



# ANNUAL REPORT

## Regional Agricultural Development Program (RADP) – West

Agreement No. 306-C-14-00007

October 2014 – September 2015



# REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RADP) – WEST

CONTRACT No. 306-C-14-00007

Year One Annual Report: October 2014 – September 2015

**November 17, 2015**

## **DISCLAIMER**

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## ACRONYMS

AAEP	Afghan Agricultural Extension Project
ABADE	Assistance in Building Afghanistan by Development Enterprises
ADF	Agricultural Development Fund
AHG	Afghanistan Holding Group
AISA	Afghanistan Investment Support Agency
APPF	Afghan Public Protection Force
APS	Annual Program Statement
AREA	Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan
ATAR	Afghanistan Trade and Revenue Project
B2B	Business-to-Business
CARD-F	Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility
CBCMP	Capacity-Building and Change Management Program
CDC	Community Development Council
CHA	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DAIL	Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDA	District Development Assembly
DoWA	Directorate of Women's Affairs
EA	Equal Access
FAIDA	Financial Access for Investing in the Development of Afghanistan
FEG	Farmer Extension Group
FFCU	Farah Farmer's Cooperative Union
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GIROA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ha	Hectare
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HCCI	Herat Chamber of Commerce and Industries
HVC	High Value Crops
KIP	Key Implementing Partner
LFEW	Local Female Extension Worker
OFWP	On-Farm Water Management Project

MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MT	Metric Ton
NHLP	National Horticulture and Livestock Program
NMD	New Market Development
PICS	Purdue Improved Crop Storage
RADP-South	Regional Agricultural Development Program - South
RADP-West	Regional Agricultural Development Program – West
SIL	Services International LLC
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFU	Veterinary Field Unit

# I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

## Activity Start/End Dates

August 10, 2014—August 9, 2019

## Prime Implementing Partner

Chemonics International Inc.

## Sub-Contractors/Sub-Awardees

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)<sup>1</sup>, Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA), Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA), Equal Access, Afghanistan Holding Group (AHG), Services International LLC (SIL), Afghan Public Protection Force (APPF)

## Project Description

RADP-West is a Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL)-led United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded program designed to improve food and economic security for rural Afghans in target districts in the western provinces of Herat, Farah, and Badghis. The program's focus is to support MAIL efforts to improve the productivity and profitability of targeted value chains, selected from Wheat, High Value Crop (HVC) and Livestock sectors. These activities will be accomplished through a system of training and mentoring of farmers and agribusinesses in the use of appropriate technologies and agricultural practices, post-harvest and value-added processing, and strengthening of market linkages to domestic and international markets. The program implements activities across four key components: CLIN 1 (Wheat), CLIN 2 (High Value Crops), CLIN 3 (Livestock), and CLIN 4 (Enabling Environment).

## Geographic Coverage

RADP-WEST is programmatically engaged within the following target provinces and districts:

**Table I: RADP-W Target Provinces and Districts<sup>2</sup>**

Province	Districts
Herat	Guzara, Karukh, Injil, Koshk, Pashtun Zarghun, Shindand
Badghis	Muqur-1 <sup>3</sup> , Ab Kamari, Qala-I-Naw, Qadis
Farah	Anar Dara, Farah, Pusht Rod

<sup>1</sup> Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) is currently under review by the USAID Kabul Support Vetting Unit (KSVU). Only if vetting approval is provided will our program be able to employ CHA under Year Two.

<sup>2</sup> Please refer to Annex A for a map of RADP-West's coverage area by province and district.

<sup>3</sup> Muqur district in Badghis province is referred to as 'Muqur-1' in USAID's MTM capture tool and ArcGIS. RADP-West will refer to this district throughout this report as 'Muqur.'

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 2.1 Summary of Results for the Reporting Period and Key Achievements

In addition to prolonged start-up activities and onboarding of subcontractors, during Year One RADP-West launched Wheat, HVC, and Livestock sector value chain activities across selected districts within Farah, Badghis, and Herat provinces. These activities established support for existing MAIL programming, assisted in the launch of program activities for key implementing partners (KIPs), and accomplished the below program objectives.

For verification of results, RADP-West employed a system of regular field visits to beneficiaries. These monitoring field visits were opportunities for RADP-West to not only verify that farmers were utilizing distributed inputs and applying new technologies, but also to provide additional advice to farmers.

In order to meet the contractual reporting requirements under Section F.5 Reports and Deliverables for a “discrete component that is clearly marked and distinguishable as the Quarterly Progress Report”<sup>4</sup>, Annex E includes a brief overview of major activities and achievements from July 1 – September 30, 2015.

#### **CLIN 1: Wheat Value Chain Activities**

- Addressed critical losses associated with poor post-harvesting methods by providing training to 603 wheat farmers from Herat and Badghis in harvesting, threshing, and storage methods.
- In preparation for the winter wheat planting season, promoted crop rotation to improve soil fertility and plant nutrition through the distribution of mung bean, white bean, and clover seeds among 150 farmers in Herat province.
- Enabled private seed enterprises to contract 4,450 farmers to plant 100 MT of certified and foundation winter wheat during the 2015 planting season.
- Established strong working relationships with provincial DAIL partners in Herat, Badghis, and Farah, enabling DAIL identification of wheat programming beneficiaries and buy-in to support agribusiness efforts to contract with district farmers as seed multipliers.

#### **CLIN 2: High Value Crops (HVC) Value Chain Activities**

- Organized training on pistachio budding and grafting for 17 farmers from Herat and Badghis provinces, in collaboration with the Afghanistan Agricultural Extension Project (AAEP) II.
- Provided 1,000 pistachio scions (grafts) to Herat DAIL-approved beneficiaries in Injil, Guzara, Karukh and Koshk districts (Herat province).
- Addressed significant post-harvest losses of fresh fruit in Herat province by conducting on-farm training and demonstrations for 100 farmers.

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<sup>4</sup> RADP-West Contract, Page 26.

- Demonstrated vineyard irrigation and fertilization techniques to 60 grape growers in Herat province.
- In an effort to extend the vegetable cultivation season and cultivation areas and strengthen collaboration with MAIL, established a sustainable vegetable seedling production center at MAIL's Urdu Khan Research Station in Herat. Provided seedlings and training to 63 farmers from Herat province.

### **CLIN 3: Livestock Value Chain Activities**

- Provided technical support and training to 16 Veterinary Field Units (VFUs) in Herat and Badghis provinces with the purpose of expanding services dealing with infectious diseases and livestock health. In addition, provided technical business and administrative training in recordkeeping, financial management, and business planning.
- Conducted 71 extension sessions with 528 Farmer Extension Group (FEG) members in eight target districts in Herat and Badghis. During the meetings, information on livestock disease prevention, control and diagnosis, the importance of vaccines and proper animal treatment, good feeding practices, and contact information for VFU services was disseminated and discussed.
- 25 Local Female Extension Workers (LFEWs) were trained on livestock zoonotic diseases, the role of gender in livestock care, and dairy and food security.

### **CLIN 4: Enabling Environment Activities**

- Conducted multiple meetings and workshops with producers, agribusinesses, government departments, financial institutions, other USAID-funded projects, the Export Union, and Herat's Chamber of Commerce and Industries (HCCI) to identify key constraints limiting agriculture production and profitability in western Afghanistan. The final list of 30 constraints was submitted to USAID on October 1 for further review and guidance.
- With support from the Herat DAIL, enabled 14 farmers in Injil and Guzara districts to enter into a contract with the Tanin Herat Food Processing Company, supplying 12 MT of yellow carrots at the beginning of Year Two.

### **Crosscutting Component: Gender and Nutrition Activities**

- Established 21 female-operated and sustainable vegetable demonstration plots in Ghaizun Sanger village (Injil district) and conducted training on good agricultural practices, gender, nutrition, and food safety. With increased produce, women are improving their access to nutritious food while selling surplus at the market.

## **2.2 Constraints and Critical Issues**

One of the more significant constraints faced by the project during start-up was the need to adjust to a newly tumultuous security situation in and around Herat City. Previously regarded as one of the safer cities in Afghanistan, the deteriorating security situation called for a number of adjustments, including the need for a more secure compound. This resulted in higher costs and delays in establishing adequate office space in Herat. Insecurity also

dictated that expatriate members of staff could not travel to Farah or Badghis, and would only be able to travel to limited districts within Herat.

By the end of March, several critical issues involving security threatened the timeliness and coverage of implementation. Security concerns increased for several districts in all three provinces, especially along the roads. These districts included Shindand and Pashtun Zarghun in Herat, Pusht Rod in Farah, and Muqur in Badghis. Travel to these areas was still possible, but contingency plans were developed to increase the number of local field staff and reduce the need for travel in these areas.

Although the majority of local staff was hired and began work during Quarter Two, Chemonics staff was not able to move into the new offices in Herat due to a lack of security and other administrative issues with regard to compound renovation. This made supervision and direction of field staff extremely difficult and required frequent visits by local staff to Kabul.

Toward the end of March, both Chemonics and DynCorp/Services International LLC (SIL) experienced delays in the issuance of Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA) business licenses and a license to carry weapons for SIL. This delayed DynCorp's signing of a contract with the APPF, selecting candidates for static guards, and providing training. These delays reduced movement in Kabul and threatened to push back the schedule for moving the RADP-West team into the Sikander Compound in Herat. After several rounds of negotiations with the U.S. Embassy and the GIRoA, the licenses were ultimately renewed and RADP-West successfully relocated to the Sikander Compound in Herat on April 22, 2015.

Another constraint that hindered the program's ability to work with authorities at the district and village level was a delay in the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with MAIL due to national elections and cabinet vacancies. Some initial meetings and planning sessions were held during Quarter Two, but field operations could not commence in earnest until the MOU was signed on April 13, 2015.

Given the significant delays in project start-up and implementation, a new management team with established experience operating within the western region of Afghanistan was hired during the month of September, formally joining the project team in Herat on October 13, 2015. The new Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) for Operations bring a combined experience of over 16 years working on development projects in Afghanistan, with eight years working exclusively in the western region. This new leadership team is tasked with addressing the challenges and constraints to date and identifying a way forward for the project in collaboration with USAID.

## 3. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

### 3.1 Indicator Performance

Please see Annex B for the Year One Indicator Progress Report.

### 3.2 Key Activities Accomplished during the Fiscal Year

Please see Annex C for the Year One Activities Table. The below narrative text expands upon the activities listed in the table, as well as preliminary activities expected to produce tangible outcomes during the next reporting period.

## CLIN I: WHEAT

During Year One, RADP-West conducted wheat post-harvest training for 557 farmers from Karukh, Injil, Guzara and Koshk districts (five villages from each district). Approximately thirty farmers were selected from each village during the busy harvesting/post-harvest period, and were selected in consultation



*Post-harvest training*

with DAIL partners, respective District Governors, village CDC leaders, and elders. The training was conducted in June and July, and addressed a critical issue: 10-15 percent of total wheat yield is typically lost due to poor handling. This post-harvest loss can be prevented through RADP-West training, which covered harvest methods, threshing methods, seed cleaning and drying, the use of new machinery, storage methods, and integrated pest management (IPM).

