

AFGHAN VILLAGE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



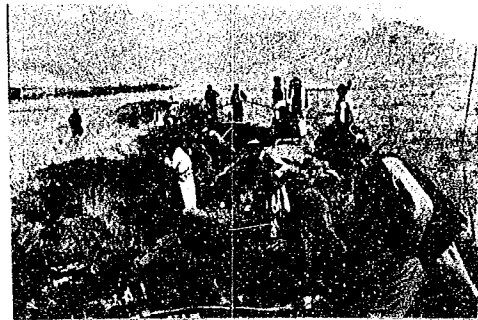
(Rebuilding Afghanistan with PL-480)

FY 1993 Quarterly Report
October, November, December 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
II. FOOD FOR WORK ACTIVITIES.....	3
A. Rehabilitation of Irrigation systems.....	4
B. Road Recostruction.....	6
C. Erosion Control.....	7
D. Housing Construction.....	7
E. Other Food For Work Activities.....	8
III. RECRUITMENT OF FOOD FOR WORK PARTICIPANTS.....	8
IV. FOOD FOR WORK RATIONS.....	9
V. PARTICIPANT WORK DAYS.....	10
VI. FOOD FOR WORK COMMODITIES.....	11
VII. LOGISTICS.....	12
VIII. CASH FOR WORK.....	14
X. EMERGENCYASSISTANCE.....	15
IX. OVERVIEW OF PROVINCIAL OFFICES.....	16

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of the Afghan Village Assistance Program is to create conditions conducive to sustained repatriation through a range of Food/Cash For Work activities in selected areas of Afghanistan.

Until recently, Afghan Village Assistance (AVA) program operations in Afghanistan were limited to provinces contiguous to Pakistan, thus making travel and the provision of support relatively simple. With the implementation of new programs in Logar and Maidan -- provinces which abut Kabul -- AVA program staff is working effectively in the regions of Afghanistan that are among the most difficult to reach and support.

In spite of intensified armed conflict within Afghanistan, growing disregard for life and property, and an increasingly complex religious, ethnic and geo-political landscape, the AVA program has made substantial progress toward achieving its stated objectives for the quarter.

Food For Work activities concentrated resources on rebuilding agriculture infrastructure in selected areas of Logar, Paktia, Maidan and Paktika provinces. A TOTAL OF 193 FOOD ASSISTED PROJECTS WAS UNDERTAKEN. The total number of projects planned for the six month period, October 1, 1992, to March 30, 1993, includes 133 projects listed in the October 6, 1992 letter to Jack Huxtable; and, 56 additional projects listed in the follow up letter of October 26, 1992, also to Jack Huxtable.

As indicated in the third paragraph of the October 26 letter, information contained in both documents provided AID/REP with an in-depth perspective of CARE's plans through end-March 1993. The following chart summarizes overall program performance for the three month period as compared to the six-month plan:

FFW ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD OCT/NOV/DEC 1993					
No. of Projects		Type of Activity	Quantity		%
Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec		Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec	
12	10	Road Reconstruction	93 km	67 km	72%
71	71	Canal Reconstruction	361 km	297 km	82%
81	85	Karezes	250 km	221 km	88%
8	8	Spring Capitations	12 km	13 km	108%
2	2	Office/hostel/warehse			
		Reconstruction	19/22/650	18/14/620	95%
3	1	Village Stores	150 mt	50 mt	33%
2	3	Dams	313,600 m3	336,110 m3	107%
6	10	Erosion barriers	657 m	1,400 m	213%
1	1	20, 91 m2 houses	1,820 m2	1,820 m2	100%
2	2	Farms	75 ha	55 ha	73%

MORE THAN 6,500 RETURNING REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS WERE ENLISTED DAILY IN FOOD FOR WORK ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO REBUILD AND RESTORE AREAS MOST SEVERELY DEVASTATED BY THE WAR. Immediate outcomes were: the hastened repatriation of refugees from Pakistan; a decrease in refugees -- persons displaced by the fighting in Kabul -- reentering Pakistan; and a reduction in the hardship and privation caused by food shortages.

FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ACCUMULATED 538,661 PARTICIPANT WORK DAYS, EARNING 3,946 METRIC TONS OF PL-480 AND LOCALLY PURCHASED FOOD.

REHABILITATION OF KAREZES AND CANALS MADE POSSIBLE -- IN MANY AREAS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 12 YEARS -- IRRIGATION OF 20,078 HECTARES OF PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND. The impact of this is particularly significant in terms of sustainable repatriation and the reestablishment of subsistence-level agriculture. (According to former Minister for Agriculture, Government of Afghanistan, Dr. Abdul Wakil, this newly rehabilitated land has potential for growing 43,000 metric tons of wheat each year, with a nominal value of between seven and ten million dollars.)

In spite of the bewildering gauntlet of ambushings and attempted hijackings through which AVA program logistic staff

were required to maneuver food convoys, MORE THAN 3,900 METRIC TONS OF COMMODITIES WERE SAFELY ESCORTED TO PROVINCIAL STORES. LESS THAN ONE HALF OF ONE PER CENT WAS LOST TO HIJACKING.

AVA program staff strengthened cooperative efforts with other NGO's to effect its long term mission. In consortium with the Norwegian Project Office and the Urgun shura, 20 HOUSES WERE COMPLETED FOR WAR WIDOWED, WAR DISABLED AND/OR NEEDY FAMILIES.

THE TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE OF DIRECT PROGRAM ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE AFGHAN VILLAGE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DURING THE QUARTER IS \$2,360,00, WITH FOOD COMPRISING 78% OF THE TOTAL. Compared with operating costs for the same period, LESS THAN 15 CENTS WAS SPENT ON OVERHEAD FOR EACH DOLLAR'S WORTH OF DIRECT ASSISTANCE PROVIDED.

Reccmmendations are found in the body of the report in the context of the specific activity and are listed together in the Appendix.

II. FOOD FOR WORK ACTIVITIES

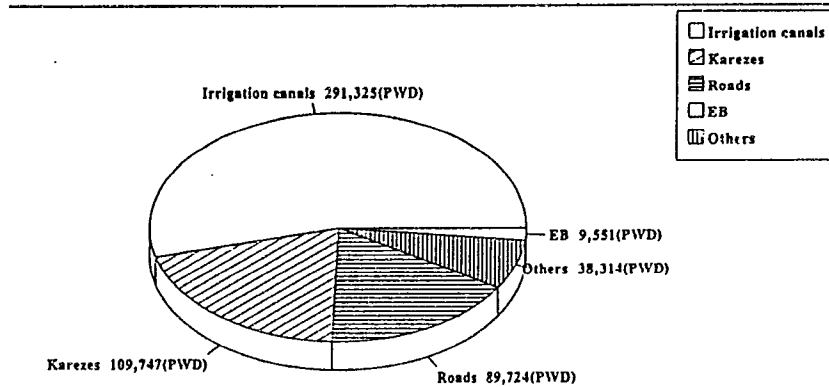
Food For Work activities conducted under the Afghan Village Assistance program are aimed at increasing agricultural self sufficiency in areas of high refugee return. This objective was reconfirmed by the AID Representative to Afghanistan, Mr. Frederick E. Machmer, Jr. in his letter dated October 20, 1992 (See Appendix for reprint of letter)

The AVA program concentrated resources -- 86% in the form of direct program assistance -- on activities directed at rebuilding agricultural infrastructure in selected areas of Logar, Paktia, Maidan and Paktika provinces.

The four primary Food For Work activities in terms of participant work days and food allocations were: canal reconstruction, karez repair, road reconstruction and erosion control. The major focus during the period was on canal and karez repair and road reconstruction. These activities support the reintroduction of

intensive irrigated crop production. The following graph summarizes total participant work days by activity:

Participant Workdays By Activity (Oct/Nov/Dec)



PWD=Participant Workdays 538,661

A. Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems

An average of 5,250 participants worked each day throughout the quarter on 156 individual Food For Work canal reconstruction and karezze repair projects in four provinces. Irrigation rehabilitation project activities undertaken included: cleaning and desilting of canal beds, karezzes, tunnels and reservoirs; and, construction of protection walls, intakes, aqueducts, causeways, syphons, reservoirs, etc. Hand tools and construction material valued at \$83,942 were used to support these activities.

