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FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

GRANT #: 92/1992 IRC/RAP

***Afghan Center for Rural Development
(ACRD)***

August 30, 1993

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IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION

***Afghan Center for Rural Development
(ACRD)***

PROJECT TITLE

Agriculture Rehabilitation of Jaghatu/Wardak

TARGET AREA

Jaghatu District (0.409), Wardak (0.4)

GRANT PERIOD

November 1st 1992 to July 15, 1993

PREPARED BY

Mohammad Qaseem Zarae, Deputy Director ACRD

Summary of Project

A> General Out Come:

1. As a result of distribution of 10000 fruit tree saplings to the farmers (125) orchard were rehabilitated.
2. A revenue of (Afs.6000000) generated from the selling of 10000 fruit tree saplings at a subsidized price of Afs. 500 - 700 will be allocated for the purchase of chemicals and sprayers to be distributed at a subsidized price to the formers in future.
3. Setting up of a fruit tree nursery in the area of 5 jeribs provides the opportunity of rehabilitation of approximately (1250) orchards in the region and surrounding areas in the future.
4. The possibility of a revenue of (Afs.70000000) that will be generated from the sell of 100000 fruit tree sapling is also expected in the future.
5. Fruit production will get increased.
6. Income level of the farmers will get raised and quality of life will get improved.
7. Similarly the setting up of Seed Multiplication Farm in 10 jeribs of land in addition that worked as a laboratory for varietal testing, it provided the extension workers with enough opportunity to conduct proper extension advises and field training to farmers. As a result around 250 farmers visited seed multiplication farm during the growing season and got profession on methods of cultivation such as seed bed preparation, sowing (in line) fertilizer, application weeding, rogueing and use of agrochemicals.
8. Facilitated the situation for an increase amount of wheat seed from 600 Kg to 12600 Kg for redistribution to the farmers next year.

B> Major Events Affecting Outcome:

Fortunately events encountered were in favour of implementing the project objectives.

1. Tool and materials such as seeds, either (fruit seed and wheat seed) fertilizer, shovels, bucket-pan, were provided and transported to the project site.
2. Shura helped hire labor for setting-up fruit tree nursery.

3. *Weather was another contributing factor in the successful implementation of work in setting up fruit tree nursery and seeds multiplication farm.*

C> Community Contribution:

In additions that community contributed ACRD with 10 jeribs of land free of cost to carry out its Seed Multiplication Program they helped hired labors and provided security for the safe transportation of project inputs and as well as field staff.

II. Project Achievements:

A. Goal

To increase fruit production:

Objective - 1

By the end of the fall planting season the work of setting up a fruit tree nursery in 5 jeribs of land will have been completed as stated by project horticulturist.

Activities:

- a. *Tools such as shovels, bucket-pan, and materials such as fruit seeds animal manure etc were purchased and transported to the project site.*
- b. *Skilled and un-skilled labors were recruited at the project site.*
- c. *116 man days of labor were devoted to the completion of fruit tree nursery work.*
- d. *Seed bed prepared, fertilized, with animal manure, and fruit seeds were sown.*
- e. *In the spring when growth resumed, periodic irrigation were given to the plant. As reported by the project horticulturist the seedlings in the nursery will have been grafted in fall 1994 and will have been distributed to the farmer in 1995.*

Objective - 2

By the beginning of spring planting season 10000 fruit tree saplings will have been distributed to 125 farmer in the target areas as determined by field manager.

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Activities:

1. 10000 fruit tree saplings are purchased from Nirkh and Maidan districts and transported to the project site.
2. 10000 fruit tree saplings later in March/April distributed to 125 farmers against a subsidized price of Afs. 500 - 700 for each seedlings.
3. The revenue generated from the sale of 10000 fruit saplings was allocated to the purchase of chemicals and sprayers to be distributed to the farmers in subsidized price in future.

B. Goal

To increase the 1993 improved wheat supply in the target area from the current amount of 600 Kg to 12600 Kgs.

Objective - 1

By the end of 1993 wheat harvest the wheat yield from 20 jeribs of land will have been increased from 490 Kg per jerib to 630 Kg per jerib as determined by crop cut sample testing.

