

USAID / AGRICULTURE SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT  
**Agriculture & Rural Rehabilitation**

USAID 306-0204-A-00-0767-00

# Quarterly Report

for the period  
October through December 1991



**Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA)**  
Arlington, Virginia

**Eng. M. M. A. Sediq, Chief of Party**  
PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN

January 1992



*In the name of Allah,  
the merciful and compassionate*

*I send greetings and respectfully submit  
this report on the activities of  
ARR / VITA  
during the period October through December 1991*

M. M. A. Sediq  
Chief of Party  
January 1992

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## Summary

*The restriction on cross-border movement of men and materials that was invoked by O/AID/REP on mid-July was lifted the day after Christmas.*

*The effects of the ban on the ARR/VITA program have been less than might have been expected, for work on projects continued in all the 16 ARS areas. Over time there was curtailment of operations due to shortages of materials and funds that developed and as the ban continued this became more critical and progress slowed still more. With the restrictions now lifted, except in Ghazni province and perhaps other specific areas to be named, the project faces the normal slowing of activities imposed by winter weather in many areas of Afghanistan.*

During this quarter a total of 307 irrigation projects were completed. Of these 174 were karezes benefitting 10,440 families by irrigating 56,000 jeribs of land. Also there were 133 surface irrigation projects benefitting 39,900 families. Surface irrigation projects are a much higher percentage of the total, reflecting the change in emphasis away from kareze cleaning. At the end of the quarter there were 292 irrigation projects under construction, the lower number indicating the slowdown of activity due to the border closure.

There were two new roads and four rehabilitated roads completed in the quarter. No bridge projects were reported completed in this quarter. At the end of the quarter there were 27 roads and 12 bridges under construction.

The informal approval of two engineers for the Louis Berger International engineering services subcontract was given by the AID/REP office in mid-August. Formal approval and scheduling of the consultancies awaits the lifting of the GOP ban on all cross-border movements.

A two-week workshop and orientation tour for ARS directors ran from 8 to 24 December, with implementation plan review with VITA senior staff, a guided tour of the Sarhad Rural Support Corporation activities in NWFP, and a trip to Islamabad with a meeting with the AIR/REP ASSP staff.

The ten week training program for ARS engineers and technicians conducted by VITA staff and the University of Wyoming began on 15 December 1991 with English language classes. The Wyoming team will arrive in mid-January to continue the technical training program.

Monitoring of ARR projects in Afghanistan has been affected by the travel restrictions, but ARS monitors in six provinces were able to report on their activities during the quarter. They reported the monitoring of a total of 172 projects, 158 ir-

rigation projects, six bridges, and eight roads. In addition, technical monitors covered 107 projects during the quarter.

Two members of the MIT team arrived on 17 November to review with AID/REP the final report of the feasibility study on establishment of an Afghan entity from the present ARR/VITA operation. Dr. Myron Weiner, the team leader, and Dr. Tom Barfield spent one day in Peshawar meeting again with some of the people they had interviewed earlier. The final report was received at VITA/Peshawar at the end of December.

An evaluation of the ARR activities was carried out in October-November by a team of consultants contracted by Chemonics International Consulting Division. While the full scope of rural rehabilitation activities funded by AID/REP was studied, special attention was given to VITA as this was an evaluation of Cooperative Agreement performance. The final report was received the last week in December. It was generally quite positive with regard to VITA performance and made a number of very useful recommendations.

## **I. Restoration of Agricultural Rural Infrastructure**

The Agriculture & Rural Rehabilitation (ARR) component of the Agriculture Sector Support Project (ASSP) began operating under a Cooperative Agreement in March 1990, following three years of similar activities under an initial contract with the USAID Office of the AID Representative for Afghanistan. The present program has as its specific objective the restoration of the agricultural infrastructure badly damaged by a dozen years of war and enforced neglect.

Primary among the elements of that agricultural infrastructure are the irrigation systems essential to the production of wheat and other crops needed to feed the people and the roads and bridges that make it possible to bring the farm production to market and bring improved seeds and fertilizer and other farm inputs into the farmers.

### **A. Irrigation**

Agricultural production in Afghanistan is heavily dependent on irrigation of the land either by surface canals (juis) or underground tunnels (karezes). These often elaborate systems have been in use, in some cases, for hundreds if not thousands of years. They require constant maintenance and repair to remain effective suppliers of the much needed water.

The damage caused to the juis and karezes by war action, bombing and shelling, was compounded by the neglect due to lack of manpower. The extent of the damage is indicated by the more than 39,500 requests received by VITA for cleaning, rehabilitation, and repair of irrigation systems since 1987, over 740 of them in this past quarter!

The Consolidated Annual Implementation Plan (CAIP) for the second year of the Cooperative Agreement calls for 819 new irrigation projects to be undertaken in the 16 Agriculture Rehabilitation Schemes (ARS). In addition, there were 987 projects under construction at the end of the first year that should be completed during the second year of the agreement.

#### **A-1 Completed Project Activities**

During this quarter a total of 307 irrigation projects were completed. The largest number of projects involved the cleaning and repairing of karezes. A total of 174 kareze projects was reported completed in seven provinces, benefiting 10,440 families and providing adequate water for 56,000 jeribs of land.

### Kareze Projects Completed – October-December 1991

Province	Karezes Cleaned or Repaired
Kabul	20
Parwan	15
Logar	25
Ghazni	7
Paktya	33
Herat	22
Pakteka	<u>52</u>
Total	174

The number of other irrigation projects reported, completed in the quarter was greater than before, reflecting the shift away from kareze cleaning to the larger surface sytem projects that on the average benefit more families per project.. There were 133 surface irrigation systems (juis) and other projects reported completed in eleven ARSs. These projects provide real benefit to 39,900 families

### Other Irrigation Projects Completed – October-December 1991

PROVINCE	JUIS	SPRINGS	WELLS	INTAKE/ FLUME	RETAIN. WALLS	TOTAL
Kabul	11	15				26
Kapisa	2					2
Parwan	18					18
Logar	3					3
Ghazni	6					6
Paktya	13					13
Konar	3			1		4
Baghlan	33	9				42
Kandahar	9					9
Bamyan	1					1
Pakteka	1		7		1	9
TOTAL	<u>100</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>133</u>

## A-2 Verification Status

Monitoring of irrigation projects in the field was limited by the restriction on travel from mid-July on. There were a total of 158 projects reported covered by the VITA ARS monitors during the quarter and 94 projects by the technical staff while on their regular surveying and construction activities.

### Monitoring of Irrigation Projects – October-December 1991

PROJECT	TECHNICAL MONITORS	ARS MONITORS	TOTAL
Karezes, Juis, and other	21 73	158	179 73
¶ TOTAL	94	158	252

¶ Some projects have been monitored more than once and perhaps by both Technical Monitors and ARS monitors. These figures indicate the total instances of monitoring.

## A-3 Constraints Identified and Solutions Proposed

ARS directors and staff were restricted in their movements during the quarter due to the border closing. Work continued throughout the quarter, but the reporting of project completions has been delayed some. Communications and transportation difficulties were reported as usual by monitors and by ARS staff coming to Peshawar for the winter training courses that began in December. Security along some routes can be a real problem, but we have been very fortunate in general, this being attributed to careful maintenance of good relationships with all parties and with local commanders

## A-4 Work Plan for Next Quarter

On the day after Christmas the AID/REP contractors were informed that the restrictions on movement of people, materials, and equipment into Afghanistan were lifted, but that certain areas would be off limits for the time being. This was the best possible Christmas present and made the prospects for the coming quarter much brighter by far.

