

PD-ABJ-774

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

134 910 59
memorandum

DATE: February 6, 1994

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: M.D. Malik, Program Specialist, O/PROG

SUBJECT: Final Progress Report - IRC (Rural Assistance Program)
Cooperative Agreement #306-0211

TO: See Distribution

Please find enclosed for your information a copy of the final progress report submitted to us by International Rescue Committee (IRC) - a grantee under our PVO Support Project #306-0211.

Attachments: a/s

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17 NOV 1993

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT (FNR)

TITLE PAGE

Final Narrative Report

- Grant Number : 069
- Implementing organization : SOLIDARITES-AFGHANISTAN
- Project title : SHIBER AGRICULTURAL
REHABILITATION
- Target Area(s):
 - province : BAMYAN (28)
 - district : SHIBER (2802)
 - villages : SHIKARI, BARIKI, KAFSH ANDAZ,
IRAQ SUFLA, IRAQI AULIA, KHOSHKAK,
JADARGAL, LAKHSHUM QALA, AUTAPUR, SARI
DASHT, ZAAIAMO, CHAHARKATA, NAWA,
GHUJURAK, ABKHANA, WILAYATAK, PUSHTI
MAZAR, KHURDAGA, ALIJANAK, KHAKI BABA,
QALA ABASS, DAKI, KHAKIMUSHAK, QAUSHANGI,
AMANQAU, ESPISANGAK, KAHER QALA, HAWAILI,
SARIKOTAL, QAUJ JALI, GHURBANDAK, KHOOK
KOSHTA, BERGLICH SUFLA, DAHANE KHAWAL,
LAGHARAK, BIAMURDA, DIWALAK, QAUURAYAK.
- Grant period : From 15 May 1992 to 15 October 1993
- Prepared By : Mayan NEK Mohammad

I. SUMMARY OF PROJECT

A. General Outcome :

General outcome of the project up to the end of the grant period can be listed as bellow:

- 37 canals for a length of 107 875 m and total volume of 47 580 m³ have been 100 % cleaned;
- 16 retaining walls for a total volume of 570 m³ have been built.

As a result of the above work irrigation on 4 398 jeribs of land has been improved, almost 1 300 jeribs of new land have been brought into cultivation and an increase of 750 tons in crops production is observed in the area.

At the conclusion of this project the discharge of the canals which are cleaned have been increased by 150 % compared to the uncleaned canals discharge.

thanks to an improvement of the irrigation system, the quality and quantity of crops is better. Some incomes have been generated by selling more production at higher price because of having a better quality.

Greater self-sufficiency in food production in the area has been made possible and 650 tons of more crops production is also expected in the future.

By cleaning 37 canals and building of 16 retaining walls, the problem of destruction has been avoided and farmers are able to clean their canals without external help as before the war.

B. Major Events Affecting outcome :

Certain land owners in the project area did not allow us to build 11 retaining walls out of 35 retaining walls included in the initial proposal.

They claim if these walls are built the flood coming through the channels already made by floods will be blocked, which will fill the canal by sediment and finally the flood water will overflow the berms of the canal and will also spread the sediment over the agricultural land.

Overflow of water and spread of sediment will wash away the berms of canals in the places where it cannot resist the flood discharge and ultimately leads to the destruction of agricultural lands adjacent to the related canals.

C. Community Contribution :

People of the area have cooperated with the project by ensuring security of the project personnel and monitoring teams, introducing reliable skilled and unskilled workers, providing site office, stock for the project materials and 10% of the required locally available materials: sand and stone.