### ***Crop Rotation: Improving Soil Fertilization for Wheat Planting***

In July, RADP-West distributed mung bean, white bean, and clover seeds to 150 lead and observer farmers in Injil and Guzara districts (three villages in Injil and two villages in Guzara). When planted, these crops help balance the level of nitrogen in the soil for the next rotation of wheat. RADP-West followed up with these farmers during the month of September and reiterated the benefits of employing a crop rotation system.

### *Badghis*

In Badghis province, subcontractor AREA is responsible for the implementation and coordination of RADP-West activities. AREA's subcontract was signed in March, and they commenced training activities during the month of April.

To promote a behavior change in storing methods and harvesting in Badghis province, AREA conducted training on harvesting, threshing, and post-harvest/storage best practices. In total, 46 farmers were trained in four districts of Badghis (Muqur, Ab Kamari, Qala-I-Naw, and Qadis) during the month of June. During the training, farmers were educated on wheat harvesting techniques, including the importance of keeping wheat until it reaches full



*Post-harvest training in Badghis province*

maturity. If immature wheat is harvested, the quality of the grain will be low, and if used for seed, its germination will also be low. Trainers also emphasized the importance of separating wheat varieties and cleaning the thresher to ensure wheat varieties do not mix. Regarding storage, the trainers stressed the importance of proper storage of wheat to ensure and maintain quality.

## **CLIN II: HIGH VALUE CROPS**

The objective of RADP-West's intervention in the high value crops (HVC) value chain is to generate higher incomes by increasing rural growers' access to local, regional, and international markets and by increasing their ability to produce goods that respond to consumer demand.

### **Orchard Crops**

#### ***Pistachio Training Program***

Traditionally, pistachio trees were planted in cemeteries and in garden plots, showing that they have a good adaptation rate in Herat province. However, commercial pistachio orchards have not yet been established in Herat due to a lack of farmer knowledge of pistachio cultivation and budding, and the lack of improved varieties of pistachio trees available on the market.

To address these problems and to encourage expansion of commercial pistachio orchards in Herat, RADP-West organized training on pistachio budding and grafting on June 9 and 10 at the DAIL-run Urdu Khan Research Farm. The training was organized in coordination with the Afghanistan Agricultural Extension Project (AAEP) II and conducted by Dr. Louise Ferguson from the University of California, Davis (UC-Davis) with assistance and interpretation from RADP-West. Participants completed a practical budding session and discussed pistachio rootstocks, pest control, common diseases, orchard design, and cultivars.

A total of 15 lead farmers from six target districts in Herat, two lead farmers from Badghis province, and 3 KIP staff participated in the this two-day training. At the end of the training, each participant received training material and an agricultural toolkit with pruning scissors and a budding knife.

### ***Pistachio Budding Program***

For demonstration purposes, RADP-West provided 1,000 improved pistachio scions with a good adaptation rate to six selected farmers in Herat. These improved varieties of Kerman (female) and Peter (male) were introduced in California five years ago. The farmers grafted the budwood onto trees in their own orchards as a trial and source of improved budwood for their villages. The grafting was successful and the farmers pruned the trees to allow the budwood to grow properly. During the next season of scion production, farmers who have received certified scions will provide buddings to other farmers with pistachio saplings. From each budded sapling, the farmer will take 10-15 scions for the next budding season. With time, the number of scions will increase to 200-300 per tree. In the future, the farmers will either bud their trees or distribute them to other pistachio farmers in their communities.

### ***On-Farm Fresh Fruit Harvesting Training***

During Year One, the RADP-West team also sought to address post-harvest losses of fresh fruit in Herat province. The Herat DAIL has reported that post-harvest losses for fruit reach as high as 30% each year, primarily due to improper harvesting and poor transportation.<sup>5</sup> Traditionally, farmers shake trees to retrieve fruit, which causes bruising and spoilage. Fruits are also harvested late, leading to decreased shelf life.

After analyzing the current post-harvest techniques used by farmers in Herat, RADP-West, in close coordination with DAIL and the District Development Associations (DDAs), selected 100 lead farmers from five target districts (Shindand, Karukh, Pashtun Zarghun, Injil and Guzara).<sup>6</sup> During the month of July, these farmers received on-farm training in improved harvesting skills and each farmer received a demonstration toolkit with five plastic crates and one fruit picker bag. The trainings took place in Karukh, Pashtun Zarghun, Injil and Guzara districts (with Shindand farmers travelling to Guzara District, in order to participate).

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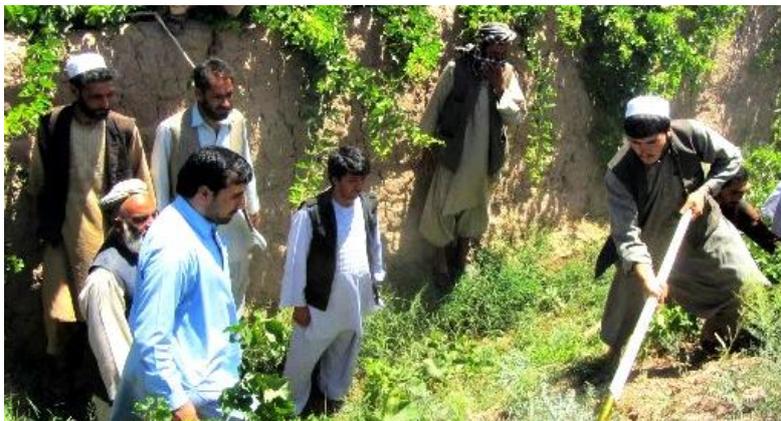
<sup>5</sup> Information based on conversations with Herat DAIL extension workers.

<sup>6</sup> 35 farmers attended the training in Injil; 10 in Karukh; 10 in Pashtun Zarghun; and 45 (40 from Guzara and 5 from Shindand) in Guzara.

## Grapes

### ***Building the Capacity of Grape Growers***

During the month of June, RADP-West conducted two vineyard irrigation and fertilization workshops for 60 beneficiaries (30 from Injil district, 30 from Guzara district). The first workshop was held on June 2-3 and the second session was conducted June 29-30. The objective was to train 60 grape growers in proper vineyard irrigation and fertilization.



*Fertilization and irrigation training for grape growers*

To support the training, RADP-West provided toolkits to be used during the practical session, and later on farmers' vineyards. The main topics covered included irrigation methods and timing, applying the correct amount of fertilizer, different types of fertilizer, and compost. Through routine follow-up field visits, the technical team observed that the vineyards owners have applied the acquired knowledge and technology provided during the training.

### ***Establishing a Vegetable Seedling Production Center***

In order to extend the cultivation of vegetables into the second season of the year and expand vegetable cultivation areas, RADP-West, in close collaboration with DAIL, established a vegetable seedling production center at the Herat DAIL Urdo Khan Research Farm. A variety of vegetable seeds were cultivated for later transfer to lead farmers' demonstration plots. The production of vegetable seedlings in a seedling center and late in the season was a new and innovative practice, one that farmers had never seen or experienced before.

With the first seeds planted at the beginning of June, RADP-West was able to distribute vegetable seedlings to farmers by the end of June, just in time for plantation after the wheat harvest. RADP-West also provided farmers with winter seeds, including carrot, okra, spinach, green bean, and radish. By transferring seedlings, farmers can ensure a timely harvest of the vegetables.

During a one-day practical training on June 4, RADP-West distributed more than 250,000 seedlings of different vegetable varieties to 63 select beneficiaries (including three lead farmers and 60 neighboring farmers) in Injil, Guzara, and Karukh districts. The Herat DAIL General Extension Manager, DAIL Research Manager, and DAIL Director's Advisor were also in attendance. During the training, participants learned how to produce vegetable

seedlings in a greenhouse and received practical training on land preparation, irrigation, weeding, fertilization, and cultivation of vegetable seedlings.



*Vegetable field day for distribution of seedlings*

### ***Establishing Vegetable Training Centers and Demo Plots***

After the seedling production, during the month of July RADP-West established three vegetable training centers and 60 vegetable demonstration plots in Injil, Guzara, and Karukh districts. Each training center is 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> and each demonstration plot is 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>. RADP-West uses the centers to practically train farmers who cultivate vegetables. RADP-West helped and guided the beneficiaries on land preparation before transferring the seedlings. After the transfer of the seedlings to the commercial vegetable training centers and farmers' demonstration plots, RADP-West employed a schedule of daily visits to provide additional technical support to the beneficiaries.

In addition to the seedlings, RADP-West provided vegetable seeds and necessary toolkits for the farmers. Each lead farmer received 10 types of vegetable seedlings<sup>7</sup> and five types of vegetable seed.<sup>8</sup> Each neighbor farmer received one type of seedling and one type of seed. In total, 250,000 vegetable seedlings and 140 kg of vegetable seed were distributed to targeted farmers. RADP-West has been monitoring the production of vegetables in the supported districts, with the cooperation of DAIL.

### ***Distribution of Demonstration Agriculture Toolkits to Vegetable Growers***

As part of the seedling production initiative, RADP-West provided agriculture toolkits in early September to the 63 vegetable growers with vegetable demonstration plots in Injil, Guzara, and Karukh districts. Toolkits for the three lead farmers included sickles, picks, a water can, wheel barrow, plastic baskets for collecting vegetables, gloves, masks, scissors, saws, boots, sprayers for pest control, and safety clothing. Toolkits for the 60



*Toolkit distribution*

<sup>7</sup> Tomato, cucumber, squash, cabbage, hot pepper, pepper, cauliflower, eggplant, lettuce and celery seedlings.

<sup>8</sup> Carrot, okra, spinach, green bean and radish seeds.

neighboring farmers included plastic baskets for collecting vegetables, gloves, masks, small gardening tools for weeding, a sprayer for pest control, and safety clothing.

#### *Badghis*

During the month of June, AREA provided training on effective weed management and irrigation techniques to 20 farmers in Qala-I-Naw and Muqur. In addition, AREA held trainings in pistachio care for a total of 29 farmers in Muqur, Qala-I-Naw, and Qadis districts.

#### *Farah*

In July, CHA conducted training for 19 members of the Farah Farmer's Cooperative Union (FFCU) on pistachio orchard care and upkeep, including land preparation, irrigation, sapling preparation, orchard design, budding, harvesting, and post-harvest handling. Twenty-seven DAIL representatives also attended customized portions of this training.

