

Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP) Afghanistan

Quarterly Progress Report For January 1 – March 31, 2005



Submitted by:

Chemonics International, Inc.

Submitted to:

**Afghanistan Mission
U.S. Agency for International Development
Kabul, Afghanistan**

April 30, 2005



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



USAID Contract No. 306-C-03-00-00502-00 to provide services to the Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP) in collaboration with the Islamic State of Afghanistan

Subcontractors: Shorebank Advisory Services, International Fertilizer Development Center

Address: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Kart-i-Sakhi, Kabul, Afghanistan

E-mail: info@ramp-af.com

www.ramp-af.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Executive Summary ----- | 4 |
| 2. Management Reports ----- | 6 |
| 3. Project Reports in Numerical Order | |
| JO#1 - MISFA-finance ----- | 14 |
| JO#2 - CADG-infr ----- | 16 |
| JO#3 - DAI-infr ----- | 17 |
| JO#4 - KRA-infr ----- | 22 |
| JO#5 - FAO-ag ----- | 24 |
| JO#6 - ICARDA/CIP- ag ----- | 26 |
| JO#7 - ICARDA-ag ----- | 28 |
| JO#8 - ICARDA-ag ----- | 31 |
| JO#8B - ICARDA-IAM ag ----- | 35 |
| JO#9 – ICARDA-ag ----- | 37 |
| JO#10 - ACTED-infr ----- | 40 |
| JO#11 - MADERA-infr ----- | 43 |
| JO#12 - ACTED-ag ----- | 47 |
| JO#13 - DCA-ag ----- | 48 |
| JO#14 - AREA-infr ----- | 52 |
| JO#15 - RAFA-infr ----- | 53 |
| JO#16 - RAFA-infr ----- | 54 |
| JO#17 - AREA-infr ----- | 55 |
| JO #18 - RSSA-infr ----- | 57 |
| JO #19 - JAMAL-infr ----- | 59 |
| JO #20 - PRB-infr ----- | 60 |
| JO #21 - STAAR-infr ----- | 61 |
| JO #22 - GRSP-infr ----- | 63 |
| JO#23 - CADG-ag ----- | 65 |
| JO#24 - IFDC-ag ----- | 68 |
| JO #25 - IALC-ag ----- | 72 |
| JO #26 - DWC-ag ----- | 75 |
| JO #27 - CRS-ag ----- | 77 |
| JO #28 - GIA-ag ----- | 79 |
| JO #29 - RoP-ag ----- | 82 |
| JO #30 – GOAL-ag ----- | 87 |
| JO #31 - FAO-ag ----- | 87 |
| JO#32 - UNOPS-ag ----- | 89 |
| JO#33 - Gulson-Cucurova-infr ----- | 91 |
| JO#34 - RI-infr ----- | 92 |
| JO#38 - AAD-infr ----- | 93 |
| JO#39 - Acap – finance ----- | 94 |
| JO#40 – AIB -finance ----- | 96 |
| JO#41 - UNDP-finance ----- | 98 |
| JO#42 - AFC-finance ----- | 99 |
| JO#43 – AIP – Chemonics ----- | 101 |
| JO#48 – Chemonics ----- | 105 |
| 4. Financial Report----- | 109 |

ACRONYMS

| ACRONYMS | |
|-----------------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AED | Agriculture Extension Department |
| AFC | Afghanistan Finance Corporation |
| AIB | Afghanistan International Bank |
| The Fund | Afghanistan Renewal Fund |
| Chemonics | Chemonics International Inc. |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| CTO | Cognizant Technical Officer |
| CO | Contracting Officer |
| DCOP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GOA | Government of Afghanistan |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GUI | Graphical User Interface |
| Ha | Hectare |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| IR | Intermediate Result |
| IRA | Islamic Republic of Afghanistan |
| JO | Job Order |
| Km | Kilometer |
| Kg | Kilogram |
| LOP | Life of Project |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MAAH | Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry |
| MEIS | Monitoring and Evaluation Information System |
| MISFA | Microfinance Investment Support Facility Afghanistan |
| MIWRE | Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources |
| MOC | Ministry of Commerce |
| MOF | Ministry of Finance |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MRRD | Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development |
| MT | Metric Ton |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| PASA | Participatory Agency Service Agreement |
| PMP | Performance Management Plan |
| PPSD | United Nations Partnerships for Private Sector Development |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Assessment |
| PRT | Provincial Reconstruction Team |
| RAMP | Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SO | Strategic Objective |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| VBSE | Village-Based Seed Enterprise |
| VFU | Veterinary Field Unit |
| WOCCU | World Council of Credit Unions |

Executive Summary

The first quarter of calendar year 2005 was a very busy time for Chemonics International and its RAMP Implementing Partners (IPs). Many of the specific activities launched months ago now are bearing tangible fruit. The project is in the process of linking the efforts of individual IPs to improve and strengthen selected value chains across the targeted provinces. In addition, we have completed an extensive reprogramming effort. Through this effort we have reallocated funds where appropriate and established new project initiatives using those resources.

Critical Contract Deliverables

Last quarter, the project Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) approved of two critical deliverables: the Contract Implementation Strategy and the Life of Project Work Plan. Combined these two documents present a clear roadmap of where RAMP is moving. The program this quarter received approval of its detailed 2005 Work Plan. That document sets the targets against which this and subsequent quarterly reports will measure progress. Finally, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and the RAMP CTO reviewed the compendium of technical documents it has prepared over the life of the project. We continue to refine our M & E procedures which are the foundation upon which the RAMP/Chemonics team has made critical strategy decisions. We are increasingly producing more information detailing the impact of specific RAMP projects and the effect of those projects on the national agricultural sector.

Significant Value Chain Developments

As the activities undertaken by implementing partners generate results, RAMP management focuses on assisting partners to work more closely together for greater impact across targeted value chains. We also are beginning a new set of projects in all three Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) areas, projects tailored to meeting our defined performance goals. There are several good examples of this.

Strengthening the Wheat Value Chain in Kunduz Province

In Kunduz Province the collective efforts of several partners, including the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), the Grain Industry Alliance (GIA), and the Afghanistan International Bank (AIB) are strengthening the wheat value chain. ICARDA's demonstration farms and village-based seed enterprises are helping farmers produce wheat more profitably. GIA has established a chain of marketing centers that reinforce the post-harvest handling chain. As a result the infrastructure is in place to help move wheat from farm gate to market more efficiently. AIB has provided funding to an Afghan entrepreneur who is building a flour mill. When it comes on-line, the mill will expand the demand for wheat across Kunduz and neighboring provinces. Supporting these efforts are on-going infrastructure projects to improve the province's network of farm-to-market roads. The next contribution will be the construction of a bridge over the Kunduz River. It will improve marketing efficiency by shortening the link between the Qasemali Agricultural Production Area, five RAMP-funded Market Centers and the regional markets along the Kunduz-Kabul Road.

Developing the Fruit and Vegetable Value Chains in the Shomali Plains

South of Kunduz in Parwan Province is the heart of Shomali Plains, which extend from the northern portion of Kabul Province into Kapisa Province. RAMP-funded activities are making significant contributions to accelerate the development of fruit and vegetable value chains. Development Works Canada was on the verge of bringing its vegetable dehydration plant on line as the quarter ended. In addition to creating employment for more than 400 Afghans, mostly women, the plant will provide an expanded market for the region's vegetable growers. The plant will provide a market for 1,400 farming families in the Shomali Plains. Highlighting the effectiveness of a market-driven approach to

agricultural development, the plant had a signed order for a container of dehydrated cauliflower before the equipment had been installed.

In the fruit sector, Roots of Peace (RoP) was able to help its partners cut a new channel of distribution to the Indian grape market. Although this trial export was small, it is a harbinger of expanded exports that should result in the coming crop year. RoP has also been tasked with establishing new processing centers for nuts and developing new packaging to make them competitive internationally.

The project's efforts to rehabilitate critical portions of the irrigation system is bringing water to fields to improve yields, make more land productive and bring new, higher value crops into cultivation. Shomali farmers can now increase the quantity and improve the quality of the crops they produce, as well as transport crops more readily on improved farm to market roads.

Helping Farmers in Southern Afghanistan Identify Alternatives to Poppy

This quarter, the RAMP/Chemonics team continued its major effort to focus more of the project's on-going resources to help farmers in Helmand and Kandahar Provinces identify and take advantage of crops that offer an alternative to poppy cultivation. This overall effort included the launching of US\$18 million cash for work initiative, over \$8.5 million in infrastructure rehabilitation, and over \$11 million in job orders under the project's agricultural technology and market development component. All those efforts are now fully underway.

The cash for work activities have succeeded in providing rural inhabitants of Helmand alternatives to reliance on poppy employment and income. By cleaning drains and repairing irrigation systems, this effort has improved the productivity of the province's farms.

The infrastructure rehabilitation work continues to cover repairs and improvements to canals and drains, expand use of drip irrigation, and improve critical farm-to-market roads. RAMP/Chemonics subcontracts a significant portion of this work to local companies. We are succeeding in developing water users' associations so that irrigation improvements are sustainable and that there is greater local control of scarce water resources.

Six different partners - CADG, DCA, GIA, ICARDA, IFDC and RoP – continue to work across Helmand and Kandahar to identify the crops that will offer farmers the best return on investment and are a licit alternative to poppy production. The project will empower farmers across the region to produce these alternative crops on a massive scale to during the 2005-2006 crop cycle.

These examples demonstrate how RAMP/Chemonics has built on successes to develop even more important agricultural value chains across Afghanistan. In like fashion, we have generated a program of shifting management from RAMP to ALP of projects that assist ALP in establishing its program. This allows RAMP to move resources to other provinces that have high AID priority. Included in such initiatives are roads in Kandahar, drain repairs, a nut market development program across several provinces, extending rural credit to Kandahar, and creating a business development service

Capacity Building and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food

During this quarter, the RAMP team has established frequent contact and closer cooperation with Minister Ramin and his staff. Featured in these relationships are the official dedication of the RAMP building by the minister, housing of ministry extension staff in RAMP, and establishment of a significant capacity-building project aimed at improving ministry management.

Louis Faoro
Chief of Party
Chemonics International, Inc.

Management Reports: Agricultural Technology and Market Development

Accomplishments this Reporting Period

Projects in agricultural technology and market development concentrated on accessing markets, identifying buyers, initiating processing activities, addressing gaps in the value chains, demonstrating best practices, and integrating supply chains of priority commodities.

Priority Commodities

Fresh fruit – Indian buyers of fresh grapes were identified and grape quality, grape volumes to be exported, transport, and other requirements of the buyers were discussed in depth in India with Roots of Peace, RAMP's Implementing Partner. Visits by Afghan processors/exporters were made to the grape production areas in Nashik (India) and to major auction markets in Delhi and Mumbai to give the grape processors/exporters a better view of the post-harvest and the marketing system that these buyers are a part of. Indian buyers are prepared to come to Afghanistan to work with the grape processors/exporters to process and pack the grapes (during the August to October period when there are no Indian-produced grapes in the Indian market) the way their customers prefer them. Indian buyers are also prepared to meet the grape shipments from Afghanistan at the Waga border (Pakistan-India) to transship the Afghan grapes to Delhi and elsewhere.

To order to address the need for taking the field heat out of the grapes after harvest, Roots of Peace (RoP) has ordered two pre-coolers, to be installed in the fresh fruit packing centers in Shamali Plains and Kandahar. In addition, two cold storage units are ready to be installed in the packing centers. The packing center in Mirbachakot in Shamali Plains is nearing completion while the one in Kandahar (Maiwand district) is just starting construction. The cold storage will allow the quality of the grapes to be maintained until the grapes are ready for shipment to India.

After a winter of above normal precipitation, the agricultural sector is gearing up for increased productivity. Farmers with grape vineyards in the Shamali Plains, Kandahar, and Helmand have been provided regular extension services in pruning, sulfuring, pest control, trellising, irrigation management including drip irrigation. Over eight hectares of new trellised vineyards including drip irrigation were established by Helmand farmers with technical assistance from CADG, a RAMP Implementing Partner. CADG and RoP have 145 vineyard demonstrations, most of them trellised and about half of them with drip irrigation. CADG sent 30 of its extension staff to training with Netfim (one of the world's largest drip irrigation suppliers) in northern Thailand in advanced drip irrigation technology. With the additional training, the extension agents are more knowledgeable and have hands-on experience and the drip irrigation equipment to be able to help install and provide the necessary extension advice to get farmers interested and adopting the technology.

Dried fruits

The laboratory at the Raisin and Other Dried Fruit Export Institute was completely renovated by the Grain Industry Alliance (GIA) to international standards for testing aflatoxin in parts per billion. Trained technicians of the Institute have been analyzing samples of dried fruits (raisins) and nuts for aflatoxin. The laboratory equipped with VICAM equipment for testing for aflatoxin gives the Export Institute the capability to assure buyers of the quality of the products they are receiving. In addition, laboratory equipment for testing for microbial contamination has been installed at the Export Institute's laboratory. Not only will the laboratory equipment be useful for testing dried fruit and nuts but also other high value products, such as saffron.

RoP has begun to contract with grape farmers in the Shamali Plains for using paper to dry their raisins and for delivering quality raisins to the packing center. The farmers will be supplied paper to dry the raisins on rather than the traditional practice of putting the raisins directly on the dirt to dry.

Vegetables

Twenty cold storage units for maintaining the quality of fresh vegetables, produced in Parwan, Helmand, and Kunduz, are in country and are ready to be installed. The units will be provided to

Associations with processing and packaging centers on a buy one get one from RAMP basis. The vegetables will find more attractive prices in the local market where they will substitute for lower quality, non-refrigerated vegetables.

ICARDA, CRS, and CADG established over 24 greenhouses as demonstrations for farmers in Ghazni, Helmand, Parwan, Nangarhar, Kunduz, and Herat. In addition, four Afghan extension agents received three-week, hands-on training in Oman in advanced greenhouse operations. The knowledge imparted by these trainees to farmers plus the on-the-job training of farmers in Integrated Production and Protection Management (IPPM) in greenhouses at the farmers' sites in RAMP's five priority provinces have given the farmers involved in the greenhouse demonstrations an opportunity to operate their greenhouses more efficiently and cost effectively.

Development Works Canada (DWC), a RAMP Implementing Partner, finished constructing the factory for dehydrating vegetables in the Shamali Plains. DWC's group of buyers continue to strongly support the Program. During January, Roger Messinger, a buyer for UK-based JL Priestly, inspected the factory, suggested small adjustments concerning storage of vegetables and announced he would double their order with the factory pending quality control tests. DWC is signing production contracts with farmers and distributing spinach, tomato, and coriander seeds and other materials as farmers are now planting the crops.

Nuts

Besides the installation of the aflatoxin testing laboratory at the Export Institute, the nut processing and marketing industry is being supported by RAMP, through RoP and GIA, in that three nut processing plants will be installed in Kandahar, Kabul, and Mazar. The preliminary work in organizing the nut processor's associations (such as the Dried Fruit and Nut Exporter's Association in Kandahar), locating sites for the plants, designing and laying out the plant buildings, organizing investment capital from the associations, and sourcing the machinery and equipment is in progress.

Livestock

During the reporting period, approximately three million vaccinations, medications, and veterinary services were administered by the Veterinary Field Units (VFUs) working under the RAMP-funded, Dutch Committee of Afghanistan animal health project. The project expanded the number of VFUs contracted to deliver veterinary vaccines, medications, and services by 26, trained an additional 47 paravets in providing veterinary services, and made operational the sub-office in Maimena (Faryab province) and the regional office in Kandahar. DCA ordered cold storage units for the cold chain to be established at regional offices. DCA participated in the first Livestock Steering Committee meeting since the MOU between the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Food, and the European Union and USAID was signed.

In the RAMP-funded FAO poultry project, 12,200 women in Kunduz, Parwan, and Nangarhar completed or continued their training program in poultry production and marketing. Project activities to train women in poultry husbandry were initiated in Ghazni and Baghlan. Provision of vaccinations, feeders, drinkers, poultry ration, and coops to trained women continued. Poultry Producer Groups marketed over 92,000 eggs.

Wheat

The six grain storage warehouses (with an area of 20 meters x 10 meters) in Kunduz have been completed. The Associations that own the warehouses are involved in delivering grain wheat to the newly-constructed, private flour mill in Kunduz, which has a milling capacity of 200 mt/day. The storage, marketing, and milling system was established and the stakeholders provided technical assistance by the GIA. Wheat farmers, as members of the Associations, will benefit from a ready market for their wheat crop in two ways. They will have an opportunity to properly clean and grade their wheat to the specifications of the buyer (the wheat miller) and they will be able to store their wheat, pest-free, in the warehouses provide by GIA.

ICARDA has provided technical and training to members of seventeen village based seed enterprises (VBSEs) in RAMP's five priority provinces. The VBSEs have established over 400 hectares of seed multiplication plots of wheat, potato, chickpea, and vetch. For VBSEs to access farm machinery for more efficiently producing and harvesting the wheat, ICARDA discussed a rental option with the Afghan Leasing and Finance Company.

The locust and sunn pest emergency control programs for wheat in the northern provinces (implemented by FAO) and Helmand (implemented by CADG) have been successful in controlling the locusts in northern provinces before they reach the first instar and in controlling the sunn pest (and aphid) populations in Helmand province. The sunn pest (and aphid) population in Helmand reached very high levels, triggering the need to double the number of nets (to 6,000) used and prompting farmers to use chemicals to control the sunn pest. The PRT of Helmand purchased chemicals for use in sprayers supplied to the farmers in coordination with the Provincial Agriculture Department. The sunn pest problem in the northern provinces has not reached the point where nets and/or chemical control are needed yet.

IFDC has initiated a credit program with the private input dealers in Helmand province. The program will give those dealers who qualify for credit the opportunity to purchase more fertilizer and other inputs and possibly give farmers short-term credit in turn. This credit program though the input dealers could be one answer to the credit problem that is faced by many farmers in Afghanistan.

Alternative crops

CADG has featured alternative crops (including potato, flax, canola) in its winter crop demonstration program. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has 166 demonstrations of saffron and cumin as alternative crops being produced in Herat. ICARDA provided inputs for a demonstration fish farm in Kunduz. The farmer, trained by RAMP staff, was highly successful in producing over 2 metric tons per hectare in six months of fish growing period. The market for fish in Afghanistan is high in the winter months. Fish farming provides an alternative crop with high net returns when done successfully.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions

Customs clearing agents in India are generally not aware that the Indian government has lifted the recent ban on importing Afghan grapes into India. RoP showed many customs clearing agents a copy of the official document that states that there is no longer a ban on importing the grapes. Due diligence will be taken by RoP to be sure that the uninformed customs agents and others in India that need to know will be provided the necessary documentation before shipments are made to India.

The capacity and the organizational strength of the associations of farmers, traders, processors, and exporters in Afghanistan is generally low. RAMP's Implementing Partners are working with many of these associations and are having to help the associations in every aspect, from establishing by-laws, to bookkeeping, to writing and understanding a business plan.

Now that the laboratory for aflatoxin testing is in operation at the Export Institute, the trained technicians need to have significant supervision. RoP will provide the training the technicians need to continue to carry out their responsibilities efficiently.

Emergency sunn pest control in Helmand province was a serious widespread problem that has been and continues to be controlled with a huge coordinated effort among the PRT, CADG, the Provincial Agricultural Department, and RAMP technical staff.

The dilemma faced by DCA with the reluctance of the Veterinary Services Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Food to support the private sector role in the delivery of rural veterinary services continues. The lack of support has made it an onerous and uncertain task to get the approval from the President of the Veterinary Services Department to have vaccines imported into the country (a task of the DCA). Having the Veterinary Service Department's President participate in the Livestock Steering Committee, established through an MOU among the MAAHF, European Union, USAID, and FAO, has opened up the dialogue between the members of the committee and the President of the Veterinary Services Department on this issue.

The use of the 83 market collection centers (MCCs) built in 2004 for assembly of agricultural products is sporadic. Though the owner of each of these MCCs is typically the village shura, the ICARDA VBSE, or a Farmer's Association, the use of the MCCs has not been as extensive as RAMP had planned. To get more use of these MCCs, more effort will be made to explain to the owner(s) what the intention of these and realistic use of these MCCs should be.

.

Looking Forward

- Assist the various Associations in establishing the processing and packaging plants for fresh fruits and dried fruit and nuts
- Develop a certification system for assuring the quality of dried fruit and nuts tested for aflatoxin and microbial contamination
- Operationalize the microbiological equipment that has been installed at the Export Institute
- Process and export dried vegetables to the European buyers.
- Provide post-harvest technical assistance to producers of apricots for proper destining, drying, and quality control of the apricots before processing, packaging, and exporting
- Have technician from Friolatina come to Afghanistan to provide training on operating and installing cold storage units in the storage, processing, and packaging centers.
- Operate cold chain for efficient storage and marketing of fruits and vegetables. In addition, cold chain will be installed and operated at the regional offices of the DCA and its subcontractors. Solar-powered refrigerators at the district centers will be extending the cold chain to the districts and from there supplying quality vaccines and medications to the Veterinary Field Units (VFUs).
- Intensify the extension services that accompany the crop demonstrations and field days
- Maintain close project coordination among RAMP's Implementing Partners, PRT's, the Ministry of Agriculture Provincial and Kabul leaders, other donors and NGOs.

Physical Infrastructure Rehabilitation or Repair

Accomplishments this Quarter

Major irrigation projects progressed toward completion during the quarter in Helmand and Nangarhar provinces. Rehabilitation of the Guzara and Injil canal systems in Herat Province was initiated with ground breaking for construction of seven bridges and the Injil Canal river intake structure.

With the progress achieved in Nangarhar and Helmand for the construction of both road and irrigation works it was possible to undertake a process of transfer of most future project activities to the AIP and ALP programs and to start a process of reduction of core RAMP infrastructure activities in these areas. Thus, the consequence of project sharing with AIP and ALP is a freeing up of financial and management resources. These resources are now to be reallocated to accomplish a program of infrastructure work across the northern tier of provinces stretching from Mazar-i-Sherif in the east to Herat in the west.

In all four regions, Nangarhar, Helmand/Kandahar, Herat, and the Northern provinces contractors of each area have been solicited to present their credentials and RAMP has developed contractor lists for solicitation of bids for construction. Already five additional bridges are out for bid in Herat, contracts for construction of roads in Kandahar and Nangarhar have been concluded and contracts for the dredging of all remaining undredged major drains in Helmand are ready for award.

Some 90 kilometers of farm-to-market gravel roads were completed during the quarter, in aggregate, in six provinces and irrigation and river works progressed for the improvement of irrigation and drainage for more than 100,000 hectares of irrigated lands largely in four provinces. As noted, in addition, work started for the improvement to some 35,000 hectares of irrigated lands in Herat.

Farm-to-Market Roads and Structures

Now that snow has melted, construction of roads in the high country of Ghazni Province resumed late during March. The roads being built there are tying the fruit and nut area of Malistan District, and the intervening production areas of two other districts, to the market at Ghazni on the national highway connecting Kabul to Kandahar. Some 60 kilometers of a 100 kilometer road program had been completed by the end of the quarter.

It was recognized that test roads constructed in Nangarhar Province were being used by trucks grossly overweight, 40 to 60 tons, which travel at speeds in excess of 100 km/hr. RAMP/Chemonics, therefore, reviewed the planned road program and redirected the focus back to compacted-gravel, farm-to-market roads from those that are arterial roads and need to be paved. Agreements currently are being negotiated with the shuras and local leaders to assure that eight planned road segments in Kama District, an area of high agricultural production, can be constructed without obstructions and that once completed will be maintained. With the construction of another 75 kilometers of roads the program in Nangarhar will be concluded.

At the end of the quarter some 80 kilometers of a 100 kilometer road program for Balkh Province had been completed. A dedication ceremony was held during March following completion of 40 kilometers of roads in Kunduz Province. The road building program in Parwan Province was nearing completion.

Some 40 kilometers of roads in Kandahar Province, for which a contract was being awarded, were transferred to the ALP program. Money for this road contract will be redirected for use in the north and west of the country.

Irrigation and Drainage

During the quarter, flooding has affected irrigation projects in every province of Afghanistan where RAMP projects are on-going. In Herat the head of the Injil Canal was blocked with emergency works to limit the entry of flood waters from the Hari Rud (river). The cooperative village self help project being built by residents of a Shinwari village at the tail of the Nangarhar Valley system was put to the test by a large flood during April just following the close of the quarter. The village was undamaged. High flows along the Kunar River have been excluded from four canal systems commanding some 18,600 hectares of irrigated land of Nangarhar Province by the Shigee and Koti Taran headworks that were completed during the quarter. Emergency repairs were carried out, within three days of flood damage, on the Boghra Canal in Helmand Province to correct a canal blockage that was limiting hydro power production at the Grishk station and was threatening to breach the bank of the canal. The Boghra Canal serves more than 40,000 hectares of irrigated area.

DAI nearly completed dredging of major drains of the 14,500-hectare Marja area of the Middle Helmand irrigation command. Dredging of major drains in the Darweshan and Shamalan canal commands was some 40 percent completed during the quarter and at the same time available draglines were diverted to dredge eight kilometers of the Boghra Canal during a four week closure in January. DAI carried out clean up of the Boghra Canal blockage noted above. DAI now is planning a permanent repair activity.

In Nangarhar, the construction of river works and canal repairs were completed for the Shigee and Koti Taran commands by STAAR for 18,600 hectares. Construction of a three kilometer long canal is the only work remaining to be accomplished.

RSSA, a local NGO, has now completed works to restore irrigation to 6,000 hectares of irrigated area that was abandoned more than a decade ago due to extensive flood damage to the canal system and villages. Remaining to be completed is the reconstruction of a branch canal, #29, that serves some additional 1800 hectares that still are in production on a diminished basis. As noted above, the village self help cooperative project component, a rock masonry cross channel weir and channel cut, was completed during the quarter and has already been tested by a large flood during April.

Once the RSSA project has been completed, the only remaining on-going RAMP irrigation project in Nangarhar Province will be the dredging of 114 kilometers of drains by IF Hope. Engineering studies had been nearly completed during the 4th quarter of 2004 and dredging began during the current quarter. By the end of the quarter some 15 kilometers of drain had been dredged and IF Hope was mobilizing additional equipment to assure that the entire project will be completed by the fall.

Three contract packages for the construction of all as yet undredged major drains of the Middle Helmand area have been transferred to the ALP program. The financial resources will be redirected to the northern tier and the west.

Buildings and Market Centers

The focus of the construction of market centers has moved to Helmand/Kandahar where large multi-stall centers with refrigeration units have been designed and will be built.

Challenges Encountered

Reorientation of the road program reported in the challenge section of the 4th quarter report has been accomplished in Nangarhar. Also the challenge of unpredictable flooding has been met and dealt with effectively in four areas of the country.

Looking Ahead

During the coming quarter the challenge will be to refocus, effectively and rapidly, management and financial resources to initiate a program of infrastructure construction across the northern tier from Mazar-i-Sherif to Herat.

Rural Financial Services

To date the microfinance institutions supported through the Microfinance Investment and Support Facility Agency (MISFA) have disbursed just over 12,000 microloans to entrepreneurs engaged in activities related to the agricultural sector. These loans reflect capital injections to microbusinesses ranging from the retailing of fruits, vegetables, wool/cotton and cereals to small processing such as bakeries. By the end of the quarter, RAMP/Chemonics' banking partner, Afghanistan International Bank (AIB), had committed up to \$1.5M in loan disbursements and approvals. The leasing company, Afghanistan Finance Company (AFC), made several strides in developing their company by hiring their key personnel; refining their business plan and marketing strategy; finalizing market research of their clients needs; and completing professional marketing materials for both investors and clients;. AFC also leveraged the funds received through RAMP/Chemonics to attain technical assistance support and distinct leasing training from the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The equity fund, Afghanistan Renewal Fund accomplished a multitude of things including received Board approval from CDC for an investment of \$5 million in the Fund; established provisional offices in Kabul to begin development of the investment pipeline and to start recruiting Afghan investment analysts; completed formation of the Board of Directors of Acap Partners Ltd, UK; and began development of investment opportunities. Lastly, the Business Mentoring Services, provided through UNDP, directly assisted over 12 clients with business plan preparation, completion of finance applications and development of marketing approaches and assisted with the closing of almost \$1,000,000 in small and medium enterprise (SME) loans on behalf of its clients.

