

Annex 1

INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

1 PRESENTATION OF THE INITIATIVE

Summary

S.AR.D.

Support to Agriculture and Rural Development in Herat, Badghis, Farah and Ghor Provinces

SECTORS: Agriculture and Rural Development

Funding: Grant

CHANNEL: Bilateral

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
- Italian Cooperation / Embassy of Italy, Kabul

RESOURCES:

Total funds (ex Art.15)	€ 6,200,000.00
Funds to MoF-MAIL	€ 2,500,000.00 (for component A – Agriculture
Funds to UNDP	€ 2,500,000.00 (for component B – Rural Development)
Funds managed by DGCS	€ 1,200,000.00

The objective of the initiative, is to support the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) in the implementation of “pillar 6” of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS).

To this end, the proposed initiative is subdivided in two components: 1) component A) for agriculture and 2) component B) for rural development. In particular:

- Component A): contribution to MAIL for the implementation of the following program “Support to agricultural production and marketing development in the Districts of Karokh and Zindajan, Province of Herat”;
- Component B): contribution to MRRD for the implementation of the program NABDP (National Area-Based Development Program).

The “implementing agencies” will be the two Ministries at central level through the [General Directorate of Planning and Program Coordination – GDPPC](#), supported by [FAO as Management Service Consultant](#) on the MAIL side and through NABDP, supported by [UNDP](#) on the MRRD side. At local level the activities will be carried out by the provincial branches of NABDP and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, with base in Herat.

The Italian support will be based on [an amended](#) bilateral agreement and on a technical document prepared in close cooperation between DGCS experts and officers belonging to the MAIL, MRRD and MoF.

The agricultural component has been revised and it will follow a model implemented by [FAO-MAIL](#) in other regions of Afghanistan and will facilitate and coordinate, through the decentralized governmental institutions, the needed support to vulnerable and food insecure farming households. Improved livelihood strategies, model of approach and mechanisms of implementation, contributing to the NPP-2 policy will be adopted to achievement of the 1st MDG Goal (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger). The component of agriculture will be focussed on two districts of Herat Province while the implementation of rural development component is on-going in the Western Zone of Afghanistan, including the Provinces of Herat, Badghis, Farah and Ghor.

This Annex 1 is hereto split in two sections:

- Component A): agriculture
- Component B): rural development

COMPONENT A): AGRICULTURE



Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)

And

Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs General Directorate for Development Cooperation

Project revision

Support to Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD):

**“Support to agriculture production and market development
in Karokh and Zindajan districts, Herat Province”**

AFGHANISTAN – Western Zone

MARCH 2014

REVISED PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Afghanistan

Project Title: Support to Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD):
“Support to agriculture production and market development in Karokh and Zindajan districts, Herat Province”.

Donor: Government of Italy

Project Number: AID 9465

Duration two years (first tranche)

Starting Date: On-going

Completion Date: April 2016

Executing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and FAO/UN as Management Service Consultant

Total Funding: Euro 2,500,000

Disbursed: Euro 1,250,000 (first tranche). Balance to-date: Euro 1,155,305

Executive summary

This project aims at improving the food security in terms of agriculture production and market development in the two Districts of Karokh and Zindajan in Herat Province. The project follows a model implemented by FAO-MAIL in other regions of Afghanistan and will facilitate and coordinate, through the decentralized governmental institutions, the needed support to vulnerable and food insecure farming households. Improved livelihood strategies, model of approach and mechanisms of implementation, contributing to the NPP-2 policy will be adopted to achievement of the 1st MDG Goal (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger). The project will build the capacity of the decentralized governmental institutions in the project districts. Together with the local communities a participatory assessment will be initiated to identify the relevant improved livelihood strategies and the needed support, following a gender mainstreaming approach as well. The project will support the training and strengthening of farmer producers and the formation of *Common Interest Groups* (CIG). The needed inputs will be provided to the CIGs for free, but distributed within the groups on a cost recovery basis to generate capital to strengthen the groups and to sustain the activities. For training and backstopping support, the project will make use of the expertise available in the relevant ministries (MAIL, Extension Service of DAIL and MRRD), projects and other organizations. In order to do this, the project will establish linkages with those relevant ministries, projects and other organizations and will try to link the different farmer producer' and CIGs to these organizations and projects as well as to relevant farmer organizations/associations and private sector for follow up support after the termination of the project.

The project expects to be able to implement a model approach on how the government can facilitate and coordinate the needed support to vulnerable and food insecure households through its decentralised institutions. This, together with other model approaches, in support of the development and implementation of a NPP-2 National Framework.

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ACRONYMS

ANDS	Afghan National Development Strategy
BL	Budget Line
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDC	Community Development Councils
CIG	Common Interest Group
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DAIL	Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
DGCS	Directorate General for Cooperation and Development
DFID	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
DRRD	Department of Rehabilitation and Rural Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDCO	Italian Development Cooperation Office
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MISFA	Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MRRD	Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPFS	National Programme for Food Security
NPP	National Priority Programme
NRVA	National Rural Vulnerability Assessment
SARD	Support of Agriculture and Rural Development
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
TCOS	Special Programme for Food Security Management and Coordination Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization of the United Nation

PROJECT DOCUMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The full implementation of the agricultural component of SARD project, financed by the Italian Government, has been delayed because of several reasons. In order to speed up the commencing of the agricultural field activities, MAIL is proposing to apply a project model already successfully implemented by FAO in other regions of Afghanistan.