## **CLIN III: LIVESTOCK**

The Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA) signed a subcontract with Chemonics in March 2015 to support Livestock activities in Herat and Badghis provinces. RADP-West's activities during Year One under this component centered on the development of tailored training curriculums on animal husbandry and health for delivery to 25 farmer extension groups (FEGs) and 25 local female extension workers (LFEWs) during Year One. In addition, DCA supported and provided training to 16 existing Veterinary Field Units (VFUs)<sup>9</sup> in five districts in Herat (Injil, Guzara, Pashtun Zarghun, Koshk, and Karukh) and three districts in Badghis (Qala-I-Naw, Qadis, and Ab Kamari).

### ***Supporting VFUs***

In March, DCA selected 16 existing VFUs in eight RADP-West districts (five in Herat, three in Badghis) to participate in livestock programming. Between the months of April and September, DCA conducted a total of four training sessions for these VFUs.

In addition and throughout Year One, DCA monitored all 16 VFUs. The objective of this monitoring effort was to evaluate the overall situation of VFUs, including their access to good quality medicines and vaccines, performance of cold storage, and quality of recordkeeping procedures. Monitoring visits also allowed DCA staff to provide technical advice as needed to VFU staff.

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<sup>9</sup> Two VFUs selected per target district (a total of 10 from Herat, and six from Badghis).

### **Training for VFUs**

DCA conducted a two-week disease refresher training course in May for nine VFU paravets. The focus of the training was on identifying, controlling, and preventing the spread of infectious diseases, including diagnosis methods and treatment. The course was held at the DCA Training Center in Herat and aimed to provide VFU staff with the skills necessary to provide high quality veterinary and extension services for livestock farmers in targeted districts.



*Paravets examine a cow at the Imam Shishnoor VFU in Injil district, Herat province*

In June, DCA conducted a recordkeeping and business skills course for ten Herat VFU paravets. The objective of the course was to build VFU capacity and to teach recordkeeping systems for daily activities.

Also during the month of June, a five-day ectoparasite and protozoan disease refresher course was conducted by DCA at the DCA Training Center in Herat for nine VFU paravets (five from Herat, four from Badghis) to build their capacity in diagnosing, treating, and controlling this disease in livestock.

During the month of September, a five-day pharmacology refresher training course was conducted for 10 VFU paravets from Herat and Badghis at the DCA office in Herat. The purpose of the training was to build the capacity of VFU staff to prevent drug-related issues and protect the health of animals and their human handlers.

### **Supporting FEGs**

During Year One, DCA held a total of 71 FEG sessions with 528 FEG members (322 male, 206 female) across 21 villages in five districts in Herat and three districts in Badghis province. These FEGs were established in close coordination with DAIL. The main purpose of these FEGs and extension sessions is to disseminate information on livestock disease prevention, control and diagnosis, the importance of vaccines and proper animal treatment, and good feeding practices. DCA achieves this through targeted training and information sharing relevant to the season and each FEG's geographic location. DCA also helped link these groups with VFUs.

### **Training for LFEWs**

LFEWs are trained to work closely with other female livestock farmers to deliver extension messages and increase public awareness regarding animal health, gender, nutrition, and livestock feeding. During Year One, DCA staff conducted three, five-day LFEW training

courses for 25 LFEWs<sup>10</sup> at DCA's offices in Herat and Badghis. These 25 LFEWs have committed to training their neighbors and other female livestock farmers in eight select districts in Herat and Badghis. The LFEWs were trained on livestock zoonotic diseases, the role of gender in livestock, and dairy and food security. To assist them in minimizing human and livestock diseases and to increase hygiene, DCA provided trainees with a kit that included soap, disinfectant, a protective mask, protective clothing in addition to a tooth brush, tooth cream, and a nail cutter (for livestock).

### ***DAIL Capacity Building***

DCA conducted a five-day extension training course during the month of September for 10 DAIL extension workers in Herat at the DCA Herat office. The purpose of the training was to enhance the capacity of extension workers to provide high quality services for livestock farmers in their respective districts. Upon completion of the course, extension workers were better equipped to identify potential problems that could affect public health and animal health.

## **CLIN IV: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

The goal of RADP-West's Enabling Environment component is to conduct policy constraint analyses, provide agribusiness development services, improve agriculture marketing, and facilitate agribusinesses' access to finance—all in an effort to create a favorable and easily navigable business environment for farmers and agribusinesses operating in western Afghanistan.

During Year One, the majority of RADP-West's initiatives under this component consisted of engagement with key stakeholders through discussion sessions and workshops. These activities built important relationships and established the foundation from which activities during Years 2, 3, 4, and 5 will develop. While tangible results were not realized during Year One, it is expected that the initiatives described below will continue to evolve and produce definitive outcomes over the life of the project.

### ***Identifying Policy Constraints***

During Year One, the Enabling Environment team met with numerous producers, agribusinesses, government departments, financial institutions, other USAID-funded projects, the Export Union, and Herat's Chamber of Commerce and Industries (HCCI) to identify key constraints faced by Afghan agribusinesses. During these discussions, a number of recurring issues were raised by participants regarding the challenges they face during day-to-day operation of their businesses. Essential issues included a lack of national food safety and quality standards, the absence of linkages between businesses and business service providers, a lack of storage facilities, low import charges for imported products, high export charges imposed by neighboring countries, insufficient access to loans and credit, and a

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<sup>10</sup> 16 LFEWs from Herat and nine from Badghis province.

dearth of qualified laboratories to test products. Based on these discussion sessions and workshops, RADP-West compiled a draft list of 35 key constraints limiting agriculture production and profitability in western Afghanistan.

In September, RADP-West facilitated two group discussions to share and discuss this list. The first discussion took place on September 15 at DAIL's office in Herat. Thirty-five stakeholders, including DAIL staff, the HCCI, lead farmers and the Directorate of Women's Affairs (DoWA) attended the meeting to discuss the most pressing constraints. On September 21, another similar meeting was arranged with financial institutions, agribusinesses, and USAID-funded projects such as Assistance in Building Afghanistan by Developing Enterprises (ABADE), Financial Access for Investing in the Development of Afghanistan (FAIDA), Afghanistan Trade and Revenue (ATAR) project, and the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF). On October 1, RADP-West submitted the final list of 30 constraints to USAID for further review and guidance.

### **Cashmere Business-to-Business (B2B) Workshop**

RADP-West conducted a B2B workshop for cashmere processors/exporters and cashmere market dealers in Herat during the month of May. The discussions addressed industry constraints, opportunities (further processing, improved export markets) and, most importantly, improvement of vertical and horizontal linkages.



*Market dealers discuss the cashmere value chain during the B2B meeting*

To further explore the development of this value chain, a follow-up meeting was organized with these cashmere market dealers in June. The dealers produced a list of recommendations, which detailed the need for a Market Dealers' Union, additional training for farmers in cashmere harvesting techniques, improved linkages between dealers and financial institutions, and introduction of improved goat breeds. RADP-West plans to follow-up on these recommendations during Year Two by organizing a large-scale workshop where farmers, market dealers, and processors can meet and discuss potential business deals.

### **Crosscutting Component: Gender & Nutrition**

During Year One, RADP-West's Gender team ramped up activities involving women in vegetable production in select districts of Herat province. Overall, women reported a marked increase in their feelings of confidence and self-esteem as a result of involvement in RADP-West initiated activities. In a short period of time, participating women farmers were able to not only improve their family's diet and nutrition, but also sell surplus vegetables in

the market and supplement their family's income. By contributing economically to the family unit, participants gained respect from their families.

### **Women's Training Centers**

During the month of April, RADP-West established the first Women's Training Center, a 2,000m<sup>2</sup> open field vegetable demonstration plot in the Ghaizun Sanger village located in Injil district, Herat province. A local woman leader for the demonstration plot was selected, in addition to 20 neighboring women farmers.



*A woman farmer harvests chili from her vegetable plot*

In April, RADP-West distributed 14 types of summer vegetable seeds to all 221 women farmers, and provided direct technical training to the 21 women farmers (one lead and twenty neighboring farmers). Before this program, these women could not afford to purchase a variety of fresh vegetables to feed their family. Now, these women are producing enough vegetables themselves to prepare nutritious meals for their families and selling their surplus products at the market—earning additional income for their families. Participants reported that they are using this new income to contribute to their children's education by purchasing new school supplies and clothing.<sup>11</sup>

During the months of April-September, RADP-West's Gender Team conducted the following training for the women farmers from Ghaizun Sanger village:

- **Technical Agricultural Training.** Topics included preparing land, cultivating new vegetable varieties, and managing pests and diseases (April, July)
- **Gender Training.** Topics included the definition of gender, gender mainstreaming, and gender equality (August)
- **Nutrition Training.**<sup>12</sup> Topics included learning how to prevent Vitamin A and protein deficiencies, the importance of macro and micro-nutrients, and understanding nutritional content, food diversity and energy balance (August)
- **Food Safety.** RADP-West's Enabling Environment team conducted a two-day food safety training covering general hygiene, food safety standards, HACCP, good manufacturing practices (GMP), and good agricultural practices (GAP) (September)

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<sup>11</sup> As of the submission date of this report, RADP-West is verifying the vegetable sales made by these 21 women farmers.

<sup>12</sup> This training was replicated for 21 women in the Rubat Solaiman village of Guzara district during the month of September.

Based on the success of the first Women’s Training Center in Injil district, RADP-West established three new centers during the month of August in the Sara-e-Now village of Injil district, the Qala-Bala village of Karukh district, and the Rubat Solaiman village of Guzara district. One center leader for each district and 20 neighboring women farmers were selected for each center in coordination with Departments of Home Economics. Eleven types of vegetables seeds for the winter season were distributed to all women beneficiaries.

### Badghis

Efforts to incorporate gender and nutrition into program activities were also underway in Badghis province during Year One, with 86 women participating in jam-making and pickling workshops held during the month of July with the purpose of teaching women how to jar and pickle locally-grown agricultural products, such as apple and jam and pickled mixed vegetables. After the demonstration, instructions and recipes were provided to the participants. The workshops were conducted over multiple sessions in Ab Kamari, Muqur, Qala-l-Naw, and Qadis districts.

### Crosscutting Component: Communications and Outreach

Under the RADP-West program, Chemonics signed a subcontract with Equal Access (EA) on February 15, 2015 to assist in the establishment of channels for dissemination of information to RADP-West’s beneficiaries. EA designs and implements outreach programs to reach a high volume of farmers, agribusinesses, and associated beneficiaries using innovative communications, media, and training techniques.

During Year One, EA conducted an assessment of radio stations and radio listenership surveys in Herat, Badghis, and Farah provinces. The purpose of the assessment/survey was to visit radio stations in target provinces and analyze the capacity of existing media and identify radio stations with better coverage and a high listenership. In addition, the survey allowed EA to discern the types of information farmers would find helpful, and the types of communication formats with which farmers are comfortable/familiar (i.e. listening circles, mobile phones, videos, theater, radio, etc.).