Gul Aqa, AVA Logar Administrator, Inaugurates first Food For Work Project in Logar.

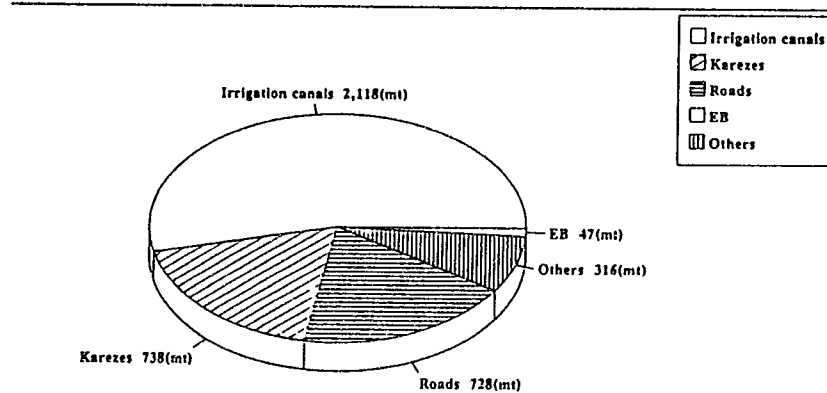


A total of 2,856 metric tons of food was earned by individuals working on canal reconstruction and karez repair activities during the quarter. Wheat constituted the bulk of total food resources committed to these activities, with vegetable oil, ghee, dal, sugar and tea making up the balance.

The following chart summarizes total food earned by activity.

Food Earned By Activity

(Oct/Nov/Dec)



mt=metric ton 3946

An average of 414 skilled workers was employed on irrigation related Food For Work activities during this quarter. Skilled workers, it should be noted, are paid at double the unskilled wage rate and are usually employed on a Cash For Work basis.

Food For Work participants in the above mentioned projects were organized into 84 work groups, each supervised by a foreman. (To ensure fairness in supervision and payment of workers, AVA seeks to employ foremen from the area but not from the specific worksite.) Foremen live at the work site and are paid a Cash For Work wage at the skilled labor rate.

A total of 17,490 hectares of irrigated crop land and 2,588 hectares of irrigated horticulture land was reopened to cultivation as the result of Food For Work activities completed during the period. The production potential of this land is great. As indicated elsewhere, it has been estimated that, under irrigated conditions, this land can produce 43,000 metric tons of wheat each year. The current local market value of this quantity of wheat is between

\$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. According to the World Food Program, the cost of an equivalent amount of PL-480 wheat could be as much as \$17,000,000.

This amount of wheat could provide a 7 kg ration for 20,000 workers for 300 days a year, or the estimated annual requirements of 230,000 refugees.

B. Road Reconstruction

An average of 1,196 workers per day accumulated 89,724 participant work-days in ten road construction projects operated in three provinces. (No road projects were undertaken in Logar.) Specific project activities included: construction of culverts, causeways and retaining walls; cutting and filling of road surfaces; grading, leveling, watering and compacting road surfaces; and, side ditch excavation.

Food For Work
participants
reconstructing
farm to market
road.



Road workers earned a total 728 metric tons of Food For Work rations, with wheat again constituting the bulk of the food resources committed.

An average of 1,143 unskilled workers, organized into forty separate work groups, were employed each day. Forty five skilled workers were employed daily to oversee work group activities and construction of culverts, etc.

A total of \$3,673 in hand tools -- shovels, pick axes, wheel barrows, hammers, etc. -- were allocated. An additional \$186,000 was expended on the transport of sand, gravel and other resurfacing materials.

In total, 67 km of road were reopened during this quarter, reducing travel time from village to market; in some cases, from four hours to 45 minutes. Improved road conditions enable gardeners and farmers to bring their commodities not only to local markets but also to Pakistan for selling.

C. Erosion Control

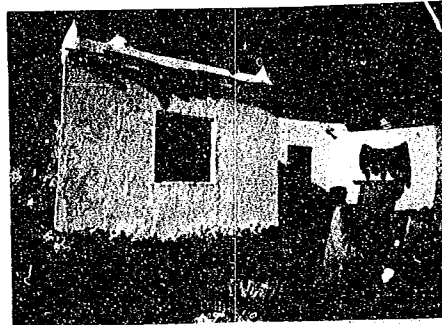
Erosion control activities include the construction of erosion barriers and top soil conservation work. A total of 119 hectares of land -- 50 in Paktika and 69 in Paktia -- were protected from annual flooding, thus increasing the amount of productive land available.

Nine thousand five hundred fifty-two participant work days were accumulated in 10 Food For Work erosion control projects in Paktika and Paktia provinces. An average of 127 workers participated each day. Construction material used - - which consisted mostly of gabion wire -- was valued at \$4,000. Workers earned a total of 18 metric tons of food, wheat being the primary commodity.

D. Housing Construction

A successful collaborative effort between CARE, the Norwegian Project Office (NPO) and the Urgun shura resulted in the completion, during the quarter, of 20 houses to shelter war widowed, disabled, and/or most needy families in Urgun district.

One of 20
houses constructed by
needy family in
Urgun with Food
For Work Assistance



Sixty-three metric tons of food was earned for a total of 7,281 participant workdays on this project. Ninety-six workers per day was engaged in work throughout the quarter. A set of hand tools were provided to each of the enrolled families.

Responsibility for introducing the project and selecting eligible families was undertaken by the Urgun shura. The shura also provided public land to needy families for house construction and also ensured maintenance of a good, safe working environment.

The Norwegian Project Office provided materials in the form of I-beams and cement. Each enrolled family was responsible for building their homes and for providing windows and doors.

Houses were limited to 91 square meters of area, each having two rooms, one kitchen and one toilet. Families choosing to exceed these limits could do so with their own resources and under their own aegis.

Recommendation: **The CARE/NPO shelter project should be expanded and extended to other areas.**

E. Other Food For Work Activities

A total of 316 metric tons of food was earned by an average of 414 workers per day in other Food For Work activities conducted during the quarter. Project activities included: spring capitation; office/hostel/warehouse reconstruction; village store construction; dam reconstruction; and farm rehabilitation.

AVA undertook the rehabilitation of two plantation farms. These were former German projects developed in the 1960's and 1970's as fruit tree nurseries and research centers for agro-forestry and wheat and vegetable production. During the War, the plantations lay waste and became wilderness.

AVA rehabilitation included: debrushing; plowing; channel desilting; tree pruning; path-making; and vegetable planting.

The completion of the above projects required a total of 12,475 participant workdays.

III. Recruitment of Food For Work Participants

AVA program staff -- in concert with participating communities in the designated provinces -- recruited, organized, and supervised the work of over 6,500 refugees. In Logar and Maidan, work groups comprised both returnees from Pakistan -- thousands of whom returned for the first time in a decade -- and persons displaced by the fighting in Kabul.

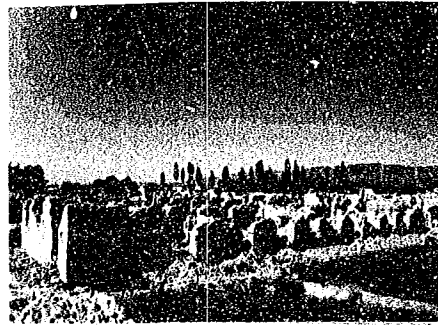
Participating shuras, particularly in Logar and Maidan -- where there was near-total abandonment by the original population -- proved exceedingly effective in recruiting Food For Work participants.