Accomplishments this Quarter

Beyond the loan capital support received by the microfinance institutional partners of MISFA, several technical assistance activities took place during this quarter. One of those activities included the assessment of the credit needs of the kuchis, the Afghan nomadic people. Based on the assessment, a few loan products were recommended. Those products include a seasonal working capital loan, \$100-\$500 to be used for fattening livestock for resale and loans for livestock purchases, \$500-\$1000. The plan is that the microfinance institutions would have to determine if loans specifically targeted to kuchis could be integrated into their strategic plans.

Another product that was being tested during the quarter is micro leasing offered by the Afghanistan Rural Microcredit Programme managed by Aga Khan Development Network (ARMP-AKDN). Through a selection process, ARMP-AKDN identified qualified and experienced Pakistan leasing professionals to conduct a training on microleasing products to the credit staff of ARMP-AKDN. The plan is to blend this loan product with the other products as one option for the clients.

Our bank partner, Afghanistan International Bank (AIB) approved loans to two new borrowers during the quarter. The borrowers include a raisin processing company and a flour mill with locations in both Kabul and Mazir-i-Sharif. The raisin processing company has a contract with a Russian buyer and exports up to 2000 tons a year to this buyer. The flour mill borrower has new Swiss and Russian equipment with a capacity of 160 metric tons of wheat per day. Yet in the first year of operation, the mill was milling on average only 85MT per day due to a shortage of working capital for wheat. The loan from AIB will allow the flour mill to operate at full capacity.

The finance company, Afghanistan Finance Company (AFC) extended their cooperation and coordination during the quarter by establishing close working relationships with key governmental ministries, development agencies, and other financial institutions. Specifically, AFC had vital meetings with the Governor of the Central Bank, Deputy Finance Minister, and several senior advisors to the government to promote AFC. As a result of the meetings, an agreement with the Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA) was reached to share new business and investment information to AFC and to refer any potential clients to AFC.

The management team, Acap Partners, of the Afghanistan Renewal Fund, the "Fund" were assisted during the quarter by a dedicated, full-time international consultant supplied by the UNDP project. The consultant assisted the Fund in identifying and evaluating prospective investment opportunities. These efforts have resulted in the development of financial models of possible investment opportunities. Also, the Fund's profile was raised as Acap Partners became the founding member of the Afghan Business Leaders' Forum.

The pilot business mentoring pilot, Afghan Business Center (ABC) took off during the quarter and produced several results. The ABC worked closely with the RAMP financial partners, AIB, AFC and Acap Partners, to assist with training of loan/lease officers in developing financial statements, analyzing client intake information and business plan preparation on behalf of clients discovered through RAMP's intake process. The nonfinancial services offered through ABC allow the financial institutions to concentrate on the loan/lease process and fast tracks clients who are eligible to obtain SME financing. One of the clients ABC assisted was an importer of frozen meat and based on their profits was able to directly receive a \$400,000 agribusiness loan from AIB not guaranteed by RAMP. This clearly demonstrates that viable agribusiness projects can meet the bank requirements which is the ultimate goal of RAMP as the project will be completed in just over 1 year, the RAMP rural finance team will be transitioning out of the loan development process.

Constraints Encountered

MISFA has gone through some intense scrutiny by the Afghan government. Their profile has been lifted not only because of the murder of their Project Director but also because of the funds spent to start-up a microfinance facility. Of particular examination is the ratio of operational expenses versus the loan capital portion of a microfinance's financial statements. To counter the government's misperceptions of microfinance, MISFA spent a considerable amount of time educating the government ministries in the idiosyncrasies of delivering microfinance products and services.

Overall, the finance subcontractors experienced challenges in recruiting competent and experienced staff; obtaining accurate and transparent financial information from the borrowers; and receiving appropriate client referrals from the RAMP agricultural team. To overcome these issues, the subcontractors are reaching out to wider audiences to fulfill positions and utilizing the contacts of current employees to recruit more staff. As for borrower's financial information, the financial institutions need to verify the information through similar businesses and their contacts.

Looking Ahead

The rural finance team will spend considerable time with the new USAID-funded Alternative Livelihood Programs (ALP) to determine how their funds could be utilized to build on the institutions RAMP has supported. In particular, discussions have started with ALP to fund a Kandahar branch office of AIB. Also, RAMP had posted an Expression of Interest for a follow-on business development services

project that will require funding outside of RAMP resources. It is expected that ALP will be interested in participating in this project.

A USAID Washington team will be in Afghanistan during the next quarter reviewing the needs within the financial sector. The rural finance team has provided information to the team about the current and potential projects to benefit the financial sector. Some of those projects that we intend to coordinate with the team are on the creation of a credit bureau, coordination with the loan guarantee fund and the feasibility of starting a warehouse receipt/loan commodity program.

Some more specific activities for next quarter include the wrap-up of the MISFA grant; the preparation of a business plan for AIB to expand to the southern provinces; the disbursement of the first leases through AFC; the first closing of the Fund; and the completion of the BDS pilot program.

Rural Financial Services
Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA)
Life of Project: 18-Dec-03 to 1-Jul-05
Provinces: Nationwide

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#1-0003-MISFA | 18 Dec. 2004 | Frances Toomey | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$5,000,000 | \$1,891,197 | \$2,870,784 | \$0.00 | \$2,129,216 |
| Project Description: MISFA is an umbrella microfinance facility which funds microfinance institutions that use a diversified range of products and methodologies and reach various geographic locations specifically targeting an array of clients. This is a 18-month grant of \$5,000,000 to the Ministry of Reconstruction and Rural Development to channel funds to the Microfinance Investment and Support Facility Afghanistan (MISFA). MISFA will finance a mix of organizations that implement a varied range of microfinance approaches in order to test their applicability to Afghanistan and support the development of a diverse and competitive microfinance sector. This is a World Bank supported activity. | | | | |
| Expected Results (by end of project): | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total loan portfolio: \$4,000,000 • Approximately 15,000 loans • Target number of institutions disbursing loans: 11 nationwide | | | | |

During this quarter, MISFA reviewed the technical assistance and loan capital needs of the microfinance institutions to ensure the balance of the grant funds will be utilized before the end of the grant. MISFA issued a request for proposals for the establishment of rural finance programs in seven designated provinces where poppy cultivation is a particular problem. Several proposals were received and MISFA is in the process of reviewing them. The USAID funded Alternative Livelihood Program (ALP) is most likely to contribute funding towards some of the proposals that plan to work in their selected provinces. Additionally, MISFA completed research on a new loan product for the nomadic Kuchis.



Accomplishments this Quarter:

MISFA recruited a new Agriculture Finance Advisor, Kirsten Weiss, an experienced micro lender to replace Caroline Tsilikounas who completed her contract in December 2004. Ms. Weiss has brought a new level of technical assistance to the microfinance institutions as a follow-on to the work that Ms. Tsilikounas started. Some of the work that Kirsten is doing includes re-tooling the agricultural lending methodology of the microfinance institutions, assisting the microfinance institutions that are in growth mode to access the funds available through the alternative livelihoods program, and developing new loan products such as micro loans for kuchis and micro leasing implemented by the Aga Khan rural finance program.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

MISFA experienced some undue attention from the government ministries during the quarter. To counter some of the viewpoints of the officials, MISFA had to do some damage control and spent much time with educating the officials on the intricacies of microfinance implementation. Also, MISFA designed new materials to better explain their mission and the objectives of microfinance. It will be imperative that MISFA continue to provide these types of materials to not only the government but the public to reduce any misunderstandings about micro credit.

Based on the proposals received from the microfinance institutions for resources needed in 2005, MISFA is coordinating with the USAID officials managing the Alternative Livelihood resources.

These resources will be available to those microfinance institutions offering credit in priority poppy growing provinces.

Looking Ahead

During the next quarter, MISFA will provide monitoring and oversight of the USAID/RAMP grant funds. Particularly, MISFA will:

- Manage delivery of short-term technical assistance by external providers;
- Provide technical assistance directly to MFIs for projects less than one week in duration;
- Continue to work on facilitating linkages between MFIs and agricultural associations, etc.;
- Develop linkages with agricultural associations to access microcredit and
- Assist Aga Khan (ARMP/AKDN) to introduce a microleasing product and a short-term loan for agricultural traders who provide inputs to farmers.

Project Manager Comments

MISFA and USAID have begun discussions on how to collaborate funding to the microfinance institutions that submitted proposals for the 'second window' at MISFA. The proposals have been reviewed internally by MISFA and will go to the selection committee before the end of April. RAMP will work closely with MISFA and the USAID funded ALP to build on the microfinance institutions we have supported to-date.

A new Managing Director, Amjab Arbab, for MISFA began his work during the quarter. The RAMP Director of Rural Finance has had a few productive meetings with Mr. Arbab since his arrival.

Kandahar Check Dams
Central Asia Development Group (CADG)
Life of Project: 15-Oct-03 to 15-Aug-04
Provinces: Kandahar and Helmand

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#2-0002-CADG | Oct. 15, 2003 | James Huddleston | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$130,271.90 | \$0.00 | \$130,271.90 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |

Project description: Water retention structures are to be built for some 19 villages. CADG has constructed two check dams, Islam Dara II and Tangriz, to store the flow of rainwater runoff, to recharge aquifers and karezes. Additionally a series of gabion structures will be built to temporarily retain water on a broader area of the outwash than do check dams.

Expected Results (at end of project):

Enhanced Livelihood – Improved water supply to two villages from check dams and to several more villages after construction of gabion structures.

Accomplishments this Quarter:

Completed construction of the Tangriz Dam

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

It has been determined that detention dams of gabions can be built to achieve equal results at considerably less cost.

Looking Ahead

Resources will be used in future to directly fund village beneficiaries who will construct these more simple structures to the extent that perhaps as much as 75 percent of funding will flow directly to them.

Irrigation Rehabilitation for the Char Dara, Bala Doori and Darqad Systems
Development Alternatives, International (DAI)
Period of Performance: 17-Feb-04 to 30-Jun-06
Provinces: Kunduz, Baghlan, Helmand

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| JO#3-0002-DAI | 21-Oct-03 | Ibrahim Sultani | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$3,779,028 | \$1,453,148.12 | \$2,991,967 | \$115,525.33 | \$671,085.67 |
| Project Description: This contract encompasses 6 separate rehabilitation activities in two productive agricultural regions – the Kunduz and Helmand River basins. | | | | |
| Phase One: Rehabilitation of the Char Dara, Bala Doori and Darqad Irrigation projects, on the Kunduz River, Kunduz and Baghlan Provinces – these were completed March 2004. | | | | |
| Phase Two: DAI started work on 2 of the Phase II activities in March 2004. These activities were the Marja Drain Cleaning Phase II in Helmand and the Bala Doori Canal Structures Activity in Baghlan Province. Work on the third activity, the Dand-e-Gehuri Road Rehabilitation Activity, also in Baghlan Province, began on 1 June 2004. A fourth activity, the Shamalan S10 Lateral Canal Bank Repair activity was postponed and subsequently cancelled. | | | | |
| Expected Results (by end of project): | | | | |
| Phase One – 48,000 Hectares receiving improved irrigation; 35,600 farm families with increased productivity; and 482,000 person days of employment. | | | | |
| Phase Two - These activities are benefiting 13,000 families or 78,000 people, and a total of 28,200 hectares of agricultural land. | | | | |

PHASE ONE**Projects 100% Complete**

- **Afghan farmers employed by Char Dara, Bala Doori and Darqad - 4,400**
- **Total investment in Char Dara, Bala Doori and Darqad – \$1,335, 804 and the total amt spent was \$1,287,036.**
- **Kilometers of canal rehabilitated by these three projects – 111**
- **Implementing Partner: Development Alternatives, Inc., (DAI)**



Mirab Sher Alam of Baghlan, surrounded by community members at the Darqad irrigation project site

In Kunduz and Baghlan provinces, Development Alternatives Inc., has rehabilitated three rural irrigation systems and returned more than 300,000 hectares of cultivated land to full irrigated production under the Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This includes de-silting and widening irrigation canals, repairing and replacing water intakes, canal banks, protection walls, turnouts, and sluice gates. In general, providing a reliable source of water for irrigation has the effect of doubling crop yields.



Local farmers working to de-silt the Darqad canal

The **Char Dara Irrigation Project** in Kunduz employed 2700 Afghan farmers in removing silt from 60 kilometers of irrigation canals. This system dates back to 1891 but lack of proper maintenance resulted in canal and irrigation structures that were no longer capable of delivering the volumes of water for which the system was designed. Of the 36,000 hectares of land served by the system, 10,800 (30%) were totally unproductive because they received no water and

60% were only partially productive because water was only available sporadically and only 10% received the quantity of water needed. Sixty kilometers of canal have been de-silted and repaired.

The **Bala Doori Irrigation System** runs through Pul-e-Khumri in Baghlan Province. DAI employed 1,000 Afghan workers to de-silt and clean out 30 kilometers of canal. This system was built in the 1930's and served the community well, irrigating 3,000 hectares in the past, but had deteriorated to serving just 2,000 hectares.



Digging out the Bala Doori as it passes under a road

Due to illegal intakes and water theft upstream, the **Darqad Irrigation System** had been unable to provide an adequate water supply to the region for 25 years. Seven hundred Afghan farmers worked to clean 21 kilometers of canal, commencing at the intake on the Kunduz River.

The Governor of Baghlan, Engineer Omar, commented that "I have been on field visits to areas with no water and now there will be plenty of water. When the people see me, they are very happy. I am proud of the support that I have given this project. If I balance these activities with those of other NGO's and the aid community, these projects are more important than all of them put together....I hope that this is the not the end of your work in Baghlan, but just the start."

The Char Dara, Bala Doori and Darqad irrigation projects were completed in March 2004, in time for the spring planting season. The rehabilitation of these irrigation systems has been a community building endeavor. Thousands of local farmers were employed on the projects.

The local Irrigation Departments and Mirabs (irrigation water oversight) were involved in each step of the planning and implementation process. As a result, the community learned what is necessary to maintain their irrigation systems, the employment opportunities injected cash into the local economies and farmers get the water they need to improve their yields and income.

The Bala Doori Irrigation System

- 30 km of canal desilted and widened
- 74,000 days of paid wages for Afghan workers
- 37 community members trained in canal management
- 1,000 hectares of land receiving new water for irrigation
- 2,000 hectares of land gaining an additional cropping cycle



Engineers measure a stump indicating the level of silt that has been removed from Bala Doori

The Bala Doori Canal rehabilitation activity had two major components: de-silting and widening the canal and building 300 meters of protective wall to prevent the banks of the canal being eroded by the Kunduz River. From its intake to the south of Pul-e-Khumri, the Bala Doori flows through the middle of the town until it eventually reaches its command area to the north of town. The canal branches to form two loops. The two loops and the main canal are a total of 30km long.

Significant portions of the Bala Doori run right through the heart of the Pul-e-Khumri. This caused two problems. First, people living in the city dump trash and sewage directly into the canal because it is the only real option they have. Sediment from natural sources compounded the problem so that the Bala Doori Canal was virtually full of solid material leaving very little room for it to carry water. Second, a number of Pul-e-Khumri residents who live adjacent to the canal extended their properties up to and, in some cases, over the canal. The result is that the small volume of water that passes

over the silt and through the city is terribly polluted by the time it reaches the farmers the canal had been designed and built to serve. For want of an alternative, farm families have for many years been forced to use the filthy water not only for irrigation but also for bathing and, in many cases, for drinking as well. Urban encroachment made removing sediment from the Bala Doori difficult.

Excellent relationships with city officials and the Governor of Baghlan Province provided the support needed to negotiate with the encroachers. Because the residents of the city of Pul-e-Khumri depend almost entirely on agricultural produce irrigated by water from canals like the Bala Doori, it is their incomes and those of the farm communities downstream that make this a potentially prosperous economy.

Repairing and rehabilitating irrigation systems has tight seasonal limitations. The availability of large numbers of farmers to do this labor-intensive work is confined to the winter months. Most cleaning and structural work on irrigation and drainage systems must be completed by early Spring when *mirabs* open the canal gates to provide water for irrigating the crops and to handle flooding from the spring run-off.

The Darqad Irrigation System

- 12 km of canal desilted and widened
- 37,775 paid labor days for Afghan workers
- 80 community members trained in canal management
- 1,000 hectares of land receiving new water for irrigation
- 600 hectares gain a additional cropping cycle



15 August 2003 – before work began



6 January 2004 – during intake construction

The Darqad project is providing new irrigation to 1,000 hectares of land and an additional cropping cycle to 600 hectares in Baghlan, at the northern end of Pul-e-Khumri. The Darqad intake is located on the Kunduz River. The canal rehabilitation activities had two major components - de-silting and widening 12 km of canal and re-constructing the primary diversion weir and intake structures. The Darqad project employed a daily average of 620 workers and injected \$91,000 dollars into the community in wages paid.

Whereas laborers did all the de-silting work, RAMP implementing partner, Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), used a combination of manual labor and heavy equipment on the diversion weir and intake. Heavy equipment was used to excavate, prepare foundations, deliver construction materials to the site and divert the Kunduz River, and laborers were employed to mix concrete and lay stone masonry. To ensure sustainability at the project's completion, 80 members of the community received training in canal management.

The Char Dara Irrigation System

Impact and Beneficiaries

- **60 km of canals de-silted, repaired and widened**
- **56 water diversions repaired and constructed**
- **35,400 hectares of agricultural land benefit from reliable source of water**
- **10,800 hectares receive an additional cropping cycle**
- **241,000 days of paid work for 1,100 Afghan workers**

The years of war, drought, local conflicts, flash floods and landslides have led to irrigation canals on the Kunduz River being silted with some parts totally destroyed. This particular irrigation system dates back to 1891. Maintenance of the system has been neglected either because it has been too dangerous or because human and financial resources have not been available.

As a result, the canal itself and the irrigation structures on it no longer functioned properly and were no longer capable of delivering the volumes of water for which the system was designed. Of the 36,000 hectares of land served by the Char Dara system, 10,800 hectares (30%) were totally unproductive because they received no water, 21,600 hectares (60%) were only partially productive because water was only available sporadically, and only 3,600 hectares (10%) received the quantity of water needed to maintain full productivity.

This highly productive region provides high value crops to the nation including: wheat, cotton, rice, melons, watermelons and potatoes. Rehabilitation of the Char Dara Canal has restored the system to its full carrying capacity and returned the entire 36,000-hectare command area to full agricultural productivity.

PHASE TWO

Accomplishments this quarter:

Phase 11 – original activities:

- Marja Drain Cleaning – Phase II - Helmand
- Bala Doori Canal Structures - Baghlan
- Dand-e-Gehuri Road Rehabilitation - Baghlan
- Shamalan S-10 Lateral - Helmand

The three activities under Phase II of Job Order #3:

- Remove about 387,000m³ of silt from main drains in the Marja subsystem (to complete work DAI started under a different contracting mechanism);
- Repair or re-build 5 super passages, 20 turnouts and 140 meters of retaining wall on the Bala Doori Canal. All these works have been completed. Some additional work has also been done. These additional works could be seen from the tabulated progress report for Bala Doori Canal Structures.
- Re-surface, grade and provide proper drainage for 38 km of tertiary roads in the Dand-e-Gehuri region of Baghlan Province. In addition to this 45 structures for disposal of water under the roads are also being built.

Marja Drain – DAI is utilizing 6 draglines for the wider deeper sections and manual laborers for the smaller, narrower sections.

S-10 Shamalan Lateral– While waiting for the canal gates to be closed so that work can continue, DAI is pouring 490sq.meters of concrete blocks to use as bank riprap.

Dand-e-Gehuri roads – this district is associated with the Darqad irrigation project. The roads being repaired include the Darqad canal road, the Jue Naw road and the Mangal Ha road, all of which link prime agricultural areas to the main road between Pul-e-Khumri and Mazar-e-Sharif. Work began in May, no report on km of progress yet.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken:

Suitable stone for the S-10 was not available locally – so DAI is pouring concrete blocks as a more economical solution for riprap to prevent the fill material from washing away. Plans were to complete work by end of March 2004, but the Helmand Valley Authority released water into the canal earlier than expected, washing away some of the fill and delaying work until the gates can be closed and the

canal drained. They are working with Mirabs and the Authority to schedule closures and complete the task.

Looking Ahead:

- Marja Drain - continuation of desilting and widening
- S-10 Lateral – recommence backfilling and riprapping, subject to agreement with the Helmand Valley Authority and farmers on a schedule for closing the gates and draining the canal.
- Dand-e-Gehuri – Conduct a GPS survey and publish accurate maps of the alignments of the 3 roads. Develop a work plan and begin work.

Project Manager Comments:

DAI has constructed 35 kms. of Jui Naw, Darqad and Mangalha roads and these roads were dedicated to the people of Afghanistan on 31 August 2004. These roads together with irrigation projects were the first investment projects instigated in this area after a gap of almost 20 years. These roads provide service to a population of 92,804, out of which 59,940 are from the catchment area of the road corridor and the remaining 32,900 reside outside the catchment area, but depend on the road for their services. These roads have provided the fundamental base for the socio-economic transformation of the population, and are an indicator of peace, security, prosperity and better future of the area.

**Kunduz Road and Khanabad Irrigation System Rehabilitation
Kunduz Reconstruction Agency (KRA)
Period of Performance: 10-Oct-03 to 31-Aug-04
Provinces: Kunduz**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#4-0002-KRA | 20-Oct-03 | Saroj Basnyet | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$508,671 | \$51,671 | \$508,671 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |

Project Description: KRA will upgrade 24.5 km of tertiary roads, and repair the Khanabad Dam Irrigation System by building a protection wall to prevent erosion from destroying the dam. The protection wall for the Khanabad Dam was completed March, 2004

Expected Results (at end of project):

Enhanced Livelihood – 21,621 farm families with increased access to markets; 10,300 Hectares receiving improved irrigation; and 34,000 farm families with increased production.

Accomplishments this quarter:

Kabul, Afghanistan

USAID's Rebuilding Afghanistan's Agricultural Markets (RAMP) program aims to enhance food security and increase rural incomes. Most rural roads connecting farmers to district and regional markets are in poor condition, resulting in high transport costs and limited access to markets for farmers. Repairing roads facilitates the supply of inputs to farmers, such as seeds and fertilizers, which reduces transaction costs and enhances the productivity, quality and wholesale value their product.



Workers construct a bridge on the Darqad road (above).

The farm to market road project implemented under RAMP will have rehabilitated 38 kilometers of roads in the Baghlan region by August 31, 2004. The roads in this region had been damaged by the local communities during the 1990's to prohibit the Taliban from attacking and destroying villages. The roads, which were often impassable due to poor conditions and seasonal flooding, have been dramatically improved and communities are already realizing considerable benefits.



Rebuilding the Darqad farm to market road system.

Local farmers have shifted from subsistence farming to production of high-value agricultural crops to market and sell in Kabul and other important market centers. Prior to the rehabilitation of the farm-to-market road system and the adjacent irrigation systems, farmers had no incentive to grow high-value crops such as melons because of high transportation costs, heavy spoilage and low productivity.

Transportation costs to Kabul have since decreased from \$700 to \$200 per truck. This reduction in costs is partially due to the rehabilitation of the roads system in the Baghlan region and the highway from Pul-i-Khumri to Kabul. The time required for transporting goods to Pul-i-Khumri from local villages served by the farm to market road system has been reduced from more than one hour to less than 15 minutes, enabling farmers to allocate more resources towards

crop production and marketing.

Farm gate prices for 100 melons in Kabul also have increased from \$24 up to \$52 in a period of just one year. Local farmers in the Baghlan region have already converted more than 3000 hectares of irrigated land to the production of high-value melons. The average per hectare income in the catchment area serviced by these roads is now estimated at \$8000. Naturally this is significantly higher than the incomes generated by families dedicated to subsistence agriculture prior to the rehabilitation of the roads system.

Thus, the farm-to-market road rehabilitation project in Baghlan, as an integrated component of the Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP), has lowered input supply and transportation costs, reduced spoilage of wholesale produce, and allowed farmers to gain greater, more rapid access to important market centers. Farmers are now able to produce and sell high-value crops, thereby raising rural incomes in these villages.



Farmers transporting melons to market using the improved Darqad road.

Transportation costs have been reduced significantly.

Constraints Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken:

Gaining access to the rights-of-way for widening the road required extensive dialogs with the landowners and input from local leadership. Sometimes, owners need reimbursement for rebuilding a wall that needed to be moved, etc.

Comments:

KRA had shown financial commitment for the construction of farm to market road projects by purchasing a 13 MT roller and a 1 MY hand operated roller. The width of the road has been increased from the existing 4 to 6 meters through the residential area. Communities have donated their land, compound walls and sections of their buildings. After several incidents of sub-standard construction, KRA performed according to program specifications for quality. They have removed several road sections and are crowning, watering and compacting the sub-base to ensure that the structural properties of earth sub-base is satisfactory before rolling out a layer of gravel.

Development of Rural Poultry Production Activity

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Life of Project: November 3, 2003 – June 30, 2006

Provinces: Nangarhar, Kunduz, Helmand, Parwan, Ghazni

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#5-0004-FAO | 19-Oct-04 | Daad Mohammad Amir | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$3,599,239.00 | \$0.00 | \$672,350 | \$1,082,264 | \$1,844,625 |
| <p>Project Description: FAO will provide training in improved poultry care and production to 25,000 village women as well as introducing poultry income generating activities to open new markets for the surplus eggs.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Expected Results (by end of project):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprises Developed: 5 feed processing centers established to produce and sale poultry feed Enhanced Livelihood: 25,000 women trained and supported to establish poultry farms; 25,000 families benefit from improved nutrition and supplemental income | | | | |

Key Accomplishments during the Reporting Period

Training

- The training of 6,827 selected women in Kunduz, Parwan and Nangarhar provinces was completed. Training of an additional 5,373 selected women from these provinces is continuing.
- 116 new Poultry Producer Groups (PPGs) were established and the women in these groups are in training
- To upgrade the technical knowledge of the women trainers, 82 technical classes for the women technicians (in-service training) were organized by the National Professional Project Personnel in the Kabul, Kunduz and Jalalabad centers.
- Organized 1,763 technical classes (on average one hour each) for the 12,200 selected village women in 12 districts (199 villages) of Nangarhar, Kunduz and Parwan Provinces. Follow up technical assistance and input supplies (at full cost) are being provided to the previous groups of trainees. In addition to the above-mentioned selected trainees, about 3,715 other interested village women also attended the classes at their own initiative.
- 8,355 practical training visits were made by the women trainers to the houses of the village women under training.

Distribution of Materials and Vaccinations

5,000 feeders, 5,000 drinkers, 10,572 kg of poultry ration and 10,000 meters of wire mesh were provided and sent to Jalalabad, Kunduz and Baghlan for distribution.

PPGs' activities

- Vaccinated about 87,580 chickens against Newcastle's Disease
- Treated about 12,818 chickens with diseases and parasites
- Sold about 75.013 metric tons of balanced poultry feed
- Constructed chicken coops for 9,11 selected families
- VGLs marketed 92,981 eggs produced by families in the PPGs

Extension Activities

- Organized 91 meetings of the technical staff to exchange experiences and to solve field problems. The Village PPGs organized 106 meetings in which more than 3,780 village women participated. They discussed their common concerns, for example, vaccinations, revolving funds, and other poultry service delivery.
- The Village Group Leaders (VGLs) made 8,355 visits to the houses of other trained families and gave technical advise and assistance.

New Implementing Partners

Letter of Agreements (LoAs) for starting the project activities in Ghazni and Baghlan provinces have been signed respectively with two new Implementing Partners (IPs): Agricultural Foundation and Construction (AFCA) and Darwaz Rehabilitation & Services Association (DRSA). Preparation for training and recruitment of technical staff for these areas has been taken. In addition, the LoAs with the Afghanistan Development & Cultural Organization (ADCO) and the Agency for Building a New Afghanistan (ABNA), IPs respectively for Kunduz and Parwan, have been renewed.

Looking Ahead

- Continuation of training of approximately 5,373 selected women beneficiaries in 12 districts (199 villages) of Parwan, Kunduz, and Nangarhar Provinces. In addition, about 4,500 interested village women will also participate
- Vaccination of more than 60,000 birds by the VGLs
- Providing treatment/health service delivery for about 6,000 chickens by the VGLs
- Selling of 174,000 kg feed by the Group Leaders of the PPGs.
- Organizing 48 technical meetings in Parwan, Kunduz and Nangarhar provinces for the women trainers
- Organizing 48 technical classes for the women technicians to upgrade their working knowledge in Parwan, Kunduz and Nangarhar Provinces
- Organizing 54 meetings for the VGLs in the three target Provinces.
- Training new poultry trainers: 12 in Baghlan province, 12 in Ghazni province, 12 in Parwan province, 8 in Nangarhar province, and 8 in Kunduz province.