Following the assessment, on September 2 EA conducted a stakeholder workshop with RADP-West and KIP staff, local radio station managers, DAIL Directors, and representatives from MAIL. The purpose of this workshop, held in Kabul, was to bring the parties together and learn more about the expectations and priorities of DAIL Directors and MAIL to better plan outreach to farmers. MAIL/DAIL representatives shared the following suggestions:



The Badghis DAIL Director presents suggestions to the team during the stakeholder workshop

- Promote season-based dissemination of agriculture messages in local languages.
- Develop a system for farmers' communication with agriculture experts through free call-in numbers that allow farmers to call and receive information.
- Establish mobile cinemas with agriculture-related topics for farmers in remote areas.
- Use innovative and modern technology to deliver agriculture information about standard practices.

The findings of the assessment and survey, in addition to suggestions made during the stakeholder workshop, were incorporated into EA's Year Two Work Plan, which is currently under review.

## Grants



*Annual Program Statement (APS) workshop*

On June 10, 2015, the RADP-West Grants team released an Annual Program Statement (APS) for the solicitation of grant concept papers from eligible organizations working in RADP-West value chains. This APS was posted on the ACBAR website and will be advertised for one year. Concept papers are being evaluated on a rolling basis for consideration to submit a full application for grant funding. The translated versions of the APS have been distributed by RADP-West to farmers in target districts and those who do not have access to the Internet.

The Grants team registered 36 entities (companies, NGOs, and associations) for a Grant Concept Paper Workshop which was held in five sessions (July 1, July 2, July 29, August 27, and September 29). During the workshop, RADP-West explained the objectives of the APS and provided detailed guidance on the full application process.

As of September 30, RADP-West has received 44 concept notes in response to APS No. RADPW-APS-01 for USD 10,960,798.77 in total requested grant funding.

Out of these 44 concept notes, 40 have been evaluated as of September 30 and 10 concept notes have been rolled to the full application process.

### 3.3 Planned for Next Reporting Period

Planned activities for the next reporting period are currently under review, and will be detailed in the RADP-West Year Two Work Plan for review by USAID.

Below are some highlights from the Year Two Work Plan:

#### **CLIN 1: Wheat Value Chain Activities**

- Continue to expand on private enterprise engagement with wheat farmers, including expanded access to certified seed and post-harvest milling. Program aim is to reach 12,000 farmers in Y2, of which 3,100 will be able to provide higher quality wheat to identified flour companies in the western region.
- Scale up the Wheat Training Program, utilizing MAIL guidelines and best practices in order to increase wheat yield and productivity; this will also include demonstration of rotation crops and post-harvest handling; while increasing grant funded support for existing and sustainable Wheat Value Chain Infrastructure agri-businesses

#### **CLIN 2: High Value Crops (HVC) Value Chain Activities**

- Refocus program value chain efforts to ensure that pomegranates, pistachios, jujube, and watermelons are heavily promoted, in addition to existing approved crops.
- Work with existing beneficiaries to expand and complete the post-harvest production cycle, including improvements in packaging, market linkages and contracting between farmers and processors.
- Expand engagement with the private sector (e.g. AIB, AUB, ANB) to support an increase of access to credit to district farmers, agricultural cooperatives, and male/female agro-entrepreneurs.

#### **CLIN 3: Livestock Value Chain Activities**

- Continue to work with and support 16 existing VFUs to expand their geographic range and improve the effectiveness of their services. Establish and support 16 additional VFUs.
- Support the wool value chain to in order to increase employment and reduce reliance on import substitution. Expand linkages between cashmere producers and companies.
- Increase available grants to expand dairy production, both in terms of expanding machinery and improving hygienic standards.

#### **CLIN 4: Enabling Environment Activities**

- Work with program partners to improve agribusiness engagement with local producer organizations and support a DAIL leadership role on RADP-West programming.
- Continue collaboration with DAIL partners on agricultural policy reform recommendations.
- Expand collaboration with agribusinesses to improve access to finance for farmers and livestock owners.

- Continue to build on and expand sustainable DAIL programming at the provincial and district levels with respect to Wheat, HVC, and Livestock sectors.

### **Crosscutting Component: Gender and Nutrition Activities**

- Continue to focus on increasing nutritional awareness among men, women, and children by expanding the use of training center demonstration farms (to 15) to reflect an increased variety of vegetable produce.
- Establish 13 packing centers (one per district), which will enable local communities to centralize collection, clean, grade, sort, and pack their produce.
- Expand the use of grants to increase the provision of greenhouses to DAIL-approved cooperatives and associations to extend growing seasons.

### **3.4 Lessons Learned**

To ensure the gains achieved by RADP-West in Year One continue throughout Year Two, it is important to reflect on the challenges faced and identify important lessons to inform future programming. This section presents key conclusions of evaluations and assessments undertaken by the project as well as the actions the project will take to guide upcoming activities.

#### **Baseline Survey**

*Purpose:* The purpose of the Baseline & Control Data Survey Report is to inform future program efforts on individual program components, inclusive of CLIN 1: Wheat Value Chain, CLIN2: High Value Crops, CLIN 3: Livestock, and CLIN 4: Enabling Environment. The report establishes the baseline findings for RADP-West’s 20 contractual indicators (where required), in addition to targets for 2015-2019 programming components. The Baseline & Control Data Survey Report was designed to provide current data within target districts to support program components and deliverables. It serves as a critical tool to either provide starting values (where appropriate) or assist in the identification and planning of targets for Years 2 – 5 of the program. This information provides RADP-West with a thorough understanding of sectors within the program areas by obtaining real time data reflecting actual conditions on the ground.

*Major Findings and Recommended Actions to be Taken:* As of the submission date of this report, the baseline report is still under internal review. A summary of the major findings will be included in the next Quarterly Report.

#### **Gender Assessment**

*Purpose:* From July to September, RADP-West conducted a gender assessment to explore the broad challenges, constraints, and contributions of Afghan women in the country’s agriculture sector, with a focus on strengthening the RADP-West gender program and integrating it into the project’s agricultural value chain activities through a detailed strategy and integration plan.

*Major Findings and Recommended Actions to be Taken:* A total of 20 findings/recommendations were included in the final Gender Assessment report, which was submitted to USAID for review in September 2015. Major findings/recommendations are highlighted below:

- Effective gender mainstreaming interventions in Afghanistan must focus on activities and production systems in which women are already involved rather than imposing wholesale systematic changes, which run counter to expectations of Afghanistan's patriarchal society.
- RADP-West should build a more robust and targeted strategic communications and outreach plan to actively educate, engage, and influence Afghans on the progressive roles that Afghan women can occupy.
- The number of female staff employed in RADP-West's technical and monitoring and evaluation team should reflect the number of female beneficiaries targeted and the level of effort that will be required to reach them.
- Directly or through a grant issued to local service providers, the project should ensure that female beneficiaries receive a training package to include: basic literacy and arithmetic training, along with basic business skills and negotiation to promote agricultural productivity.
- Training and information on health and nutrition should be incorporated into all CLINs.
- The project should focus on building a robust women-to-women service delivery model, to include the formation of women's producer, trader, retailer, and wholesaler groups, and facilitation of women-only sort/packing houses and processing centers, as well as the creation of women's markets.
- RADP-West should actively leverage and cultivate creative product branding and marketing to instill local and regional prominence and pride in Afghan products.
- RADP-West should conduct a policy analysis of the top priority constraints for advancement of women's economic activities in the agriculture sector through structured surveys or focus groups of key provincial and district DAIL offices, DoWA, input suppliers, VFUs, farmer associations, women's group, trader organizations, and agribusinesses to assess priority policy constraints affecting women.

## **4. COLLABORATION WITH GIROA, DONOR PROJECTS, AND OTHER USAID PROJECTS**

Recognizing the importance of engaging a wide range of partners to improve food and economic security for rural Afghans in western Afghanistan, RADP-West forged valuable partnerships with a host of local, provincial, and national-level Afghan government entities, in addition to other donors and USAID projects.

#### 4.1 Links with GIRoA Ministries

Prior to implementing any project activity, the team focused their efforts on establishing coordination and linkages with relevant government stakeholders in order to avoid duplication of efforts and share information and experiences.

Starting in March 2015, RADP-West representatives started regularly participating in Sectoral Coordination Meetings with governmental and non-governmental organizations implementing various agricultural projects in Herat province. RADP-West also held meetings with the Director of the Economy, Director of Rural Rehabilitation, and Deputy Governor of Herat to inform them of project activities and progress, and ensure close coordination on the selection of beneficiaries and implementation of activities.

#### 4.2 Links with Other Donor Agencies

During Year One, RADP-West attended meetings and established close coordination with several projects implemented by other donor agencies, including the On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWP), National Horticulture and Livestock Program (NHLP), and New Market Development (NMD), all funded by the World Bank; projects implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), which receives funding from various public and private donors; and the Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility (CARD-F), funded by the British and Danish governments.

#### 4.3 Links with Other USAID Projects

While RADP-West is currently USAID's largest project in western Afghanistan, several other USAID-funded projects maintain a presence in Herat City. During Year One, RADP-West met and coordinated activities with the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), AAEP II, the Capacity Building and Change Management Program (CBCMP) II, ABADE, FAIDA, and ATAR.

## 5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

### 5.1 Personnel

As of September 30, the RADP-West project employed a total of 69 employees, including three long-term expatriate staff. The project team consisted of 36 technical, 19 operations, and 14 support staff members. Additional staff positions have been identified and are estimated to be on boarded during the first quarter of FY 2016.

#### *Management Transition*

In response to programmatic needs, Chemonics leadership proactively made the decision to refocus the direction of the program with a new management team. In August and September 2015, the project's start-up leadership team<sup>13</sup> transitioned from the program and

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<sup>13</sup> Former COP demobilized on August 9, 2015 and former DCOP for Operations demobilized on September 6, 2015. Transitional leadership from Chemonics HQ was in place between July 26 and October 16, 2015.

the new management team, inclusive of the COP and DCOP for Operations, joined the project in Herat on October 13, 2015.

## **5.2 Adaption of the Activity**

From September 2014 – April 2015, the five expatriate members of staff worked from Kabul at the Baron Hotel Compound. During this time, the project identified the Sikander compound in Herat, signed a lease agreement in November, and began work on security assessments and upgrades, in addition to construction work.

Parallel to the compound preparation process, local national staff members were hired and commenced their individual activities in Herat. The Tejerat Hotel was initially set up for office space for the local national staff and residence for the project's security platform. Due to security issues, the project team moved to the Nazary Hotel in October 2014.

In April, all local national and expatriate project staff moved into the Sikander Compound and began working from the permanent offices and residence.

No other adaptations to location or strategic elements of the project's activities took place during Year One.

## **5.3 Modifications and Amendments**

Modification #1 was signed on December 31, 2014 and provided clarification on the Results Framework, Data Development Library, IPN Portal, Key Personnel, Reports, and other clauses and terminology.

