



Afghanistan

QUARTERLY PROJECT REPORT [Q1, 2008]

United Nations Development Programme

Afghanistan

National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP)

[01-01-2008 – 31-03-2008]



Retaining Wall in Chora District, Uruzgan Province, constructed by NABDP

Project ID: 11020 (NEX), 11012 (DEX)

Duration: Phase II February 2006 - December 2008

Component (MYFF):

Total Budget: USD 182m

Unfunded: USD 54

Implementing Partners/ Responsible parties: MRRD, UNDP

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I. Implementation progress

Community Empowerment

Output 1 (AWP): Comprehensive rural development plans, based on participatory community development processes and economic regeneration assessments and strategies.

(1.1) Establish and capacity build District Development Assemblies (DDAs), based on CDCs and other Community representatives

During the first quarter of 2008, 22 DDAs were established, including 16 mixed DDAs (defined as men and women sharing an equal proportion of representation in the DDA forum) in Logar, Maidan Wardak, Kabul, Kunar and Badakashan provinces. Women played an active role in the establishment of the mixed DDAs and their contribution ensured that their priorities were taken into account in the formulation of the (District Development Plans) DDPs.

The success of female participation in DDA establishment has been followed up by relevant capacity building. During this period, the CE component started piloting training modules in Nangarhar province, and Module 1 (Governance, conflict resolution and gender equity) has been under rolled out in Nangarhar and Khost provinces. The basic modules were prepared with other NABDP components and are tailored to the technical, organizational, and management needs of the DDAs. Module 1 covers governance, conflict resolution and gender equity, Module 2 features participatory project implementation and management, and Module 3 deals with financial management. Specialized training will be developed based on DDA needs.

(1.2) Establish working relations between and among DDAs, district authorities to facilitate identification of common needs and priorities

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(1.3) Establish working relations between and among DDAs (representing communities) and PDCs (representing line ministries)

DDA cross-learning exercises were envisioned in the AWP as an avenue for advocating for the needs of communities at the PDC level, in partnership with the Ministry of Economy. In January 2008, MRRD decided that PDCs would no longer be directly supported by NABDP. However, DDAs will still be encouraged and assisted to cooperate with district and provincial development bodies, including PDCs.

(1.4) Community participation in identification of economic development priorities (DDP)

A total of 22 DDPs were formulated in the first quarter of the year by the newly-established DDAs. In addition, the Community Empowerment unit edited, translated and finalized a further 138 DDPs, 59 of which are now on the NABDP website, through which the DDPs have been made accessible to all NABDP components and the general public.

(1.6) Updating of DDPs where funding for project implementation is available.

The Community Empowerment unit staff facilitated the updating of six DDPs in Helmand province in districts which were a priority for project implementation by the Implementation Support component.

Output 2: Rural development policies developed and adopted by the Government and other relevant stakeholders, providing frameworks for viable interventions for economic regeneration, poverty reduction and improving livelihoods.

(2.4) Development of participatory planning manual

The 2006 DDA/P Operational Guidelines is being updated to improve participatory planning processes by focusing on the needs of vulnerable populations and be more useful for line ministries to provide support for the community-identified priorities.

(2.5) Updated DDA/P Operational Guidelines and development of data base management information system

As part of a wide-ranging review of gender mainstreaming, face to face interviews and focus group discussions were held to assess the existing NABDP approach. A consultant assisted the Community Empowerment Gender Specialist to engenderize the NABDP Operational Guidelines on Project Cycle Management and a final draft of the updated guidelines is almost completed.

Implementation Support

Output 3: Strengthened management and implementation capacity of MRRD and relevant partner institutions to address rural development and economic regeneration needs and priorities.

(3.3) Review Programme Cycle Management with participation of key departments and programmes involved, to establish a clear process and assumption of accountability

Although the Institutional Development unit has taken the lead in PCM assessment within the Ministry, the Implementation Support unit has been working to complete the “Operational Guidelines for Implementation of NABDP projects”, which takes into account Programme Cycle Management principles. The document clearly lays out roles, responsibilities and accountability for the whole project cycle.

(3.5) Support the establishment of appropriate coordination and consultation structures at national and provincial levels

On provincial and regional levels, NABDP has tasked the Provincial Rural Development Advisors (PRDAs) and Regional Managers to represent the programme in Provincial Development Council meetings. Within these meetings, the ministries set the priorities under the leadership of the provincial governors. Coordination is also done with relevant other programs such as National Solidarity Programme (NSP), Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) programs, Disarmament of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG), Education Quality Improvement Programme (EQUIP), Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS), etc.

(3.6) Support the establishment and development of Technical Support Units to support Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD) offices and project implementation.

All Technical Support Units (TSUs) were established by the end of 2007. However, NABDP continues to support the development of the TSUs through technical and project management training and by the provision of engineering and computer equipment.

Output 4: High-quality and sustainable community-led rural development and economic regeneration investments that reduce poverty and improve livelihoods

(4.1) prepare proposals for viable community-based economic regeneration and rural development projects in accordance with the priorities in the regional economic regeneration strategies and the comprehensive rural development plans

The ‘Kandahar Model’ of community-based project selection, design and implementation is being extended to other provinces. In Helmand, an NABDP office has just been set up in Musa Qala to oversee the rapid implementation of projects, which have been selected by the Implementation Support (IS) unit according to priorities expressed in DDPs. Of the 144 projects identified by the DDAs in Helmand, 30 projects are currently ongoing and 20 are about to begin, with design work

continuing on others. 16 community-contracted projects have also begun implementation in Nangarhar province, and NABDP staff have visited Kunar and Badghis provinces to select projects in consultation with DDAs. Nationally, 305 infrastructure projects are currently ongoing and 78 are about to start.

(4.2) Undertake consultation/negotiation with the private sector, the government and the international community to promote investment and mobilise resources for projects

Regular interactions occurred with the donors and supporters of NABDP, including CIDA, USAID, DFID, Japan, Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands and UNDP through reports and negotiations. All of the NABDP donors have indicated their willingness to continue their support through the coming year. 15 million dollars of new funding is expected from the Government of Japan for the stabilization of border provinces while the Government of Spain is expected to provide funding for NABDP development projects in Badghis province.

