

PD ABK 232
92567

1992 ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE OFFICE OF THE AID REPRESENTATIVE

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

Rural Assistance Program

Cooperative Agreement #306-0211-A-00-8829-00

I. BACKGROUND

In 1985, the U.S. Government's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) began funding efforts aimed at providing humanitarian aid to the people of war-torn Afghanistan. Later that same year, the OFDA's responsibilities as donor shifted to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and its newly established Office of the AID Representative for Afghanistan (O/AID/REP). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), many of which had been working in the country since soon after the war began, were selected as the best means through which emergency relief could be administered. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) was chosen to serve as a conduit for funding targeted at implementing agencies delivering much-needed food aid and medical services to populations most severely affected by the conflict. During the period 1985 to 1988, \$6.9 million in grants was provided to NGOs through IRC for cross-border programming.

Increasing stability in much of rural Afghanistan during the late 1980s afforded aid agencies the opportunity to begin promoting the country's economic rehabilitation, while continuing to administer emergency relief assistance as necessary. USAID responded by instituting the Rural Assistance Program (RAP), the focus of which would be the financial, administrative and technical support of implementing organizations whose projects were designed to increase agricultural production and cash incomes. USAID selected IRC as the organization best-suited to administer RAP. In July 1988, the new mandate was embodied in a cooperative agreement between USAID and IRC appropriating \$10 million over a two-year period. In 1990, amendments to the cooperative agreement extended the life of the program until December 1991 and obligated an additional \$8.85 million over an 18-month period. In 1991, another amendment to the cooperative agreement extended the program until December 1992.

Prior to the establishment of RAP, IRC had acted primarily as an administrative channel through which USAID could support NGOs that were ineligible for bilateral funding from the U.S. Government. The cooperative agreement signed in 1988 enlarged the role that IRC had been fulfilling until then. Subsequently, IRC/RAP's scope of responsibilities has grown to include proposal review and evaluation, grant administration and financial, administrative and technical oversight.

II. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Since its inception, RAP has awarded 92 grants, amounting to \$15,221,408 in program funding for NGOs. During the first two and one half years of the program, 50 percent of the grants awarded were for emergency relief and survival assistance projects. Since 1991, over 90 percent of the grants awarded supported rural rehabilitation project. Over the life of the program, these grants have supported the activities of 24 international and indigenous NGOs implementing projects in 22 of Afghanistan's 29 provinces.

RAP has increasingly sought to promote the sustainability of the projects it funds. By providing financial assistance to Afghan NGOs, RAP supports the activities of local institutions capable of establishing long-term working relationships with communities in rural Afghanistan. During the period from July 1988 through December 1990, 30 percent of RAP's grantees were Afghan NGOs. Since 1991, three-quarters of all the NGOs receiving RAP grants have been Afghan organizations.

As RAP has evolved, greater emphasis has been placed on the institutional development of Afghan NGOs through administrative and technical training, as well as financial support. With the formation of the Training Unit in 1991, RAP began providing opportunities for NGO staff to acquire the skills necessary to plan and carry out effective projects. Since its inception, the TU has trained a total of 229 individual Afghan staff members from 21 NGOs, 10 of which have been Afghan organizations.

RAP's oversight responsibilities require that systematic controls be employed to ensure that grantees remain accountable for the money they spend and the work they perform. RAP grants are subject to comprehensive financial audits. Projects which are implemented under these grants are monitored by RAP's monitors. To date, RAP's internal auditors have audited 44 grants to nine NGOs, and its monitors have monitored 44 projects during 27 separate missions to 15 provinces of Afghanistan.

III. MAJOR EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1992

Significant events during the year had far-reaching ramifications for RAP and compelled it to adapt to an ever changing environment. Formidable security risks and a volatile political situation continued to affect relief and rehabilitation efforts in Afghanistan. Funding constraints forced RAP management to rethink its programming strategies for the coming year. Internally, there were several personnel changes at key positions within the RAP organizational structure. Despite the unpredictability of conditions in Afghanistan, new opportunities for cross-border project monitoring and NGO staff training appeared.

The USAID ban on cross-border project activities, implemented in July 1991, was still in effect for Ghazni province when the year began. On January 23rd, the ban was lifted for all of Ghazni province except Jaghori district. At that time, all five RAP-funded projects which had been started in Ghazni province were able to resume activity, as none was located in Jaghori district. On March 5th, the ban was completely rescinded, and all of Afghanistan was open to USAID-funded programming. The ban led to the cancellation of one project and delays of fourteen others. Of the projects which were delayed, 11 were completed in 1992, all of these having received at least one no-cost extension.

In April, various groups of mujahideen and government militia joined forces to oust the communist regime in Kabul. However, the new ruling coalition was unable to strike an accord under which power would be shared among the different factions, and more fighting

ensued. Dissident forces continued to bombard Kabul throughout the summer, killing thousands and nearly levelling the city. Fighting between opposition groups and government forces eventually spread into other parts of Afghanistan, occasionally precluding ongoing project activities. This was the case in Farah province, where heavy aerial bombardments in the district of Shindand prevented the implementation of one RAP-funded project.

In addition to the political unrest that has rocked the country, the general lawlessness which led to the imposition of the USAID ban in 1991 continued to be a problem for implementing agencies in 1992. The theft of project materials and supplies has been rampant, though RAP-funded NGOs have, by and large, been able to avoid such losses. During the year, USAID imposed district-level bans in the provinces of Helmand, Laghman, Logar, Parwan and Wardak. Additionally, ethnic conflicts put NGO field staff at risk when travelling through areas inhabited by ethnic groups other than their own.

The new fiscal year, which began last October, brought with it a marked decrease in U.S. Government funds available for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. The cutback represented a 60 percent reduction in all cross-border activities funded by USAID. The short-term impact of this funding curtailment upon RAP is expected to be negligible, as the cooperative agreement between USAID and RAP had been extended another year and an amount sufficient to fund the program for the duration had been obligated prior to the action taken by the U.S. Government. (In August and September, amendments to the cooperative agreement extended the life of the program through December 1993 and provided for an additional \$360,000 in program funding, bringing the total amount committed to RAP since its inception to \$19.21 million.) However, RAP management has been compelled to consider the long-term implications of these funding constraints and begin developing strategies which address future funding requirements.

There were personnel changes at key positions at RAP during 1992: In September, RAP's Coordinator of three years, Andrew Wilder, resigned to continue his academic pursuits; he was immediately replaced by Lisa Laymann, the former Assistant Coordinator. In May, Bill Miller resigned as Project Officer for Proposal Review; the vacancy was filled in August by Evan Bloom. In August, RAP's Project Officer for Reporting of almost two years, Christina O'Grady, resigned and was promptly replaced by Britt Dveris. In October, RAP's Monitoring Manager of two years, Jim Robertson, resigned and was soon replaced by Gerard DuFourcq. In August and October, two new monitors, Abdul Rahman and Abdul Razaq Nahazat, respectively, were hired to fill vacant positions. In April, Syed Zulfiqar Ali Shah resigned as Assistant Internal Auditor; in May, Younatan Younas filled the vacancy left by S.Z.A. Shah.

The RAP database, initiated late last year, is currently under development. The database contains detailed information about RAP-funded activities pertaining to project location, project sector, project beneficiaries, project costs and project performance. While changes in department personnel and the inevitable glitches associated with the design of computer software have hindered efforts to make the database fully operational, it is one of RAP's most useful management tools. Efforts to resolve the technical problems associated with the operation of the program are continuing, and the database is expected to be capable of generating reports in early 1993.

RAP awarded a record-high 33 grants in 1992, amounting to a net total of \$2,871,239 in program funding. All but two of these grants supported activities in the agriculture sector. The projects implemented under these grants have been carried out by 21 NGOs, 17 of them Afghan agencies, working in 15 provinces across the country. RAP's internal auditors audited 14 grants to seven NGOs. Progress on financial auditing has been slowed due to increased USAID reporting requirements which placed a greater burden on the Finance and Auditing Department. This will be redressed through a redistribution of work among RAP staff. During the year, RAP's monitors monitored 18 projects during 11 separate missions to 10 provinces. (Three projects were monitored twice.)

During 1992, the Training Unit trained 170 individual Afghan staff members from 20 NGOs, 10 of which were Afghan organizations. One of the most important events of the year for RAP was a two-month, cross-border training program implemented in Ghazni and Wardak provinces. The program, which included courses in record keeping, report writing, administration/management, field accounting and data collection targeted at field-based staff, was the first offered in Afghanistan by the TU.

As a collaborative undertaking among various departments, the *Rural Assistance Program Manual*, a handbook designed to acquaint potential and actual recipients of grants with the policies and procedures of RAP, has been revised to reflect an updated approach to satisfying the requirements of the program. The manual represents many hours of careful consideration of not only how best to elicit information required by USAID and IRC/RAP, but how best to provide guidance in the preparation of project proposals and reports which results in work of high standard and clarity.

IV. FOURTH QUARTER SUMMARY

Of the 34 grants which were approved and/or active during the fourth quarter, 32 became active during previous quarters, one became active during the fourth quarter and one is scheduled to become active next quarter. Projects funded under these grants have been implemented by 21 NGOs in 15 provinces. Thirty-two of these grants have been funding agricultural and/or irrigation rehabilitation projects, five have been funding road repair projects, one has been funding a women's income generation project, and one has been funding a mechanical workshop. (The five road repair projects have been funded under multi-sectoral grants.) Eight no-cost extensions were granted during the reporting period.