Modification #2 was signed on September 29, 2015 and revised the Chief of Party and Deputy Chief of Party qualifications under Section F.6 Key Personnel.

## 6. SUCCESS STORIES



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### PHOTO & CAPTION Seedlings for a Sure Harvest



With the fall harvest season fast approaching, the Regional Agricultural Development Program (RADP) – West decided to do something never before seen in Herat province—transfer vegetable seedlings to targeted farmers.

In close coordination with the Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (DAIL) and the Urdo Khan Research Farm, RADP-West planted and tended to the vegetable seedlings (tomato, squash, cucumber) during the beginning of June 2015.

At the end of the month, RADP-West held a training event for three lead farmers and 60 observer farmers in Injil, Guzara, and Karukh districts, where the seedlings were distributed. Participants learned how to prepare their land for the seedlings, including weeding and cultivation techniques, and learned some irrigation tips for seedling transplants. RADP-West also distributed a variety of vegetable seeds to plant alongside the seedlings—including okra, spinach, green beans, radishes, and carrots.

Transferring seedlings, in addition to providing seeds, will ensure that beneficiaries produce vegetables in time for the fall harvest. These vegetables can then be sold at the market, increasing household incomes before the winter season.

**Vegetable seedlings provided by RADP-West were transferred to farmers for planting, ensuring a timely and profitable harvest.**

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## FIRST PERSON Growing to Help Others Grow

### Hundreds of women learn modern farming practices



USAID/RADP-West

***“I didn’t realize that growing vegetables could bring good earnings. Just from growing carrots I earned Afs 70,000, not to mention earnings from leek, basil, tomato, and radish, as opposed to Afs 10,000 I made from wheat last year.”***

- Halima, founder of the Sare Poul Ghaizun women’s association in Herat province.

U.S. Agency for International Development  
[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)

Halima is a mother of six who was married when she was 18. After her husband fell ill, she survived on bread and water and suffered considerable hardships. Determined to survive, she took jobs as a construction worker, and later tried her hand at raising sheep and milking cows rented from other farmers. With a green thumb and an innate sense of business, she began growing tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, okra, cucumbers and squash. Her farm eventually grew to over one hectare. As Halima’s fortunes changed, she decided that she wanted to share her good fortune with other women. She wanted to grow, and she wanted to help others grow with her.

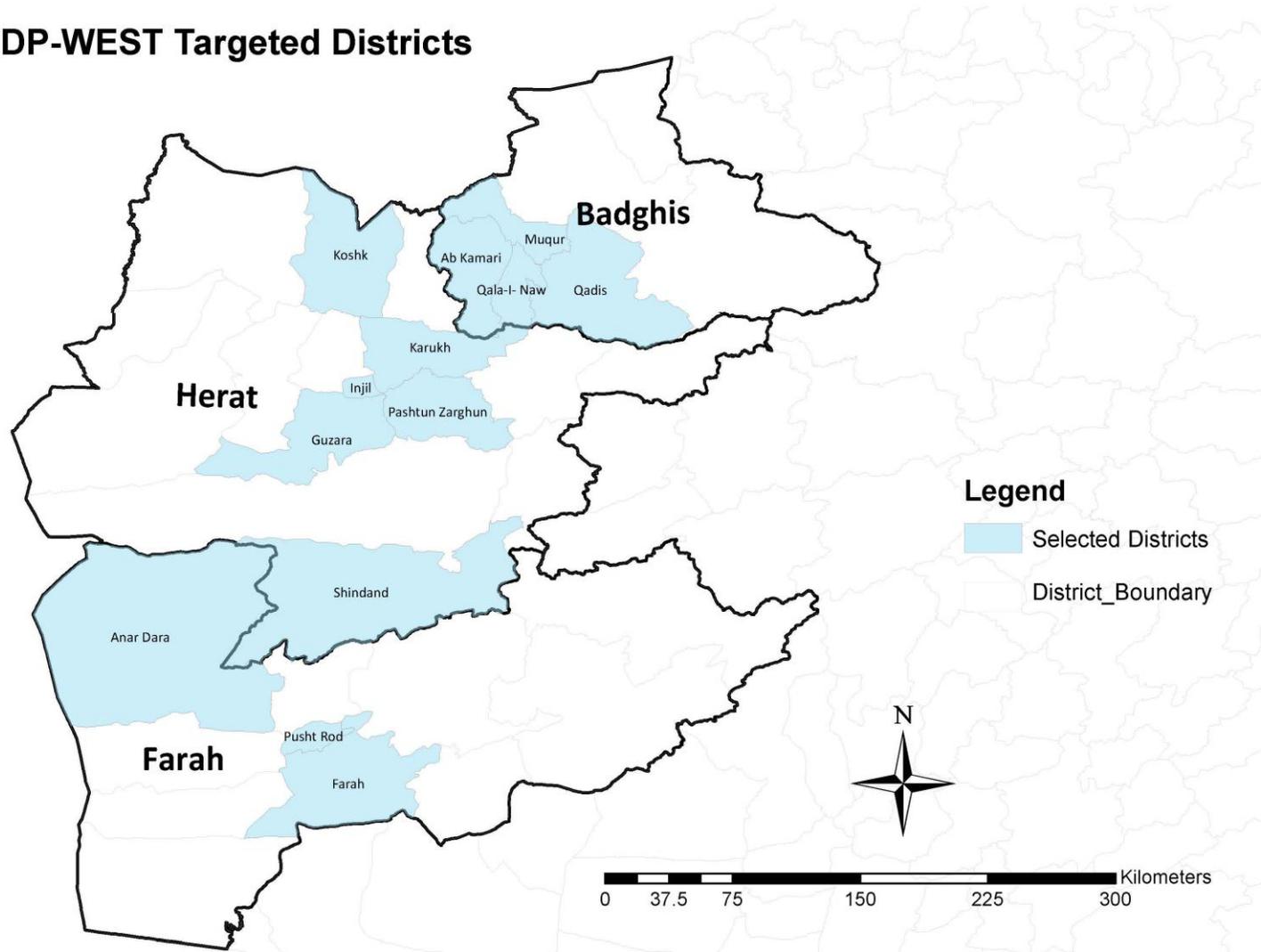
In 2012, Mrs. Halima formed Sare Poul Ghaizun, a women’s association with 25 members from her village of Ghaizun Sanger in Herat Province, and she became known as an effective leader to the Directorate of Agriculture. That is how she found out about USAID’s new Regional Agricultural Development Program (RADP) – West.

When Halima learned that her association had been selected to work with RADP-West, she didn’t waste any time. Going house to house, she enlisted 220 women, and proposed to RADP-West that she provide one jerib (2,000 sq. meters) of land to be used as a demonstration farm and for hands-on training in best practices for vegetable production. As part of the proposal, 20 trainees would work together on the land, share in the harvest, and sign an agreement to train 10 additional women. Halima proposed that the project would grow each year, produce more, and train more women. Halima’s proposal became one of the first activities implemented by RADP-West.

Since then, USAID assistance has included improved seed, tools, and training for all 220 women on their own farms. In all, the 220 women are producing on 23 jeribs—over 4 hectares. They have learned about land preparation, raised beds, seedbeds for seedling production, irrigation, and planting. As the year goes on they will learn about new technologies and practices, including post-harvesting techniques such as packing, transportation and marketing. With assistance from USAID, Mrs. Halima has fulfilled her dream to grow herself, and to help other women grow.

# ANNEX A: RADP-WEST ACTIVITY AREA MAP

## RADP-WEST Targeted Districts



## ANNEX B: YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES TABLE

PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TARGET OF ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTCOME OF ACTIVITY	DATES OF ACTIVITY	PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	VILLAGES
CLIN 1 - WHEAT	Post-Harvest Wheat Training for 557 farmers from four districts in Herat	Combat post-harvest losses by building the capacity of wheat farmers in proper post-harvesting methods.	The training will increase the productivity, profitability, and proper storage of licit crops by educating farmers on best practices for wheat.	June - July 2015	Herat	Karukh, Injil, Guzara, Koshk	<b>Karukh:</b> Tajik Ha, Bagh Dasht, Bala Mahalla, Pushta Yakhdan, Dahan-I-Ghar <b>Injil:</b> Sarwistan, Sofian, Sarah Naw, Oqab, Gard Ahb <b>Guzara:</b> Kala Gerd, Goshmir, Khalachan Gawashan, Mahal-e-Baghban Ha, Shokor Khani <b>Koshk:</b> Khwaja Gholbid, Baghcha Ab Hakim, Dezwari, Ghanat Wakil, Rabat Sangi Sofla
CLIN 1 - WHEAT	Post-Harvest Wheat Training for 46 farmers from four districts in Badghis	Combat post-harvest losses by building the capacity of wheat farmers in proper post-harvesting methods.	The training will increase the productivity, profitability, and proper storage of licit crops by educating farmers on best practices for wheat.	June 2015	Badghis	Qala-I- Naw, Muqur, Ab Kamari, Qadis	<b>Qala-I-Naw:</b> Charkarn, Tashke Puza <b>Muqur:</b> Cheshmadozdak <b>Ab Kamari:</b> Khwaja Ahmadi <b>Qadis:</b> Omar Baik
CLIN 1 - WHEAT	Seed distribution for crop rotation (mung bean, white bean, clover seeds) and regular field visits for 150 wheat farmers	Increase soil fertility and plant nutrition	Crop rotation will help maximize crop yields and add nitrogen to the soil, removing the need for nitrogen fertilization. Implementing a crop rotation cycle also improves soil structure, and helps in managing insect, disease, and weed cycles.	July - October 2015	Herat	Injil, Guzara	<b>Injil:</b> Sara-e-Naw, Gerdaab, Soofian <b>Guzara:</b> Kalagerd, Goshmir
CLIN 2 - HVC	Pistachio Training Program for 17 farmers (15 from Herat, 2 from Badghis)	Increase farmer knowledge in pistachio cultivation and budding	The training will transfer knowledge on pistachio rootstocks, pest control, common diseases, orchard design, and cultivars, and encourage the establishment and expansion of commercial pistachio orchards.	June 2015	Herat	Injil	The training took place at the DAIL-run Urdo Khan Research Farm.
CLIN 2 - HVC	Pistachio Budding Program for 6 farmers from Herat province	Increase farmer access to improved pistachio scions	During the next season of scion production, farmers who have received certified scions will provide buddings to other farmers with pistachio saplings. From each budded sapling, the farmer will take 10-15 scions for the next budding season. With time, the number of scions will increase to 200-300 per tree. In the future, the farmers will either bud their trees or distribute them to other pistachio farmers in their communities.	June 2015	Herat	Injil, Guzara, Karukh, Koshk	<b>Injil:</b> Jahya <b>Guzara:</b> Tizan <b>Karukh:</b> Sagariha <b>Koshk:</b> Dehzawari, Baghche Abdul Hakim

PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TARGET OF ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTCOME OF ACTIVITY	DATES OF ACTIVITY	PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	VILLAGES
CLIN 2 - HVC	Protecting new shoots of grafted pistachio scions with provision of 538 wooden stakes	Protect new shoots of grafted pistachio saplings	The wooden stakes will prevent the new shoots from bending or snapping due to heavy winds in Herat. The budded pistachio saplings will be used as mother stock to produce certified pistachio scions for neighboring and observer farmers in the future.	August 17-20 2015	Herat	Injil, Guzara, Karukh, Koshk	<b>Injil:</b> Jahya <b>Guzara:</b> Tizan <b>Karukh:</b> Sagariha <b>Koshk:</b> Dehzawari, Baghche Abdul Hakim
CLIN 2 - HVC	On-Farm Fresh Fruit Harvesting Training for 100 farmers from five Herat target districts	Address post-harvest losses through the provision of training in post-harvest techniques and demonstration toolkits	The training will transfer knowledge on proper post-harvest techniques for fruit. The demonstration toolkits (consisting of plastic crates and fruit picker bags) will enable farmers to abandon traditional techniques which cause bruising and spoilage, and adopt new technology to decrease post-harvest losses and increase farmers' income.	July 2015	Herat	Injil, Guzara, Karukh, Pashtun Zarghun, Shindand	Farmers from various villages in each district attended the training in the following villages: <b>Injil:</b> Nawin-I-Sufla <b>Guzara:</b> Malan <b>Karukh:</b> Baghi Dasht <b>Pashtun Zarghun:</b> Haroon
CLIN 2 - HVC	Fertilization and Irrigation Training for grape growers in two Herat target districts	Build the capacity, knowledge, and skills of grape growers in vineyard fertilization and irrigation techniques	The farmers will utilize the new techniques to irrigate and fertilize their vineyards in a cost-effective manner. Grape production per hectare and grape quality will increase in Herat province.	June 2015	Herat	Injil, Guzara	Farmers from various villages in each district attended the training in the following villages: <b>Injil:</b> Imam Shash <b>Guzara:</b> Guzara
CLIN 2 - HVC	Establishment of a Vegetable Seedling Production Center	Expand vegetable cultivation season by providing farmers with a variety of vegetable seedlings	Farmers will learn how to produce vegetable seedlings in a greenhouse and will cultivate vegetable seedlings, extending the cultivation season for vegetables and increasing farmer income.	June 2015	Herat	Injil	The seedling production center was established on the DAIL-run Urdo Khan Research Farm.
CLIN 2 - HVC	Establishment of 3 Vegetable Training Centers and 60 Demonstration Plots, Agro Toolkit Distribution, and Follow-Up Visits	Provide practical training and toolkits to farmers who cultivate vegetables. Conduct follow-up visits to ensure new technologies are applied.	Increase the capacity of farmers to transfer and cultivate vegetable seedlings. Improve farmers' knowledge on how to prepare land prior to transferring seedlings.	July - September 2015	Herat	Injil, Guzara, Karukh	The 60 demo plots are located in multiple villages in Injil, Guzara, and Karukh districts. The three Training Centers are located in the following villages: <b>Injil:</b> Nawin Sofla <b>Guzara:</b> Golbaf Ha <b>Karukh:</b> Chalestan
CLIN 2 - HVC	Weeding and Irrigation Training for 20 farmers from Badghis province	Improve farmers' knowledge of and ability to perform effective weed management and meet the irrigation needs of different types of vegetables	Farmers will utilize the knowledge and skills gained during training to implement weed control measures. Over-irrigation will be reduced and farmer yields and income will increase.	June 2015	Badghis	Qala-I-Naw, Muqur	<b>Qala-I-Naw:</b> Poogani <b>Muqur:</b> Kharestan
CLIN 2 - HVC	Pistachio Orchard Care Training for 29 farmers in Badghis	Improve farmers' knowledge of pistachio orchard care and upkeep	Farmers will utilize the knowledge and skills gained during training to improve or establish pistachio orchards in Badghis.	July 2015	Badghis	Qala-I-Naw, Muqur, Qadis	<b>Qala-I-Naw:</b> Bagh Lar <b>Muqur:</b> Baik Ha <b>Qadis:</b> Haji Qorbanha

PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TARGET OF ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTCOME OF ACTIVITY	DATES OF ACTIVITY	PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	VILLAGES
CLIN 2 - HVC	Pistachio Orchard Care Training for 19 members of the Farah Farmer's Cooperative Union and 27 DAIL extension workers	Improve farmers' knowledge of pistachio orchard care and upkeep; improve ability of DAIL extension workers to provide support and extension for farmers	Farmers will utilize the knowledge and skills gained during training to improve or establish pistachio orchards in Farah. Extension workers will be better equipped to provide extension services to farmers.	July 2015	Farah	Farah	Farah Center
CLIN 3 - Livestock	Support /Train 16 existing Veterinary Field Units (VFUs)	Increase the capacity of VFUs to provide extension services to livestock owners in surrounding communities	VFUs will be better equipped to provide higher quality veterinary services to livestock farmers in targeted districts.	March 2015 - Ongoing	Herat, Badghis	<b>Herat:</b> Injil, Guzara, Pashtun Zarghun, Koshk, Karukh <b>Badghis:</b> Qala-I-Naw, Qadis, Ab Kamari	<b>Injil:</b> Imam Shashnoor, Khoshrod <b>Guzara:</b> Guzara Center, Dehnow <b>Pashtun Zarghun:</b> Pashtun Zarghun Center, Gulmir <b>Koshk:</b> Koshk Center, Tourghondi <b>Karukh:</b> Karukh Center, Korpa <b>Qala-I-Naw:</b> Qala-I-Now Center, Roshan <b>Qadis:</b> Qadis Center, Gharchaghai <b>Ab Kamari:</b> Pahlawanha, Hamam
CLIN 3 - Livestock	Support Farmer Extension Groups (FEGs) consisting of 528 members (322 male, 206 female) across 15 male and 10 female groups in Herat and Badghis	Provide husbandry extension services and increase awareness of VFUs	Farmers will be better equipped to care for livestock, improving overall animal health and decreasing livestock losses due to disease and poor care practices. Farmers will be put in contact with VFUs.	May 2015 - Ongoing	Herat, Badghis	<b>Herat:</b> Injil, Guzara, Pashtun Zarghun, Koshk, Karukh <b>Badghis:</b> Qala-I-Naw, Qadis, Ab Kamari	<b>Injil:</b> Khoshrod X 2, Saleh Abad <b>Guzara:</b> Gol Vafa, Mir Dawood, Mahale Dasht <b>Pashtun Zarghun:</b> Dashti Bam, Shah Abad <b>Koshk:</b> Durmishi, Maydane Teyara, Do Ab <b>Karukh:</b> Kurpa X 2, Qala-I-Sharbat, Tarin-I-Ulya <b>Qala-I-Naw:</b> Baghban X 2, Dara Mushak, Qala Qaiz, Murad Bay <b>Qadis:</b> Omar Beka, Arbab Sarwar, Zay Saleh, <b>Ab Kamari:</b> Waymat, Pahlawan
CLIN 3 - Livestock	Support Local Female Extension Workers (LFEWs) in Herat (16) and Badghis (9)	Provide capacity building to LFEWs, who in turn will transfer the knowledge to female farmers	Trained LFEWs will work closely with female farmers to improve their knowledge regarding animal health and production. Animal health will improve and livestock production will increase.	June 2015 - Ongoing	Herat, Badghis	<b>Herat:</b> Injil, Guzara, Pashtun Zarghun, Koshk, Karukh <b>Badghis:</b> Qala-I-Naw, Qadis, Ab Kamari	<b>Injil:</b> Sar Kiz, Rabat Wise, Nuqara <b>Guzara:</b> Del Abad, Khalichan, Qala Nawak <b>Pashtun Zarghun:</b> Gim, Dahi Haroon, Safidan <b>Koshk:</b> Koshk Center X 2, Haji Buzlaq <b>Karukh:</b> Qala Bala, Qala Janjal, Korpa, Tahiriyan <b>Qala-I-Naw:</b> Morad Baei, Baghban, Tashka, Baghbanan <b>Qadis:</b> Zad Saleh, Omar Bik, Sultanha, <b>Ab Kamari:</b> Qabchaq, Pahlawan

PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TARGET OF ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTCOME OF ACTIVITY	DATES OF ACTIVITY	PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	VILLAGES
CLIN 3 - Livestock	Training for 10 DAIL Extension Workers in Herat	Enhance the capacity of DAIL to provide high quality services for livestock farmers	Extension workers will be better equipped to identify potential problems that could affect public health and animal health.	September 2015	Herat	Herat	Training took place at the DCA office in Herat City.
CLIN 4 - Enabling Environment	Preliminary Constraints Analysis	Conduct preliminary constraints analysis on the constraints/limitations faced by Afghan agribusinesses operating in western Afghanistan	Analysis will identify challenges and opportunities for RADP-West intervention. RADP-West will submit a final list of 30 constraints to USAID.	March 2015 - Ongoing	Herat, Badghis, Farah	All 13 target districts	N/A
Gender and Nutrition	Establishment of 84 female-operated and sustainable vegetable demonstration plots, training, and input distribution [inclusive of 4 lead farmers and 80 neighbor farmers]	Build the capacity of female farmers in vegetable growing, post-harvest techniques, and business skills	Female farmers will be able to increase production through the application of new technologies and management practices. Female farmers receiving the training directly will train other female farmers.	April 2015 - Ongoing	Herat	Injil, Guzara, Karukh	<b>Injil:</b> Ghaizan Sanger, Sara-e-Now <b>Guzara:</b> Rubat Solaiman <b>Karukh:</b> Qala-Bala
Gender and Nutrition	Jam-making and pickling training for 86 women in Badghis province	Build the capacity of women to produce hygienic processed food products	After the training, women will be equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to perform basic food processing for various fruit jams and pickled mixed vegetables.	July 2015	Badghis	Ab Kamari, Muqur, Qala-I-Naw, Qadis	<b>Ab Kamari:</b> Agha Sufi, Day Zangi <b>Muqur:</b> Sanjitak <b>Qala-I-Naw:</b> Bagh Lar, Char Bagh <b>Qadis:</b> Naib Ha, Saidal Ha, Arbab Sarwar
Gender and Nutrition	Technical agricultural training for 21 women farmers in Herat province	Build the capacity of female farmers in preparing land and cultivating new vegetables.	Female farmers will be able to increase production through the application of new technologies and management practices.	May 2015	Herat	Injil	<b>Injil:</b> Ghaizun Sanger
Gender and Nutrition	Gender training for 20 women farmers in Herat province	Increase the knowledge of female farmers regarding gender, including gender mainstreaming and gender equality	Female farmers will increase their knowledge on the role of gender in agriculture.	August 2015	Herat	Injil	<b>Injil:</b> Ghaizun Sanger
Gender and Nutrition	Nutrition training for 53 women farmers in Herat province	Increase the knowledge of female farmers regarding nutrition and food diversity	Female farmers will be able to prepare more nutritious meals for their families.	August – September 2015	Herat	Injil, Guzara	<b>Injil:</b> Ghaizun Sanger (23 farmers) <b>Guzara:</b> Rubai Solaiman (30 farmers)
Gender and Nutrition	Food safety training for 30 women farmers in Herat province	Increase the knowledge of female farmers regarding general hygiene and food safety standards	Female farmers will engage in better hygiene practices and follow food safety standards.	September 2015	Herat	Injil	<b>Injil:</b> Ghaizun Sanger