(4.3) Establish partnerships/MOUs with UNHCR, ANBP, UNICEF and relevant Ministries/Departments for the implementation of Reintegration, DIAG and Alternative Livelihoods activities.

The NABDP DIAG unit regularly consults with the overall DIAG joint secretariat, and also cooperates with ANBP to provide development projects in districts which have disarmed. In the field of Alternative Livelihoods, the NABDP Counter-Narcotic Trust Fund (CNTF) unit implements projects in cooperation with the CNTF secretariat and the Ministry of Counter Narcotics. A proposal for a second phase of the CIDA-funded Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Project – Kandahar (IALP-K) project is being designed in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock and the Ministry of Education.

(4.4) Coordinate, determine and execute implementation arrangements among all relevant partners and stakeholders including economic regeneration, rural energy, DIAG and other comprehensive rural development projects

At the national level, NABDP cooperates with other MRRD programmes such as NSP, NRAP and Rural Water and Sanitation, and with Ministries such as Public Works, Economy and Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock. Within the regions, regular meetings took place with PRTs, donor funded programs and governors, both within the framework of the PDC and at the bilateral level.

Economic Regeneration

Output 2: Rural development policies developed and adopted by the Government and other relevant stakeholders, providing frameworks for viable interventions for economic regeneration, poverty reduction and improving livelihoods.

(2.1) Support Afghan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) to secure additional funds

Efforts are ongoing to support AIRD in securing funding based on the 2008 work plan. Japan and other donors have been contacted to supporting AIRD activities. In addition, the Institutional Development unit has been collaborating closely with AIRD in capacity development work for MRRD, and provided assistance with formulation of job descriptions for AIRD staff.

(2.2) Ongoing monitoring and analysis of preparation and implementation of comprehensive rural development and rural enterprise development plans and regional economic regeneration strategies

Sub-sector /value chain analysis and business plan development for the Northern, Western, and Central region, which were initiated during previous quarters, were completed in February 2008. As a part of regional rural economic regeneration strategies, 9 business plans for potential entrepreneurs have been prepared. Afghanistanid and DACAAR submitted their final reports and business plans for the 'Implementation Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Balkh

(Afghanaid), Bamyan (DACAAR) and Herat (DACAAR) for Regional Rural Economic Regeneration through Rural Enterprise Development' project. The proposed business plans provide income and employment generation opportunities. The SME will involve value addition enterprises in almonds, carpets and melons for Balkh, saffron, silk and cashmere for Herat, and tourism, potato storage and carpets for Bamyan. These SMEs will require implementation support for various business development services, book keeping, skill development training, marketing, quality control, etc. Facilitating partners (FP) are being hired for providing business development services to the potential entrepreneurs. Expression of interest (EOI) was published in national and international media for seeking application from potential FPs. Thirteen organizations were short listed for sending Request for Proposal (RFP) for implementation support. A pre-proposal conference for FPs was held on 10th March for NGOs interested in entering proposals for the implementation phase of the project, which was also attended by AREDP and NABDP staff. The deadline for proposals is 7 April, with the selection of winning proposals to follow.

(2.3) Policy feedback and ongoing review of national level Afghan Rural Enterprise Development Programme (AREDP) and policy framework

The Economic Regeneration unit has been working closely with the AREDP's strategy and approach through stakeholder meetings involving donors, relevant government Ministries and NGOs active in the field of SME development. AREDP has also been keen in learning lessons from the pilots on 'Implementation Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Balkh (Afghanaid)', Bamyan (DACAAR) and Herat (DACAAR) for Regional Rural Economic Regeneration through Rural Enterprise Development' project. The lesson learnt from NABDP pilots on SMEs, will provide useful input for future AREDP SME strategy in Afghanistan.

Output 4: High-quality and sustainable community-led rural development and economic regeneration investments that reduce poverty and improve livelihoods.

(4.1) prepare proposals for viable community-based economic regeneration and rural development projects in accordance with the priorities in the regional economic regeneration strategies and the comprehensive rural development plans

The MRRD Balkh Sheep Bank Livelihood improvement project has been in operation for the last two years. The project was supported by Belgium and implemented by MRRD and Mae Fae Lung (MFL) Foundation of Thailand. The project has established a 30,000-sheep flock with 38 farmers' clusters. Field visits were made to explore the opportunities for starting community-based SME enterprises. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been prepared between MRRD/NABDP and MFL Foundation (Thailand) on the Balkh Sheep Bank project, which aims to generate income for poor and landless rural residents through providing them with sheep, the offspring of which are returned to the Sheep Bank as a form of payment for veterinary fees. A full proposal is being prepared for Balkh Sheep Economic Regeneration activities, along with an NABDP proposal for Ghor and Daikundi provinces.

(4.2) Undertake consultation/negotiation with the private sector, the government and the international community to promote investment and mobilise resources for project.

SMEs, each requiring maximum total investment of \$100,000 in Balkh, Bamyan, and Herat, are being established by the private sector. These SMEs will be financed based on the co-financing principle. Private individuals will commit for initial contribution, and part of the funds will be arranged from Bank. Seed money as grant will be available, up to maximum 50% of the investment funds, from donors (NABDP/UNDP/MRRD) project implementation funds. In order to fund the proposals for SME support in Balkh, Bamyan and Herat, the Economic Regeneration unit has been working in partnership with the NGOs involved to identify and encourage funding from private enterprises, banks and other donors. The funding from donors will be used as seed money for the implementation of business plans in all three provinces. Facilitating partners are being hired for providing implementation support to entrepreneurs.

Institutional Development

Output 3: Strengthened management and implementation capacity of MRRD and relevant partner institutions to address rural development and economic regeneration needs and priorities.

