
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT [Q1 2007]

United Nations Development Programme Afghanistan Regional Initiative for Sustainable Economy (RISE) 01 January 2007– 31 March 2007



May 2007

<p>Project ID: RISE: 00047074 Duration: 1 year and 5 months Component : Promotion of Sustainable Livelihood Total Budget: \$ 12,712,050 Implementing Partners: FAO and UNMACA</p>
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I. PURPOSE

During this period resources have been applied to support the achievement of the following outcomes, which are stipulated in the project document:

UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome 2:

By 2008, opportunities, skills, land and infrastructure that allow for active participation in a strengthened formal economy and private sector are improved, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups;

and

UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) Expected Outcome 3:

Livelihoods and the quality of life for poor people improved through MDG-focused initiatives such as mainstreaming gender, broadening economic opportunities, and realising sound natural resource management.

Activities have been initiated and progress made towards the following intended outcomes under CPD:

Social and economic opportunities for the vulnerable, including ex-combatants and returnees broadened through local poverty initiatives and empowerment of women; and

Conducive environment for sustainable livelihoods created by reduced natural and manmade risks, including landmines.

The major activities undertaken by the project in support of these outputs, jointly with the implementation partner agencies (FAO and UNOPS/UNMACA), include:

- Medium term capacity building through joint monitoring;
- Immediate assistance to longer-term regional economic development;
- Empowerment of vulnerable farmers; and
- Survey / clearance of mines and UXOs in project target areas.

II. RISE

II-A. RESOURCE OVERVIEW

The Government of Japan contributed 100% of the budget requirement for the RISE programme on 1 August 2005 .

Donor	Committed US\$	Received US\$	Balance US\$
Government of Japan	12,712,050	12,712,050	0
Total	12,712,050	12,712,050	0

II-B. PROGRESS SUMMARY

UDG has two targets to achieve under RISE:

- Medium term capacity building of local government through joint monitoring; and
- Immediate assistance to longer-term regional economic development through infrastructure development and employment generation.

RISE is a joint programme with UN implementing partner agencies, FAO and UNOPS (which contracts activities under the demining component of the project to UNMACA). FAO and UNOPS are responsible for achieving the following targets under RISE:

- FAO: Empowerment of vulnerable farmers through agricultural input and training
- UNOPS/UNMACA: Survey / clearance of mines and UXOs in project target areas.

II-B-1. Medium-term capacity development in the regions through Joint Monitoring

Output 1: Government authorities possess basic understanding and skills in project monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Activity 1: M&E capacity building (by UNDP-UDG)

The capacity of local government to execute monitoring and evaluation is essential to ensuring successful and sustainable implementation of development projects, and facilitates government ownership of the projects. However, there is recognition that there is a significant lack of such capacity in Afghanistan, which the international community has pledged to address. This is reflected in the Afghan Compact and Interim Afghan National Development Strategy, which stress the need for both programmatic and financial ownership of development initiatives by the Afghan government. In this regard the capacity building of local government officials in all areas of project management is viewed as an essential activity towards making the transition to full national ownership feasible and ensuring the sustainability of development in Afghanistan.

UDG Regional Offices, under the guidance of Regional Managers with M&E expertise, had conducted several training sessions with PDCs in previous quarters. However, UDG Regional Offices faced difficulties to organize on-the-site M&E exercises with PDCs mainly due to a lack of strong establishment of PDC itself.

As a measure to improve this situation and ensure the planned activities are properly conducted, at the 6th Steering Committee meeting of the Japan Peace Building Grant Aid on 5th March 2007 UNDP

proposed the integration of the RISE M&E capacity development activities into the PDC capacity development activities of another UNDP programme, National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP). By combining the efforts and resources of two programmes, a better outreach and longer-term and more effective impact on capacity development of PDCs is expected. This arrangement was approved by the Steering Committee along with the transfer of some USD 100,000 from UDG to NABDP to enable these M&E activities on the NABDP side. Consequently UDG and NABDP started detailed discussions towards the collaboration immediately.