## ANNEX C: YEAR ONE INDICATOR PROGRESS REPORT

#	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Unit of Measurement	Baseline			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP	Variance	Explanation	
			Disaggregated by	Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		(+/- 10%)
<b>DO 1: Sustainable, Agriculture-Led Economic Growth</b>														
1	Percentage Increase In Household Income From Licit Agriculture In Targeted Areas	Percentage increase	Province & District	2014	\$1,842	1%	0%	3%	4%	6%	6%	20%	N/A	There Were No Targets Identified By The Program In 2014 Due To Delays In Launching Programmatic Activities. The Baseline Value of \$1,842 Was Determined In November 2015 After The Completion of The First Year of Programming. Therefore, The Actual % For Y1 (2015) Is 0%. The 20% LOP Target Of 20% Is Drawn From The Contract.
<b>IR 1.2: Vibrant and Prosperous Agricultural Sector Developed</b>														
2	Value of Sales of Targeted Commodities As A Result of USG Assistance	US Dollars	Cereals, High Value Crops And Domestic Sales, Exports And Livestock	2014	0	0	14,480	8,400,000	13,200,000	16,800,000	19,600,000	58,000,000	N/A	Baseline Value Is 0 Due To The Requirement To Incorporate Results of USG Assistance Which Was Beyond The Scope Of The Assessment. Target For Y1 Was Left At 0 Due To Programmatic Delays During Start-Up & Year 1, LOP Target of USD \$58,000,000 Is Drawn From The Contract (USD \$4 Million For Wheat, USD \$50 Million For HVC, USD \$4 Million For Livestock).
3	Number of Households Benefitted By Agriculture And Alternative Development Interventions (ADI's) In Targeted Areas	Number of Households	Province And District	2014	0	4,500	1,879	12,000	16,000	24,000	23,500	80,000	-58%	Failed To Achieve Y1 Target Due To Delays In Launching Programmatic Activities. Baseline Value Is 0 Due To The Requirement To Identify Number of Households That Benefitted From ADI's Which Was Beyond The Scope of The Assessment. The LOP Target of 80,000 Households Has Been Drawn From The Contract (Wheat-60,000/ HVC-16,000/ Livestock-4000). Variance Is Outside +/- 10% Range.

#	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Unit of Measurement	Baseline			Y1		Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP	Variance	Explanation
			Disaggregated by	Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	(+/- 10%)	
<b>Sub IR 1.2.1: Productivity of Key Agriculture Crops Increased</b>														
<b>Outcome 1: Increased Agricultural Sector Productivity and Profitability in Target Regions</b>														
4	Number Of Hectares With Increased High Value Crop Production As A Result of USG Programs	Number of Hectares	Province, District, And Type of Crop	2014	0	15	14.8	120	310	390	365	1200	N/A	Failed To Achieve Target of 15 Due To Programmatic Delays During Start -Up & Year 1. Baseline Value Is 0 Due To The Requirement To Identify Number of Hectares With Increase HVC Production As A Result of USG Programs; This Was Beyond The Scope of The Assessment. LOP Target Is Drawn From Baseline & Control Data Survey (Nov 2015) Which Increased LOP Target From 800 To 1200 Hectares. Variance Is Within +/- 10% Range.
5	Number of Hectares Under Improved Technologies or Management Practices As A Result of USG Assistance	Hectares	New Improved Technology And New Management Practice/Continuing Improved Technology And Continuing Management Practice	2014	0	50	46.4	1600	3800	4,200	2,350	12,000	N/A	Failed To Achieve Target of 50 Hectares Due To Programmatic Delays During Start -Up & Year 1. Baseline Value Is 0 Due To The Requirement To Identify Number of Hectares Under Improved Technologies As A Result of USG Programs; This Was Beyond The Scope of The Assessment. LOP Target Is Drawn From Baseline & Control Data Survey (Nov 2015) Which Increased LOP Target From 4000 To 12000 Hectares. Variance Is Within +/- 10% Range.
6	Number of Farmers And Others Who Have Applied New Technologies Or Management Practices As A Result of USG Assistance	Number	Gender, Type of Person (Producers, People In Firms, People In Government)	2014	0	1,000	668	6,000	13,000	22,000	18,000	60,000	-33%	Failed To Achieve Target of 1,000 Due To Programmatic Delays During Start -Up & Year 1. LOP Target Is Drawn From Baseline & Control Data Survey (Nov 2015) Which Increased LOP Target From 40,000 to 60,000 Farmers. . Variance Is In Excess of +/- 10% Range

7	Percentage Change In Annual Production of Key Crops By The Target Farmers As Compared To Non-Beneficiary Farmers	Percentage increase	Province, District, And Type of Crop	2014	0	0	0	N/A	9%	N/A	14%	23%	N/A	Failed To Set Target For Y1 Due To Programmatic Delays During Start-Up & Year 1. The Baseline Is Unable To Provide A Starting Value Due To The Requirement To Compare Beneficiary Farmers With Non-Beneficiary Farmers (Control Communities). The Non-Beneficiary Farmers Were Only Selected In Nov 2015. LOP Target Is Drawn From Baseline & Control Data Survey (Nov 2015)
#	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Unit of Measurement	Baseline			Y1		Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP	Variance	Explanation
			Disaggregated by	Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	(+/- 10%)	
8	Percent Decrease In Post-Harvest Food Losses In Activity Sites	Percent (Average)	Value Chain And District	2014	0	0%	0%	4%	6%	6%	6%	6%	N/A	Failed To Set Target For Y1 Due To Programmatic Delays During Start-Up & Year 1. The Baseline Is Unable To Provide A Starting Value On % Decrease, As Primary Activity Sites Had Not Yet Harvested During Time Period That The Baseline Was Implemented. LOP Target Is Drawn From Baseline & Control Data Survey.
9	Percent of Target Households Engaged In Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Activities	Percent (average)	District, Type of Agricultural Activity	2014	0	15%	18.46%	20%	20%	20%	20%	25%	N/A	Exceeded Target For Y1. The Baseline Is Unable To Provide A Starting Value On % of Target Households, As Not All Program Beneficiary Households Had Been Identified During The Time Period That The Baseline Was Implemented. LOP % Target Is Drawn From Baseline & Control Data Survey. Variance Is Within +/- 10% Range.
<b>Outcome 4: Increased and Sustainable Adoption of Licit Crops</b>														
10	Number of Farmers Growing High Value Crops As A Result of USG assistance	Number	Province, District, Type of Crop, Gender	2014	0	300	358	2,400	3,200	5,200	4,900	16,000	N/A	Exceeded Target For Y1. The Baseline Is Unable To Provide A Starting Value On # of Farmers Who Benefitted From USG Assistance; This Was Beyond The Scope of The Assessment. LOP Target Is Drawn From The Contract. Variance Is Within +/- 10% Range

11	Number Of Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted By USG Programs Under Cultivation In Afghanistan	Number	Province, District, And Type of Crop	2014	0	3,000	46.4	1,200	1,600	2,200	0	8,000	-98%	Failed To Achieve Target For Y1 Due To Programmatic Delays During Start-Up & Year 1 LOP Target Is Drawn From The Baseline & Control Data Survey. Variance Is In Excess of +/- 10%.
12	Number of Individuals Who Have Received US-Government Supported Short-Term Agricultural Sector Productivity or Food Security Training	Number	Gender, Province, District, Value Chain	2014	0	3,800	1,591 (Male: 1,214 Female: 377)	12,000	16,000	24,000	24,200	80,000	-58%	Failed To Achieve Target For Y1 Due To Programmatic Delays During Start-Up & Year 1. LOP Target Is Drawn From Contract (CLIN 1- 60,000, CLIN 2- 16,000, CLIN 3-4000). Variance Is In Excess of +/- 10% Range.
#	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Unit of Measurement	Baseline			Y1		Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP	Variance	Explanation
			Disaggregated by	Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	(+/- 10%)	
<b>Sub IR 1.2.2: Commercial Viability of Agribusinesses Increased</b>														
<b>Outcome 2: Increased Profitability of Small, Medium, and Large Agribusinesses</b>														
13	Value of Incremental Sales By Agribusinesses As A Result of USG Assistance	US Dollars	Final Sales By Crop/Livestock And Domestic/Export	2014	0	0	\$14,480	8,400,000	13,200,000	16,800,000	19,600,000	58,000,000	N/A	Failed To Achieve Target For Year 1, Due To Programmatic Delays During Start-Up & Year 1. The Baseline Is Unable To Provide A Starting Value On Incremental Sales By Agribusinesses As A Result of USG Assistance, Due To The Fact That The Program Was not Supporting Agri-Businesses To Conduct Sales, While The Baseline Was Being Conducted. LOP Target Is Drawn From Contract.

14	Number of Private Enterprises, Producers Organizations, Water Users Associations, Women's Groups, Trade and Business Associations and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) That Applied New Technologies or Management Practices As a Result of USG assistance	Number	Type of Organization (New, Continuing, Producer Organizations, Water User Associations, Trade And Business Associations, CBOs, Private Enterprises, Women's Organizations)	2014	110	3	4	22	32	34	19	110	+33%	Targets For This Indicator Are Drawn From The Contract (CLIN 2-60 Farmer Organizations & 30 SML's/ CLIN 3- 20 Veterinary Service Providers. The Baseline Starting Value Is The Same As The Contract Requirement. Variance Is In Excess of +/- 10% Range.
15	Number of Firms (Excluding Farms) or Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Engaged In Agricultural And Food Security-Related Manufacturing And Services Now Operating More Profitably (at or above cost) Because of USG Assistance.	Number	Type of Entity (Firm or CSO) And Level of Profitability (Profitable/Not Profitable)	2014	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	Failed To Plan For Or Achieve Target For Year 1, Due To Programmatic Delays During Start-Up & Year 1. The Target of 2 Organizations Is Drawn From The Contract (CLIN 4). The Baseline Starting Value Is The Same As The Contract Requirement.
#	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Unit of Measurement	Baseline			Y1		Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP	Variance	Explanation
			Disaggregated by	Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	(+/- 10%)	
16	Number of Private and Public Veterinary Service Providers That Applied New Technologies or Management Practices As A Result of USG Assistance	Number	Public And Private Sectors, District, Technology, Or Management Practice Applied: New or Continuing	2014	32	16	16	16	32	32	32	32	N/A	The LOP Target Identified In The Contract Is 20. This target has been increased by RADP-West in agreement with DCA to 32 (16 Established VFU's & 16 New VFU's). The annual targets after Y2 reflect that RADP-West will work with 32 VFU's Each Year In Applying New Technologies & Management Practices. The Baseline Starting Value Is 32.