II. Project Achievements

a) Canals

No	Canal name	Canal length	Cleaning volume	% of work
1	Kalantar	3 981 m	1 912 m3	100 % completed
2	Petab	1 172 m	444 m3	"
3	Paira	985 m	388 m3	"
4	Blandak	1 230 m	387 m3	"
5	Baghalak	4 322 m	2 492 m3	"
6	Zaiamo	5 908 m	2 467 m3	"
7	Ghurbandak	4 635 m	2 362 m3	"
8	Ghujurak	3 673 m	1 487 m3	"
9	Shah Joy 1	2 572 m	967 m3	"
10	Now Joy	6 154 m	3 317 m3	"
11	Shah Joy 2	5 976 m	3 657 m3	"
12	Guiro	1 041 m	323 m3	"
13	Eiljanak	2 872 m	951 m3	"
14	Jainda	1 600 m	462 m3	"
15	Qalai Abass	2 300 m	807 m3	"
16	Sharbat	2 370 m	1 115 m3	"
17	Shak	2 849 m	1 121 m3	"
18	Am	2 165 m	932 m3	"
19	Kafsh Andaz	1 050 m	444 m3	"
20	Surkha	2 540 m	855 m3	"
21	Ahangar	3 460 m	913 m3	"
22	Khalha	1 418 m	660 m3	"
23	Bland	3 170 m	1 534 m3	"
24	Dokhtar	8 280 m	2 781 m3	"
25	Nawrak	1 840 m	585 m3	"
26	Aftab	1 431 m	3 348 m3	"
27	Bola	1 650 m	622 m3	"
28	Guiro 2	1 180 m	380 m3	"
29	Saida	1 520 m	766 m3	"
30	Jawharshah	1 980 m	656 m3	"
31	Barikak	1 089 m	314 m3	"
32	Rashak	1 330 m	520 m3	"
33	Hawaili	1 785 m	556 m3	"
34	Qul Jali	7 581 m	2 593 m3	"
35	Shikari	1 245 m	487 m3	"
36	Quchangi	7 831 m	3 348 m3	"
37	Karezak	1 690 m	627 m3	"
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TOTAL		107 875 m	47 580 m3	

b) Retaining walls

No	Name of ret. wall	volume	% of work
1	Petab	44 m3	100 % completed
2	Paira	42 m3	100 % "
3	Blandak	32 m3	100 % "
4	Zaiamo	52 m3	100 % "
5	Baghalak	27 m3	100 % "
6	Ghujurak	32 m3	100 % "
7	Nowjoy	56 m3	100 % "
8	Zaiseet	53 m3	100 % "
9	Shah Joy	18 m3	100 % "
10	Am	91 m3	100 % "
11	Dokhtar	40 m3	100 % "
12	Baland	24 m3	100 % "
13	Nowrak	14 m3	100 % "
14	Quchangi	32 m3	100 % "
15	Bola	7 m3	100 % "
16	Guiro 2	6 m3	100 % "
Total volume		570 m3	

A. Goal :

To improve the irrigation system in 4 398 jeribs and to irrigate 1 365 jeribs of new land in the impact area.

1. Objective :

As a result of the canal cleaning and building of retaining walls, the discharge of the canals which are cleaned have been increased by 150 % compared to the uncleaned canals discharge.

As a result of the above work irrigation on 4 398 jeribs of land has been improved and almost 1 300 jeribs of new land have been brought into cultivation and an increase of 750 tons in crops production is observed in the area.

Activities :

- a. The required project fund have been transferred to the target area.
- b. Tools, materials and equipment have been purchased and transported to the project site.
- c. Skilled and unskilled labor have been recruited and assembled at the project site.
- d. The 107 875 meter length of 37 canals out of 111 156 meter of 38 canals has been drained and cleaned.
- e. (47 580 m3) of sediment have been excavated from 37 canals for the length of 107 875 meter out of 38 canals for the total length of 111 156 meters. The excavated materials have been deposited at the minimum distance of 2 meters from the berm of the canals.
- f. 16 retaining walls for a total volume of 570 m3 have been built.

III. Unanticipated Activities :

To prevent the water infiltration in some sandy parts of the canals beds and side slopes, concrete lining have been provided which is not included in the original proposal.

IV. Obstacles

A.1. Unsuccessful or Uncompleted Activities :

Unsuccessful or uncompleted activities can be listed as follows :

- 19 retaining walls have not been built;
- 1 canal has not been cleaned.

a. Problem(s) :

- cold weather at this high altitude area prevented us to work from the beginning of November 92 to May 1993;
- fund transfer difficulties to the target area;
- refusal of certain land owners for building of 11 retaining walls;
- shortage of labours in some areas inhabited by ISMAILIA people, where the workers do not want to go;
- refusal of IRC/RAP for granting the second no cost extension for the project.

b. Action(s) taken :

- we tried our best that maximum of the project activities be carried out during the summer in order to avoid working in cold weather;
- by sending small tranches of payment to the target location, efforts has been made to ensure the safe transfer of the project fund;
- by contacting the local shura and representatives of the related villages, we could manage to recruit reliable skilled and unskilled workers for the project;
- we have verbally requested a second no cost extension for the project at the beginning of October 1992, which was not accepted.

