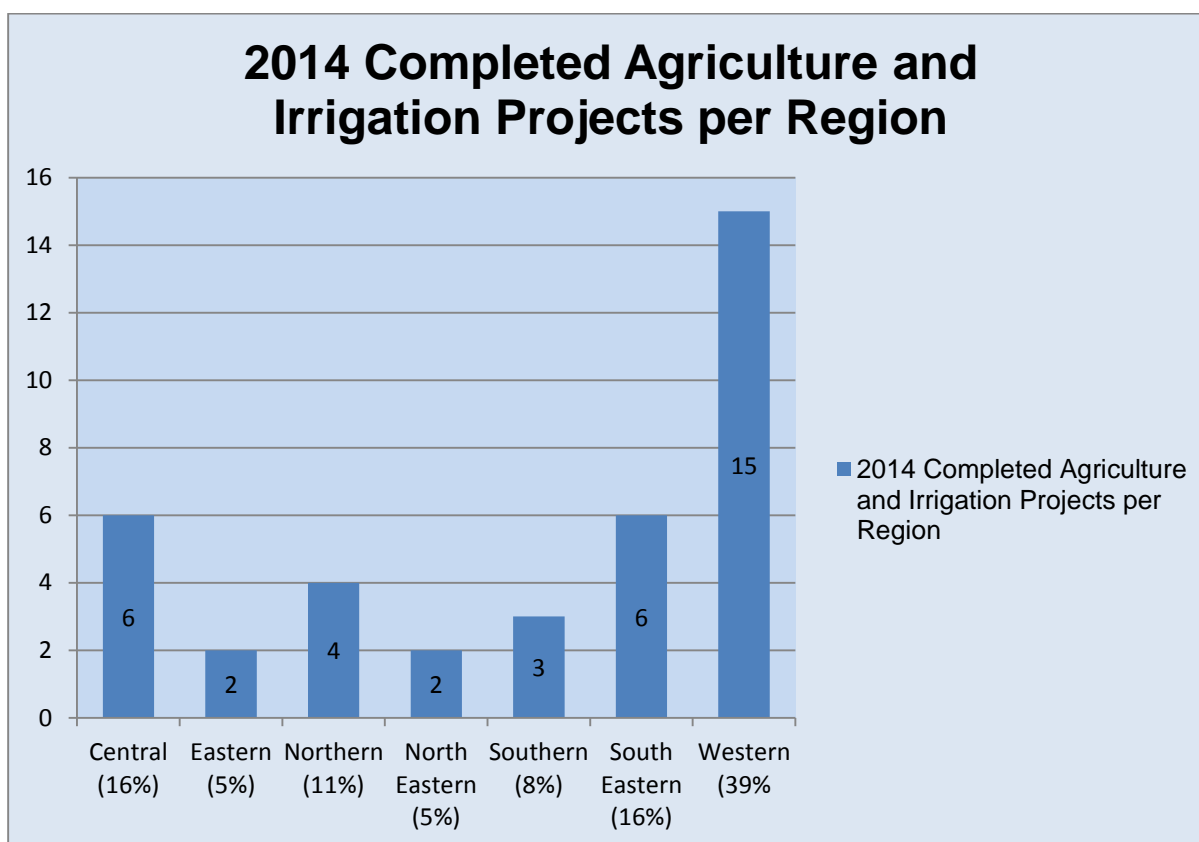
In support of Afghanistan's rural development NABDP set a target of 19 irrigation projects implemented to the benefit of 8,498 households. At the close of this 2014 NABDP completed 37 agriculture and irrigation projects across 12 provinces benefitting 17,544 households (122,809 individuals). These projects provided 82,237 days of temporary employment for the local communities while supporting the use of 2,174 jeribs (4.3 km²/1074 acres) of arable

land. A few highlighted project themes consist of i) constructing six canals totalling 2,311 meters in Badghis, Baghlan and Paktya provinces benefitting 2,066 households while providing 31,257 days of temporary labour in rural communities; ii) construction of a 117 meter dam in Kandahar providing 500 labour days and benefitting a community of 2,047 households; iii) the construction of four irrigation intakes in Kandahar, Kunar and Logar provinces benefitting 6,320 households and providing the communities with 8,753 labour days; and iv) the construction of 11 water reservoirs in Jawand, Muqur and Qadis districts in Badghis province benefitting 3,158 households while providing 13,368 days of temporary employment to the respective communities.

NABDP's Completed Agriculture and Irrigation Projects in 2014						
Project Name	Province	District Name	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Cleaning of Canal	Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	110	770	3,267
Cleaning of Drainage System	Ghazni	Jachatu	1	400	2,800	4,511
Construction of Canal	Badghis	Bala Murghab	1	900	6,300	3,002
		Qala-I-Now - Center	2	600	4,200	23,602
	Baghlan	Khinjan	1	150	1,050	1,781
	Paktya	Ahamadaba	1	400	2,800	2,761
		Gardez – Center	1	57	400	200
Construction of Dam	Kandahar	Arghistan	1	2,047	14,332	500
Construction of Drainage System	Helmand	Marja	1	600	4,200	360
Construction of Intake	Kandahar	Daman	1	430	3,010	480
	Kunar	Narang Wa Badil	1	180	1,260	3,070
		Watapoor	1	250	1,750	4,773
	Logar	Mohammad Agha	1	43	300	430
Construction of Kanda	Balkh	Char Kent	4	4,099	28,688	7,685
Construction of Karez	Paktya	Sayyid Karam	1	720	5,040	3,498

NABDP's Completed Agriculture and Irrigation Projects in 2014						
Project Name	Province	District Name	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Construction of Siphon	Paktya	Gardez - Center	1	500	3,500	598
Construction of Supper Passage	Panjsher	Unaba	1	250	1,750	2,795
Construction of Water Reservoir	Badghis	Jawand	9	2,659	18,616	4,964
		Muqur	1	319	2,233	5,025
		Qadis	1	180	1,260	3,379
Maintenance of Canal	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	1	250	1,750	2,071
		Shakar Dara	1	50	350	60
Rehabilitation of Canal	Kabul	Shakar Dara	3	2,050	14,350	135
Supply of Gabion Box	Takhar	Darqad	1	300	2,100	3,290
Total			38	17,544	122,809	82,237

An additional 14 projects are ongoing in six provinces at various stages of completion that will further irrigate 872 jeribs (1.7 km²/431acres) of land, will impact 14,428 households (100,994 individuals), and create 63,105 labour days for local residents. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