Workers were identified and recruited with the assistance of former residents and tribal elders living in refugee camps in Peshawar and elsewhere along the border. An

estimated 2,100 persons displaced by the fighting in Kabul also participated in Food For Work activities in Logar and Maidan. Once recruited, project participants traveled to the project sites at their own expense.

Both AVA program staff and participants met with significant challenges while implementing Food For Work projects. In many areas over 90% of the local housing and water supply systems had been destroyed by the War. Living conditions were harsh. With no housing, workers were forced to sleep in the open -- even as the late summer turned to winter. Water for drinking and washing was difficult to find and food, cash, and other supplies were often scarce.

View of devastated village. An all too common Site.



Tents were arranged where needed for project staff to carry out administrative functions. Due to excessive wind and dust, however, the Mohammad Ahgah administrative unit was forced to relocate to permanent structures outside the woleswali.

Recommendation **Purchase and stock two thousand four-person tents for use by Food For Work participants where housing or other temporary shelter is not available.**

IV. Food For Work Rations

The ration established by the World Food Program for all Food For Work activities is seven (7 kg) kilograms per participant work day. AVA program staff has closely monitored the applicability and acceptability of this ration since its introduction in October.

In general, the 7 kg ration has been found to be acceptable for remote areas. It is not, however, acceptable in areas near towns and cities where there are opportunities for regular employment or where other Cash For Work programs are in

operation. In such cases, it is often difficult to find participants willing to work for a 7 kg wage.

This is particularly true where the Cash For Work wage -- which is normally fixed on par with the prevailing daily wage -- is significantly more than the local value of the food wage.

In addition, field research indicates that in areas where food prices are high, a 7 kg ration may be too much. On the other hand, where food prices are lower, 7 kg may be too little. AVA staff has also found that it is -- for most intents and purposes -- impossible to hire skilled workers at the 7 kg ration.

Recommendation: AID and UN funded Cash For Work projects should conform to the 7 kg ration equivalent; or, Cash For Work projects should not be undertaken in areas where Food For Work is implemented.

Recommendation: The World Food Program should consider a flexible Food For Work ration based on an average of 7 kg.

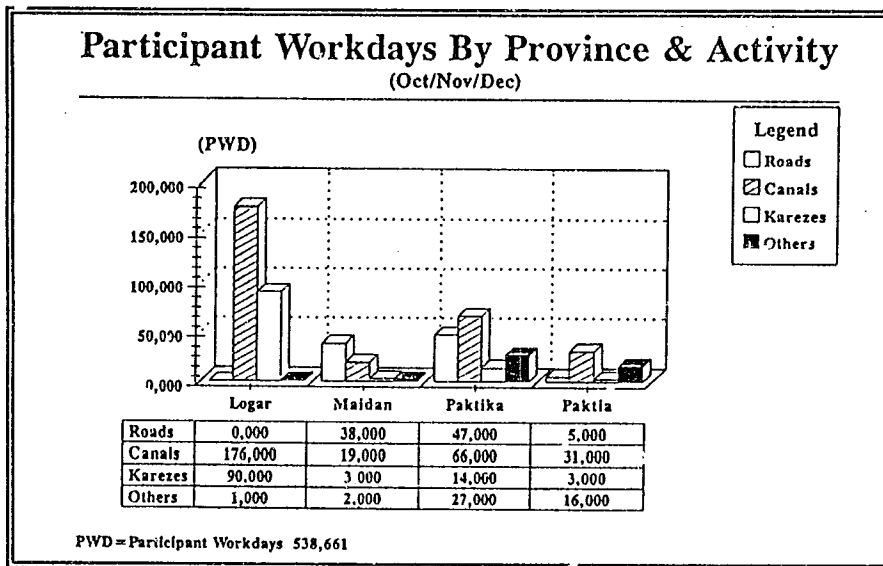
Recommendation: The World Food Program should consider distinguishing between unskilled and skilled workers in allocating FFW rations.

Recommendation: AID should provide funds to pay Cash For Work wages if WFP does not agree to increase the skilled workers ration size.

V. Participant Work Days

A total of 538,661 participant work days were devoted to Food for Work activities. Logar province had the highest number of participant work days with 266,966. Paktika province followed with 154,364. Maidan and Paktia provinces had 62,398 and 54,933 days respectively.

The following chart summarizes participation levels by province for the three main Food For Work activities undertaken during the quarter:



VI. Food For Work Commodities

Wheat is the most important staple in the Afghan diet. It will continue to be in short supply -- given current production figures and projected consumption -- during the reconstruction phase in Afghanistan. It is, therefore, the preferred payment of Food For Work wages.

Eighty-five percent of Food For Work wages earned during the period -- 3,505 metric tons -- were payable in wheat. The balance -- 441 metric tons -- is comprised of: 228 mt vegetable oil; 167 mt dal; 30 mt sugar; 16 mt salt; and, 230 kg tea.

These non-wheat food commodities have proved a welcome addition to the "wheat only" Food For Work ration. They are generally well received by program participants who are often unable to obtain them on the local market.

Transport and storage of these commodities often proved problematic. Vegetable oil containers are prone to damage and leakage during handling and transport. Special care must be taken while reconstituting damaged containers to ensure that contaminants do not get into the oil. Dal chana was at the end of shelf life when received. Because of this, laboratory fitness certificates had to be obtained for these commodities prior to dispatch to Afghanistan. Close tabs were kept on this commodity and when necessary, cleaning and reconstitution was conducted prior to distribution. Tea, sugar and salt presented no problems.

These commodities were valuable adjuncts to the Food For Work ration basket. Consumer acceptability, handling and storage problems were well within acceptable limits.

In the final analysis, the major deterrent to continued use of these additional food commodities is likely to be cost -- particularly transport cost. Funds generated from the sale of PL-480 -- which used to pay transport costs -- are no longer available.

VII. Logistics

Primary responsibility for safe passage of program commodities rests with the AVA logistic staff headquartered at the Program Support Office in Peshawar.

Under agreement with the World Food Program, responsibility for commodity allocation -- including monitoring of loading and dispatching, timing of shipments, size of shipments, and their route and destination -- rests with AVA. Under the same agreement, AVA is also responsible for making all security arrangements required to ensure safe passage to project sites. The World Food Program is responsible for supplying wheat in the required amounts, arranging transport permits, and, timely provision of appropriate transport through UNILOG.

The primary task of the AVA logistic team is to build and maintain good relations with influential people, commanders, and elders along and adjacent to designated supply routes. The team travels perpetually monitoring supply routes, negotiating terms of safe passage and, where necessary, obtaining written agreements. They are also responsible for sounding the "all clear" signal when conditions along the route are judged safe. Then, and only then, is UNILOG instructed to arrange for loading and dispatch of convoys.

Prevention of looting and hijacking has monopolized the energies and efforts of AVA logistic staff during the quarter. They have worked round-the-clock under the most difficult and dangerous conditions to safeguard program commodities. Their skill, acuteness of political perception, judgement, dedication and commitment have been major factors in the successful shepherding of 99.5% of the commodities consigned to them. A large portion of the credit for AVA achievements during the quarter belongs to this hardworking and dedicated team of Afghans.

Notwithstanding the above efforts, a number of ambushings and entrapments have occurred during the quarter. It has been in such cases that the AVA logistic team has proved its worth. On three occasions when AVA convoys were forcibly stopped by irate tribal groups and rogue commanders, AVA logistic staff succeeded in extracting personnel, equipment and commodities from harms way. The following example is illustrative.

On December 17, an AVA 15-truck convoy carrying 150 metric tons of wheat and 1,000 pieces of emergency shelter material was stopped south of Kabul by two National Islamic Front commanders. The tires of the three lead trucks were shot out and the drivers severely beaten.

AVA logistic staff immediately contacted Harakat, Jamiat, Muhaz and Hezb party leaders in the area and enlisted their assistance in forcing the offending commanders to release the convoy. At one point, it appeared that a fire fight would ensue between heavily armed elements of the local shura and the hijackers. Fortunately, reason prevailed and a settlement -- Afghan style -- was negotiated.