Activities:

1. Seed and fertilizer were purchased and transported to the project site.
2. Field staff were recruited and stationed in the target area.
3. Ten jeribs of land for seeds multiplication purposes were rented and proper contracts were signed with the owners of lands and ten additional jeribs of land were contributed by the local community to allow ACRD to carry out its seeds multiplication program.
4. 600 Kg of wheat seed in 20 jeribs of land were planted, fertilized, tilled and irrigated.
5. Crop-cut sample testing taken by extension workers indicated that the wheat yield from 20 jeribs of cultivated land has been increased from 490 Kg per jerib to 630 Kg per jerib.

Objective - 2

By the end of 1993 harvest at least 250 farmers will be able to show proficiency in improved wheat seed cultivation, weeding, method of fertilizer application, rouging off plant

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from the field and selection of wheat from the well developed ears as a best method of systematic increase of pure seed as determined by extension evaluation.

Activities:

1. 250 farmers (were invited to visit seed multiplication farm. The farmers were provided with proper knowledge on seed and fertilizer application, weeding, methods and number of irrigation, seed bed preparation, method of planting (line sowing) rogue off plant from the field before harvesting, and selection of well developed wheat ears as source for pure seed, and systemic method of seed increase.
2. Agricultural extension evaluations from the farmers land have been conducted, the findings indicated an increase of 50 percent in crop yield, which in its turn it indicated that 250 farmers have been able to demonstrate proficiency in improved wheat seed cultivation.

III Unanticipated Activities:

No unanticipated Activities

IV Obstacles

A.1 Unsuccessful or uncompleted activity

- a. Problem..... No problem
- b. No problem No action taken

B. General Difficulties or Weakness

Aspect of programming environment (eg. political, socioeconomic and/or ecological conditions) was in favour of successful implementation during running the project. We didn't face any political, socioeconomic and/or ecological diversity and/or weakness.

Conclusion:

A.1 Project Design:

As an initial and important step towards achieving a specific goal and/or objective, project design as a necessary factor helps to identify the problem, the way to deal with and to remedy. Our staff have learned to identify the main problem by an assessment survey and to study the contributing factors then start solving the problems further up the main problem. For example Need Assessment Survey from Jauhatu

district/Wardak province indicated the following problems:

- a. Low agricultural productivity.
- b. Low fruit production.

To have the above mentioned problems into consideration, our staff needed to do activities e.g. to increase improved wheat seed supply in the target area by provision of improved wheat seed, fertilizer, and setting up a Seed Multiplication Farm. Similarly in order to solve the problem for low fruit production in the area, they needed to rehabilitate orchards by providing fruit tree saplings of suitable varieties and distributing to the farmers. Establishing a fruit tree nursery to be fully responsive to the need of the farmers in the future.

2. Project Implementation:

- After approval of the project and before beginning to start the work they need to perform a more detailed survey to make sure that the collected data gathered through initial survey are correct, is quite necessary.
- Supervision: Project supervision and periodical visit provide the opportunity for the field manager and even director measurements indicating progress which is more effective in the successful implementation of the objectives.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Our staff have learned that their achievements need to be determined and this can be determined by comparing planned performance as described in the project objective with actual performance.

Degree of success in an achievement can be determined by monitoring and/or evaluating the performance. This can be done as follow:

1. Selecting performance indicator

To determine what measures will show the physical achievement of the project. For example indicator for the crop yield per jerib might be crop - cut sample testing.

2. Selecting Methods to measure these indicators

Our staff have also learned to select measurement for their indicator, for example, if crop cut sample testing is an indicator for crop yield per jerib, then meter by meter frame, allimeter, balance scale, accurate to 0.05 Kg is the measurement.

3. *Comparing Actual Achievement with Planned achievement as described in the project objectives. For example, the project objectives were*

- a. *To increase improved wheat supply in the region by planting 20 jeribs of land.*
- b. *To increase fruit production by setting up a fruit tree nursery in 5 jeribs of land.*

An indicator for the number of land planted with improved seed and fertilizer is seeding rate, at a rate of 30 Kg per jerib.

Data gathered during evaluation showed that 20 jeribs of land cultivated with 600 Kg of improved wheat seed at a rate of 30 Kg per jerib which was according with objective of the project.

Similarly provision of 10000 fruit tree saplings as was planned, achieved accordingly and distributed to 125 farmers in the area, which is a positive step towards the rehabilitation of 125 orchards. Setting up of a fruit tree nursery in 5 jeribs of land which accordingly achieved promises the rehabilitation 1250 orchards in the future.