(3.2) BIS - Support the Office of the Deputy Minister for Programmes incorporating the Planning and Provincial Liaison Departments as a foundation/ structure for monitoring, coordination, and planning

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(3.4) BIS Support the office of the Deputy Minister for Programmes to take responsibility for programmes management, developing appropriate policies, planning, budgeting and conducting regular reviews/reporting

The Institutional Development (ID) unit is actively involved with the MRRD Strategic Advisory Team, which provides advice to the Minister on the restructuring of MRRD departments and programmes. The ID unit was involved with the Strategic Advisory Committee and AIRD, to provide support to decision making and planning. They also participated in the meetings of the Working Group on Capacity Building that has been established to coordinate all capacity building activities in the Ministry. This is followed by providing inputs to AIRD on the current training programmes of the ID component to AIRD. Members were also involved with the Strategic Advisory Team in the Qualification and Performance Review of MRRD staff.

At the request of the Minister and the Deputy Minister, the ID staffs have worked closely with the MRRD HR department to review the ToRs of staff in all the departments of the Ministry. This was as a follow-up to the request from the Independent Civil Services Commission to the Ministry to review all job descriptions in the light of new structures for each departments proposed by the Ministry. The ID support specifically included a review of current job descriptions provided by the departments, interacting with officials of the Independent Civil Services Commission, enhancing the understanding within HR of job descriptions to include knowledge, skills and attitude required for each position, visiting and accompanying the HR departmental staff during their visits to each department to discuss job descriptions and helping HR finalize these. This strategic institutional support has included continuous interaction with the staff of the department, which contributes to their understanding of the development of more robust job descriptions.

(3.3) Review Programme Cycle Management (PCM) with participation of key departments and programmes involved, to establish a clear process and assumption of accountability

ID component staff reviewed the PCM process of several of the Ministry's Departments, including HR, Rural Infrastructure Technical Service (RITS), Community-Led Development Department (CLDD), and the Rural Livelihoods & Energy Department (RLED). One National Institutional Development Advisor was assigned to assess each department. At the sub-national level, training in PCM, Organizational Development (OD) and project assessment has been carried out for PRRD staff in the northern, central, eastern and south-eastern regions.

(3.5) Support the establishment of appropriate coordination and consultation structures at national and provincial levels

Regional Managers and Provincial Rural Development Advisors continue to represent NABDP in PDCs and maintain good working relationships with other development actors. As a part of the provincial review process, ID staff have assessed the capacity for coordination and consultation on the part of PRRDs.

(3.7) Improve the efficiency of key departments/programmes through providing managers and other key staff with appropriate supervisory and people management skills and tools

Training in PCM and OD, as well as Training of Trainers (ToT), has continued across MRRD at both the national and provincial level. PCM training materials have been outsourced for translation into the national languages.

(3.8) Support establishing an effective and accessible MIS for collating, maintaining and managing up-to-date information on key aspects and activities of MRRD's organization & programs

In addition, within NABDP, a new Monitoring and Results Reporting Department has been set up which will take over responsibility for MIS. A new MIS staff member will be trained in conjunction with the MRRD MIS department to act as a focal point for all NABDP information gathering, management and archiving.

(3.9) Support establishing PDCs and provide technical assistance and training to enable partners to effectively engage in comprehensive rural development planning and coordination of implementation

Although a decision was made by NABDP management last year to end NABDP's direct support to PDCs following the ANDS Sub-National Consultation, work continues on the Afghanistan Assets and Profile Management System, which acts as a PDC database. Institutional Development staff have worked with AIMS in producing a draft feasibility report, and a pilot database prototype and interface are being tested.

(3.10) Review and strengthen the Capacity Development Department to assume responsibility for maintaining and building on the level of capabilities/capacities established

Training of trainers workshops in Curriculum Development were held in January and February 2008 for Capacity Development Department staff. In addition, members of this department also accompany ID staff to PRRD trainings to observe instructional techniques and allow practical 'on-the-job' training.

(3.11) Provide for professional development and physical resources as needs are identified

Although funding is currently unavailable for the provision of physical resources, the provision of professional development courses is continuing. NABDP has been working on both personal development and reporting writing courses which will be available to MRRD staff from May 2008. The NABDP Capacity Building Committee has also finalized its policy document on support to NABDP and selected MRRD staff who wish to take part in courses, workshops or other training opportunities.

DIAG

Output 1: Comprehensive rural development plans, based on participatory community development processes and economic regeneration assessments and strategies.

(1.5) Determine rural development priorities for implementation including those targeting poppy farmers, disbanded illegal armed groups and returnees

The formation of DDAs in DIAG-targeted districts and the identification of DIAG development projects in DDPs were completed by the end of January 2008. In addition to canal cleaning project that has already been completed, the DIAG component is currently implementing or preparing 37 projects in 37 districts. Of these projects, 7 are currently under construction, 10 are in the procurement process, 12 are in the survey or design stages and the rest are pending due to DIAG operation or procedural reasons. The projects include schools, clinics, roads, gabion walls and wells.

CNTF**Output 1: Comprehensive rural development plans, based on participatory community development processes and economic regeneration assessments and strategies.**

- (1.6) Determine rural development priorities for implementation including those targeting poppy farmers, disbanded illegal armed groups and returnees

Four projects – two bridges, one water reservoir and one retaining wall – are currently ongoing. Due to issues of security, design revisions and flooding, four projects have been temporarily suspended. Four further projects have been contracted and are in the preparatory stage.

In addition to the above projects, a further \$4.5 million has been allocated by CNTF through MRRD for the provinces of Kunar, Saripul, Nuristan, Ghazni, Paktika and Badakhshan. The MRRD Procurement Department is currently performing technical evaluation of 14 projects for Badakhshan and three projects for Kunar province, while a project identification process is underway for the other provinces.

WatSan (Belgium)**Output 4: High-quality and sustainable community-led rural development and economic regeneration investments that reduce poverty and improve livelihoods**

Work on the final 54 wells in Daykundi and Ghor provinces is ongoing and expected to be completed by August 2008. The onset of spring will allow WatSan's monitoring teams access to monitor the projects and hand them over to the communities.