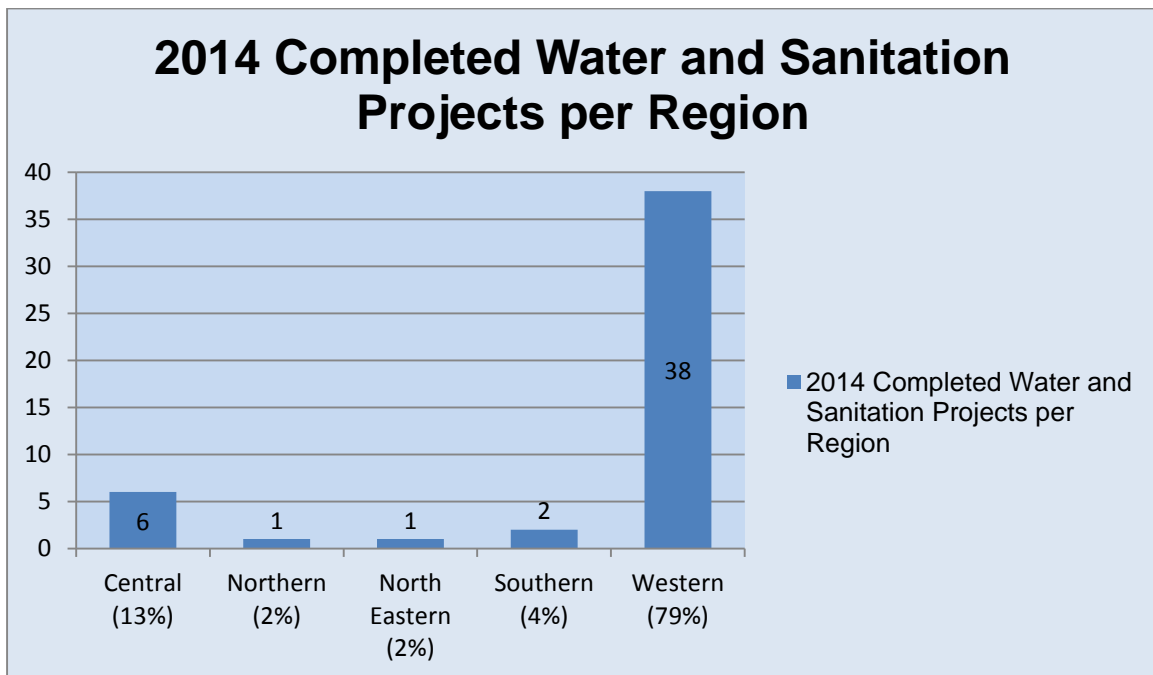


2.6. Water Supply and Sanitation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted



Hand Pump | Ghoryan District |
Herat Province |
Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

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 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 2014, NABDP aimed to have 48 water supply projects implemented benefitting 20,295 households with access to potable water. In 2014, NABDP completed 48 water supply projects in 11 provinces. Projects consisted of i) the boring / digging of 54 deep and shallow wells in Badghis, Helmand, Kabul, and Kandahar provinces providing 3,098 households (21,682 individuals) with access to clean drinking water and simultaneously offering local communities 5,522 days of temporary labour; ii) , two pipe construction projects installing 4,270 meters of piping in Kunduz and Panjsher provinces to the benefit of 1,669 households and providing 5,297 days of temporary labour in the two communities; iv) the construction of 37 water reservoirs in Badghis, Faryab, Ghor and Wardak provinces providing local communities 145,071 days of temporary labour jobs benefitting 12,036 households; v) the construction of two water supply networks in Kabul and Parwan provinces offering 3,164 days of temporary employment to the respective communities of 2,354 households; and the installation of 48 hand pumps for 159 households in Herat province.

NABDP's Completed Water and Sanitation Projects in 2014						
Project Name	Province	District	# of Projects	Beneficiaries		Labor days
				Households	Individuals	
Boring of Deep Well	Kabul	Qara Bagh	1	1,114	7,800	2,080
	Kandahar	Zhire	1	335	2,343	624
Boring of Shallow Well	Badghis	Qala-I-Now - Center	1	65	454	121
Construction of Pipe scheme	Kunduz	Dashti-I-Archi	1	1,579	11,052	2,947
	Panjsher	Rukha	1	90	630	2,350
Construction of Water Reservoir	Badghis	Ab Kamari	5	1,453	10,171	19,396
		Bala Murghab	3	1,000	7,000	16,740
		Jawand	1	360	2,520	516
		Muqur	15	5,839	40,868	54,295
		Qadis	6	2,002	14,014	30,975
		Qala-I-Now - Center	4	985	6,895	21,882
	Faryab	Qaisar	1	200	1,400	400
	Ghor	Chighcheran - Center	1	120	842	727
Wardak	Markaz-I-Behsud	1	77	540	140	
Construction of Water Supply Network	Kabul	Qara Bagh	1	1,100	7,700	824
	Parwan	Surkhi Parsa	1	1,254	8,776	2,340
Digging of Shallow Well	Badghis	Qadis	1	41	285	76
	Helmand	Lashkargah - Center	1	300	2,100	280
	Kabul	Paghman	1	1,243	8,700	2,341
Installation of Hand Pump	Herat	Ghoryan	1	159	1,111	1,200
Total			48	19,316	135,201	160,254

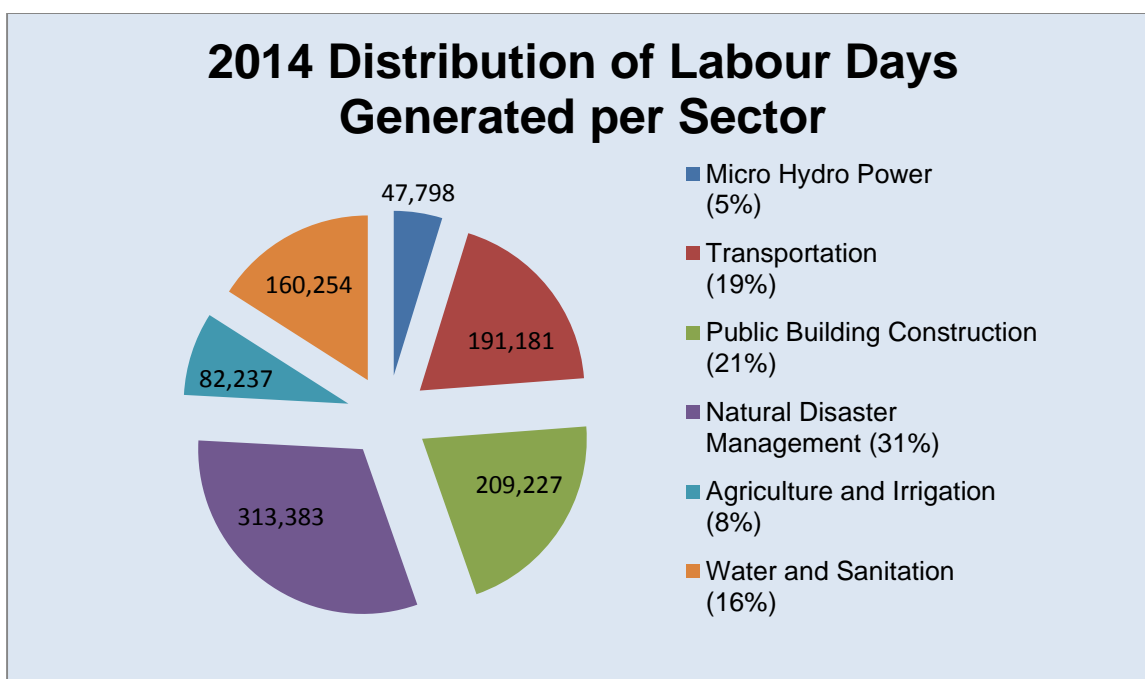
At the close of 2014 there are 16 ongoing water supply projects that are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 16,916 households (118,413 individuals). These ongoing projects

will further provide employment opportunities for local communities by creating 35,180 labour days. See Annex 5 for ongoing project details and progress towards completion.

2.7. Labour Days

Wherever possible, local community entities such as CDCs and DDAs have been selected as the implementing agents of rural infrastructure projects. The exception to this is a larger, more complex project where more specific technical expertise is required. Out of the 279 projects completed this year, 231 were directly contracted to CDCs (193 contracts) and DDAs, (38 contracts) strengthening local ownership of the project results as well as providing employment opportunities. The remaining 48 were contracted to private companies.

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. The annual target of NABDP was to provide local communities with 1,048,773 labour days created labour days. In 2014 a total of 1,005,514 labour days were created in 31 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 1,225,221 labour days will be created from the ongoing 145 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 5 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 and construction of the main water transmission line. In 2014, the independent contractor Sayed Bilal Sadaat Construction Company initiated construction. At the close of 2014, the project is 38% complete according to the technical staff reports from the field. In 2014, the activities completed include the survey of the main transmission line from Qadis to Qala-I-Now; the excavation of a main trench; the excavation of pump house locations; and the delivery of pipes. At the close of the year a feasibility study was ongoing at the dam site.