Under the agreement between NABDP and UDG, NABDP will take a lead in organising an M&E training workshop and on-site exercises in Kabul as the first step, inviting officials from MRRD, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and Ministry of Economy (MoEc) as well as officials from their respective departments in the three target provinces. They will be trained as National Trainers and will conduct workshops and on-site exercises for PDC members in the target provinces in support of other trainers from NABDP. One of the expected outputs of this activity is a final M&E report prepared by the trained PDCs at the end of the RISE programme.

UDG and NABDP developed a note to file between MRRD and UNDP as a basis for this collaboration and funds transfer endorsed by the Steering Committee. The activities are expected to commence in the second quarter of 2007.

II-B-2. Immediate Assistance to Long-Term Regional Economic Development through infrastructure development

Output 2: Employment opportunities broadened through skill development and generated through implementation of rehabilitation of infrastructure related to economic development

Activity 2: Infrastructure and job creating support to urban economy and small infrastructure works in support of FAO interventions in rural areas (by UNDP-UDG)

Destruction and lack of urban infrastructure has been a major constraint for economic recovery and development of Afghanistan. The lack of employment also poses a threat to social and economic stability and growth. These problems have been aggravated due to the rapid urbanisation experienced in all the major cities of the country. The employment creation activities combined with urban infrastructure construction were designed under RISE to counter these two challenges at the same time and prepare an environment for Afghan's economic regeneration.

In this quarter, UDG infrastructure projects created a number of short-term employment opportunities for socially vulnerable groups. UDG completed 13 infrastructures in the three target provinces. These include projects in FAO's target villages and a public toilet in Jalalabad city.

As a means to absorb the unused funds incurred due to the absence (no use of salary) of UDG's International Programme Manager since July 2006¹, and to ensure timely completion of the infrastructure projects, at the 6th Steering Committee meeting (5th March 2007) UNDP proposed to revise some infrastructure projects and add a few other projects. These changes were all endorsed by the Steering Committee, and this included cancellation of the slaughterhouse project in Jalalabad and creation of four new projects in Balkh, eight new drainage projects and a project for FAO targeted village in Nangarhar, and one additional drainage project in Kandahar (for the details of new projects, please see Annex 2: UDG project progress).

The progress achieved towards the above output in this quarter is as follows:

In **Balkh**, four (4) projects in FAO targeted villages were completed including gravelling roads from villages to Mazar city, rehabilitation of irrigation channels and culverts. Those infrastructures are

¹ Recruitment failed three times and as of end March 2007, the fourth round of recruitment is under way.

expected to optimize FAO's agricultural support to vulnerable farmers and promote marketing of agricultural products and cash flow between rural areas and Mazar city. Please refer to Table 1 for a list of UDG sub-projects in Balkh.

Table 1: sub-projects in Balkh Province

Sub-projects	Brief description	Start (estimated date)	End (estimated date)	Progress
UDG Mazar				
MZ 01: Shadiyan road drainage and footpath: 2km	This road is one of main roads lead to famous blue mosque.	28-May-06	23-Nov-06	Completed
MZ 02: Market	It is connected to Shadiyan road, next to a stadium. 4 hangers are under construction.	13-Sep	(30 Apr 07)	95%
MZ 03: Public toilet A	At vegetable market	19-Nov-06	(30 Apr 07)	69%
Public toilet B	Balkh avenue opposite of Afghanistan Bank	19-Nov-06	(15 May 07)	28%
Public toilet C	Opposite of Communication Department	10-Jan-07	(10 May 07)	45%
MZ 04: Disability Access Centre	It is located close to Shadiyan road.	17-Oct-06	(30 Apr 07)	80%
MZ 05: Women's Access Centre	For Department of Women's Affairs with request from the Governor	6-Nov-06	(29 Apr 07)	62%
MZ 06: Babayadgar village	2 km feeder gravelling road to Mazar city and 5 culverts	13-Nov-06	18-Jan-07	Completed
MZ 07: Langhana village	Rehabilitation of irrigation channel and 3 culverts	21-Nov-06	1-Feb-07	Completed
MZ 08: Sharak Turkmania village	40 culverts	13-Nov-06	25-Jan-07	Completed
MZ 09: Ulmarab Uzbekia village	300 m feeder gravelling road, irrigation channel, 3 culverts and local latrine	13-Nov-06	29 Feb 07	Completed
MZ 10: Women's market with boundary wall	Extension to the UDG market project for women	(15 Apr 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
MZ 11: Boundary wall for Women's Access Centre	Upgrade of the UDG Women's Access Centre project	(15 Apr 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
MZ 12: Road upgrading in Sharak Turkmania	Road with UDG-constructed 40 culverts	(15 Apr 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
MZ 13: Paving street/walk ways in the market	Additional work for MZ 02	(15 Apr 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation

Between the beginning of July 2006 and the end of March 2007, UDG Mazar has created 23,379 labour days. Out of the labour force involved thus far, 6.81% was ex-combatants, 22.49% was returnees / IDPs and 1.07% was Afghans with Disabilities.