One grant, amounting to \$31,230, was awarded during the fourth quarter. The grant has supported an agricultural rehabilitation project in Wardak province.

RAP's internal auditors audited six grants to three NGOs during the quarter, and its monitors monitored 12 projects during five separate missions to seven provinces. Also visited were three potential project sites in Laghman and Wardak provinces.

multi-sectoral grants.) Eight no-cost extensions were granted during the reporting period.

One grant, amounting to \$31,230, was awarded during the fourth quarter. The grant has supported an agricultural rehabilitation project in Wardak province.

RAP's internal auditors audited six grants to three NGOs during the quarter, and its monitors monitored 12 projects during five separate missions to seven provinces. Also visited were three potential project sites in Laghman and Wardak provinces.

There were no amendments to the Cooperative Agreement (#306-0211-A-00-8829-00) between USAID and RAP during the fourth quarter. Funds disbursed by RAP during the period amounted to \$1,013,732.

V. APPROVED AND/OR ACTIVE GRANTS FOR 1992

* Indicates projects which were completed after having been interrupted or postponed because of the USAID ban on project activities in Afghanistan.

A. AFGHAN CENTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ACRD)

Grant Number: 92
Grant Amount: \$31,230
Grant Period: 11/01/92 - 06/15/93
Impact Area(s): Khwaja Omari District, Ghazni Province; Chakh and Jaghatu Districts, Wardak Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

A proposal for an agricultural rehabilitation project comprising horticulture and seed multiplication components was submitted to RAP in September. After revisions were made that same month, RAP recommended the proposal for funding to USAID. In October, ACRD was awarded the grant.

ACRD's objectives are:

- to establish a fruit tree nursery on five jeribs of farmland and a fruit tree orchard on 100 jeribs of farmland;
- to produce approximately 15,000 kilograms of improved wheat seed through multiplication activities.

The local communities agreed to provide security for field staff and project inputs and donate 15 jeribs of irrigated land for the nursery and a portion of the multiplication

component. The project is expected to benefit almost 1,900 families living in the impact area.

Activities planned for the fourth quarter were carried out successfully. The following were completed:

- establishment of fruit tree nursery on five jeribs of land;
- purchase and delivery of fruit tree seeds;
- sowing of fruit tree seeds.

B. AFGHAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (ADA)

Grant Number: 73
Grant Amount: \$19,745
Grant Period: 06/01/92 - 11/30/92
Impact Area(s): Chora and Khas Uruzgan Districts, Uruzgan Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

ADA's proposal for this irrigation rehabilitation project was approved by USAID in May. The objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 2,491 jeribs of farmland through the cleaning of 16 karezes. The local communities agreed to provide security for project field staff, storage space for materials and equipment and 30 percent of the necessary labor on a volunteer basis. Under this grant, 421 families were to benefit directly from increased water availability.

The actual achievement of the project surpassed the proposed objective, with 2,571 jeribs of farmland coming under irrigation through the rehabilitation of all 16 proposed karezes. A total of 1,128 cubic meters of karez tunnel was cleaned, and 433 cubic meters of stonework was constructed. The work has resulted in a 137 percent average increase in the karez flow rate. The community contribution to the success of this project, Rs.125,100 worth of labor, amounted to more than 30 percent of the total labor cost.

Grant Number: 84
Grant Amount: \$53,540
Grant Period: 08/01/92 - 12/31/92
Impact Area(s): Dai Chopan District, Zabul Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

ADA's proposal for a wheat seed multiplication project was approved by USAID in June. The objective of the project was to increase the productivity of 1,500 jeribs of farmland through the distribution of 52.5 metric tons of improved wheat seed and 82.5 metric tons of fertilizer. The local farming communities agreed to reimburse ADA for 30 percent of the

fertilizer cost and give back wheat seed of an equal quantity and quality to what it received at the outset of the project. Also provided were security for field staff, storage facilities and a plot of land for demonstration purposes. One thousand farming families were to benefit from the attendant increase in food production.

The actual achievements of the project fell short of the proposed objectives, but were still quite impressive. A total of 1,410 jeribs of land was planted with 44.2 metric tons of improved wheat seed and fertilized with 79.9 metric tons of DAP and urea. This crop is expected to yield approximately 790 metric tons of wheat, valued at Rs.6,316,800, at the next harvest. Nine hundred forty farmers in 39 villages received assistance through this project. Additionally, an agronomist on ADA's field staff trained farmers in the appropriate methods of planting seed and applying fertilizer.

Problems experienced during implementation of this project were logistical in nature: ADA had difficulty locating the optimal variety of wheat seed for the altitude at which planting would be done; fertilizer was not available in Afghanistan, so it had to be purchased in Pakistan and transported cross-border; and lack of adequate security and excessive transfers en route to the project site resulted in a 4 percent loss of project inputs.

C. *AFGHANAID*

Grant Number: 57
Grant Amount: \$201,018
Grant Period: 07/01/91-04/30/92
Impact Area(s): Bangi, Kalafghan, Khwaja Ghar, Taloqan and Yangi Qala Districts, Takhar Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation; Flood Control
Status: Project Canceled (due to USAID ban)

Grant Number: 77
Grant Amount: \$192,767
Grant Period: 06/01/92 - 12/31/92
Impact Area(s): Bangi, Kalafghan, Khwaja Ghar, Taloqan and Yangi Qala Districts, Takhar Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation; Flood Control
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

Afghanaid's proposal for an irrigation rehabilitation and seed distribution project was submitted to and approved by USAID in June. The objectives of the project were as follows:

- to irrigate an additional 1,700 jeribs of farmland;
- to increase the amount of water available to 14,000 jeribs of farmland;
- to reduce the water run-off loss from 4,000 jeribs of farmland;
- to provide flood protection for 200 jeribs of farmland;

- to increase grain production in the impact area through the distribution of 120 metric tons of improved wheat seed.

The irrigation- and flood control-related objectives were to be achieved through the construction of two canal off-takes, two retaining walls, one aqueduct and three-groynes. The minimum community contribution was expected to comprise initial excavation work and the construction of temporary dams designed to prevent loss of water at the construction sites. The irrigation rehabilitation and flood control components of the project were intended to benefit 3,135 families. Of these families, 2,400 were also expected to benefit from access to improved seed varieties.

While construction of the aqueduct was completed during the third quarter, flooding in the impact areas prevented Afghanaid from doing much of the planned work. The design of a retaining wall was changed after site engineers determined that the original specifications were unsuitable for local conditions. The construction of one off-take was postponed in favor of building a retaining wall.

During the fourth quarter, Afghanaid was able to distribute nearly eighty metric tons of improved wheat seed to farmers and complete work on the three groynes and one retaining wall. (Fluctuation in the exchange rate between the afghani and rupee prevented the purchase of the proposed amount of wheat seed, resulting in smaller allotments being given to each farmer.)

Work on one off-take and two retaining walls remained uncompleted at the close of the year. Currently, Afghanaid is waiting for information to come in from the field, so that it can be presented in a Final Narrative Report for RAP.

D. *AFRANE*

Grant Number:	55
Grant Amount:	\$259,733
Grant Period:	04/15/91 - 11/30/92
Impact Area(s):	Giro, Jaghatu and Khwaja-Omari Districts, Ghazni Province
Project Sector(s):	Agricultural Rehabilitation; Road Repair
Status:	Project Completed*

Activities on Afrane's agricultural rehabilitation and road repair project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. This project had the following objectives:

- to irrigate an additional 6,167 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 95 karezes;
- to reduce the erosion of 60 jeribs of farmland by building a protective wall;
- to plow 2,400 jeribs of farmland and thresh 4,000 seers of wheat through an increase in the available farm power;
- to plant 850 jeribs of farmland with 30 metric tons of improved seeds;

- to distribute 3,000 apple tree saplings to farmers;
- to increase access from the impact area to northern provinces through the repair of one road.

In addition to providing storage facilities, the local communities agreed to contribute voluntary labor for a portion of the karez rehabilitation activities. The project was expected to benefit approximately 5,750 families.

Actual achievements of the project were as follow:

- an additional 6,164 jeribs of farmland irrigated through the rehabilitation of 99 karezes;
- approximately 2,400 jeribs of farmland plowed and 4,000 seers of wheat threshed;
- access from the impact area to northern provinces increased through the repair of one road.

A combination of the delays caused by the USAID ban and seasonal constraints resulted in the erosion control, seed multiplication and horticulture components of the project being canceled.

Grant Number: 76
Grant Amount: \$223,325
Grant Period: 05/15/92 - 05/14/93
Impact Area(s): Baraki-Barak, Charkh, Khoshi and Pul-i-Alam Districts, Logar Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

Afrane's proposal for an integrated agricultural project was approved by USAID in May. The proposed objectives of the project were as follow:

- to irrigate an additional 4,518 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 48 karezes;
- to increase the amount of irrigation water available to 14,800 jeribs of farmland through the construction of 14 structures on seven canals;
- to plow 4,800 jeribs of farmland and thresh 8,000 seers of wheat with the use of four tractors;
- to plant 700 jeribs of land with 25 metric tons of improved wheat seed;
- to establish two fruit tree nurseries and distribute 3,000 apple tree saplings and 1,000 seedling kits of improved vegetable varieties;
- to distribute 10 metric tons of cotton seed meal and one metric ton of mineral blocks for supplemental feeding of livestock.

The local communities agreed to contribute voluntary labor for a portion of the project activities. The project is expected to benefit approximately 15,000 families.

