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FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Grant # 65

30 AUG 1993

COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

REHABILITATION OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN FARAH

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Target Area(s):

Province: Farah (21)
District: Farah Center (21-01), Khake Safaid (21-01) and
Anardara (21-05)

Grant Period:

03.15.92 to 01.15.93
Extended upto 07.15.93

Prepared by:

Abdul Salam Rahimy
(Director CHA)

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I. Summary of Project

A. General Outcome:

Four karezes and 3 canals in Anardara, 4 karezes and one canal in Khake Safaid and 5 karezes in Farah Center have been cleaned. In the provincial headquarter, 25 small bridges have been repaired by CHA and a portion of main bridge Bagh-i-Pull on Farah River has been repaired.

The Bagh-i-Pull bridge was damaged due to floods. It is the only means of communication between two sections of Farah City. The provincial authorities stressed the need of immediate repair of damaged partion so that the normal traffic could by resumed.

In addition to above, 25 other small bridges over streams and canals were also repaired according to the revised proposal. The entire work of Farah Center was undertaken after relocation of project activity from Shindand.

In the irrigation sector, after cleaning 13 karezes and 4 canals in three districts, it has been possible for the people and returning refugees to irrigate 6561 addition jeribs of land. During the war, much of the population of the districts had migrated to safer areas or Iran and Pakistan. Families have started returning to their homes and expected to benefit from the facilities.

B. Major Events Affecting Outcome:

Due to importance of Shindand air base, heavy armed clashes between political factions continued till end of 1992 for its control. Development and assistance programs could not be implemented. After discussions with IRC/RAP officials it was decided to relocate Shindand's part of project to Farah Center and divert the funds for utilization in irrigation and bridge repairs in the district. In the repair of bridges, CHA contributed Rs. 776,095 towards the cost of labor, sand, stone, steel bars etc. These funds were derived from WFP's budget for road repairing project in the same location.

C. Community Contribution:

The survey work for selection of karezes and small bridges was facilitated by some elders in the villages. While selecting the locations the need of the people remained the criteria.

II. Project Achievements

A. Goal:

To provide irrigation and transportation facilities to the people; the facilities have been destroyed either due to war or floods.

Objective:

To clean 13 karezes and four canals so that 6,561 additional jeribs of land could be cultivated and to repair 26 bridges over streams and canals so that disrupted traffic could be resumed.

Activities:

- * Before starting the work contract was signed with the villagers for each canal and karez separately to the effect that responsibility of its maintenance will be that of the villagers using the karez and canal water.
- * Labor was employed according to the requirement and their availability.
- * Shindand's part of the project was relocated to Farah Center due to security reasons.
- * The technical detail of each location is as under.

Khake Safaid:

- i) Karez Tappa in Tappa village, 1,170 meters of length and 5 out of 8 wells were repaired and cleaned.
- ii) Karez Charak in Charak village, 1,720 meters of length and 40 out of 114 wells were repaired and cleaned.
- iii) Karez Islamabad in Islamabad village, 1,500 meters of length and all 11 wells were repaired and cleaned.
- iv) Karez Khalo in Nazoy village originates from a spring. Its length is 1,400 meters and all of it was cleaned.
- v) Karez Joy Jija in Jija village, total length of 618 meters was repaired and cleaned.

Anardara:

- i) Karez Khoraman in Zekan, all its length 1,500 meters and 10 wells were cleaned and repaired.
- ii) Karez Qanade Qadri in Anardara Town, 2,775 meters length and 65 out of 75 wells were cleaned and repaired.
- iii) Karez Soofi Reza in Ziken, 901 meters length and 20 out of 28 wells were cleaned and repaired.
- iv) Karez Baghabad in Ziken, 1,008 on length and 50 out of 59 wells were cleaned and repaired.
- v) Canal Joy Rud in Joy Rud village, Structures of flood water passage and cross passages were constructed
- vi) Canal Asiabe Dugandan having same village name, structures of flood water passage and cross passages were constructed.
- vii) Canal Joy Chamanin Joy Chaman village, structures of flood water passage and cross passage or small bridges were constructed.

Farah Center:

- i) Karez Firqa in Farah City, total length of 3,240 meters and 45 out of 81 wells were cleaned and repaired.
- ii) Karez Qalai Hakeem in Kadanak village, 2,360 meters length and 45 out of 81 wells were cleaned and repaired.
- iii) Karez Kohna in Kadanak village, 2,176 meters length and 45 out of 81 wells were cleaned and repaired.
- iv) Karez Naw in Kadanak village it originals from a spring and is 1,240 meters long. Total length was cleaned
- v) Karez Shor Wali in Kadanak, length of 5,024 meters and 65 out of 105 wells were cleaned and repaired.

Bridge Bagh-i- Pull on river Farah, a part of this bridge requiring major repairs was undertaken and completed.

Besides, 25 other small bridges over canals and karezes were repaired.

III. Unanticipated Activities

A part of original proposed activities had to be relocated from Shindand to Farah Center for reasons of security.

IV. Obstacles

A. Unsuccessful or Uncompleted Activities:

None except delay due to labor shortage and relocation of part of project.

B. General Difficulties and Weaknesses:

Nothing in particular.

V. Conclusions

Time schedule of work cannot be maintained due to unforeseen incidents and other reasons described above.

VI. Project Monitoring

During the project the following officials visited the project location:

1. Director CHA was in Farah for about three months during June and September 1992.
2. CHA Director went to the provincial headquarter again in October 1992. He visited and supervised some of the projects.
3. Administration in charge visited project in Farah during February - March 1993.

VII. Evaluation

A. Project Impact:

The local community in three district immensely benefited from the irrigation projects. More jeribs could be cultivated and a number of refugees returned from Iran, could settle down in their homes.

Similarly, transport problem in Farah Center was eased to a very great extent by repairing a bridges on river Farah and other small bridges across canals and karezes.

B. Methods and Criteria for Evaluation:

Director CHA was in Farah during April to June 1993. He evaluated the completion of project visiting many villages and talking to villagers to obtain their reaction and opinion.

During his stay, monitoring team from IRC/RAP monitoring branch and headed by an expatriate visited the project. The team was satisfied with project implementation and its impact. Their monitoring report is awaited.