All of the shelter material and all but 126 bags of wheat was returned to AVA. The commander who instigated the hijacking was made to pay AVA Afs. 1,500,000 for the missing bags of wheat and Afs. 200,000 to each of the three drivers whose truck was damaged. The convoy, thereafter, proceeded unhindered to its final destination and the AVA logistic team returned safely to Peshawar.

This and other such incidences which occurred during the quarter were reported immediately to AID REP, WFP, UNHCR and ACBAR. Regular and frequent updates of all security problems were also provided.

AVA logistic staff also had to contend with a myriad of problems: truck breakdowns; wayward drivers; personnel conflicts; and, convoy coordination and management. Their task was frequently further complicated by lack of appropriate transport and problems with timely provision of transport. AVA believes that most of these problems could be avoided with the adoption of the following recommendations:

Recommendation: Transporters contracted by UNILOG to move PL-480 wheat to AVA program areas in Afghanistan should send a representative with each convoy. Problems associated with breakdowns, wayward drivers, personnel conflicts, coordination and convoy management should be the responsibility of the transporter's representative.

Recommendation: UNILOG should not use small trucks (4-6 metric ton capacity) to transport AVA food. The use of such trucks increases the size of the convoy and, the larger the convoy, the more prone it is to hijacking.

Recommendation: When AVA logistic staff gives the 'all clear', UNILOG should ensure dispatch of convoys within a reasonable time period. Two to three days is a reasonable interval. Delays beyond this time period significantly increase security risks.

VIII. Cash For Work

While the vast majority (90%) of program participants are paid in-kind with food, a small but essential portion (10%) are paid in cash. Cash payments are provided to masons, carpenters other skilled workers, and work group foremen. The Cash For Work wage rate is twice the cash equivalent of the Food For Work ration.

Cash wages are paid only when necessary; i.e., when it is not possible to find skilled workers and foremen willing to accept payment in-kind. Six hundred and forty-four Cash For Work participants were employed daily during this quarter. Each received an average daily wage equivalent of Rs.66(\$2.57). A total of \$124,000 in Cash For Work wages was paid during this quarter. The implementation of Food For Work activities at the current rate and extent would not be possible without this cash component.

Funds used to pay Cash For Work wages during the period were allocated from the PL-480 sales proceeds account. With the completion of Cash For Work activities during the quarter, this account has been exhausted.

Recommendation: Additional funds should be approved by AID for Cash For Work activities during Jan/Feb/March quarter and, for subsequent funding periods.

IX. Emergency Assistance

In Logar and Maidan, AVA distributed a total of 91 metric tons of food to 909 families displaced by fighting in Kabul. In addition, 1,733 items of DOD clothing and blankets were distributed to refugees.

The emergency situation and resulting food shortages in Maidan and Logar provinces -- exacerbated by the Kabul refugees -- were made less aggravating and more tolerable due to AVA's Food For Work activities. Food For Work played a dual role during this period. In addition to reconstruction of priority agricultural works, wages paid in the form of food found its way to areas in and around Kabul where food shortages were most severe. AVA also employed in Logar and Maidan an estimated 2,100 displaced persons identified as "heads of families", thus avoiding the migration to Pakistan of an additional 15,000 refugees.

AVA surveyed villages, contracted with shuras, planned logistics, prepared a list of refugees and submitted project plans. Continuing political problems, food unavailability, and the fact that AVA's first priority is the Food For Work, limited the scope of AVA's emergency response.

At the request of AID REP, AVA prepositioned food and clothing in Chitral for emergency distribution in Badakshan during August of 1992. Due to the GOP's refusal to allow movement of goods directly from Chitral to Badakshan, it was not possible to distribute these articles to the intended recipients. With the closure of the Chitral/Badakshan road in October 1992, it will not be possible to transport these relief goods to Badakshan before August of 1993.

Recommendation: To avoid damage to these goods due to prolonged storage, and to avoid expensive storage costs, the goods should be donated to the Commissioner of Afghan Refugees for use in refugee camps around Chitral.

X. Overview of Provincial Offices

A. Paktika

AVA established its operations in Paktika, November 1990 and began field work in April 1991. In July 1991, all operations were stopped due to the AID ban. The ban and cold weather prevented re-starting operations until April 1992. Since then, program implementation has moved ahead without interruption. It should be noted that Paktika is the province where the AVA/NPO/Urgun Shura cooperative housing project was undertaken.

1. Achievements

The following summarizes program progress in Paktika for the quarter:

PAKTIKA FFW ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD OCT/NOV/DEC 1993					
No. of Projects		Type of Activity	Quantity		%
Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec		Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec	
4	4	Road Reconstruction	17 km	21 km	72%
21	22	Canal Reconstruction	39 km	40 km	89%
4	10	Karezes	4 km	4.8 km	184%
2	3	Dams	313,600 m3	336,110 m3	107%
4	8	Erosion barriers	371 m	1,367 m	213%
1	1	20, 91 m2 houses	1,820 m2	1,820 m2	100%

2. Program Extension Potential

Recommendation: Food For Work activities should be continued in existing areas and expanded into new areas of the province, i.e. Gayan, Sarawza, Neka and Gomal.

B. Paktia

In July 1992, AVA project evaluators determined that allocated resources could not be effectively used in Paktia. This determination was based upon the fact that numerous NGO's had "reserved" projects or activities in the province; even though they had neither funding nor personnel to begin.

AVA, therefore, -- with the full knowledge and consent of AID REP -- reallocated resources and staff to Maidan and Logar. During the quarter, many NGOs began withdrawing from Paktia because of lack of the resources to under take implementation. AVA has begun taking over abandoned projects. Program staff developed a six month plan - October to March - to meet project goals.

During the early part of this quarter, project staff time was spent negotiating with shuras and organizing project activities. Activities are now fully operational. There is every indication that the six month plan will be met in spite of project slow down caused by a shortage of cement in Pakistan markets and the unusually severe winter.

1. Achievements

PAKTIA FFW ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD OCT/NOV/DEC 1993					
No. of Projects		Type of Activity	Quantity		%
Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec		Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec	
4	2	Road Reconstruction	93 km	10 km	26%
20	17	Canal Reconstruction	83 km	23 km	28%
2	2	Karezes	35 km	14 km	40%
3	1	Village Stores	150 mt	50 mt	33%
2	2	Erosion barriers	200 m	33 m	17%
2	2	Farms	75 ha	55 ha	73%

2. Recommendation: Paktia operations should be expanded to Spera district and to Gardez, the provincial capital of Paktia. Survey teams should be sent to initiate discussions with local authorities.

C. LOGAR AND MAIDAN

1. Project Start-Up

During August 1992, AVA initiated FFW reconstruction projects in Logar and Maidan. These are provinces which were most severely devastated by the War and largely abandoned; yet -- due to AVA's efforts -- large scale refugee return was effected. In addition, these same areas absorbed a large influx of refugees fleeing brutal fighting in Kabul.

AVA project workers in Mohammad Aghah district, Logar and Jalrez, Narkh and Kot-e-Ashrow districts of Maidan Wardak, met with significant challenges. Over 90% of local housing was destroyed by the war, and water systems were completely destroyed or had deteriorated to uselessness. Irrigation systems laid in ruins, and the land was uncultivated for more than a decade.

AVA's community reconstruction program activities in Logar and Maidan provinces during the quarter resulted, in part, in the completion of 32 canals and the cleaning and reconstruction of 73 karezes. As a result of the work completed, newly reirrigated land was cultivated -- for the first time in 14 years -- with the planting of a total of over 5,000 hectares of winter wheat.

Local shuras contacted tribal elders and former residents in refugee camps in Peshawar for identification and recruitment of workers. Once recruited, the workers traveled to the project sites at their own expense.