**Crosscutting Outcomes**

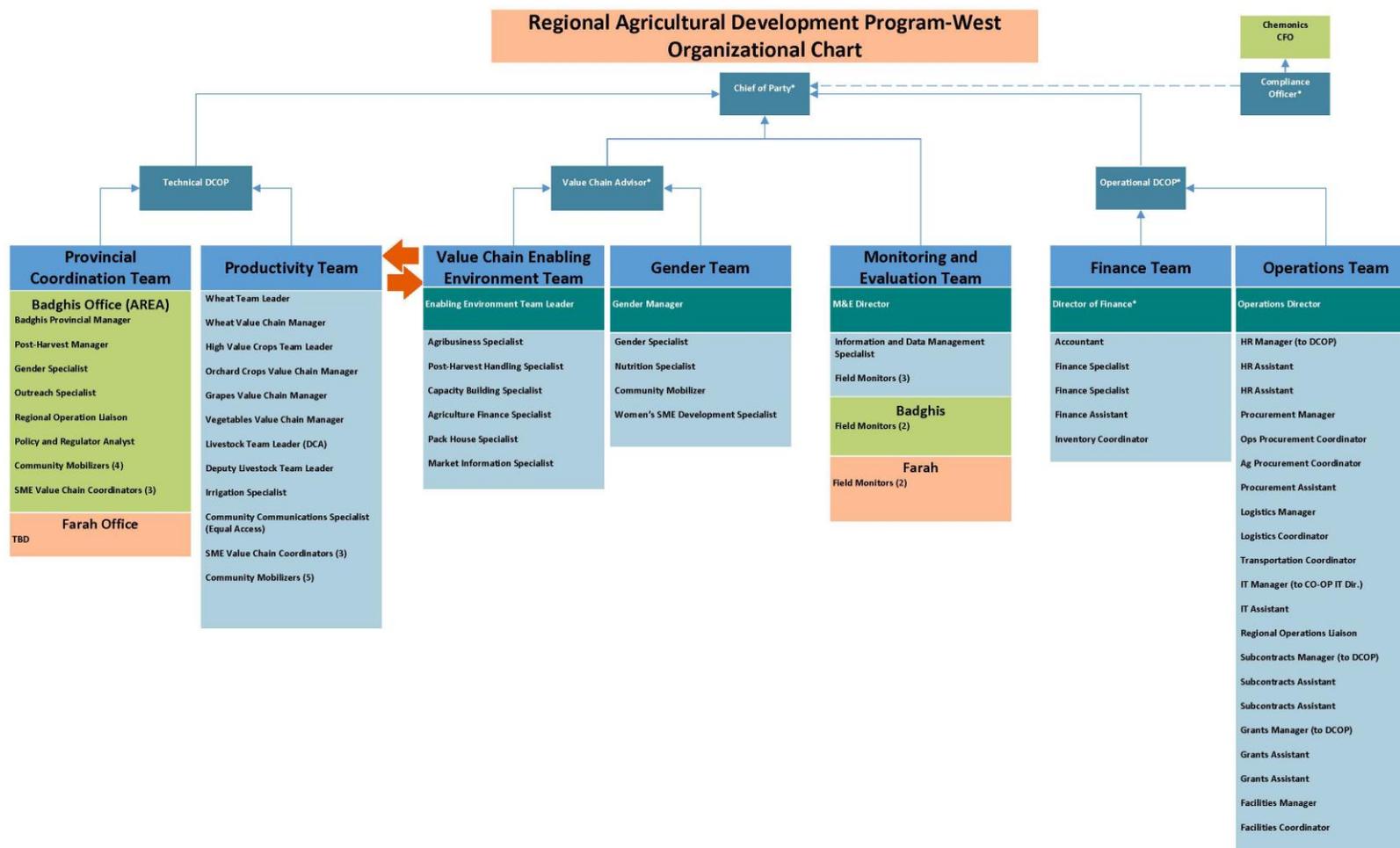
**Outcome 3: Increased Women's Participation in Agriculture Value Chain Activities**

17	Proportion of Female Participation In USG-Assisted Programs Designed To Increase Access To Productive Economic Resources (Assets, Credits, Income, or Employment)	Percent	Numerator, Denominator, Age 10-29, Age 30 And Over	2014	15%	15%	15.11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	Exceeded Target For Y1. The LOP Target Identified In The Contract Is 15%. The Baseline Starting Value Is The Same As The Contract Requirement. Variance Is Within +/- 10% Range
18	Percentage of Females Who Report increased Self-Efficacy At The Conclusion of USG Supported Training/Programming	Percent	Numerator, Denominator, Age 10-29, Age 30 And Over	2014	15%	15%	62%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	+47%	The LOP Target Identified By The Program Is 15%. The Baseline Starting Value Is 15%. Variance Is In Excess of +/- 10% Range
#	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Unit of Measurement	Baseline			Y1		Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LOP	Variance	Explanation
			Disaggregated by	Year	Value	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	(+/- 10%)	

**Outcome 5: Improved Enabling Environment for Farmers and Agribusinesses**

19	Number of Policies/Regulations/Administrative Procedures In Each of The Following Stages As A Result of USG Assistance In Each Case: Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted And Presented For Public Stakeholder Consultation	Number	Institutional Architecture For Improved Policy Formulation; Enabling Environment For Private Sector Investment; Agricultural Trade Policy; Agricultural Input Policy (e.g. Seed, Fertilizer), Land And Natural Resources Tenure, Rights, And Policy; Resilience And Agricultural Risk Management Policy; Nutrition (e.g. Fortification, Food Safety), Other; Total Policies Passing Through The Analysis Step Of Policy Change	2014	8	0	0	2	4	2	0	8	N/A	Failed To Plan For Or Achieve Targets Under Year 1, Due To Programmatic Delays During Start-Up & Y1.The LOP Target Identified By The Contract Is 8 & The Baseline Target Value Is 8
20	Number of Public-Private Agriculture Change Agents Trained In New Techniques	Number	Producers, People In Government, People In Private Sector Firms, And People In Civil Society	2014	0	150	146	1,200	1,600	2,400	2,650	8,000	N/A	Failed To Y1 Target of 150 Due To Programmatic Delays During Start -Up & Year 1. LOP Target Is Drawn From Baseline & Control Data Survey (Nov 2015) But Starting Value Was Not identified As It Was Not A Component of The Questionnaire. Variance Is Within +/- 10% Range.

# ANNEX D: ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



\* Denotes Key Personnel

## **ANNEX E: QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**



**USAID** | **AFGHANISTAN**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

### **QUARTERLY REPORT**

**Regional Agricultural Development Program (RADP) –  
West**

**Agreement No. 306-C-14-00007**

**FY2015 Quarter 4, July – September 2015**

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Quarterly Progress Report serves to meet the reporting requirement for the Annual Report under the Contract (Section F.5 Reports and Deliverables) for a “discrete component that is clearly marked and distinguishable as the Quarterly Progress Report.”<sup>14</sup> As the collated information for the entirety of Year One (inclusive of Quarter Four) is included above, this update provides a brief synopsis of major activities and achievements from July 1 – September 30, 2015.

## I.1 Summary of Results for the Reporting Period and Key Achievements

Implementation of activities continued throughout the fourth quarter. Technical teams designed and implemented trainings, distributed demonstration seeds and toolkits, and assisted farmer groups, impacting hundreds of lives and staging interventions that will provide farmers with means for increased household incomes. In addition to programmatic activities, RADP-West commenced preparation of the Year Two Work Plan, in consultation with its KIPs, USAID, and MAIL/DAIL.

### CLIN 1: Wheat Value Chain Activities

- RADP-West trained 269 farmers from ten villages in Karukh, Koshk, and Guzara districts in Herat province in post-harvest handling techniques.
- RADP-West also distributed mung bean, white bean, and clover seeds for demonstration purposes to 150 lead farmers in Injil and Guzara districts, performing inspections and providing advice to farmers over the course of the quarter.

### CLIN 2: High Value Crops (HVC) Value Chain Activities

- RADP-West selected 100 farmers from Herat and provided on-farm training and demonstrations of proper post-harvest handling techniques.
- Distributed agriculture toolkits for 63 vegetable growers in Injil, Guzara, and Karukh
- RADP-West demonstrated the use of wooden stakes to pistachio farmers in Herat province to protect budding pistachio saplings from strong seasonal winds.
- In Badghis, AREA trained 29 lead farmers in Qadis, Qala-I-Naw, and Muqur districts in pistachio budding.

### CLIN 3: Livestock Value Chain Activities

- DCA held two five-day trainings on livestock diseases in July and August for 19 LFEWs, who will in turn train other female livestock farmers.
- During the month of September, a five-day refresher training course on pharmacology was conducted for 10 VFU paravets from Herat and Badghis.
- DCA conducted a five-day extension training course for 10 Herat DAIL extension workers.

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<sup>14</sup> RADP-West Contract, Page 26.

#### **CLIN 4: Enabling Environment Activities**

- The team completed the list of 35 constraints and hosted two group discussions to further discuss these constraints during the month of September—one with Herat DAIL, HCCI, DoWA, and lead farmers, and the other with financial institutions, agribusinesses and other relevant USAID-funded agriculture projects. The final list of 30 constraints was submitted to USAID on October 1.
- To facilitate linkages and potential business deals, a meeting was facilitated between beneficiary vegetable growers and a food processing company to facilitate potential purchase/supply contracts.<sup>15</sup>

#### **Crosscutting Component: Gender and Nutrition Activities**

- RADP-West monitored the Women’s Training Center in Ghaizun Sanger village, Herat province throughout the quarter and provided training on nutrition and food safety/safe handling.
- RADP-West established three new on-farm Women’s Training Centers in three districts of Herat province and distributed 11 varieties of vegetable seeds and agriculture tools for selected women farmers.
- In Badghis, AREA held training sessions for 86 women on jam and pickle-making.

### **1.2 Constraints and Critical Issues**

Quarter Four marked a significant turning point for the program in terms of management and plans for Year Two. During the months of August and September, the project’s COP and DCOP for Operations departed Herat, and a new management team joined the project in Herat on October 13, 2015. This new leadership team is tasked with addressing the challenges and constraints to date and identifying a way forward for the project in collaboration with USAID.

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<sup>15</sup> This meeting resulted in a contract signing during the month of October between 14 farmers and the food processing company for the supply of 12 MT of carrots over the next few months.