Political instability and lawlessness in and near the impact areas caused delays in the implementation of this project. Further, grant installments were received as much as one month late. The theft of 190 metric tons of wheat provided by the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) precluded the food-for-work component of the project. The restrictions imposed by the Pakistani authorities limiting movement across the Pakistan-Afghanistan border created logistical problems, causing additional delays.

Of the six components of the project, five have been started but remain incomplete, and one has yet to be implemented.

During the third quarter, new karez surveys were conducted to determine which systems will be used by returnees in 1993. Afrane subsequently suggested that relocating 18 of the proposed karez project sites and rehabilitating 13 additional karezes would be more cost effective than what was originally planned. RAP agreed to this change of plan. Work started on these karezes during the fourth quarter.

Due primarily to logistical problems, the building of aqueducts and reinforcement and diversion structures on the seven canals in Baraki-Barak and Charkh districts was not started until the fourth quarter. By the time work began, freezing weather made masonry work impossible. Much of the work will probably have to be postponed until spring of 1993. Work on two of the canals was canceled due to the various problems which have plagued this project.

The purchase of equipment for the farm traction component of the project was carried out during the third quarter. Afrane will concentrate the use of tractors in areas where there are significant numbers of returnees.

Due to scarce supplies and logistical problems, only a portion of the seed for fall planting was distributed. The seed for spring planting is stored in Baraki Barak and will be distributed during the winter.

In order to use varieties suitable for the environment, Afrane decided that local fruit tree seeds would be purchased for the horticulture component of this project. Once the seeds are purchased, they will be stored until spring planting time. Vegetable seeds will be sent from Europe.

The minerals and cotton seed meal were purchased in Pakistan and sent to Logar in December. They will be sold at a subsidized price during the winter.

E. AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION OF AFGHANISTAN (ARA)

Grant Number: 74
Grant Amount: \$50,668
Grant Period: 05/15/92 - 05/14/93
Impact Area(s): Anderab District, Baghlan Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

ARA's proposal for a seed multiplication project was approved by USAID in May. The objective of the project is to increase the availability of more than 40 varieties of bean seeds through multiplication activities. The local communities agreed to provide security, labor, agricultural inputs and office and storage facilities. The project is intended to directly benefit 19 farming families.

By the time implementation of this project had begun, the most fertile land in the area had been planted with rice. Therefore, ARA was forced to cultivate marginal land for their bean crop. This factor is likely to contribute to a lower yield than would have been the case had the crop been planted in better soil.

Despite being carried out later than the proposed design called for, initial activities, including weeding, fertilizer and pesticide application and irrigation, were carried out as planned.

The following activities were fully performed during the fourth quarter:

- weeding and fertilizer and pesticide application;
- irrigation and soil softening;
- collection and drying of bean pods.

The only problem during implementation has been the inundation of a few plots with water that overflowed the banks of the Anderab River. Ten bean varieties were destroyed as a result. However, those varieties, imported from Australia, had proven to be adaptive to local conditions, and ARA plans to procure more of the same in the future.

F. AFGHANISTAN REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION (ARO)

Grant Number: 90
Grant Amount: \$46,574
Grant Period: 09/01/92 - 06/30/93
Impact Area(s): Mohammed Agha District, Logar Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

In August, ARO submitted a proposal for a canal cleaning and irrigation diversion project. USAID approved the proposal that same month. The proposed objective of the project was

to irrigate an additional 3,500 jeribs of land in the impact area through the rehabilitation of the 21-kilometer-long Deh-e-Naw Canal. The project is intended to benefit approximately 4,000 returnee families.

Implementation was delayed slightly due to a misunderstanding between ARO and CARE International about which canal each would clean. CARE International mistakenly cleaned 13 kilometers of what was, at the time of ARO's surveys, considered Deh-e-Naw Canal. The problem was resolved amicably through a settlement that provided for ARO's building of diversion and flood control structures on what is now called Shahi Canal.

ARO was able to complete construction of a double culvert on Shahi Canal during the third quarter. During the fourth quarter, two retaining walls were built on Shahi Canal, and the remainder of Deh-e-Naw Canal was cleaned. However, the construction of an intake on Shahi Canal has been postponed until temperatures and the water level in the Logar River allow for the work to be properly performed. In December, ARO applied for and was granted a no-cost extension of the project, so that the intake could be built.

G. AFGHAN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION (ARR)

Grant Number:	88
Grant Amount:	\$52,495
Grant Period:	08/01/92 - 12/31/92
Impact Area(s):	Qarghaie District, Laghman Province
Project Sector(s):	Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status:	Proposal Approved; Project Completed

ARR's proposal for a canal cleaning project was approved by USAID in July. The objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 1,750 jeribs of farmland by cleaning the 20-kilometer-long Karim Canal. Additionally, a 40-meter retaining wall and a 30-meter diversion off-take were to be constructed on the same canal. The local communities agreed to contribute half of the necessary labor on a voluntary basis. Approximately 1,740 families were expected to benefit from the attendant increase in food production.

A delay in the receipt of the first installment of the grant prevented implementation from beginning until the beginning of October. Later that month, ARR applied for and was granted a no-cost extension of the project.

Actual achievements of the project surpassed the proposed objectives. The entire 20-kilometer length of Karim Canal was cleaned, half of it by the local community. Plus, a 47-meter retaining wall (seven meters more than proposed) and a 90-meter gabion diversion off-take (60 meters more than proposed) were constructed. The additional cost assigned to the construction of the gabion diversion off-take was absorbed by ARR.

H. CONSULTANT BUREAU FOR RECONSTRUCTION (CBR)

Grant Number: 62
Grant Amount: \$49,078
Grant Period: 03/01/92 - 01/31/93
Impact Area(s): Taloqan District, Takhar Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

CBR's proposal for a canal cleaning project was approved by USAID in February. The objective of the project is to irrigate an additional 6,140 jeribs of farmland by cleaning six canals. The local communities agreed to contribute 30 percent of the necessary labor on a voluntary basis. Approximately 2,720 families are expected to benefit from the project.

After cleaning two of the proposed six canals, CBR suspended activities because of the local farmers' need for irrigation water during the growing season. The canals had been functioning, albeit not at optimal levels, and a continuation of cleaning activities would have prevented the availability of any irrigation water in the impact area. Due to the delay caused by the suspension of activities, CBR was forced to extend the duration of the project. In May, CBR applied for and was granted a no-cost extension. However, CBR was unable to complete the work by the end of October and had to request a second no-cost extension.

Since work resumed during the fourth quarter, two more canals have been cleaned.

Grant Number: 85
Grant Amount: \$37,914
Grant Period: 08/01/92 - 12/31/92
Impact Area(s): Gulbahar and Jabul Saraj Districts, Parwan Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

The proposal for structural repairs along Parwan Canal was approved by USAID in July. The objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 200 jeribs of farmland, while increasing the amount of water available to 1,100 jeribs and maintaining the amount available to 635 jeribs already under irrigation. To achieve this, 22 aqueducts were to be repaired along a seven-kilometer-long section of the canal. The communities along the canal agreed to clean the irrigation channels accessing water from the canal to the fields. The project was intended to benefit 5,500 families living in the impact area.

Actual achievements of the project comprised the repair of twenty aqueducts and six culverts. RAP is in the process of inquiring as to why CBR deviated slightly from the proposed plan.

I. COORDINATION OF AFGHAN RELIEF (CoAR)

Grant Number: 51
Grant Amount: \$228,709
Grant Period: 03/01/91 - 04/30/92
Impact Area(s): Zanakhan District, Ghazni Province; Chakh and Sayed Abad Districts, Wardak Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on CoAR's integrated rural development project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objectives of this project were as follow:

- to irrigate an additional 9,748 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 40 karezes;
- to provide the use of two tractors through subsidized rental for the cultivation of 2,496 jeribs of farmland and establish a mechanical workshop;
- to distribute 30 metric tons of improved seed and 75 metric tons of fertilizer for the cultivation of 1,000 jeribs of farmland;
- to distribute 14,000 fruit tree saplings for planting on 175 jeribs of farmland and establish a two-jerib nursery;
- to distribute 300 beehives.

In addition to providing security at the project sites, the local communities agreed to contribute voluntary labor for a portion of the karez rehabilitation activities. Approximately 4,185 families were expected to benefit from the project.

Actual achievements of the project were as follow:

- irrigation of 9,748 jeribs of farmland through the cleaning of 40 karezes;
- provision of two tractors and the establishment of a mechanical workshop;
- distribution of 19,844 fruit tree saplings and establishment of two one-jerib nurseries;
- distribution of 198 beehives.

Road block in Ghazni province prevented the scheduled distribution of fruit tree saplings to project sites served under Grant 52. These additional saplings were ultimately delivered to project sites in Sayed Abad district of Wardak province, which were served under Grant 51. A fluctuation in the exchange rate between the afghani and rupee precluded the purchase of the proposed number of beehives. Due to the USAID ban, CoAR was unable to carry out the proposed seed and fertilizer distribution component of this project.

Grant Number: 52
Grant Amount: \$213,859
Grant Period: 03/01/91 - 04/30/92
Impact Area(s): Auband, Gelan, Moqur Districts, Ghazni Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on CoAR's agricultural rehabilitation project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objectives of this project were as follow:

- to irrigate an additional 16,564 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 60 karezes;
- to provide the use of two tractors through subsidized rental for the cultivation of 2,496 jeribs of farmland;
- to distribute 45 metric tons of improved seed and 112 metric tons of fertilizer for the cultivation of 1,500 jeribs of farmland;
- to distribute 12,000 fruit tree saplings for planting on 150 jeribs of farmland and establish a two-jerib nursery.