Hard Component of the project:

No	Location		Planned Activities			Up to date Completed Activities			Progress % age
	Province	District	Wells	Pipe Scheme	Stand Posts	Wells	Pipe Scheme	Stand Posts	
1	Daykundi	Neli, Sharistan, Sang Takht Bandar	72	0	0	72	0	0	100
2		Khidar and Geti	44	0	0	44	0	0	100
4	Ghor	Lal Sarjantal	100	0	0	60	0	0	Agreed with WatSan to Cancel the contract*
5		Chighchiran, Murghab and Qurullah	111	0	0	57	0	0	51.35% complete project ongoing
6		Pasaband-Dolaina, Chighchiran, Qara allahyar	90	0	0	90	0	0	100

Soft Component of the Project

No	Project Location		Planned Activities		Up to date Completed Activities		Progress % age
	Province	District	Latrines	Hygiene Education (Person)	Latrines	Hygiene Education	
1	Daykundi	Neli, Sharistan, Sang Takht Bandar, Khidar and Geti	363	63525	Contract Canceled with the Contractor		
2	Ghor	Lal wa Sarjantal, Chighchiran, Murghab, Qurullah, Pasaband-Dolaina, Chighchiran, Qara allahyar	375	65,625	375	65,625	100

WatSan (USAID)**Output 4: High-quality and sustainable community-led rural development and economic regeneration investments that reduce poverty and improve livelihoods**

18 out of 165 well projects contracted have yet to be completed. Following the refusal of USAID to allow a no-cost extension, the Deputy Minister ordered the project to be closed and payments released to contractors according to the work already done. If the remaining eight wells in Kapisa province and 10 in Maidan-Wardak province cannot be completed in time, MRRD's procurement rules and regulations will be applied.

Progress Achieved against Outputs/ Deliverables:

No	Project Location		Planned Activities of the Project				Well Status		Progress (%)
	Province	District	Wells	Pipe Scheme	Water Reservoir	Stand Post	Completed	Ongoing	
1	Maidan-Wardak	Maid-Shar	8				8	0	100%
2	Maidan-Wardak	Maid-Shar	16				6	10	40%
2	Kabul	Zere Kotal		1	1	36	36	0	100%
4	Kabul	Khorasan		1	1	30	30	0	100%
	Kabul	Istalif		1	1	10	10	0	100%

5	Dai – Kundi	Nili	9				9	0	100%
6	Maidan-Wardak	Maid-Shar		1		149	150	0	100%
7	Logar	M.Agha	18				18	0	100%
8	Logar	Pul Alam	32				32	0	100%
9	Logar	Baraki Barak	37				37	0	100%
10	Kapisa	Kohistan (II)	24				21	3	87%
11	Kapisa	Kohistan (I)	9				7	2	78%
12	Kapisa	Nejrab	12				9	3	75%

Energy For Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA)

Output 2: Rural development policies developed and adopted by the Government and other relevant stakeholders, providing frameworks for viable interventions for economic regeneration, poverty reduction and improving livelihoods.

(2.6) Clarify policies and strategies on rural energy development (Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan)

ERDA is a new sub-component of NABDP which aims to demonstrate innovative approach to development of rural energy in Afghanistan, as well as contribute to the development of rural energy policy and build up capacity at different levels. In addition to the two national staff that began work at the end of 2007, two international staff joined the project at the beginning of February 2008.

Potential micro-hydropower project sites have been identified in Kabul, Bamiyan and Baghlan provinces. ERDA is also supporting RITS to help build up engineers' capacity on survey and design of energy projects. ERDA and RITS engineers jointly undertook pre-feasibility studies in Bamiyan and will carry out a detailed study soon. In addition, plans have been submitted for biogas plants in Nangahar and micro-hydro plants in Badakhshan under the Japan-funded Border Provinces project.

ERDA is supporting Rural Livelihood and Energy Department (RLED) of MRRD to plan for the development of rural energy in Afghanistan and formulate necessary policies. ERDA staff have already provided comments on the final draft of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and participated in the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Micro Hydropower. ERDA and RLED organized a Consultative Meeting on Rural Energy to obtain inputs from other stakeholders such as Government departments, private sector organisation, NGOs and experts. ERDA plans to organize similar consultative meetings in future.

II. Project implementation challenges

Updated project risks and actions

Community Empowerment

Citing the need for further discussions with H.E. the Minister over concerns relating to the CDC establishment, the Provincial Governor of Kabul delayed approval for the establishment of a DDA in Gul Dara district. Therefore, the community empowerment unit postponed DDA/DDP establishment and formulation selected by DIAG in Gul Dara District.

The security situation was unsatisfactory in Bak and Yaqoobi districts of Khost province; therefore, some DDA members were unable to participate in Module 1 (Local Governance) training. As a military operation is underway in Bak and Yaqoobi, the DDA members will continue with their workshops in the center of Khost province.

Implementation Support

The unusually severe winter weather slowed project implementation. The onset of spring will now allow construction to go ahead at full capacity.

Poor security remains a problem, particularly in the southern provinces. As a result, project progress has been slowed in some cases and proper monitoring is difficult. DDAs and CDCs continue to provide effective project security and the new Monitoring and Results Reporting unit of NABDP is investigating the possibilities of community-based monitoring.

DIAG

The poor winter weather slowed progress on many DIAG development projects. In addition, the slow progress on DIAG development projects has become a political issue, with donors and other stakeholders expressing heavy criticism of the programme. The MRRD Minister has asked for DIAG development projects to be a priority in the coming months to speed implementation.

CNTF

Due to poor security, work on 21km road in Murghab district of Badghis province was unable to start. The CNTF board formally closed the project and the funding will be relocated to Balkh and Chemtal roads in Balkh province.

The exceptionally cold weather also meant that one project, the 18 meter RCC bridge in Gurziwan district, of Faryab province was suspended. Construction will resume in June 2008, following the expected spring floods.

Watsan (Belgium)

The unusually severe winter weather meant that staff encountered difficulties accessing Ghor and Daykundi provinces, which delayed handing over the projects to the community and processing the contractor's payment.

ERDA

Variable water levels due to the severe winter weather and expected spring flooding mean that it is difficult to assess the potential of micro-hydro power. The measurement of water flow will therefore be delayed until May or June, which will slow project implementation.