4. Financial Management:

As one of the most important factor, financial management plays fundamental role in the success and/or failor of a project.

The flow of cash from donor to the bank and ultimately to the hand of consumer (beneficires) need careful attention and require a positive management to be on the line with the requirement of funding organization.

- a. *Our staff have learned that no payment should be done till a work is verified.*
- b. *The name of each beneficiary should be registered and documented.*
- c. *Proper record should be kept.*
- d. *Expenditures should be reported by Monthly activity report, Quarterly Expenditure Worksheet and final financial reports and should be supported by documentary evidence.*

B. Recommendations:

During emplementing project objectives fortunately we have not been faced to any major shortcomings to have caused any set-

back or retardation to our achievements. We have always been ahead towards the success.

But some shortcomings of minor importance such as delay in transfer of field staff salary and project costs due to road problem between Peshawar and project site in Jaghatu Wardak province were encountered.

VI Project Monitoring:

Despite of regular supervision of project horticulturist from the project activities related to the setting up of fruit tree nursery, provision of fruit tree saplings and setting up seed multiplication farm each of the aforementioned activities were monitored by the field manager Mir Waais and project director Mr. Rohani as follows:

	<u>Nursery project</u>	<u>Fruit Tree Sapling</u>	<u>Seed M.Pro.</u>
Proj.D.	On 08/11/1992 On 04/12/1992 On 09/02/1993	On 25/03/1993	On 02/03/1993
Field M.	On 08/11/1992 On 04/12/1992 On 09/02/1993 On 20/02/1993	On 15/03/1993 On 20/03/1993 On 25/03/1993	On 02/03/1993 On 20/03/1993 On 26/03/1993

VII A. Evaluation:

Project Impact:

In general the project had two main goal

- I. Increase fruit production.
- II. Increase improved wheat supply in the area.

The first goal of the project is followed by two objectives

- a. Distribution of 10000 fruit tree saplings to 125 farmers.
- b. Setting up a fruit tree nursery in area of 5 jeribs of land.

Now in order to assess the impact of the project in regard of affecting the community, it required data collection, for example 125 farmer have directly benefitted from the project input by providing each with 80 fruit tree sapling.

The 125 farmers each with 80 saplings as indicator shows that by distributing 10000 fruit saplings 125 orchard were rehabilitated in the target area which has a positive impact

on raising income level of living population in the future.

Similarly setting up of 5 jeribs of fruit tree nursery will have an average output of 100000 fruit tree saplings as indicator for the rehabilitation of 1250 orchards and an increase of 50% in fruit production in the target area in the future as determined by horticulturists.

Therefore the project impact economically is being evaluated more beneficially and more promotive in raising income level and improving living standard of the living population.

- II. To increase 1993 improved wheat supply in the area from 600 Kg to 12600 Kg.

As a second goal of the project is followed by one objective:

1. **Objective:** By the end of the 1993 harvest the yield from 20 jeribs of cultivated land will have been increased from 490 Kg/jerib to 630 Kg/jerib as determined by crop cut sample testing.

With the increase in crop yield from 490 Kg per jerib to 630 Kg/jerib which shows an increase of 140 Kg per jerib or a 22% increase in total crop yield the project impact from the stand point of food availability is more beneficial and appreciable.

B. Methods and Criteria for Evaluation

The method and criteria used to assess the project impact directly relates to the project objective to be achieved and to its relevant indicator. For example as has stated in part A (Evaluation Project Impact) each objective is followed by its own indicator. For example in the distribution of 10000 fruit tree saplings number of fruit saplings distributed to each farmer is an indicator for the rehabilitation of 125 orchards in the target area.

Similarly in setting up fruit tree nursery in 5 jeribs of land still we rely on its output as indicator for the rehabilitation of orchards in the future. As stated by our horticulturist, average output of the nursery will reach to 100000 saplings. If each farmer receives 80 saplings, the number of orchard to be rehabilitated in 1995 will reach to 1250 orchards in the area, which will cover an area of 2000000 sqm. This represents a high success of the project in the rehabilitation process of orchards in the target area.

Additional Requirements

The finding in this part will be submitted in a summary table later by a separate report.