In addition to providing security at the project sites and land for the nursery, the local communities agreed to contribute voluntary labor for a portion of the karez rehabilitation activities.

Actual achievements of the project were as follow:

- irrigation of 16,564 jeribs of farmland through the cleaning of 60 karezes;
- provision of two tractors and the establishment of a mechanical workshop;
- distribution of 10,550 fruit tree saplings and establishment of a two-jerib nursery.

The logistical problems encountered in Ghazni province while attempting to deliver fruit tree saplings to project sites in Moqur district resulted in almost 6,000 additional trees being distributed to farmers served under Grant 51 and almost 1,500 fewer than planned being distributed to farmers served under this grant. As with Grant 51, the USAID ban prevented CoAR from implementing the wheat seed and fertilizer distribution component of the project.

Grant Number: 63
Grant Amount: \$45,408
Grant Period: 03/01/92 - 11/30/92
Impact Area(s): Auband, Gelan, Moqur, Nawa and Zanakhan Districts, Ghazni Province; Baraki-Barak District, Logar Province; Chakh and Sayed Abad Districts, Wardak Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

The proposal for this wheat seed testing and multiplication project was approved by USAID in March. The objectives of the project were as follow:

- to determine optimum yielding varieties of wheat seed and fertilizer combinations in 13 locations;
- to produce 1,000 kilograms of each of the two most promising wheat seed varieties;
- to improve the agricultural practices of farmers in eight districts through the provision of extension services.

In addition to providing security at the project sites, the local communities agreed to contribute 15 jeribs of land for demonstration plots. The project was intended to benefit 92 farming families living in the impact area.

Actual achievements of the project were as follow:

- determination of optimum yielding varieties of wheat seed and fertilizer combinations in 13 locations;
- production of 1,000 kilograms of each of the two most promising wheat seed varieties;
- sowing of eight varieties of wheat seed in 20 districts.

Because farmers had to cultivate their own land, they had little time to take advantage of extension services being offered by CoAR. However, an agricultural extension handbook was published, and a conference was held. The planting of the wheat seed was an unanticipated activity.

CoAR plans to replicate this project in 1993 with more emphasis placed on providing viable, effective extension services.

Grant Number:	81
Grant Amount:	\$261,437
Grant Period:	05/01/92 - 02/28/93
Impact Area(s):	Auband, Gelan, Moqur and Nawa Districts, Ghazni Province
Project Sector(s):	Agricultural Rehabilitation; Road Repair
Status:	Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

The proposal for this multi-sectoral project was approved by USAID in May. The objectives of the project are as follow:

- to irrigate an additional 2,304 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 78 karezes;
- to plow 4,800 jeribs of farmland and thresh 16,000 seers of wheat using four tractors and four threshers;
- to distribute 18,000 fruit tree saplings to 350 farmers;
- to distribute 300 kilograms of vegetable seed to 500 farmers;

- to distribute 2,500 chickens;
- to provide supplemental feed to 500 goats;
- to repair 43.5 kilometers of road;
- to build two annexes for CoAR's Rural Development Center;
- to provide short-term agricultural training to NGO field staff and local farmers;
- to establish an experimental energy-saving program.

It was agreed that the community contribution to this project would come in the form of subsidized payments for farm traction services and agricultural inputs. The project is intended to benefit 8,250 families living in the impact areas.

During the second and third quarters, CoAR carried out much of the necessary purchasing and delivery of project inputs. Twenty-four hundred chickens were distributed to 480 families. Levelling and compaction work was done on the road to be repaired. And short-term agricultural training was provided to NGO field staff at the Rural Development Center.

Activities initiated or completed during the fourth quarter were as follow:

- purchase and delivery of two additional threshers;
- purchase and distribution of 13,000 fruit tree saplings;
- purchase of 10 metric tons of cotton seed and two metric tons of mineral powder for supplemental feed component;
- provision of short-term agricultural training;
- installation of 10 solar dishes at CoAR facilities.

Karez rehabilitation activities started and the first labor payments were made during the fourth quarter. Some of the labor was paid for in wheat provided by the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). The chicken distribution component was discontinued due to problems with the incubators.

Grant Number:	82
Grant Amount:	\$209,293
Grant Period:	05/01/92 - 02/28/93
Impact Area(s):	Zanakhān District, Ghazni Province; Sayed Abad District, Wardak Province
Project Sector(s):	Agricultural Rehabilitation; Road Repair
Status:	Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

The proposal for this multi-sectoral project was approved by USAID in May. The objectives of the project are as follow:

- to irrigate an additional 1,393 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 20 karezes;
- to plow 4,800 jeribs of farmland and thresh 16,000 seers of wheat using four tractors

- and four threshers;
- to distribute 20,000 fruit tree saplings to 350 farmers;
- to distribute 300 kilograms of vegetable seed to 500 farmers;
- to distribute 2,500 chickens;
- to provide supplemental feed to 1,000 goats;
- to repair 18 kilometers of road;
- to build two annexes for CoAR's Rural Development Center;
- to provide short-term agricultural training to NGO field staff and local farmers;
- to establish an experimental energy-saving program.

It was agreed that the community contribution to this project would come in the form of subsidized payments for farm traction services and agricultural inputs. The project is intended to benefit 5,951 families living in the impact areas.

During the second and third quarters, CoAR carried out much of the necessary purchasing and delivery of project inputs. Over 4,800 chickens were distributed to 969 families. Levelling and compaction work was done on the road to be repaired. Construction of a training facility was completed. Short-term agricultural training was provided to NGO field staff at the Rural Development Center.

Activities initiated or completed during the fourth quarter were as follow:

- delivery of two tractors and four threshers;
- purchase and distribution of 17,200 fruit tree saplings;
- purchase of 20 metric tons of cotton seed and four metric tons of mineral powder for supplemental feed component;
- provision of short-term agricultural training;
- installation of 10 solar dishes at CoAR facilities.

Karez rehabilitation activities started and the first labor payments were made during the fourth quarter. Some of the labor was paid for in wheat provided by the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). The chicken distribution component was discontinued due to problems with the incubators.

J. COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)

Grant Number:	42
Grant Amount:	\$220,818
Grant Period:	09/15/90 - 02/29/92
Impact Area(s):	Anardara, Farah, Juwain, Khak-e-Safid, Qala-e-Kah and Shindand Districts, Farah Province
Project Sector(s):	Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status:	Project Completed*

Activities on CHA's canal and karez rehabilitation project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objective of the project was to

irrigate an additional 33,400 jeribs of farmland through cleaning and repairing 16 canals and 33 karezes. The project was intended to benefit 1,367 families.

During project implementation, the security in Farah district deteriorated, so as to preclude the continuation of the proposed activities for this area. However, in the remaining five districts CHA cleaned and repaired 39 karezes and 43 canals and built structures on these systems. This additional work included the lowering of a canal inlet and the construction of three bridges, three dams, five wash-crossings and ten flood protection walls.

The original objective was surpassed by more than 100 percent, with 67,121 jeribs of farmland coming under irrigation as a result of the project. Over six times the original number of beneficiaries were ultimately served, with 9,218 families enjoying the attendant increases in food production.

Grant Number: 43
Grant Amount: \$187,859
Grant Period: 09/15/90 - 02/29/92
Impact Area(s): Bakwa, Farahrod, Gulistan and Parchaman Districts, Farah Province; Taiwara District, Ghor Province; Kashrod District, Nimroz Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on CHA's canal and karez rehabilitation project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 13,339 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 41 karezes and nine canals. The project was intended to benefit 1,147 families.

Due to an unusual amount of support from the community, the actual achievement of this project surpassed the proposed objective. Ultimately, 21,840 jeribs of farmland came under irrigation through the rehabilitation of 45 karezes and 26 canals. The project benefitted 3,510 families.

Grant Number: 64
Grant Amount: \$100,923
Grant Period: 03/15/92 - 03/15/93
Impact Area(s): Juwain District, Farah Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation; Flood Control
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

CHA's proposal was approved by USAID in March. The objective of the project is to protect 12,500 jeribs of land and 23 villages from flood waters by widening a wash and constructing a 13.7 kilometer-long earthen dike. Also, an additional 8,620 jeribs of farmland

are to be irrigated through the rehabilitation of six canals. The local community has agreed to provide security and labor for the project. The irrigation component of the project is expected to benefit 225 families.

From the outset of this project, implementation has been extremely difficult. Fighting between opposition groups and forces loyal to the government in Kabul, as well as among various rival factions, has periodically brought work to a standstill. Most recently, a combination of weather- and labor-related constraints has hindered efforts to carry out the planned activities. Because of the resultant delays, in December CHA applied for and was granted a no-cost extension.

Despite adverse conditions, during the fourth quarter CHA was able to complete the cleaning and repair work on two of the six proposed canals. Work has continued on the remaining four, with approximately 50 percent of each having been cleaned and repaired. Progress on the flood control component of the project has been slow due to mechanical failure of the tractors being used to build the dike. Spare parts have been difficult to obtain, but CHA is making every effort to keep the equipment operational.