Hereto it is the revised agricultural component of SARD project document. The objectives and type of activities remain the same as previously approved and agreed upon by the Inter-Governmental Agreement signed on the 22/12/2010 between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Government of Italy. Out of the total budget in the amount of Euro 2,500,000, the first instalment of the SARD Project amounting to Euro 1,250,000 was transferred to the Ministry of Finance on 19th December 2011. A second instalment worth Euro 1,250,000.00 will be disbursed after the approval of an audited report stating that: a) at least 60% of the first instalment has been committed through contracts; b) at least 40% of the first instalment has been disbursed and reported for.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 General Context

The 25 years of war and repeated droughts have heightened the concern for food insecurity and poverty in Afghanistan. The growing insecurity in a number of regions is further reducing households' access to markets and goods, limiting humanitarian agencies', to deliver assistance in most insecure areas.

An estimated 75 per cent of the Afghan population lives in rural areas where agriculture is the primary living and economic source. In 2011-2012 the agriculture sector contributes to 27%¹ of the country's GDP (excluding opium trade), although 12% only of the country's 65 million hectares of land is arable and only 40% of agricultural land is irrigated. Agriculture is therefore fundamental for the growth and development of the rural economy and of low income farmers in Afghanistan as well as for its contribution to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations in 2005, to be achieved by 2015.

The Afghan economy is still largely dominated by the rural sector, as an estimated 36.1 percent of GDP is generated from agriculture (excluding poppy) and not including other services related to agriculture (e.g. food processing). Agriculture also has the potential to provide the main resources for further business development.

The country's fruit and nut exports amount to about \$100 million per year, but according to an estimate could grow to more than \$800 million per year in 10 years given sufficient investment. Afghanistan is known for producing some of the finest fruits, especially pomegranates, grapes, melons, apricots and mulberry.

Cereal production is essential to subsistence as it provides the staple food, although even in good years, Afghanistan experiences a cereal deficit.

In certain regions, climatic conditions allow for the production of a diversity of "temperate zone" fruits (e.g. apples, almonds, grapes, pomegranates) and vegetables, which fetch a good market in neighbouring countries. This potential could benefit households more, however, if

¹ Source: Center Statistic Organization (CSO)

a better conservation, preparation and use of locally available foods, in particular for child feeding, is promoted.

Rural livelihoods and food security are further threatened by the degradation of the natural resource base. War and drought have contributed to deforestation, degradation of watersheds, soil erosion, desertification, and loss of plant and animal biodiversity. Population growth, changes in migratory patterns, and poverty are leading to an uncontrolled overexploitation of natural resources. These factors undermine land fertility, increase the risks of landslides, floods, and droughts, and threaten the stability of already extremely fragile ecosystems.

The challenges in developing agriculture are to ensure that economic growth in the sector benefit all sections in the society and reduces food insecurity and poverty. Similarly, developing agriculture while preserving the country's natural resources and protecting the diverse and often fragile eco-systems of Afghanistan will be essential to ensure that agricultural development is sustainable and contributes to the population's well-being. These concerns are addressed in the government policies on agriculture and rural development.

2.2 Sectorial Context

The Government of Afghanistan's policies on agriculture, rural development and nutrition have been elaborated in two central documents: 1) the **Afghan National Development Strategy**; 2) the **National Agriculture Development Framework**.

The political inputs defined by the *Afghanistan National Development Strategy* (ANDS), by the Kabul Conference (July 2010), by the *Kabul Process* and the Tokyo Conference in July 2012, brought the Afghan Government to the set up of six sectorial clusters subdivided into 22 "**National Priority Program**" (NPP).

The 19th Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) meeting held on February 12, 2013 endorsed the cluster N°4 for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Endorsement of the NPPs are the way for donors to align their support with the Afghan government efforts for enhancement of the livelihood of Afghan communities.

2.2.1 The Afghan National Development Strategy

The **Afghan National Development Strategy** (ANDS) is an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which outlines the development priorities for Afghanistan. It is built around the Millennium Development goals. The main objectives of the ANDS compose the Afghanistan Compact, which presents benchmarks for eight development sectors. During a donor conference held in Paris in 2008, participants acknowledged the importance of investing more in the agricultural sector, especially in view of the growing food crisis, linked to the rising food prices mainly caused by drought. The renewed interest in agriculture is also a reflection of the emphasis on counter-narcotics and poppy growing reduction. Furthermore the understanding that the development of illicit agriculture is an absolute necessity to discouraging farmers from producing poppy.

The benchmark for agriculture and livestock (in the agriculture and rural development sector - Sector 6, under the economic and social development pillar) is:

"The necessary institutional, regulatory and incentive framework to increase production and productivity will be established to create an enabling environment for legal agriculture and agriculture-based rural industries, and public investment in agriculture will increase by 30

percent; particular consideration will be given to perennial horticulture, animal health and food security by instituting specialized support agencies and financial service delivery mechanisms, supporting farmers' associations, branding national products, disseminating timely average market prices and weather-related information and statistics, providing strategic research and technical assistance and securing access to irrigation and water management systems."