Challenges Encountered

- Frequent heavy snowfalls and rain caused difficulties in carrying out field operations, especially in Ghazni, and in keeping training programs on schedule.
- Travel of the UN staff to Ghazni is difficult as they have to travel with two UN cars and two armed escorts.

Project Manager Comments

- The project activities that have been relocated from Helmand province (where security is limited) to Baghlan province need to get started promptly.
- The Project is slowly meeting its objectives and its deliverables. The Project needs to speed up to achieve its overall deliverables by the end of the project. Project activities in Ghazni specifically need to be more intensive to meet to the provincial Project targets.
- To improve and better support the program, the number of chickens, the amount of mixed feed, and support to village group kits should be increased.

Quarterly Report

Q4 FY04

Potato Seed Distribution and Technical Assistance

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

Period of Performance: 10-Nov-03 to 30-Jun-06

Provinces: Ghazni, Nangarhar, Helmand, Parwan, Kunduz

| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| JO#6-0004-ICARDA | 10-Nov-03 | Abdul Qahar Samin | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$746,899 | \$0.00 | \$179,578 | \$37,640 | \$529,681 |

Project Description: ICARDA and its subcontractors shall provide technical guidance in needs assessment, machinery and equipment needs, purchase of start-up inputs, and training for virus-free potato seed production, multiplication, storage and marketing.

Expected Results: An operational in vitro based seed production laboratory and screen houses established; seed produced through tissue culture available to specific seed farmers.

Capacity Building - 1,000 farmers trained as commercial seed producers; 24 on-farm storages built and used by potato seed growers, resulting in a reduction of seed storage loss.

Enhanced Livelihood - 10,000 farm families with increased production and incomes from using virus-free potato seed.

Key accomplishments during the Reporting Period

- About 44 mt of seed potato was stored in four country stores in Ghazni, Parwan, Nangarhar and Kunduz. ICARDA has built 15 potato storages and has plans to build 17 more this year.
- Production and sales of potato seed by farmers assisted by ICARDA in 2004 were 732 mt. Because of increased interest in the production of potato seeds, about 1000 mt of potato seed is expected this year.
- A total of 52 farmers in Kunduz, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Parwan and Helmand planted Kufri Chander Mokhi (improved potato variety) for seed multiplication purposes.
- A training course in integrated crop management (ICM) on how to get clean seed of potato was completed in each of the 5 provinces
- Tissue Culture Laboratory and Activities
- ELISA kits for six potato viruses were obtained from the Virology Laboratory of CIP (Lima, Peru)
- Chemicals, growth regulators, glass wares, and equipment that were ordered before arrived from Pakistan
- The Agriculture Ministry was requested to appoint/ transfer a Laboratory Assistant who will training.
- Seed of Kufri Chander Mukhi, K.Badsha, K.Bahar, K.Pukhraj and Desrie varieties were obtained from Ghazni and Jalalabad and planted in the spring at Badam Bagh for use in vitro propagation. Due to low temperature, growth of the young shoots was delayed
- The net income from sales of potato seeds (in 2004) averaged \$740/hectare, with the highest net income in Nangarhar (\$1259/ha) and the lowest in Ghazni (\$340/ha).

Nangarhar

- 18 mt of seed potato was transported to Khogiani district for storage from other districts of Nangarhar. Stored potatoes were graded and repacked. Potato seed was taken from storage in Khogiani and distributed by ICARDA to 46 seed producers in the districts.
- ICARDA's project team supervised seed producers in land preparation, fertilizer application, and planting in all districts
- Fifty farmers/ tribal leaders contacted Project team for the purpose of getting clean seed of potato.
- The Minister of Agriculture and his team visited ICARDA's activities in Nangarhar province.

Helmand

- 15 mt of seed was transported to Helmand from Ghazni (where it had been stored) for spring planting; after grading the seed potatoes, 2.4 mt of the seed was planted for seed multiplication.
- Farmers were guided and supervised on land preparation fertilizer application and planting.
- Ghazni

- Farmers were guided and supervised in land preparation, fertilizer application and planting.
- Kunduz
- KCM has been planted for multiplication by potato seed producers
- 10 mt of potato seed was procured and transported to a Village Based Seed Enterprise
- Parwan
- 20 mt of potato seed was planted for seed multiplication
- Project staff conducted preliminary survey for construction of new country stores

Challenges Encountered

- Heavy snowfall/rain and water seepage caused some damage to the tissue culture laboratory building
- In two stores in Ghazni, the inside temperature (especially by the walls) was found to be higher and, as a result, sprouting of the potato seed occurred. The stores are being rehabilitated
- Rehabilitation and redesign of potato store is needed to prevent compaction of the bags in the bottom of the stores.
- Due to heavy snow fall in Khogiani, project activities were delayed

Looking Forward

Address promotion and marketing needs of the producers of the potato seeds

Rehabilitate potato stores in some districts to prevent compaction damages

Build potato storages in selected sites within the districts

Get the tissue culture laboratory operating and producing useful results

Determine adoption rates of potato seed production by the farmers

Project Manager Comments

The derived demand for clean seed potato may increase if improved storage and marketing infrastructure are in place. The feasibility of long-term storage of potatoes in various strategic locations needs to be determined. Rehabilitation and redesign of the present store is needed to prevent damage and sprouting of potato. ICM training has been completed in all of the five provinces.

| Village Seed Enterprise Program | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) | | | | |
| Period of Performance: 10-Nov-03 to 30-Jun-06 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar, Kunduz, Helmand, Parwan, Ghazni | | | | |
| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
| JO#7-0004-ICARDA | 10-Dec-03 | Abdul Qahar Samin | Dan Miller | Kyle Newkirk |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$1,928,063 | \$467410.35 | \$541,594.99 | 179,011.05 | \$1,207,456.96 |
| Project Description: ICARDA will develop village based seed enterprises (VBSE) as well as conduct market surveys, needs assessments, monitoring and evaluation. Technical assistance will be provided to selected entrepreneurs on appropriate machinery, equipment, storage facilities, start-up inputs, and business management. . | | | | |
| Expected Results | | | | |
| 1. Capacity Building: 50% of the village-based seed enterprises achieve financial viability; 180 farmer/extensionists trained and 750 farmers exposed, through farmer-field days, to technology used in production and marketing of seed | | | | |
| 2. Enterprises Developed: 20 village-based enterprises developed; 200 farmers operating commercial seed marketing | | | | |
| 3. Enhanced Livelihood: 2,000MT quality seed produced annually; 40,000 farm families grow quality seed annually; Yield of staples (wheat, rice and legumes) increases by 10% over the current level; Crop diversity and the share of high-value crops in the cropping system increased by 15% and 20% respectively. | | | | |

Key Accomplishments during this Quarter

- Technical assistance (weed control and other agronomic practices) provided to 17 VBSEs that have about 400 hectares of seed multiplication plots of wheat, potato, tomato, chickpea, and vetch
- 2 VBSEs in Helmand (Nad Ali and Boulan) planted 5 hectares of potato for seed multiplication
- Kunduz VBSEs (Ali Abad, Archi, and Khanabad) planted 20 hectares of rain fed wheat (Ghab-1) for seed multiplication
- 6 VBSEs in Kunduz have 238 mt of rice seed and 38 mt of mungbeans in store to be sold
- 4 VBSEs in Nangarhar harvested 50 mt of potatoes with 12 mt graded as seed potatoes and 33 mt sold as ware potatoes
- ICARDA discussed with the RAMP-funded Afghan Finance Company the potential for VBSEs to rent farm machinery through the Company
- Fortnightly meetings with extension workers were held to get the feed back on VBSEs in each district
- Post-harvest and demand surveys completed in all the target districts.

Provincial Activities of VBSEs

Nangarhar Province(Behsud,Surkhrud,Kama,Khewa,and Batikot)

- Potato seed multiplication plots harvested, graded as seed, small size potato sold as ware potatoes. Yield data collected and processed. The average yield (10.4 mt/ha) of fall planting was about half that of spring planting.
- The importance of proper and timely weed control in wheat for clean seed production was discussed and demonstrated to the VBSE members
- Behsoud VBSE planted tomato seedlings on 1200 sq.m. of land for producing tomato seeds

Ghazni Province (Center,Khwaja Omri,Jaghuri,Nawar and Qarabagh Districts)

- Project team monitored 20 ha of wheat multiplication plots planted by 3 VBSEs
- VBSEs that produce seed potatoes were matched with Ghazni farmers who have shown great interest in purchasing seed potatoes
- Members of VBSEs trained in production practices of clean seed potato

Kunduz Province(Center kunduz,Ali Abad,Chardara,Archi,Imam Saheb,and Khan Abad Districts)

- 230 ha wheat (Roshan-96, Amu-99, Mazar and Ghuri) planted by sixty members of 6 VBSEs
- 1344 kg seed of lentil, vetch, wheat and chickpea were distributed to VBSEs for seed multiplication

- Seed multiplication fields (wheat, lentil, vetch, potato, and chickpeas) were closely monitored and technical assistance extended in weeding, etc.

Helmand Province

- 18 and 22 ha of wheat was planted by the VBSEs in Boulan and Nad-e-Ali Districts, respectively
- Project team monitored the fields and extended technical support to members of VBSEs.
- Nad-e-Ali and Boulan VBSE planted 5 ha of KCM seed potatoes for multiplication.

Parwan Province

- 47 ha of land was planted for multiplication purposes with improved wheat seeds (Gul-96)
- Regular meetings were held with members of VBSE for providing them with more technical information on seed production and market.

Training of VBSEs

A training course for 16 staff members from regional offices was organized at ICARDA Kabul on Post Harvest and Seed Demand Survey that was conducted early in 2005. Two more training courses were conducted in Nangarhar and Parwan covering various aspects of seed production, marketing and financial analysis of VBSEs. A total of 127 VBSE members of the five RAMP target provinces, extension workers, officials of staff of MAAH and ICARDA attended the trainings.

Four VBSE members (one from each of 4 VBSEs) were trained in Protected Agriculture Technology. An 11 day training course on "Seed Health Testing" was jointly organized by ICARDA and FAO March 21-31 in Kabul. ICARDA's seed health expert, Dr. Siham Asaad, trained 12 trainers who are expected to transfer the knowledge to their colleagues and to the farmers, including members of the VBSEs.

Looking Ahead

- ICARDA will coordinate project activities with other RAMP-implementing partners (including CADG, IFDC, GIA) and the Provincial Agricultural Directors and Extension Heads in the five priority provinces. Examples of such coordination include training (with GIA) of VBSE members in storage and marketing of seed and assistance to CADG in the sunn pest emergency control activities in the various districts in Helmand province
- Assist VBSEs in storing their seeds efficiently and effectively in warehouses, holding bins, etc. Ali Abad and Imam Sahib VBSEs have storage warehouses built for them and handed over to them by GIA. VBSEs need to make maximum use of the storage facilities to store their seeds. The design of a VBSE seed storage warehouse in Char Dara has been completed and construction will be started
- Report results of post-harvest and seed demand survey
- Develop field day plan for each target district in each province.
- Distribute seed cleaners and rent other farm equipment (such as, tractors) to the VBSEs
- Assist each VBSE in implementing activities in their business plan, assist them in recording all seed multiplication plot yields, amount of seed sold and cash received from the sale, amount of seed stored, and amount of seed used for own farming.
- ICARDA's Regional Coordinator and Technician will maintain regular contact with each VBSE in the province and provide technical assistance on all aspects of the business plan of each VBSE.
- ICARDA will conduct training of VBSE members in quality seed production and seed processing

Challenges Encountered

Continuous and heavy rains delayed spring planting of seed potatoes in Nangarhar. In some places, wheat is also adversely affected. It is expected that the crop will recover with time.

The sunn pest population in Helmand will require emergency control measures in order to save the wheat fields from major damage. The Central Asia Development Group, a RAMP Implementing Partner, is preparing to control the sunn pest by mechanical control. ICARDA will assist this program.

Project Manager Comments

Quality testing and certification procedures need to be developed so that VBSEs can more effectively run their business of selling seed wheat, seed potatoes, rice seed, mungbean seed, etc.

ICARDA is supplying seed cleaners and helping VBSEs rent/purchase equipment such as tractors, plows, etc. for the VBSEs. The 15 seed cleaners that are to be provided to the VBSEs are supposedly

on their way to Kabul. All efforts must be made by ICARDA to get the seed cleaners to the VBSEs well before the wheat harvest so that the VBSEs can be trained in seed cleaning
ICARDA should legalize/organize the VBSEs by assisting them in establishing by-laws and making sure they are properly registered with the MAAHF

| Crop Demonstration Best Practices Project | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) | | | | |
| Period of Performance: 10-Nov-03 to 30-Jun-06 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar, Kunduz, Helmand, Parwan & Ghazni | | | | |
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager Contact</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#8A-0004-ICARDA | 10-Nov-2003 | Abdul Qahar Samin | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$1,899,058 | \$219,718.40 | \$413,893.40 | \$281,649.20 | \$1,203,515.40 |
| Project Description: ICARDA will develop demonstration plots in farmer's fields throughout the 5 RAMP target provinces to facilitate the rapid diffusion and adoption of new technologies, improved and adapted varieties, improved field irrigation management practices, and appropriate crop management. | | | | |
| Expected results: : It is expected that about 25% of the farmers observing the crop demonstrations and understanding the improved technologies will adopt best practices. The adoption of best practices by farmers will lead to productivity increases of 25-35%. Farmers adopting the best practices are expected to realize higher net incomes per hectare of cultivation of an average of approximately 20%. | | | | |

Key Accomplishments During the Reporting Period

6380 Farmers were provided extension services by ICARDA, visited the demonstrations, attended field days, or participating in technical training programs.

Number Farmers Serviced by Extension

| #Farmers | Kunduz | Nangarhar | Ghazni | Parwan | Helmand | Total |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| Visiting demos | 483 | 485 | 150 | 285 | 1500 | 2903 |
| Visited by extension | 930 | 437 | 198 | 226 | 750 | 2541 |
| Attending field days | - | - | - | - | 150 | 150 |
| Participating in training | 160 | 265 | 165 | 121 | 75 | 786 |

Demonstration plots were monitored. Government officials of Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces organized a Farmer's Day where ICARDA's project activities were greatly appreciated. The Governor of Nangarhar province provided ICARDA with a letter of appreciation. Farmers were provided with information of best practices for each of the crops (wheat, potato, onions). Sign boards were installed at all demonstration sites and GPS coordinates were collected for all demonstrations. Crop yields of the demonstration plots in 2004 in the five provinces compared to the crop yields of the nearby local fields were much higher (see tables below). Surveys to determine adoption rates of wheat and potato best practices are ongoing.

Kunduz Province

| Crop | Demo yield | Local yield | Difference | % Increase |
|--------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | mt/hectare | mt/hectare | mt/hectare | |
| Wheat | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 50 |
| Rice | 6.6 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 40 |
| Potato | 17.0 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 103 |
| Onion | 22.2 | 19.3 | 2.9 | 15 |
| Tomato | 27.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 119 |

Nangarhar Province

| Crop | Demo yield | Local yield | Difference | % Increase |
|--------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | mt/hectare | Mt/hectare | mt/hectare | |
| Wheat* | 4.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 38 |
| Rice | 6.3 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 57 |

| | | | | |
|--------|------|------|------|----|
| Potato | 19.2 | 15.7 | 3.5 | 24 |
| Onion | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 88 |
| Tomato | 24.0 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 86 |

* The average yield of the demonstrations with a wheat seed rate of 280 kg/hectare was 4399 kg/hectare while the average yield of the demonstrations with a wheat seed rate of 130 kg/hectare was 4520/hectare. The lower seed rate had a higher yield. Farmers are urged to plant with less seed while making a better effort to prepare their land for planting.

Ghazni Province

| Crop | Demo yield mt/hectare | Local yield Mt/hectare | Difference mt/hectare | % Increase |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Wheat | 4.6 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 44 |
| Potato | 20.7 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 66 |
| Onion | 24 | 11 | 13 | 118 |
| Tomato | 15.4 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 105 |

Parwan Province

| Crop | Demo yield mt/hectare | Local yield Mt/hectare | Difference mt/hectare | % Increase |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Wheat | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 26 |
| Potato | 15 | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Onion | 35.6 | 29.9 | 5.7 | 19 |
| Tomato | 44 | 30 | 14 | 47 |

Helmand Province

| Crop | Demo yield mt/hectare | Local yield Mt/hectare | Difference mt/hectare | % Increase |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Wheat | 4.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 38 |
| Potato* | 10 | 7 | 3 | 43 |
| Onion | 13.1 | 9 | 4.1 | 45 |
| Tomato | 9.3 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 42 |

* Potato planted for the first time in Helmand

Wheat Demonstrations

In Kunduz, demonstrations were monitored. Second dose of Urea was applied for all of the wheat demonstration plots.

In Ghazni, 24 demonstration plots were monitored. Percent stand and damage was recorded in 18 wheat demonstrations in the center of Ghazni and Khoja Omeri districts. In most of the places the crop was covered with snow.

In Helmand, 30 demonstrations of Amu-96 and Roshan-99 were monitored. The demo crops are growing well and the percentage winter kill was not significant. The incidence of sun pest was reported to the Provincial Director of Agriculture.

In Nangarhar, demonstration plots in six districts were monitored. Plants are growing well and were at 4-5 leaves stage. Demonstration plots were in the joining stage. Farmers were advised to do weeding

In Parwan, ## demonstrations were monitored; winter kill, if any, was due to the heavy snowfall and severe winter.

Potato Demonstrations

In Ghazni, many farmers contacted the ICARDA office/project staff to express their interest in participating in the potato demonstrations. 81 farmers showed strong interest in adopting the improved varieties of potato. Integrated Crop Management training was provided to extension workers and individual farmers. The ICARDA office in Ghazni received regular requests from farmers to provide seed potato of Kufri Chandramukhi and Desiree. The ICARDA Project has already procured about 55 mt of Kufri Chandarmukhi that will be provided to farmers for planting.

In Nangarhar, farmers selected potatoes and stored seed potato for spring planting. The ICARDA project team advised them on proper storage and on methods to break dormancy. Agriculture inputs were procured and distributed to the farmers. Seven spring season demonstrations were planted.

In Helmand, potato demonstration plots were monitored and the growth of the potato plants was normal

In Parwan, demonstration sites were selected in all 5 districts

In Kunduz, weeding and earthing was done on demonstration plots

Tomato Demonstrations

In Kunduz, farmers and sites were selected for 6 demonstration plots. Nurseries of Rio Grande and Kabul-64 varieties were established and seedlings of Kabul 64 were ready for distribution.

In Helmand, nurseries of Kabul-64 were established in various locations and tomato seedlings were ready for transplanting.

In Nangarhar, five tomato demonstrations were planted in Behsood, Surkhroud, Kama, Khewa, Batikot and Khogyani districts. Seedlings were transplanted in all the districts except Khogyani.

In Parwan, Demonstration sites for tomato (Rio Grand and Kabul-64 varieties) were selected.

Onion Demonstrations

In Ghazni, onion and tomato nurseries (using plastic tunnels) were established and seedlings were transplanted to the demonstration plots.

In Helmand, a nursery of Red Creole variety of onion was monitored, onion growth was normal and there will be enough seedlings of onion for the demonstrations

In Nangarhar, nurseries of six onion demonstration plots in six target districts were monitored and technical advice was given to farmers. Seedlings are growing well in their early stage of growth

In Parwan, red creole onion demonstration plots were planted

In Ghazni, site selection to raise nurseries was completed

In Kunduz, onion seedlings of Red Cerole are growing good but are not ready for transplanting

Okra Demonstrations

In Helmand, ICARDA-Helmand procured 40 kg of okra seed (Shahzadi) from ICARDA – Jalalabad and distributed the seed to the extension agent who are establishing the demonstrations with the farmers.

In Ghazni, six sites were selected for okra one in each district.

In Nangarhar, 40 kg of Shahzadi variety of Okra Shahzadi was provided for 10 farmers

In Kunduz, site selection of 12 demonstration plot of okra is completed.

Peanut Demonstrations

In Helmand, preparation and seed procurement (variety Virginia) was completed for 5 demonstration plots.

In Nangarhar, demonstration plots were established in Behsud and Batikot districts

In Kunduz, site selection for demonstrations was underway

Cotton Demonstrations

40 kg of cotton seed (Acala 6204 DP) was brought from CADG and distributed to the extension workers to select the farmers

Fish Demonstration

ICARDA provided funding to Mr. Mojadiddi, a fish farmer in Kunduz who has invested over \$20,000 in his own 2-hectare fish farm. ICARDA provided Mr. Mojadiddi funding to import 14,000 fish fingerlings from a Pakistan hatchery, fish feed, and fertilizer. After growing the fish for one crop season, Mr. Mojadiddi produced over 2 metric tons of fish per hectare and sold his fish for \$3/kg. The fish farm demonstration is the best demonstration of best practices in fish farming in Afghanistan.

Sunn Pest Survey

ICARDA funded a sunn pest overwintering survey in December 2004. Plant Protection Department professionals from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Food conducted the survey and recorded GPS coordinates in eight provinces surveyed. The results of the survey indicated the following average Sunn pest population:

| Province | Number Sunn pest per square meter |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Faryab | 361 |
| Badghis | 306 |
| Heart | 244 |
| Helmand | 154 |
| Saripul | 47 |
| Balkh | 23 |
| Samangan | 18 |
| Jowzjan | 18 |

The results were provided to FAO and CADG, who are presently conducting the emergency sunn pest control program in northern Afghanistan provinces and Helmand province, respectively.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken

ICARDA provided 40 mt of improved wheat seed (AMU 99) from Kunduz to USAID for distribution to farmers in Nangarhar as an alternative to poppy cultivation.

Security of staff remained a major concern in Khogyani district of Nangarhar province and some districts in of Helmand province.

Need to complete the analysis of the raw data for adoption rate before the end of June

Looking Ahead

Continue provision of extension and guiding service to the farmers.

Analyze the result of the crop adoption rate. Report the impact and adoption rate of each crop (wheat and potato) in each province

Develop a field day plan for each target district in each province.

Project Manager Comments

Many farmers attended field days and most of them were interested to get the quality seed and vegetable seedlings of the adopted varieties. The interests of these farmers need to be met.

Private farmers were encouraged and guided to establish plastic tunnels to produce vegetable seedlings.

Planting a second crop of potato in September was very productive in Nangarhar and Helmand.

Farmers of the two provinces (as well as other provinces, such as Kunduz) need to be encouraged by ICARDA to plant potatoes in September.

Adoption rate report should be completed before the end of June

Quarterly Report

Q1 FY05

31 March 05

| Direct Seeding Agriculture Project | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| International Assistance Mission | | | | |
| Life of Project: October 19, 2004 – October 19, 2006 | | | | |
| Provinces: Kabul and Kunduz | | | | |
| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
| JO#8B-0004-IAM | 19-Oct-04 | Dr. Abdul Qahar Samin | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$62,470.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| Project Description: The project aim is to examine the use of a John Deere direct seeder for dry land wheat production through trials in Kabul and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan. | | | | |

Key Accomplishments during Reporting Period

- Planted six wheat trials and demonstration plots
- Monitored the wheat sites and found growth was normal.

Direct-seeded wheat at Ali Abad, Kunduz province, on the 14th of March. Plants are at the 4 leaf stage. Emergence is good.



Government extension worker: Abdul Wahab, Islam (laborer), Yousiu (farmer) and Latif (DSAP tractor driver) stand in front of the project's direct drill.

- Farmers signed contracts for zero tillage trials in Kunduz
- IAM is cooperating with farmers and the government's extension service. This approach has enabled IAM to build capacity within the Government; it has also encouraged openness and mutual understanding
- Finalized protocol with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Food
- Completed paperwork and maintenance of purchased vehicle
- Transported spraying equipment to Kunduz and sprayed herbicide on two jeribs of wheat trials and three hectares of wheat demonstration plots in Kunduz.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken

- The extensive nature of dry land farming including large fields and low yield potentials made the planned 2 jerib demonstration plots unattractive for farmers; larger areas were considered appropriate and planted

- Wet weather has prevented us planting and spraying in Kunduz. We continue to monitor the situation and hope to be able to spray with in the next two weeks. Spring planting is probably too late in Kunduz now.
- The planned approach to accommodation in Kunduz was to use a guest house but the information we had previously received is no longer accurate. It is now likely that we will rent two rooms in a yard, which, with a guard, will be more expensive at about \$3600 for this year. We still expect to fall within this year's budget since the Vehicle costs will probably be \$2000 less than expected.
- Vehicle registration has been difficult to complete, the project hired a vehicle from another project area.

Looking Forward

- Complete spraying of Kunduz wheat plots with herbicide
- Monitor the growth of the trials and demonstrations and extend the best practices to neighboring farmers through field days
- Transport of farm machinery to Kabul
- Planting of wheat at Kabul site

Project Manager Comments

- Due to the long period of drought, the farmers in Kunduz have not been able to plant rain fed wheat at the right time. Therefore, IAM has not started their wheat plantation in the right time in fall 2004.
- Since IAM was able to plant their trials and demonstrations at the right time, the yield of dryland wheat in the trials and demonstrations in Kunduz should be good if there is enough rainfall.
- IAM was able to plant 1.2 ha rainfed wheat in Kabul at the right time, so if the rainfall is enough, the yield of wheat should be good.
- This method of wheat planting should be encouraged if the yield of wheat is good and economical.

| Introducing Protected Agriculture in Marginal and Water Deficient Areas | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) | | | | |
| Life of Project: November 10, 2003 – June 30, 2003 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar, Kunduz, Helmand, Parwan & Ghazni | | | | |
| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
| JO#9-0004-ICARDA | 10-Nov-03 | Abdul Qahar Samin | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$1,624,845 | \$69,386.46 | \$264,115.46 | \$304,620.95 | \$1,056,108.59 |
| <p>Project Description: ICARDA is introducing protected agriculture for cash crop production in marginal and water deficit areas of Afghanistan. The project is promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems to produce high value crops, using marginal or otherwise non-productive lands and water more efficiently, by establishing a central demonstration and training site within Kabul and by installing simple greenhouse structures at selected pilot sites with participating farmers.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Expected results (by end of project):</p> <p>Capacity Building - Establishment of one private sector plastic greenhouse fabrication shop; Establishment of 25 independent greenhouse enterprises.</p> <p>Enhanced Livelihood – At least five fold increase in the production of cash crops compared to open field production system; 1.2Ha land under greenhouse technology; Farm families participating in the greenhouse systems of production will experience at least a three-fold increase in annual net returns on a per hectare basis.</p> | | | | |

Accomplishments this report

Training

Four Afghans traveled to Oman in mid-February to be trained at Rumais Agriculture Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sultanate of Oman. Participants were exposed to soil-less culture of different cash crops. Training included lectures and practical sessions on various important aspects of different types of Protected Agriculture (PA) systems. Participants learned to calculate the daily water requirements of tomato, sweet pepper, and cucumber in different growing seasons. Trainees were exposed to functioning and management of private farms where they learned about different packages of practices for various vegetable crops. They were trained on different PA systems, such as cooled, non-cooled and hydroponics systems; and in modern methods of calculating needs of crops. They also attended the ICARDA-APRP Technical Coordination Meeting at Muscat, where the scientists and researchers from seven Arabian Peninsular countries presented their last years' research activities on Protected Agriculture, Water and Rangeland. This will help Afghans to get the new vision of the research activities in related topics.

Two training courses (one each in Parwan and Ghazni) were conducted by ICARDA PA specialists, including Dr. Moustafa, Dr. Wadid, Eng. Tasha, Eng. Ouda, Mr. Kabani, and Mr. Ismail. The overall objectives of the training by the ICARDA PA specialists, were to increase awareness on PA management including GH installation, preparation and IPPM. The specific objectives included conducting training courses on GH installation and preparation and Integrated Production and Protection Management (IPPM) at PAC and conducting on-the-job training courses on GH installation and preparation and Integrated Production and Protection Management (IPPM) at farmers' sites in five project targeted Provinces (Ghazni, Helmand, Nangarhar, and Kunduz).

Following the above two training courses, on-the-job training was conducted in farmer's. The on-the-job training was conducted in three provinces (Kunduz, Nangarhar and Helmand) by the trainers who had been trained in previous training courses at PAC.