Grant Number: 65
Grant Amount: \$102,692
Grant Period: 03/15/92 - 03/15/93
Impact Area(s): Anardara, Khak-e-Safid, and Shindand Districts, Farah Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

CHA's proposal was approved by USAID in March. The objective of the project is to irrigate an additional 3,089 jeribs of farmland by rehabilitating eight karezes and 11 canals. The local community has agreed to provide security and labor for the project. Approximately 1,118 families are expected to benefit from the project.

The problems experienced with CHA's project being implemented under Grant 64 have also hindered implementation of this one. Because of the resultant delays, in December CHA applied for and was granted a no-cost extension.

Despite adverse conditions, during the fourth quarter CHA was able to complete the work on the four karezes and three canals in Anardara district. A total of 145 karez wells were repaired, and a total length of 6,184 meters of karez tunnel was cleaned. Approximately 50 percent of the proposed work on the four karezes and one canal in Khak-e-Safid district has been done. Project activities in Shindand district have not been implemented due to heavy fighting in the area.

Grant Number: 66
Grant Amount: \$52,665
Grant Period: 03/15/92 - 03/15/93
Impact Area(s): Bakwa District, Farah Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

CHA's proposal was approved by USAID in March. The objective of the project is to irrigate an additional 1,275 jeribs of farmland by rehabilitating nine karezes. The local community has agreed to provide security and over 2,000 man-days of voluntary labor for the project. Approximately 218 families are expected to benefit from the project.

The problems experienced with CHA's project being implemented under Grant 64 have also hindered implementation of this one. Because of the resultant delays, in December CHA applied for and was granted a no-cost extension.

Despite adverse conditions, during the fourth quarter CHA was able to complete the work on six of the nine proposed karezes. A total of 157 karez wells were repaired, and a total length of 1,404 meters of karez tunnel was cleaned.

Grant Number: 67
Grant Amount: \$82,032
Grant Period: 03/15/92 - 03/15/93
Impact Area(s): Qala-e-Kah District, Farah Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

CHA's proposal was approved by USAID in March. The objective of the project is to irrigate an additional 7,292 jeribs of farmland by rehabilitating nine karezes and one canal. The local community has agreed to provide security and labor for the project. Approximately 141 families are expected to benefit from the project.

The problems experienced with CHA's project being implemented under Grant 64 have also hindered implementation of this one. Because of the resultant delays, in December CHA applied for and was granted a no-cost extension.

Despite adverse conditions, during the fourth quarter CHA was able to continue the work on the proposed nine karezes and one canal. At the quarter's end, approximately 50 percent of the cleaning and repairs had been done.

Grant Number: 75
Grant Amount: \$30,185
Grant Period: 05/15/92 - 02/28/93
Impact Area(s): Farah District, Farah Province
Project Sector(s): Mechanical Repair
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

CHA's proposal was approved by USAID in May. The objective of the project is to establish a workshop equipped to carry out mechanical, electrical and vehicle body repairs. Additionally, CHA will provide instruction on workshop practices to 15 young men who will receive a supply of tools at completion of the training. The local community has agreed to provide security for the project. The project will also benefit local farmers with equipment which requires servicing.

After the proposal was approved, changing political and economic circumstances in Farah province were conducive to the relocation of the project site from Anardara district to Farah district. The new location afforded people greater access to the facility. The change in plan was duly discussed with and agreed to by RAP.

Notwithstanding the site change, implementation of the project has been difficult. Lack of security has made the logistics of the project problematic. Because of the resultant delays, in October and December CHA applied for and was granted two separate no-cost extensions.

Despite adverse conditions, during the fourth quarter CHA was able to complete the following activities:

- acquisition and renovation of building;
- recruitment of workshop employees;
- transport and installation of equipment.

A lathe and a generator remain at the Pakistan border due to difficulty in getting the necessary clearance from authorities to transport the equipment to the project site. However, the workshop has become operational.

Grant Number: 87
Grant Amount: \$39,264
Grant Period: 07/15/92 - 05/14/93
Impact Area(s): Parchaman District, Farah Province; Taiwara District, Ghor Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

CHA's proposal was approved by USAID in July. The objective of the project is to irrigate an additional 1,085 jerbis of local farmland by rehabilitating five karezes and 11 canals. The

local community has agreed to contribute voluntary labor and Rs.50 per cubic meter of stone used in construction work. One thousand families are expected to benefit from the attendant increase in food production.

Implementation of the project has not begun due to lack of security. Fighting in the area has made communication and logistics extremely difficult.

K. ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION (ESAR)

Grant Number: 56
Grant Amount: \$57,131
Grant Period: 05/01/91 - 03/31/92
Impact Area(s): Gomal, Owmna and Sharan Districts, Paktika Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on ESAR's karez rehabilitation project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 982 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 17 karezes. The local communities agreed to contribute voluntary labor for a portion of the work. The project was intended to benefit over 1,200 families living in the impact area.

Despite security-related problems preventing the completion of work on three of the proposed karezes, ESAR was able to meet its objective of irrigating an additional 982 jeribs of farmland. Sixty-three more families than originally expected benefitted from the increase in available irrigation water.

Grant Number: 70
Grant Amount: \$37,155
Grant Period: 05/15/92 - 11/15/92
Impact Area(s): Spin Boldak District, Kandahar Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

The proposal for this karez rehabilitation project was approved by USAID in May. The objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 900 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 14 karezes. The local community agreed to contribute 25 percent of the required labor on a voluntary basis. Five hundred eighty families were to benefit from the increase in available irrigation water.

The actual achievement of the project was the irrigation of 900 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 14 karezes. Over fifty more families than expected benefitted from the increase in available irrigation water.

L. ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS FOUNDATION OF AFGHANISTAN (EAFA)

Grant Number: 91
Grant Amount: \$29,836
Grant Period: 11/01/92 - 03/04/93
Impact Area(s): Dand District, Kandahar Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Delayed

EAFA's proposal for a canal cleaning project was approved by USAID in September. The objective of the project is to increase the amount of water available to 6,000 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of Zaker Canal. The local community agreed to provide site security, project facilities and voluntary labor for a portion of the work. The project is expected to benefit 390 families currently living in the impact area and another 810 families who are expected to return to the area eventually.

Due to the failure of EAFA's director to promptly sign the grant agreement and open a US dollar bank account for RAP funds, project activities did not begin until January 1993. The late start necessitated a no-cost extension.

M. FARAH RECONSTRUCTION FOUNDATION (FRF)

Grant Number: 86
Grant Amount: \$53,724
Grant Period: 09/01/92 - 02/15/93
Impact Area(s): Balaboluk District, Farah Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

The proposal for this canal cleaning project was approved by USAID in July. The objective of the project is to irrigate an additional 3,500 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of a 12-kilometer section of Shewan Canal. The local community agreed to provide security at the project site, office and storage facilities and volunteer labor for a portion of the work. Also, the irrigation channels accessing water from the canal will be cleaned by local volunteers. The project is expected to benefit 2,000 families living in the impact area.

Due to a delay in the receipt of the first installment of the grant, FRF was not able to begin project activities until October. Also, wheat donated by the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) which was to be distributed to laborers as compensation arrived late at the project site, causing further delay. In December, FRF applied for and was granted a no-cost extension.

Activities carried out during the fourth quarter were as follow:

- negotiation with local shura regarding project implementation;
- establishment of field office;

- purchase of tools;
- recruitment of labor.

More than two-thirds of the cleaning has been performed.

N. *HELPING AFGHAN FARMERS ORGANIZATION (HAFO)*

Grant Number: 61
Grant Amount: \$57,420
Grant Period: 02/01/92 - 01/31/93
Impact Area(s): Arghandab, Daman and Shah Wali Kot Districts, Kandahar Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation; Flood Control
Status: Proposal Approved; Project/Ongoing

The proposal for this karez repair and flood control project was approved by USAID in February. The objectives of the project are to irrigate an additional 1,855 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of six karezes and protect 861 jeribs of farmland from flooding by constructing five flood embankments. The local community agreed to provide a portion of the required labor on a voluntary basis. The project is expected to benefit 77 families living in the impact area.

Due to delays caused by late receipt of the first installment of the grant and the concurrence of Ramazan and early stages of implementation, HAFO was unable to adhere to the project's original time frame. In July, the agency applied for and was granted a no-cost extension.

Activities during the first three quarters of 1992 comprised mostly preliminary work, such as the purchase and delivery of materials, training in gabion weaving and the gabion weaving itself.

During the fourth quarter, construction of the embankments began, as did work on the karez cleaning component.

O. *KHORASAN ASSISTANCE GROUP (KAG)*

Grant Number: 60
Grant Amount: \$47,088
Grant Period: 03/01/92 - 12/31/92
Impact Area(s): Qarabagh District, Ghazni Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

KAG's proposal for this karez cleaning project was approved by USAID in February. The proposed objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 3,500 jeribs of land through

the rehabilitation of 56 karezes. The local community agreed to contribute tools, equipment and materials, as well as one-third of the required labor on a voluntary basis. The project was expected to benefit 3,220 families living in the impact area.

Between the time of the initial surveys of the project site and project implementation, 13 of the proposed karezes were rehabilitated by the Danish Committee for Aid Afghan Refugees (DACAAR). In lieu of those systems, KAG contracted to clean and repair 18 others in the same district.

The actual achievement of the project was the irrigation of an additional 6,500 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 61 karezes. The work comprised 27,500 meters of tunnel cleaning and 4,100 meters of tunnel repair. The change in the work plan resulted in an additional 10,900 families benefitting from the project, most of them Hazara.