2. Achievements

In spite of the harsh living conditions -- lack of housing and water for drinking and cleaning, and shortages of food, cash and supplies -- remarkable progress was made during the quarter as summarized below:

MAIDAN FFW ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD OCT/NOV/DEC 1993					
No. of Projects		Type of Activity	Quantity		%
Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec		Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec	
4	4	Road Reconstruction	36 km	36 km	100%
19	19	Canal Reconstruction	70 km	79 km	112%
5	5	Karezes	17 km	17 km	100%
5	5	Spring Capitations	8 km	9 km	123%
1	1	Office/hostel/warehouse Reconstruction	10/5/500	10/5/500	100

LOGAR FFW ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD OCT/NOV/DEC 1993					
No. of Projects		Type of Activity	Quantity		%
Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec		Planned Oct-Mar	Actual Oct-Dec	
12	13	Canal Reconstruction	155 km	155 km	100%
70	68	Karezes	185 km	185 km	100%
5	3	Spring Capitations	4 km	4 km	100%
1	1	Office/hostel/warehse Reconstruction	8/9/150	8/9/120	80%

3. Monitoring

An AVA self monitoring team, led by Asif Rahimi, AVA Assistant Program Manager, traveled to Logar and Maidan November 16-18, 1992, to visit ongoing projects and review program management. The team's scope of work was as follows:

1. check and assess construction design and quality;
2. review planning and scheduling of work;
3. review monthly progress;
4. review management of warehouses and project offices.
5. assess the feasibility of program expansion to the neighboring provinces.

The trip also provided a forum for exchange of experience between provincial staff. A three-member team from CARE- Paktia and a four-member team from Logar joined the monitoring team.

Training sessions were held in both provinces giving staff an opportunity to discuss issues related to a variety of aspects of field operations: warehousing, finance, inventory control, administration, project design, project quality control, activity organizing, emergency preparedness and commodity distribution. The time spent in exchanging ideas and experience among the staff proved most valuable.

Recommendation: Enhance scheduling of provincial staff cross-visits.

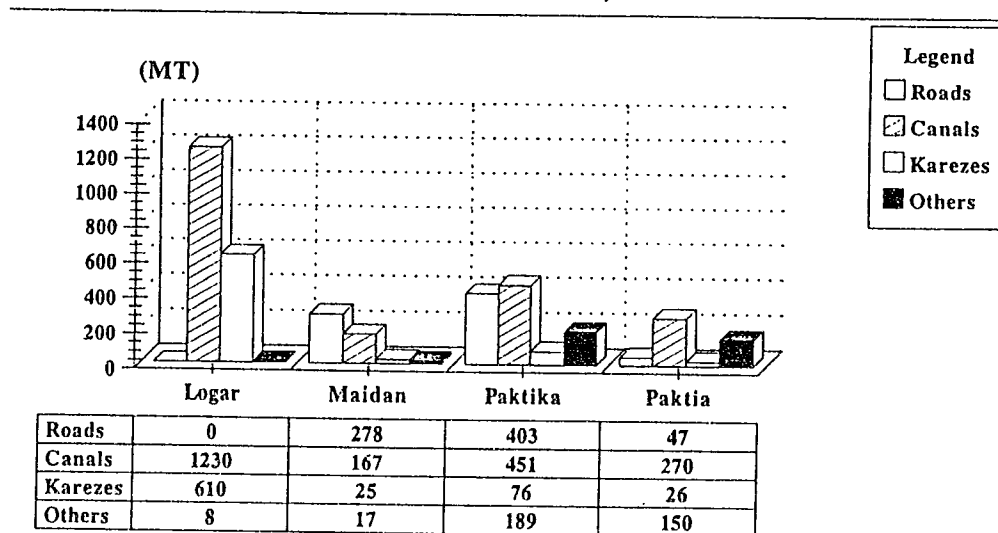
Recommendation: Survey for possible projects the districts of Kolangar, Musayee and Khak-1-Jabar.

Recommendation:

During Jan-March period, survey, design and estimate costs for new projects in Chardehi, Peghwan and Shekardura districts.

D. The following chart shows food distribution earned by province and activity.

Food Earned by Province & Activity (Oct/Nov/Dec)



MT=metric ton 3948

XI. THIRD QUARTER PLAN

The following attachments are the revised Third Quarter Plans. Project activity is focused on Paktia. This is the only area in which AVA can operate between January and March because of the severe winter weather conditions in the other three provinces.

It is anticipated that the Paktia project shortfall from last quarter will be made up during this period thus ensuring the achievement of six month goals. An additional warehouse renovation project has been added to Paktia. The completed warehouse will serve as the central warehouse for Paktia, Paktika, Logar and possibly Maidan provinces.

CARE-Afghanistan

A F G H A N V I L L A G E A S S I S T A N C E P R O G R A M

P A K T I A P R O V I N C E

January through March 1993

Projcts

Number	Type	Quantity
4	Road reconstruction	30 kms
20	Canal reconstruction	40 kms
5	Karezes	10 kms
2	Spring captation	2 cu m
2	Erosion barriers	110 meters
2	Village storehouse const	100 mt
2	Plantation farms	20 ha
2	Warehouse renovation	1000 mt

REVISED PLAN FOR JAN. – MARCH 93

Type of Activity	Unit	Oct – Dec. 92		Jan – Mar. 93		Total Oct. – Mar.	
		P	A	P	A	P	A
Canal reconstruction	Number	67	71	(20)	0	87	0
	Length	336	297	(40)	0	376	0
Karez reconstruction	Number	80	85	(5)	0	85	0
	Length	236	221	(10)	0	246	0
Erosion barriers	Number	6	10	(2)	0	8	0
	Length	657	1400	(110)	0	767	0
Spring captation	Number	8	8	2	0	10	0
	Capacity	12	13	2	0	14	0
Dam reconstruction	Number	2	3	0	0	2	0
	Capacity	313110	313110	0	0	313600	0
Road reconstruction	Number	10	10	(4)	0	14	0
	Length	72	67	(30)	0	92	0
Village storehouses	Number	1	1	(2)	0	3	0
	Capacity	50	50	(100)	0	150	0
Houses (91 sq m each)	Number	20	20	0	0	20	0
Warehouse renovation	Number	0	0	(2)	0	2	0
	Capacity	0	0	(1000)	0	2000	0
Plantation form	Number	2	2	(2)	0	2	0
	Size	38	55	(20)	0	75	0

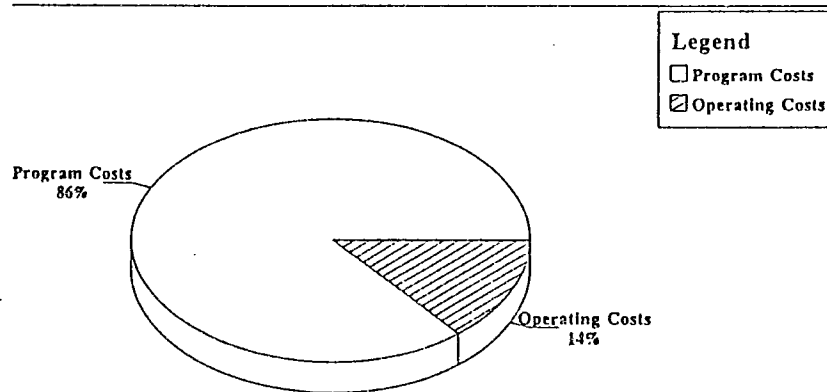
Note: Figures with bracket; i.e. (2), means the original plan figure has been adjusted.