In **Nangarhar**, eight (8) projects including two (2) drainage channels and one (1) public toilet have been completed. The drainage channels covered with solid concrete slabs are particularly appreciated by local shopkeepers and customers as they now provide wider space and cleaner environment for business transactions along the channels. Jalalabad municipality has been constructing footpath along side the drainage channels constructed by UDG, thus jointly augmenting the impact. Please see table 2 for a list of UDG sub-projects in Nangarhar Province.

Table 2: UDG sub-projects in Nangarhar Province

Sub-projects	Brief description	Start (estimated date)	End (estimated date)	Progress
UDG Jalalabad				
JAL 01: Drainage 1: 300 m	From Chawki Mastofiat to Haji Wakil Market	11-Jun-06	(25 Apr 07)	95%
JAL 02: Drainage 2: 695 m	From Chawki Zargari to Haji Nizam Markit	30-Apr-06	23-Jan-07	Completed
JAL 03: Drainage 3: 100 m	From Chawki Mokhabirat to Chaplaq Froshi street	26-Apr-06	19-Nov-06	Completed
JAL 04: Drainage 4: 220 m	From Chawki Mokhabirat to TV Station	15-May-06	26-Dec-06	Completed
JAL 05: Drainage 5: 880 m	From Chawki Mokhabirat to Talashi Chawk	11-Jul-06	26-Dec-06	Completed
JAL 06: Drainage 6: 600 m	From Chawk-e-Talashy To Millie Bus Station	20-Jun-06	16-Jan-07	Completed
JAL 07: Drainage 7: 280 m	From Mellie Bus Station to Former Hammam	19-Jun-06	28-Dec-06	Completed
JAL 08: Public toilet	It is located in Daram Sal	12-Jul-06	28-Mar-07	Completed
JAL 09: Public toilet	It is located in old Torkham bus station	19-Jul-06	10-Apr-07	98%
JAL 10: Training in house construction	Rehabilitation of a house burned in riot with training of labors	24-Apr-06	13-Jul-06	Completed
JAL 11: Miran village	Intake and spill way of irrigation channel construction	10-Jun-06	22-Feb-07	Completed
JAL 12 a: Bilayari/Mast village	Rehabilitation of feeder gravelling road and culvert construction	15-Dec-06	12-Mar-07	Completed
JAL 12 b: Zerjoe village	Rehabilitation of feeder gravelling road and culvert construction	13-Jan-07	11-Mar-07	Completed
JAL 13 a: Charbagh village	Rehabilitation of main irrigation channel and 4 culverts	25-Jul-06	24-Feb-07	Completed
JAL 13 b: Charbagh village	Rehabilitation of main irrigation channel and construction of culverts	(1 May 07)	(15 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 13 c: Charbagh village	Gravelling of road	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 14: Amberkhana village	Cleaning Karez	26-Nov-06	(15 Apr 07)	92%
JAL 15: Disability Access Centre	Located inside the Social Affairs and Martyr and Disabled departments compound	26-Nov-06	(25 May 07)	40%
JAL 16: Butcher's market	Municipality and butchers' union request us for constructing shops for 5 district of Jalalabad city.	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 17: Slaughter house	Located near to New Kabul buds station			Postponed to future programme
JAL 18: Drainage 8: 250 m	This is a expansion of other 7 drainages to adjust the length of them	20-Jun-06	8-Feb-07	Completed