P. PAMIR RECONSTRUCTION BUREAU (PRB)

Grant Number: 71
Grant Amount: \$25,068
Grant Period: 05/15/92 - 01/15/93
Impact Area(s): Taloqan District, Takhar Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

PRB's proposal for this rice seed multiplication project was approved by USAID in May. The objective of the project is to produce nine metric tons of improved rice seed through multiplication activities. One hundred eight farming families are expected to benefit from the project.

Project activities during the second and third quarters comprised the preparation a 1,500-square-meter nursery plot and 20 jeribs of land for planting, the cultivation of rice on the nursery plot and subsequent transplanting of rice seedlings on the 20-jerib plot, continued applications of fertilizer and pesticide, crop irrigation and the demonstration of cultivation practices to local farmers.

The rice crop was harvested during the fourth quarter. The 20-jerib plot being cultivated yielded 8.8 metric tons of rice, which has since been properly stored.

Grant Number: 72
Grant Amount: \$26,524
Grant Period: 05/15/92 - 01/15/93
Impact Area(s): Panjshir District, Kapisa Province; Jabul Siraj District, Parwan Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

PRB's proposal for this corn seed multiplication project was approved by USAID in May. The objective of the project is to produce 15 metric tons of improved corn seed through multiplication activities. Two hundred sixty-six farming families are expected to benefit from the project.

Project activities during the second and third quarters comprised the preparation of two 10-jerib plots of land for planting, the cultivation of corn, continued applications of fertilizer, crop irrigation and the demonstration of cultivation practices to local farmers.

The corn crop was harvested during the fourth quarter. The two 10-jerib plots being cultivated yielded 12 metric tons of corn, which has since been properly stored.

Q. RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY FOR AFGHANISTAN (RAFA)

Grant Number: 59
Grant Amount: \$88,302
Grant Period: 02/01/92 - 08/15/92
Impact Area(s): Waza Khwa District, Paktika Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on RAFA's karez rehabilitation project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 6,295 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 17 karezes. The local community agreed to provide security, tools and equipment, and a portion of the required labor on a voluntary basis. Four hundred families already living in the impact area and another 450 returnees were expected to benefit from the project.

The 17 karezes originally selected and five others which were selected once implementation had begun were all cleaned and repaired, resulting in 5,085 additional jeribs coming under irrigation. These systems had a combined length of 39,154 meters. While the proposed objective was not achieved, the project rendered a 250 percent increase in the amount of farmland under irrigation.

Grant Number: 89
Grant Amount: \$74,300
Grant Period: 08/25/92 - 12/25/92
Impact Area(s): Mohammed Agha District, Logar Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

RAFA's proposal for this canal cleaning project was approved by USAID in August. The objective of the project was to irrigate an additional 8,000 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of two canals comprising 40 kilometers in total length. The local community

agreed to provide security and tools and equipment. Additionally, a volunteer labor force drawn from the community was to clean a 15-kilometer section of the main canal. An estimated 2,000 families living in the impact area were expected to benefit from the project.

The actual achievement of the project surpassed what was proposed: A total length of 44.6 kilometers of canal was cleaned.

R. RECONSTRUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF AFGHANISTAN (RDA)

Grant Number: 83
Grant Amount: \$64,341
Grant Period: 06/15/92 - ???
Impact Area(s): Alingar District, Laghman Province
Project Sector(s): Flood Control; Water Management
Status: Proposal Approved; Project On Hold

RDA's proposal for this project was approved by USAID in June. The objective of the project is to irrigate an additional 1,510 jeribs of farmland and increase the amount of water available for irrigation to 3,750 jeribs through the construction of 11 wash crossings. The local community agreed to provide security, accommodations for field staff and a portion of the required labor on a voluntary basis. The project is expected to benefit 4,936 families living in the impact area.

Flooding and labor shortages in the early stages of the project caused some delays in the work. However, RDA was able to finish work on six of the 11 wash crossings.

This project was put "on hold" in September pending further instruction from USAID.

S. SAVE THE CHILDREN-FEDERATION (SCF-US)

Grant Number: 48
Grant Amount: \$265,949
Grant Period: 03/01/91 - 04/30/92
Impact Area(s): Nahrein District, Baghlan Province; Qarabagh District, Ghazni Province; Momandara District, Nangarhar Province
Project Sector(s): Women's Income Generation
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on SCF's handicraft production project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objective of the project was to provide 2,000 women living in three provinces with the opportunity to earn a total amount equivalent to Rs.1,920,000 through the production of handicrafts. The local communities agreed to contribute facilities at which production activities could take place. The project was intended to benefit the 2,000 handicraft producers and their families.

The actual achievement of the project was the provision of income-earning opportunities for 1,600 women, wherein the afghani equivalent of Rs.532,743 was paid to these producers. Failure to meet the proposed objective can be largely attributed to the suspension of project activities during the USAID ban.

Grant Number: 49
Grant Amount: \$307,005
Grant Period: 03/01/91 - 04/30/92
Impact Area(s): Qarabagh District, Ghazni Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation; Road Repair
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on SCF's irrigation rehabilitation and road repair project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objectives of the project were as follow:

- to irrigate an additional 6,500 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of an 1,100-meter section of canal and the construction of one flood control siphon, one flood control dam and one aqueduct;
- to irrigate an additional 9,248 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 50 karezes;
- to increase the access of 59 villages to the Kandahar-Kabul Highway by repairing 11 kilometers of secondary roadway and 24 culverts situated along this roadway;
- to increase access among 22 villages during flood season through the construction of two culverts.

The local community agreed to provide security, materials and equipment and 25 percent of the required labor on a voluntary basis. Approximately 12,000 families were to benefit from the project.

The USAID ban prevented SCF from achieving its objectives for this project. However, the following was achieved:

- the irrigation of an additional 2,000 jeribs of farmland through the construction of one flood control dam;
- the protection of 500 jeribs of farmland and 270 houses from flooding through the construction of one retaining wall;
- the irrigation of an additional 13,900 jeribs of farmland through the construction of one aqueduct and the rehabilitation of one canal and 50 karezes.

The remaining work to be performed under this grant, namely the construction of flood control structures and repair of roads, became part of another project implemented under Grant 78.

Grant Number: 78
Grant Amount: \$333,954
Grant Period: 05/01/92 - 04/30/93
Impact Area(s): Qarabagh District, Ghazni Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation; Flood Control; Road Repair
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

SCF's proposal for this integrated rural development project was approved by USAID in May. The objectives of the project are:

- to irrigate an additional 16,493 jeribs of farmland through the rehabilitation of 6.52 kilometers of canal and 70 karezes;
- to protect 3,100 jeribs of farmland from flooding through the construction of one flood control intake, one aqueduct and one retaining wall;
- to provide access to and among 55 villages through the repair of 15.1 kilometers of roadway and construction of 18 culverts.

The local community agreed to provide materials and equipment, as well as 25 percent of the required labor on a voluntary basis. Approximately 7,719 families are expected to benefit from the project.

Progress during the second and third quarters was slow due to late receipt of the first grant installment and the suspension of project activities from June 30 to September 25 as called for by USAID. Prior to activities being suspended, SCF had requested that some of the project sites be changed from Pushtun to Hazara areas. After submission of a revised proposal, the change was permitted, and when the activities resumed, all the project components were initiated, to include: repair of the road between Qarabagh bazaar and Serkia; repair of the road between Qarabagh bazaar and Kabul highway; construction of the retaining wall and aqueduct; and rehabilitation of the canal in Baran Kala.

During the fourth quarter, the following activities were performed:

- 86 percent of the excavation and stone work and 70 percent of the dressing work on Baran Qala Canal;
- 90 percent of the road repair between Mushakai and the Qarabagh bazaar, including surface cutting and filling, and 40 percent between Qarabagh bazaar and Serki, as well as reconstruction of nine culverts.

Activities ceased in November due to the onset of severe weather. The delays have made the original time line for this project unrealistic. It is highly doubtful that all planned activities will be completed by the proposed termination date of April 30, 1993.

Grant Number: 79
Grant Amount: \$281,787
Grant Period: 05/01/92 - 04/30/93
Impact Area(s): Nahrein District, Baghlan Province; Qarabagh District, Ghazni Province; Mohmandara District, Nangarhar Province
Project Sector(s): Women's Income Generation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

The proposal for this handicraft production project was approved by USAID in May. The project is a continuation of the activities which were being carried out under Grant 48. The objective of the project is to provide 2,000 women living in three provinces with the opportunity to earn a total amount equivalent to Rs.2,436,480 through the production of handicrafts. The local communities agreed to contribute facilities at which production activities could take place. The project was intended to benefit the 2,000 handicraft producers and their families.

Activities during the second and third quarters comprised the distribution and collection of embroidery kits and payment to producers for their work. SCF assessed the quality of items being collected and determined that special attention must be given to the training needs of less-skilled producers in Nangarhar province. A plan was initiated to provide intensive training to these women.

During the fourth quarter, SCF continued its distribution and collection activities and paid 2,854 producers an afghani equivalent of Rs.334,613, bringing the total amount paid to producers since the start of the project to Rs.565,445.

T. SHORT TERM ASSISTANCE FOR REHABILITATION TEAM (START)

Grant Number: 80
Grant Amount: \$21,049
Grant Period: 05/15/92 - 11/14/92
Impact Area(s): Chakh and Day Mirdad Districts, Wardak Province
Project Sector(s): Agricultural Rehabilitation
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

START's proposal for a vegetable cultivation project was approved by USAID in May. The objective of the project was to produce 456 metric tons of okra, onions and beans on 200 jeribs of farmland through the distribution of 3.9 metric tons of vegetable seed and 5.3 metric tons of fertilizer to 252 farmers. The local communities agreed to provide security and office and storage facilities, as well as paying 30 percent of the cost of the seed and fertilizer.