An on-job training course on GH manufacturing from 1 to 13 March was implemented at GHMW, PAC. Ten local technician from different five project targeted provinces (Parwan, Ghazni, Helmand, Kunduz and Nangahar) and Kabul participated in this course. The course was presented by Mr Ismail Shukri and Mr Abdul Wahab Kabani from ICARDA workshop.

Greenhouse Management

The ICARDA PA specialists assisted in

- Establishing 10 more new GH at farmers' fields in five project targeted provinces (Parwan, Ghazni, Helmand, Kunduz and Nangehar). All the GHs are equipped with the drip irrigation system and planted with high value crops such as cucumber, tomato and peppers.

- Finalizing the GH Manufacturing Workshop at PAC and manufacturing 20 GH which were needed for the expansion of the project at the farmer's fields.
- At the PAC, lettuce (variety Lechuga) was planted, irrigated, and fertilized
- Two greenhouses of PAC were cleaned of the previous crop's residues, and the irrigation system was provided routine maintenance to make the GH ready for next planting.
- Growing medium was prepared to grow vegetable seeds.
- Improving the heating system (saw-dust heaters), data collection on GH temperature, fuel consumption, and cost of running heaters continued.
- Action initiated to fix screen-doors in 6 GHs in farmers' fields.
- Technical assistance extended to owners of GHs in Bagrami, Char-Asiab, Shakar-Dara, and in Deh-Sabz districts.
- Data collection from the main fruit and vegetable market continued.
- Process of selecting 10 new pilot sites to install GHs at farmer's field continued. Two pilot sites were selected in each of the project targeted provinces where training will be conducted.
- To build local capacity and reduce the dependence on imports, three local technicians from Kabul-based private workshops were trained in GH-manufacturing.



At the Workshop at PAC, sawing (cutting), drilling and pipe bending machines are in action to manufacture GH pipes.



Preparation of growing medium to grow vegetable seeds in the GH

A three minutes video clip and a poster about establishment of PAC in Badam Bagh were designed and produced. These covered different stages of PAC establishment, and other activities of the project in Afghanistan.

Procurement

Necessary equipment and irrigation materials (more than 2 mt) to fabricate 20 GHs were sourced, purchased, and shipped to Kabul from Dubai, received in Kabul, and released from customs. Other items like normal tools and galvanized pipes were purchased from the local market.

The Metal Tube Scroller Machine was manufactured at the ICARDA Workshop and was shipped to Kabul. This is a heavy duty machine for folding of galvanized pipes. The Tube Scroller machine was released from customs, installed and production commenced at the workshop at PAC. (picture to the right). The machine represented the last equipment needed to commission the GH-manufacturing workshop.

Surveys

Wholesale price data was collected daily from the Kabul vegetable and fruit market

Looking Ahead

- Conduct Farmer's Field Schools in Kabul, Ghazni, and Parwan
- Conduct socio-economic survey of the pilot farmers with GHs
- Visit the farmers' GHs on regular basis for technical back stopping and technology transfer
- Transplanting of cucumber seedlings at pilot farmers GHs
- Data collection on production of cash crops at the PAC
- Monitoring of crops in GHs and maintenance of PAC
- Continued daily data collection from the main fruit and vegetable market
- Necessary arrangements to train a local fabricator in GH manufacturing at the PAC.
- Arrange for on-the-job training of 6 Afghans. The course will be held at Agriculture Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Oman.

Challenges Encountered

- The farmers arranged an insufficient number of laborers during GH installation in some locations.
- Some locations were selected far from main roads.
- Slow response of some growers to fulfill tasks in time.
- Inadequate road communication facilities
- Security and protection of GHs at farmers' fields remains a serious concern.
- Project Manager Comments
- In cold areas like Kabul, GHs crop yield for January and February may not be economical due to high cost of heating.
- Techniques must be developed to prevent frost killing of crops during the cold season.
- ICARDA is required to have established a total of 18 GHs by April 2005. At least 3 demo GHs in each of the five provinces. In addition, ten farmers GHs (2 at each province) must be established soon.
- A supplier of GHs and irrigation materials needs to be created.
- Continued study on heating system and data collection on GH temperature, fuel consumption, and cost of running heaters
- Monitoring of crops in GHs and maintenance of PAC
- Continued daily data collection from the main fruit and vegetable market

Shamali Plains Road Upgrade
Agence d'aide a la Cooperation et au Developpement (ACTED)
Period of Performance: 01-Dec-03 to 28-Feb-05
Provinces: Kabul, Kapisa, Parwan

| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| JO#10-0002-ACTED | 01-Dec-03 | Saroj Basnyet | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$729,255 | \$68,763.60 | \$376,724.60 | \$197,352 | \$155,178.40 |
| Project Description: ACTED is rehabilitating the Main Shakh and Canal roads and the Nahri Charikar canal irrigation system in Shamali Plains to reduce the transport cost of commodities to urban centers and to increase cropping by providing a reliable supply of water. | | | | |
| Expected Results: Rehabilitation of 21.4 kilometers of roads and 12 km of canal along with an improved water supply to irrigated areas. | | | | |

Accomplishments this report:

Infrastructure rehabilitation of the Shamali Plain is divided into two complementary components: rehabilitation of the road network in the project area and improving the condition of the Nahri Charikar canal. Roads are being rehabilitated for reducing the transport cost of crops exported from the agricultural areas of the road corridor to urban markets, and the canal is being rehabilitated to improve amount of hectares served with a reliable supply of irrigation water to fields for improving the yield of crops. Transport and irrigation are prerequisites for improving the comparative advantage of the farmers of the Shamali Plains.



Road Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of Main Shakh Road started in April and has been completed. Construction started on the Canal Road during May and is continuing. The following table illustrates the number of kilometers rehabilitated during this reporting period.

The laborers employed on the roads are from the local communities and their on-the-job training programme is related to different aspects of road maintenance.

The Nahri Charikar Canal

The Nahri Charikar Canal provides irrigation facilities to an estimated 7,000 hectares in 6 valleys. It is fed by Ghorband River and flows from the Bamyán Valley.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| MAIN SHAKH ROAD | Work completed in km | Previous Work (km) | Total Work (km) |
| Drainage | 2.44 | 7.16 | 9.60 |
| Compaction of gravel | 1.72 | 7.88 | 9.60 |
| Road Completed | 1.72 | 7.88 | 9.60 |
| CANAL ROAD | Work completed (km) | Previous Work (km) | Total Work (km) |
| Compaction of Gravel | 0.2 | 5.49 | 5.69 |
| Road Completed | 0.2 | 5.49 | 5.69 |

Cleaning and Widening the Canal

The bed of the canal was cleaned and was widened by 1 meter throughout its length. The table below side sets out the quantity of different works completed.

| Nahri Charikar Canal | | Cleaning of Canal | Widening of Canal | Removal of Earth |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Work completed | (m) | 8,500 | 8,500 | n/a |
| | (m ³) | 34,070 | n/a | 6,900 |
| Work completed previously | (m) | 4,200 | 4,200 | n/a |
| | (m ³) | 13,930 | n/a | 8,450 |
| Total Work Completed | (m) | 12,700 | 12,700 | n/a |
| | (m ³) | 48,000 | n/a | 15,350 |
| Total Work To Be Completed | (m) | 18,000 | 18,000 | n/a |
| | (m ³) | 70,000 | n/a | 25,817 |

Canal Retaining Walls

145 meter of retaining walls will be constructed in required locations. The larger retaining wall is intended to stop the Nahri Charikar canal from breaking through the existing flimsy wall, sweeping into the Ghorband Valley, and flooding the area with water in addition to stones and silt. This event has occurred in the past. Smaller retaining walls are being constructed along the total length of 100 meter of the canal.

| Retaining Walls* | | Foundation Excavation | P.C.C. | Stone Masonry | Pointing |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------|----------|
| 45m Retaining Wall | Reporting period | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Previous Months | 580 | 28 | 771 | 430 |
| | Total Work Completed | 580 | 28 | 771 | 430 |
| 100m of Retaining Walls | Reporting period | 50 | 5 | 30 | 120 |
| | Previous report | 195 | 17 | 335 | 220 |
| | Total Work Completed | 245 | 22 | 365 | 340 |

Construction of Water Outlets

The construction of two water outlets started in July and continued through the reporting period. The diameters of these outlets are 1 and 0.5 meter respectively.

| Water Outlets | | Foundation Excavation | P.C.C. | Stone Masonry | Pointing | R.C.C Slab for outlet |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Outlets of a width of ½ meter | Reporting period | 40 | 17 | 72 | 0 | 2 |
| | Previous Months | 555 | 39.4 | 398 | 611 | 25 |
| | Total Work Completed | 595 | 56.4 | 470 | 611 | 27 |
| Outlets of a width of a meter | Reporting period | 230 | 21 | 140 | 280 | 6 |
| | Previous Months | 190 | 13 | 135 | 120 | 4 |
| | Total Work Completed | 420 | 34 | 275 | 400 | 10 |



LEFT – Building a water outlet
on the Nahri-Charikar Canal

RIGHT – Widening the Nahri
-Charikar Canal in Parwan

Looking Ahead:

Rehabilitation work (cleaning the bed, widening the canal, constructing retaining walls and water outlets) will continue on the Nahri Charikar Canal. The canal should be completed before 15 February 2005.

Project Manager Comments:

ACTED had adopted labor-intensive construction technologies and is providing employment opportunities to farmers from the influence area of the road corridor. The compacted thickness of the gravel base in different locations is greater than the required 20 centimeter. The results of the California Bearing Ratio tests indicate that the results are higher than the required 60 percent indicating that the structural properties of gravel base are satisfactory.

Kanday Road Reconstruction
Mission d'Aide au Developement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan (MADERA)
Period of Performance: 15-Dec-03 – 25-Jun-04
Provinces: Kunar

| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| JO#11-002-MADERA | 15-Dec-03 | Khodaidad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$448,131 | \$0.00 | \$448,131 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |

Project Description: MADERA has rehabilitated a collapsed section of the Kanday road, connecting Jalalabad and Assadabad, and constructed a stone masonry protection wall, diversion canal and a combination of dumped rock and gabion dike to prevent erosion of the road during flood periods.

Expected Results (at end of project):

Enhanced Livelihood – 500,000 farm families with improved access to markets; 5,100 hectares receiving improved irrigation; and 6,850 person-days of employment.

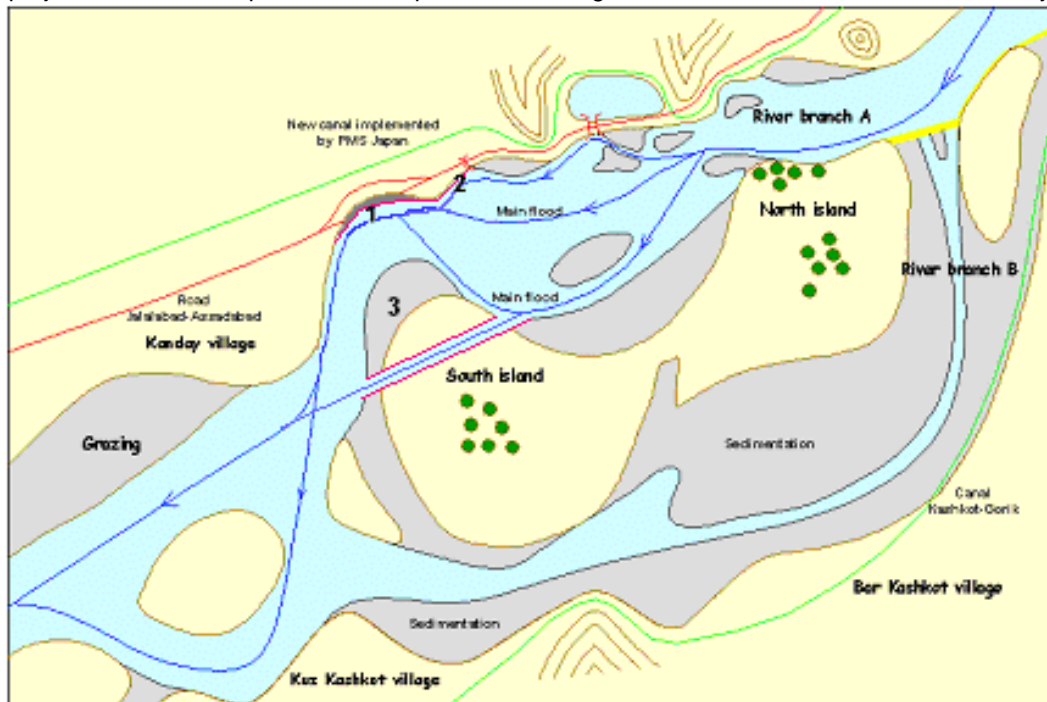
Accomplishments this Quarter:

This completed project achieved the goal of construction a protection wall along the Kunar River in Kanday village. The objectives of this project were to protect the local lands, the main road between Nangarhar and Kunar Provinces and a new irrigation canal implemented by PMS (Japanese NGO). This project started on January 2004 and I for a duration of 5 months. The activities defined in the contract were as follow:

- a. Rehabilitation of a 300 meter section of the road between Jalalabad and Assadabad with a minimum of a 20 cm layer of gravel material. The road shall be crowned and compacted with side ditches on both sides of the road and cross irrigation systems installed as necessary.
- b. Construction of a protection wall and gabion dyke. This activity shall include at the minimum 4,750 m³ of material for the gabion dyke and 15,000 m³ of material for filling. (1 and 2)
- c. Construction of a diversion canal, with 4,650 m³ excavated. (3)

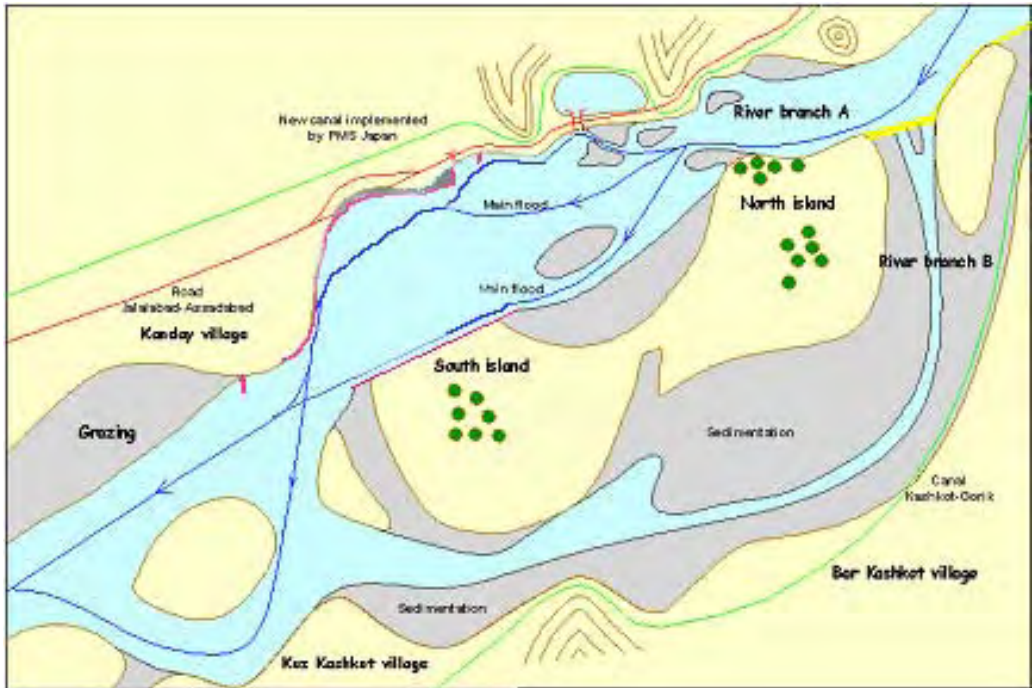
Map below represents the flooding situation before construction of the retaining wall and road.

The project has been completed and the performance targets have been achieved for each activity.



Nevertheless, due to technical and hydrological constraints, we had to adapt the design defined in the concept paper "Kanday Project – November 2003".

After construction of the retaining wall:



Design adaptations

Channel:

It was initially planned to dig a channel in the island in front of the erosion spot in order to divert the water from the implementation site. This action was to make our work possible and to give a new way for the main flow, diverting it permanently from the curve. In fact, when the proposal has been validated, PMS, the Japanese NGO, had already started their own construction work. We decided to work together to make it more efficient by its width and depth. Later, we decided to dig a new channel to facilitate the washing of this sedimentation point.



Gabion set up:

Along an important part of the bank, despite the flow diversion operated by the new dug channel, it was not possible to set up gabions directly on the river bed. As mentioned in a letter dated on 23/02/2004, foundations for the dyke were built using big rocks. These boulders are blocked by each others and are trapping medium rocks inside. This base is approximately 6 m. width and has been used as a road to unload additional rocks. The whole foundation was continuously compacted by daily trips of more than 30 dumpers (> 15 MT each).

Gabion mattresses:

Later, it was determined to be more efficient and sustainable to replace the mattresses of gabions by a layer (width: 3 m, thickness: 1 m) of rocks in front of the first gabions' layer.

Alignment:

In the proposal, the position of the gabion wall was not defined precisely and one could think that it would follow the bank. It was decided to make it more intrusive in the river bed. This option was chosen because we wanted to divert the flow – whether important or not, towards the middle of the river and so to drive it as much as possible away from the wall. We expected thereby to prevent any digging of the river bed at the foot of the wall and even to have sedimentation along the wall.

Sedimentation due to the construction of the protection wall along the river bank



Spikes:

As another means of diverting the water away from the wall, rocks were used to build up spikes in strategic locations.

4th layer of gabions:

To prevent the wall being over-flown and its back filling washed away, a 4th layer of gabions (of about 100 m. long) were constructed at the upstream end of the wall, the one that is at most under the erosive pressure of the river current.



Constructing a spike to divert water-flow away from protection wall

Results:

This year's flood has been less important even if the water reached the level of last year. As forecasted, the canal has diverted a large share of the water and later has facilitated the sedimentation in front of the gabion wall. The curve of the riverbed has been decreased, distancing the flow from the river bank. The location of the dyke combined with the spikes has resulted in sedimentation occurring in the curve of the river all along the protection wall.

New branch:

Actually a new branch appeared just at the upstream end of the protection wall. Many assumptions can be made regarding its causes but one has to consider the particularity of the Kunar River. It has, as many mountain rivers, a bed that draws kind of plaits, with multiple branches. During some time, some of these branches are the major ones, while later it changes. Some of these changes are predictable, some others not.

Problem:

The flow in this new branch of the river became quickly very strong and caused sinking of part of the protection wall at its upstream end. To stop this and to prevent any further damage to the rest of the gabion wall, we doubled it by a rock dyke (height: 5 m, width: 4 m, length: 20 m) at the contact point.

Conclusion

Even after implementing many adaptations to the characteristics of the river and the project, the initial objectives have been reached. To increase the sustainability of the whole construction, we forecast:

- A regular monitoring of the dyke and the implementation of an “post-flood” assessment;

A detailed map of the dyke including elevation points has been prepared. We will monitor the elevation of the dyke on a monthly basis to detect any sagging. In the winter, when the water level is low, the protection wall will be surveyed to detect damage or weak points.

Reinforcement of the dyke:

The next challenge will be to transform this artificial bank into a more “natural” one. In this regard, we will discuss with local communities about the opportunity to set tree plantations all along the dyke. The advantage will be double:

- To reinforce the dyke and backfilling through the roots of the trees;
- When the lands will be cultivated, to prevent damage on the gabions by planting trees between them and agriculture plots.

To be sure that plantations are going to be sustainable, Madera intends to approach local communities in a way that they appropriate the project and take care for the trees.

Project Manager Comments: The main objectives of this project were to: straighten the curve of the river on the right bank, push the main flow to the middle, protect two irrigation canals, and halt the erosion of the main road between Nangahar and Kunar/Nooristan provinces. A tree planting program is now under review to reinforce the dike and the river bank.

Quarterly Report

Q1 FY05

Final Report

| Market Based Production Project | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Agence d'aide a la Cooperation et au Developpement (ACTED) | | | | |
| Period of Performance: 21-Dec-03 to 30-Jun-06 | | | | |
| Provinces: Parwan, Kapisa, and Kabul | | | | |
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#12-0004-ACTED | 21-Dec-04 | Abdul Qahar Samin | Daniel Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$1,800,000 | \$0.00 | \$610,089 | \$0.00 | \$1,189,911 |
| <p>Project Description: ACTED will work with farmers in the Shomali Plains to rehabilitate orchards and vineyards, establish nurseries, develop fruit processing by constructing innovative low-tech facilities (greenhouses, solar dryers and storage warehouses) as income-generating activities with a priority on women's involvement.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Expected Results</p> <p>1. Capacity Building: 3 agriculture cooperatives revitalized; The management and technical competency of 90 DCC members, 16 technicians and 10 cooperative members enhanced through sustained training; 3 women DCCs established and 430 women access the coops; 70 women trained in income generating and small business activities; Agriculture best practices spread among 1,500 persons (1,070 men and 430 women)</p> <p>2. Enhanced Livelihood: 385Ha vineyards and orchards revitalized with the provision of rootstocks and saplings; Average fruit productivity increased by 35% and total marketable output by 40%; Input supplied for 1,200 ha of land to plant with cereals and vegetables; Average cereal and vegetable productivity increased, respectively, by 25% and 15%; 1,290 cooperative members double their income; 102 households double their income by constructing greenhouses for seasonal vegetables.</p> | | | | |

Accomplishments This Period

The ACTED subcontract was terminated. By April 15, ACTED will have completed the transfer of project assets and end all project activities.

Quarterly Report

Q1 FY05

31 March 05

| Livestock Health, Production, and Marketing Improvement Program | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA) | | | | |
| Life of Project: January 6, 2004 - June 30, 2005 | | | | |
| Province: Nationwide | | | | |
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#13-0004-DCA | 06-Jan-04 | Daad Mohammad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$7,673,062 | \$1,231,427.25 | \$3,913,502.25 | \$1,103,320 | \$2,656,239.75 |
| Project Description: This project will create a national network of private veterinary field units (VFU) capable of providing livestock health services in all 380 districts of Afghanistan. DCA will also train sufficient numbers of para-veterinarians (paravets) to staff and service the national network, and create a livestock health, production, and marketing information system that link this private paravet network with government departments on such issues as disease surveillance, livestock inventories, and trans-border issues. | | | | |
| Expected Results (by end of project): Capacity Building – 360 financially sustainable VFUs established; 540 paravets trained Enhanced Livelihood – Annual livestock population increased by 10%; 2 million farm families with increased food security. | | | | |

Accomplishments this report

Output from the Veterinary Field Units (VFUs)

- VFUs, supported by DCA and its partners, Afghan Veterinary Association (AVA) and Partners in Revitalization and Building (PRB), collectively administered a total of 1,539,089 vaccinations and 760,970 medications, and 44,235 other veterinary services.

Activities of the DCA and its Implementing Partners

Technical Assistance at Regional Offices

- All the regional offices of DCA and their partners AVA and PRB continued their technical assistance and monitoring to the veterinary field units.
- Five new VFUs in Kapisa and Pansjir provinces joined the DCA-RAMP program.
- In the Western Region, DCA Herat continued their field support with less security concerns and less political tension compared to preceding months.
- The DCA regional office in Mazar is continuing to establish a proper vaccine and medicine distribution system. The refurbishment of the new training center continues, while preparations are made to start the small business skill training.
- Three new VFU locations have been identified, while one new existing VFU in Chemtal – Balkh province joined DCA-RAMP.
- The implementing partner, AVA, carries on smoothly in the support to VFU-staff in their working area. Sixty sets of veterinary instruments and materials were distributed to 60 VFU-clinics in the 5 provinces. Every VFU submitted their monthly report on Early Warning of Diseases.
- The implementing partner PRB continued their monitoring and support to all 39 VFUs in the North-Eastern provinces Kunduz, Baghlan, Badakshan and Takhan.



Training

- The 5-month training of 36 newly recruited paravets (from 7 different provinces) continued at the two DCA Veterinary Training and Service Centers (VTSC) in Herat and Charikar. Parallel to the new-paravet training course in Herat, a BVW (Basic Veterinary Workers) course was completed in Ghurian district with 12 participants.
- A curriculum for training small business skills to paravets and veterinarians is being

developed,

- The new practical training and animal housing facilities at the VTSC in Charikar was completed. An additional water storage tank was installed, plus 3 warm water gas boilers for warm bathing for students.
- A new contract was finalized with the three government clinics in Charikar to be used for practical training of students at Charikar VTSC. This reflects improved relations with the provincial government veterinary service and creates a valuable opportunity for better practical clinical training of paravet students.
- At the new DCA regional office in Mazar, preparations continued to refurbish some rooms for training classes and a dormitory. A draft training program is under development for "small business skills" in the form of a seminar/workshop. Full scale training at the Mazar training center is expected to begin in February 2005. New cattle crushes have been purchased and are ready for installation in the clinics in this region. Two additional VFUs signed contracts with DCA in December to participate in the VFU network

Vaccines, Medicines, and Other Materials Supplied

- The DCA Herat office installed 25 of the 30 "trawas" or cattle crushes received for restraining of large animals for treatment. VFU-staff took care of transport from the DCA regional office to their clinics and also took care of installation.
- DCA and its Implementing Partners distributed over 1.5 million different types of animal vaccines to VFUs
- Samples of 5 different vaccines have been given to the Veterinary Department for testing in order to obtain permission for import of these vaccines from Jordan. The samples represented the following vaccines: Sheep/goat pox, Peste de Petite Ruminants (PPR), Enterotoxemia, Newcastle Disease and Gumboro Disease
- The procurement of the new vaccine order continued and the first batches of vaccines arrived from Intervet India: bovine Pasteurellosis and Blackleg vaccines
- An official request came from the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Food (MAAH&F) for support of their national anti-rabies campaign. DCA-RAMP will provide 10,000 doses of rabies vaccines for vaccination of dogs in areas at risk, plus the required materials like syringes, needles and polystyrene cooling boxes. 650 Doses of rabies vaccines that were still in stock in the DCA Kabul main store were immediately supplied to the Veterinary Department of MAAH&F. This reflects DCA's commitment to strong and positive collaboration with the government veterinary services.
- The first batch of 11 motorbikes was delivered at the DCA Kabul office for distribution as a transport means for VFUs.

Consultancies and New Staff

- David Love, a short-term DCA consultant, completed an evaluation of cold chain facilities for Animal Health Vaccines, including recommendations for improvement of the cold chain system. Three basic principles are needed for doing this successfully: proper cooling/freezing equipment, training/extension and recordkeeping. The consultant's proposed costs for a National Cold Chain system will be US\$800,000 and encourages the use of solar powered refrigeration units at the District VFU level. The evaluation report on the Cold Chain Facilities for Animal Health Vaccines in Afghanistan developed by Dr. David Love was discussed in the VFU Tech Team meeting at 14 December 2004. Some serious omissions were noticed in this report, especially the absence of a freezing system at VFU-district level.
- In December, a short term consultant, Dr. Peter Viertel came to Kabul for DCA. Dr. Viertel made a report on "the Future Supply and Distribution System of Veterinary Medicines, Vaccines and Equipment in Afghanistan". A two-day workshop with the same topic was organized with more than 75 participants of all the different parties involved
- At the DCA main office in Kabul, two new senior staff-members were appointed: Dr. Mohibullah Halimi as the National Field Program and Extension Coordinator. His main duty is to set up a survey system that will provide the necessary information for making animal health, livestock production, and marketing reports required by the RAMP Livestock Health, Production and Marketing Program. Dr. Halimi will also be responsible for the implementation of an outreach and extension program to Veterinary Field Units within the RAMP project in the DCA Kabul region. The other appointee was Mr. Tariq Salman as Deputy Director Administration, Finance and Logistics

Subcontract Adjustment

- In December, in response to an offer by RAMP to exercise the DCA subcontract option through June of 2006, a proposed contract modification was prepared which included a revised budget and work plan and was submitted to RAMP for consideration.

Meetings with Government, NGOs, and Others

- DCA – MAAH&F Meetings
 - On November 24th, Deputy Minister Jawad of the MAAH&F requested in a meeting with DCA management clarification on certain topics, including the support to the Animal Vaccine Production Laboratory (AVPL), the DCA activities in Mazar region, reporting on the vaccine distribution and the revolving funds. DCA agreed to provide the requested information and most of it has already been provided.
 - Several visits and meetings were held with the Deputy Minister, Mr. Anwar Jawad at MAAH and with the President of the Veterinary Department, concerning the import permission for 5 shipments of vaccines from Spain, the Netherlands, Jordan and India
- ACBAR Animal Health Working group - 3 DCA staff members and 1 PRB staff member (acting chairman of this meeting) attended the monthly meeting. An important topic on the agenda is the coordination in the veterinary field programs run by the different NGOs in Afghanistan.