B. General Difficulties and / or Weaknesses :

- Shiber sub-district is located in a remote and difficult access area where we could not regularly send the project fund. The delay of fund transfer to the target location affected our activities to some extent;
- Continued tension and clashes in the capital of Afghanistan and blockade of road between Kabul and Shiber has also affected the implementation of the project;
- Shiber sub-district is located Hazarajat where we could not easily send pushtun and tadjik personnel.

V. Conclusions

A.1. Project Design :

During this project our staff have learned that the initial design is an integral factor for the successful implementation of a project.

As the survey of this project was made by the local people, some shortcomings have been observed which made difficult the implementation of the project.

For instance certain number of land owners have refused some retaining walls included in the initial proposal. If the survey and design of the project was precisely carried out, today we would not have been faced this problem.

2. Project Implementation :

Good knowledge of the area and experienced staff are the main conditions for the success of a project.

For the successful implementation of a project in high elevated areas, such as Shiber, having a precise work plan in which most of project activities are planned for the summer season is required, because once the weather is getting cold the working condition become too much difficult.

On the other hand working in Hazara inhabited areas is quite different comparing with the other parts of Afghanistan, because Pashtun and Tadjik people are hardly ready to work there. So it is better if the project personnel be recruited from the region.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation :

Working on this project we have learned that for the successful and precise implementation of a project regular monitoring is required, because each monitoring mission will collect relevant data and information about the project activities which provides useful and pertinent information about the project status to the main office.

4. Financial Management :

A good financial management on the field is paving the way for the main office to submit regular and precise financial reports to the donor agency.

To achieve the above goal it is necessary that a precise field accounting record be kept on the project site and all the expenditures such as bills, salary voucher etc. be regularly sent to the implementing agency's main office.

B. Recommendations :

Shiber sub-district is located in Hazarajat: a neglected area where very few agricultural, irrigation and other projects of public utility have been implemented so far.

Working on this project our field staff have noticed that people of the area are very poor ; they can not afford to improve their agriculture and irrigation system with out some outside help. It is therefore strongly recommended that more agricultural and irrigation projects be implemented in the area.

The local community who are benefiting from the project have requested for a medical center, school, improved seeds and fertilizers etc. It is confirmed that they are in need of the above mentioned things.

VI. Project Monitoring

1st monitoring:

At the beginning of December 1992, Mr Olivier Roussele ex director and Mr Raoul de Torcy director of Solidarites-Afghanistan tried to go to Shiber, but for the security reasons it has not been possible to go beyond Kabul.

2nd monitoring:

A.1. Date(s) of Mission : December 15th 92 to February 25th 93

2. Project Sites Visited :

a) Canals

Project site	Location
- Kalantar canal	Jandargal village
- Petab	Lakhshum Qala
- Paira	Autapur Blula
- Blandak	Sar-e-dasht
- Baghalak	Char Kata
- Zaiamo	Surkhak Dewari
- Zaiseet	Nawa Jola
- Ghujurak	Ghujurak
- Shahjoy No 1	Abkhana
- Nowjoy	Welayatak
- Shah joy No 2	Pusht-e-hazar
- Guiro	Khurda Gah
- Eiljanak	Eiljanak
- Jainda	Khak Paba
- Qalai Abas	Qala Abass
- Sharbat	Daki
- Shak	Bergilich-e-aulia (Lagharak)

b) Retaining walls

Project site	Location
- Petab retaining wall	Lakhshum Qala
- Paira	Autapur (Blula)
- Blandak	Sar-e-dasht
- Zaiamo	Surkhak Dewari
- Baghalak	Char Kata
- Ghujurak	Ghujurak
- Nowjoy	Welayatak