2.2.2 The National Agriculture Development Framework

The other central document is the **National Agriculture Development Framework (ANDF)**. This framework has been prepared in line with the Agricultural Rural Development Sector Strategy under the Social and Development pillar of the ANDS. This has resulted in the formulation of four key Framework Documents: (1) Natural Resource Management, (2) Agriculture Production and Productivity, (3) Economic Regeneration and (4) Programme Support and Change Management.

As stated in the National Agriculture Development Framework, the mission of MAIL is "Economic growth and food security depending upon natural resource management, increasing agricultural production and productivity and improved physical infrastructure and market development. This is the path to poverty reduction, licit crops and national security". In implementing its mission MAIL is guided by the following implementation principles; (a) Demand-driven, Diverse and Flexible; (b) Inclusiveness and District Focused with Defined Roles; (c) Environmental sustainability and (d) Integration.

2.2.3 The National Priority Programs (NPP)

The 2010 Kabul Conference and the subsequent Conference activities and its outcomes, namely the National Priority Programs (NPPs), have significantly changed the political and economic development environment and have put the Government of Afghanistan in a leadership position with regard to the development strategies and the proportionate allocation of donors funds to specific sub-sectors.

The sectorial "Agriculture and Rural Development - ARD" cluster N°4 is composed by four National Priority Programs (NPP) as follows:

- 1) Water and Natural Resource Management;
- 2) **National Comprehensive Agriculture Production & Market Development Program;**
- 3) Rural Access;
- 4) Strengthening Local Institutions.

Within the agreements between the Government of Afghanistan and donors, the required commitments are that at least 50% of the donors' financial support should be "on-budget" and 80% aligned with the NPPs.

This Project is aligned with NPP-2: National Comprehensive Agriculture Production & Market Development Program.

3. JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALE

3.1 Problems/Issues to be addressed

(i) Food insecurity and traditional subsistence economy

Though there is potential for significant agricultural surplus production in certain regions, widespread food insecurity prevails in many Afghan provinces. According to the National Rural Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) report, 35 percent of households do not meet their caloric needs, and 46 percent of rural households have very poor diet diversity and poor food consumption. The majority of farmers do not produce sufficient crops to meet their households needs and their investments (and subsequent indebtedness) and are primarily associated with meeting their household consumption needs, rather than to develop economic activities. This prevailing food insecurity undermines markets, by limiting both marketable surplus and demand. Indeed, in many remote areas, barter exchange prevails, and cultural norms restrict the sale of certain products, such as dairy, fruits and vegetables. Furthermore, farmers and herders are regularly exposed to shocks (such as droughts) in which they lose or are compelled to sell their productive assets (e.g. orchards drying, livestock dying; selling of land, livestock, equipment).

Agricultural development strategies should thus be designed to help farmers diversify their livelihoods to reduce their vulnerability to shocks and empower them to enter the market economy. This situation also calls for caution in introducing producer groups in the market economy (characterized by fluctuations and sometimes unreachable markets), and the need to continue supporting subsistence farming in parallel to agribusiness development. Creating a reliance on (risky) markets, without supporting the main livelihoods base (subsistence) might increase households' vulnerability rather than reducing it. Finally, caution must be practiced when agribusiness investments risk undermining the livelihoods of certain population groups.

In line with (a) the parts on supporting improvements in subsistence farming of the Agricultural Production and Productivity programme and (b) promoting investments in value-chains amongst small landholders and landless households, as proposed in the Sub-programme C on Value Addition of the Economic Regeneration Programme of the National Agriculture Development Framework, this project will support farmer producer/common interest groups in identifying and adopting improved livelihood strategies to improve their household food security. This project is also in line with (c) supporting micro-enterprises and building the capacity of small landholders to engage in semi- commercial and commercial agriculture, through carefully targeted measures described in each sub-programme of the National Agriculture Development Framework.

(ii) Degradation of the quality of the available agricultural extension, research and education infrastructure and services to make available the needed support to farmers in general and vulnerable and food insecure farming families specifically

Years of prolonged violent conflicts have led to a degradation of the quality of the available agricultural extension, research and educational infrastructure and services. Furthermore, the relatively large number of regime changes in the recent history of Afghanistan has resulted in numerous shifts in emphasis and approaches to agricultural extension in the country, which has only further undermined the consistent development of the sector. The agricultural sector in Afghanistan has suffered a major decline that has been accompanied by a distortion of traditional agricultural practices, and has produced a large group of vulnerable rural poor basing their livelihoods on subsistence farming.

The transformation of traditional subsistence production systems into a dynamic, modern agricultural sector depends on a widespread introduction and use of new knowledge, technologies and practices. This objective cannot be implemented without a nation-wide extension services network, which is needs-based and demand-led. The creation of an enabling environment and a strong private sector-MAIL partnership for rehabilitation and operation of the extension system is therefore a high priority for MAIL.