In relation to the Badghis Dam Project in 2014, the Omran Holding Group established their camp in the project site and initiated the Environmental Survey. The completed surveys include the topographical, geological, geophysical, hydrological, environmental and economic impact studies. Monitoring mechanisms include onsite inspections and review of completed studies. Further details are outlined in Annex 6 of this report.

2.10 Provincial Machinery Park (PMT) of Badghis

In 2014 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 7 of this report.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During 2014, a total of USD \$33,996,410 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 2014

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Actual	Comments
<p>2.1a. 134 MHP projected implemented generating 2.3 MW electricity</p> <p>2.1b. 22,500 HHS with access to sustainable energy supply.</p>	<p>1a. 40 ongoing MHP will be completed generating 800 KWs of electricity and 2 new MHPs will be initiated</p> <p>1b. 9,000 households with access to sustainable energy supply through electricity generated with MHP.</p>	<p>40 MHP were completed generating 764 KWs of electricity.</p> <p>11,829 households with access to sustainable energy supply through electricity generated with MHP</p>	<p>Target achieved. 40 micro hydro projects were completed in 26 districts across 16 provinces.</p> <p>Target exceeded. 11,829 households in 26 districts across 16 provinces have access to sustainable energy.</p>
<p>2.2a. 481 of transport sector projects implemented</p> <p>2.2b. 566,726 households with access to improved transport infrastructure</p>	<p>36 transport sector projects implemented</p> <p>127,056 households with access to improved transport infrastructure</p>	<p>38 transport sector projects implemented</p> <p>74,432 households with access to improved transport infrastructure</p>	<p>Target achieved. 38 transport projects in 20 provinces completed.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p>
<p>2.3a. 119 public buildings and facility projects implemented</p> <p>2.3b. 137,665 households with improved access to public buildings/facilities</p>	<p>19 public building projects implemented</p> <p>19,569 households have access to improved public building facilities</p>	<p>27 public building projects implemented</p> <p>207,162 households have access to improved public building facilities</p>	<p>Target exceeded. 27 public building completed in 16 provinces.</p> <p>Target exceeded.</p>
<p>2.4a. 738 disaster mitigation projects implemented</p> <p>2.4b. 784,149 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects</p>	<p>57 disaster mitigation projects implemented</p> <p>66,260 households benefiting from disaster mitigation projects</p>	<p>49 disaster mitigation projects implemented</p> <p>66,260 households benefited</p>	<p>Target not achieved. An extended presidential election resulted in NABDP halting projects in less secure areas adversely affecting the number of projects completed in 2014.</p> <p>Target achieved. 66,260 households benefitted from 49 disaster management projects</p>

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Actual	Comments
2.5a. 931 irrigation projects implemented: 2.5b. 519,141 households benefiting from irrigation and agricultural projects	19 irrigation projects implemented 8,498 households benefiting from irrigation projects	37 irrigation projects implemented 17,453 households benefited	Target exceeded. 37 irrigation projects in 12 provinces completed Target exceeded
2.6a. 574 water supply projects implemented 2.6b. 294,698 households with access to potable water	48 water supply projects implemented 20,295 households with access to potable water	48 water supply projects implemented 17,503 households with access to potable water	Target achieved. 48 water supply projects across 11 provinces completed Target not achieved.
2.7. 1,780,685 labour days created	1,048,773 labour days created	1,005,514 labour days created	Target not achieved.
2.8. Percent progress on dam project in Badghis: n/a	20 percent implemented	38 percent implemented	Target exceeded.
2.9. Percent progress on water supply project in Badghis: Feasibility study and design completed	60 percent implemented	100 percent implemented	Target exceeded.
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	The Provincial Machinery Park is operational and continuing to provide ongoing support and technical training to key government entities in Badghis.	Target achieved.

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

3.1 Number of Reintegration Projects Implemented

The existence of an active insurgency and resulting instability in some districts required additional approaches to counteract the volatility. NABDP assisted 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 road construction projects to improve access to markets and increase employment opportunities connecting peripheral villages to district and regional centers.



Cold Storage | Qara bagh District | Kabul Province | Photo credit: NABDP © 2014

In 2014, 18 projects were completed in ten provinces to the benefit of 25,794 households (180,552 individuals) including the ex-combatants. The projects had an added benefit of positively impacting local economies through the provision of 56,921 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.

Additionally, there are 18 reintegration projects are under various stages of implementation that will further benefit 56,330 households (394,313 individuals) in conflict affected communities and will generate an additional 170,282 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 5 for ongoing, sector-specific project details and progress towards completion.

3.2 AliceGhan Water Supply Scheme

Progress continued to be made on the AliceGhan water supply scheme. In this reporting year, two wells have been sunk and the water supply pipes have been laid and this component is 100% completed. Secondly, the water reservoir is completed; however the contractor has yet to formally handover the project to the technical team. The government has to finalize this process and will most likely be done in spring of 2015. Meanwhile a water distribution through tanker system will continue because the IDPs claim they don't have ability to pay for the fuel needed for the generator. As an interim measure the AliceGhan community proposed that NABDP provide the fuel until the solar system is in place and at the close of 2014 discussions were ongoing.

Notably, the installation of the solar panel system for 320 families residing in AliceGhan is 75% completed; and the construction of a super passage and guard room for the water reservoir has been contracted. Additionally, three women economic empowerment projects will be implemented in spring of 2015. These include i) a counterpane sewing and literacy project; ii) a baby bedridden and literacy project and; iii) a coverlet sewing and literacy project.

3.3 Rural Technology Park (RTP)

The Rural Technology Park (RTP) is an initiative that provides support 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 topics which farmers will have access to resource materials and trainings include renewable and non-renewable energy sources, preservation techniques for local produce 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 the end of the year, but an extended winter delayed activities in the project.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

The estimated 2014 expenses for Output Three are USD \$2,916,534. Please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 for further financial details.

Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots

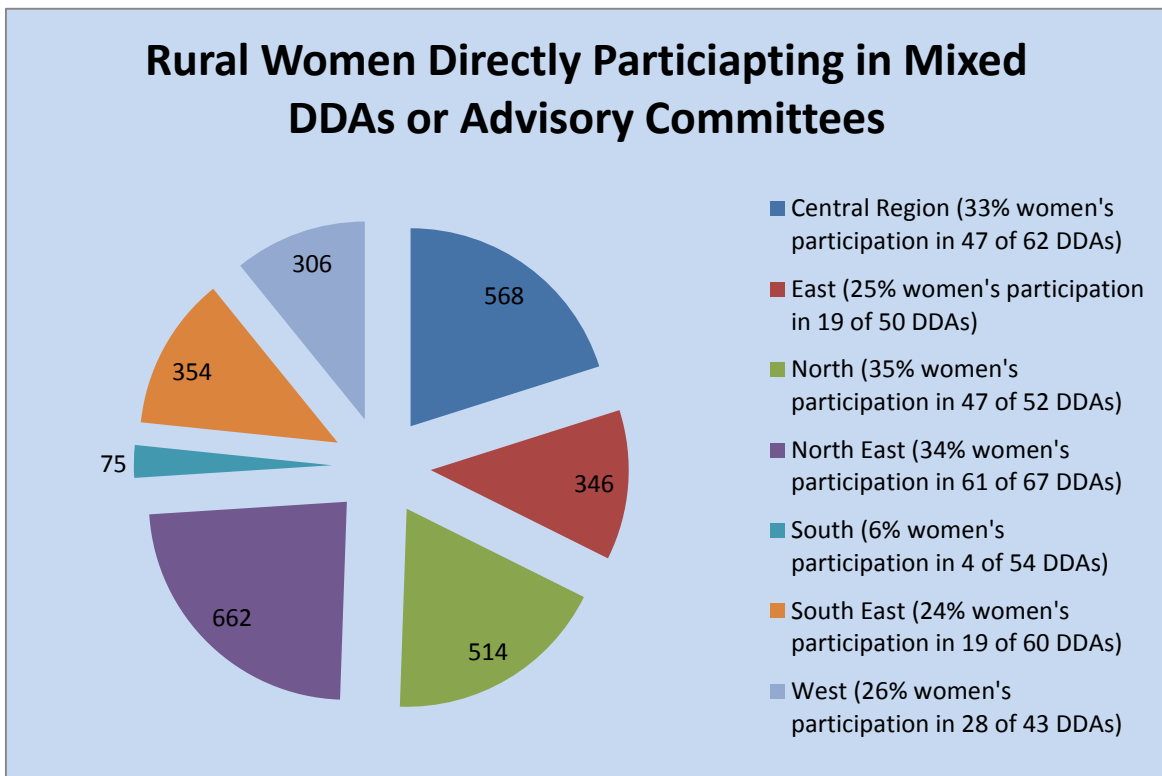
Below is a snapshot NABDP's progress in relation to its annual targets at the close of 2014.