XII. FINANCE

A. Quarterly Expenditures

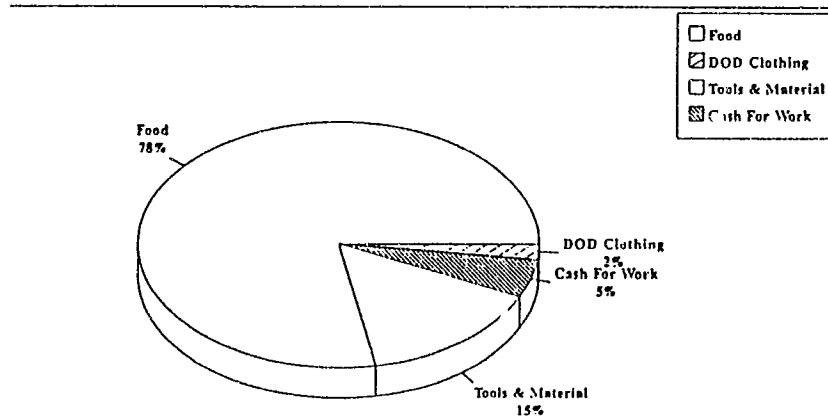
Expenditures during this quarter totaled \$852,515. Of this total, \$337,238 was expended on operations and \$515,277 was expended on direct program assistance. Direct program assistance in cash was augmented by in-kind program assistance valued at \$2,358,796. Compared with operating costs, less than 15 cents was spent on overhead for each dollar's worth of direct program assistance provided. The following graph highlights this comparison:

Operating Vs. Program Costs (Oct/Nov/Dec)



Representing 78% of the total, PL-480 and locally purchased food was the principal resource programmed during this quarter. The following graph charts direct program assistance by kind.

Direct Program Assistance (Oct/Nov/Dec)



Values used to determine the cost of PL-480 wheat, correspond with World Food Program rates found in food aid agreements with CARE. At \$403 per metric ton, the value of 3,505 metric tons of wheat programmed during this quarter is \$1,412,515. The value, including transport, of 441 metric tons of oil and locally purchased food programmed during the quarter is \$362,485.

A listing of monthly expenses by category, since the inception of the Cooperative Agreement, is contained in Attachment #1. Attachment #2 lists Cash For Work and food transport expenditures, also since the inception of the Coop Agreement.

B. Expenditures VS. Budget

The following chart details expenditures for this quarter as well as the entire period of the Cooperative Agreement:

CARE International
Quarterly expenditure VS planned
Quarter ending December 1992

Project # Afghan Village Assistance Program
Cooperative Agreement# 306-211-A-00-0962-08
Amendment # 08
Total Amount Obligated USD 4,696,142

Line Item A	Current Obligation B	Life of project Expenditure As of 30 Sept 92 C	Life of project Disbursements As of 31 Dec 92 D	Actual Exps QTR Ending Dec 92 E(D-C)	Planned Expenditure this QTR F	Variance % G (E-F)/F*100
Local Program Costs	1,288,352	693,086	868,955	175,869	1,109,648	(84)
Local Operational Costs						
Local Salaries & Benefits	981,200	798,221	985,325	187,104	201,900	(7)
Office Supplies & Equipment	191,343	256,657	254,891	(1,766)	5,100	(135)
Communications	44,700	29,374	32,666	3,292	3,000	10
Facilities Rent & Utilities	145,000	80,591	98,577	17,986	12,000	50
Vehicle Ops/Rental	125,800	155,684	190,294	34,610	30,000	15
Travel and Lodging	29,500	31,206	35,849	4,643	7,100	(35)
Training	15,000	12,719	13,288	569	900	(37)
Vehicle Purchase	115,736	30,652	30,652	0	0	ERR
Consultants	28,305	46,681	54,107	7,426	4,000	86
Miscellaneous	9,737	14,766	15,895	1,129	5,600	(80)
Total Local Operational Costs	1,686,321	1,456,551	1,711,544	254,993	269,600	(5)
New York Operating Costs						
International Salaries & Benefits	300,000	295,976	328,024	32,048	37,275	(14)
Relocation Costs	15,000	0	0	0	14,200	(100)
Insurance	60,000	9,826	23,783	13,957	11,250	24
Total New York Operating Costs	375,000	305,802	351,807	46,005	62,725	(27)
Emergency Food Assistance	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Recovery	346,469	190,159	226,401	36,242	109,500	(67)
Grand Total	4,696,142	2,645,598	3,158,707	513,109	1,551,563	(67)

Note: Out of the \$2,635,052 FY 93 (July 1992 to June 1993) budget proposal submitted by CARE, USAID only obligated an additional \$910,000 excluding \$1,000,000 for Emergency Food Assistance for the period October 1, 1992 to March 31, 1993 (6 months).

File: FC5607qtrreport

CARE Afghanistan

Qtr October-December 1992

Co-operative Agreement Monthly Breakdown

	Program Costs	Operation Costs	New York	Indirect Recovery	Emergency Food Assistance	Grand Total
1991						
January	121,774	164,627	0	0		286,401
February	29,866	44,875	81,995	0		156,736
March	<u>16,864</u>	<u>37,919</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>54,783</u>
	168,504	247,421	81,995	0		497,920
April	59,510	80,028	14,604	41,040		195,182
May	69,918	31,589	19,209	29,696		150,412
June	<u>45,431</u>	<u>51,270</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>96,701</u>
	174,859	162,887	33,813	70,736		442,295
FY-91 Total	343,363	410,308	115,808	70,736		940,215
July	40,647	50,247	107,332	56,371		254,597
August	18,782	49,417	12,362	0		80,561
September	<u>1,433</u>	<u>65,041</u>	<u>12,319</u>	<u>(25,144)</u>		<u>53,649</u>
	60,862	164,705	132,013	31,227		388,807
October	24,016	37,243	13,351	5,670		80,280
November	(13,507)	61,550	10,246	4,430		62,719
December	<u>4,233</u>	<u>36,894</u>	<u>10,275</u>	<u>3,907</u>		<u>55,309</u>
	14,742	135,687	33,872	14,007		198,308
1992						
January	132	48,285	11,375	4,544		64,336
February	23	76,545	(61,338)	1,158		16,388
March	<u>31,004</u>	<u>79,430</u>	<u>11,533</u>	<u>9,269</u>		<u>131,236</u>
	31,159	204,260	(38,430)	14,971		211,960
April	17,350	78,075	11,237	8,106		114,768
May	42,096	88,262	678	4,798		135,834
June	<u>34,795</u>	<u>96,390</u>	<u>15,864</u>	<u>11,176</u>		<u>158,225</u>
	94,241	262,727	27,779	24,080		408,827
FY-92 Total	201,004	767,379	155,234	84,285		1,207,902
July	34,186	104,153	12,283	11,447		162,069
August	82,906	86,403	9,826	13,558		191,953
September	<u>32,447</u>	<u>88,228</u>	<u>12,651</u>	<u>10,133</u>		<u>143,459</u>
	148,719	278,864	34,760	35,138	0	497,481
October	23,256	75,201	12,283	8,416		119,156
November	(2,696)	85,400	11,215	7,138		101,057
December	<u>155,309</u>	<u>94,390</u>	<u>22,507</u>	<u>20,688</u>		<u>292,894</u>
	175,869	254,991	46,005	36,242		513,107
As to Date Total Expenses	868,955	1,711,542	351,807	226,401	0	3,158,705
Budget (as per 8th amendmen't)	1,288,352	1,686,321	375,000	346,469	1,000,000	4,696,142
Balance (budget minus exp.)	419,397	(25,221)	23,193	120,068	1,000,000	1,537,437