The ultimate goal of services and input provision is to ensure that the farmers improve their farming practices through the use of appropriate farming technology to achieve higher farm productivity, increased farm income and improved food security. Whether this will happen or not depends largely on the successful development of a nation-wide extension system framework and provision of suitable, adapted technologies and practices to the farmers.

Providing comprehensive integrated need-based services and inputs require that the needs of the farmers are identified and clearly understood by the providers. It is important to keep in mind that poor farmers are usually disadvantaged with limited access to rights, assets and services and it is important that these farmers become visible to the service providers enabling them to actively identify demands and satisfy the services they require. The approach should be bottom-up, holistic; and gender sensitive (the intervention will apply a gender approach).

In line with building the capacity of MAIL, cross cutting item in all programmes of the National Agriculture Development Framework and in support of the development of the National Service and Input Provision Framework, this project will provide training in close cooperation with MAIL, extension department and teams of five staff members of different decentralized governmental institutions, including MAIL, per project district to facilitate a participatory identification of relevant improved livelihood strategies in the project districts/sites, formation/strengthening of farmer groups. The project will enable these District Project Teams to facilitate the needed support to these farmer producer/common interest groups to implement/adopt the selected improved livelihood strategies and to provide the needed support to the groups to establish linkages with other relevant projects/initiatives and/or farmer organization/association.

(iii) Fragmentation and weak organization of farmers and food producers

The majority of farms in Afghanistan are small to medium size, as indicated by the fact that the average farm size is estimated to vary between a low 1 to 2 ha, 5 ha up to an average of 7.6 ha for farms in rain-fed areas. Furthermore, the landscape in most provinces is ill suited to the establishment of large commercial farms. In order to produce a sufficient surplus, optimize investments in capital and equipment, be eligible for credit, and integrate local, regional and international market in an advantageous position, farmers need to organize themselves. This requires adequate legal and regulatory frameworks for producer organizations and simple registration processes. These organizations also require technical support, facilitation and business development support to establish strong and sustainable organizations.

In line with the “Economic Regeneration Sub-program A: Support to Producer Organizations” of the National Agricultural Development Framework this project will seek to address these problems by promoting the formation of farmer producer/common interest groups, strengthening these groups with training, organizational, registration and backstopping support and linking them with other projects, support initiatives and/or other relevant farmer organization/associations.

(iv) Lack of integration between interventions addressing food security

The assistance provided to Afghanistan since 2002 has led to the planning and implementation of numerous projects, in various sectors, aiming to address sustainable livelihoods, food security and nutrition. These projects have notably involved the agricultural sector, rural development, health, education, employment, and others. However, their effectiveness and impact has been negatively affected by the fragmentation and lack of coordination between complementary initiatives. This fragmentation can be partly attributed to a lack of consensus on what food security and livelihoods interventions consist of, and what are effective strategies to address food insecurity.

This project will seek to address these problems by building linkages with relevant interventions in close cooperation with MAIL and FAO management. As much as possible the project will make use of the expertise in MAIL and other projects/organizations in providing the needed support to the vulnerable and food insecure farming households in the selected project districts/sites. The project will build these linkages at national level, through MAIL and FAO management at provincial/district level through the Project District Teams. The project will also try to support the farmer producer/common interest groups in building linkages with relevant interventions for follow up support.

(v) Gender issues

Agricultural production is largely a household activity, with women and children undertaking important roles alongside men in crop production, horticulture and the rearing of livestock. Women live within family compounds, often for most of their lives. Within the compound walls women manage livestock (chickens, dairy cows), small orchards (vegetables, nuts, fruits), bee-hives and gardens. Women translate agricultural and livestock output into enterprise opportunities – weaving wool from sheep into carpets; making jams, drying fruit, tending bees and selling the honey. Men often market the women's produce and tend the field crops and livestock outside the compound. Involvement of women is necessary since the beginning of the participatory assessment to find out what are their needs for the agricultural sector. The women participation in the CIG or, if the case, the formation of women CIGs will be envisaged by the project based on the results of the participatory assessment. To support implementation of the gender approach, gender training will be provided to extension agents and generally to all field staff. Preference should be given to candidates who not only possess specific skills and experience but also show a positive attitude in this respect.

Three of the socio-economic criteria directly involve farm households (raise farmers above poverty line; increase income for producers; increase job opportunities). The gender strategy proposed here will have a direct impact on farm households through the use of participatory methods, gender analysis and outreach to rural families, particularly rural women. The farm households will be involved in the decision-making and implementation of activities and indicators are to be used to measure the success in involving both the men and women of these households.

The female personnel of DAIL Extension Service of Herat will be trained to support women farmers' needs both for food security and small agricultural production for income generation, adapting a farmer demand driven extension model that fits within the existing frameworks of traditions and culture of rural communities. The intervention ties *Demonstration Farms, Farmer*

Field School (FFS), Women to Women, Working Groups promoted by the Extension Service educators to support women in improving family food security and livelihoods through horticulture, home garden, small-scale livestock production, postharvest handling, food preservation, marketing and nutrition.