The original proposal called for the distribution of inputs to 252 farmers in eight villages. After consulting with the local shura, START expanded the project to serve 342 farmers in 28 villages. The late delivery of inputs to the project sites combined with flooding in the impact area prevented timely execution of the planned activities. Of the seed which was

distributed to farmers, only 30 percent was actually sown. Reclaiming the inputs was highly problematic, while long-term storage was likely to result in reduced seed viability.

Actual achievements of the project were the distribution of 3.4 metric tons of vegetable seed, about one metric ton of which was planted, and 5.5 metric tons of fertilizer. Additionally, farmers were provided training in the proper use of these inputs. Local farmers were able to produce 103 metric tons of vegetables on 63 jeribs of land.

U. *SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN*

Grant Number: 50
Grant Amount: \$58,122
Grant Period: 04/01/91 - 02/29/92
Impact Area(s): Maidan District, Wardak Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation; Erosion Control; Road Repair
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on SolAf's irrigation and road repair project were temporarily suspended because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. The objectives of the project were as follow:

- to increase the amount of irrigation water available to 300 jeribs of farmland;
- to reduce the erosion of 24 kilometers of road.

SolAf proposed meeting these objectives through the construction of 38 culverts and three retaining walls and the repair of 3.6 kilometers of road. The local community contributed voluntary labor for the repair of the road. The project was intended to benefit 500 families living in the impact area.

The suspension of project activities hindered the success of this project. Plus, local authorities permitted vehicular use of the road too soon, and most of the culverts collapsed as a result. Despite the difficulties, the following were achieved:

- construction of six culverts;
- construction of one wash crossing;
- construction of three retaining walls;
- repair of 1.44 kilometers of road.

The uncompleted work of this project became the purpose of another funded under Grant 68.

Grant Number: 58
Grant Amount: \$81,757
Grant Period: 09/01/91 - 12/15/92
Impact Area(s): Maidan District, Wardak Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation; Erosion Control
Status: Project Completed*

Activities on SolAF's irrigation and road repair project were postponed for one year because of the USAID ban imposed in July 1991. In September, SolAF began implementation. The objectives of the project were as follow:

- to irrigate an additional 200 jeribs of farmland and increase the amount of irrigation water available to 800 jeribs through the construction of four dams;
- to reduce the erosion of a 100-meter section of road through the construction of one retaining wall.

The local community agreed to provide office and storage facilities. The project was intended to benefit 400 families living in the impact area.

Actual achievements of the project included the following:

- construction of two dams and one flume;
- construction of one retaining wall.

One of the proposed dams was not constructed because it had already been built by Afghanaid. Another of the proposed dams was not built due to physical constraints at the project site. Instead, a flume was constructed because SolAF's engineers considered it to be more technically feasible.

Grant Number: 68
Grant Amount: \$32,773
Grant Period: 04/01/92 - 07/31/92
Impact Area(s): Maidan District, Wardak Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation; Erosion Control
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Completed

The proposal for this rural works project was approved by USAID in April. The project constituted a continuation of the work initiated under Grant 50. The objectives of the project were:

- to increase the amount of irrigation water available to 280 jeribs of farmland;
- to reduce the erosion of 24 kilometers of road.

These objectives were to be achieved through the construction of 33 culverts and repair of 2.16 kilometers of road. The local community agreed to provide security and office and

storage facilities, as well as a portion of the required labor on a voluntary basis. Five hundred families living in the impact area were expected to benefit from the project.

Actual achievements included the increase of irrigation water available to 280 jeribs and reduction of erosion on a 24-kilometer section of roadway through the construction of 36 culverts, three more than proposed, and repair of 2.16 kilometers of road surface. Thirty more families than originally expected benefitted from the project.

Grant Number: 69
Grant Amount: \$104,985
Grant Period: 05/15/92 - 02/14/93
Impact Area(s): Shiber District, Bamiyan Province
Project Sector(s): Irrigation Rehabilitation; Erosion Control
Status: Proposal Approved; Project Ongoing

The proposal for this canal cleaning and erosion control project was approved by USAID in May. The objectives of this project were to irrigate an additional 1,363 jeribs of farmland and increase the irrigation water available to 4,398 jeribs through the rehabilitation of 38 canals and construction of 35 retaining walls. The local community agreed to provide security, office facilities and 10 percent of the required labor on a voluntary basis. Approximately 1,369 families are to benefit from the project.

Progress during the second and third quarters was hindered due to the closure of havala offices in Kabul through which transfer of funds usually occurs.

The logistics of getting funds to the project site continued to be hampered during the fourth quarter. However, 17 of the proposed canals were cleaned and repaired, and six retaining walls were built.

Note: Due to the time constraints to which RAP grantees are subject, final reported project achievements often reflect the activities which have been carried out, rather than the extent to which proposed objectives have been met. However, RAP grantees are increasing their efforts to more thoroughly evaluate project impact after implementation.

RAP awarded 33 grants during 1992, amounting to a net total of \$2,871,239 in program funding. Project proposals approved by RAP and USAID during 1992 were funded under the following grants:

GRANT NUMBER	NGO*	GRANT AMOUNT	PROVINCE(S)	SECTOR(S)	GRANT PERIOD
60	KAG	\$47,088	Ghazni	Irrigation	03/01/92-12/31/92
61	IIAFO	\$57,420	Kandahar	Irrigation	02/01/92-01/31/93
62	CBR	\$49,078	Takhar	Irrigation	03/15/92-01/31/93
63	CoAR	\$45,408	Ghazni; Logar; Wardak	Agriculture	01/01/92-11/30/92
64	CHA	\$100,923	Farah	Irrigation	03/15/92-03/15/93
65	CHA	\$102,692	Farah	Irrigation	03/15/92-03/15/93
66	CHA	\$52,665	Farah	Irrigation	03/15/92-03/15/93
67	CHA	\$82,032	Farah	Irrigation	03/15/92-03/15/93
68	SOLAF	\$32,773	Wardak	Irrigation; Road Repair	04/01/92-06/30/92
69	SOLAF	\$104,985	Bamiyan	Irrigation	05/15/92-10/15/93
70	ESAR	\$37,155	Kandahar	Irrigation	05/15/92-11/15/92
71	PRB	\$25,068	Takhar	Agriculture	05/15/92-01/15/93
72	PRB	\$26,524	Kapisa	Agriculture	05/15/92-01/15/93
73	ADA	\$19,745	Uruzgan	Irrigation	06/01/92-11/30/92
74	ARA	\$50,668	Baghlan	Agriculture	05/15/92-05/14/93
75	CHA	\$30,185	Farah	Mechanical Workshop	05/15/92-02/28/93
76	Afrane	\$223,325	Logar	Agriculture; Irrigation	05/15/92-05/14/93
77	Afghanaid	\$192,767	Takhar	Irrigation	06/01/92-12/31/92
78	SCF	\$333,954	Ghazni	Agriculture; Irrigation; Road Repair	05/01/92-04/30/93
79	SCF	\$281,787	Baghlan; Ghazni; Nangarhar	Income Generation	05/01/92-04/30/93
80	START	\$21,049	Wardak	Agriculture	05/15/92-11/14/92
81	CoAR	\$261,437	Ghazni	Agriculture; Irrigation; Road Repair	05/01/92-02/28/93
82	CoAR	\$209,293	Ghazni; Wardak	Agriculture; Irrigation; Road Repair	05/01/92-02/28/93
83	RDA	\$64,341	Laghman	Irrigation	06/15/92-??/??/??
84	ADA	\$53,540	Zabul	Agriculture	08/01/92-12/31/92
85	CBR	\$37,914	Pärwan	Irrigation	08/01/92-12/31/92
86	FRF	\$53,724	Farah	Irrigation	09/01/92-02/15/93
87	CHA	\$39,264	Farah	Irrigation	07/15/92-05/14/93
88	ARR	\$52,495	Laghman	Irrigation	08/01/92-12/31/92
89	RAFA	\$74,300	Logar	Irrigation	08/25/92-12/25/92
90	ARO	\$46,574	Logar	Irrigation	09/01/92-06/30/93
91	EAFA	\$29,836	Kandahar	Irrigation	11/01/92-03/04/93
92	ACRD	\$31,230	Wardak	Agriculture	11/01/92-06/15/93

* Organizations' names are spelled out in the text of the report.

VI. RAP MONITORING

RAP's policy is to monitor every project it funds at least once, either during or immediately following implementation. In doing so, RAP is able to ensure that NGOs remain accountable for the work they have agreed to perform. Additionally, site monitoring provides an opportunity for RAP staff to witness and evaluate the work being supported by program grants. Oral debriefings and written monitoring reports can potentially lead to formative changes in the way a project is being carried out, if those changes are deemed necessary for the project's success. This control mechanism allows RAP to assist its grantees with the technical and administrative facets of implementation once it has begun. In those instances when monitors visit a proposed project site, the feasibility of implementing the proposed project under local conditions can be determined. Additionally, RAP monitors are occasionally called upon to ascertain where the neediest populations can be found, as well as which communities and types of assistance hold the greatest promise of sustainable development. Such efforts allow RAP to fulfill its mandate by systematically addressing established programming priorities.