3. Names and Titles of Monitors :

Mr Imam Qul, monitor

3rd monitoring:

A.1. Date(s) of Mission : 04/09/1993 and 05/09/1993

2. Project Sites Visited : During this short monitoring, the following sites have been visited:

Project site	Location
- site office	center of Shiber sub-district
- warehouse	center of Shiber sub-district
- Hawaili canal	Hawaili village
- Rashak canal	Kafar Qala village

3. Names and Titles of Monitors :

Mr Raoul de Torcy, director of Solidarites-Afghanistan
Mr Hamed Safi, responsible for cross border operations

VII. Evaluation

A. Project Impact :

As a result of the canal cleaning and building of retaining walls, the discharge of the canals which are cleaned have been increased by 150 % compared to the uncleaned canals discharge.

At the conclusion of the project, irrigation on 4 398 jeribs of land has been improved and almost 1 300 jeribs of new land have been brought into cultivation and an increase of 750 tons in crops production is observed in the area.

Irrigation improvement was one of the most important matter for this valley and as farmers could not irrigate their agricultural lands due to the shortage of water, technical help to clean the canals and to build the retaining walls was very important.

thanks to an improvement and an increase of irrigated lands, the quality and quantity of crops is better. Some incomes have been generated by selling more production at higher price because of having a better quality. 650 tons more production of crops is also expected in the future.

By cleaning of 37 canals and building of 16 retaining walls, the problem of destruction has been avoided and farmers are able to clean their canals without external help as before the war. The maintenance of the canals and retaining walls is quite simple.

B. Methods and Criteria for Evaluation :

1 - First objective : improvement of irrigation on 4 398 jeribs of land by cleaning of the canals and building of the retaining walls.

* evaluations : data in this regard have been taken on better irrigated lands by our agronomist from the farmers of lands concerned.

* impact on lands irrigated, by collecting data on lands: crops yield before and after cleaning, surface irrigated, type of crops irrigated.

2 - Second objective : irrigation of 1 300 jeribs of new lands by canal cleaning and retaining walls building.

* evaluation : data has been collected on new lands which has been cultivated by the farmers.

Additional Requirements :

TOOLS AND MATERIALS QUANTITY AND AVERAGE UNIT COST

DESCRIPTION OF INPUT	UNIT MEASURE	QUANTITY HIRED OR PURCHASED	UNIT COST AVERAGE AFS
Officer keeper	Manday	130	1 669.23
Foreman	"	885	2 000.00
Mason	"	190	2 947.37
Labour	"	21 141	1 431.73
Wheel barrow	Piece	17	48 529.41
Pickax	"	80	4 025.00
Rubber bucket	"	70	1 200.00
Hand barrow	"	25	7 680.00
Screen	"	30	2 550.00
Gloves	"	100	550.00
Shovel	Ea.	170	1 711.76
Fork and spoons	"	3	333.33
Bucket	"	1	1 000.00
Water pot	"	1	500.00
Tea pot	"	1	2 500.00
Bowl	"	2	1 250.00
Glasses	"	5	400.00
Plates	"	2	1 400.00
Stove (kerosene)	"	1	5 000.00
Mat	"	1	15 000.00
Rope	Meter	200	600.00
Plastic	"	1	1 200.00
Cement	Bag(50)kg	1 700	6 304.71
Sand	M3	633	5 182.46
Stone	"	1 063	5 476.54
Kerosene	Liter	60	441.67
Petrol	"	255	498.82
Bicycle	veh	1	145 000.00
Motorcycle	"	1	23 383.Rs

CANAL SUMMARY TABLE

NGO : SOLAF GRANT # : 69 DISTRICT : SHIBER PROVINCE : BAMYAN
 TYPE OF DATA (PROPOSED OR REPORTED) : REPORTED.