Updated project issues and actions

Community Empowerment

Many CE staff lack access to the Internet, which constrains their work progress and communication. In addition, a shortage of laptops is hampering work for the Community Empowerment staff, especially for those who go regularly on field visits. The administration and procurement units are currently assessing this problem towards its resolution.

The present building lacks enough space for all the CE staff. The CE component has requested that the component be shifted to another building where enough space is available, and suitable locations have been identified. A larger, more suitable building has been identified and discussions are ongoing.

Implementation Support

The low capacity of contractors has continued to be a problem in implementing projects. The Chintal bridge project in Balkh province has been cancelled as the original contractor was unqualified, and the project process is being restarted from the survey stage. Progress on another bridge project in Takhar is also very slow and the contractor has received a warning from the Resolution Committee. The new NABDP Quality Control unit will in future be responsible for ensuring contractors perform as required.

The lack of qualified design and survey engineers in RITS has meant that many projects identified in DDPs, particularly those in the Northern region. Nangarhar and Helmand, have not yet been surveyed or designed. Poor initial design has also caused problems for a deep well project in Badakhshan and a water supply scheme in Spin Boldak, Kandahar. The Kandahar PRRD is also lacking in both number and capacity of technical staff. In the longer term, an increase in number and capacity of RITS staff is required.

The change in construction site of Balabagh bridge in Nangarhar has brought about conflict between local communities. The issue was resolved after the director of RITS decided that construction should take place on the original site.

Economic Regeneration

Consulting organizations (Afghanaid and DACAAR) requested for the extension of SME business plan development for Balkh, Herat, and Bamyan beyond December 2007, for completing the work. They were granted one month extension by the end of January 2007, and finally they submitted business plan in February 2007.

However, DACAAR could not address all the comments of NABDP on the business plans for the western region. In order address comments DACAAR had requested an additional two month no-cost extension. They were informed that more extension of time was unacceptable as it will delay the implementation of these pilots SMEs. The remaining issues of business plans, particularly the contribution of potential entrepreneurs will be addressed during the implementation phase.

Institutional Development

While carrying out assessments of MRRD central departments, Institutional Development staff found that some departmental directors displayed a lack of willingness to cooperate with their work and that secondary data was difficult to obtain. Following the intervention of the H.E. Minister's Office and a letter from the Deputy Minister of Programmes, the departmental directors were persuaded to work with our staff to complete the assessments.

The current departmental restructuring process underway in MRRD has also hindered progress. The ID work plan for 2008 may have to be altered as a result of the restructuring.

DIAG

The lack of technical staff and capacity in MRRD's Rural Infrastructure Technical Service (RITS) has been a major factor in delaying the progress of DIAG development projects. In total, 16 projects had been on hold from between three months to ten months for in the survey, design, or cost estimation stages. Such a delay imposes a serious problem for DIAG programme as one of the premises of DIAG is to encourage and reward communities that have surrendered their weapons with the rapid delivery of development projects. The issue has been ongoing for nearly a year, and needs to be rectified as soon as possible. In response to the Minister's order, RITS is currently taking action to bring progress to those 16 projects by 1st of April. However, a long-term solution, such as increasing the number of staff members at RITS and changing procedures, needs to be considered.

Watsan (USAID)

USAID declined to grant a no-cost extension to the project led the Deputy Minister to ask for the project to be completed within the time remaining. The contractor has been asked to complete the remaining projects within the agreed timeframe. MRRD's procurement rules and regulations will be put into effect if this is not possible.

CNTF

The Nahresaraj Intake Construction project in Helmand requires extra funding for the diversion channel portion of the project, as contractor started work early without authorisation. Once RITS completes project revision and re-estimation, a formal request for more funds will be submitted to CNTF.

ERDA

At present, ERDA does not have funding allocated directly to it, which makes future planning difficult. Some funding for micro-hydro and biogas projects has been allocated from the Border Provinces Project. UNDP has provided support for initial set-up costs in 2008.

In addition, the amount of water in the source rivers for the micro-hydro projects has to be measured before the spring floods, but at present, field activities are delayed due to a lack of flow measurement instruments. Efforts are ongoing to secure these instruments, although they are unavailable inside Afghanistan.

III. Financial status and utilization

Financial status

Table 1 – Contribution Overview (February 2002 – December 2008)

Donor	Contributions		Contribution Balance
	Committed	Received	
Belgium	17,904,509	15,714,963	2,189,546
CIDA	25,160,816	25,160,816	-
CIDA 08 bridging fund	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
Italy	5,767,087	5,767,087	-
Japan	42,284,864	42,284,864	-
Japan (2008 commitment Border provinces)	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Norway	6,280,099	3,480,099	2,800,000
UK	1,562,500	1,562,500	-
UNHCR	4,574,496	4,574,496	-
USA	18,165,309	18,165,309	-
DFID	9,878,871	4,939,435	4,939,435
UNDP	3,489,381	3,489,381	-
Netherlands	7,100,000	2,970,000	4,130,000
Total	162,167,932	128,108,950	34,058,981

Financial utilization

Table 2
National Area Based Development Programs (NABDP)
Quarterly Expenditure by Activities (1st Jan 08 - 31st Mar 08)

ACTIVITY	BUDGET 2008	1st QTR (Jan-Mar-08)	Expenditure not in ATLAS	Total Expenditures	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
ACTIVITY16 Economic Regeneration	496,250	-	174,097	174,097	322,153	35%
ACTIVITY17 Institutional Development	2,433,788	18,366	895,245	913,611	1,520,177	38%
ACTIVITY18 Immediately Recovery Projects	10,526,004	-	1,815,760	1,815,760	8,710,244	17%
ACTIVITY19 Programme Management	393,240	3,147	268,074	271,221	122,019	69%
ACTIVITY20 Community Empowerment	1,157,577	-	246,818	246,818	910,759	21%
ACTIVITY21 IALP Programme	5,709,040	-	553,474	553,474	5,155,566	10%
ACTIVITY22 DIAG Programme	1,053,568	-	191,245	191,245	862,323	18%
ACTIVITY23 Energy for Rural Dev. of Afg.	200,000	-	25,905	25,905	174,095	13%
ACTIVITY5 UNHCR Water Supply	180,899	-	70,633	70,633	110,266	39%
ACTIVITY7 USAID Water Supply	725,135	-	153,528	153,528	571,607	21%
ACTIVITY1 Programme Management DEX	449,600	97,710	-	97,710	351,890	22%
GMS	1,308,306	4,665	207,672	212,337	1,095,970	16%
Total	24,633,406	123,888	4,602,451	4,726,339	19,907,067	19%