Looking Ahead

- The monitoring and support to the different VFUs will continue as usual, especially with regard to the refurbishment, distribution of motorbikes, installation of cattle crushes and supply of veterinary equipment. Also the identification of new locations for privatized VFUs and sub-VFUs and candidates to be trained as new paravets will continue.
- A Steering Committee meeting will be held in February to discuss all veterinary related problems that have come up during implementation of the project.
- A start will be made on field data collection for the animal health, livestock production and marketing reports. First of all there will be selection of VFUs and VFU-staff per region for the actual data collection. Secondly to select and train RAMP monitors/extension staff for supervising the data collection by the selected VFU-staff. Finally there will be the start of the first data collection on some retrospective baseline indicators for the year 2004.
- A proposal for budget and work plan adjustments has been prepared and given to RAMP/Chemonics for further discussion and approval relative to exercising the contract option for work through June, 2006. Once the outcome is known, we will proceed as quickly as possible on the implementation of it.
- A follow-up will be given on the consultant's report of Dr. David Love on the Cold Chain Facilities for Animal Health Vaccines in Afghanistan.
- A follow-up will be given on the consultancy mission of Dr. Peter Viertel on "the Future Supply and Distribution System of Veterinary Medicines, Vaccines and Equipment in Afghanistan".
- The new practical training facilities at VTSC Charikar will be made operational for the practical training activities for new paravets.
- From three different sources we have received donations of veterinary journals and books. These will be distributed to the libraries at the Veterinary Faculty in Kabul and in Nangharhar, also to the libraries of the three DCA training centers

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken

- There were fewer vaccines distributed this month due to the depletion of the present stores, along with a lower demand from farmers to vaccinate their animals when they are in their winter stables. There is mainly demand for Enterotoxemia vaccines in the winter season. The import of the new vaccines for the coming vaccination season has been delayed by canceling of flights to Kabul because of bad weather conditions and there were administrative problems to get permission for import from the different ministries.
- The communication with and the support from the MAAH&F and the Veterinary Department is not optimal. Several efforts have been made to find the causes of the problems and to look for good sustainable solutions.
- The supply of vaccines and other support to government clinics has become a heated issue

of debate between the provincial veterinarians of Balkh and DCA-Mazar

- The VFU support package requires an evaluation and with the goal of increasing the input to the VFU-staff in the field; one-time inputs that will generate more income on long term will be given priority.
- A strong need remains for coordination of clinical service delivery strategies and policies in Afghanistan. Harmonization of clinic locales between government and NGOs needs to be finalized and NGOs which are still paying salaries to their VFU staff need to adopt the privatization, cost recovery strategy as their payment of salaries is not sustainable and undermines the self reliance effort being fostered by RAMP through this project.
- It remains to be seen how anticipated changes in government following the election of the President will affect relationships between RAMP and the MAAH&F

Project Manager Comments

- Through the Steering Committee, the working relationship between the DCA and MAAH&F need to be significantly improved.
- A new veterinary strategy and policy framework needs to be developed by Steering Committee.

**Bridge Construction in Aga Khil
Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)
Period of Performance: 07-Jan-04 to 15-Feb-04
Provinces: Wardak**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#14-0002-AREA | 7-Jan-04 | Saroj Basnyet | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$2,454 | \$0.00 | \$2,454 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Project Description: AREA reconstructed the bridge (24 meters long, 3 meters high with 42 culverts) near Aga Khil in Wardak which connected Ghazni-Hazarajat market centers. Also, 42 km of road rehabilitated including 42 washes and culverts. This project was begun under AQIPS and completed under RAMP in January 2004 | | | | |
| Projected Impact: reliable access to markets for families Wardak and Ghazni | | | | |

Project Successfully Completed

**Construction of Three Dams for Shamali Plains
Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA)
Period of Performance: 31-Dec-03 31-Jan-04
Provinces: Parwan**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#15-0002-RAFA | 7-Jan-04 | Ibrahim Sultani | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$2746 | \$0.00 | \$2746 | \$ | \$0 |

Project Description: RAFA has completed the design and reconstruction of three water diversion dams along the Ghorband River. This project was begun under AQIPS and completed under RAMP.

Projected Impact:
18,000 hectares of land provided with a reliable source of water.

Project Successfully Completed



Rehabilitation of Irrigation Canals in Parwan
Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA)
Life of Project: 01-Feb-04 to 31-Dec-04
Provinces: Parwan

| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#16-0002-RAFA | 21-Jan-04 | Ibrahim Sultani | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$800,000. | \$135,797.42 | \$471,875.42 | \$0.00 | \$328,124.58 |
| Project Description: RAFA is rehabilitating and constructing six new water diversion dams along the Salang and Ghorband rivers to divert water to six canals that provide water for most of the agricultural land in Parwan. | | | | |
| Expected Results (by end of project) | | | | |
| Enhanced Livelihood: | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3380ha new land brought into cultivation and a total of 28,670 hectares receiving an improved supply of water • 28,670 hectares of land benefit from improved water supply | | | | |

Accomplishments this reporting period:

While cold weather and seasonal rains hampered planned activities, construction progressed at the Barq, Belawdan, Afghan, Ibrahim Khil and Toghbirdy canal intakes. No activities were carried out at the Bakhshi canal Intake structure because of a mine hazard.

At the Barq Canal Intake, work will be resumed during the next quarter after construction of several temporary diversion structures in the main stream. Work had been suspended at this site to account for design changes required to satisfy the Ministry of Power..

At the Belawdan Canal site, RAFA completed the stone masonry wing wall as well as Gabion work of the downstream apron.

At the Afghan Canal site, construction progressed on the main wall and the upstream and downstream gabions for the weir.

At the Ibrahim Khil Canal site, the stone masonry wing wall in the right bank was completed and construction of the main wall and gabions of the weir was in progress.

Looking Ahead

Work will continue under the rigorous winter conditions now prevailing in the area.



Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action taken

During the last week of December a vehicle of a local supplier contracted by RAFA for supplying sand and gravel to the Afghan canal project site, hit a mine. Fortunately there were no casualties. The vehicle was badly damaged. RAFA informed the local authorities of the matter and informed them that the area was not marked dangerous because of the Mine Hazard.

Project Manager Comment:

RAFA has undertaken a new routing for vehicles servicing the Afghan site.

Road Rehabilitation in Balkh Province
Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)
Period of Performance: 07-Feb-04 to 31-March-05
Provinces: Balkh

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#17-0002-AREA | 17-Feb-04 | Saroj Basnyet | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$1,242,867 | \$210,549.65 | \$866,556.65 | \$87,074.42 | \$289,235.93 |

Project Description: AREA is rehabilitating 96.9 km of rural roads in Balkh province including construction of culverts, drainages, and other structures.

Expected Results (at end of project):

Enhanced Livelihood – 83,000 farm families with increased access to markets; 114,239 person-days of employment.



Accomplishments this quarter:

Local people recall those days before the rehabilitation of roads when, due to inaccessibility to vehicles along the existing road corridor, agricultural products could not find markets, wedding parties were forced to spend the night on the road side, and women did not have access to health centers during delivery, sometimes leading to fatalities.

To date 74.9 out of 96.9 kms. of roads have been rehabilitated. This has reduced the transport cost of commodities substantially for the population from the villages of Rubatak, Moymubarak, Dehrazi and Hesarak who now have access to the urban markets.

A retaining wall on the side of the Chintal road has been constructed in Hesarak village to protect against flooding and road closures.

The following tasks were completed this reporting period:

| Road name | Working specification | Worked | Planned |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Langarkhana | Crowning, Gravelling and compaction | 12.2 Km | 20 Km |
| | Structure construction | 11 Km | 20 Km |
| | Drainage digging | 13 Km | 20 Km |
| Chintal | Crowning, gravelling and compaction | 16 Km | 18 km |
| | Structure construction | 15.3 Km | 18 Km |
| | Drainage digging | 16 Km | 18 Km |
| Yang-Arigh | Crowning and compaction | 9.2 Km | 10 Km |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Gravelling and compaction | 9.2 Km | 10 Km |
| | Structure construction | 9 Km | 10 Km |
| | Drainage digging | 9.2 Km | 10 Km |
| Dehqazi | Crowning, gravelling and compaction | 6.7 Km | 7 Km |
| | Structure construction | 6.7 Km | 7 Km |
| | Drainage digging | 6.7 Km | 7 Km |
| Deragy | Crowning and compaction | 12 Km | 12 Km |
| | Gravelling and compaction | 8 Km | 12 Km |
| | Structure construction | 7 Km | 12 Km |
| | Drainage digging | 7 Km | 12 Km |
| Kollamboo | Crowning and compaction | 11.2 Km | 25 Km |
| | Gravelling and compaction | 11.2 Km | 25 Km |
| | Structure construction | 10 Km | 25 Km |
| | Drainage digging | 10 Km | 25 Km |

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken

Challenges encountered during the clearing and widening the road area were resolved through consultative meetings held with local people and their leaders. Due to demand for labor, the local wages have increased from US\$2 to \$3.5 a day, and more efforts were required to assemble laborers from the area.

Looking Ahead

Even though wet, cold weather is slowing work, the capacity and experience of AREA is such that overall, the speed of rehabilitation of good quality roads is faster than before.

Project Manager Comments

AREA has gained substantial experience in the rehabilitation of rural roads. The rehabilitation of Dehbabi, Chemtal, Deh Qazi and Yangi Arigh roads has been completed along segments of the Chemtal and Yangri Arigh roads. However, there are segments along the Chemtal and Yangri Arigh roads where camber and compaction was not satisfactory. AREA is adding gravel and re-compacting these segments.

**Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems and Water Management
Reconstruction and Social Services for Afghanistan (RSSA)
Period of Performance: 17-Feb-04 to 1-Aug-05
Provinces: Nangarhar**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#18-0002-RSSA | 17-Feb-04 | Ibrahim Sultani | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$1,853,549 | \$246,810.60 | \$1,303,187.60 | \$139,083.80 | \$411,277.60 |

Project Description: RSSA is rehabilitating channels, protection works against overland flood flows from mountain streams, and diversion structures in the tail reach of the Nangarhar canal system.

Expected Results (at end of project):

Enhanced Livelihood – restoration of irrigation supply to 6,000 hectares of farm land that have been out of production for several years as well as firming up supply to another two distributaries that have experienced greatly reduced deliveries due to canal breaches along a dry floodway. More than 6,000 farm families will be benefited.

Accomplishments this report

Improving Rural Agricultural Productivity through Enhanced Irrigation Systems and Water Management (RSSA) is implementing this project to restore irrigation to 6,000 hectares of land at the tail of the Nangarhar Valley Irrigation Development Project in Nangarhar Province.

The project was designed for community economic growth based on irrigated agriculture aimed: (i) to respond to the urgent needs of small landholders whose livelihood is irrigated agriculture, (ii) to strengthen the operational and conveyance capacity of canals to assure water availability at farm field inlets for optimal productivity (iii) to provide a sense of ownership to the local farmers through establishing water user associations for maintenance and rehabilitation of the irrigation systems, and (iv) to restore the previous situation by providing the above opportunities to IDPs and returnees and to provide an alternative to illicit crop production in the area. These four objectives are to be realized through; reconstruction/rehabilitation of 6 km of totally destroyed main canal and for reconstruction of lateral canals at the end point of the Nangrahar Valley Irrigation Development Project. Further works will be built for the protection of the canals from overland flooding by hill torrents.



In addition to the irrigation systems rehabilitation activities to meet the RAMP mandate, RSSA will work to reclaim an additional 30,000 Jeribs of new land for seasonal crop cultivation. This will increase the potential of local farmers in producing surplus food at their farms.

The rebuilt siphon on the main canal already is passing water downstream to the end of the main canal. Some farmers already are watering crops on newly reclaimed farm lands after decades of being out of service.



Tasks Completed

Physical progress made during the reporting period is summarized below:

Retaining Wall

Excavation for the retaining wall totals some 1500 cubic meters. Placement of stone masonry for the retaining wall is 4800 cubic meters. Backfill placement to date totals 22,000 cubic meters. Ninety cubic meters of PCC has been placed in the retaining wall. This item of work now has been successfully completed. Also pointing (200 cubic meters) of the retaining wall has been successfully completed

Protection Wall

Following compaction of the protection wall, stone pitching on the side slopes of the protection wall and siphon was initiated during the current reporting month and a total of 4,938 cubic meters was placed.

Excavation for stone pitching of protection Wall.

Excavation for stone pitching of the earthen protection wall totals 26,400 cubic meters of which 3,376 cubic meters has been accomplished.

Siphon, Main Canal

High quality standard RCC pipes were procured from Pakistan for building the siphon on the Main Canal. Excavation for placing the siphon totaled some 612 cubic meters..

Excavation for Main Canal

The required work for canal excavation is 100% completed. More than 36,000 cubic meters was excavated. Back filling of the sides of the main canal has been completed This operation is clearly visible in the photo above.

Filling of Canal No 30.

Rebuilding of Canal No. 30 has begun.

Looking Ahead

RSSA expects to accomplish three important functions during the coming quarter:

The rebuilding of Canal No. 31 will be undertaken shortly and the rebuilding of Canal No. 30 will be completed. Farmers in the area already have started cultivation of winter crops.

In addition to physical works, RSSA will carry out a social Mobilization/organization program:

The RSSA social mobilizers will work with the farmers of the project area to build borders and to level fields.

Farmers will be invited to general meetings to learn how to return previously abandoned lands to productivity. The use of organic matter to improve soil productivity and other activities will be explored. Among other activities will be that for better water application, crop selection and irrigation for optimum production.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken

No major challenges were encountered.

Project Manager Comments

The monsoon generated flood of July 2004 revealed the need to assist a local community of the Shinwari Tribe upstream from the siphon on the Main Canal to construct a low dam to protect their village from inundation and to direct a portion of the flood flows from the hill torrents away from the main canal. Construction of the dam will be partly project financed with village self-help input. The villagers will be shown how to maintain and repair this gabion structure.



**Repair of the Ghazni - Meray Access Road
Engineering Services for Afghanistan Reconstruction (ESAR)
Period of Performance: 01-Mar-04 to 30-Nov-04
Provinces: Ghazni**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#19-0002-Jamal | 1-Mar-04 | Saroj Basnyet | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$9,000 | \$0.00 | \$9,000 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Project Description: ESAR will repair 26 km of road connecting Andar district center of Meray to the main Kabul-Kandahar highway. | | | | |
| Expected Results (at end of project): Enhanced Livelihood – 146,000 farm families with increased access to markets | | | | |

Accomplishments this Quarter:

An agreement has been reached with this implementing partner to cancel the contract.

***Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken
Looking Ahead***

Project Manager Comments:

The contractor has been advised that the contract has been terminated due to the inability to start work after 6 months. This project will most likely be transferred to GRSP in early 2005 when water is available along the roadway in this thoroughly drought stricken area.

**Reconstruction of Roads in Kunduz
Partners in Revitalization and Building (PRB)
Life of Project: 16-Feb-04 to 31-March-05
Provinces: Kunduz**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#20-0002-PRB | 18-Feb-04 | Saroj Basnyet | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$857,291 | \$0.00 | \$357,456 | \$233,485.93 | \$266,349.07 |
| Project Description: PRB is upgrading and rehabilitating 56 km. of primary and secondary roads in Kunduz, Imam Sahib district. | | | | |
| Expected Results (at end of project): | | | | |
| Enhanced Livelihood – 10,800 farm families with increased access to markets. | | | | |

Accomplishments this report:

The rehabilitation of Aaq Masjid road is nearly completed. Work is continuing in Alif Berdi, Aaq Masjid and Said Ahamad roads.

Alif Berdi Road

The following tasks have been completed:

Length rehabilitated: 18 out of 23.4 km.

Excavation of drainage: 369 cubic meter

Resurfacing including leveling, crowning and compaction: 30,000 square meter

Aaq Masjid Road

The following tasks have been completed:

Length rehabilitated: 10.5 out of 10.8 km.

Excavation of drainages: 190 cubic meter

Resurfacing including leveling, crowning and compaction: 6000 square meter

Said Ahamad Road

The design, bill of quantities and the cost estimate of this 17.8 km road was finalized after consultations between RAMP and PRB and contracting work has begun.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken:

PRB was advised to improve the quantity of soil to the mixture of gravel, sand and clay ingredients used for the rehabilitation of the gravel base. Due to shortage of clay adjacent to the road corridor, more distant borrow areas had to be identified.

Looking Ahead

Alif Berdi Road

The structures on this road are nearing completion. Camber and compaction of the road is being brought up to standard.

Aaq Masjid Road

This road will be completed in the near future.

Said Ahamad Road

PRB is fully concentrating on the rehabilitation of this road.

Project Manager Comments

The detailed cost estimate prepared by for the Said Ahmad road may serve as a model for other implementing partners in the design and planning of RAMP roads during 2005.

Irrigation Rehabilitation in Khewa District
Social and Technical Association for Afghanistan Rehabilitation (STAAR)
Life of Project: 16-Feb-04 to 16-Jul-04
Province: Nangarhar

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#21-0002-STAAR | 18-Feb-04 | Ibrahim Sultani | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$336,448 | \$88,855.26 | \$307007.26 | \$0.00 | \$29,440.74 |

Project Description: STAAR is constructing the main canal intake, rehabilitating a 100m retaining wall, constructing 19 culverts and a waste-way and sluicing gate along the Shegee main canal. Also waste-ways are being constructed for the Koti-Tarn and Kachara canals. Intakes at the heads of the Koti-Taran and Kachara canals are being rebuilt..

Expected Impact (at end of project):

Enhanced Livelihood – 18,050 hectares receiving improved irrigation; 8,250 farm families with increased production; and 14,252 person-days of employment generated.

Project Design and Objectives

The project was designed for a new era of community economic growth with the aim of providing reliable irrigation deliveries to highly productive agriculture lands along the Kunar River that have for several years experienced uncertain water deliveries and production shortfalls.



In addition to improved deliveries for irrigation, works accomplished to date are providing more reliable access of farming communities to drinking water and restoring to returnees water availability for resettlement and restarting irrigation agronomic practices. These four design objectives are to be realized through; development of three major river intakes, construction of two retaining walls and nineteen culverts in the Khewa District of Nangarhar Province.

Accomplishments this reporting period

The project was started early during February 2004 and work continued up to the 30th of June 2004 when it was suspended for three months due to rising water levels in the Kunar River. Project work was restarted from the 1st of October 2004. During the period work has been completed at the Shegee Intake. while it continues at Kotai and Kachara main canal intakes.



Completed in addition to the Shegee Main Intake with spillway/sediment ejection structures were two agriculture market centers, two retaining walls, nineteen culverts, and cleaning of an 18 km long canal. The result has been delivery of a permanent and reliable supply of water controlled by gated structure and the protection of the canal from flood destruction.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken

Twice during the implementation phase of the project, STAAR has had to curtail operations due to high flows in the Kunar River, for three months during summer and more recently during the month of

November 2004. Even so progress has been as noted above with considerable benefits accruing to the communities served by the canals.

Looking Ahead

There is to be a formal opening opening of the Shegee Intake and the associated canal and flood control works during the coming quarter.

Work will continue, as water levels of the river permit at the other two intakes and canal commands.

Project Manager Comments

Work accomplished at the Shegee Intake has set a high standard for the provision of permanent works to realize reliable water supplies for irrigation and communities of the area.

| Road Rehabilitation in Malistan and Jaghuri Districts Ghazni Rural Support Program (GRSP) Life of Project: 17-Feb-04 to 31-March-05 Provinces: Ghazni | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#22-0002-GRSP | 17-Feb-04 | Saroj Basnyet | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$750,000 | \$212,211.80 | \$571,826.80 | \$0.00 | \$178,173.20 |
| Project Description: GRSP is rehabilitating nearly 100kms of road in Malistan and Jaghuri Districts including retaining walls and concrete pipes for draining water crossing the road. | | | | |
| Expected Results (at end of project): Enhanced Livelihood – 5,800 farm families with increased access to markets | | | | |

Accomplishments this reporting period

The Ministry of Public Works (LIWP office) inspected the road and expressed satisfaction with the quality of construction.

Tasks completed during the reporting period:

48 out of 60 kilometers of Jaghuri Malistan road has been rehabilitated. This required mobilization of additional staff for constructing the following number of pre-cast culverts and cross washes:

- No. of pre cast slabs: 115
- No. of 3M span culverts: 3
- No. of 1M span culverts: 1
- No. of 60 cm span culverts: 3
- No. of washes: 1



Beneficiary Comments:

Mr. Yonus, a district Shura member and the famous elder of Loman told the gathering of intellectuals: “rehabilitation of this road was planned for decades, and now the day has come when the passengers travel in comfort. Our people always pray for this assistance and are thankful for providing dollars to laborers. “

Mr. M. Sadiq, a corolla driver carrying passenger between Kabul and Jaghuri says, “now the time for crossing the distance between Loman and Sange Masha has been reduced from one and half-hours to just 15 minutes due to rehabilitation of this road. “

Looking Ahead

Due to snow fall, segments of the Jaghuri-Malistan road are covered by snow. After the weather improves, the remaining work will be undertaken.

Challenges encountered and remedial actions taken

Issues related to ownership of land and trees along the road corridor were raised by local people and they were convinced that they had to make some sacrifices for this road corridor.



Project Manager Comments

The results of the California Bearing Ratio tests conducted on Jaghuri Malistan road indicate that the structural properties of gravel base are satisfactory. GRSP has widened the road especially at curves in the hills to more than the required 6 meters of road width. Due to GRSP's satisfactory work and commitment to developing the Ghazni region, they have been invited to prepare a cost estimate for completion of an additional 47km of road that will link the Jaghuri Malistan road to the Kabul-Kandahar highway.

Agricultural Production, Processing & Marketing Project

Central Asia Development Group (CADG)
Life of Project: February 17, 2004 - June 30, 2006
Provinces: Helmand and Kandahar

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>RAMP Project Manage</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#23-0004-CADG | 15-Feb-04 | Atiqullah Mohibi | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$6,415,208 | \$336,143.57 | \$1,209,066.57 | \$440,174.94 | \$4,765,966.49 |

Project Description: CADG will establish demonstration farms, contract growing of selected crops, and provide agricultural technical assistance and expertise, processing and marketing, application of technologies to crop development, and implementation of drip irrigation plots.

Expected Results (by the end of project):

Capacity Building - At least 40Ha new vineyards and another 40Ha new orchards developed on land currently being planted with seasonal crops; 10 extension workers from the MAAH trained; Extension service provided to 6,000 farmers; One local fruit and nut processing facility developed and expanded.

Enhanced Livelihood - Grape/raisin yield increased by 35% due to the adoption of the trellis system; Fruit, cash crops and vegetable yield increased by 36% from adopting drip irrigation.

Accomplishments this reporting period

CADG's extension workers planted and/or monitored 326 winter crop demonstrations. Thirty of CADG's extension workers (from the RAMP and the Alternative Livelihood projects) were trained for six weeks in drip irrigation at the Netafim training site in northern Thailand. CADG conducted numerous field days related to the various winter crops that are being demonstrated. CADG continued its regular radio programs on improved agricultural technologies. Plans were made for the summer crop demonstration program. CADG participated in the coordination meeting held by RAMP to bring together the various Implementing Partners of RAMP, the Provincial Agricultural Department, and other provincial government leaders. The coordination meeting helped CADG integrate its activities with those of the other RAMP Implementing Partners. CADG also expanded its extension operations into north Helmand and more districts in Kandahar as part of the Provincial Alternative Livelihoods program which was added to the existing subcontract that CADG has with RAMP.

2004/05 Winter Crop Demonstrations

CADG's winter demonstration program of 326 demonstrations is in full swing. The program includes 179 newly planted demonstrations. The new demonstrations include onion nurseries (in tunnels), wheat, apricot, cauliflower, white and black cumin, canola, flax, spinach, and radish. CADG continues to manage apricot, plum, pomegranate and vineyard demonstrations which were established in the summer of 2004.



At the field days organized by CADG in Helmand province, the farmers attending were introduced to the best practices for the various crops and had many questions for CADG's extension workers about projected yields from using these best practices. The farmers were particularly impressed by CADG onion nurseries and vineyard. The location, participation, and subject matter at the various field days is provided below:

| District | Number of Farmers in Attendance | Subject of Field Day |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Marja | 15 | Onion and white cumin |
| Nuhresiraj | 30 | Onion nursery |
| Nawa | 25 | Vineyard with trellis |
| Garamseer | 18 farmers and 35 school students | Onion nursery |
| Central | 15 | Vineyard trellis establishment |

| | | |
|-----------|----|--------------------------------|
| Nad I Ali | 12 | Micro nurseries |
| Central | 20 | Onion nursery transplanting |
| Marja | 12 | Vineyard with trellis |
| Nad I Ali | 17 | Onion nursery transplanting |

Since the beginning of January, CADG installed 24 new vineyards covering a total area of 43 Jeribs (8.6 hectares). CADG now has a total of 66 trellised vineyards (25.4 hectares) under the RAMP program. Many farmers have shown interest in installing trellis in their own vineyards. CADG is in the process of moving some of the trellis-making equipment out into the districts so that trellises can be made on site. This will speed up installation and do away with the need for the transport of trellis poles.

The summer crop demonstration program is being planned. CADG is aiming to have approximately 400 demonstrations, with some important crops such as corn, cotton, peanuts being demonstrated under drip irrigation.

CADG has employed a drip irrigation engineer to assist with the establishment of over 210 drip demonstrations.

Training

Drip Irrigation

The six-week training course in northern Thailand at the Netafim training site included 30 CADG extension agents. Various Netafim staff conducted the training that included the general topics of irrigation engineering, soil dynamics with irrigation systems, irrigation and agricultural productivity, drip irrigation technologies, establishing drip irrigation systems, etc. Study tours to visit successful drip irrigation projects were included in the training program. With the training, the CADG extension agents are assisting their farmers in understanding the drip irrigation systems and the opportunities for increased productivity when using drip irrigation.

Sunn Pest Training for Emergency Control

Six plant protection and extension officers from Kabul and Helmand were trained in Jowzjan Province in sunn pest control methods. These people are providing training assistance to CADG and the additional extension agents that are supervising the emergency sunn pest control program in Helmand. The sunn pest control program has the sunn pest under control, however, the heavy areas of infestation in at least Garmseer and Nad-I-Ali districts are requiring a very significant effort on the part of the program coordinators, extension agents, farmers, the General Director and other staff of the Provincial Agricultural Department in Lashkargar, the PRT, and other stakeholders. 6,000 Nets for catching the sunn pest have been distributed to farmers in the nine districts where the sunn pest problem has been surveyed.

Provincial Alternative Livelihoods Program

CADG's has increased its activities through this program by

- Expanding existing extension network to more districts and more farmers
- Encouraging the development of high value horticulture crops with trellis infrastructure
- Expanding its existing radio broadcasts to promote an alternate poppy message
- Encouraging the establishment of new nurseries to serve the development of long term orchards
- Implementing medium scale coverage of yield increasing and cost and water saving technology with drip irrigation
- Providing agricultural training of extension workers in Thailand
- Extending agricultural best practice demonstrations

CADG Radio Programs

CADG radio programs continue to be broadcasted throughout Helmand and Kandahar. CADG's emphasis is to provide farmers with information which is relevant to what is going on in the field at the time (for instance, such topics as identifying and treating wheat rust and smut diseases, orchard establishment and management have been included). CADG is now expanding the radio

program to include interviews with local farmers. This should make listening more interesting and allow the content to be more interactive.

Challenges Encountered

With a majority of the extension staff attending the training in Thailand, the remaining extension team had to work extra hard to make sure the crop demonstrations were in being conducted correctly and that the new demonstrations were planted.

Looking Forward

- Continue intensive control measures to prevent the sunn pest from damaging the wheat in the Helmand province
- Receive and install new drip irrigation systems in the demonstration areas
- Continue monitoring the winter crop demonstrations
- Further installation of trellis demonstrations
- Source seed varieties for summer 2005 demonstrations
- Prepare land for and plant summer crop demonstrations
- Adoption rates of agricultural technologies demonstrated by CADG will be surveyed
- Handing over the market collection centers to the village shuras, farmer associations, or others

Project Manager Comments

Since the start of this project under RAMP, CADG has established 407 demonstration plots in Kandahar and Helmand province, 19 drip irrigation demos in Kandahar and Helmand province, and 61 trellis vineyard systems in the region. CADG has trained more than 48 farmers and 4 government staff in drip irrigation techniques and has close coordination with Kandahar and Helmand provincial Agricultural Departments. CADG has introduced the cultivation of new crops such as cumin to replace poppy cultivation.