This “Demand Driven Extension” implies that the female educators of DAIL Extension Service know how to listen to women farmers, understand the underlying problems they identify and translate that to the DAIL management in order to take into account women’s specific needs. The ability to take the information from the farmer and translate this into demonstrations or research questions takes training of the extension educators/agents in participatory planning, in formulating problems and translating them in actions and mentoring the process.

Also it is culturally more appropriate for DAIL Extension Service trainers and support staff to be women. Effective training in Afghanistan is only possible when women are working with women.

The project envisages that a share of at least 20% of the direct beneficiaries will be women farmers. Specifically, gender monitoring, sex-disaggregated data, and evaluation indicators will be designed for each activity programmed in each component and subcomponent, ensuring that all indicators and information on beneficiary-targeted actions are broken down by sex, within the Indicator Monitoring System set by the FAO as the Management Service Consultant to this project.

3.2 Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries

Target Beneficiaries

Food insecure households

The ultimate beneficiaries of the project will be the food insecure households in the selected project districts/sites, Karokh and Zindajan districts of Herat province. In those two districts the project is targeting a total of approximately **6,445 farming beneficiaries**, out of which approximately 6,042 of small farmer households (average of Euro 115/each) and 403 of small producers (average of Euro 192/each). Special attention will be paid to benefit both male and female farmers. These households will receive training, inputs and backstopping support on the improved livelihood strategies selected by them.

Decentralized MAIL and other decentralized governmental institutions

Staff from the decentralized MAIL institutions as well as from other decentralized governmental institutions such as (MRRD, etc.), responsible for the selected project sites will be key partners and major stakeholders. The project will assist them with training, backstopping support and means to facilitate the needed support to vulnerable and food insecure farming households in adopting improved livelihood strategies and improved household food security.

MAIL and FAO Management

The FAO management team will provide the technical assistance and training to DAIL Extension Service of Herat to work in coordinating the needed support to the vulnerable

and food insecure households in the two project districts, coordination on food security related issues and development. The FAO will provide also the necessary related monitoring, management information systems and reporting.

In line with the internal agreement between MAIL and FAO in annex 1, MAIL will manage the procurement plan, the tender documents for the purchase and delivery of the agricultural inputs and services in line with the Procurement Law of Afghanistan as specified in the Inter-Governmental Agreement. FAO will provide to MAIL the technical assistance for the preparation of the necessary documents required for the Procurement and tenders.

Other partners

Other partners involved will be projects and institutions already involved in food security and related activities/initiatives. The project will make use of their acquired expertise in providing the proper support to the vulnerable and food insecurity farming households in the project districts/sites.

The planning and policy department and agriculture extension department of MAIL will be involved in monitoring the developments of the project in support of the development and implementation of a national agricultural extension framework.

3.3 Project Justification

The main justification for the project is the Government of Afghanistan's explicit commitment to addressing food security, in the face of chronic poverty and food insecurity made worse by rising food prices and climate change.

The project contributes to the different programmes of the National Agricultural Development Framework and of NPP-2 as far as Food for Life, Production and Productivity and Marketing are concerned.

The project contributes to building the capacity of MAIL, DAIL and MRRD to deliver the services and training to farmers and herders of rural areas.

Finally, MAIL has recently started a process of developing a National Service and Input Provision Framework. Within the development of this framework the project contributes through implementing a model approach on how governmental decentralized institutions can facilitate the provision of the needed support to vulnerable and food insecurity of households.

Potential collaborations with other Government programs

The project will have a Sector wide approach and will establish possible collaboration and experience sharing with the following programs:

- **Within MAIL:** the Horticulture and Livestock Project (supported by the World Bank and others); the Animal Health Development Project (EU); the Perennial Horticulture Development Project; Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Project (USAID). The MAIL-FAO Management will coordinate and get required support from others MAIL on going projects.
- **Within MEW:** collaboration with the World Bank-funded Emergency Irrigation and Rehabilitation Development Project (FAO) as well as other water management and irrigation projects supported by the European Union and the Asian Development Bank.

- **With MRRD:** collaboration with the *National Solidarity Program*, which has helped establishing over 22,000 community development councils which receive block grants for local development projects (mainly infrastructure); collaboration with the *Afghan Rural Enterprise Development Program* (AREDP), which supports small and medium enterprises development in rural areas; and collaboration with MISFA through the financial support of the Italian Development Cooperation, which provides micro-credit opportunities in Herat urban areas. The Rural Access Program, which supports the construction of secondary and tertiary roads, can also play a key role in food security. Finally, the National Surveillance System components based in MRRD also play a key role in informing policies by providing essential information on the food security information.

The project will build upon the experience and technical expertise gained in these various projects and, where relevant, will mobilize the available experience and technical expertise to provide the needed support to the vulnerable and food insecure households in the two project districts.

3.4 FAO's contribution to the Project

FAO has already implemented similar projects in Sorkhrod district of Nangarhar province and Qarabagh district of Kabul province and therefore has acquired specific professional expertise in all technical sectors related to sustainable livelihoods, food security and nutrition in Afghanistan. Furthermore FAO has gathered relevant experience in promoting integrated approaches to food security both in Afghanistan and in other countries with assisting governments in designing and successfully implementing nationwide food security programs.