JAL 19 a-1: Drainage 9: 130 m	From Mukhaberat chawk (square) to Mosque (to the North of square)	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 19 a-2: Drainage 10: 200 m	From east of Mukhaberat to Daramsal	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 19 a-3: Drainage 11: 550 m	From Masjid e Gonbady to Garnizion area	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 19 a-4: Drainage 12: 500 m	From De Afghanistan Bank to Masjid e Gonbady	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 19 a-5: Drainage 13: 230 m	From opposite of Pashtonistan chawk pool to east of Amir Shahid Garden	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 19 a-6: Drainage 14: 300 m	From opposite of Electricity Department to Ansary Hotel	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 19 b-1: Drainage 15: 500 m	From Mia Alsam Plaza to the Masjid e Gonbady	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 19 b-2: Drainage 16: 800 m	From opposite of the old Mile bus station to the old fruit market	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
JAL 20: Lachapoor village	Cleaning of canal and intake construction	(1 May 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation

In terms of labour days, about 47,000 labour days have been created by the end of March 2007. Among the labour force involved thus far, 64.71% were returnees/IDPs referred to UDG with support from UNHCR, and 2.84% were ex-combatants referred through the coordination with UNDP's Afghan New Beginning Programme (ANBP). 2.14% were for Afghans with Disabilities.

In **Kandahar**, two (2) projects in FAO targeted villages have been completed. Due to the delay in procurement processes, construction of other projects has shown little progress during this quarter. UDG Kabul has been working with UNDP Country Office to solve this issue. UDG Kandahar also experienced rain fall at the site which disturbed the construction of the main canal. Please refer to table 3 for a list of UDG sub-projects in Kandahar Province.

Table 3: UDG sub-projects in Kandahar province

Sub-projects	Brief description	Start (estimated date)	End (estimated date)	Progress
UDG Kandahar				
KDH 01: Main canal: 1 km	It is one of main canals in Kandahar city.	29-Jun-06	(15 Jun 07)	67%
KDH 02: Women's Access Centre	2-story building for Department of Women's Affairs	29-Jun-06	(15 Jun 07)	55%
KDH 03: 15 Culverts	They are located Inside Kandahar city	29-Jun-06	31-Oct-06	Completed
KDH 04: Slaughter house		17-Feb-07	(30 June 07)	7%
KDH 05: Disability Access Centre	For Department of Martyr and Disabled	4-Feb-07	(30 Jun 07)	18%
KDH 06: 4 Drainages: 3.8 km	They are for a park in Kandahar city next to the main road of Kandahar city	1-Feb-07	(1 Jun 07)	51%
KDH 07 a: Gundigan village	Construction of irrigation channel	10-Jan-07	12-Feb-07	Completed
KDH 07 b: Karz village	Cleaning of canal and construction of water dividers	10-Jan-07	15-Feb-07	Completed

KDH 07 c: Bala Karz village	Installation of electric wiring for water pump etc	(15 Apr 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
KDH 08: Umbrella project	Adjustment	(15 Apr 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation
KDH 09: Drainage: 3.8km	Additional to KDH 06	(15 Apr 07)	(30 Jun 07)	Preparation

In terms of labour days created, UDG has provided 30,629 labour days in Kandahar. Out of the labour force involved thus far, 12.20% were returnees/IDPs introduced by the International Organization of Migration (IOM), 7.62% were ex-combatants, while the rest was mostly sourced from the local labour market. In addition, UDG Kandahar has provided 92 labour days (0.3%) for women.

For detail of the labour days generated in UDG projects, please see Annex 2.

Other activities for record

6th Steering Committee meeting of the Peace Building Grant Aid (PBGA)

The Steering Committee meeting was held at the UNDP Afghanistan on 5th March 2007, attended by representatives from the Embassy of Japan, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, all the RISE implementing partner agencies and NABDP (also funded by PBGA). Under the RISE programme, UNDP-UDG proposed two activity adjustments: integration of M&E capacity development activities with the Institutional Development component of NABDP (working for PDC establishment and capacity development); and revision of some infrastructure projects. FAO and UNMACA also proposed budget revisions within their allocated budget to increase project efficiency and absorb unspent budget effectively. All these proposals were approved by the Steering Committee. (For detail of the meeting, the minute of the meeting is available upon request).

Challenges

In Nangarhar Province, during this quarter only 90 security advisories were issued by UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) including restricted movements, security threats and two white city declarations (no movement allowed in the city). The activities of UDG Jalalabad have been suffering from the worsening security situations both in Jalalabad city and villages. While in daily implementation of activities UDG monitors security information carefully through radio and close consultation with UNDSS to mitigate security risks, it is difficult to control the security implication onto the progress in implementation.