According to its scope of work CADG must provide RAMP the results of pomegranate pilot marketing and larger shipments which were made in 2004. Similarly, all related information to the canola seed and oil marketing effort and the dried apricot test marketing needs to be reported to RAMP.

CADG must work and encourage Afghan entrepreneurs, processors and exporters to develop their marketing activities in both local and international markets. The processors and exporters need to experience what CADG is experiencing in processing, packing, and marketing in order to have a sustainable and expanding market for Afghan products.

Agri-Input Dealer Training and Development Project**International Fertilizer Development Company (IFDC)****Life of Project: 17-Feb-04 to 30-Jun-06****Provinces: Kunduz, Helmand, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Parwan**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#24-0004-IFDC | 15-Feb-04 | Abdul Samed Nazari | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$3,470,300 | \$391,683.87 | \$668,273.30 | \$180,076.74 | \$2,621,949.96 |

Project Description: IFDC will train 2,000 agri-input dealers, improve market transparency through analysis and dissemination of market information, develop business linkages between Afghan and regional suppliers of agri-inputs and establish five private sector associations of agri-input dealers.

Expected Results (by the end of project):

Capacity Building - 2,000 dealers trained; Agri-input dealers increased by 32.3%, from 1,436 to a total of 1,900; 7 sustainable dealer associations formed at provincial and regional levels and 1 at the national level.

Enhanced Livelihood - Farm production of both foodgrains and high-value crops increased by 25% to 35%. Aggregate wheat production increased by 192,000Mt (valued at US\$19.2M)

Key Accomplishments during Reporting Period**Coordination**

- Project Staff started financial and business survey in the Helmand-Kandahar region for determining suitable candidates for loans.
- The project staff continued to introduce dealers to financial institutions and working closely with the RAMP financial section.
- Contact has been initiated with Dow AgroServices in Pakistan. This group has a number of agro-chemicals that would be beneficial to the producers in Afghanistan. The objective is to introduce Dow to the dealer network and have a group of dealers visit the Pakistan facility later this year.
- Work continued on the recommendation charts, leaflets and other training material for the dealers during the month. Other routine field work continued. The project staff is working closely with other implementing partners in the development of leaflets, charts and other training material.
- The Project Staff participated in a World Bank meeting and review of the Ministry of Agriculture. The meeting focused on developing a strategy for agriculture in Afghanistan. An additional meeting was held with the World Bank Review team to discuss the AIDTDP project and the agricultural input market in Afghanistan.
- Project staff participated in Afghan Seed Production meeting.
- Project staff participated in FAO Seed Law review.
- Project Staff continued to link agricultural input suppliers from various countries with dealers in Afghanistan.
- Project staff worked to link dealers in different regions to equalize fertilizer availability in Afghanistan.
- Project staff worked closely with RAMP and other implementing partners on the Wheat and anti-poppy Campaign.
- Meetings took place between the PRT and project staff to link the PRT members with the dealer network in Afghanistan
- The Project Staff assisted PRT staff in identifying and locating agricultural input dealers to supply various products to the PRT for their work.
- The Project staff is cooperating with Global Partners and the Agricultural Department in Bamyan for a fertilizer-seed demonstration this year in several crops that are economical important for the Province.
- The project staff met with various implementing partners and other donors to seek areas of cooperation and joint participation. Discussions are ongoing about the use of the marketing centers for dealer associations and how to better interact with the farming community. These marketing centers which have been build in the five RAMP priority provinces can be used as pilot areas for linking farmers and dealers which is badly needed for value chain development.

- The project staff continues to make special efforts to notify various NGOs that are currently distributing agricultural inputs in Afghanistan about the dealer network that is available for procurement and distribution of the various inputs.

Training

- The RAMP finance section held training programs for AIDTDP Staff. These trainings focused on the financial needs of Helmand and Kandahar agricultural input dealers and how to properly implement a revolving credit fund.
- From May to the end of December, 27 training programs have been conducted in 18 provinces in which 973 agricultural input traders and 349 staff from extension, NGOs and international organizations were trained in basic technology of fertilizers, seed and crop protection products as well as marketing, planning and simple financial procedures
- Three sales registers were distributed to dealers. Several informal meetings between the dealers and Regional Coordinators took place to instruct the dealers on how to use the registers.
- Regional Coordinators were trained for the new regional offices.
- District Coordinators were trained for the Helmand-Kandahar Area.

Field Activities

- A project impact survey was developed. The baseline survey for measuring the impact of the AIDTDP project was completed and a number of dealers and farmers have been randomly identified for the survey. The survey was implemented by the Regional coordinators.
- Twelve fertilizer samples were taken from the market place for nutrient analysis in January. The objective was to demonstrate the difference in nutrient content of the fertilizers and the cost per unit of nutrient. This information will be used in the third round of training and will be shared with all the dealers as well as extension workers and government officials. The results were summarized and translated to Dari and Pashto. These results are being shared with the dealers and various extension personnel.
- A new office was opened in Jalalabad. The office is also being shared by the newly established Nangarhar Agricultural Input Dealers Association (NADA)
- Four district coordinators, 2 per province were hired for both Helmand and Kandahar provinces. Each district coordinator will work with 80 agri.input dealers in their designated districts.
- Established office in Kandahar.
- The project staff assisted dealers in the Kandahar region in trying to reduce the excessive taxes involved with the import and transport of fertilizers from Pakistan

Databases, Booklets, and Charts

- Work continued on the dealer baseline survey. The survey is now being expanded into the Herat and Mazar regions.
- The following databases were updated:
 - Dealer Database from baseline dealer survey
 - International Prices of Fertilizers
 - Retail Prices of Fertilizers in local markets
 - Retail Prices of Seed in the local market
 - Retail Prices of CPP in local market
 - Prices of Major Commodities
 - Baseline survey of wheat production costs
 - Agricultural Input Supplier database
- Analysis on the above databases continued. Some of the problems with the databases have been resolved. Preliminary summaries are given in the attachments. Further analysis is ongoing.
- A monthly report reviewing agricultural input and commodity prices in selected markets is being prepared and distributed.
- A regional and international data base of seed, fertilizer and CPP suppliers is being maintained. Contacts are being made on a regular basis. Currently suppliers in Holland, Germany and multi-nationals from Pakistan have expressed an interest in working with the dealers in Afghanistan. Efforts are under way to arrange meetings.

- The wheat crop technology booklet continued to be distributed to dealers, selected extension workers, agricultural official as well as progressive farmers in the project area. Eleven booklets were distributed during the month most of which went to the farmers through the dealers.
- Thirty-six recommendation charts for economically important crops and forages were distributed in January. These charts will serve as quick reference guides for the dealers and will be displayed in the shops
- Work was completed by the project staff on the crop recommendation chart of the Northeast region and work was started on crop recommendation chart for the Northern Region. The Northeast Chart is now being typed and prepared for printing.
- The Project Staff developed a 2005 calendar for use in Afghanistan. This calendar emphasized proper agricultural input use and other best practices for Afghanistan and utilizing examples taken from the AIDTDP trainings.

Looking Forward

- Opening offices in Mazar and Herat.
- Implementing the Dealer impact survey
- Implementing financial dealer survey in Helmand-Kandahar.
- Implementing dealer classification matrix for Helamnd-Kandahar revolving loan program.
- Developing dealer groups in Helmand and Kandahar for the possible agricultural loans.
- Agricultural Input Dealer Training Programs and Workshops
- Short term consultant to work with staff in developing association development material, training modules, and proper documentation for the associations.
- Continue to provide RAMP Finance section with additional information about dealers in various provinces for loan consideration.
- Preparation of fertilizer, seeds, small farm implement, and CPP market assessments, ongoing.
- Continue to distribute wheat booklet.
- Continue to distribute input recommendations charts in Dari and Pashtu.
- Follow-up with multi-national CPP, fertilizer and seed companies to link with Afghan traders and dealers.
- Continue to plan a trip for dealers to visit with regional and international suppliers.
- Finish second round of training. Areas of training will be marketing, business and marketing planning, record keeping, introduction to associations and a technical review. Weather conditions did not allow the trainings to take place.
- Complete the training material needed for the third round of training and develop training plan.
- Continue to assist dealers with loans applications.
- Distribution of the results from the fertilizer samples taken in January.
- Continue to review data base and establish usable baseline numbers and procedures. In addition, continue to analyze the data and make available to stakeholders including putting the data in table form that is easy to read and understand.
- Develop a table which demonstrates the flow of fertilizer and crop protection products into Afghanistan.
- Regional coordinators as well as the Kabul staff will continue distributing the market information to importers and large retailers.
- Implement a survey to measure the impact of the training program on the farmers.
- Continue to interact with other implementing partners to participate in workshops, field days, trainings and other areas for cooperation.
- Continue to develop innovative methods for the trainings. Efforts are underway to develop simple CDs for use during the training sessions. These CDs are being developed with the use of the various dealers. Additional efforts are being undertaken to demonstrate customer service with the dealers.
- Continue to develop associations in additional provinces.
- Develop and print a chart demonstrating the benefits of improved seed.
- Develop and print leaflets for Powdery Mildew, Woolly Apple Ahpid, Sunn Pest, Wheat Rust and Wheat Smut. These will be simple leaflets that can be used to easily explain the problems to the farmers giving simple solutions.
- Start baseline dealer survey in Mazar and Herat.

Challenges encountered and remedial action taken

Security concerns continued to affect some field work.

Project Manager Comments

IFDC needs to quickly implement their activities in Helmand to make an impact on producers and input supply

**Agriculture Sector Training in Afghanistan
International Arid Lands Construction (IALC)
Life of Project: 1 April-04 to 30 June-05
Provinces: Nationwide**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#25-0004-IALC | 14-Mar-04 | Alem Alemi | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$400,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$400,000 |
| Project Description: IALC is providing training toward the restoration of arid and semi-arid lands in Afghanistan. Trainees will learn to apply appropriate technologies in agriculture and livestock development. The training activities include: short courses, scientist to scientist mentoring and long term training at the M. Sc. level. | | | | |
| Expected Results (by end of project): Capacity building - 100 agriculturists, MAAH staff members, and agriculture university faculty members will be trained in agricultural technology and enterprise development skills; 24 scientists will receive specialized practical training through twinning of Afghanistan and Pakistan Agricultural Research Institutions; 5 technical manuals will be produced, suitable for individual reference or farmer training sessions. | | | | |

Accomplishments this Quarter:

The proposal submitted to AID/Islamabad in December 2003, offering assistance in strengthening the NWFP Agricultural University, finally came to fruition this quarter. Work with mission representative Peter Duffy, during our November TDY, led to a revised proposal that has been accepted and will be funded. This will add nearly \$500,000 to the Afghanistan/Pakistan component of the cooperative agreement and will be handled as a direct FY2005 buy-in.

Given that the principal reason for our TDY was to identify and confirm financial support that will supplement our core funds, we also made progress in securing a CY2005 installment of funds through the "Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program" (RAMP) while in Afghanistan. A request for \$648,200 had been submitted to RAMP, using their "Job Order" format in late September. Also submitted in late September, to meet requirements for continuation of our core funds through the cooperative agreement.

We have been informed that RAMP will provide the funding requested, except for the twenty new M.Sc. program starts in January 2005. We were further disappointed to learn that AID/Kabul could not fund these degree program starts through a direct buy-in to the cooperative agreement. RAMP has agreed to support the continuation of the ten M.Sc. students who are currently enrolled. This group enrolled at the NWFP-AU in August 2004 through CY2004 job order support.

While in Illinois for his administrative visit, Dr. Qayyum was involved in a series of meetings with UIUC and SIUC administrators to update them on progress in the field. This included meetings with persons who are responsible for providing home office support, as well as in-depth discussions with UIUC representatives on the IALC Board of Directors and Technical Advisory Committee. Among the specific accomplishments resulting from Dr. Qayyum's Illinois visit were the following:

- ❖ The memorandum of understanding (MOU) that formally links the NWFP-AU with UIUC and SIUC has been renewed and extended for a five year period. This formal relationship was re-established at an agreement signing ceremony that took place at UIUC on December 16 and at SIUC on December 17. Dr Qayyum represented the NWFP-AU Vice Chancellor at this document signing ceremony. The final step in this process took place on January 4, 2005, when the Vice Chancellor signed the MOU in a ceremony held at the NWFP-AU.
- ❖ The Afghanistan-Pakistan Training (APT) Group meets twice each year and serves in an advisory capacity to this component. That group met on December 16, with Dr. Qayyum present as a resource person. The agenda which guided APT Group discussions during that meeting is attached.

- ❖ Discussions at the APT meeting and with UIUC representatives to the IALC, resulted in a recommendation that UIUC and SIUC jointly pursue the recently announced project at Balkh University in Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan.
- ❖ Dr. Qayyum prepared and submitted a paper titled “Strengthening of Cross-Border Relationships: Afghanistan-Pakistan” to the organizers of a development assistance workshop that will be held during the June 27-30, 2005 annual meeting of the International Agribusiness Management Association (IAMA) in Chicago. Anwar Chishti (NWFP-AU Agricultural Economics Professor) contributed to this paper. Their paper has been accepted. Drs. Chishti and Qayyum will travel to Chicago for the presentation. Support for their participation in the IAMA meeting is provided through the AID/Islamabad buy-in to our cooperative agreement.

The IALC report for the previous quarter stated that all FY/CY2004 training programs, funded through the cooperative agreement and the RAMP job order, had been completed.

The academic performance of the ten M.Sc. students during their first semester (Fall 04) exceeded IALC’s expectations. The fact that they earned mostly A’s means that deficiency courses have served their purpose and will no longer be required. The supplemental English language training, that has proven especially helpful to these students, will be continued during the Spring 05 semester.

Looking Ahead

SHORT COURSES AND LONG-TERM DEGREE TRAINING PROGRAMS TO BE CONDUCTED WITH RAMP SUPPORT DURING 2005

A. Month-long short courses, with 20 participants in each course, will be organized and delivered on the following topics:

1. Extension Methodology and Technology Transfer
2. Enterprise Development and Management Skills
3. Animal Health
4. Poultry Husbandry and Management
5. Soil Management

B. Scientist-to-scientist (individual or small group) specialized practical training programs of about two weeks duration will be organized for up to 16 participants. These training programs will result from research station linkages or “twinning” arrangements which can be established with any of the twelve stations and institutes in the NWFP-AU system.

C. In addition to the ten long-term degree participants who were enrolled in August 2004, twenty additional long-term degree participants will be placed for M.Sc.-level study in various disciplines of agricultural science at the NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar starting January.

CALENDAR FOR ORGANIZED SHORT COURSES DURING 2005

| Announcement No. | Course Title | Location | Duration | Deadlines for nominations |
|------------------|--|----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1205 | Animal Health | Peshawar | January 31-February 28, 2005 | December 31, 2004 |
| 1305 | Poultry Husbandry and Management | Peshawar | January 31-February 28, 2005 | December 31, 2004 |
| 1405 | Teaching Methodology and Communications Skills | Peshawar | March 7-April 7, 2005 | February 7, 2005 |
| 1105 | Soil Management | Peshawar | March 7-April 7, 2005 | February 7, 2005 |
| 0204 | Training of Trainers in Sustainable Use of | Peshawar | April 18- May 18, 2005 | March 7, 2005 |

| | | | | |
|------|---|-------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Water Resources | | | |
| 0304 | Enterprise Development and Management Skills | Kabul | June 1-June 30, 2005 | May 1, 2005 |
| 0404 | Extension Methodology and Technology Transfer | Kabul | June 1-June 30, 2005 | May 1, 2005 |

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

Our meetings with RAMP personnel included discussions with their contracts office, to reach consensus on financial reporting attachments that can be used with the RAMP/Arizona Grant Agreement and the Arizona/UIUC subcontract. Having resolved this issue, we believe the final hurdle has been cleared in transferring CY2004 funding in the amount of \$400,000 that was provided by RAMP.

Project Manager Comments:

Although RAMP conducted a very small survey to determine the impact that the short-term training had on the trainees, the survey results were inconclusive. Most trainees are not in a job position to use much of the training they received. Any further training needs to be customized to the direction of working with farmers in the field.

| Dried Vegetable Program | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Developments Works Canada (DWC) | | | | |
| Life of Project: February 29, 2004 – February 28, 2005 | | | | |
| Province: Parwan | | | | |
| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
| JO#26-0004-DWC | 15-Feb-04 | Atiqullah Mohibi | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$4,273,159 | \$410,039 | \$1,867,409 | \$248,311 | \$2,157,439 |
| Project Description: DWC will develop a dried vegetable agribusiness that includes the construction of a 6,200 square foot dehydration factory to be used for cleaning, dicing, and drying machinery, a warehouse, a small test laboratory, a classroom for the research farm and training opportunities, and a 70 meter borehole to provide clean water for washing produce and irrigating the research farm. | | | | |
| Expected Results (by the end of project): | | | | |
| Capacity Building - Construction of one fully operational vegetable drying factory; formation of one local Afghan profit-driven corporation to manage factory and marketing of products. | | | | |
| Enhanced Livelihood – Employment created for 400, mostly female farmers, in the sun-dried tomatoes projects; Employment created for 120 persons at the factory. | | | | |

Key Accomplishments during Reporting Period

The factory is built and all aspects of the Program are operational.

Cultivation Network

- Engaged over 1,350 farmers (at least 100 more than target) and 450 (exceeding goal of 400) women in separate sun-dried tomato Program.
- Presently signing contracts and distributing spinach, tomato and coriander seeds and other materials. Farmers are now planting the crops.
- Met project target of engaging 800 acres in vegetable production.

Research Farm & Farmer Extension

- While the winter cold distracted many farmers, DWC maintained an aggressive outreach and extension Program. Research Farm activities continued.

Factory Machinery

- Selected for its ability to operate in difficult conditions, the factory equipment was installed with little problem.

Crate & Tray Production

- Completing its production quota, the manufacturing unit closed in January. At peak operation, it operated 24 hours daily, six days a week and employed 90 staff (35 women). Many of these employees were re-hired at the factory, and some (including women) were selected for management posts.
- Some 10,850 sturdy crates were produced, somewhat shy of the 12,000 unit target. This minor shortfall can be attributed to increased source material costs caused by a weakening US dollar.
- On the other hand, the costs for sun dried tomato trays was slightly less than estimated, and 8,200 trays – 200 more than the 8,000 target – were made.

Women in Management

- DWC pushed to include women in the facility, and initially there was some reluctance on behalf of more conservative members of the community. In time, however, the community so warmed to the idea that women are involved in all aspects of production, while some are working night-shifts and a few are being groomed for management positions. Women account for half the factory work-force. Massoula, a widow with a 12 year old daughter, feels lucky to



Massoula at work

have found a job at the Crate Production Workshop: "For many years I have been struggling to support my family, now there are opportunities for women like me who want to work." After learning to paint and weld, she has been identified as one of the future factory managers due to her eagerness to learn, responsibility and leadership qualities.

Factory Construction

The 6,200 square foot factory has been built and is operational. The factory construction has been completed and is fully operational. Using an Afghan contractor, DWC found the quality control to be very high though it had to supply a full time project monitor to ensure deadlines were kept.

Marketing

DWC's group of buyers continue to strongly support the Program. During January, Roger Messinger, a buyer for UK-based JL Priestly, inspected the factory, suggested small adjustments concerning storage of vegetables and announced he would double their order with the factory pending quality control tests.



Completed Factory

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

- Problems encountered with Water Borehole. DWC encountered difficulty finding water. While initially estimating water would be at 75m depth, the agency had to use three well digging firms before finally reaching water at 95m. Eventually this borehole will reach 150m.
- Many farmers have received free seed in the past from various NGOs. This practice has promoted a dependency mentality among many farmers who are expecting these inputs free. DWC has tried to educate the farmers that they are working with by explaining and convincing them that the only way they will make money is if the dehydration plant makes money. DWC does guarantee the farmers the market price for the vegetables when the vegetables are sold by the farmers to the plant.

Looking Forward

Contracting with the farmers, planting the vegetables, processing to get the dehydrated product will all move forward.

Project Manager Comments

DWC will need to work very closely with the farmers supplying the vegetables to form an effective Farmers' Association.

Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project and Agribusiness Program

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Life of Project: 15-Mar-04 to 28-Feb-05
Provinces: Herat

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#27-0002-CRS | 17-Feb-04 | Abdul Quduus | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$426,585 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$185716.39 | \$240,868.61 |
| Project Description: CRS is rehabilitating irrigation systems and creating market opportunities for three high value crops and providing technical assistance to producers and other supply chain entities. | | | | |
| Expected results (by end of project): Enhanced Livelihood -100 km of primary canal structures rehabilitated; 16,000ha existing land irrigated optimally, resulting in annual gross income of US\$7.8M (annual wheat output value); 4,000ha extra arable land irrigated optimally, resulting in annual gross income of US\$1.9M (annual wheat output value); 7,000 farm families achieve increased output and incomes. | | | | |

Accomplishments this period

Tomato Activities

- All technical working group (TWG) members were confirmed and the first meeting of the TWG was held in November
- Existing cooperatives in Injil and Gujara Districts in Herat were identified.
- Discussion initiated with the Cooperative members to develop the Cooperative into an agro-input and market service center for the village or cluster of villages
- Greenhouse construction in Urdu Khan research station completed
- Green-house construction in 10 farmers' fields completed
- Tomato varieties for green house cultivation identified and seeds procured.
- Seeds of "transport friendly" varieties procured.
- Draft training modules prepared with assistance from UC Davis
- Reconfirmed cold storage unit availability and specifications with RAMP.



Saffron field under snow in Herat

Saffron Activities

- Two women groups (one in Injil and one in Gujara) of 15 to 20 women each were trained in saffron cultivation.
- Saffron TWG put together short-term and long-term marketing strategies and capacity needs
- Formalized a short-term marketing arrangement with saffron growers involved in the demonstrations
- All 10 demo plots completed and demo plot growers agree to market their saffron collectively
- Discussed marketing of saffron from farmers (with saffron demonstrations) with a Herat trader
- Determined value-added processing opportunities for saffron
- Provided training to farmers and extension agents from the provincial Agriculture Ministry on sorting and packaging of saffron
- CRS attended major produce marketing convention

Cumin Activities

- All TWG members identified and the first meeting was held in November
- 20 growers identified for demonstration plots
- Worked with TWG in analyzing the cumin production and marketing opportunities
- Networked with brokers and traders to identify buyers and product requirements
- Used projected production figures from agronomists and growers to continue in talks with

buyers (SERRV and a contact in Central America)

Agricultural Extension and Training Activities

- Agronomists and extension workers from the provincial office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Food (MAAH&F) provided extension services to the farmers in Injil and Guzara Districts.
- One woman trainer was hired by CRS to facilitate interaction with women farmers. She, along with Agronomists / Extension workers, are visiting villages to identify training issues related to saffron production and marketing. Saffron, being a new crop to the farming community, has the potential of becoming a backyard cash crop where women in farm families can play an important role. As a result of her visits and interaction with women, many women from rural farm families have shown interest in growing saffron and other vegetables in the home stead.
- Four MAAH&F extension agents are working part-time in CRS' extension activities. They have been provided motor bikes and offices in villages. With their increased mobility and a regular and convenient meeting place, many farmers are visiting these field offices and showing significant interest in producing various high-value crops.

Looking Ahead

- Identify local fabricators of plastic houses to be trained at PAC workshop
- Maintain crops in greenhouse at the Protected Agriculture Center and collect data on crop yield
- Provide technical assistance to farmers for maintaining the greenhouse and crops
- Train farmers at the Farmers Field School
- Collect price information from the central vegetable and fruit market.

Challenges Encountered

As was expected, the security situation in Herat continued to be tense through September and October with the removal of Ismail Khan and the lead-up to Presidential elections. CRS therefore removed international staff on 2 occasions and restricted national staff movements when necessary. CRS does have in place a capable group of agronomists to ensure the continued implementation of production activities. During time away from Afghanistan, CRS' Agribusiness Advisor was able to attend an agricultural marketing conference and conduct visits to wholesalers in Dubai.

Project Manager Comments

- CRS needs to arrange a field day regarding Saffron, cumin and greenhouse.
- It is also recommended that CRS take additional steps to ensure that farmers attending the on-farm demonstrations fully understand the material on best practices that is presented.

| Grain Postharvest Training, Storage and Milling in Afghanistan The Grain Industry Alliance Life of Project: 15-Mar-04 to 30-Jun-06 Provinces: Kunduz, Helmand, Parwan, Nangarhar, Ghazni | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#28-0002-GIA | 15-Mar-04 | M. Alem Alemi | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$3,711,820 | \$0 | \$1,487,869 | \$731,359 | \$1,847,868 |
| Project Description: : GIA will provide training opportunities and demonstration sites for cleaning, storage and handling of grain, develop 25 community level storage sites, 25 full scale farm demonstration units and 25 small farm demonstration units. | | | | |
| Expected Results (at end of Project): Enhanced Livelihood – Storage loss reduced from 5% to 15%; Approximately 20Mt/per unit saved, valued at wheat equivalent of US\$105,600 | | | | |

Key Accomplishments during Reporting Period
Construction Work

- Two district warehouses (those in Bagram and Laghmani) in Parwan Province were turned over to Roots of Peace, a RAMP Implementing Partner involved in grape revitalization
- Latrines, guard houses, and administration buildings are nearly completed in Parwan and Kunduz Provinces
- Ten cold storage units are in Kandahar and will be installed in district warehouses and market centers in Kandahar and Helmand
- An additional ten cold storage units have been shipped from Karachi to Kabul
- Mir Bacha Kot warehouse construction in Kabul province is 80% complete. The center will be used for processing and packaging fresh grapes.
- Assessments are being made of the district building sites for Kandahar (#2) and Helmand (#9) provinces.
- Completed the rehabilitation of the Aflatoxin Test Laboratory at the Raisin and Other Dried Fruit Export Institute in Kabul. The training in operating the equipment to do the testing (of aflatoxin in parts per billion) was completed and all the equipment (purchased and imported by GIA) for the laboratory is in the laboratory. Aflatoxin testing in the laboratory was started. All lab and aflatoxin testing equipment was inventoried and marked with USAID identification.
- The bidding process was held in the GIA office on March 27, 2005 for the Kandahar Fresh Fruit Exporter Association’s warehouse and processing center. Seven companies attended the bidding process.



Value Added Processing

- Worked at developing wheat origination for Kunduz flour miller utilizing the six district warehouses built by GIA and operated by Associations in Kunduz Province.
- Met with farmer, trader, and seed producer associations in their warehouses in six districts in Kunduz to discuss the organization of the associations and the use of the warehouses in the coming crop season.
- Met with the Nekpai Association of rice farmers that are seriously interested in purchasing a high capacity rice mill. Provided the Association’s representative (Mahmoud Ali) various rice milling equipment. The Association will return to GIA with their investment interest in rice milling equipment.

- As part of the Helmand coordination meeting on PALS, GIA discussed with the various stakeholders (Provincial Agricultural Department, Mayor of Lashkargar, MRRD representative, CADG, ICARDA, IFDC, and others) the need for organizing the Associations involved in the processing of high-valued agricultural products produced in Helmand.

Training and Technical Assistance

Assisted Mr. Haji Ghulam Muhyudin, owner and operator of a new Kunduz flour mill (capacity 200 mt /day), in preparing a business plan to help him qualify for getting a loan to complete the construction of his mill and provide him working capital to start milling. He was able to get a \$350,000 loan from Afghan International Bank. GIA is providing technical assistance to Mr. Ghulam in locating platform scales and in sourcing wheat through the district warehouses owned by farmer associations. Assisted Mr. Ghulam in getting the new milling equipment imported and through customs into Afghanistan.

Subcontract Modification

GIA subcontract was modified to incorporate the Provincial Alternative Livelihoods (PALS) project in Helmand and Kandahar provinces. As per the PALS project, the GIA project is refocusing a significant part of its construction and training activities to Helmand and Kandahar provinces.