There were requests for 745 new irrigation projects received by VITA in this quarter. And at the end of December there were 292 irrigation projects under construction, almost 200 less than at the end of the previous quarter. This shows the effect of the closing of the border in July. There are an additional 233 projects that have been approved but not yet started, again as a result of the restrictions on operations. The work plan for the quarter is to complete as many of these projects as possible, though winter weather imposes its own restrictions on field activities in the colder regions of the country.

## **B. Roads and Bridges**

The network of roads connecting rural farm areas with village and town market bazaars has suffered greatly from bombing and shelling over the past 12 years. This has made the transportation of wheat and other crops, seeds, and fertilizer to and from market extremely difficult for the farmers remaining on the land. Sections of some of the main highways are still controlled by the Kabul regime and thus denied to the farmer.

More than 3,100 requests for assistance with tertiary roads and over 7,500 requests for motor or foot bridges and culverts have been received since 1987. As of the end of December 1991, eight new roads of a total length of 280 km. and the rehabilitation of 11 existing roads, representing a length of 312 km., had been completed. Some 150,000 families benefit from these roads. Six motorable bridges and four foot or cable bridges had also been completed.

### **B-1 Completed Project Activities**

In this quarter two new roads and four road rehabilitation projects were reported completed. There were no bridge projects reported completed. There were six new roads under construction and 21 existing roads being rehabilitated. Three motor bridges and nine foot or cable bridges are now under construction in Kabul, Wardak, Logar, Konar, Takhar, and Bamyan provinces.

### **B-2 Verification Status**

ARS monitors during this period reported on 8 road projects in four provinces and six bridge projects in three provinces. Technical monitors also reported on seven road projects and six bridge project while in the field.

### **B-3 Constraints Identified and Solutions Proposed**

As with the irrigation projects, the primary constraint on road and bridge projects in this quarter has been the restriction on movement across the border. We were not able to make use of the considerable heavy equipment received during the summer months. This equipment will be a real asset to road construction when it can be put to use. Ten 7-ton trucks, two dump trucks, two front loaders, and sixteen backhoe/loaders are in the VITA yard in Peshawar. Operators and mechanics have been trained on the backhoes, drivers selected for the trucks, and they are ready for field operations.

### **B-4 Work Plan for Next Quarter**

With the opening of the border to begin the new year, the heavy equipment will be moved rapidly to the provinces where it can best be used during the

winter months. Some will be shifted in the spring when roads open and other provinces can be reached.

At the end of the quarter, there were 27 road projects and 12 bridge projects under construction. For a listing of these roads, see the Appendix. There are 10 road projects and 17 bridge projects that have been surveyed, designed, and approved for construction. Construction will begin on these projects as soon as possible. .

There are a number of road projects that have been surveyed, designed, and estimated, but not yet approved for funding and starting. Twenty-three new roads, 25 existing roads, and 41 bridges are thus ready for implementation as fast as funds, equipment, and manpower are available and the weather permits full-scale operations.

See the Appendix for a complete end-of-quarter status report on irrigation and road and bridge construction projects.

## **C. Engineering Services**

To meet the needs of the ARR staff for specialized engineering services to develop and implement major engineering projects, as envisioned in the Cooperative Agreement, VITA has entered into a "work order-type contract" with a qualified United States engineering firm, Louis Berger International (LBI), to provide staff and facilities on short notice for field operations.

### **C-1 Completed Project Activities**

The biodata information on two candidates for engineering consultancies were received from LBI and submitted to O/AID/REP in mid-August. These candidates carry other than American passports and so would be used inside Afghanistan to monitor and advise on construction projects. While the candidates have been approved in principal, no formal acceptance will be given until the present restriction on any project personnel going into Afghanistan has been lifted. While AID/REP has lifted its restrictions on non-American expatriates going into Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan still has such a prohibition in effect.

### **C-2 Verification Status**

The memo accompanying the biodata forms was sent on 13 August 1991 to O/AID/REP

### **C-3 Constraints Identified and Solutions Proposed**

As indicated, the restrictions on TDYs to Peshawar and ban on any cross-border movement have kept this activity on hold.

### **C-4 Work Plan for Next Quarter**

The scheduling of the two approved consultants is dependent on the lifting of restrictions. It is hoped that the two engineers will be able to come to Peshawar and proceed into Afghanistan on their assignments during the coming quarter.

## D. ARS Planning

There was no new activity in ARS planning in this quarter. The following overview of ARS organization is repeated from previous reports for those who are not familiar with the ARSs

### D-1 Completed Project Activities

The Cooperative agreement called for development of criteria for the establishment or continuation of ARSs in Afghanistan. This was done as part of the Consolidated Annual Implementation Plan. The nine criteria are listed here as reference; the detailed explanation of each is included in the CAIP.

The criteria proposed:

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Productivity of the Area | b) Community Organization |
| c) National Ethnic Balance  | d) Poppy Areas            |
| e) Local Participation      | f) Security               |
| g) Accessibility            | h) Other Assistance       |
| i) Private Sector Areas     | Agribusiness              |

The strategy adopted is to operate ARSs at the provincial level only – with one ARS in any province where the ARR will operate. This has resulted in the closing of one ARS in each of four provinces (Kandahar, Wardak, Logar, and Ghazni). In addition, the ARS in Helmand was closed in anticipation of the starting of the NACP program in that province.

The proposed staffing of each ARS was put forward in the CAIP as eight professional and five support staff. The standard organization is as follows:

#### Staffing Pattern for Area Rehabilitation Schemes (ARS)

PROFESSIONAL STAFF		SUPPORT STAFF	
ARS Officer	1	Equipment Operator	1
Deputy ARS Officer	1	Mechanic	1
Administrative Assistant	1	Warehouseman	1
Senior Technician	2	Attendant	1
Junior Technician	2	Watchman	1
Monitor	$\frac{1}{8}$		—
Totals:	8		5

The present status of staffing of the 16 ARSs is summarized in the table below:

### Staffing of ARSs – as of 31 December 1991

PROVINCE / AREA REHABILITATION SCHEME	PROFESSIONAL STAFF	SUPPORT STAFF	TOTAL
Kabul ARS-01	8	5	13
Kapisa ARS-02	8	4	12
Parwan ARS-03	7	3	10
Wardak ARS-04	8	5	13
Logar ARS-05	9	7	16
Ghazni ARS-06	7	5	12
Paktya ARS-07	10	5	15
Konar ARS-10	10	5	15
Takhar ARS-12	8	4	12
Baghlan ARS-13	6	4	10
Kunduz ARS-14	6	3	9
Herat ARS-20	6	4	10
Farah ARS-21	5	3	8
Kandahar ARS-24	7	5	12
Bamyan ARS-28	7	4	11
Pakteka ARS-29	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	119	71	190

#### D-2 Verification Status

The organization and manning of the ARSs is shown in VITA headquarters records of personnel on the payroll. When technicians are away from the ars, working at project sites, the supervisors certify their time sheets on return. The monitoring reports plus the reports made by ARS officers provide a record of the activities of the ARSs.

#### D-3 Constraints Identified and Solutions Proposed

The primary constraints to further developing the present sixteen ARSs in terms of manpower and equipment is level of funding available for program activities. Any further expansion of ARSs into other provinces will depend on additional funding being available in the future.

#### D-4 Work Plan for Next Quarter

With the curtailing of NACP activities in Helmand province, ARR project activity will be resumed there, initially controlled from the Quetta office.