The technical expertise already available at headquarters in Afghanistan for the implementation of the broad range of projects implemented over the years by FAO, in close collaboration with the Afghan Government (namely with MAIL and MEW): programs such as dairy production, poultry production, seed production, integrated pest and disease management, animal disease surveillance, crop production surveillance, irrigation, nutrition, food processing, storage, biodiversity conservation, forest management, rangelands management, etc. Furthermore, the national teams able to support an integrated food security program are already experienced, given their contribution to previous projects such as the Special Programme for Food Security.

For all the above, MAIL will assign the technical assistance for the implementation of the Project activities and for the follow up of the foreseen procurement to FAO. In particular, the T.A. and training will be addressed to MAIL-Extension Department and to the Extension Service of DAIL-Herat, which will play an essential role in the implementation of the Project.

4. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

4.1 General Objective

To improve living conditions of the rural communities through the implementation of a new strategy aimed at developing subsistence farming and small-scale agriculture production.

4.2 Specific Objective

To improve agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers and small agro-producers in two Districts of Herat Province through the provision of agriculture services and input adopting an “Extension system” mechanism.

4.3 Expected Results

- **Agriculture production and productivity** of the target groups (smallholders farmers and small agro-producers) increased and **Market Development** strengthened in the two Districts of intervention.
- **Capacity development of the local Institutions** to make the two target groups able to benefit of the Project.
- **Mechanism and Management Unit** of MAIL/DAIL for the implementation of the Project model established.

4.4 Activities

4.4.1 Activities for Result 1: Agriculture production and productivity increased and Market Development.

- B.L 1.1 *Procurement, tenders and contracts for service providers and suppliers of goods. Delivery of required agricultural inputs and services to the target groups (smallholder farmers and small producers).*
 - On the basis of the results of the baseline survey, a General Operational Plan (GOP) of the Intervention will be prepared; tenders and contracts with suppliers and service providers to supply the required agricultural inputs and services will be carried out. Tenders and contracts will be done in on the basis of an ad hoc Procurement Plan and in accordance with the Procurement Law of Government of Afghanistan according to the Inter-governmental Agreement in force for SARD Project.
This Budget Line will provide the beneficiaries with the needed inputs and services.
- B.L. 1.2 *Financial support to the most vulnerable farmers, (including women) unable to participate at the Revolving Fund of CIGs.*
 - It is a dedicated emergency fund to support those most vulnerable farmers, such as extreme poor farmers, women householder farmers, widows etc., unable to provide a contribution at the *Revolving Fund* of CIGs based on “recovery cost” quota for the supplied agricultural input as foreseen by the project.
To avoid exclusion, social stigma and resentment, clear conditions will be set in order to access the emergency fund. This provision could help the most vulnerable population of target villages to rise above the poverty line.

4.4.2 Activities for Result 2: Institutional, capacity building and training

- B.L. 2.1 *Institutional, Capacity development and training of DAIL and DRRD of Herat and strengthening the outreach of DAIL Extension Service in support to beneficiaries.*

- Institutional building, technical assistance and training, including gender mainstreaming, to DAIL Extension Service and DRRD-Community leaders in Herat. This includes the selection and training of the District Project Officers (five per district, male and at least one female) of DAIL Extension Service and DRRD.
- Establishing links with other complementary projects and initiatives that can help in providing the needed technical training and backstopping support.
- B.L. 2.2 *Expendable and Non-Expendable equipment, consumables.*
 - Expendable equipment includes office supplies (to complement existing offices equipment in the project offices at the DAIL Extension Service and DRRD-Community leaders offices in Herat and as well as to District Project Officers in the selected districts), field supplies, non-expendable equipment and consumables to support the implementation of improved livelihood strategies and related trainings and community-development activities.
- B.L. 2.3 *Realization of the baseline survey on the real needs of the target groups: smallholder farmers and small agro-producers.*
 - Inception workshop at DAIL-Extension Service staff about the Project methodology, bottom-up approach and training to the farmers beneficiaries of the intervention.
 - Community meetings organized through the community based organizations (CDCs, cooperatives, farmers' associations, etc.) introducing the project and identifying the potential livelihood. Women members of CDCs have to be involved to ensure that practical and strategic needs of women beneficiaries are duly taken into account as specified through ad hoc indicators.
 - A participatory baseline survey and area-based assessment on food security, nutrition and production status, agriculture production, value chain products and market development will be carried out by the District Project Team (DPT). The DPT will be composed by staff of DAIL-Extension Service and DRRD (social mobilizers), under the supervision and training of FAO staff in the two project districts. The main aims of the area-based assessment are to find out the real needs and required agricultural inputs and services of the two target groups (smallholder farmers and small agro-producers) selected through predefined criteria and to make an analysis of the agricultural and food security situation prior to project.
This assessment will be designed through proper questionnaires in such a way that each question asked will be formulated differently for men and women. If needed, focus group composed by women only should be organized in order to make sure that women feel safe to talk freely.
- B.L. 2.4 *Set-up, training, monitoring and mentoring of Common Interest Groups (CIGs), support to existing Farmer Producer Associations (FPAs) and Cooperatives. Technical assistance to CIG' Revolving Fund. Establishing Farmer Aggregation Points (embrional agrarian consortiums) and commercial links between farmer producers and private sector.*
 - Set up and training of Common Interest Groups on group formation and main

agricultural livelihood strategies.

