

PD-ABJ-773

ISN 91538

30 AUG 1993

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT (FNR)

Grant Number : IRC/RAP # 78

Implementing Organization : SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION/US  
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Project Title : GHAZNI, QARABAGH RURAL  
ASSISTANCE PROJECT--IRC/RAP

Target Area : PROVINCE: GHAZNI,  
DISTRICT: QARABAGH

Grant Period : May 1, 1992 to April 31, 1993  
Extended up to July 31, 1993

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**I. Summary of Project:**

**A. General Outcome:**

By the end of the project period 3,100 jeribs (600 ha.) of land were made flood-resistant by the construction of one flood control intake, one flood control aqueduct and one flood control retaining wall.

By the end of the project period 16,493 jerib (3,298 ha.) land could be irrigated as a result of the cleaning and repairing of 70 Karezes. The total length of the Karezes was 6,520 meters.

By the end of the project 15,1 kilometers of road and 18 culverts were reconstructed. These developments provide access for 55 villages to the Kabul/Kandahar Highway and the Qarabagh bazaar.

**B. Major Events Affecting Outcome:**

No major event occurred that significantly affected project activities.

**C. Community Contribution:**

The value of the total community contribution of labor to the project was calculated at Rs.354,400. There were also significant in-kind contributions of housing, donkeys, tractors and materials that have not been valued.

**II. Project Achievements:**

**A. Goal:**

To ensure that 3,100 jeribs of land remain available for food production by the construction of one flood control intake, one flood control aqueduct, and one flood control retaining wall.

**1. Objective:**

By the end of the project period 3,100 jeribs (600 ha.) of land will be protected from flooding by the construction of one flood control intake, one flood control aqueduct and one flood control retaining wall.

**2. Activities:**

a. Tools, material and equipment were purchased and transported to the project site.

- b. Both skilled and unskilled laborers were recruited at the project site.
- c. Work for the construction of one 25 m. long intake, which included both excavation and stone work, was completed in Qalai Ghulam Rasul.
- d. The construction of one aqueduct was completed.
- e. The construction of one 170 m. long retaining wall located in Qaburgha village was completed.
- f. Work for the construction of major culverts, which involved excavation, stone work dressing, placement of slab, and the filling of both sides of the culverts, was completed in the villages of Nial Khan and Logari.

**B. Goal:**

To increase irrigated land by 16,493 jeribs by the cleaning and repairing of 6,520 meters of irrigation canals and 70 karezes. The total amount of irrigated land in the project area will be 32,370 jeribs.

**1. Objective:**

By the end of the project period 16,493 jeribs (3,298 ha.) will be irrigated by the cleaning and repairing of 6,520 meters of irrigation canals and 70 Karezes. The total amount of irrigated land in the project area will be 32,370 jeribs.

**Activities:**

- a. Tools, materials and equipment were purchased and transported to the project site.
- b. Both skilled and unskilled laborers were recruited at the project site.
- c. Contracts were signed by the share-holders of each Karez in the project site.
- d. The work for a 2,320 m. long canal located in Baran Qala, which included excavation, stone work, and dressing, was completed.
- e. All 70 Karezes were cleaned and repaired. Please refer to Annex A for the name and location of each Karez.

**C. Goal:**

To have 15,1 kilometers of access road repaired and 18 culverts constructed, providing access for 55 villages to the Kabul/Kandahar Highway and the Qarabagh bazaar.

**1. Objective:**

By the end of the project 15,1 kilometers of road will have been repaired and 18 culverts reconstructed in order to provide access for 55 villages to the Kabul/ Kandahar Highway and the Qarabagh bazaar.

**Activities:**

- a. Tools, material and equipment were purchased and transported to the project site.
- b. Both skilled and unskilled laborers were recruited at the project site.
- c. 15,1 kilometers of road and 18 culverts were reconstructed. This provided access for 55 villages to the Kabul/ Kandahar Highway and the Qarabagh bazaar.

The work included surface cutting excavation, stone work, casting R.C.C. slabs, placement of slabs for 18 culverts and side ditching of the road.

**III. Unanticipated Activities:**

- a. Shortly after the activities had started, the Monitor and Supervisor suggested lengthening the canal by 300 m. The objective of this elongation was to provide the village people with cleaner drinking water and increase the water flow.
- b. The retaining wall was increased by 16 m., and the design changed accordingly, as flooding and extreme winter weather conditions had affected the area surveyed for the wall. Field staff managed to add these 16 m. without additional costs.
- c. A no-cost extension for the project, necessary because it was impossible to otherwise compensate for the lost time, was proposed and agreed upon by IRC/RAP.