II-B-3. Empowerment of vulnerable farmers

Output 3: 2,000 vulnerable farmers will be empowered to improve the diversity and productivity of their agricultural activities in the regions of Kandahar, Nangarhar and Balkh.

Activity 3: Empowerment of vulnerable farmers to be empowered to improve the diversity and productivity of their agricultural activities (by FAO)

Agriculture is the main industry supporting the Afghan economy. However, lack of diversity in agricultural products and insufficient quantity of production, combined with lack of appropriate marketing, have kept the growth of this major industry stagnant and rendered the Afghans dependent on import from neighboring countries. Improving the diversity and increasing agricultural productivity is a fundamental condition for regional economic development.

In this quarter, the establishment of fruit tree nurseries and green house for vegetable production, as well as the distribution of livestock packages, were completed. Technical training was conducted and

continues to be carried out for Implementation Partners (IPs) of FAO and extension workers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MoAIL).

Procurement

Procurement of maize seeds, fertilizers, as well as concentrated feed for animal, which form additional basic packages for all the target beneficiaries, was completed in this quarter. (This addition is a result of activity and budget revision approved by the donor and the Steering Committee in November 2006.) Distribution will be carried out during the month of May for the 2,000 targeted farming families.

Field activities

Fruit tree nursery

By the end of January 2007, all the remaining nurseries (five in Balkh and fifteen in Kandahar) were established, and thus the establishment of all the planned 680 fruit tree nurseries was completed (Table 1).

Table 1: fruit tree nursery establishment in the three provinces

Province	Beneficiary	Villages	Input - Qty	Procurement	Distribution	Establishment	Rate of result-base
Balkh	212	26	complete set	212	212	212	100%
Kandahar	165	16	complete set	165	165	165	100%
Nangarhar	303	41	complete set	303	303	303	100%
Total	680	83		680	680	680	100%

Production of budded saplings² (or budded trees) in the RISE targeted areas is one of the rational solutions to promote production of quality fruits. In this quarter, the distributions of budded trees (saplings for apricot, almond, and peach) were completed in the three target provinces. However, in order to ensure appropriate budding operations to take place in this autumn by the beneficiaries themselves, proper survey for seedlings, budded seedlings, non-budded seedling, availability of scion³ (variety, quantity, location) will be crucial. This survey will be conducted by FAO and the technical staff of the IPs in Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces. The number of nursery saplings collected in Nangarhar has already been surveyed as shown in the table below. There are 303 fruit tree nurseries established in autumn 2006 with a total number of 1,209,970 saplings (an average of 3,993 saplings per nursery). Please see the Table 2 for details.

Table 2: Total number of nursery saplings in Nangarhar

District	No of beneficiary	Total number of nursery saplings		
		Almond	Apricot	Peach
Behsud	79	56 617	235 663	15 361
Kama	80	57 750	260 593	16 852
Surkhrod	80	58 007	238 295	16 525
Batikot	64	46 223	192 764	15 320
Total	303	218 597	927 315	64 058

² Budded saplings: budding is the formation of a new organism by the protrusion of part of another organism. A budded sapling is an older stage of seedling in which the scion (upper portion of the graft) was plug onto seedling rootstock. Budding is a method of grafting.

³ Scion: grafting and budding are horticultural techniques used to join parts from two or more plants so that they appear to grow as a single plant. The upper part (scion) of one plant grows on the root system (rootstock) of another plant.

In Kandahar, the needs assessment for available saplings to be budded or grafted is still on-going. The data collection for budding or grafting, for which additional work plan needs to be prepared, is expected to follow shortly.

Intensive vegetable production (greenhouse and drip irrigation)

The greenhouses which remained to be established from the previous quarter (19 in Kandahar) were installed by the end of January 2007, and thus the establishment of all 643 greenhouses was completed in the three provinces. Please see the Table 3 for details.