All the training activities are to ensure equitable participation by rural men and women, including in technical assistance and technological transfer activities. To this end, it is estimated a quota of at least 20% of women farmers included as beneficiaries. A module on gender (for men and women) will be ideally included in the course.

- Assisting the *Common Interest Groups* (both target groups of smallholder farmers and small agro-producers) in registration of their groups. Equal participation of men and women in the CIGs should be encouraged and adapted with the specific needs of CIGs or communities.

CIGs that facilitate good quality women's participation should be rewarded by giving particular attention and adequate support as to men.

- Establishing a *Revolving Fund*. Agricultural inputs will be provided to CIGs as well as to existing Farmer Producer Associations (FPAs) and Cooperatives based on "recovery cost". This implies that the CIG beneficiaries will pay for the agricultural input a discounted price. The CIG group members will decide the price to pay (the recovery costs vary according to the real possibilities of the different target groups between 10% of smallholder farmers up to 30% of agro-producers). The collected funds will be deposited in a bank account opened by the CIG itself, as a contribution to the *Revolving Fund* for the CIG benefit.

- Establishing *Farmer Field Schools* (FFS) in the neighbouring villages of the area of intervention to identify and replicate successful livelihood strategies. Development of FFS curricula. Select and train FFS (farmer) facilitators from the farmers that have benefited from the project. The facilitators will be both men and women. CDCs could help in identifying women who will have the capacity and the social approval to cover such a position.

In combination with FFS, the use of *Demonstration plots* is another, simpler method of helping to transfer knowledge directly to farmers. This will be a teaching tool for extension workers who then explore via demonstration plots is effective for extension and research and should be a collaborative effort. This simple use of demonstration plots, to explore answers, may also be the fastest and simplest method for getting solutions and can easily be transferred to farmers ("seeing in believing").

For the most successful areas, establishing *Farmer Aggregation Points* – FAP (embrional consortium) will be also explored as aggregation points of CIGs to share common interests, agricultural equipment, machineries and warehouses to be utilized conjointly by different CIGs.

- Support to the creation of marketing linkages between the CIGs, (including FAs and cooperatives) and the private sector in order to facilitate commercial connections among the stakeholders.
- Strengthening of sub-national governance directly or indirectly involved in agricultural sector of the target area such as the Community Development Councils (CDC).

4.4.3 Activities for Result 3: Model approach and mechanism of "Extension system" project implementation established

- B.L. 3.1 *Establishing a Management Project Unit for Procurement Plan and Project mechanism implementation, technical and financial manuals, Indicator Monitoring System, training and awareness documentation on the “Extension system” model.*
- Establishing a MAIL Management Project Unit for the Procurement Plan and for proper governance framework of the project operational with the support of FAO as Management Service Consultant. This is to guarantee the necessary technical assistance for all the procurement process up to the delivery of agricultural input and services to the beneficiaries and capacity development of the provincial and district MAIL-MRRD institutions.
- Production of technical and financial manuals.
- Establishing an Indicator Monitoring System to be applied during the participatory baseline survey, along the implementation of activities and by end of Project to evaluate the impact of the intervention before and post project.
- Training and awareness activities on the project bottom-up and side-wide approach mechanism through three (3) workshops on a) model approach and the mechanism to apply; b) experiences obtained, lessons learned and advises; c) communication and visibility at central and provincial level.
- Establishing of a food security model approach and mechanism successfully adopted by MAIL/DAIL, CIGs and Cooperatives; A Management Unit for a proper governance framework of the project operational established by MAIL.
- Documentation of the approach, experiences obtained, workshop on lessons learnt and advises. Formulation of advices and documentation of successful livelihood strategies introduced through the project for the further development and fine-tuning of the “Extension Service” system and Input Provision Framework.

4.4.4 Management and Technical Assistance

- Set up of the Management Project Team: MAIL will provide, through the technical assistance of FAO as Management Service Consultant, the due validation of political, technical and financial of the Procurement Plan.
- Selection of the FAO team for supervision and training.
- Selection of the Extension Service team of DAIL and Community Leaders of DRRD.
- Selection of the District Project Team.
- Progressive and Final Reports
- Technical Evaluation, Communication and visibility.
- External Audit to be carried out according to art. 10 of the Inter-Government Agreement.
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

4.5 SARD Project framework

In resume, the project will provide agricultural inputs on cost recovery basis in combination with training, backstopping and organizational support to smallholders farmers and small agro-producers through a mechanism based on Extension Service system, which apply the following steps (see table 1):

a) Preparatory activities

Capacity development of local Institutions:

- Selection of the **District Project Team** out of the **DAIL Extension Service**.
- Training of the **District Project Team** and staff of the DAIL Extension Service and DRRD social mobilizers to:
 - bottom-up strategy of the project;
 - methodologies of participatory baseline survey to collect all information about real needs of beneficiaries;
 - use of questionnaires;
 - use of Indicator Monitoring System (defined by FAO).

b) Activities

Identification of farmer needs

- **Participatory baseline survey** on farm smallholders / small producers needs through bottom-up approach. Gender mainstreaming.