#### **IV. Obstacles:**

The political and military developments in Kabul created problems for the transportation of staff and materials to the project site. The staff and the materials were therefore transported via Khost and Gardez. Using this route takes at least five days to reach the project site.

##### **A.1. Unsuccessful or Uncompleted Activity:**

All the activities, planned and cited in the project proposal, were successfully completed.

###### **a. Problem:**

Due to severe winter weather conditions the implementation of the project was delayed.

In February 1993 SCF/US redefined its programme strategy. As a result, the Peshawar Office reorganized its engineering department. This reorganization, however, only briefly hampered the progress of the Rural Assistance Project.

###### **b. Action Taken:**

A three months no-cost extension was proposed and agreed upon.

##### **B. General Difficulties:**

The recent political changes in Afghanistan have considerably reduced general difficulties for projects of this nature. However, political and military instability still exists and thus may adversely affect future project implementation.

**V. Conclusion:**

**A. 1. Project Design:**

Qarabagh district suffers from three main problems: Low food production, floods, and poor road quality between the villages and the Qarabagh Bazaar. The project was designed to address these needs. Firstly, in response to low food production, the need for better irrigation was identified. Secondly, responding to the continuous threat of flooding, the necessity of flood control was taken into account. Finally, due to their bad condition, the repair/improvement of roads was included in the project.

**2. Project Implementation:**

As Qarabagh district is subject to very severe winters, the time available for the completion of activities is only around seven months per year. Future activities planned for the area should take this into account.

As a highly successful partnership was developed with the community, future projects can count on a 25% contribution of labor and/or of other costs. The communities benefiting from this project have been extremely cooperative in providing labor, construction materials, housing, donkeys and tractors free of cost.

As Qarabagh district has a high potential to absorb a substantial number of returning refugees as well as highly cooperative communities and it is, therefore, strongly recommended to provide continued assistance to the area.

**3. Project Monitoring and Evaluation:**

Apart from regular reporting by field staff to the Peshawar office, additional monitoring visits were undertaken from SC's Peshawar Program Office. During these visits the monitors found that community leaders had a firm understanding of the project's objectives, implementation strategies, and that they appreciated the quality of work performed by SC. The project's outputs were also critically examined by these teams.

According to the assessments conducted by SC's Peshawar monitors, it was found that all activities had been conducted satisfactorily and that the results were correctly reflected in the monthly progress reports.

#### **4. Financial Management:**

The project was successfully completed within budget.

#### **B. Recommendation:**

The results of this project significantly assisted the Qarabagh community in meeting their basic needs. The existing situation will greatly improve if the following recommendations are taken into account in future project proposals. These recommendations are only partially based on the project dealt with in this report as SCF/US has been working for three years in the area.

##### **1. Irrigation:**

The Qarabagh community has no proper irrigation system and it is, therefore, recommended to undertake an irrigation project.

##### **2. Water Supply:**

The Qarabagh community does not have a community water supply. Undertaking a water supply project will reduce water borne diseases as well as the time women now spend collecting drinking water.

#### **VI. Project Monitoring:**

##### **A. 1. Date of Mission:**

May 1 1993 to May 7 1993 and  
July 16 1993 to July 25 1993

##### **2. Project Sites Visited:**

1. Karezes: Alam Khan, Faiz Mohammad, Mir Khan, Malang Khil, Molayanand Now Deh. Canal Baran Qala. Road construction. Visit to Shura.

2. The 15,1 kilometer road and 18 culverts. Baran Qala canal and two culverts located in Nehal Khan and Nawah villages. In the following villages nine Karezes were visited: Said Sultan Shah, Faiz Mohammad, Jamal, Merak, Shamadeh, Kundlag, Alam Kan (Molayan), Layeq and Baran.

##### **3. Name and Title of Monitors:**

Noor-ul-Haq Monitor SCF/US

## VII. Evaluation:

### A. Project Impact:

Observations done by both community leaders and SC's monitoring team of increased use of roads by vehicles has shown the positive impact of the road's repair and culvert construction. Travel times upon the new, improved roads are significantly less than they were upon the older, poor quality roads. In addition, travel between Qarabagh villages and Ghazni city is now much easier.

Long term indicators of success in karez rehabilitation will come from increases in harvest yields and food production, to be assessed after the next harvest in August.