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## **E. Poppy Production Control**

There was no new project activity involving the poppy production control function. This section remains in the quarterly reports to maintain the outline of project activities as set forth in the Cooperative Agreement

### **E-1 Completed Project Activities**

Not applicable

### **E-2 Verification Status**

Not applicable

### **E-3 Constraints Identified and Solutions Proposed**

Not applicable.

### **E-4 Work Plan for Next Quarter**

The three VITA staff members seconded to the poppy project were transferred to NACP at the end of June, thus ending the involvement of the ARR with the project.

## F. Training

### F-1 Completed Project Activities

#### a. ARS Directors Workshop and Tour

From 8 December to 12 December the directors of the ARSs had a workshop in the VITA training center with the senior ARR staff. The operations during the past half year were reviewed, especially the impact of the border closure, and plans and procedures for the future were considered.

On 15 December the group began a five-day program with the Sarhad Rural Support Corporation, an integrated rural development effort funded by USAID/Pakistan. Three days were spent visiting the two field activities of SRSC, in Charsadda and Kohat districts. The first and last days were at the Peshawar offices of SRSC, learning of the philosophy and organization of the program, which is based on the model of the Aga Khan Foundation program in Chitral and Gilgit.

As a finale to the program, the entire group together with VITA senior staff went to Islamabad and Murree for a two-day retreat, meeting with the AID/REP ASSP staff while there.

Prior to the ARS directors departing for Afghanistan, they were scheduled for individual discussions with the senior staff on plans for the coming months

#### b. Engineering Refresher Course for ARS staff

The ten-week winter training program for engineers and technicians began on 15 December with English language classes conducted by instructors from the International Rescue Committee (IRC). These classes and the skills and basic assessment sessions conducted by VITA staff members will continue until the arrival of the University of Wyoming team in mid-January. The six weeks that follow will include courses in engineering fundamentals such as algebra and trigonometry, materials of construction, hydraulics, and surveying.

There will be several short courses in project assessment, project management, and route surveying for the engineers in the program.

### F-2 Verification Status

The training activities described above require no independent verification, as the course records are sufficient evidence that the courses have taken place.

### **F-3 Constraints Identified and Solutions Proposed**

No constraints to the training program were in evidence during this quarter.

### **F-4 Work Plan for Next Quarter**

#### **a. Engineer Refresher Course for ARS staff**

The course begun in December will continue through January and February, with the Wyoming team due on 12 January

#### **b. Basic English Language**

The English course for VITA headquarters staff hat was originally scheduled for late September has been rescheduled to begin in March 1992. As the course is conducted mostly after working hours, it was considered better to wait until the daylight hours were longer so that students could reach their homes before dark.

## G. Monitoring

### G-1 Completed Project Activities

The monitoring program calls for three levels of monitoring by VITA staff in all provinces. The first level of monitoring is overt monitoring by monitors assigned to each ARS, with responsibility to report their monitoring efforts to the Chief Monitor in Peshawar on a regular basis.

Reports were received from monitors stationed in six provinces. The table below shows the details of the overt monitoring for the quarter.

**ARS Monitors Reporting – October-December 1991**

Province	Irrigation	Bridges	Roads	Total
Logar	56	0	0	56
Paktya	29	3	1	33
Konar	7	0	0	7
Baghlan	42	0	1	43
Kandahar	15	1	2	18
Bamyan	9	2	4	15
Total	158	6	8	172

The level two monitoring will be done by covert monitors, unknown to the ARS staff, who will visit the project sites casually, observing the progress, the quality of the work, and the impact on the local communities. These covert monitors report to the Chief Monitor or the Chief of Party outside the VITA offices to maintain their anonymity.

Level three monitoring is done by VITA technical staff in a random sampling of about 25 % of all subprojects during the year. Three-man teams (an engineer, a senior technician, and a junior technician) focus primarily on the technical quality of the work being done. The reports they make will be used to modify design, improve construction specifications, and determine the kind of instruction to be included in future training courses.

The following table shows the projects in various categories monitored by construction section engineers and technicians in all provinces.

**Technical Monitoring – October-December 1991**

Kind of Projects	October	November	December	Quarter Totals
Irrigation				
Karez	21	0	0	21
Other	18	41	14	73
Water Supply				
Potable	0	0	0	0
Roads				
New	0	0	0	0
Rehab.	4	2	1	7
Bridge				
Motor	0	0	3	3
Foot/Cable	0	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>107</b>

**G-2 Verification Status**

The verification of the field activities of the monitors (itself verification of projects) is in the reports submitted to the Chief Monitor and the Chief of Party, which are tabulated above.

**G-3 Constraints Identified and Solutions Proposed**

The primary constraints felt in the monitoring activities in the field were the common ones, lack of transportation and communication. These were superseded by the total ban on crossing the border, which greatly limited monitoring after mid-July. The provision of additional vehicles to the ARSS in the future, both motorcycles and pick-up trucks, will help the monitors get around to the many sites in each province when they are permitted.

**G-4 Work Plan for Next Quarter**

The monitoring of projects in Afghanistan is a continuous operation. As the monitors gain experience and as travel becomes easier the number of projects covered each quarter will increase.

## **H. Afghan Entity Development**

### **H-1 Completed Project Activities**

After having discussions with Eng. Sediq, VITA COP, in Cambridge on 15 November, Dr. Myron Weiner, the MIT team leader, and Dr. Tom Barfield paid a return visit to Pakistan from Sunday, 17 November to Friday, 22 November. They reviewed the draft of their report with Gary Lewis at AID/REP and received final comments. On Wednesday, 20 November they came to Peshawar for the day and met again with a number of those they had interviewed previously.

On 30 December VITA received a copy of the final report on the Afghan Entity Feasibility Study from MIT.

### **H-2 Verification Status**

Correspondence among the VITA home office, MIT, VITA / Peshawar, and O/AID/REP show the status of the study up to completion..

### **H-3 Constraints Identified and Solutions Proposed**

No constraints were present. The study was completed and the final report received by O/AID/REP.

### **H-4 Work Plan for Next Quarter**

The work of the MIT team was completed and a final report submitted at the end of the quarter. Thus there is no anticipated activity for the coming quarter.

## II. Project Administration

### A. Financial Reporting

At the beginning of each month, a request is submitted to O/AID/REP for an advance of funds to cover expenditures anticipated for the following month. The table below shows the time required from submission of the request to the receipt of funds at the VITA home office.

Advance for Month of:	Advance Request to AID	Funds Received at VITA Home Office	Transfer Time in Days
JANUARY '91	9/12/90	23/1/91	45
FEBRUARY '91	8/1/91	§ 28/2/91 11/5/91	51
MARCH '91	15/2/91	11/4/91	55
APRIL '91	13/3/91	11/5/91 ¶ 11/9/91	59
MAY '91	11/4/91	21/6/91	71
JUNE '91	7/5/91	22/7/91	76
JULY '91	6/6/91	20/8/91	75
AUGUST '91	7/7/91	11/9/91	66
SEPTEMBER '91	7/8/91	4/10/91	58
OCTOBER '91	8/9/91	30/10/91	52
NOVEMBER '91	7/10/91	5/12/91	59
DECEMBER '91	7/11/91	Returned	∞
JANUARY '92	5/12/91	Returned	∞
FEBRUARY '92	8/1/92	?	?