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Attachment 2

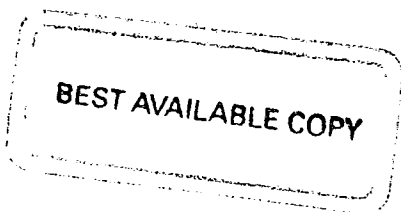
CARE Afghanistan

Qtr October-December 1992

Cash For Work & Food Transportation Monthly Breakdown

	CFW	Food Transport	Total
1991			
January	0		0
February	76,388		76,388
March	<u>75,911</u>		<u>75,911</u>
	152,299		152,299
April	8,565		8,565
May	31,266		31,266
June	<u>69,551</u>		<u>69,551</u>
	109,302		109,302
FY-91 Total	261,681		261,681
July	110,627	536	111,163
August	27,811	8,045	35,856
September	<u>47,983</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>48,327</u>
	186,421	8,925	195,346
October	26,397	0	26,397
November	(77,804)	0	(77,804)
December	<u>10,521</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,521</u>
	(40,886)	0	(40,886)
1992			
January	7,217	0	7,217
February	0	11,355	11,355
March	<u>14,633</u>	<u>20,009</u>	<u>34,642</u>
	21,850	31,364	53,214
April	54,625	374	54,999
May	1,441	18,390	19,831
June	<u>20,794</u>	<u>108,071</u>	<u>128,865</u>
	76,860	126,835	203,695
FY-92 Total	244,245	167,124	411,369
July	5,061	58,463	63,524
August	6,939	41,080	48,019
September	<u>5,140</u>	<u>16,174</u>	<u>21,314</u>
	17,140	116,517	133,657
October	75,604	1,105	76,709
November	3,443	16,175	19,618
December	<u>105,410</u>	<u>8,747</u>	<u>114,157</u>
	184,457	26,027	210,484
As to Date Total Expenses	707,523	309,668	1,017,191
Advance Received			884,027
Balance/Receivable(advance minus exp.)			(133,164)
file:5810qtr			

Handwritten notes:
 105,410
 184,457
 133,164
 10/19/92
 [Signature]



As may be noted from a review of the chart on page 22, there is a significant variance between planned and actual expenditures for this quarter. In fact, the total actual expenditure for the period is one-third of the planned expenditure amount. Planned figures are those contained in the attachments to our letter of October 6, 1992, numbered 1691.

Recommendation: The budget should be revised to reflect actual expenditures during this quarter and projected expenditures for next quarter.

Credits:

Photography:	Najeebullah Seddiqi
Bar and Pie Charts:	Ghazi
Report Lay-Out:	Waheedullah Azami

XIII. Appendix

- A. Letter - October 6, 1992 - CARE to Jack Huxtable
- B. Letter - October 26, 1992 - CARE to Jack Huxtable
- C. Letter - October 20, 1992 - AID/REP to CARE
- D. Summary of Recommendations

CARE**INTERNATIONAL
AFGHAN VILLAGE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
U.P.O.BOX 926 PESHAWAR PHONE: 43875 45217 FAX: 45317**October 6, 1992
No. 1691John A. Huxtable
Food for Peace Officer
O/AID/Rep
Embassy of the United States
Islamabad

Dear Jack:

1. You will find enclosed our response to Ric Machmer's letter of 15 September 1992 in regard to the submission by October 6th of (a) a work plan for FY 1993 which contains quantifiable and measurable work objectives and (b) an operationally linked budget.

2. To achieve (a) two forms have been developed to track all projects.

2.1 On the first form, the Project Basic Data Form, each project is identified by name and number, with chief characteristics (length, width), location, status, duration, date work begun. Also given are the purpose of the project, main activities to be undertaken, the results (benefits) to villagers expected on completion, the projected inputs of construction materials, food/cash wages and transport.

2.2 On the second form, the Project Implementation Plan, quarterly (Oct-Dec, Jan-Mar) planned and actual progress, by activity, are tracked. For example, for irrigation canal reconstructions, the activities include measurements in length and cubic meters of the desilting of canal beds, the construction of protection walls and of canal intakes; road reconstruction projects would have measured their length/width and volume of blasting, cutting, filling, compacting, etc., and the construction of culverts.

3. You will find enclosed copies of the Project Basic Data Form on the 133 projects out of a total of over 200 projects on which we have complete survey data. Also enclosed is a sample of the Project Implementation Plan, the second form for quarterly progress reporting.

4. This is the 4-province summary -- Khost (Paktia), Logar, Maidan, Paktika -- of the 133 projects:

Number	Type	Quantity
12	Road reconstructions	92.768 km
70	Canal reconstructions	335.393 km
30	Karezes	120.134 km
6	Spring captations	9.946 km
1	CARE office/hostel/warehouse reconstruction	10/5 room/ 500 mt
3	Village storehouses	150 mt
2	Dams	313,600 m3
6	Erosion barriers	657 m
1	20, 91 m2 houses	1,820 m2
2	Farms	75 ha

133		

Basic Data Forms on the remaining projects will be forwarded once all survey data is on hand.

5. To more accurately record the costs of projects, in the budget, attached, some costs formerly classified under Local Operational Costs have been placed under Local Program Costs. Two important components of this shift to Local Program Costs are the salaries of Afghans assigned to the offices inside Afghanistan and the maintenance, repair and gasoline costs of vehicles assigned to the Afghan offices. This budget does not conform to the 8th modification of the grant.

6. With the 8th modification to the grant \$1,910,000 were obligated, \$1 million of which was designated for emergency programming requiring AID/Rep concurrence before dispensing. The remaining budget was divided in this way:

Local program costs	\$339,196
Local operational costs	351,208
NY operating costs	119,596
Overhead	100,007

Total	\$910,007

7. We intend not to arbitrarily distinguish between regular and emergency program local operational costs since emergency activities will be undertaken with staff of the regular program, both Peshawar-based and those inside Afghanistan. Administration of emergency programs will be cheaper to the extent that no new staff are hired to implement them. However, staff diversion to work on emergency programs

will affect adversely progress on the regular program. As emergency programs are undertaken, local staff, vehicle and other related costs will be shifted to the Emergency heading.

8. In Islamabad, on September 2nd, Jon Sperling advised me that in the future the ration of wheat to be paid to unskilled laborers must be limited to 7 kgs per man/day (and no additional commodities), the same as the WFP ration for emergency relief. I pointed out that on adopting that ration CARE would no longer be able to attract the labor needed for the reconstruction of canals, roads and other village infrastructure, because the value of 7 kgs of wheat was significantly less than the going daily rate for unskilled labor. The implication, therefore, is that the Afghan Village Assistance Program is to convert itself into an emergency program with project activities of a nature such that they will attract only the hungry as workers. If this is not the intention of the AID/Rep directive, please advise us.

9. Here is the food wage schedule for paying man/days of unskilled labor, in kgs, which appear in the contracts signed by the four offices:

Food	Khost	Logar	Maidan	Paktika
Wheat	7	7	7	7
Vegoil	1	1	1	1
Dal	2	3	2	1.5
Sugar	.5	.25	.25	0
Tea	0	.05	0	0
	----	-----	-----	----
Kgs	10.5	11.3	10.25	9.5

The difference in the provincial pay schedules is due to the difference in the values of man/days of labor.

10. As you know, Jon said that an exception could be made for skilled, technical workers, who could be paid in cash.

11. However, CARE/Afghanistan feels strongly that it must complete the project contracts we have signed with communities according to the terms and conditions outlined in them, including the payment rates to skilled and unskilled workers in cash or food or combinations of both, and requests confirmation of AID/Rep's concurrence.

12. Old CEP commodities, deteriorating, often of poor quality (dal), of leaking containers (vegoil), need still to be distributed, which is another reason, in addition to maintaining CARE's integrity, that the honoring of project contracts is important. AID/Rep is abundantly aware of the difficulties

involved in transporting commodities inside Afghanistan. Breaking community agreements would not have a salutary effect on transportation problems.

13. Project activities in Laghman and Nangarhar are being considered for the winter months when the ground is often frozen in Logar, Maidan and Khost and cement work cannot be undertaken.

14. There are no new vehicle or computer purchases in the budget.

15. Samples of the Project Basic Data Form and the Project Implementation Plan, the 4-province project and individual provincial project summaries are attached to this letter, along with the budget. In the four folders accompanying the letter are the individual Project Basic Data Forms and Project Implementation Plans, by project, by province, for the 133 projects.

16. We -- Asif, Inia and I -- would like to discuss this submission with AID/Rep. Please advise me when that will be convenient. Many thanks.