Table 3
National Area Based Development Programs (NABDP)
 Quarterly Expenditure by Donors (1st Jan 08 - 31st Mar 08)

Donor	Activity	Budget 2008	ATLAS Exp		Total Expenditures	Balance	Delivery Rate
			1st QTR (Jan-Mar-08)	Expenditure not in ATLAS			
UNDP	Energy for Rural Dev. of Afg.	200,000		25,905	25,905	174,095	
	Programme Management (DEX)	100,000		-	-	100,000	
Sub Total (UNDP)		300,000	-	25,905	25,905	274,095	9%
UNHCR	UNHCR Water Supply	180,899		70,633	70,633	110,266	
	GMS* 5%	9,521	-	3,718	3,718	5,803	
Sub Total (UNHCR)		190,420	-	74,351	74,351	116,069	39%
DIAG	DIAG Programme	1,053,568		191,245	191,245	862,323	
	GMS* 5%	55,451	-	10,066	10,066	45,385	
Sub Total (Japan DIAG)		1,109,018	-	201,311	201,311	907,708	18%
BELGIUM	Institutional Development	868,070		414,348	414,348	453,722	
	Immediately Recovery Projects	870,000		369,613	369,613	500,387	
	Programme Management (NEX)	138,640		85,442	85,442	53,198	
	Community Empowerment	73,960		3,100	3,100	70,860	
	Programme Management (DEX)	316,000	74,195		74,195	241,805	

	GMS* 3%	70,103	2,295	26,985	29,279	40,824	
Sub Total (Belgium)		2,336,773	76,490	899,488	975,978	1,360,796	42%
CIDA	Institutional Development	-	18,366		18,366	(18,366)	
	Immediately Recovery Projects	-		336,405	336,405	(336,405)	
	Programme Management (NEX)	-	3,147	11,978	15,125	(15,125)	
	Community Empowerment	-			-	-	
	IALP Programme	4,462,340		254,987	254,987	4,207,353	
	Programme Management (DEX)	-	23,515		23,515	(23,515)	
	GMS* 5%	234,860	2,370	31,756	34,126	200,734	
Sub Total (CIDA)		4,697,200	47,398	635,126	682,524	4,014,676	15%
JAPAN	Economic Regeneration	396,067		144,543	144,543	251,524	
	Institutional Development	92,000		-	-	92,000	
	Immediately Recovery Projects	4,000,000		888,370	888,370	3,111,630	
	Programme Management (NEX)	70,000		63,013	63,013	6,987	
	Community Empowerment	200,000		68,050	68,050	131,950	
	IALP Programme	284,198		46,947	46,947	237,251	
	Programme Management (DEX)	-			-	-	
	GMS* 5%	265,382	-	63,733	63,733	201,650	
Sub Total (Japan)		5,307,647	-	1,274,656	1,274,656	4,032,992	24%

HOLLAND	Economic Regeneration	-		-	-		
	Institutional Development	-		-	-		
	Immediately Recovery Projects	959,561		63,924	63,924	895,637	
	Programme Management (NEX)	-		-	-		
	Community Empowerment	-		-	-		
	Programme Management (DEX)	-		-	-		
	GMS* 7%	72,225	-	3,364	3,364	68,861	
Sub Total (Holland)		1,031,786	-	67,288	67,288	964,498	7%
NORWAY	Economic Regeneration	36,000		29,554	29,554	6,446	
	Institutional Development	342,718		173,716	173,716	169,002	
	Immediately Recovery Projects	1,782,551		157,448	157,448	1,625,103	
	Programme Management (NEX)	-		-	-	-	
	Community Empowerment	357,471		22,636	22,636	334,835	
	Programme Management (DEX)	33,600		-	-	33,600	
	GMS* 5%	170,016	-	20,177	20,177	149,840	
Sub Total (Norway)		2,722,356	-	403,531	403,531	2,318,825	15%
DFID	Economic Regeneration	64,183		-	-	64,183	
	Institutional Development	1,131,000		307,181	307,181	823,819	
	Immediately Recovery Projects	2,913,892		-	-	2,913,892	

	Programme Management (NEX)	184,600		107,641	107,641	76,959	
	Community Empowerment	300,000		20,573	20,573	279,427	
	Programme Management (DEX)	-			-	-	
	GMS* 7%	345,760	-	22,916	22,916	322,845	
	Sub Total (DFID)	4,939,435	-	458,311	458,311	4,481,125	9%
USA	Community Empowerment	226,146		132,459	132,459	93,687	
	IALP Programme	962,502		251,540	251,540	710,962	
	Programme Management (DEX)	-			-	-	
	USAID Water Supply	725,135		153,528	153,528	571,607	
	GMS* 5% & 3%	84,987	-	24,959	24,959	60,029	
	Sub Total (USA)	1,998,770	-	562,486	562,486	1,436,285	28%
	Grand Total	24,633,406	123,888	4,602,451	4,726,339	19,907,067	19%

Annexes

ANNEX I. PROGRESS SUMMARY BY DONOR

DONOR NAME: UNDP

I. Contribution Summary

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	2002-2006 Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
A	Unearmarked	Phase II		1,253,982	-	1,224,432		29,550	Balance Refunded back
		Phase II (2008)		100,000				100,000	for this year
	Total Unearmarked		-	1,353,982	-	1,224,432	-	129,550	
B	Earmarked	Phase II (2008)		200,000		-	25,905	174,095	for ERDA
	Total earmarked			200,000	-	-	25,905	174,095	
	TOTAL			1,553,982	-	1,224,432	25,905	274,095	

II. Implementation Progress Supported by UNDP during the Reporting Period

A. Earmarked

1. COMPONENT OR RRF(or AWP) OUTPUT:

- Funding allocated to support set up of ERDA. Staff have been hired and programme activities started.