§ Received in two installments  
¶ Received in two installments, balance still due

The time from submitting an advance request to receiving the funds at the VITA home office has averaged two months over the past year. From April to September the time averaged almost ten weeks. Some of this was undoubtedly attributable to the dislocation caused by the Gulf crisis. However, it certainly makes it impossible to operate with only a 30-day balance of funds on hand.

The returning of requests made in November and December without approving them for payment will leave us short of funds if the time of transfer of funds does not come much closer to the 30-day ideal than it has.

## **B. Personnel**

### **B-1 Staff Changes**

The VITA Director of Training, Shirindil Safi, departed with his family for the United States in early December under the refugee program. A dedicated and conscientious worker, Mr. Safi contributed much to the success of the ARR training efforts. Eng. Abdullah Aini has been appointed to handle the training program in his place.

### **B-2 Senior Staff Consultation and Leave**

In November Eng. Sediq, COP/VITA, was in the States on consultancy and leave. While there he met with Dr. James Smith, University of Wyoming team leader, in Washington, discussing plans for the winter training course. He also traveled to Cambridge to meet with the MIT team leader, Dr. Myron Weiner, and Dr. Tom Barfield for discussions prior to their departure for Pakistan. While in Virginia he also consulted with the home office staff on matters relating to project operations. He returned to post on 6 December.

## **C. Office Visitors**

There were no visitors to the ARR/VITA offices during the quarter. With the restrictions in effect on any TDY travel to Peshawar, clearance for the expected semi-annual visit of Henry Norman, VITA president, was not approved and his visit and the planned visit of the Financial Controller, Patrick Taylor, and Amy Saxton will have to wait until that ban is lifted.

## **D. Consultants**

No consultants came to ARR/VITA during the quarter. With the restrictions in effect on any TDY travel to Peshawar or any expatriate travel into Afghanistan, it was not possible to schedule the LBI consultants for project monitoring.

## **E. Machinery and Transportation**

The heavy trucks, dump trucks, loaders, and backhoe/loaders received in the last six months have been idle in the VITA yard as it has not been permitted to send them into Afghanistan. The newly hired and trained drivers and operators have also remained in Peshawar. To make good use of their enforced stay, informal training courses have been carried on by VITA staff members in English, machinery maintenance, and other related subjects.

## F. Project Evaluation

An evaluation of the Agriculture & Rural Rehabilitation activities of the Agriculture Sector Support Project was carried out in October and November. Conducted by a team of consultants contracted by Chemonics International Consulting Division, the evaluation gave special attention to VITA, while other programs such as CARE, IRC, and MCI were studied for comparison purposes.

The Chemonics team of three spent a month, from 13 October to 11 November, in Islamabad, Peshawar, and Quetta interviewing people from AID/REP, VITA, CARE, MCI, and IRC as well as a number of other PVOs and organizations involved in cross-border activities.

The final report of the Chemonics team, dated 12 December 1991, was received in the VITA Peshawar office the last week in December. The evaluation of VITA performance under the Cooperative Agreement was generally quite positive. A number of very helpful suggestions and recommendations were made, especially regarding monitoring and training programs.

The Preface and Executive Summary of the report are included in the Appendix.

### III. Quarterly Financial Progress Summary

Covering the Period 1 October 1991 to 31 December 1991

#### EXPENDITURES (IN US\$)

BUDGET CATEGORY	Previous Quarter 1/7/91 to 30/9/91			Current Quarter 1/10/91 to 31/12/91			Next Quarter 1/1/92 to 31/3/92
	Plans	Expend.	Diff.	Plans	Expend.	Diff.	Plans
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	321,471	166,032	155,439	260,965	146,778	114,187	311,010
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	75,000
PROGRAM SUPPORT	1,178,980	882,236	296,744	927,674	1,275,522	(347,848)	701,284
GRAND TOTAL	1,575,451	1,123,268	452,183	1,263,639	1,497,300	(233,661)	1,087,294

USAID / AGRICULTURE SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT  
**Agriculture & Rural Rehabilitation**

USAID 306-0204-A-00-0767-00

APPENDIX

TO THE

**Quarterly Report**

for the period

October through December 1991



**Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA)**  
Arlington, Virginia

**Eng. M. M. A. Sediq, Chief of Party**  
PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN

January 1992

*[Handwritten signature]*

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# STATUS REPORT

## Agricultural Infrastructure Activities

December 29, 1991

KIND OF PROJECTS	REQUESTED	SURVEYED	DESIGNED	ESTIMATED	SANCTIONED	UNDER CON- STRUCTION	SUSPENDED	COMPLETED	MONITOR VISITS
<b>IRRIGATION</b>									
a) Karez	18695	4292	4292	4292	3035	179	49	2739	2907
b) Other	20834	2121	1609	1609	954	113	29	647	707
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39529</b>	<b>6413</b>	<b>5901</b>	<b>5901</b>	<b>3989</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3386</b>	<b>3614</b>
<b>WATER SUPPLY (POTABLE) 1151</b>									
		18	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
<b>ROADS</b>									
a) New	661	55	37	37	14	6	0	8	12
b) Rehab. *	2504	88	69	69	44	21	2	11	26
<b>BRIDGES</b>									
a) Motor	7476	102	53	53	26	3	1	6	9
b) Foot/Cable	50	40	31	31	17	9	3	4	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51371</b>	<b>6716</b>	<b>6092</b>	<b>6092</b>	<b>4091</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>3416</b>	<b>** 3671</b>

To date, 489 km. of feeder roads have been rehabilitated or built. and 103 km. of foot paths have been completed.

To date, 6,847 km. of karezes with 136,950 wells (shafts) have been cleaned.

### Land Irrigated and Beneficiaries — Completed Projects

Category	Number Completed	Average area per system		Total area		Beneficiaries (Families)	
		Hectares	Acres	Hectares	Acres		
A. Juis	1	313	94	235	29,422	73,555	
	2	33	380	950	12,540	31,350	
	3	17	460	1150	7,820	19,550	
	4	117	1,340	3,350	156,780	391,950	
Subtotal	*** 480				206,562	516,405	144,000
B. Kerezes	2,739	40	100	109,560	273,900	164,340	
	3,219			316,122	790,305	308,340	
Feeder Roads	13					150,850	

**NOTES:**

- \* The average length of a road is assumed to be 30 km.
- \*\* Some projects have been visited more than once. This figure is the total number of visits.
- \*\*\* Springs, wells, water supplies, etc., are not included in this figure.

USAID / AGRICULTURE SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT  
**Agriculture & Rural Rehabilitation**