Table 3: Installation of greenhouse in the three provinces

Province	Beneficiary	Villages	Input - Qty	Procurement	Distribution	Establishment	Rate of result-base
Balkh	223	27	greenhouse	223	223	223	100%
Kandahar	134	16	greenhouse	134	134	134	100%
Nangarhar	286	41	greenhouse	286	286	286	100%
Total	643	84		643	643	643	100%

Off-season crops such as coriander, squash, cucumber, bean, capsicum, tomato, and eggplant have already shown steady growth in some of the established greenhouses. They were marketed as cash crops from their first greenhouse production by the end of January. A small part of the beneficiaries (around 20%) are benefiting from the third-round crop production in the field thanks to the greenhouses. Some damages to greenhouses have been reported due to climatic factors, such as damages by snow in Balkh and by wind in Nangarhar. Additional plastic covers will be distributed to the damaged beneficiaries. Some of the beneficiaries unfortunately failed to do timely installation of greenhouses, which reduced the growing period of vegetables in Kandahar.

Fishery pond production (only in Nangarhar)

A non-negligible level of mortality rate of certain species of fish, not only in the pilot ponds established under the RISE project, but in general, was reported during January – February 2007. It is suspected that the sudden change of climatic conditions might have caused the increase in the mortality rate. Furthermore there is no solid evidence that combined effects of pesticides application around the fish ponds might have been the cause. Please see the table 4 for details.

Table 4: Accumulated mortality number of fish provided in the five pilot fish ponds in Nangarhar

Beneficiary	Village	District	Accumulated mortality number	Catchment basin
Mr Belal Ahmad	Perawar	Behsood	400	Kunar river
Mr Shafiulah	Perawar	Behsood	65	Kunar river
Mr Lal Mohmad	Zarshoi	Kama	250	Kunar river
Mr Gul Zaman	Amarkhil	Surkhrod	70	Kabul river
Mr Masjidi	Sabzabad	Surkhrod	140	Kabul river

All the dead fish were identified 'silver carp', indicating that this species may be too susceptible to cold weather compared to other species. Daily monitoring is on-going by the beneficiaries with the implementing partner, providing the data such as pH, water temperature, water colour, water level and feed profile in these fishery ponds.

Expected harvest of fish will be done in the autumn period by the beneficiaries. In May – June 2007, study on fish populations in the five fish ponds established under RISE will be carried out prior to the harvest. The statistical method (capture – recapture estimation or the Petersen method⁴) will be applied in order to estimate the existing number of fish in these pilot ponds.

⁴ Capture-recapture methods were originally developed in the wildlife biology to monitor the census of bird, fish, and insect populations. Recently, these methods have been utilized considerably in the areas of disease and event monitoring.

Livestock production

Distribution of 600 dairy milking cows (195 for Balkh, 129 for Kandahar, and 276 for Nangarhar) was completed in 83 villages. All provided dairy cows are pregnant or lacteal (having lactation period). Please see the table 5 for details.

Table 5: Status of calf-delivery (before/after comparison)

Province	No of distributed cows	No of calf-delivered cows		No of pregnant cows
		Before distribution	After distribution	
Balkh	195	77	65	53
Kandahar	129	46	37	46
Nangarhar	276	45	225	6
Total	600	168	327	105

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccination campaign with de-wormer distributions were completed for all the livestock provided in the three provinces. Furthermore, concentrated feed for milking cows to 20 livestock beneficiaries (total 1,000 kg) was additionally distributed in Kishendi district of Balkh province. This measure was taken due to the deficiency of winter-feed as a result of unexpected snow-bound conditions in the area this winter. Please see Table 6 for details of de-wormer and FMD distribution.

Table 6: Status of livestock de-wormer distribution

Kit	Province	Beneficiary	Villages	Input - Qty	Procurement	Distribution	Rate of result-base
LSP	Balkh	195	27	De-wormer & FMD	195	195	100%
LSP	Kandahar	129	16	De-wormer & FMD	129	129	100%
LSP	Nangarhar	276	41	De-wormer & FMD	276	276	100%
Total		600	84		600	600	100%

82% of the beneficiaries are now able to produce milk in their backyard from the distributed cows.

Vineyard nurseries production (only in Kandahar)

The establishment of all 72 vineyard nurseries was completed with the provision of 2,500 vine-cuttings for each beneficiary (total number of 180,000 vine-cuttings distributed in Kandahar). This covers a sufficient scope of vineyard nursery with 500 square meters each. It is expected that the beneficiaries will be able to sell vine root-stock for income next year, in quantities to total production for a vineyard of eight *jeribs* (16,000m²) in size.