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Actual	Comments
1a. 90 re-integration projects completed	26 ongoing re-integration completed	18 ongoing re-integration completed	Targets not achieved. The insecurity during the extended presidential election and run-off created an atmosphere of instability in many of the districts where re-integration projects were implemented.
1b. 250,057 households impacted by reintegration projects	307,058 households impacted by completion of reintegration projects	25,794 households impacted by completion of reintegration projects	
2. AliceGhan water supply wells dug	AliceGhan water network project completed	90% of the AliceGhan water network project completed	Target not achieved. The government will finalize this process in the spring of 2015.
3. Spain AECID Rural Technology Park 45 percent construction work completed	100% RTP construction work complete	88% percent RTP construction work complete	Target not achieved. A long 2013-14 winter season prevented activities from being initiated on the anticipated date.

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.

This year witnessed the election of 726 DDA members in 28 districts: 575 male (76.1%) and 181 female (23.9%). However, 11 districts in Kandahar and Nuristan elected all-male DDAs, and the remaining 17 districts elected women to 1/3 of the posts. Though not equal representation, it represents the commitment of NABDP in supporting and advocating for the involvement of women in decision making processes. In response to the re-election of DDAs in which no women are elected, LIDD continues to establish a women's group adjunct to the DDA. It is envisaged that the women's group will advocate for the role of women in Nish DDA, in addition to ensuring that development initiatives take into account the priorities and needs of women. In addition to the capacity development of DDAs in gender-related issues, six Gender sub-committees have been established in Badghis in which 40% of the members are women trained in gender-related issues.





An Internal Review of a Women Economic Empowerment Project (Tailoring and Literacy) in AliceGhan Township, Qarabagh district of Kabul province (December, 2014)

“After we finished the course we are able to sew clothes for our families, as well as receive orders from outside to make some extra money while our husbands are doing day labour jobs for 100 – 150 Afs per day,” one participant in the woman’s group discussion stated. “Additionally, through the literacy course we learnt basics of how to read, write our names and how to write and calculate numbers. This really helps us in so many ways!”

NABDP conducted an internal review of a Woman’s Economic Empowerment Project in the AliceGhan Township, a NABDP-supported settlement for IDPs. Staff conducted Key Informant Interviews and facilitated Focus Group Discussions with several participants of the project in December, 2014. In a Focus Group Discussion with the young participants a participant added, “Before this course we had nothing to do in our houses, and couldn’t support the men in the community. After completing this course I am confident that I can help my family financially, and I am very happy that I can read and write. I am also very happy that I can help my daughter do her homework after school. Honestly, I am completely a different person. The only thing that worries us is that we have hard time selling the clothes we make.”

One participant told NABDP staff during the group discussion, “Prior to this course, myself and my three daughters were often sitting at the corner of the house doing nothing while my husband was laying bricks the whole day and getting paid just enough for us to survive. But now our life has changed. Everything I learned in the course I thought to my three daughters. Now all four of us are sewing clothes and able to make enough money to live comfortably.”

A grandmother who also benefitted from the project described her life after her son died in the war, leaving her and his widow with four children to care for. “We were having very hard time in our life. Only my 19 year-old grandson was working, but he could only bring home about 100 Afs per day which was never enough for a house of six people. However, after joining this course, I and my daughter-in-law are able to make money sewing clothes. Helping my family gives me tons of joy and happiness in my life.”

Through the Internal Review, NABDP found the project had a very positive impact on the participants and improved the livelihood opportunities of the community. NABDP learned of a side benefit when participants in different Focus Group Discussions reported that there was a noticeable decrease in cases of domestic violence in the community that coincided with project implementation.

Internal Review conducted by: Zuhoor Mehri, Fahima Hashimi and Mirwais Sabiri |

AliceGhan Township | Qarabagh District | Kabul Province

To ensure that gender mainstreaming remains a core focus in district level development, as part of the pilot establishment of the new DCCs, a gender mainstreaming strategy will be developed for the newly established DCCs.

Also in support of women NABDP directly implemented women's economic empowerment projects identified by communities through the DDPs. This year 1,380 women participated in 39 courses in 24 provinces across the country. These courses consisted of i) two projects providing training in embroidery for 55 women in two rural communities; ii) a literacy course in Bamiyan for 30 women; iii) 780 rural women in 15 provinces participated in projects for tailoring; iv) 303 women in six provinces took part in vocational training projects; v) and in five provinces 212 participated in trainings on carpet weaving. Additionally, in order to meet the strategic needs of women along with economic empowerment, a basic literacy education supported the women who were participants of the vocational training, and as a result they learned basic reading and accounting.

These projects support women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. In addition to learning a new skill, women were able to interact with other women in their communities and to form social and economic networks and partnerships that directly benefit an estimated 10,150 Afghans. Women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving, and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring. This additional income significantly increases the economic stability and the social standing of the women in these communities and their families.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

In 2014, 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's Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP) and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG)

During the DCC transition process and the creation of the National Policy, close coordination and strong partnerships have been forged between government and international programme counterparts such as UNDP, IDLG and ASGP. In particular, NABDP has built an important partnership with IDLG, working closely with them on drafting the new National Policy. The project will continue to work closely with IDLG on the pilot establishment of the DCCs in Herat and Kapisa provinces.

At the regional level there is also close cooperation between ASGP and NABDP regional representatives most notably on the planning and linkages between the District and Provincial level.

d. 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.

e. 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

▪ **Slow Procurement Process**

A continual issue that has been raised throughout the implementation of NABDP has been the slow procurement process within government counterpart institutions. The approval process is meant to take a maximum of 14 days; however, in the majority of cases the approval process has taken significantly longer. These significant delays have caused a great impediment in the implementation of new projects. Despite this issue being raised with MRRD, to date, there is no progress to report on.

▪ **On-Budget Projects**

The slow disbursements of on-budget projects cause significant delays in project implementation. Though there have been improvements from previous years, considerable delays are still experienced due to bureaucratic and time consuming procedures. In some cases, the release of instalments to the contractors took several months as it went through various processes that included: i) document check by the control department; ii) approval by the Deputy Minister; iii) process by MRRD's finance department; iv) process in the MoF; and, v) approval by the MoF. Though this issue has been reported for several quarters, there is no update to provide on if these processes will be streamlined.

• **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 Sholgara district, Balkh province has been delayed due to the political tensions surrounding the 2014 Presidential elections. The community members of Sholgara district had prevented engineers from accessing the site to complete their survey of 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 37 trainings and conducted 59 in-country exposure visits in 2014 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, the re-election of Sarobi 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 2014, 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. At the close of 2014 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.