DONOR NAME: UNHCR

I. Contribution Summary

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	2004-2006 Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
		Phase 1		4,345,811	3,625,465	-		720,346	Closing balance 2006
B	Earmarked	B/F to 2007		720,346		338,800		381,546	End of June 07
		B/F to 2008		381,546			74,351	307,195	
	Total Earmarked		-	4,345,811	3,625,465	338,800	74,351	307,195	
	TOTAL		-	4,345,811	3,625,465	338,800	74,351	307,195	

DONOR NAME: CIDA General and IALP Kandahar

I. Contribution Summary

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	2003-2006 Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
A	Unearmarked	Phase I		15,327,191	11,998,110	0		3,329,081	Closing balance 2006
		B/F to 2007		3,329,081	-	5,186,641		(1,857,560)	31st March 08
		B/F to 2008		(1,857,560)			414,117	(2,271,677)	
	Total Unearmarked		-	15,327,191	11,998,110	5,186,641	414,117	(2,271,677)	
B	Earmarked	Phase II						-	
		IALP Kandahar	C\$ 5,000,000	4,385,964	-	648,024		3,737,940	31-Dec-08

	QIP Kandahar	C\$ 6,100,000	5,447,660	-	2,637,637		2,810,023	31st March 08
	B/F to 2008		6,547,964		-	268,407	6,279,557	
	Total Earmarked		9,833,625	-	3,285,661	268,407	6,279,557	
	TOTAL	-	25,160,816	11,998,110	8,472,302	682,524	4,007,880	

II. Implementation Progress Supported by the CIDA General and IALP-K Fund During the Reporting Period

A. Earmarked

(4.1) prepare proposals for viable community-based economic regeneration and rural development projects in accordance with the priorities in the regional economic regeneration strategies and the comprehensive rural development plans

200k Projects

i. Implementation Progress

- 47 infrastructure projects have been completed and 49 are ongoing.
- Projects were implemented in Arghandab, Arghistan, Dand, Khakirz, Nish, Shahwalikot, Shorakak, Takhta Pul and Zhani districts of Kandahar.
- The majority of projects are contracted to CDCs for community implementation.

ii. Risks, Issues and Actions

- Security problems have meant that projects in Mianishin and Ghorak districts have been cancelled. The funds allocated for these districts have been moved to other provinces.

6 Infrastructure Projects

iii. Implementation Progress

- Three major bridges and one road have been completed in Dand, Daman, Khakriz and Shawalikot district. The Char Gholba bridge in Arghandab district will be completed by August 2008.

iv. Risks, Issues and Actions

- The Ghorak check dams project was cancelled due to lack of security, and the funds reallocated to the 200k projects.

IALP-K

v. Implementation Progress

- 104 infrastructure projects have been completed or are currently under way in Maiwand, Daman, Spin Boldak and Marouf.
- Further projects are in the planning stages to complete the disbursement of funds.

vi. Risks, Issues and Actions

- Security problems have occasionally slowed project implementation.
- Inter-Ministerial coordination has been problematic due to lack of capacity in other Ministries participating in the project.
- The above issues have been addressed in the design of IALP-K Phase 2, the proposal for which is currently being finalized.

DONOR NAME:**USAID Livelihood****I. Contribution Summary**

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	2005-2006 Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
A	Unearmarked	Phase I		3,165,309	2,843,928	-		321,381	Closing balance 2006
		B/F to 2007		321,381	-	88,482		232,899	30th Sep 2007
		B/F to 2008		232,899	-	-	139,431	93,468	
	Total Unearmarked		-	3,165,309	2,843,928	88,482	139,431	232,899	
B	Earmarked	Phase II							
		Kandahar	5,000,000	5,000,000		4,239,117		760,883	30th Oct 2007
		B/F to 2008		760,883			264,779	496,104	
	Total Earmarked		5,000,000	5,000,000	-	4,239,117	264,779	496,104	
	TOTAL		5,000,000	8,165,309	2,843,928	4,327,599	404,210	729,003	

DONOR NAME:**USAID WatSan****I. Contribution Summary**

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	2004-2006 Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
A	Unearmarked	Phase I		10,000,000	8,118,014	-		1,881,986	Closing balance 2006
		B/F to 2007		1,881,986		1,156,569		725,417	30th Sep 2007
	Total Unearmarked		-	10,000,000	8,118,014	1,156,569		725,417	
	TOTAL			10,000,000	8,118,014	1,156,569		725,417	

DONOR NAME: Norway - Faryab

I. Contribution Summary

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	Prior Years Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
		Phase II		-	-	-		-	
A	Earmarked	Faryab		1,880,099	-	868,018	165,735	846,346	Jul-08
	Total Earmarked		-	1,880,099	-	868,018	165,735	846,346	
B	Unearmarked			1,600,000		-	237,796	1,362,204	
	Total Unearmarked		-	1,600,000	-	-	237,796	1,362,204	
	TOTAL		-	3,480,099	-	868,018	403,531	2,208,550	

II. Implementation Progress Supported by Norway During the Reporting Period

A. Earmarked

2. COMPONENT OR RRF(or AWP) OUTPUT

vii. Implementation Progress

- Two projects – the digging of 20 wells in Dowlatabad district and the construction of a clinic in Shirin Tagab district - are completed.
- 10 further high school and clinic projects are ongoing.

viii. Risks, Issues and Actions

- The Bilchiragh clinic project has encountered problems with water seeping into the foundations. The matter is being considered by the PRRD, RITS and NABDP's new Quality Control Unit.