# Afghanistan



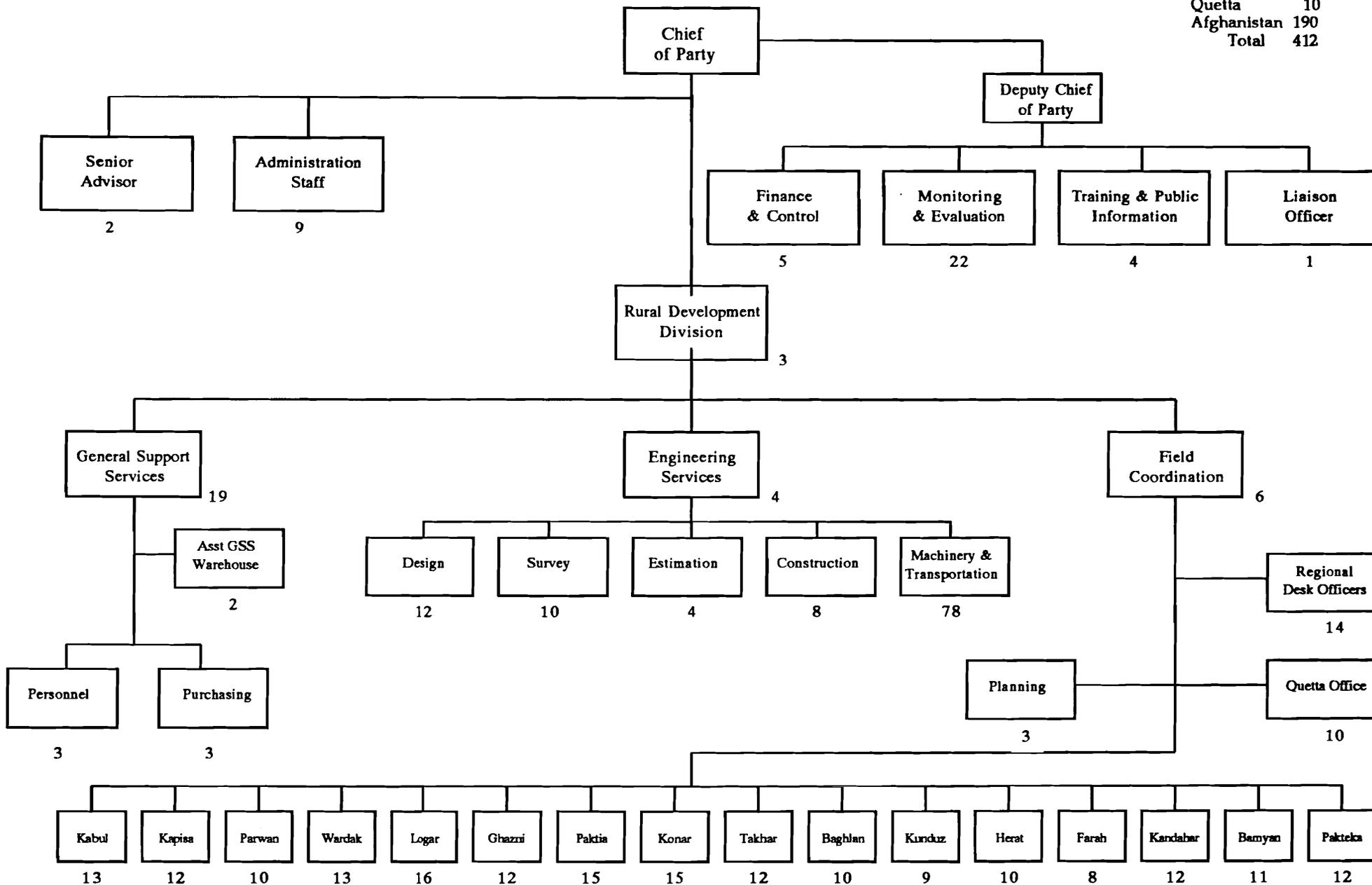
**Agriculture Rehabilitation Schemes (ARSs) in Afghanistan**  
 As of December 1991

# USAID Agriculture & Rural Rehabilitation Project

## VITA Organization Chart

December 1991

Peshawar 212  
 Quetta 10  
 Afghanistan 190  
 Total 412



## ARR Project Activities in Southern and Western Afghanistan

*The VITA office in Quetta looks after the ARR projects of the three ARSs in Kandahar, Farah, and Herat provinces. Access to the far western provinces must sometimes traveling round-about through Iran to Herat and Farah. These photographs taken by VITA monitors and ARS staff show road and irrigation projects in progress.*

### Farah Province

*Jui Dunboli is in Juwain district has been cleaned and rehabilitated by the Farah ARS staff and local laborers. It is 30 km long and averages two meters in width.*



*The jui irrigates some 18,000 jeribs of farmland and more than 70 families stand to benefit from the work done on the jui under the ARR project.*

*The Juwain road is 25 km long and connects Juwain district to the Robat area. Some three km of this road were repaired and seven culverts like the one shown here were built.*



*In the background can be seen dome-roofed buildings (gombad) typical of this part of Afghanistan, where timbers or poles for roof beams are virtually non-existent. This is work for master masons!*

## Kandahar Province



*Jui Qasim Robat in Panjwaie district is 20 km long and averages two meters in width. It irrigates more than 7,000 jeribs of land. Some 360 meters of the jui pass between hills. This section requires digging to a depth of two to three meters to permit maximum flow of water. The jui numbers more than 100 families as beneficiaries.*



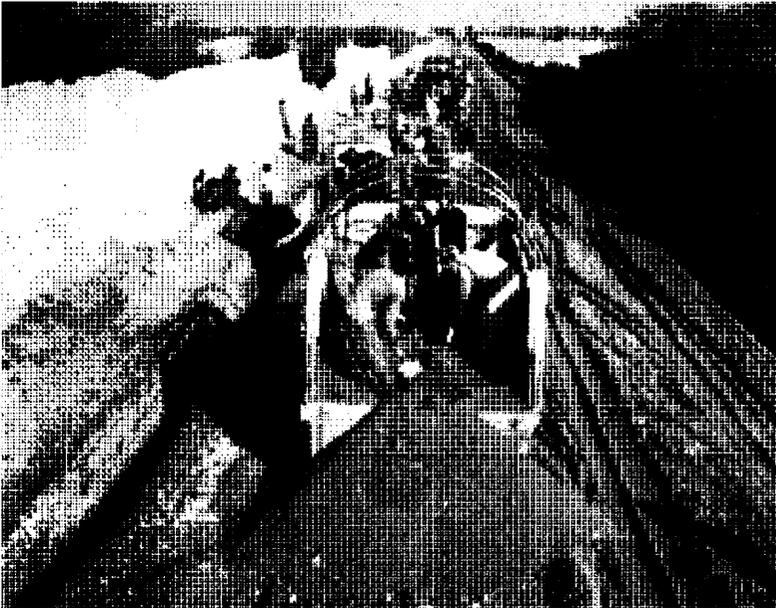
*Jui Fasl-Salehon, also in Panjwaie district, is about 5 km long and is one-and-a-half meters wide. It irrigates some 3,000 jeribs of land and benefits more than 100 families. The presence of several armed guards at the site shows that a wartime atmosphere still prevails in many areas where ARR projects are in progress.*



*Local laborers hired by VITA to clean and repair juis have their payday. The AID/REP funds for rehabilitation projects come to VITA as dollars, are converted to Pakistan rupees, and then changed into Afghanis to meet the payroll. Records of projects expenses are submitted to headquarters in Afghanis, converted to Rupees for reimbursement, and reported to the VITA home office and AID/REP in dollars again.*

## Herat Province

*Rehabilitation work on the Zendajan-Ghoriyan road involved repairing the surface in many areas and building or repairing culverts. This six-meter wide road is 26 km long and passes through several villages. Some 25,000 people will benefit from the rehabilitation of this road.*



*Work under way on a culvert in the Pulcha-e-Gozar Neda Khan area of the Zendajan-Ghoriyan road. This culvert is five meters long, with a width of 80 cm. The stone and concrete walls and reinforced concrete tops will provide good drainage and prevent flood damage to the road.*



*The Mirza Khalil culvert in Qaisan village on the Qaisan-Goriyan road. This also is five meters long and is about 90 cm wide. Culvert construction involving concrete work must be suspended during the winter months, as freezing temperatures would destroy the concrete.*

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## PREFACE

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The following report is an evaluation of cross-border programs funded by the Agency for International Development's Representative for Afghan Affairs and managed by CARE, IRC, MCI, and VITA. While special attention was given to VITA, the other programs were also studied for comparison purposes.