Training conducted

Training is envisaged for all the FAO project components under RISE in order to empower beneficiaries by building their capacity to effectively run activities after completion of RISE, thus ensuring sustainability. During this reporting period (January to March 2007) the following training activities have been conducted for extension workers of the MoAIL and IPs, as well as for relevant FAO staff, who will further train the beneficiaries in a long term:

1. Family Nutrition Training (25-28 March) in Kabul with 36 persons from IPs and extension workers of MoAIL;

2. Integrated Pest Management (29 March -1 April) in Kabul with 36 persons from IPs and extension workers of MoAIL;
3. Basic package training and extension services at the field level (1 January – 31 March) in three targeted regions with 2,000 beneficiaries and 500 interested farmers;
 1. Livestock production training (1 January – 31 March) in three targeted regions with 618 members of beneficiary households as well as extension workers of MoAIL and IPs; and
 2. Vineyard production training (1 January – 31 March) in Kandahar for 72 beneficiaries, extension workers of MoAIL and IPs.

II-B-4. Survey/Clearance of mines and UXOs in project target areas

Output 4: Target areas will be surveyed and cleared of mines and UXOs in the regions of Kandahar, Nangarhar and Balkh

Activity 4: Survey and demining of arable land (by UNMACA)

Mines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) littered around the countryside still pose a great threat to the daily life of Afghan people today, and their presence hinders efficient and effective use of land as well as the free movement of people.

UNMACA's activities under strategic objective 4 of the RISE programme are designed to provide resources and technical assistance for survey and clearance of mines and UXOs in the RISE targeted regions. In addition, UNMACA has been responsible for Quality Assurance (QA) of mine clearance activities, Victim Assistance (VA) and Mine Risk Education (MRE). The demining activities under RISE were started in July 2006 and completed in March 2007. The MRE and VA activities started in December 2006 as a result of the approval for no-cost extension of the RISE programme in November 2006, and will be completed at the end of June 2007..

In this quarter, Mine/UXO survey for the RISE project sites in the three targeted provinces, including 68 FAO targeted villages and 35 UDG project sites was completed.

UNMACA's survey confirmed no significant demining requirements at RISE project sites of FAO and UDG, and in the surrounding areas in Balkh and Nangarhar Provinces (only one UXO was found and cleared during the surface check of the slaughter house project site in Jalalabad). Therefore, RISE-funded demining teams have been deployed to accommodate wider needs of humanitarian demining in the same regions, under the coordination of the Area Mine Action Centre (AMAC) in the respective regions and under the supervision of UNMACA.

As all the demining activities ended at the end of March 2007, the final figures of demining activities are currently under the process of certification by UNMACA experts for inclusion in the final activity report. As a result the most updated figures were not obtained by the reporting deadline for the current report, and will be reported in the coming reporting period. Just for indication, figures up to the end of 2006 are as below (also reported in the RISE Annual Project Report).

In North Region, 113,502 square meters were cleared, and 20 Anti-Personnel mines (APMs), 46 UXOs and 24,507 fragments were removed and destroyed from July to December 2006.

In East Region, 78,010 square meters were cleared, and 60 APMs, 456 UXOs and 75,450 fragments were removed and destroyed.

In South Region, 221,946 square meters were cleared, and 176 APMs, 1,025 UXOs and 169,721 fragments were removed and destroyed.

As the achievement of RISE-funded demining teams, 413,458 square meters were cleared in total. 256 APMs, 1,527 UXOs and fragments were removed and destroyed from July to December 2006 operations.

Victim Assistance (VA) activities are aimed at providing all means of aid relief, comfort and support provision to victims of mines, and Explosives Remnants of War (ERW), and to surviving dependants, for the purpose of reducing the immediate and long term medical and psychological implications of their trauma. This includes rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and surviving dependants. Under the RISE programme, VA activities have focused on various activities to enhance reintegration of victims and community development.

Mine Risk Education (MRE) aims to reduce the risk of injuries from mines, UXOs and ERW by raising awareness and changing behavioral patterns through public information dissemination, education, training and community mine action liaison.