**Annex A: KAREZ AND VILLAGE NAMES.**

No.	<u>Name of Karez</u>	<u>Name of Villages</u>
1.	Surab	Quluch
2.	Syadel	Quluch
3.	Pishpaghoon	Quluch
4.	Giro	Quluch
5.	Qash	Quluch
6.	Dashtak	Sheerabad
7.	Zarak	Zarak
8.	Quli Karam	Langer
9.	Nazer Qala	Konadeh
10.	Now abad	Langer
11.	Balla Nakhi	Langer
12.	Sayed Alishah	Langer
13.	Nakhi Payan	Langer
14.	Shikh Abad	Langer
15.	Habib Langer	Langer
16.	Mazar	Langer
17.	Haji Payan	Jangalak
18.	Khooshan	Jangalak
19.	Husha	Jangalak
20.	Jalal Quli	Jangalak
21.	Sadat Yarbak	Jangalak
22.	Zagh	Jangalak
23.	Chandawal	Qalai M. Atar
24.	Qamber Ali	Deh Sayed
25.	M. Wali	Sayed Wali
26.	Gudol Sherqi	Aheen
27.	Speen	Aheen
28.	Shaki	Tochi
29.	Now Kariz	Tochi
30.	Madina	Tochi
31.	Torkhan	Tochi
32.	Rooba	Tochi
33.	Besoodi	Tochi
34.	Niamtulla Sadat	Tochi
35.	Baghzer	Tochi
36.	Nakhil	Tohci
37.	Konadeh	Tochi
38.	Miana Deh	Aheen
39.	Bul Aghai Girdy	Aheen
40.	Bul Aghai Bala	Aheen
41.	Gudol Qasem	Aheen
42.	Khandan	Khandan
43.	Khandaqu	Aheen
44.	Khadem	Nekhta
45.	Chourah	Jamali
46.	Murad	Sea Qala
47.	Abas	Chawni
48.	Janno	Nekhta
49.	Majid	Merak
50.	Khano	Sayed Wali
51.	Jalil	Walidad

52.	Bala Joe	Lagher Joe
53.	Ahanger	Mir Khan
54.	Karmini	Hamza Khil
55.	Malang Khil	Malang Khil
56.	Kondolagh	Kondolagh
57.	Ghardy	Mir Wal
58.	Isakhil	Isakhil
59.	Alim Khan	Shir M. Khan
60.	Anni	Now Deh
61.	Rozi Mirkhan	Rozi Mirkhan
62.	Mowlay	Ahin
63.	Gul Din	Paynda Khan
64.	Kohna	Now Roz Khil Bala
65.	Laylizai	Laylizai
66.	Koohi	Doud Khil
67.	Mohammad Nabi	Faiz Mohammad
68.	Sayed Sultan Shah	Joe Apa
69.	Alam Khan	Mulayan
70.	Payandeh	Gul Akhon Zadah

Annex B: LIST OF UNIT COSTS INCURRED FOR PROJECT INPUTS

DESCRIPTION OF INPUT	UNIT MEASURE	QUANTITY HIRED OR PURCHASED	UNIT COST PRS.	
<u>Road Construction:</u>				
Mason	Man/Day	243	92	22,356
Labour	Man/Day	6,226	47	292,422
Foreman	Man/Day	20	96	
Driver	Man/Day	4	63	
Gravel	M3	3,920	108	
Stone	M3	216	130	
Cement	Bag	453	206	
Steel	Kg.	615	18	
Wooden Board	Digit	650	82	
<u>Canal Baran Qala:</u>				
Mason	Man/Day	2,057	92	189,244
Labour	Man/Day	7,512	47	353,064
Gravel	M3	129	108	
Stone	M3	755	130	
Cement	Bag	270	206	
<u>Cleaning of Dehqanan Canal:</u>				
Labour	Man/Day	472	47	22,184
<u>Construction of Culvert in Kohnade:</u>				
Mason	Man/Day	36	92	3,312
Labour	Man/Day	74	47	3,478
Gravel	M3	21	108	
Stone	M3	30	130	
Cement	Bag	80	206	
<u>Flood Cotrol in Qala-e-G.Rasul:</u>				
Mason	Man/Day	114	92	10,488
Labour	Man/Day	372	47	17,484
Gravel	M3	50	108	
Stone	M3	169	130	
Cement	Bag	160	206	
<u>Flood Control in Qaborgha:</u>				
Mason	Man/Day	385	92	35,420
Labour	Man/Day	1,012	47	47,564

Aqueduct in Khan Khil:

Mason	Man/Day	43	92	
Labour	Man/Day	108	47	
Gravel	M3	30	108	
Stone	M3	69	130	
Cement	Bag	120	206	

3,950  
5,076

Cleaning of 70 Karezes:

Skilled Labour	Man/Day	3,762	92	
Unskilled Labour	Man/Day	11,285	47	
Stone	M3	1399	130	

346,104  
530,399

All costs are calculated on an average basis due to price differences and fluctuations in the Afghani rate.