GENERAL INFORMATION										COSTS			
No.	CANAL NAME	VILLAGES SERVED	BENEFICIARIES		COMMAND AREA			TOTAL LENGTH JERIBS	LENGTH (TO BE) CLEANED METERS	LABOUR AFS x 1000	MATERIALS AFS x 1000	EQUIPMENT AFS x 1000	TOTAL AFS x 1000
			DIRECT # FAMILIES	SALARIED # PEOPLE	BEFORE WAR JERIBS	BEFORE PROJECT JERIBS	TARGET/ AFTER PROJECT JERIBS						
1	Shikari	1	42	450	150	108	129	1 250	1 250	450			644.28
2	Khalha	1	24	400	80	58	71	1 420	1 420	400			572.69
3	Kafshandaz	1	39	225	140	94	130	1 050	1 050	225			322.14
4	Am	1	118	525	350	227	316	2 165	2 165	525			772.66
5	Beland	1	132	525	490	341	460	3 170	3 170	525			772.66
6	Dokhtar	1	67	630	180	83	145	8 280	8 280	530			901.99
7	Kalanter	1	76	500	350	240	310	3 980	3 980	500			735.87
8	Pitab	1	38	220	100	80	96	1 170	1 170	220			323.78
9	Faira	1	69	270	160	120	147	985	985	270			397.37
10	Belandak	1	33	295	70	51	62	1 230	1 230	295			434.16
11	Zaiamoo	4	105	700	350	210	340	5 910	5 910	700			1 030.20
12	Baghalak	1	36	400	190	131	174	4 320	4 320	400			572.69
13	Zaiseet	1	RETAINING WALL IS COMPLETED, BUT THE CANAL HAS NOT BEEN CLEANED										
14	Ghujurak	1	28	560	130	97	118	368	368	560			824.17
15	Shajoy	1	35	315	100	81	93	2 570	2 570	315			463.51
16	Nawjoy	1	61	1 122	200	176	184	6 150	6 150	1 122			1 458.60
17	Shajoy # 2	4	140	735	450	351	436	5 980	5 980	735			955.50
18	Gueroo	1	25	247	130	96	118	1 040	1 040	247			363.52
19	Eiljanak	1	23	380	80	56	72	2 880	2 880	380			592.26
20	Jainda	1	17	270	65	36	57	1 600	1 600	270			397.37
21	Qala Abass	1	41	252	150	103	139	2 300	2 300	252			370.88
22	Sharbat	1	52	435	150	105	138	2 370	2 370	435			640.20
23	Nawrak	1	21	1 430	75	51	69	1 840	1 840	1 430			2 104.57
24	Qaughangi	1	25	1 500	150	81	110	7 830	7 830	1 500			2 207.60
25	Aftab	1	22	520	100	44	75	1 430	1 430	520			765.30
26	Barikak	1	27	595	90	45	69	1 100	1 100	595			875.68
27	Rashak	1	36	680	100	56	73	1 330	1 330	680			1 000.78
28	Kawaili	1	24	1 060	120	63	85	1 790	1 790	1 060			1 560.00
29	Karezak	1	72	750	170	120	156	1 700	1 700	750			1 103.80
30	Qaul Jali	1	38	2 210	150	95	130	7 581	7 581	2 210			3 252.52
31	Ghurbandak	1	47	465	100	75	93	3 240	3 240	465			684.35
32	Bela	1	26	340	90	58	81	1 650	1 650	340			500.24
33	Gueroo # 2	1	53	340	200	134	183	1 180	1 180	340			500.24
34	Saida	1	21	240	100	78	89	520	520	240			353.22
35	Shak	1	67	460	200	156	190	2 850	2 850	460	TOTAL MATERIAL	TOTAL EQUIPMENT	677.00
36	Jawharshah	1	44	240	200	113	163	1 980	1 980	240	COST FOR THE	COST FOR THE	353.22
37	Surkha	1	42	665	100	76	95	2 540	2 540	665	PROJECT	PROJECT	978.70
38	Ahangar	1	72	525	200	161	193	3 460	3 460	525			772.66
TOTALS			1 837	21 476	6 210	4 255	5 592	102 209	102 209	21 476	30 278.25	3 882.05	32 598.30

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT : AFS 66 759 600

Briefly describe the methods used to obtain the information provided.

- a.) Number of direct beneficiaries : Data collected by surveying
- b.) Size of command area : By collecting data before and after the implementation
- c.) Length of canal : By measuring the canals
- d.) Labour costs : According to the salary vouchers