Private, Government, and NGO Synergies

- Cooperated with Roots of Peace in the building design and successful bidding of the fresh fruit packaging plant of the Kandahar Fresh Fruit Exporter association.
- Assisted Colony Tobacco Company, in the development of business plans for the Kandahar/Helmand Silo plants and flour mill complex.
- Met with Roots of Peace concerning the nut processing plants that GIA will help equip and/or build in several key locations in Kandahar, Kabul, and/or Mazar.
- Met with Richard Bernstrom of the Emerging Markets Group to discuss the privatization process of the state-owned flour mills in Afghanistan.

Looking Ahead

- Organize producers/market groups into viable associations
- Develop by-laws with the associations that own and operate storage, processing, and/or packing centers
- Provide technical assistance and training to these associations in commodity storage, processing, and packaging
- Design and contract construction of the warehouses/processing centers in Kandahar and Helmand
- Provide technical assistance and training to Associations on post harvest, handling, storage, processing and marketing techniques
- Arrange ownership contracts with associations regarding post harvest development (market centers, cold storages, processing units, etc.)
- Begin construction of the Char Dara seed storage and processing center
- Install ten cold storage units in the processing centers in Kandahar/Helmand and in the Shamali Plains
- Complete the construction of Mir Bacha Kot Processing and Training Center
- Complete the digging of drinking water wells for Kunduz and Parwan district warehouses
- Complete the construction of the remaining work of latrines, guard rooms and administration buildings for all the Associations' warehouses and processing centers.

Challenges Encountered

- Due to the present weak organizational arrangement of the farmers/producers/traders associations, repeated technical assistance will be needed in handling, sorting, grading, storing, and adding value to their agricultural produce.
- Besides construction and installing new processing units, GIA will need to deliver more technical assistance and training to the members of the associations to transform them into viable and sustainable entities.
- Preparation and training is needed for installing and operating the cold storage units

Project Manager Comments

- By attracting about 50% input from the associations, GIA will be able to have more coverage and reach more beneficiaries.

- With the arrival of three new consultants, GIA will have stronger expertise.
- GIA will need to focus more in Kandahar and Helmand and start the construction work of the warehouses and processing units

Grape Revitalization for Afghanistan Productivity and Empowerment

Roots of Peace (RoP)

Life of Project: March 14, 2004 to March 30, 2006

Provinces: Parwan, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Helmand and Kandahar

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#29-0004-RoP | 14-Mar-04 | Abdul Samad Nazari | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$3,959,123 | \$328,413.44 | \$1,644,486.44 | \$1,610,113.17 | \$704,523.39 |

Project Description: RoP will provide extension services for Afghan farmers, training for MAAH extension agents, develop 10 model farms for best practices, create market/collection centers, improve vine propagation; establish 3 Farmer Owned Businesses (FOBs); promote commercial sales management to re-establish and develop local, regional, and international markets.

Expected Results (by end of project)

Capacity Building - Establishment of foundation nursery and integrated grape/raisin marketing system; 20 horticulture extension agents trained in vine propagation and maintenance; Establishment of 9 association managed processing/packaging centers

Enhanced Livelihood - 22,000ha vineyards upgraded through enhanced agricultural technology; 13,000 farm families adopt agricultural technologies leading to increased income; Grape/raisin export increased by 35%.

Key Accomplishments this Reporting Period

- Agricultural Extension study tour and use of sulfur for disease control in vineyards.
- Training workshop on grape marketing
- Training on drip irrigation installation and use in vineyards
- Establishment of grape plant nurseries for replanting destroyed vineyards and for repopulating existing vineyards.
- 16 demonstration plots for training farmers on improved pruning and trellising techniques were established by extension agents and participating farmers.
- 10 grape plant nurseries begun. Nine of these nurseries will be operated by the participating farmer as a small-scale enterprise, selling rooted grape plants to neighboring farmers.
- The following two new key staff members arrived on January 20:
- John Dale "Zach" Lea, Chief of Party
- Jean-Pierre Detry, Lead Extension Advisor and Viticulturist

Marketing

- Obtained approval of plans and oversaw commencement of construction of a Market Center at Kandahar for exporting chilled grapes and other fresh fruits
- Finalized plans and obtained approvals, air tickets and visas for Trade Mission to India to introduce Afghan grape merchants to the opportunities and challenges of the Indian market. The Trade Mission departed for India on March 29.
- Developed purchase orders for imported goods to support the RoP grape production and marketing programs (agricultural inputs and small-scale equipment, packaging materials and refrigeration equipment for grape exports). Orders were placed for agricultural inputs.
- Arranged for private sector to supply agricultural inputs to participating grape producers through RoP Market Centers
- Investigated regulatory/customs process of exporting Afghan fruit to India.
- Continued efforts to stimulate modifications to trade policies currently constraining exports of Afghan grapes and other fresh fruit.

RoP Project Management

- Completed installation of new chief of party
- Developed 14 budget proposals for RAMP consideration. The budget proposals involved adding the following activities RoP GRAPE project:
- support to the Raisin and Other Dried Fruit Export Promotion Institute
- the development of four nut processing/packaging facilities
- Resolved RoP project cash flow problem by requesting an Advance Payment on project activities from RAMP/Chemonics.

Extension

- Selecting of vineyards for implementing of demonstration plots.
- Pruning and lime sulfur application in each selected demonstration plot
- Preparing plan for implementing demonstration plots in the fields of farmers.
- Selection of sites for establishing of nurseries.
- Selection the Shondokhani and Taifee vineyards for purchase of pruning wood for nursery plantation.
- Collecting and purchasing of cuttings for planting in nurseries.
- Training of old vines to grow up in higher elevation from soil surface.
- Installation of trellis demonstration plots
- Land preparation (leveling) for drip irrigation trial.
- Finalized the agreement/contract between RoP and Agriculture Research Institute for establishing of vineyard in Qargha farm.
- Planning for implementation of drip irrigation system in RoP grape nursery and for vegetable production.
- Visiting the farmers and villages in Kandahar to identify where their grapes were exported by Kandahar traders last year.
- Visited the Fresh Fruit Exporters Association of Kandahar to accelerate their acquisition of required documentations relating to the Market Center at Habib City, and Export Licenses, Visas and tickets for Trade Mission to India.



Training

- Drip irrigation methodology course for RoP extension workers as well as for governmental extension agents. The course held in RoP office by Indian expert and 17 extension agents participated.
- Training in nursery establishment for farmers and extension workers (including governmental extension workers). Training practically done in Bagram Market Center Field.
- 250 farmers trained in pruning and preparing of cuttings for nursery planting.
- More than 300 farmers trained in lime sulfur preparation and application. The farmers were invited to contribute practically in lime sulfur preparation.
- Training of farmers in pest and disease management program. Discussion on transmission of anthracnose and powdery mildew was discussed in group meetings.
- Discussions with progressive farmers for implementing of demonstration plot on their fields and making contract.
- The importance of lime sulfur application and the method of preparation were discussed with farmers.
- The importance of good quality grapes and importance of keeping growing grapes off of soil was discussed with farmers.
- The farmers advised about the time and method of sulfur dusting for control of powdery mildew.
- Extension workers are collecting information and recording the production of raisin and the average price in the villages.
- The extension agents transferred messages to 1579 farmers.
- 558 farmers trained by extension workers

Demonstration Plots

- Sixteen demonstration plots installed. The old vines trained on pole and wires (trellising) to keep the cane and cluster away from soil and dirt. All new cultural practices (pruning, chemical application, thinning and etc) will be implemented in these vines time by time to show the advantage of the new technology over the existing traditional system.

- Implementing of lime sulfur in all selected demo plots is completed. Up to date 16 demo plots in eight districts were selected.
- Sites selection by extension agents of more demonstration plots is continuing. The aim is one demo plot in each grape production village.
- Contract with Agriculture Research Institute in Kabul for establishing of grape variety collection vineyard in Qargha Research farm completed.
- Four blocks of land were selected for transplanting of vine saplings from Darulaman to Qargha.

Vine Propagation Nurseries

- Ten sites selected for establishing of nurseries by our extension workers in different districts and the contracts for the nurseries were made.
- Land preparation for RoP nursery beside Bagram MC completed. One jerib of land was rented for nursery and one jerib for vegetables. Both of them will be irrigated by drip irrigation system.
- Land preparation for the nurseries in selected sides are going on. Five farmers made their land ready for transplanting of cuttings.
- Negotiation with Shakardara farmers for supplying of cuttings (Shondo Khani and Taifi) was finalized. RoP agreed to pay one Afghani for each desired cutting.
- More than 7000 of vines (10 vineyards of Shondokhani and Taifee) selected for cutting preparation. Selection of vines will be continuing in next month.
- Up to date more than 20,000 of cuttings of Shindokhani variety purchased and stored in Bagram MC. Selecting and purchasing of cutting are in progress.
- Finalizing the agreement between the RoP and Qargha Research farm for the transplanting of vine saplings from Darulaman farm.

Extension Management

- Two weekly meetings held in RoP office. GPFA and RoP field managers attended in the meetings.
- Extension messages prepared and discussed with extension agents as per plan.
- Extension agents (RoP, GPFA and government) were reassigned to areas of high production and progressive farmers.

Marketing:

- An agreement was made with input dealer (Noor Heravi Brother's Co. Ltd) for supplying inputs to the Afghan grapes farmers that RoP is working with
- Arrangements were made for NOOR (Noor Heravi Brother's Co. Ltd) to get LC from AIB Bank for procurement and import of agro inputs under agreement between RoP and NOOR
- Supply of agro inputs to Afghan Grapes farmers through NOOR have started in the Market Centers in Shomali
- Afghan traders were selected from Kandahar and Kabul areas for RoP India Study Program. So that they could be educated in production and packaging practices from the Indian advanced ways and see the technology (especially Cold Stores Technology). With the ultimate goal to understand the process of export to India and make agreements with Indian grapes customers for their Afghan grapes products.
- A team was made for the delegation on a trade mission to Moscow and Kiev, the travel approval was also processed and approved.
- RoP-Marketing took part in the Invest in Afghanistan work shop for education and training
- FFEAK was pushed to get Trade Export Licenses and as a result they made 3 Licenses which would be used by FFEAK members for exporting
- Made a trip to Kandahar to: Meet with FFEAK to review progress on obtaining land for Market Center,
- Met with representatives of three construction firms to explain process of qualifying to bid on Market Center contract.
- Attended the Gulfood 2005 food trade show in Dubai, Feb 19-22. The purpose of attendance was to seek potential buyers for Afghan fresh fruit. The results of the trip were somewhat disappointing as there were very few fresh fruit buyers exhibiting at the show.

Market/Collection Centers

- The contract for the construction of the Market Center at Habib City, near Kandahar, was signed on March 28. Prior to contract signature:

- Letters of support to the Fresh Fruit Exporters Association of Kandahar (FFEAK) were received from the Director, Agriculture Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Afghanistan, Kandahar and from the President, Chamber of Commerce, Kandahar.
- Approval of the Market Center plans was given by RAMP Chief Engineer, Structure, Jimmy Huddleston
- Dr. Ken Neils, Director of Agriculture, RAMP/Chemonics, requested approval to build the center from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Afghanistan on March 17.
- Approval to build the Market Center was given by Engineer Sharif, First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Afghanistan on March 26.
- Construction of the Market Center at Mirbachakot continued during the month. Additionally, plans to expand the Market Center to provide room for the large pre-cooler (40ftX8ftX8ft), two cold storage rooms (5mX6mX3m) and a 7mX10m fresh grape reception area.
- Construction continued on the toilet buildings for the Market Centers at Lagmani and Bagram.

Looking Forward

- Obtain RAMP/Chemonics approval of annual budget for GRAPE project
- Complete Trade Mission to India, write trip report
- Lead Trade Mission to Russia to promote sales of raisins and fresh grapes
- Complete plans for expansion of Mirbachakot Market Center and let contract
- Implementing of planned programs (cultural practices) in the demo plots.
- Practical training of farmers in pruning and selecting of cuttings.
- Preparing layout for the trials need to be implemented in the fields of farmers.
- Training of farmers to follow closely the time and method of sulfur dust application.
- Selecting of fields, making contract and implementing of On Farmer's Field Trail (OFT). The trials are designed to show the superiority of new technology over the existing traditional system.
- Preparing trial layout and schedule for pest control Chercherak (Cicada), seriously infesting the Bagram and Qarabagh grape area.
- Selection of vineyards for supplying more cuttings and making contract with owners.
- Collection of cuttings for RoP and private nurseries.
- Completing the plantation of nurseries.
- Set up of more demo-trellis in different areas
- Make contracts (non-funded) relating to access and use with demonstration plot owners whenever they volunteer to host a demonstration plot.
- Installation of drip irrigation in some nurseries.
- Practical training of farmers for the installation of low-cost drip irrigation system.
- Continuous contact with farmers who are applying for loans and with NGOs who are going to provide loans.
- Land preparation and transplanting of vine saplings from Darulaman farm to Qargha farm.



Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken

- Still we could not find the NGOs to provide the loan for solving of urgent problems of farmers.
- Establishment of office camp in Parwan/ Mirbachakot.
- Still we could not find solution for solving the problem of cicada (Chercherak). All farmers are asking the extension worker for chemical n.
- Practical training on vine pruning and trellis installation in the Shamali Plains



Project Manager Comments

Since ADA is no longer a subcontractor of Roots of Peace,

extension agents need to be hired by RoP as soon as possible
Coordination between CADG and RoP will be essential in order to get the quality and volume of grapes and pomegranate processed, packed, and marketed.

Quarterly Report Q1 FY05

Final Report

| Locust Control Program Northern Afghanistan GOAL Life of Project: 11-Mar-04 to 31-Dec-04 Provinces: Balkh, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Samangan. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#31-004-GOAL | 11-Mar-04 | A. Samad Nazari | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$423,383.38 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 423,383.38 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Project description: GOAL implemented a program to mitigate the impact of Moroccan locusts on rural livelihoods in Northern Afghanistan. Key activities included the chemical control of locusts with the provision of technical support, plastic sheeting, nets, barrels for water, ploughs and tents; mobilization of the rural population to areas of locust infestation, through the provision of transportation; full logistical support to the FAO and Ministry of Agriculture for chemical control intervention; monitoring of locust-infested sites and program advances through constant feedback, crop damage assessments, and locust egg-bed surveys; and final evaluation and provision of data for the locust database, the FAO, and AIMS. | | | | |
| Projected Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of about 90% of the potential locust damage to agricultural crops in five provinces in Northern Afghanistan. Determine the remaining locust problem as assessed through a locust egg-bed survey completed at the end of the locust control period. | | | | |
| Enhanced Livelihood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A crop damage less than the 2002 level of 9% About 120,000Ha agricultural land protected from locust infestation Food security improved for more than 150,000 farm families. | | | | |

Quarterly Report Q1 FY05

31 March 05

| Locust Control Program, Northern Afghanistan Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Period of Performance: March 11, 2004 – Dec. 31, 2004 Project Sites: Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#30-0004-FAO | 11-Mar-04 | Abdul Samad Nazari | Dan Miller | Kyle Newkirk |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$606,651 | \$0.00 | \$461,465 | \$145,186 | \$0.00 |
| Project Description: FAO will implement an emergency locust control program in northern Afghanistan and supply essential laboratory equipment to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry | | | | |
| Expected Results (by end of project): Capacity Building - 8 PPQD technical staff, over 1000 operators, and over 100 organizers/supervisors trained to carry out locust control operations. Enhanced Livelihood - A total of over 100,000 hectares of agricultural land (with a potential production of 400,000 metric tons of wheat) protected from locust damage to crops. Food security improved for more than 270,000 farm families | | | | |

Key Accomplishments during Reporting Period

Locust control is proceeding as planned. The locust is being controlled by spraying a pesticide. The pesticides are not purchased by the Project but through another donor (not USAID). The possible delay in delivering the outstanding pesticide orders causes concern.

The Sunn pest programme is active in Faryab, Juzjan and Sar-i-Pol. However, it is hampered by the delay in procurement of motorcycles.

The laboratory equipment for the Plant Protection Department laboratory at the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Food was installed. The laboratory will allow the Ministry to identify crop pests and diseases.

Locust Control

Spraying operations against hatching egg-beds are proceeding, mainly in Kunduz and Balkh, where the first hatching occurred. Good results are being obtained with diflubenzuron. Overall, it appears that the greater part of the locust population is being treated during the first instar.

Sunn pest

Training of Sunn pest organisers was carried out in Shiberghan for Juzjan (14) and Sar-i-Pol (13) and in Maimena for Faryab (19). The Shiberghan course was also attended by workers from the RAMP funded Sunn pest control project in Helmand.

The project also funded a ten-day mission by the President of PPQD and three of his staff, to enable them to participate in the training courses and the surveys. Very large numbers of *Dolycoris* (a species of sunn pest) have been observed migrating from the hibernation sites and the local authorities are extremely concerned at the prospect of heavy damage.

Twelve motor-cycles from the Mazar store have been distributed. Five more are being withdrawn from Supervisors in the locust area, who have the use of rented vehicles. Those Organisers who own their own motor-cycles have been offered \$50 per month for the use of them until the new ones ordered by the project are delivered. A waiver to procure the nets locally has been obtained from HQ and the tendering process is underway. Timely delivery of the pesticide order is also essential.

Meetings

In Kunduz, Dr. Harvey visited UNAMA Regional office and met Mr. Dragan Ilic, Acting Head of Office, and Lt. Col. Dag Liden, Military Liaison Officer. The purpose of the visit was to see if the Kunduz PRT (Provincial Reconstruction Team), which is under German command, would support a request for an airlift of pesticide, in view of the difficulties with the Belgian airlift. Dr. Harvey went to the PRT with Col. Liden and met Lt.Col. Thomas Fischer, Chief of Staff, who referred Dr. Harvey to Mr Peter Schaller, the Civilian Head of the PRT and a German diplomat. He expressed willingness to support FAO's request and Dr. Harvey passed this information to TCEO for their further action.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

Some difficulty was experienced with Dimilin, the new formulation of diflubenzuron, which is rather more viscous than that previously used. Dr. Harvey consulted the supplier by phone, who explained that the higher viscosity is to maintain the stability of the product in storage, but it becomes less viscous when passed through the pump of a sprayer. However, the hand-held sprayers are gravity-fed, so it is necessary to ensure that the chemical is well agitated before use.

Stocks of diflubenzuron are now getting low and replenishment is urgently needed.

It has not yet been possible to visit Herat. This will be done as soon as possible, but the flights from Mazar and Herat are such as to require an entire week to make a visit.

Looking Forward

Locust control measures will continue to spray those areas where the locust hatch has occurred and those areas where locusts in advanced stages have migrated to.

The immediate task for the sunn pest control program is to survey the breeding areas. Then the Organisers will visit villages in their area and establish contact with the leaders. They will train farmers in mechanical control with nets and chemical control using ULV sprayers. This programme requires the use of motor-cycles.

Project Manager Comments

With the locust program under control and the locust populations being controlled by the time of the first instar, it is possible that this year's locust control program may so drastically cut the locust population to a level where next year's emergency program can be eliminated or cut back significantly.

The Sunn pest emergency control program in Faryab, Jowzjan, and Saripul faces a significant challenge. The control of the sunn pests with nets will be significantly tested and, if necessary, the chemical control may be necessary.

Green Kabul Program
United Nations Office for Project Services
Life of Project: 10-Mar-04 to 30-Nov-04
Provinces: Kabul

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#32-004-UNOPS | 09-Mar-04 | M. Alem Alemi | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$999,380 | \$0.00 | \$783,917 | \$54,676.73 | \$160,786.27 |
| Project description: UNOPS will procure and distribute approximately 1 million trees throughout Kabul. Its key activities will include: planting fruit and forestry trees in various public locations throughout Kabul, including schools, government buildings, parks, roadsides, and the Kabul Green Belt; organizing Kabul Green Week activities, including public events, children's activities, receptions, entertainment, and education; and coordinating an ongoing public information campaign to raise public awareness of environmental issues in Afghanistan. | | | | |
| Expected Results (by end of project): | | | | |
| Capacity Building - 2.5 million Kabul residents receive Environmental Education through media. | | | | |
| Enhanced Livelihood – activities will generate 30,000 labor hours of employment in and around Kabul. | | | | |

Accomplishments:

In addition to the 750,000 trees distributed by the project during "Kabul Green Week" in March, UNOPS conducted a public information campaign. This will tie in to public events, including children's activities, formal receptions, art exhibitions, and educational initiatives. The activities listed below contribute to the long-term success of the effort, reminding residents to care for their trees and the larger role they play in reclamation of their country, while also serving to build on earlier environmental messages through public announcements and activities.

- Mural Paintings 2
- Youth Conservation Corps Chapters 5
- Partnerships to develop YCC 2
- Public Information Campaign 1
- Television 1 (ongoing)
- Radio 1 (ongoing)
- Revision and Distribution of Environmental Education Curriculum 30,000 copies
- Development and Distribution of Soil and Water Conservation
- Technical Manual 1
- Regional Training Workshop held 6
- Primary school students receive Environmental Curriculum 340,000

An overview of results:

- 750,000 trees distributed and planted
- 83 locations in Kabul cleaned of garbage
- 5,000 students participate in Youth Conservation Corps inauguration
- 150,000 seedlings planted Kabul Green Belt nursery
- 530,000 Kabul families receive and plant trees
- 65,000 trees planted by Municipality in public locations in Kabul's 15 districts
- 11 Government of Afghanistan Ministries participate in public tree plantings
- 1.5 million Kabul residents receive Environmental Education through media
- 25,000 primary school students receive Environmental Education
- Environmental science curriculum introduced into schools of 6 provinces
- 9 public environmental murals painted
- 3 centers for special students (orphans, street children, deaf) launch chapters of Youth Conservation Corps
- 200 hectares of native forest under reforestation in Kabul Green Belt

Projected Impact of these Activities:

- Increased yields of 10 local fruit varieties
- 16 public Environmental murals painted throughout the city
- Increased income potential from household fruit production

- 30,000 labor days generated
- 200 hectares of native forest under restoration in Kabul Green Belt
- Environmental curriculum integrated into 18 provincial primary schools
- A public Environmental Education Campaign in the national media

Training Workshops

These intensive workshops are part of a larger strategy to develop capacity among Ministry staff and will be specifically useful in guaranteeing proper management of trees procured over Kabul Green Week. All

participants received a training manual to keep, and from which to base follow-up trainings in the regions.

The training materials are being introduced across the country to laborers, Ministry staff, schools, institutions and community groups.

Seed Collection and Care Workshops in August and September

Workshops held in Takhar (NE), Mazar (N), Bamyan (C), Jalalabad (E), and Kabul (C&SE).

Each workshop was two days long, bringing together Government staff from the Department's of Irrigation/Environment and Agriculture and Animal Husbandry from the provinces in the region. The participants all have extensive practical, although not well informed experience. Therefore the ACC professionals that received specialized USDA training in the US led the seminars, but facilitated open discussion to share knowledge. The participants exchanged stories of their local experiences in seed collection, storage and germination rates.

Theoretical seminars included explaining the science of germination; practical work included collecting tree

seeds that the participants cleaned, weighed, tested and labeled. ACC staff discussed how to adapt equipment needed and storage facilities to local conditions and presented a case study: Comparative germination rates in two ACC pistachio direct seeding projects. The workshops were well received.

Early spring monitoring revealed low germination rates at the nursery. It became clear that the general practice of procuring seed from the local bazaar and just sowing it, dictated these low rates. No care was given to choose the importance of origin and type of the seed. ACC responded with a training workshop on Seed Collection, Cleaning, Testing and storage for each region in the country. These workshops were held in each of the regions where ACC operates: Herat, Central, Eastern, Northeast and Northern areas of the country.

Environmental Education Curriculum

The Environmental Education curriculum, developed by ACC and Science professionals and professors and approved in new form by the Ministry of Education, was revised in a new edition. 35,000 copies have been distributed in and beyond Kabul. Initial feedback from teachers and students was overwhelmingly positive, and in most cases, this was the **first curriculum of its kind to be taught in schools.**

Public Information Campaign

A public information campaign was broadcast to Kabul residents news coverage, Roundtable discussions, Public Service Announcements, educational segments and children's shows. Follow-up focus groups confirmed the effectiveness of this campaign. The Ministry of Information and Culture pledge

their ongoing cooperation in support of these initiatives.

**Repair of the Fil Koh Chute
Gulson Cucurova
Life of Project: 07-Apr-04 to 08-May-04
Provinces: Kandahar**

| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| JO#33-0002-Gulsan | 29-Apr-04 | Ibrahim Sultani | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$45,000 | \$0 | \$45,000 | \$0 | \$0 |

Project Description: GULSAN-Cucurova assessed the damage and repaired the hole, finished the floor, constructed an energy dissipation structure, repaired the wingwalls and installed riprap.

Expected results: maintaining reliable irrigation supply for 35,000 hectares of land

Project Successfully Completed

The Fil Koh chute is part of an irrigation/hydroelectric project that was implemented by USAID long before the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. As a result of military action, the chute was damaged, threatening approximately 35,000 hectares with disruption of irrigation.

Governor Pashtoon of Kandahar Province confirmed that the repair of the Fil Koh chute was an immediate priority for reconstruction. USAID repair efforts were coordinated with representatives of the Japanese government, who were in the process of developing their master plan for rehabilitating the Kandahar agriculture sector.



The damaged chute before repairs

The repair effort was more complicated than anticipated, due to undermining of the structure by attempts to run water through the chute while damaged. Repair work proceeded quickly, starting April 7, 2004 and was completed in time for farmers to start planting for the 2004 crop cycle.



The repaired chute and rebuilt wing-walls

Project Manager Comments

This project was the result of good planning and collaboration. Because the GULSAN-Cucurova group was already in the region working on other contracts, they were able to dedicate resources to this project at very low overhead cost.

Quarterly Report

Q1 FY05

Final Report

| Agricultural Produce Market Centers Relief International (RI) Period of Performance: 15-Apr-04 to 30-Apr-05 Province: Nangarhar | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#34-0002-RI | 23-June-2004 | James Huddleston | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$252,765 | \$0 | \$252,765 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Project Description: RI was to construct and equip 9 agricultural produce market centers. Each center was to include 9 secure storage units and 24 market stalls. RI was also to build 20 market collection centers and improve the wholesale fruit and vegetable market in Jalalabad. | | | | |
| Expected Results (at end of project): Enhanced Livelihood – 53,500 farm families with increased access to market | | | | |

Accomplishments:

RI built 19 of the 20 programmed market collection centers (MCCs) and designed an agricultural produce market center (APMC).

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken:

For unspecified reasons, Relief International opted not to continue planning for the work on the fruit and vegetable market in Jalalabad in July. RI built several of the MCCs in locations not adjacent to areas with the appropriate degree of agricultural production. RI budgeting requirements for construction of the APMCs were very high, and even after negotiation, the proposed costs were determined to be too high.

Because of the poor performance on construction of the MCCs and high costs proposed for the construction of the APMCs, RAMP and RI agreed to terminate this contract during August, 2004.

Looking Ahead:

Prepare a new Decision Memorandum for construction of APMCs and issue a contract to an approved builder.

Project Manager Comments:

Construction of the APMCs has been offered to the contractor who successfully built the office building for RAMP on the Ministry of Agriculture compound in Kabul. The design has been modified to include a water supply from a well and toilet facilities. The proposed cost of construction is to be less than the final budget proposal submitted by RI.

| Rehabilitation of Roads, Drainage and Crossings Afghanaid (AAD) Period of Performance: 01-July-04 to 30-Jan-05 Province: Nangarhar | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#38-0002-AAD | July 11, 2004 | Saroj Basnyet | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$200,000 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$140,000 | \$60,000 |
| Project Description: To rehabilitate 5 km. Saiphon Lagarjoi test road in Nangarhar | | | | |
| Impact: | | | | |
| Enhanced Livelihood: | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in damage to marketed output of 10% • Farmers income increased by at least 10% due to improved and efficient transport service | | | | |

Accomplishments This Report

We have a cost reimbursable contract with Afghanaid (AA). More than 6 months have commenced since the work first began. The pace at which tasks are getting accomplished is unacceptable when our other local Implementing Partners have been rehabilitating roads at an average speed of 5 km per month. This delay in the rehabilitation of Saiphon lagarkoi test roads has occurred in spite of daily inspections by our staff from our Jalalabad office, and our regular visits to this particular road.

Looking ahead:

We have a cost reimbursable contract with them and they have not yet submitted their bills for reimbursement.