The challenges faced by women to participate in decision making processes were clearly demonstrated in the re-election of Sarobi DDA in 2014. Despite the efforts of the project in conducting gender awareness and sensitization trainings with community members, no female candidate was identified in the re-election process. In order to continue supporting the participation of women, the project investigates incentives such as the rollout of gender empowerment projects in districts with female DDA members.

VIII. FUTURE PLAN

Output 2

S. No	Planned Activities for 2015	# of Upcoming Activities
1	Continued implementation and completion of ongoing rural infrastructure projects	145 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	18 ongoing
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction	Continuous
3	Continuation of the AliceGhan water supply project	Continuous

*Ongoing activities described in Annex 4

IX. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL

The Interim Donor Report for the period **January - December 2014** for (National Area Based Development Programme)

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2014					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2013 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2013 (c)	IPSAS Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance e = (b-c+d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses (h)	Closing Balance i = (e+f+g - h)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations) (j)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory (k)	(Future Due) l = (a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources n = (i - j - k - m)
Afghanistan		11,699,666	10,059,283		1,640,383	-	-	491,526	1,148,857			-	-	1,148,857
AusAID	5,813,137	3,176,933	2,183,113		993,820	2,636,204	-	1,309,768	2,320,255			-	-	2,320,255
Australia		179,471	33,070		146,401	-	-	9,066	137,335			-	-	137,335
Australian DIMA		716,783	74,069		642,714	-	-	205,047	437,667			-	-	437,667
CIDA	26,982,790	23,076,290	24,930,322	3,906,500	2,052,468	-	-	725,176	1,327,292			-	-	1,327,292
Denmark	4,331,953	4,331,953	4,328,378		3,574	-	-	-	3,574			-	-	3,574
DFID		7,382,985	7,382,985		0	-	-	-	0			-	-	0
European Union	25,509,693	24,232,718	25,509,693		(1,276,975)	188,959	-	(1,090,736)	2,720			-	-	2,720
Italy	4,685,916	1,744,669	3,085,970	1,614,987	273,686	1,326,260	-	286,117	1,313,829			-	-	1,313,829
Japan CRD/Japan 2013/Japan suppl	24,361,133	32,238,416	18,862,144		13,376,272	-	-	8,487,360	4,888,912	59,670		-	-	4,829,242
JICA - LITACA Afghanistan	3,153,042	-	-		-	3,153,042	-	-	3,153,042			-	-	3,153,042
Netherlands	27,824,200	23,324,200	18,347,965		4,976,234	4,500,000	2,910	9,324,955	154,189	53,285		-	-	100,904
Norway	19,257,180	18,726,852	19,249,527	530,328	7,653	(7,653)	-	-	0			-	-	0
Spain/AECI	53,705,912	53,705,912	20,781,317		32,924,595	-	-	19,693,884	13,230,712			-	-	13,230,712
UNDP CCF	14,023,041	14,023,041	14,023,041		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
UNDP CORE	18,865,574	15,785,802	15,785,802		-	3,079,772	-	3,073,183	6,589			-	-	6,589
UNHCR		128,392	91,374		37,018	-	-	-	37,018			-	-	37,018
Grand Total	228,513,570	234,474,083	184,728,055	6,051,815	55,797,843	14,876,584	2,910	42,515,345	28,161,992	112,956	-	-	-	28,049,036

Note:

i) Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period (Oct-Dec 2014) 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.

iii) These negative expenses are the adjustments of EU expenses to UNDP Core Fund. The stated expenses were considered ineligible and were not accepted by EU. Therefore in 2014, after receiving the revised last EU tranche, they were adjusted against Core Fund.

ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

The Interim Donor Report for the period January - December 2014 for (National Area Based Development Programme) Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2014 Budget (AWP)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Dec)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	2,649,541	1,806,833	68%
Sub-total Output 1	2,649,541	1,806,833	68%
Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	40,420,174	33,996,410	84%
Sub-total Output 2	40,420,174	33,996,410	84%
Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	5,485,022	2,916,534	53%
Sub-total Output 3	5,485,022	2,916,534	53%
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	577,205	532,431	92%
Sub-total Output 5	577,205	532,431	92%
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	3,896,910	3,263,137	84%
Sub-total Output 6	3,896,910	3,263,137	84%
Output 7 (00089982): LITACA Afghanistan	355,212	-	0%
Sub-total Output 7	355,212	-	0%
Grand Total	53,384,064	42,515,345	80%

Note:

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

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

The Interim Donor Report for the period January - December 2014 for (National Area Based Development Programme)

Annex 3. Expenses by Donor

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2014 Budget (AWP)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Dec)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	1,654,425	491,526	30%
	Sub-Total	1,654,425	491,526	30%
AusAID	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	64,237	4,985	8%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	2,289,136	1,304,783	57%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	-	0	0%
	Sub-Total	2,353,373	1,309,768	56%
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	146,401	9,066	6%
	Sub-Total	146,401	9,066	6%
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	642,714	205,047	32%
	Sub-Total	642,714	205,047	32%
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	2,059,441	726,782	35%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	-	(1,607)	0%
	Sub-Total	2,059,441	725,176	35%
EU	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	-	(1,086,711)	0%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	-	(4,025)	0%
	Sub-Total	-	(1,090,736)	0%
Italy	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	66,126	65,694	99%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	544,762	191,027	35%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	30,436	29,396	97%
	Sub-Total	641,324	286,117	45%
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	833,068	247,018	30%
	Sub-Total	833,068	247,018	30%
Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	1,299,926	682,202	52%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	4,666,082	4,436,013	95%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	172,270	129,378	75%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	330,803	107,804	33%
	Sub-Total	6,469,081	5,355,397	83%

Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	1,457,202	1,183,017	81%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	2,200,649	1,541,985	70%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	381,733	159,943	42%
Sub-Total		4,039,584	2,884,945	71%
JICA - LITACA Afghanistan	Output 7 (00089982): LITACA Afghanistan	355,212	-	0%
Sub-Total		355,212	-	0%
Netherlands	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	675,816	663,758	98%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	6,022,781	5,941,070	99%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	172,071	171,446	100%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	373,785	374,280	100%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	2,289,356	2,174,400	95%
Sub-Total		9,533,809	9,324,955	98%
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	231,246	79,719	34%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	20,598,812	19,105,995	93%
	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	631,745	499,069	79%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	77,040	9,100	12%
Sub-Total		21,538,843	19,693,884	91%
UNDP - CORE	Output 1 (00081443): District level institutions are better able to lead local development at the sub national level	312,189	310,474	99%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural people have improved access to key services	1,948,892	1,947,416	100%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	31,150	28,773	92%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	787,541	786,520	100%
Sub-Total		3,079,772	3,073,183	100%
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): The population living in insecure areas have increased livelihood opportunities	37,018	-	0%
Sub-Total		37,018	-	0%
Grand Total		53,384,064	42,515,345	80%

Note:

i) JICA donor (Output#00089982 - LITACA Afghanistan) is under the business unit TJK10;

ii) The negative expense under CIDA output 00081449 is due to the 2013 GMS adjustments done in 2014 accounting period. In 2013, GMS were wrongly calculated, which has been adjusted in 2014.

iii) The negative expenses under EU are due to the adjustments of EU expenses to UNDP Core Fund. The stated expenses were considered ineligible and were not accepted by EU. Therefore in 2014, after receiving the revised last EU tranche, they were adjusted against Core Fund.