DONOR NAME: Japan DIAG

I. Contribution Summary

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
		Phase II		-				-	
B	Earmarked	Takhar & Kapisa	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	498,315	201,311	14,300,375	Mar-08
	Total Earmarked		15,000,000	15,000,000	-	498,315	201,311	14,300,375	
	TOTAL		15,000,000	15,000,000	-	498,315	201,311	14,300,375	

II. Implementation Progress Supported by Japan DIAG during the Reporting Period

A. Earmarked

3. COMPONENT OR RRF(or AWP) OUTPUT

ix. Implementation Progress

- All DDAs in DIAG-targeted districts were established by the end of January 2008.
- Projects were selected in accordance with DDPs
- 1 project has already been completed and 37 are in various stages of implementation.

x. Risks, Issues and Actions

- The slow progress of DIAG development projects is now a political issue, with donors and other stakeholders becoming increasingly concerned. The lack of survey and design capacity within RITS is the major factor behind delays. The Minister has ordered RITS to make DIAG projects a priority, but in the longer term an increase of RITS staff and changes in procurement procedures is required.

DONOR NAME: Japan Economic Development

I. Contribution Summary

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	2003-2006 Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
A	Unearmarked	Phase I		5,454,450	4,040,213		0	1,414,237	Closing balance 2006
		B/F to 2007		1,414,237	-	606,356		807,881	End of Project
		B/F to 2008		807,881	-	-	152,151	655,730	
	Total Unearmarked		-	5,454,450	4,040,213	606,356	152,151	655,730	
B	Earmarked	Phase II			-			-	
		Kandahar, Bamyar, Nangarhar & Balkh		21,832,214	-	6,896,114		14,936,099	31st Dec.2008
				14,936,099	-	-	1,122,505	13,813,594	
	Total Earmarked		-	21,832,214	-	6,896,114	1,122,505	13,813,594	
	TOTAL		-	27,286,664	4,040,213	7,502,470	1,274,656	14,469,324	

II. Implementation Progress Supported by Japan during the Reporting Period

A. Earmarked

4. COMPONENT OR RRF(or AWP) OUTPUT

xi. Implementation Progress

- Capacity building training has been held for DDAs in Nangarhar province.
- 111 infrastructure projects have been identified and surveyed.
- Two projects have been completed, 21 are in progress, 17 are signed for and 68 are committed.

xii. Risks, Issues and Actions

- The exceptionally poor winter weather delayed project progress significantly, but the advent of spring will allow work to continue as planned.

DONOR NAME: Belgium

I. Contribution Summary

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	2005-2006 Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
		Phase I		11,668,316	3,806,462	-		7,861,854	Closing balance 2006
		B/F to 2007		446,835		-		446,835	
		Phase II						-	
		Nimroz, Uruzgan, Ghor, Daikundi		7,415,019		5,458,655		980,387	Nov-07
A	Earmarked	B/F to 2008		5,027,034			975,978	4,051,057	including new Funds
	Total Earmarked		-	15,714,963	3,806,462	5,458,655	975,978	4,051,057	
	TOTAL		-	15,714,963	3,806,462	5,458,655	975,978	4,051,057	

*Note: The B/F amount 7,861,854 from 2006 includes both Phase I & II funds and these have been separated appropriately under Phase I 446,835 and 7,415,019 in Phase II.

II. Implementation Progress Supported by Belgium During the Reporting Period

A. Earmarked

5. COMPONENT OR RRF(or AWP) OUTPUT

xii. Implementation Support

- Of the 72 infrastructure projects funded by Belgium, 17 are completed, 22 are ongoing, 23 are committed and 10 are signed for.
- Projects include bridges, schools, gabion walls, wells and irrigation systems.
- Two mixed DDAs were established and two DDPs produced in Badakshan during the reporting period.

xiii. Risks, Issues and Actions

- The severe winter weather slowed project progress and prevented NABDP staff from accessing project sites.
- Poor security, particularly in Uruzgan province, has hampered project implementation.

DONOR NAME: Netherlands

I. Contribution Summary

	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	Prior Years Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
A	Unearmarked	Phase II		-				-	
	Total Unearmarked		-	-	-	-	-	-	
B	Earmarked	Uruzgan	2,100,000	2,100,000	-	445,007		1,654,993	December 2007
		B/F to 2008		1,654,993		-	67,288	1,587,704	
	Total Earmarked		2,100,000	2,100,000	-	445,007	67,288	1,587,704	
	TOTAL		2,100,000	2,100,000	-	445,007	67,288	1,587,704	

II. Implementation Progress Supported by the Netherlands during the Reporting Period

A. Earmarked

6. COMPONENT OR RRF(or AWP) OUTPUT

xiv. Implementation Progress

- 6 infrastructure projects completed and 34 more in various stages of implementation.
- Projects include roads, schools, bridges and retaining walls.
- Further projects have been identified to ensure complete disbursement of funding by end of no-cost extension period.

xv. Risks, Issues and Actions

- Delays have been caused by the poor winter weather but the pace of construction is expected to pick up with the onset of spring.
- Poor security at project sites and on the Kandahar-Uruzgan highway was an obstacle to project progress. DDAs were often able to guarantee security but several projects had to be cancelled.
- The low capacity of construction companies is particularly pronounced in Uruzgan

DONOR NAME:

DFID

I. Contribution Summary

For	Type	Description of Allocation	Commitment (Local Currency)	Received (USD)	Prior Years Disbursements	2007 Disbursed (USD)	2008 Disbursed (USD)	Balance	Contract End Date
A	Earmarked	Phase II (2008)		4,939,435	-	-	458,310.53	4,481,125	
	Total Earmarked		-	4,939,435	-	-	458,311	4,481,125	
	TOTAL			4,939,435	-	-	458,311	4,481,125	

II. Implementation Progress Supported by DFID during the Reporting Period**A. Earmarked****7. COMPONENT OR RRF(or AWP) OUTPUT****xvi. Implementation Progress**

- An NABDP office has been set up in Musa Qala for rapid project implementation.
- The Community Empowerment unit updated six DDPs in priority districts to facilitate project selection. A total of 144 projects have so far been identified by DDAs.
- 90 projects are currently ongoing in Helmand, with tripartite contracts for another 20 having just been signed by HE Minister.

xvii. Risks, Issues and Actions

- Security is a major risk in Helmand but the 'Kandahar Model' of DDAs/CDCs guaranteeing security for community-implemented projects is being rolled out in the province.
- A lack of RITS survey and design engineers has meant that many projects which have been identified have not been surveyed yet. RITS urgently requires more staff to deal with the demands placed upon it.