The evaluation was undertaken by a team of three consultants contracted by Chemonics International Consulting Division. The members of the team were Frederic C. Thomas, institutional development specialist and team leader; Helen A. Cruz, rural sociologist; and Radun S. Laban, construction engineer.

After a preliminary document review and briefings with AID staff in Washington, D.C. and with PVO officials in the Washington area and in New York, the team spent one month in Islamabad, Peshawar, and Quetta (October 13 to November 11, 1991). There they reviewed project files and consulted with USAID project managers and the staff of the four PVOs involved in cross-border rural rehabilitation activities. In addition, the team interviewed officials in four Afghan PVOs engaged in similar work, as well as representatives of the UN World Food Program, the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief, senior Afghans working for other USAID contractors, and others with experience in cross-border operations.

The evaluation is organized into several sections: an introductory section describing the context within which cross-border reconstruction operates; a description and analysis of each of the four PVO programs under review; a comparison of the four cases with reference to key program features; and finally, conclusions and recommendations. The analysis of each program will deal respectively with the background of the program, its staffing, how projects are implemented, their outputs in physical terms, monitoring and training activities, impact and sustainability, coordination issues, and future prospects.

The team would like to express its thanks to the many staff members of the office of the AID/Rep in Islamabad and its Regional Affairs Office in Peshawar for their assistance during this evaluation. In addition, the team would like to thank the staff of VITA, CARE, RAP, and MCI for their support and the time they devoted to facilitating the team's work in Peshawar and Quetta. If individuals may be singled out for their kindness and hospitality, as well as the logistical support provided to the team, VITA Chief of Party Mir Mohammad Sediq Ashanand his Deputy, Robert B. MacMakin, deserve special appreciation.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Cross-border rural rehabilitation operates in a complex and unsettled environment. Most programs are concentrated in the more accessible eastern belt, where war damage is greatest and from where most of the refugees come. Fighting continues around key cities under government control and among various *mujahideen* groups. The local commanders of these various groups are linked to politico-religious parties (*tanzeem*) based in Peshawar and in Iran. The seven *tanzeem* in Pakistan that have been united in the *jihad* against the Kabul regime disagree on negotiations to end the war. Meanwhile, their commanders inside Afghanistan have their own local tribal and kinship sources of support. As the legitimacy of continued military action weakens, commanders are vying for control over humanitarian aid channeled by private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to their client communities. PVOs depend upon commanders to guarantee security and upon district and village *shura*, which can best be thought of as informal gatherings with consultative and advisory authority. To work inside Afghanistan requires assurance from local commanders of reasonable security and *shura* support so that priorities are determined with reference to tribal and kinship interests and local participation in projects is ensured.

Since the mid-1980s the U.S. government has supported the cross-border humanitarian and rehabilitation activities of PVOs and United States Agency for International Development (USAID, or AID) contractors as targets of opportunity materialized. Handled by different offices of the AID Representative for Afghan Affairs, funding and oversight is compartmentalized and essentially short-term. There will be a growing need to establish a more coordinated, programmatic approach as political conditions improve.

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) was among the first PVOs to establish an effective rural works program on a widespread basis inside Afghanistan. VITA's strengths lie in the political sensitivity and judgment of its Afghan leadership. With a good network of relations with the Peshawar *tanzeems* and commanders inside Afghanistan, VITA has managed to remain neutral in a politically volatile environment. Its staff in Peshawar and 16 field offices are technically competent, even overqualified for the level of engineering required. In the past, *karezes* (underground canals) and now surface irrigation, tertiary roads, and bridge projects are identified by *shura* and implemented by VITA staff with a contribution, mainly in labor, made by beneficiary communities. If VITA can be faulted it is probably with respect to the single-purpose, scattered nature of its interventions, providing little opportunity for continuing involvement with *shura* and communities at large. Also, while their monitoring of technical aspects of implementation is good, VITA staff are insufficiently trained to evaluate impact. They lack baseline data and training in data collection and analysis. VITA's narrow infrastructure focus doesn't lend itself to analysis of impact, which can only be determined with references to changes in agricultural production, marketing, and improvements in social conditions, all of which are outside VITA's mandate.

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) activities are concentrated in two provinces immediately adjacent to the Pakistan border. Agriculture in these provinces has suffered from a large outflow of refugees. A key objective of CARE's program is refugee repatriation. Working in a few valleys rather than in widely scattered locations, CARE has tried, with limited success, to measure the impact of its program in terms of resettlement. Implementation is more decentralized than that of VITA, partly because its two field offices are better staffed (not technically but in numbers) and have greater mobility. Also, since CARE projects are highly labor-intensive, design of simple structures can be done in the field. With an agricultural component in addition to rural works, CARE elicits active *shura* participation in implementation and provides training in storage and accounting for food-for-work commodities and other operational requirements. Working in depopulated areas, however, makes it difficult to insist, as VITA does, upon a contribution of labor from the community. The overall impression is one of a meticulous operation. Yet when fighting arose between political factions in Kunar, CARE was caught in the middle, and in Paktika, its activities in one district brought it into sharp disagreement with the other PVOs.

Rural works in Mercy Corps International (MCI) operations are limited to cleaning *karez*s and minor improvements in surface irrigation. These activities are of secondary importance to MCI's primary objectives in agricultural and horticultural rehabilitation, including distribution of seed wheat, fertilizer, and other farm inputs. Rural works are done with pick and shovel and little else and are not therefore comparable to much of what VITA, and to a certain extent CARE, does. Self-help commitments by village *shura*, water user groups, and individuals are spelled out in written contracts—including how payments will be made. Monitoring is done at different levels as in the case of other PVOs, but again, there has been no post-project impact analysis. With support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other sources in addition to USAID, as well as food aid from the (UN) World Food Program (WFP), MCI can operate with greater flexibility than VITA in responding to the unique priorities of particular communities. Also, political conditions in its area of operations are more favorable for longer-term programming. MCI plans to establish a suboffice inside Afghanistan to maintain closer touch with its field offices.

The International Rescue Committee/Rural Assistance project (IRC/RAP) is of particular interest for the guidance and training it provides to its subgrantees, particularly Afghan PVOs. If institutionally strengthened, Afghan PVOs can play an important grassroots role in rural rehabilitation. The RAP Manual establishes guidelines to improve quality of programming, technical implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of impact. RAP training for monitors, other cross-border staff, and even *shura* representatives, suggests how collaboration could greatly benefit VITA. RAP's conditions for making grants may be too stringent when it comes to expanding Afghan PVO activities inside Afghanistan, especially in the interior provinces which until now have been neglected. When conditions improve there will also be a need to fund surveys and a need for mapping and project formulation missions by Afghan PVOs so they can develop viable project proposals.