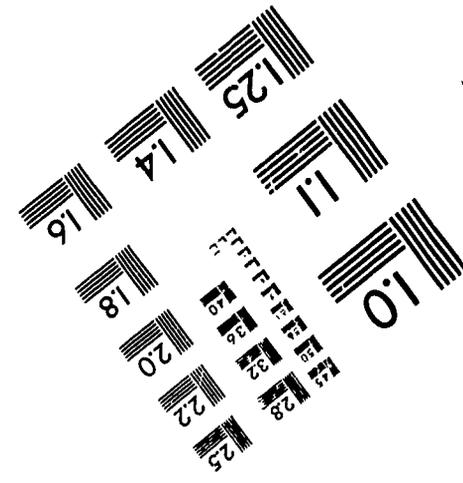
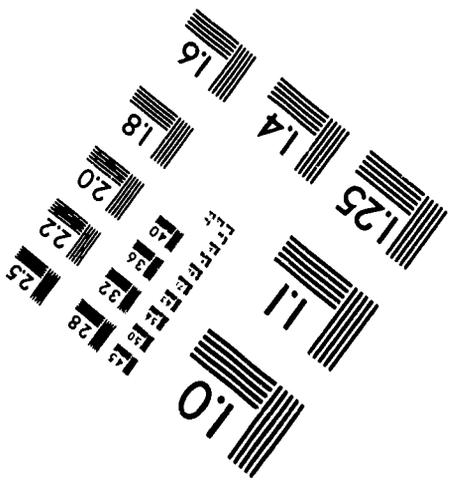
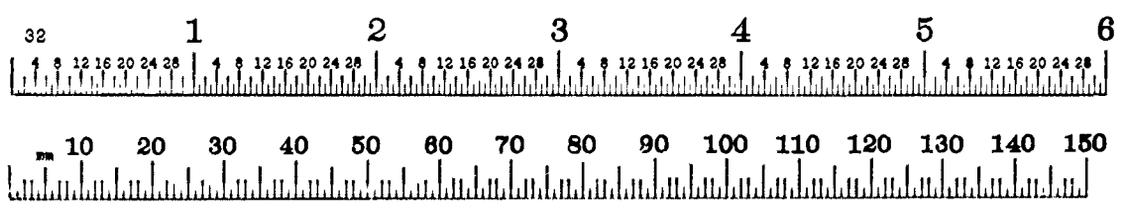
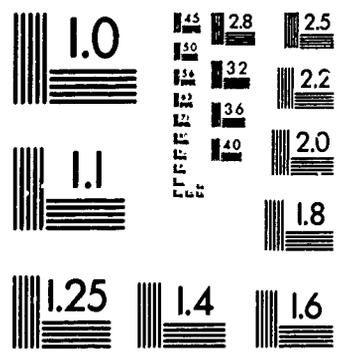
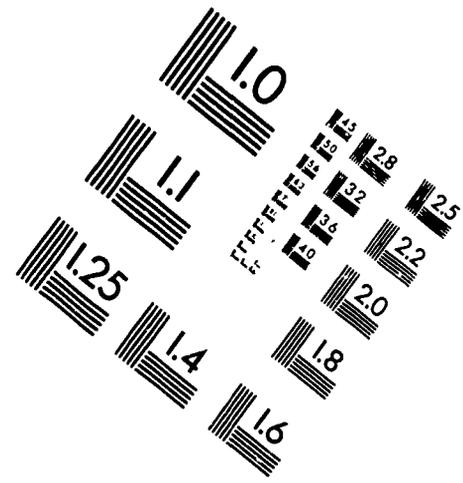
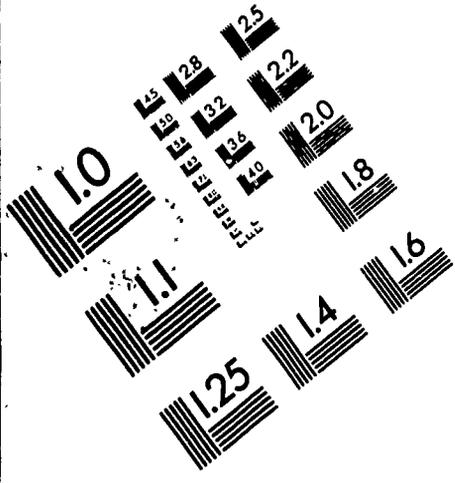
Enclosed:

Mounted and labeled photographs of the project site after implementation has been prepared as follow:

1. 3 Photographs from the first growth of seedlings in fruit tree nursery project.
2. 6 Photographs from the Seed Multiplication Farm in rented land.

Total number of photographs submitted by this report 9.

IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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