ANNEX 4: DETAILS OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC HEARINGS IN 2014

DDA Public Hearing Events held in 2014															
Province	District	Participants												Total	Women's Participation (%)
		DDA Member		Govt. staff		Community Reps.		Tribal Elders / Leaders		CSOs		Margin-alised groups			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Badakshan	Raghistan	7	20	12	0	86	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	130	15%
Baghlan	Baghlan Jadid	16	4	12	0	44	0	3	0	7	0	2	0	88	5%
Balkh	Deh Dadi	14	1	11	2	56	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	102	8%
	Khulm	18	10	6	0	53	11	5	0	5	0	0	0	108	19%
	Nahre Shahi	20	1	6	0	25	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	59	2%
Bamiyan	Yakaylang	14	1	15	0	60	0	12	0	1	1	0	0	104	2%
Daykundi	Kiti	17	7	13	2	75	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	132	7%
	Nili	10	5	14	3	46	24	11	0	6	0	8	0	127	25%
	Sang Takht	20	3	10	0	84	0	5	0	5	0	2	0	129	2%
Farah	Markaz	21	1	10	0	76	9	5	0	5	0	2	0	129	8%
Ghor	Firozkoh	23	7	10	0	75	0	5	0	10	0	6	0	136	5%
Herat	Enjil	22	10	14	3	50	10	8	0	6	0	3	3	129	20%
	Guzarah	10	5	7	0	38	17	6	0	7	0	6	3	99	25%
	Karukh	13	6	4	0	50	28	10	0	6	3	7	1	128	30%
	Pashton Zarghon	15	10	7	0	28	23	9	0	7	1	9	0	109	31%
Kabul	Deh Sabz	20	3	10	0	50	0	5	0	3	0	5	0	96	3%
	Istalif	20	9	10	0	40	8	5	0	2	0	3	2	99	19%
	Paghman	15	6	9	0	43	15	4	0	4	0	5	0	101	21%
Kapisa	Hesa Awal	16	0	15	0	60	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	109	0%
	Kohband	23	11	7	1	45	20	5	0	7	1	10	0	130	25%
	Nijrab	18	11	14	0	60	10	7	0	5	0	5	0	130	16%
	Mahmood Raqi	19	10	10	0	60	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	109	9%
Kunar	Asadabad	20	10	9	0	60	4	10	0	5	1	0	0	119	13%
	Marawara	20	10	6	1	71	3	7	0	7	3	2	0	130	13%
	Narang	11	9	24	0	64	0	11	0	13	0	2	0	134	7%
	Sarkano	20	3	19	0	65	3	15	0	8	0	0	0	133	5%

Kunduz	Ali Abad	10	4	10	0	82	4	4	0	5	0	3	0	122	7%
	Khan Abad	22	10	10	1	50	8	6	0	8	0	5	2	122	17%
Nangarhar	Dara-e-Noor	19	10	8	0	60	15	10	0	5	0	5	0	132	19%
	Ghani Khil	20	4	7	0	50	15	3	0	2	0	3	0	104	18%
	Gushta	14	5	7	0	36	12	5	0	5	0	3	2	89	21%
	Kama	10	10	6	1	43	14	5	0	4	1	0	0	94	28%
	Rodat	18	8	8	2	40	22	6	0	4	1	3	2	114	31%
	Surkhrood	6	5	4	1	25	0	4	0	5	5	4	0	59	19%
Parwan	Charikar	20	8	3	1	44	6	5	0	4	1	2	3	97	20%
	Jabalsaraj	17	0	10	0	29	0	5	0	8	0	7	0	76	0%
	Saydkhil	20	0	10	0	60	0	5	0	5	0	9	0	109	0%
Samangan	Ayback	18	0	10	0	60	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	103	0%
	Firoznakhchir	15	8	10	0	44	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	91	9%
	Khuram Sarbagh	19	0	10	0	61	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	105	0%
Sar-I-Pul	Sar-I-Pul center	12	0	4	0	40	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	70	0%
Takhar	Cha Ab	20	0	15	0	65	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	115	0%
	Chal	20	0	10	0	50	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	95	0%
	Taluqan	16	0	9	0	20	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	60	0%
Wardak	Markaz	20	0	10	0	65	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	110	0%
TOTAL		758	245	445	18	2388	281	276	0	236	18	178	23	4866	12%

ANNEX 5: DETAILS OF ONGOING PROJECTS AT THE CLOSE OF 2014

1.15 Ongoing Women's Economic Empowerment Projects

Ongoing Women's Empowerment Projects at the close of 2014								
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Households	Women	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badakshan	Jurm	1	21,360	30	30	50%	100%	Completed
Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	32,664	40	40	10%	10%	Cancelled
	Muqur	2	56,789	60	60	45% / 10%	50% / 10%	Apr-2015 & Cancelled
	Qadis	1	24,125	30	30	45%	50%	Apr-2015
	Qala-I-Now - Center	2	56,789	70	70	45% / 10%	50% / 10%	Apr-2015 & Cancelled
Kabul	Qara Bagh	3	74,997	100	100	3x45%	3x10%	Jul-2015
Panjsher	Bazarak - Center	1	15,641	30	30	80%	80%	Feb-2015
Total		11	282,365	360	360			

2.1 Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects

Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects at the close of 2014										
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
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	Chighcheran Center	1	79,764	2,552	700	100	15	74%	100%	Completed
	Lal Wa Sarjangal	1	56,623	176,947	420	60	6	50%	65%	May-2015
Paktya	Jaji	1	39,007	1,592	1,050	150	11	97%	100%	Completed
Panjsher	Bazarak Center	1	64,751	250	1,750	250	20	85%	95%	June-2015
	Darah	1	47,690	1,526	1,960	280	20	80%	80%	June-2015
	Hisa Awal (Khinj)	1	85,827	268,209	111	16	16	80%	100%	June-2015
	Rukha	1	143,867	4,603	1,799	257	23	80%	50%	July-2015
Sar-i-Pul	Sar-i-Pul Center	1	71,335	2,283	2,800	400	24	77%	100%	Completed

Ongoing Micro Hydro Power Projects at the close of 2014										
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	Kw	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Takhar	Farkhar	1	1,474,444	47,182	7,000	1,000	400	86%	86%	June-2015
Total		15	2,557,267	506,249	25,325	3,618	637			

2.2 Ongoing Transportation Projects

Ongoing Transportation Projects at the close of 2014										
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	House Holds	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion	
Badakshan	Jurm	1	47,066	1,506	5,648	807	80%	100%	Completed	
	Shahri Buzurg	1	438,509	10,900	76,300	10,900	10%	10%	Nov-2015	
Badghis	Ab Kamari	1	749,144	16,162	111	16	28%	28%	Dec-2015	
	Qadis	1	632,094	14,514	21,700	3,100	54%	78%	Jun-2015	
Balkh	Nahri Shahi	1	98,246	8,361	19,600	2,800	10%	0%	Dec-2015	
Bamiyan	Panjab	1	75,611	2,017	1,960	280	54%	60%	Aug-2015	
Daykundi	Miramor	1	71,414	2,534	140,000	20,000	18%	60%	Aug-2015	
Faryab	Dawlat Abad	1	495,534	7,300	42,900	6,129	10%	10%	Cancelled	
	Qaisar	1	168,545	4,293	35,280	5,040	18%	40%	Jun-2015	
Herat	Karrukh	1	143,444	6,036	15,000	2,143	80%	100%	Completed	
Kabul	Farza	1	647,655	9,662	17,500	2,500	54%	70%	Apr-2015	
	Kabul - Center	2	102,610	6,058	7,824	1,118	80% / 59%	100%	Completed	
	Paghman	2	377,492	10,797	40,801	5,829	51% / 19%	100% / 19%	Jun-2015	
Kapisa	Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan	1	22,565	939	3,500	500	80%	100%	Completed	
Nangarhar	Surkh Rud	1	242,219	7,751	29,066	4,152	60%	60%	Cancelled	
Nimroz	Chakhansur	1	193,984	6,207	23,278	3,325	57%	100%	Completed	
Panjsher	Shutul	1	53,333	1,707	6,400	914	10%	10%	Cancelled	
Sar-I-Pul	Sangcharak	1	267,466	11,211	70,000	10,000	10%	10%	Cancelled	
Urozgan	Gizab	1	1,202,422	38,478	144,291	20,613	47%	40%	Dec-2015	
	Khas Urozghan	2	556,540	17,809	46,747	6,678	19%	20%	Aug-2015	
Wardak	Markaz-I-Behsud	1	13,474	635	7,000	1,000	10%	60%	Jun-2015	
Total		24	6,599,366	184,877	754,906	107,844				