Sincerely,



Dale Harrison
Chief of Mission

Encl: a/s

CARE**INTERNATIONAL
AFGHAN VILLAGE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
U.P.O.BOX 926 PESHAWAR PHONE: 43875 45217 FAX: 45317**

October 26, 1996
No. 1769

John A. Huxtable
Food for Peace Officer
O/AID/Rep
Embassy of the United States
Islamabad

Dear Jack:

1. You will find enclosed five charts giving detailed information on the disposition of projects, personnel and vehicles among CARE/Afghanistan's five offices in Khost, Logar, Maidan, Paktika and Peshawar.

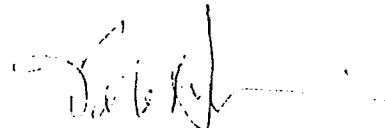
2. 56 new projects have been added to Logar. Also enclosed are the basic data forms and project implementation plans on them.

The total number of our projects is now 189, 81 new, 108 on-going.

3. These charts, the additional 56 sets of forms, along with the information sent earlier with our letter nos. 1691 of 6 October and 1706 of 11 October; provide AID/Rep with an in-depth perspective of CARE plans through end-March 1992.

4. We are now at work preparing the quarterly report for July-September 1992.

Sincerely,



Dale Harrison
Chief of Mission

Encl: a/s



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF THE AID REPRESENTATIVE

American Embassy
Islamabad, Pakistan

October 20, 1992

Mr. Dale Harrison
Chief of Mission
CARE International
Peshawar

Subject : CARE Village Assistance Program

Reference : Cooperative Agreement No. 306-0211-A-00-0962-00

Dear Dale,

Thank you for two letters (10/6/92 and 10/1/92) with CARE's 1992-93 Work Plan for the Village Assistance Program. I appreciate the effort you and your staff have made to describe quantifiable and measurable work objectives and to formulate an operationally linked budget. Details of CARE's food-for-work program were subsequently discussed by you, Curt Wolters, and Jack Huxtable on 10/12/92. As a result of these discussions we understand that implementation will proceed in the following manner:

PROJECT PURPOSE: The purpose of the Village Assistance Program remains unchanged: "to undertake rural assistance, food-for-work projects aimed at increasing agricultural self-sufficiency in areas of high refugee return". Particular attention should be made to ensure that USG-provided project funds are not expended in any areas where there is conclusive evidence of poppy production. With regard to potential project areas (paragraph 13 of your 10/6/92 letter) please do not/proceed with additional plans for Laghman, and Nangarhar Provinces without specific O/AID/Rep approval.

SCOPE OF WORK: According to CARE's plan a total of 133 food-for-work projects in 4 provinces are contemplated for the period between October 1992 and March 1993, with a dollar budget of \$910,000. Of the total projects, 103 are already underway and in various stages of completion with commitments made to village shuras. The remaining 23 projects have been surveyed and found acceptable against program criteria, but have not yet begun.

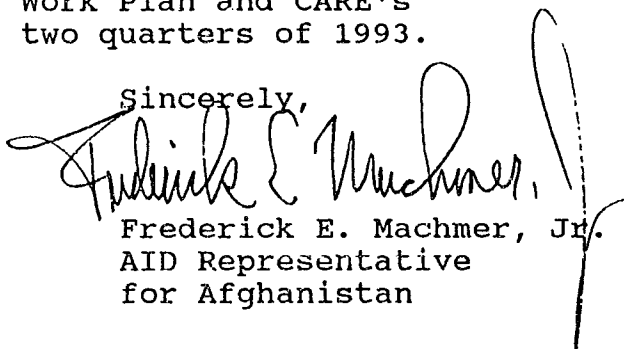
Food will pay labor for the construction of 20 houses (page 2) which are units for disabled/vulnerable groups specifically proposed by shuras and also supported by Norwegian Committee roofing materials. Project data sheets identifying location, inputs, and expected results are available for each of the 133 projects.

FOOD SUPPORT: For the 103 projects underway, agreements have been signed with village shuras under which CARE provides a wage of 7 kg of wheat and the listed amounts of CEP commodities and vegetable oil per day, per unskilled laborer. Skilled laborers (carpenters, masons) receive a higher ration based on the skill level. The required CEP commodities (except 200 MT of vegetable oil) have been delivered to warehouses inside Afghanistan. Because of their limited remaining shelf life, the CEP commodities must be used expeditiously.

For the remaining 23 projects not yet started a ration of 7 kilograms of wheat per day only will be provided to unskilled laborers. It is understood that, without CEP commodities in the ration, available labor for projects may diminish. Please provide a comparative analysis of the two ration levels in the quarterly report. With regard to commodity transport, WFP has agreed to deliver the 4,165 MT of wheat required for the 133 projects.

REPORTING: Please refer to the Cooperative Agreement and to Jack Huxtable's 9/10/92 letter, which provides guidance on reporting. In addition to narrative, progress will be reported using the Project and Implementation Plan sheets which reflect activity input and output. The overall Work Plan Report will reflect project activity by type (irrigation, road repair, etc.). As noted in my 9/13/92 letter, continued funding for CARE's Cooperative Agreement will be determined following a review in March of progress against the Work Plan and CARE's recommendations for the final two quarters of 1993.

Sincerely,



Frederick E. Machmer, Jr.
AID Representative
for Afghanistan

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recommendation #1:** The CARE/NPO shelter project should be expanded and extended to other areas.
- Recommendation #2:** Purchase and stock two thousand four- person tents for use by Food For Work participants where housing or other temporary shelter is not available.
- Recommendation #3:** AID and UN funded Cash For Work projects should conform to the 7 kg ration equivalent; or, Cash For Work projects should not be undertaken in areas where Food For Work is implemented.
- Recommendation #4:** The World Food Program should consider a flexible Food For Work ration based on an average of 7 kg.
- Recommendation #5:** The World Food Program should consider distinguishing between unskilled and skilled workers in allocating FFW rations.
- Recommendation #6:** AID should provide funds to pay Cash For Work wages if WFP does not agree to increase the skilled workers ration size.
- Recommendation #7:** Transporters contracted by UNILOG to move PL-480 wheat to AVA program areas in Afghanistan should send a representative with each convoy. Problems associated with breakdowns, wayward drivers, personnel conflicts, coordination and convoy management should be the responsibility of the transporter's representative.

- Recommendation #8:** UNILOG should not use small trucks (4-6 metric ton capacity) to transport AVA food. The use of such trucks increases the size of the convoy and, the larger the convoy, the more prone it is to hijacking.
- Recommendation #9:** When AVA logistic staff gives the 'all clear', UNILOG should ensure dispatch of convoys within a reasonable time period. Two to three days is a reasonable interval. Delays beyond this time period significantly increase security risks.
- Recommendation #10:** Additional funds should be approved by AID for Cash For Work activities during Jan/Feb/March quarter and, for subsequent funding periods.
- Recommendation #11:** To avoid damage to these goods due to prolonged storage, and to avoid expensive storage costs, the goods should be donated to the Commissioner of Afghan Refugees for use in refugee camps around Chitral.
- Recommendation #12:** Food For Work activities should be continued in existing areas and expanded into new areas of the province, i.e. Gayan, Sarawza, Neka and Gomal.
- Recommendation #13:** Paktia operations should be expanded to Spera district and to Gardez, the provincial capital of Paktia. Survey teams should be sent to initiate discussions with local authorities.
- Recommendation #14:** Enhance scheduling of provincial staff cross-visits.
- Recommendation #15:** Survey for possible projects the districts of Kolangar, Musayee and Khak-1-Jabar.

Recommendation #16:

During Jan-March period, survey, design and estimate costs for new projects in Chardehi, Peghwan and Shekardura districts.

Recommendation #17:

The budget should be revised to reflect actual expenditures during this quarter and projected expenditures for next quarter.

A. Paktika.....16

B. Paktia.....16

C. Logar and Maidan.....18

D. Food Distribution
 Earned by Province and Activity.....20

**XII. THIRD QUARTER
PLAN.....20**

XIII. FINANCE.....21

 A. Quarterly Expenditures.....21

 B. Expenditures VS. Budget.....22