A comparison of these four cases leads to certain conclusions and specific recommendations. In keeping with the evaluation terms of reference, these conclusions are reached with VITA particularly in mind. Briefly, they can be summarized as follows:

- From a technical standpoint, the work done by VITA and CARE is of good quality and technical monitoring is satisfactory. VITA should develop construction schedules and cash-flow projections for managing implementation.
- The implementation of CARE projects simultaneously in several neighboring villages and in closer interaction with *shura* and farmers suggests lessons for VITA, particularly the importance of adding an agricultural dimension to its activities. This will call for some additional staffing, close collaboration with an Afghan PVO having agricultural competence, or relinking agricultural development and training (ADT) field staff—currently under the Agriculture Sector Support project/Private Sector Agribusiness (ASSP/PSA) for which Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) is contractor—to ARS staff.
- Lack of staff capability to collect and analyze baseline data and conduct post-project evaluations is detrimental to project design, implementation, and impact evaluation. This deficiency is found in all four PVOs and calls for continuous, in-service training of Afghan monitoring staff in applied research methodology. This need will become increasingly important when a more integrated and programmatic approach to rural rehabilitation is needed in PVO interventions.
- A combination of Afghan and expatriate monitors is the best interim arrangement. With appropriate training VITA monitors could function quite effectively. Informal feedback from commanders and communities in Afghanistan may be as important as the formal monitoring system, and for this reason also, more attention should be given to working with villages in a more multidimensional manner. USAID monitoring for verification purposes should be done independently of VITA by the Data Collection and Analysis (DC&A) unit and by non-American engineers provided by Louis Berger International, Inc.
- Except for the strictly engineering component, VITA training has been generally weak with respect to an overall training framework, objectives, methodology, curriculum and materials, monitoring, and follow-up training evaluation. VITA should collaborate with the RAP training unit in designing and implementing training, initially to meet the needs of monitoring staff.
- In addition to some agricultural staff, VITA field capabilities would be strengthened by access to more vehicles, giving engineers and technicians the mobility to supervise a number of projects more efficiently.
- The important role of the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) at the Peshawar level appears not to have been given the donor support it deserves. Also, PVO coordination of operational activities at the field level is virtually

nonexistent. While there is little USAID can do by itself to correct this situation, it should hold regular meetings of USAID-funded PVOs and contractors engaged in the different sectors in transborder programs.

- Any restructuring or consolidation of USAID responsibility and funding of its cross-border programs should not be done now. It should be done only after USAID establishes a presence inside Afghanistan.
- Afghan PVOs represent an important indigenous resource of expertise and commitment to the rehabilitation of Afghanistan. This resource should be supported, especially in developing projects in interior regions of Afghanistan which have been relatively neglected so far. USAID should make arrangements to fund project identification and formulation costs with some provisional assurance of follow-up funding if the project is approved.
- Treated virtually as a contractor to USAID, VITA operates under restrictions which do not apply to other PVOs. This ambiguity in VITA's status has contributed to an unstable relationship in the past. VITA should be allowed to operate more freely, especially with regard to the type of projects it implements and the support it can draw from UNDP, WFP, and perhaps other donors.
- While it can usefully become engaged in larger-scale, more complex projects, this should not be allowed to divert VITA from the primary activities in which it has proven competence, namely, participatory, appropriate technologies involving maximum community involvement and cost sharing.
- VITA should establish a collaborative relationship with an Afghan PVO which would benefit from VITA's operational and technical experience. With enhanced competence in rural rehabilitation, the Afghan PVO would have the standing to warrant support from multilateral and bilateral donors.

# Koads

V I T A / R D D

## COMPLETED PROJECTS

3/87 - 12/91

January 5, 1992  
Page 1

S. No.	Area ID Number & Project Number	Sub Project Name & Village	Tanzeeb (Party)	Length (KM)	Beneficiary (Family)	Date Requested	Date Surveyed	Date Approved	Date Started	Irrigable Land/Jerib	Date Cur Insp	Comp. % @ cur Insp	Date Completed	----- ALL IN PAK RUPEES -----				Remarks
														Estimate Cost	Actual Cost	Local Contrib.	Disbursed To Date	
1	01-0107-RD-02-63	R-Tazeen More Than 20 Village	J.I.A.	32.000	25000	04/14/88	09/13/88	05/09/89	05/13/89		05/30/90		05/30/90	1805760	1905760	100000	1805760.0	
2	02-0204-RD-02-61	R-SULBAHAR SANJAN SANJAN	J.I.A.	8.000	500	04/16/89	07/17/89	06/20/90	07/16/90		12/31/90		12/31/90	416612	427272	16000	411272.0	
3	03-0302-RD-02-62	R-SAFI-E-SAYEDAN & VILLAGE	H.I.A.H	20.000	20000	09/10/88	10/29/88	02/09/89	05/03/89		10/01/89		10/01/89	244508	232000	32714	159286.0	
4	03-0302-RD-02-68	R-Shorband 20 Village	S.P.A.R	15.000	20000	06/05/88	09/28/89	07/03/88	08/16/89		04/30/91		04/30/91	804584	854068	50000	804068.0	
5	03-0302-RD-02-72	R-FANDAQISTAN FANDAQISTAN	H.I.A.H	10.840	4285	02/16/89	10/10/89	07/20/90	09/16/90		07/31/91		07/31/91	392245	437000	45000	392000.0	
6	05-0501-RD-02-103	R-BARAKI RAJAN BARAKI RAJAN	7 PART.	2.000	60000	11/20/88	11/21/88	12/08/88	12/12/88		12/20/88		12/20/88	31000	31000	1000	30300.0	
7	07-0719-RD-01-24	R-LAKARHI A MORE THAN 1000	H.I.A.H	26.000	0	10/10/87	10/24/87	12/06/87	12/12/87		08/31/88	100	07/15/88	2368557	1933320	483330	1449799.0	
8	07-0719-RD-02-24	R-LAKARHI E MORE THEN 50 V.	7.P.A.R	150.000	500000	10/10/87	10/24/87	12/06/87	10/01/88		07/30/89		07/30/89	946000	946000	76000	870000.0	7 PARTY
9	12-1210-RD-01-42	R-Kotal Zard 5 Province	J.I.A.	100.000	100000	09/12/87	01/01/88	08/04/88	06/01/88		10/25/90		10/25/90	7125409	8298945	1200500	7098445.0	
10	12-1210-RD-01-11	R-KHANAGA-PEON-ROAD FROM KHANAGA TO PEON	J.I.A.	25.000	1429	10/10/87	01/10/88	06/20/90	03/01/91		08/21/91		08/21/91	624600	718499	95000	623499.0	
11	12-1210-RD-01-17	R-KOTAL-E-KISHM MOSHTAN MOSHTAN	J.I.A.	25.000	1429	10/10/87	01/20/88	08/21/90	12/01/90		08/21/91		08/21/91	955066	1086110	122000	944110.0	
12	13-1302-RD-02-101	R-SAFI-E-SHIKARI OLD ROAD TALA AND BAFIAT	H.I.F.A	50.000	11429	08/14/88	08/10/89	06/20/90	07/01/91		09/24/91		09/24/91	575815	675815	100000	575815.0	
13	24-2404-RD-01-09	R-KAGA PABE BASHTI KAGA	H.I.A.	1.200	60000	06/20/88	11/13/88	11/20/88	06/20/89		08/30/89		08/30/89	73509	73000	15364	58459.0	
14	28-2801-RD-01-54	R-EAMYAN SHASHPUL EAMYAN TO SHASHPUL	H.I.I.	15.000	16428	09/12/89	07/10/90	10/15/90	10/26/90		11/19/90		11/19/90	49013	48903	8148	40755.0	
15	28-2802-RD-01-01	R-SHIBAR SHIBAR	H.I.I.	4.100	429	08/14/89	08/01/90	10/14/90	06/13/91		07/01/91		07/01/91	101829	123382	15000	105382.0	

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VITA Quarterly Report - October-December 1991 — APPENDIX

A-12

V I T A / R D D

C O M P L E T E D P R O J E C T S

=====

S. No.	Area ID Number & Project Number	Sub Project Name & Village	Tanzeem (Party)	Length (KM)	Beneficiary (Family)	Date Requested	Date Surveyed	Date Approved	Date Started	Irrigable Land/Jerib	Date Cur Insp	Coop. I @ cur Insp	Date Completed	(------ ALL IN PAK RUPEES -----)				Remarks	
														Estimate Cost	Actual Cost	Local Contrib.	Disbursed To Date		
16	2E-2802-RD-02-2	R-DARA-E-SHEKARI SHASHPUL TD BHANDAK	N.I.F.A	4.500	14286	02/16/88	07/20/90	10/15/90	11/06/90				07/31/91	07/31/91	29193	33456	2000	31456.0	
***Total***				48E.730 KM	835,214	Family									16,556,700.	17,824,530.	2,362,056.	15,463,506.00	

Note: Irrigable land based on the figure from request form.