2.3 Ongoing Public Building Projects

Ongoing Public Building Projects at the close of 2014									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badakshan	Argo	1	299,527	9,585	35,943	5,135	60%	100%	Completed
	Eshkashim	1	193,399	6,189	23,208	3,315	57%	60%	Aug-2015
	Kufab	1	237,873	4,530	12,600	1,800	80%	80%	Aug-2015
	Zebak	1	294,408	9,421	35,329	5,047	15%	60%	Aug-2015
Badghis	Jawand	2	441,620	12,395	35,119	5,017	50 & 19%	99 & 19%	Jun-2015 Dec-2015
Daykundi	Geti	1	269,900	1,446	2,000	286	10%	100%	Completed
	Kerjan	1	422,895	5,697	13,650	1,950	10%	70%	Jun-2015
	Sang-I-Takht	1	141,787	762	1,200	171	10%	100%	Completed
Ghazni	Jaghuri	1	202,710	6,487	24,325	3,475	81%	95%	Cancelled
	Malistan	1	334,866	9,368	4,200	600	18%	48%	Aug-2015
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjantal	1	485,624	5,906	9,653	1,379	10%	25%	Jun-2015
	Pasaband	1	131,575	4,210	15,789	2,256	80%	90%	Jun-2015
Jawzjan	Khamyab	1	134,910	4,317	16,189	2,313	45%	45%	Cancelled
Kabul	Kabul - Center	2	84,892	2,715	11,200	1,600	10 & 100%	100%	Completed
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
	Rodat	1	312,620	10,584	5,600	800	10%	10%	Dec-2015
Panjsher	Hissa-I-Aawal (Khinj)	1	22,867	732	2,744	392	20%	20%	Cancelled
Parwan	Charikar - Center	1	295,653	6,210	1,000	143	19%	100%	Feb-2015
	Jabulussaraj	1	211,301	6,762	25,356	3,622	85%	100%	Completed
	Salang	1	706,589	22,611	84,791	12,113	58%	100%	Feb-2015
Sar-I-Pul	Balkab	1	224,764	7,192	26,972	3,853	15%	60%	Jun-2015
Takhar	Chal	1	162,110	5,188	19,453	2,779	68%	100%	Completed
	Khawaja Bahawuddin	1	220,249	7,048	26,430	3,776	60%	100%	Completed
Urozgan	Gizab	1	76,914	1,000	2,387	341	80%	90%	Apr-2015
Wardak	Maidan Shahr - Center	1	166,847	5,339	20,022	2,860	49%	49%	Dec-2015
Zabul	Mizan	1	239,906	7,672	3,500	500	19%	28%	Jul-2015
Total		29	6,568,901	176,763	475,160	67,880			

2.4 Ongoing Disaster Management Projects

Ongoing Natural Disaster Management Projects at the close of 2014									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badakshan	Jurm	1	561,809	23,096	70,000	10,000	10%	0%	Dec-2015
	Kishm	1	186,235	5,960	22,348	3,193	63%	100%	Completed
Badghis	Muqur	1	199,021	220	1,540	220	50%	100%	Completed
	Qadis	4	403,397	74,491	16,667	2,381	10% / 77% / 80% / 10%	3x100% / 80%	3 Completed 1 Cancelled
	Qala-I-Now - Center	4	771,971	17,331	16,910	2,416	50% / 80% / 80% / 80%	3x100% / 98%	Feb-2015
Kabul	Paghman	1	39,666	1,269	4,760	680	50%	100%	Completed
Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi - Center	1	54,871	3,977	2,800	400	80%	65%	Jun-2015
Nangarhar	Behshud	1	143,535	4,593	17,224	2,461	50%	50%	Cancelled
	Lal Poor	1	75,381	630	1,750	250	50%	50%	Cancelled
Paktya	Dand Patan	1	131,074	4,194	15,729	2,247	50%	100%	Completed
Panjsher	Darah	1	7,727	247	927	132	80%	80%	Cancelled
Parwan	Charikar - Center	1	123,807	3,962	14,857	2,122	78%	100%	Completed
Takhar	Farkhar	1	122,406	3,313	2,100	300	10%	0%	Dec-2015
	Warsaj	1	29,950	899	1,050	150	80%	100%	Completed
Urozgan	Dehraoud	1	58,874	1,750	7,065	1,009	20%	60%	Cancelled
	Gizab	11	3,134,454	100,301	350,474	50,068	5x10%, 2x17%, 2x50%, 1x59%, 1x19%	2x100% 3x20% 2x86% 2x60% 1x75% 1x98%	2x Completed 5x Dec-2015 2x Apr-2015 1x Jun-2015 1x Feb-2015
	Khas Urozghan	2	123,224	3,943	2,730	390	50% / 82%	2x 100%	2x Completed
	Shahidhassas	1	96,262	383	476	68	85%	100%	Completed
Zabul	Qalat - Center	1	254,000	8,128	30,480	4,354	58%	100%	Completed
Total		36	6,517,664	258,687	579,887	82,841			

2.5 Ongoing Agriculture and Irrigation Projects

Ongoing Agriculture and Irrigation Projects at the close of 2014									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Jawand	3	92,490	2959	11,099	1,585	3x80%	3x100%	Completed
	Muqur	2	198,674	10882	2,770	395	50%	40%	Apr-2015
	Qadis	4	323,155	38042	38,954	5,564	50% / 3x10%	50% / 3x100%	May-2015 3x Completed
Baghlan	Pul-I-Hisar	1	9,981	229	450	64	80%	100%	Completed
Daykundi	Geti	1	131,800	3219	3,500	500	54%	60%	Feb-2015
Kabul	Qara Bagh	1	32,658	90	1,100	157	10%	0%	Jul-2015
Kandahar	Arghandab	1	228,604	3500	27,432	3,918	19%	100%	Completed
Samangan	Hazrat-I-Sultan	1	130,737.7	4184	15,689	2,241	83%	100%	Completed
Total		14	1,148,100	63,105	100,994	14,428			

2.6 Ongoing Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

Ongoing Water Supply and Sanitation at the close of 2014									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labour days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badghis	Jawand	1	88,779	3,380	1,680	240	42%	100%	Completed
	Qala-I-Now - Center	1	71,918	180	1,260	180	50%	40%	Apr-2015
Ghazni	Malista	1	46,851	360	14,000	2,000	80%	80%	Completed
	Nawur	1	5,272	169	633	90	50%	32%	Dec-2015
Nangarhar	Hesarak	1	259,642	2,379	2,800	400	80%	50%	Nov-2015
	Kama	1	88,426	2,830	10,611	1,516	80%	100%	Completed
Nuristan	Waygal	1	83,514	3,131	2,800	400	80%	50%	Jun-2015
Takhar	Bangi	1	59,605	1,907	7,153	1,022	80%	100%	Completed
	Khwaja Ghar	1	302,613	9,684	36,314	5,188	62%	87%	Jun-2015
Urozgan	Khas Urozgan	2	140,140	4,484	16,121	2,303	20% / 10%	32% / 60%	May-2015 Jul-2015
	Shahidhassas	2	108,151	3,460	12,978	1,854	20% / 20%	10% / 100%	Completed
Zabul	Shah Joi	2	72,202	2,310	8,665	1,238	60% / 60%	100% / 100%	Completed
	Shinkai	1	28,315	906	3,398	485	60%	100%	Completed
Total		16	1,355,428	35,180	118,413	16,916			