The Association of Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan, Afghanistan Technical Consultants (ATC), Handicap International (HI) and OMAR were selected as IPs to provide MRE and VA services under the oversight with UNMACA.

In North Region, ATC conducted 261 sessions with 8 Community Based Mine Risk Education teams covering 14 districts and 6,956 beneficiaries including 3,364 males, 1,337 females, 1,704 boys and 551 girls.

In East Region, OMAR conducted 621 sessions with 4 MRE teams covering 3 districts and 4,183 beneficiaries including 1,355 males, 311 females, 1,654 boys and 1,648 girls. AAR also conducted 14 sessions with 3 MRE teams covering 57 males, 47 females, 178 boys and 296 girls.

In South Region, HI conducted 462 sessions with 8 MRE teams covering 15 districts and 9,686 beneficiaries including 3,266 males, 86 females, 4,617 boys and 1,717 girls. HI also conducted 67 sessions in camps of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) covering 1,419 beneficiaries including 189 males, 249 females, 494 boys and 487 girls.

In total, RISE MRE teams conducted 1,425 sessions covering 8,231 males, 2,030 females, 8,647 boys and 4,705 girls.

Posters, brochures and booklets were distributed during the sessions.

Challenges

Deterioration of the security situation, especially in Kandahar has been a major problem for project implementation. Activities in Dand district have been suspended due to security incidents of attacking demining teams, and vehicles and equipment were destroyed.

Capacity development for local demining NGOs is another challenge. UNMACA has been providing support to strengthen their administration and finance capacity up to the international standard. UNMACA also helps them in compiling necessary information from the field to develop reports of acceptable standard.

II – C. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Table 1: Overall Project Financial Status (US\$)

Status of Overall Donor Contributions to RISE Programme

FUNDING		EXPENDITURES	BALANCE	REMARKS
Source of Funding	Total Committed	(from the start of the project to date)		(ex: outstanding payments)
Japanese Government	12,712,050	2,740,713	9,971,337	
TOTAL	12,712,050	2,740,713	9,971,337	

Table 2: Expenditure Report by Activity

ACTIVITIES		Budget (Annual)	Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4+Q5 EXPENDITURES	BALANCE	DELIVERY RATE %
ACTIVITY1	CAPACITY DEV. FOR MONITORING KD1 Active	895,237	608,763	286,474	68%
ACTIVITY2	INFRUST. REHAB. & EMP. GENERAT KD1 Active	4,859,332	3,576,324	1,283,008	74%
ACTIVITY 3	FARMER EMPOWERMENT	3,126,832	2,655,743	471,089	85%
ACTIVITY 4	MINE CLEARANCE	3,225,314	1,674,399	1,550,915	52%
GMS5%		605,336	425,761	179,574	70%
Total		12,712,050	8,940,990	3,771,060	70%

* In this reporting period, UDG/UNDP worked on preparation of construction material procurement, but it will be reflected in the final report.

Annex 1: Abbreviations

Abbreviations	
AAR	The Association of Aid and Relief
AMACs	Area Mine Action Centres
ANBP	Afghan New Beginning Programme
APMs	Anti-Personnel Mines
CPD	Country Programme Documents
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of UN
HI	Handicap International
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MoEc	Ministry of Economy
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PBGA	Peace Building Grant Aid
PDC	Provincial Development Committee
UDG	Urban Development Group
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDSS	UN Department of safety and Security
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMACA	UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Service
UXOs	Unexploded Ordnances

Annex 2: Job opportunity: Labor days in projects in RISE Programme up to 31st March 2007

Category of labors from each social groups

Region	Ex-combatants	%	Returnees / IDPs	%	Afghans with Disabilities	%	Women	%	Others	%	Total
Balkh	1,593	6.81%	5,257	22.49%	251	1.07%	112	0.48%	16,095	68.84%	23,379
Nangarhar	1,352	2.84%	30,808	64.71%	1,021	2.14%	96	0.20%	14,329	30.10%	47,606
Kandahar	2,334	7.62%	3,736	12.20%	113	0.37%	92	0.30%	24,354	79.51%	30,629
Total	5,279	5.20%	39,801	39.17%	1,385	1.36%	300	0.30%	54,778	53.91%	101,614

* One labor day = opportunity for one person to obtain a job for a day

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