Project Manager Comments

Afghanaid has a weak management system, their staff is changing constantly, and they do not listen to advice. We have reluctantly extended their contract twice to January 31, 2005. Time and again it has been stressed upon AA to improve the quality of their work and submit their bills for reimbursement

| Rural Financial Services Afghanistan Renewal Fund (Fund) Life of Project: 14-Sept-04 to 15-Dec-04 Provinces: Nationwide | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#39-0003-Acap | 14 Sept. 2004 | Frances Toomey | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$200,000 | \$100,000 | \$200,000 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| <p>Project Description: The purpose of this Grant is to fund a contribution to the Afghanistan Renewal Fund, a venture capital fund to be managed by Acap Partners. The Fund will create a finance delivery mechanism to fulfill the unmet financing needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The Fund's total capitalization will be close to \$20 million initially, and could grow to \$30 million. The Fund will generate market-based returns for investors by contributing to the regeneration of the private sector.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Expected Results: Finalize capital raising by an additional \$16.2M in capital to have a first closing of the Fund by May/June 2005. Increase the amount of financing available to SMEs along the agribusiness value chain Provide equity for up to 7 agribusinesses</p> | | | | |

Accomplishments this Quarter

The following is a list of the full accomplishments for the quarter:

- 1) Received Board approval from CDC for an investment of \$5 million
- 2) Michael Adams, CFA, joined Acap Partners as a Partner
- 3) Established provisional offices in Kabul in February to begin development of the investment pipeline, to start recruiting Afghan investment analysts, and to identify premises for permanent offices
- 4) Completed formation of the Board of Directors of Acap Partners Ltd, UK, with the appointment of David Meen, Senior Director at McKinsey & Company, to the position of non-executive Chairman, and of Andrew Reicher, a Managing Partner at Actis, as non-executive Director
- 5) Began development of investment opportunities. Current deal tracking status: Opportunities logged: 100; concept development support provided: 3 business; business plan support provided to: 1 business

Coordination and Cooperation

- RAMP seconded one UNDP Business Advisor to Acap to assist with business advisory support activities
- Acap became founding member of the Afghan Business Leaders' Forum
- Michael Adams presented at the Investors Conference in Kabul, 14/16 March 2005
- Acap is preparing contributions to Trade Missions from the United States and Germany to Kabul planned for April and May 2005.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

- Keeping all participants in the set-up of the Fund, including investors and operating partners, on the agreed timeline has been difficult; however, by establishing temporary offices in Kabul and by beginning business plan development before the Fund's official closing, we expect to keep any further delays to a minimum.
- Identifying qualified Afghan candidates for the position of investment associate continues to be a challenge; Acap is continuing to explore its networks in Afghanistan, the region, and beyond to have at least one Associate in place for first closing.

Looking Ahead

- 1) Complete legal negotiations with all investors and achieving a first closing at \$20 million
- 2) Identify permanent office space in Kabul
- 3) Recruit investment associates
- 4) Continue deal pipeline development, including by assisting Afghan entrepreneurs to develop business concept papers and business plans
- 5) Continue to seek new ways to cooperate with other business development support organizations, including RAMP, UNDP, IFC

| Rural Financial Services Afghanistan International Bank (AIB) Life of Project: 22-Aug-04 to 4-July-06 Provinces: Nationwide | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#40-0003-AIB | 22 Aug. 2004 | Frances Toomey | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$2,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$0 | \$0.00 |
| <p>Project Description: This revolving credit facility through AIB undertakes to extend medium and large sized loans in the range of US\$50,000 to \$500,000 to entrepreneurs, enterprises and value added processors along the agricultural value chain. These enterprises may already be receiving technical assistance and support through other RAMP implementing partners, and this activity provides the best opportunity to quickly meet an identified credit need and create linkages with other sections of the RAMP program. AIB will be a self-sustaining partner that will have the capacity to continue to provide financial services to agribusinesses beyond the life of the RAMP project.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Expected Results (by end of project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disburse 20 medium to large loans with an average loan size of \$100,000 • Portfolio at Risk – average 5% • Growth of the Agricultural Portfolio through the leveraging of other sources of funds | | | | |

Accomplishments this Quarter

- Two additional loans were approved during the quarter. One deal was a \$500,000 working capital loan for a flour miller that has 2 mills in Kabul and Mazir-i-Sharif. The second loan approved totaled \$500,000 for a raisin processing company that exports to a buyer in Russia. The company has a standing contract with this Russian company to buy up to 2000 tons of raisins. The raisin processor procures the grapes for processing from Afghan farmers in Kandahar and some northern provinces.
- A new loan officer has been introduced to the bank during this quarter. The AIB Loan Officer is much more pro-active than the previous Loan Officer. He has progressed well in building relationships both with clients and RAMP staff members.



Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

The challenge continues with closing the deals due to collateral issues. The bank has retained a lawyer to review the collateral for each deal. The dilemma is that the borrowers have to register their buildings and land through the commercial courts which can be a long and arduous process. While the registration process is underway, the clients are willing to leave their original titles with the banks. This step would prevent the borrower from selling their asset since the documents would be with the bank and would not be released until commercial court completes registration. This collateral hurdle is completely slowing down the disbursement process. RAMP has agreed to the legal document at the bank preventing the sale of the collateral. The lawyer feels confident that this document will suffice as collateral so now it is up to AIB to agree.

RAMP is rapidly reaching the \$2M grant limit of the revolving loan facility. The reflows available through the facility are returning to the account but will dribble in slowly as the loans are repaid, many of which have grace periods. RAMP will continue to present deals to the bank that meet the loan criteria and the bank has indicated that they will consider using their own capital to lend to solid borrowers.

Looking Ahead

The main tasks for the 2nd Quarter of 2005 are:

- Disburse the remaining loan capital.
- Utilize the UNDP Business Development Services program to identify worthy borrowers in need of working capital.
- Monitor the borrowers who have received loans to determine the impact of the loans.
- Schedule for a third party reviewer to analyze RAMP's loan facility at the bank.

Project Manager Comments

RAMP has established a strong partner for agribusiness lending with AIB. The bank confers with RAMP on their strategic plans and how we can coordinate and work together to build a loan portfolio. AIB showed eagerness to develop a branch office in Kandahar based on USAID's request. It is important to continue to build this relationship to demonstrate results and impacts of the work being done.

Quarterly Report Q4 FY04

| Rural Financial Services UNDP - Business Mentoring Program Life of Project: 4-Nov-04 to 30-Apr-05 Provinces: Nationwide | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#41-0003-UNDP | 4 Nov. 2004 | Frances Toomey | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$216,094 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$216,094 |
| Project Description: The purpose of this Grant is to provide support to implement a Business Mentoring Pilot Program. The program will primarily be a resource for targeted agribusinesses, identified by USAID/RAMP in cooperation with UNDP. The Business Mentoring Program will assist with a variety of activities, including designing an efficient program with a revenue stream; profiling the agribusiness' current depth of skills and needs for additional capacity; and identifying appropriate experts to deliver specific technical assistance. The program will deepen enterprise skills to improve the business' ability to comply with the conditions of the loan/lease. | | | | |
| Expected Results (by end of project): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential agribusiness projects along with the RAMP Rural Finance team to receive pre or post finance business development services; • Serve at least 20 clients; • Select 3 key personnel to deliver business mentoring services to the customers; • Design a fee structure for business advisory services to use towards self-sustaining their operations; and • Set-up office spaces and premises for meeting with customers. | | | | |

Accomplishments this Quarter

- Transformed organization from an unstaffed office to a fully staffed center actively supporting small and medium sized Afghan entrepreneurs
- Assisted with preparing clients to receive almost \$1,000,000 in loans from the Afghanistan International Bank (AIB)
- Provided intensive business services to 12 clients including business plan preparation, financing application completion, marketing approaches and computerized accounting system installation.
- Coordinated closely with the three RAMP supported SME financial partners – AIB, Afghanistan Finance Company and Afghanistan Renewal Fund. Also, UNDP made a presentation at an AISA sponsored entrepreneur's conference.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

The project was slow to get operations under way. International and local staff were not hired until mid-January. This delay, in conjunction with management challenges prevented operations and service delivery from getting underway until February 2005. Management issues have been resolved and, beyond the project's late start, there have been no lasting ill consequences.

Looking Ahead

UNDP's BDS project will provide continue to provide services to ongoing clients and plans to bring 1-2 before a RAMP-affiliated lending institution with complete applications for financing. Additionally, a newly hired international consultant will arrive to assist businesses in developing and implementing finance and accounting systems as well as budgeting.

Project Manager Comments

The pilot project is to be completed by the end of April. It is unclear as to the transition plan for the business mentoring services as UNDP realizes that it is better to coordinate with an implementing partner to manage the services rather than trying to do the work in-house. Dependent upon funding resources, RAMP could provide funding to one of the applicants to the expression of interest issued in March to create and manage a business service facility.

Quarterly Report Q4 FY04

| Rural Financial Services Afghanistan Finance Company (AFC) Life of Project: 1-Sept-04 to 1-Jul-06 Provinces: Nationwide | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#42-0003-AFC | 1 Sept. 2004 | Fran Toomey | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$3,500,000 | \$890,000 | \$1,890,000 | \$0 | \$1,610,000 |
| <p>Project Description: The AFC will be a leasing credit delivery mechanism to fulfill the unmet financing needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), specifically in the agricultural sector. The primary aim will be to finance SME activities along the value chains that are receiving support through RAMP funded projects. There is currently very limited lending available to SMEs, especially for agro-businesses. Making leasing available in Afghanistan will not only encourage processing to begin taking place, but will also allow business owners to obtain other types of equipment without having to front the full cost of the equipment. A finance and leasing company will be an integral part of the financial sector continuum in providing access to credit and making equipment available in country for agribusinesses.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Expected Results (by end of project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 Small to Medium Sized Leases or Loans (\$10,000-\$50,000) • 10 large Leases or Loans (over \$50,000) • Lease/Loan Size Range \$10,000 - \$250,000 • Portfolio at Risk – Average 5% during year 1, average 3% during year 2 • At least \$1 million in cumulative disbursements by Year 1 • At least a 20% growth of the Agricultural Portfolio through the Leveraging of Other Sources of Funds | | | | |

Accomplishments this Quarter

- Key personnel and support staff hired-CFO, Marketing Officer, Accountant, Administration supervisor, 4 new marketing officers and office assistant
- Refinement of business plan, marketing strategy, leasing operations.
- Policies and Procedures drafted and finalized. Employee handbook designed. Code of ethics signed by each staff member.
- Partnerships and working groups formed with RAMP, UNDP, and AIB.
- Contract Modification - Budget Revised to reflect more accurately the operational expenses.
- Market research framework and marketing strategy finalized by Short Term consultant contracted.
- In Depth Investor package was designed (English and Dari)
- Meetings held with the Governor of Central Bank, AISA, OTF, AICC, Islamic Development Bank. Participation and presentation at the AISA sponsored Afghanistan Investor Conference.
- Guest House renovations complete and ready for AFC staff
- Signed MOU with IFC (PEP-MENA) to TA in Credit Analysis and Equipment Leasing
- Held two preliminary credit committee meetings and reviewed six potential clients.
- Took marketing trip to Jalalabad, ChareKar, and Ghazni to meet clients and gather market data.
- Met and discussed possible working relationships with FIAT, CaseNew Holland, Ariana Intl. Logistics, Emirates Procurement Agencies, Salar Miakhel Trading Co. Ltd. Seven Seas, Kjaer & Kjaer, National Motors, MG USA.

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Actions Taken

- Recruiting for competent and experienced CEO and Leasing specialist has proven difficult. A more aggressive regional recruiting plan was designed and implemented.
- Accurate and up to date data on Agribusiness sector and leasing not readily available. Planned regional trips to perform first-hand research and obtain more accurate data.
- Invoicing procedures and payment for invoices not always timely. Working closely with RAMP staff and project manager to ensure timely and accurate reporting.
- Most clients seeking financing lack a business plan, accurate and transparent financials, and clear documentation.

Looking Ahead

- Disburse the first lease.
- Begin work with IFC who will provide technical assistance to AFC.
- Hire CEO, Leasing Specialist, Equipment Specialist and additional Credit Officers.
- Take regional trips to the major cities for marketing.

- Meet with Commerce Attaches of major Ministries.

Project Manager Comments

The RAMP team has started providing leads to the Finance Company for prospective clients. Although the Finance Company has not closed their first deal; some deals were reviewed in pre-credit committee meetings. The Finance Company is sorely lacking in permanent, full-time leadership. The company has as their top priority to recruit a CEO who can lead the staff in developing and closing the deals..

The Finance Company has been more consistent in preparing their invoices and thus there is a shorter window between invoice submission to RAMP and receiving reimbursement.

| Alternative Income Project (AIP) | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Chemonics International Inc. | | | | |
| Life of Project: November 19, 2004 – November 19, 2005 | | | | |
| Provinces: Helmand | | | | |
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#43-0002-CADG, DAI, and Others(TBD) | 24-Oct-04 | TBD | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$17,930,957.00 | \$498,011 | \$498,011 | \$0 | \$17,432,946 |
| <p>Project Description: The SALAAM activity, implemented by RAMP/Chemonics, is an integral part of USAID/Kabul's Alternative Livelihoods Strategy for Afghanistan. The activity will provide at least 50,000 beneficiaries with 40 days of labor in Helmand Province through employment generation and social safety net activities. Nangarhar and Badakshan activities are not included in this request.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Expected Results (by end of project):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enterprises Developed: 5 feed processing centers established to produce and sale poultry feed 2. Enhanced Livelihood: 25,000 women trained and supported to establish poultry farms; 25,000 families benefit from improved nutrition and supplemental income | | | | |

Since November 2004, USAID's Alternative Income Project (AIP) in Helmand has been carrying out quick impact activities that provide:

- Immediate cash infusions to communities through labor-intensive work programs.
- Economic growth in the community, as a foundation for viable alternatives to poppy.
- A strong message that the Government of Afghanistan, the US Government, and donors will assist communities through emergency programs leading to sustainable development.



AIP has begun by organizing and implementing large-scale irrigation rehabilitation projects: de-silting drainage ditches, restoring canals, and cleaning subterranean karez systems.

After four months, AIP can claim the following achievements:



AIP currently employs more than 10,500 people, and after this week's payroll, we will have paid over \$1 million to workers in Helmand.

1. Quick start-up, hiring our first 300 workers within 18 days of project approval.
2. Rapid identification of activities in six of Helmand's twelve districts.
3. Provision of cash-for-work opportunities to more than 15,000 local laborers, foremen, and supervisors. At the moment, AIP employs over 10,500 workers in the field.
4. Generation of more than 430,000 days of work at an average wage of Af 170.
5. Total payment of over Af 45 million in wages. After this week's payroll, AIP will have paid more than \$1 million in wages, and we will be paying over \$1 million per month going forward.
6. Cleaning of over 230 km of drains, 160 km of irrigation ditches, and 50 km of karez.
7. Pioneering a transparent, equal-access testing system for the selection of site supervisors.

AIP is about to expand both geographically and in its range of activities. We are setting up a permanent Kajaki office in upper Helmand to center our operations in the north. We will also be moving beyond irrigation work into labor-intensive road rehabilitation, and funding community development activities (e.g. vocational training for women and internally displaced persons).

By the end of the project in November 2005, we expect to have paid \$10 million in wages and created 2.5 million days of work.

AIP will be succeeded by the four-year Alternative Livelihoods Program (ALP), which will operate in both Kandahar and Helmand. ALP will introduce long-term sustainable alternatives to poppy cultivation, while continuing AIP's successful cash-for-work model to meet immediate needs.



Quarterly Report Q1 FY05

| Nangarhar Emergency Seed Wheat and Fertilizer Distribution Program | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| German Agro Action | | | | |
| Life of Project: December 4, 2004 – June 30, 2005 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar | | | | |
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#48-0004-GAA | 30-Nov-04 | Naqib Ahmad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$40,187 | \$0.00 | \$23,000 | \$17,187 | \$0.00 |

Project Description: This action arose mainly as a result of the US Mission to Afghanistan, responding to a request by the Governor of Nangarhar Province for help to encourage farmers to start cultivating licit crops in lieu of illicit crops (opium poppy). In order to respond, therefore, the US Mission is launching an emergency distribution program of seed wheat and fertilizer in 23 districts of Nangarhar Province.

Expected Results (by end of project):

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Quarterly Report Q1 FY05

| Nangarhar Emergency Seed Wheat and Fertilizer Distribution Program | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas | | | | |
| Life of Project: December 4, 2004 – June 30, 2005 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar | | | | |
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#48-0004-ICARDA | 4-Dec-04 | Naqib Ahmad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$45,444 | \$45,444 | \$45,444 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |

Project Description: This action arose mainly as a result of the US Mission to Afghanistan, responding to a request by the Governor of Nangarhar Province for help to encourage farmers to start cultivating licit crops in lieu of illicit crops (opium poppy). In order to respond, therefore, the US Mission is launching an emergency distribution program of seed wheat and fertilizer in 23 districts of Nangarhar Province.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Quarterly Report Q1 FY05

| Nangarhar Emergency Seed Wheat and Fertilizer Distribution Program | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| International Foundation for Hope | | | | |
| Life of Project: December 4, 2004 – June 30, 2005 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar | | | | |
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#48-0004-IF Hope | 4-Dec-04 | Naqib Ahmad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$45,103 | \$45,103 | \$45,103 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |

Project Description: This action arose mainly as a result of the US Mission to Afghanistan, responding to a request by the Governor of Nangarhar Province for help to encourage farmers to start cultivating licit crops in lieu of illicit crops (opium poppy). In order to respond, therefore, the US Mission is launching an emergency distribution program of seed wheat and fertilizer in 23 districts of Nangarhar Province.

Quarterly Report Q1 FY05

| Nangarhar Emergency Seed Wheat and Fertilizer Distribution Program | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Relief International | | | | |
| Life of Project: December 4, 2004 – June 30, 2005 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar | | | | |
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| JO#48-0004-RI | 4-Dec-04 | Naqib Ahmad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$324,632 | \$102,540 | \$324,632 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Project Description: This action arose mainly as a result of the US Mission to Afghanistan, responding to a request by the Governor of Nangarhar Province for help to encourage farmers to start cultivating licit crops in lieu of illicit crops (opium poppy). In order to respond, therefore, the US Mission is launching an emergency distribution program of seed wheat and fertilizer in 23 districts of Nangarhar Province. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Expected Results (by end of project): | | | | |
| Nangarhar Emergency Seed Wheat and Fertilizer Distribution Program | | | | |
| Rural Development and Reconstruction Organization | | | | |
| Life of Project: December 4, 2004 – June 30, 2005 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar | | | | |
| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
| JO#48-0004-RDRO | 4-Dec-04 | Naqib Ahmad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$42,229.07 | \$17229.07 | \$42,229.07 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Project Description: This action arose mainly as a result of the US Mission to Afghanistan, responding to a request by the Governor of Nangarhar Province for help to encourage farmers to start cultivating licit crops in lieu of illicit crops (opium poppy). In order to respond, therefore, the US Mission is launching an emergency distribution program of seed wheat and fertilizer in 23 districts of Nangarhar Province. | | | | |

Quarterly Report Q1 FY05

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Nangarhar Emergency Seed Wheat and Fertilizer Distribution Program | | | | |
| Relief International | | | | |
| Life of Project: December 4, 2004 – June 30, 2005 | | | | |
| Provinces: Nangarhar | | | | |
| Job Order No. | Date of Award | Project Manager | USAID CTO | USAID CO |
| JO#48-0004-RI | 4-Dec-04 | Naqib Ahmad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| Ceiling Price | Quarter Expenditures | Cumulative Expenditures | Accruals to Date | Balance |
| \$314,798 | redundant | \$222,092 | \$0 | \$92,706 |
| Project Description: This action arose mainly as a result of the US Mission to Afghanistan, responding to a request by the Governor of Nangarhar Province for help to encourage farmers to start cultivating licit crops in lieu of illicit crops (opium poppy). In order to respond, therefore, the US Mission is launching an emergency distribution program of seed wheat and fertilizer in 23 districts of Nangarhar Province. | | | | |

Quarterly Report Q1 FY05

| Nangarhar Emergency Seed Wheat and Fertilizer Distribution Program Social and Technical Association for Afghanistan Rehabilitation Life of Project: December 4, 2004 – June 30, 2005 Provinces: Nangarhar | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Job Order No.</i> | <i>Date of Award</i> | <i>Project Manager</i> | <i>USAID CTO</i> | <i>USAID CO</i> |
| JO#48-0004-STAAR | 4-Dec-04 | Naqib Ahmad | Dan Miller | Margaret Kline |
| <i>Ceiling Price</i> | <i>Quarter Expenditures</i> | <i>Cumulative Expenditures</i> | <i>Accruals to Date</i> | <i>Balance</i> |
| \$31,797.94 | \$20,713.94 | \$31,797.94 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Project Description: This action arose mainly as a result of the US Mission to Afghanistan, responding to a request by the Governor of Nangarhar Province for help to encourage farmers to start cultivating licit crops in lieu of illicit crops (opium poppy). In order to respond, therefore, the US Mission is launching an emergency distribution program of seed wheat and fertilizer in 23 districts of Nangarhar Province. | | | | |

In response to a request from the Governor of Nangarhar and the Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan, Dr. Zalmay Khalilzad mobilized the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to organize the distribution of 490 MT of wheat seed and 1,478MT of fertilizer to Afghan farmers in all 23 districts of Nangarhar. Dr. Khalilzad presented the wheat seed to the Governor of Nangarhar on Saturday, December 4, at a ceremony held in Jalalabad.

The wheat and fertilizer distribution campaign is just one part of a broader, anti-poppy initiative to ensure alternative livelihoods for Afghan farming families. The effort is coordinated by the USAID funded Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, as implemented by Chemonics International. RAMP is the largest agricultural development initiative in Afghanistan.

In just one week, 95% of the seed and fertilizer was disseminated to needy families in every district of Nangarhar. Needy farmers identified by local leaders and other NGOs were gathered to collect their wheat and make their pledge not to grow poppies. In all, over 19,500 families in need received enough wheat, fertilizer and extension training to grow 1 jerb, or approximately ½ acre, of improved quality, high-yielding wheat.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) procured and shipped 450 metric tons of seed from Pakistan as part of this major collaborative effort that includes community mobilization by the Governor of Nangarhar and the Nangarhar Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT). The PRT and the Afghan National Army provided security escorts for the distribution effort.



U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan, Dr. Zalmay Khalilzad, at the inauguration of the wheat campaign in Nangarhar, right

The remaining 40 metric tons of seed was procured from Afghan farmers working with Village Based Seed Enterprises, a project implemented by a RAMP partner, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA). To ensure the best possible yields and quality, farmers also received information on improved wheat production through extension services provided by RAMP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, wheat production brochures in local languages and radio programming. A post harvest survey will be conducted to assess the impact of the campaign.



A Nangarhar farmer collecting a sack of wheat seed

Key Accomplishments during Reporting Period
Seed Distribution

More information on the seed distribution is given below:

REBUILDING AGRICULTURAL MARKETS PROGRAM - CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL

| Seed Delivery | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|--|--|
| Implementing Partner | District | Quantity (MT) | | |
| Relief International | | | | |
| | Achin | 28.35 | | |
| | Sherzad | 28.35 | | |
| | Spingarh | 28.35 | | |
| | Khogyani | 28.35 | | |
| | Besud | 10.85 | | |
| | Rodat | 28.35 | | |
| | Kot | 28.35 | | |
| | Surkhrod | 21.25 | | |
| | Chaparhar | 28.35 | | |
| | Shinwar | 28.35 | | |
| | Torgarh | 10.85 | | |
| | Total | 269.75 | | |
| IF Hope | | | | |
| | HaskMina | 21 | | |
| | Mohmandara | 21 | | |
| | Total | 42 | | |
| ICARDA | | | | |
| | Kama | 10.85 | | |
| | Kuz Kunar | 10.85 | | |
| | Batikot | 21.25 | | |
| | Total | 42.95 | | |
| RDRO | | | | |
| | Hisarak | 21.25 | | |
| | Pachir-Wa-Agam | 21.25 | | |
| | Total | 42.5 | | |
| STAAR | | | | |
| | Lalpur | 21.25 | | |
| | Goshta | 10.85 | | |
| | Total | 32.1 | | |
| GAA | | | | |
| | Naziyan | 28 | | |
| | Darinoor | 11 | | |
| | Total | 39 | | |
| RSSA | | | | |
| | Doorbaba | 21 | | |
| | Total | 21 | | |
| Grand Total on Dec10,2004 | | 489.3 | | |
| Distributed during ceremony(4 Dec.) in mt | | 0.05 | | |
| Loss (Shredded bags, leakage etc.) in mt | | 0.2 | | |
| Balance (mt) as of Dec 10,2004 | | 0.45 | | |

| Warehouse Pick Up Date | District | Bags MTs | Farmers | Agency | Begins | Hadda To Farm Pick Up | District Center | to Villages | ANA Escort provided? | Distance to Jalalabad (km) |
|------------------------|----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 07-12-04 | Achin | 567 | 28.35 | 1,134 | RI | 10-12-04 | ? | ? | ? | 55 |
| | Sherzad | 567 | 28.35 | 1,134 | | | ? | ? | ? | 50 |

Fertilizer Distribution

More information on the distribution of urea is given below:

| Fertilizer Distribution Status | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---|
| S.N | District | Quantity(MT) | Fert.Delivery | Fert.Distribution | IP name | Monitoring team | Remarks |
| 1 | Ghoshta | 10.85 | 22-02-05 | 23-02-05 | STAAR | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 2 | Lalpura | 21.25 | 23-02-05 | 24-02-05 | STAAR | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 3 | Durbaba | 20 | 22-02-05 | 23-02-05 | RASSA | | completed, pl.find note at end of table |
| 4 | Kama | 10.85 | 27-02-05 | 27-02-05 | ICARDA | | completed |
| 5 | Kuz Kunar | 10.85 | 27-02-05 | 27-02-05 | ICARDA | Abdul majid | completed |
| 6 | Batikot | 21.25 | 27-02-05 | 27-02-05 | ICARDA | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 7 | Hisarak | 21.25 | 26-02-05 | 27-02-05 | RDRO | | completed |
| 8 | Pachir agam | 21.25 | 26-02-05 | 27-02-05 | RDRO | | completed |
| 9 | Mohmandara | 21 | 27-02-05 | 28-02-05 | IFHOPE | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 10 | Deh bala | 21 | 02-03-05 | 03-03-05 | IFHOPE | | completed |
| 11 | Achin | 28.35 | 02-03-05 | 06-03-05 | RI | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 12 | Sherzad | 28.35 | 02-03-05 | 06-03-05 | RI | | completed |
| 13 | Spingarh | 28.35 | 02-03-05 | 06-03-05 | RI | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 14 | Khogyani | 28.35 | 03-03-05 | 09-03-05 | RI | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 15 | Besud | 10.35 | 03-03-05 | 07-03-05 | RI | | completed |
| 16 | Chaparhar | 28.35 | 05-03-05 | 06-03-05 | RI | | completed |
| 17 | Rodat | 28.35 | 05-03-05 | 09-03-05 | RI | | completed |
| 18 | Kot | 28.35 | 05-03-05 | 07-03-05 | RI | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 19 | Surkhrod | 21.25 | 06-03-05 | 15-03-05 | RI | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 20 | Shinwar | 28.35 | 06-03-05 | 08-03-05 | RI | Naqib ahmad | completed |
| 21 | Torgarh | 10.85 | 06-03-05 | 08-03-05 | RI | | completed |
| 22 | Dara-e-noor | 11 | 06-04-05 | 07-04-05 | GAA | | completed |
| 23 | Nazian | 28 | 07-04-05 | 10-04-05 | GAA | Naqib ahmad | completed |

Challenges Encountered and Remedial Action Taken

In most districts, farmers thought that the seed and fertilizer should be distributed equally among the whole village and all tribes. But they were told that it is not enough for all villagers and that it will be distributed only to those farmers who are selected by the district shura or council and Implementing Partners. Based on that selection process, the seed and fertilizer was distributed.

Looking Forward

Visit the farmers' fields by extension agents to monitor the growth of the wheat. Implementing Partners and RAMP Agricultural Site Manager in Jalalabad will address any problems that arise.

Project Manager Comments

Although the wheat was distributed a little late, 85-95% of it was sown. The wheat is growing well in the field. It is hoped that the farmers will get a good yield. In some districts, the wheat was planted on land where poppy had been eradicated by the Government. Next time, it will be more useful if the farmers are provided improved seed and fertilizer. That way, they will be less inclined to plant poppy.