Cross-border monitoring of RAP-funded projects continued to be one of the program's most challenging aspects of grant oversight during 1992. Security risks are everpresent in Afghanistan, and given that RAP supports projects in virtually every region of the country, the safety of its monitoring teams is always a factor when planning a mission. Because monitors are under the most risk while travelling to a project site, much time and energy goes into ensuring that they take the safest possible routes. This can mean that missions are delayed or canceled because of unrest in a particular area. In 1992, two missions were aborted due to security-related reasons. One of these was carried out after the situation which precluded travel in the first place had improved.

The department spent the first quarter of 1992 preparing reports for missions conducted in late 1991, training NGO staff in planning and execution of monitoring missions, participating in training designed to impart skills in map reading and survey techniques and planning upcoming missions to Laghman and Kandahar provinces.

During the second quarter, for the first time since the inception of the program, RAP monitors were able to visit potential project sites before the respective proposals had been approved. Two of these proposals later received funding under grants 70 and 83.

Because the change of government in Kabul in April and the unrest which followed had potential implications for programming, two monitors were sent to the capital to assess the situation in that light. The ethnic conflict between Hazaras and Pushtuns which erupted around this time has presented problems for RAP's monitors, two of whom are Hazara, as well as implementing agencies' field staff.

RAP's monitors were busiest during the third and fourth quarters, spending over 17 weeks, or 65 percent of the time, in the field to monitor 17 projects, two of which were monitored twice during that period. The monitors were in Afghanistan approximately 23 weeks, or 44 percent of the time, in 1992.

The following table details the grants monitored during 1992. (Note. Missions which ended in January began in December 1992.)

GRANT #	NGO	PROVINCE(S)	SECTOR(S)	DATES
48	SCF	Ghazni	Income Generation	- 07/16-08/02
49	SCF	Ghazni	Irrigation, Road Repair	07/14-08/02
58	SOLAF	Wardak	Irrigation, Road Repair	12/26-01/13
59	RAFA	Paktika	Irrigation	-06/19-06/26
61	HAFO	Kandahar	Irrigation	04/12-05/05
62	CBR	Takhar	Irrigation	10/09-11/19
70	ESAR	Kandahar	Irrigation	04/12-05/05
71	PRB	Takhar	Agriculture	10/09-11/19
72	PRB	Kapisa	Agriculture	11/08-11/24
74	ARA	Baghlan	Agriculture	11/08-11/24
76	Afrane	Logar	Agriculture, Irrigation	11/11-11/18
77	Afghanaid	Takhar	Irrigation	10/09-11/19
79	SCF	Baghlan	Income Generation	11/08-11/24
83	RDA	Laghman	Irrigation	04/05-04/12 & 09/15-09/16
85	CBR	Parwan	Irrigation	11/08-11/24
88	ARR	Laghman	Irrigation	12/05-12/07
89	RAFA	Logar	Irrigation	07/14-08/02 & 12/26-01/13
90	ARO	Logar	Irrigation	07/14-08/02 & 12/26-01/13

* Organizations' names are spelled out in the text of the report.

VII. RAP TRAINING UNIT

One of RAP's priorities is the support of indigenous organizations whose mission is the reconstruction of Afghanistan. The Training Unit (TU) is perhaps the program's most potent means of promoting the institutional growth of Afghan NGOs. Through the development and delivery of specially tailored courses in such areas as program administration and management, field accounting, data collection, record keeping, report writing and community participation the TU is able to impart many of the skills necessary to design and implement sound projects. By monitoring the post-training performance of trainees the TU is able to provide follow-up services to participants, as well as evaluate the quality of the training.

The TU was organizationally restructured in early 1992 to include the following positions: Manager; Administrator; Translator; Senior Training Advisor; Training Advisor; Trainer (5); and Artist.

In addition to training events conducted by the TU on behalf of NGO staff, a number of seminars for senior-level NGO staff, workshops and in-service trainings were sponsored by the TU during the first half of 1992. Seminar topics ranged from appropriate technology, environmental assessment and water and sanitation to organizational development and UNHCR repatriation policy. Workshops and in-service trainings focused on training methodology.

The TU's Senior Training Advisor and Senior Trainer travelled to Ghazni and Wardak provinces during the second quarter to visit proposed training sites for the summer training program which was being planned. Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR), a RAP-funded NGO, assisted the TU in staffing the sites and making logistical arrangements.

The third quarter was devoted to the implementation of that two-month training program in Moqur district, Ghazni province and Sayed Abad, Wardak province. The event marked the first time the TU had offered courses in Afghanistan. Courses were attended by 112 field staff of various NGOs implementing cross-border projects. A British national was hired as a consultant to advise the training staff on training methodology and course content, evaluate the training program and determine the feasibility of offering more cross-border training. After the training the consultant prepared a report detailing his observations of and recommendations to the TU staff.

In November, the Senior Training Advisor, along with the directors of two RAP-funded NGOs, Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR) and Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA), were sponsored by RAP to participate in a month-long program management training in Manila, the Philippines.

The TU spent most of the fourth quarter preparing for training programs in Peshawar and Quetta in early 1993. Much of this preparation consisted of curriculum revision and materials translation.

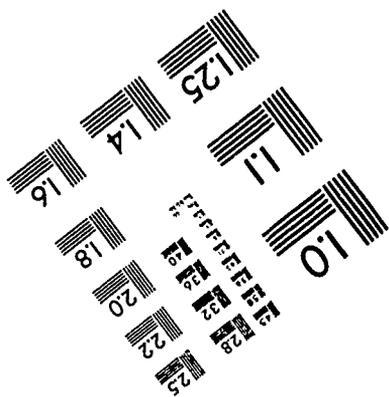
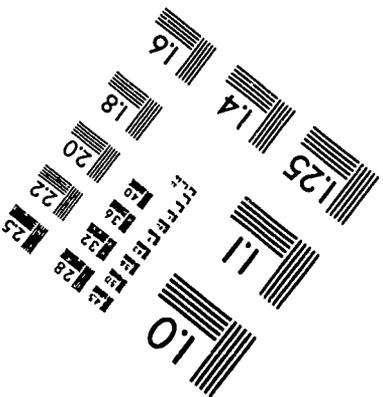
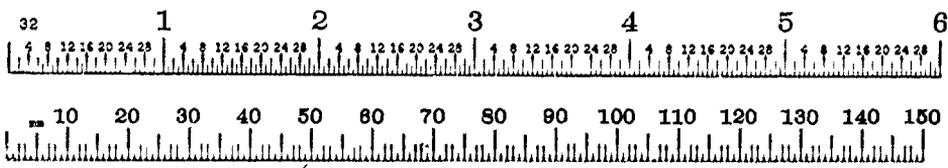
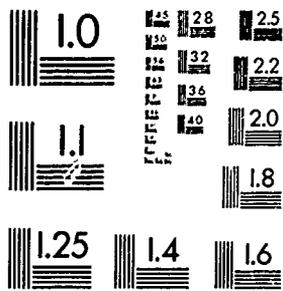
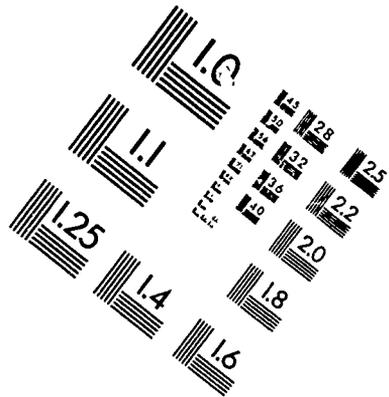
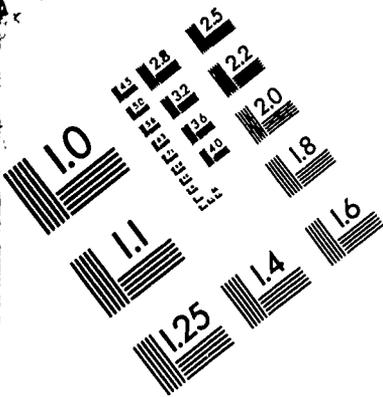
During 1992, 2,168 man-days of training were provided to 170 individual NGO staff members.

The-Training Unit conducted the following courses during 1992:

DATES COURSE CONDUCTED	COURSE(S)	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	LOCATION
01/06-01/23	Data Collection	14	Peshawar, PAK
02/02-02/06	Accounting	17	Peshawar, PAK
02/09-02/18	Record Keeping/Report Writing	14	Peshawar, PAK
02/23-03/17	Administration/Management	14	Peshawar, PAK
02/23-03/17	Community Participation	14	Peshawar, PAK
02/23-03/17	Record Keeping/Report Writing	14	Peshawar, PAK
07/18-07/23	Record Keeping/Report Writing	15	Wardak, AFG
07/18-07/30	Administration/Management	19	Ghazni, AFG
07/25-08/06	Community Participation	11	Wardak, AFG
08/01-08/13	Field Accounting	22	Ghazni, AFG
08/08-08/13	Data Collection	11	Wardak, AFG
08/15-08/27	Administration/Management	14	Wardak, AFG
08/15-08/20	Record Keeping/Report Writing	13	Ghazni, AFG
08/22-09/02	Community Participation	13	Ghazni, AFG
08/29-09/10	Field Accounting	15	Wardak, AFG
09/05-09/10	Data Collection	16	Ghazni, AFG

Note: The table reflects the total number of participants for each course, regardless of whether an individual has attended more than one.

IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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