# Roads

V I T A / R D D

PROJECT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

\*\*\*\*\*

As of 31/12/91

January 5, 1992  
Page 1

5. No.	Area ID Number & Project Number	Sub Project Name	Village	Tanzeem (Party)	Length (KM)	Beneficiary (Family)	Date Requested	Date Surveyed	Date Approved	Date Started	Date Cur Insp	Irrigable Land/Jerib	(-- ALL IN PAK RUPEES --)		Remarks
													Estimate Cost	Disbursed To Date	
1	01-0107-RD-02-127	R-NASIR KHEL TOORGHAR	EIGHT VILLAGE	J.I.A.	27.000	1715	03/05/89	08/16/89	07/20/90	08/01/90			2798356	2798655	
2	01-0113-RD-02-148	R-ISTALIF	MORE VILLAGE	J.I.A.	23.000	4285	05/12/88	08/08/90	01/15/91	06/03/91			891706	447657	
3	01-0107-RD-02-116	R-BOGA-MONDA ZOORTOOT	TEN VILLAGES	J.I.A.	31.000	2900	04/10/89	12/01/89	07/20/90	09/01/91			1063832	570450	
4	02-0207-RD-01-59	R-PANJSHEER V. PH. I & II	50 Village	J.I.A.	23.000	4083	09/22/89	11/23/88	07/06/89	08/10/89			1216942	1212553	
5	02-0204-RD-02-63	R-BULBAHAR TAGAB	MORE VILLAGES	H.I.A.H	70.000	50000	07/03/90	07/10/90	06/05/91	07/01/91			5222386	538223	
6	02-0209-RD-01-96	R-HESA-E-DE FANJSHIR ROAD FROM DO AABI TO ABDULA KH	J.I.A.	9.500	2000	06/20/91	07/03/91	09/26/91	07/01/91				1789286	1922749	
7	03-0302-RD-01-126	R-BHORBRAND SANJED DARA	BHORBRAND TO SANGJED DARA	H.I.A.H	50.000	20000	09/10/90	07/15/90	10/11/90	12/03/90			0	215638	
8	03-0308-RD-02-29	R-PARSA	PARSA	S.H.U.R	6.320	5000	09/02/90	09/23/90	06/02/91	06/15/91			1377585	154803	
9	03-0304-RD-02-48	R-BHULAM ALI BAGRAM	BAGRAM	J.I.A.	15.000	2000	05/18/89	03/17/90	01/15/91	05/08/91			514401	89308	
10	03-0306-RD-02-101	R-SAYED KHEL TO INCHOU	INCHOU	H.I.A.H	10.000	3500	07/10/89	03/19/90	01/15/91	06/06/91			580649	85270	
11	04-0402-RD-01-211	R-JALREZ SARZ PARSA	JALRIZ TO PARSA	H.I.A.H	61.500	71428	08/20/90	11/01/90	11/01/90	11/19/90			0	2196978	
12	04-0404-RD-02-193	R-SARAK-E-BULLY AND LOWLA GULLY		H.I.I.A	5.000	14285	07/18/90	08/10/90	05/30/91	06/01/91			120723	85739	
13	04-0404-RD-02-196	R-SHAHI DALANDAR	SHAH DALANDR	H.I.A.H	8.000	14286	07/18/90	08/01/90	05/30/91	06/18/91			467208	114695	
14	05-0501-RD-02-92	R-KHAR-PACHAK	KHAR PACHAK		11.000	12000	/ /	/ /	09/16/91	07/01/91			548585	169107	
15	05-0501-RD-01-121	R-BARAKIRAJAN TO PAD KHAB FROM BARKIRAJAN TO PADKHA			24.560	14285	/ /	/ /	09/16/91	08/14/91			768928	386376	
16	07-0731-RD-02-216	R-HAKIM KHAN WALL	NAIK NAME TO KDLALBO	S.H.U.R	26.000	30000	05/01/89	/ /	06/11/91	/ /			2825472	2058936	
17	07-0731-RD-02-215	R-GARDIZ - GHAZNI ROAD	FROM GARDIZ TO GHAZNI		44.000	0	/ /	/ /	10/10/91	09/01/91			1964099	330672	
18	10-1007-RD-02-2	R-Dangas	More than 3 Province	T.P.A.R	34.000	14285	01/02/88	01/06/89	07/18/89	08/27/89			5502393	5134350	
19	10-1002-RD-02-E2	R-CHAF DARA	CHAPA BARA	S.H.U.R	14.000	10000	01/10/89	09/11/89	06/20/90	09/11/90			945615	880650	
20	10-1009-RD-02-87	R-KAMBISH TO BARIKOOT	MORE VILLAGES	H.I.A.H	33.000	8571	/ /	/ /	/ /	01/12/91			0	1452400	
21	10-1007-RD-02-35	R-TAGEGAN PHASE 1+2	MAGHZ BAGH	S.H.U.R	12.500	2286	07/28/90	08/05/90	01/10/91	02/01/91			856733	1078950	
22	12-1201-RD-02-45	R-TAKHCHA KHANA	TAKHCHA KHANA	S.H.U.R	25.000	8333	05/06/89	06/06/89	12/24/89	01/01/90			852364	297320	

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V I T A / R D D

PROJECT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

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S. No.	Area ID Number & Project Number	Sub Project Name	Village	Tanzeem (Party)	Length (KM)	Beneficiary (Family)	Date Requested	Date Surveyed	Date Approved	Date Started	Date Cur Insp	Irrigable Land/Jerib	(-- ALL IN PAK RUPEES --)		Remarks
													Estimate Cost	Disbursed To Date	
23	20-2007-RD-02-13	R-GHORYAN TO ZANAJAN	GHORYAN TO ZANAJAN	J.I.A.	28.000	11429	07/10/88	10/16/90	01/14/91	10/01/91			3740887	486836	
24	25-2804-RD-02-70	R-BAMYAN TO SYEHAN	FROM BAMYAN TO SHEHAN	J.I.A.	12.000	11500	07/11/88	11/22/90	07/18/91	06/01/91			1157146	168471	
25	28-2801-RD-02-71	R-SHEBER BAMYAN SURKHDAR	SHEBAR TO SURKHDAR	H.I.A.H	8.500	11000	01/26/88	11/04/90	07/18/91	08/01/91			582050	105704	
26	29-0623-RD-02-20B	R-DAMARUDDIN ROAD	DAMARUDDIN	H.I.A.H	76.000	20000	11/14/88	06/24/90	05/30/91	08/26/91			4237020	756850	

\*\*\*Total\*\*\*

691.880 KM 349,171 Family

40,064,366.

23,763,342.00

Note: Irrigable land base on the figure from request form.

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