3.1 Ongoing Reintegration Projects

Ongoing Reintegration Projects at the close of 2014									
Province	District Name	# of Projects	Budget (USD)	Labor days	Beneficiaries	Households	% Financial Discursion	% Physical Completion	Estimated date of completion
Badakhshan	Eshkashim	1	193,399	6,189	22,348	3,193	57%	60%	Aug-2015
	Zebak	1	294,408	9,421	23,208	3,315	15%	60%	Aug-2015
	Kishm	1	186,235	5,960	35,329	5,047	63%	100%	Completed
Badghis	Qadis	3	145,899	33,431	35,030	5,004	10% / 10% / 10%	3x100%	Completed
	Jawand	1	291,730	9,335	35,008	5,001	19%	19%	Dec-2015
Faryab	Dawlat Abad	1	495,534	7,300	42,900	6,129	10%	10%	Cancelled
Jawazjan	Khamyab	1	134,910	4,317	16,189	2,313	45%	45%	Cancelled
Parwan	Jabulussaraj	1	211,301	6,762	25,356	3,622	85%	100%	Completed
Samangan	Hazrat-i-Sultan	1	130,738	4,184	15,689	2,241	83%	100%	Completed
Sar-i-Pul	Balkhab	1	224,764	7,192	26,972	3,853	15%	60%	Jun-2015
Takhar	Farkhar	1	1,474,444	47,182	26,430	3,776	86%	86%	Jun-2015
	Khwaja Ghar	1	302,613	9,684	19,453	2,779	62%	87%	Jun-2015
	Khwaja Bahawuddin	1	220,249	7,048	7,000	1,000	60%	100%	Completed
	Chal	1	162,110	5,188	36,314	5,188	68%	100%	Completed
Urozgan	Dehraoud	1	58,874	1,750	7,065	1,009	20%	60%	Cancelled
Wardak	Maidan Shahr-Center	1	166,847	5,339	20,022	2,860	49%	49%	Dec-2015
Total		18	4,703,055	170,282	394,313	56,330			

ANNEX 6: 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 69 PRID infrastructure projects in 2014. These projects provided temporary employment opportunities to rural Afghans introducing much needed cash into local economies. In total, 26,500 households (185,500 Afghans) benefited from these projects. These projects provided the local communities with 301,573 days of temporary labour which also benefitted their respective community economies. Lastly, three Women's Economic Empowerment Projects in Badghis supported 90 women in carpet weaving. Details are below.

There are 20 on-going projects to improve livelihood and economic opportunities, plus an additional six Women's Economic Empowerment Projects. In total the PRID projects offer 147,790 labour days strengthening the local economies while increasing their vested interest in the long-term sustainability of much needed infrastructure.

1. Capacity Development for DDAs

NABDP supports the strengthening local governance through the development of DDAs. In 2014 NABDP provided training to the Balamorghab DDA and supported the monthly and quarterly meetings in six districts of Badghis. Additionally, NABDP provided a Grant in Aid for Balamorghab DDA. These once off establishment grants of \$960 to eligible DDAs served to provide financial support for the establishment costs, including the purchase of office furniture, equipment and supplies. In addition, the DDAs will receive monthly stipends of \$170 for 24 months to provide ongoing organizational and physical capacity support, some of which included the establishment of District Information Centers (DICs). The DICs enable DDAs to collect, maintain and utilize the district's socio-economic data, thereby assisting in planning and identifying appropriate projects for the community. In addition, the DICs provide an important database at the district-level. In 2014, one DIC was created in Moqur district.

2. Micro Hydro Power Projects

This year NABDP completed two MHP projects generating a combined 27Kw of electricity benefitting 613 households in Ab Kamari and Qadis districts. These two projects created 2,584 temporary labour days for their communities and have positively affected lives in areas where electricity had not previously been introduced.

3. Transportation and Road Development

2014 also witnessed the physical completion of three transport projects: i) a bridge in Abkamary district; ii) a bridge in Jawand district; and iii) two culvert projects in Qara – I – Now - Center. In total, 3,772 households (26,404 individuals) benefitted from these projects which also created 42,344 temporary labour days in their respective communities. Notably, employment opportunities in development projects also have the side benefit of increasing the vested interest of community members.

4. Irrigation, Agriculture and Disaster Management



In 2014, NABDP completed 14 irrigation projects in Badghis consisting of 2.2 km of canals; 10 water reservoir projects; and 3.8km of protection, retaining and gabion walls. These projects were implemented in the districts of Qala-I-Now, Qadis, Abkamari Moqur and Balamorghab. The implementation of these irrigation projects created 114,835 labour days directly benefitting 10,755 households (75,285 Afghans).

5. Water Supply and Sanitation Management

The Government of Spain funded the provision of clean drinking water through two shallow wells and 34 water reservoir projects in the districts of Ab Kamari, Bala Murghab, Muqir, Qadis and Qala-I-Now Center in 2014. These projects provided 141,810 temporary labour days to their communities while benefitting 11,360 households (79,520 Afghans).

6. Gender Activities in 2014

The NABDP office in Badghis implemented three capacity development projects to improve carpet weaving skills to go women in Ab Kamari, Qadis, and Qala-I-Now Center. Women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving. This additional income significantly increases the economic stability and enhances the social recognition of women in these communities and their families. The participants were also provided literacy training courses.

Additionally, NABDP conducted six workshops for members of six DDAs consisting of 165 men and 85 women. The participants were made aware of the legal rights of women, the importance of women’s participation in the local economy, and family economics.



NABDP Improves Lives with a Water Reservoir Project

Badghis is a province with few water resources and little access to safe, potable water. The CDC identified a primary need of the people as clean drinking water, particularly in Moqur district. NABDP conducted a Key Informant Interview with a member of the Moqur CDC who stated, “Prior to the implementation of this project in our village we didn’t have a reliable source of safe drinking water and our children were dying every year from different diseases. We used to spend thousands Afs to get treatment for preventable diseases outside the country. Fortunately, now we have enough safe and clean drinking water. There has been almost no disease in our community from contaminated water since we started using the water from reservoirs”.

Abdul Halim | CDC member | Moqur district, Badghis province



Photo: Excavation of the water supply trench system and installation of the HDPE pipe from Qadis district towards Qala – I – Now City | Photo Credit: RU-WatSIP © 2014

7. 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. In 2014 the surveys and associated studies were finalized and the design is under process at the close of the year. The construction of the dam would enable local communities to recharge ground water and increase the irrigation capacity of springs and karezes in the district. This project will provide 54,000 days of temporary labour to both skilled and unskilled workers in the community to the benefit of 120,000 Afghans.



Photo: Conducting the permeability test and geological test at the water dam site by Omran Holding Group | Photo Credit: NABDP © 2014

ANNEX 7: 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. In 2014, the primary activities have been in support of the municipal administration.

1. Garbage Collection Project

On a daily basis 29 garbage collection boxes in the Qala-I-Now are being emptied. Since September 2013, PMP has repaired 20 garbage collection boxes in the PMP. 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. However, in 2014 there was no budget for repairing or replacing lights and currently 20 lights are in need of repair or battery replacement.



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 2014 the tool boxes were not provided due to a lack of funds which has adversely affected the outcome of this training course.



4. Maintenance and Repair of PMP Machinery

Currently the majority of vehicles are in a state of disrepair due to a lack of funds in 2014.

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

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

ANNEX 8: 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 9: 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