Capacity development of Farmer Groups

- Creation and training of **Common Interest Groups (CIGs)**.
- **Opening a Bank account** by CIGs for **Revolving Fund**.
- Support to CIG to define and **prioritize the interventions**.

Delivery of agricultural inputs and follow up

- Submission of CIG requests to MAIL for **tenders**.
- **Delivery of agricultural inputs** and **mentoring** to CIGs.
- Links CIGs with other projects and **private sector**.

TABLE 1: SARD Project framework

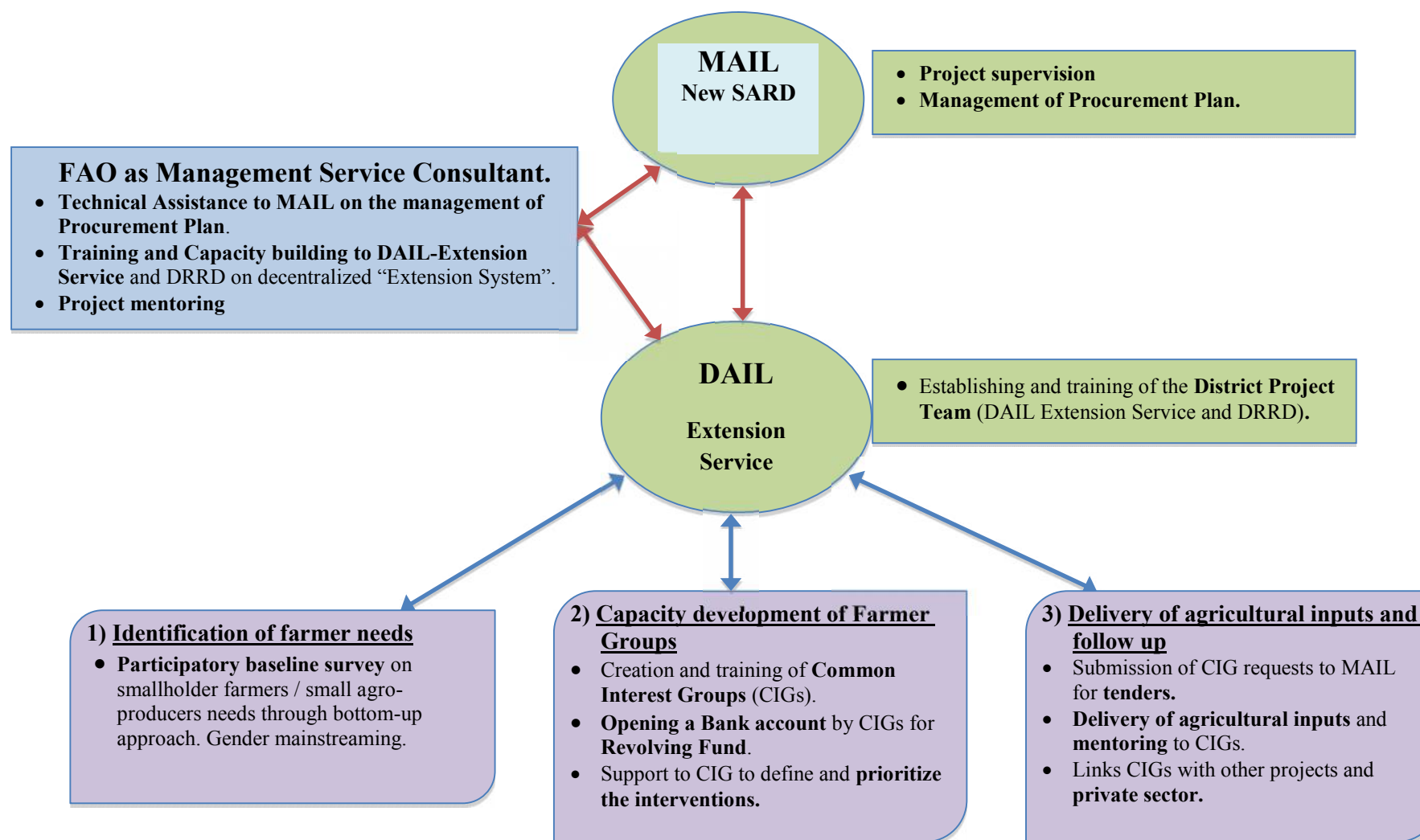


TABLE 2: LOGFRAME

SARD AID 9465 - “Support to agriculture production and market development in Karokh and Zindajan Districts, Herat Province”

	Logic of Intervention	Verifiable Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
General Objective	To improve living conditions of the rural communities through the implementation of a new strategy aimed at developing subsistence farming and small-scale agriculture production.			
Specific Objective	To improve agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers and small agro-producers in two Districts of Herat Province through the provision of agriculture services and inputs adopting an "Extension system" mechanism.	- Improvement of diet diversity and income generation of the target groups (smallholder farmers and small agri-producers) through the increase of agricultural production, in line with the parameters defined by the baseline survey.	- Indicator Monitoring System (IMS) established (disaggregated data on women included). - External evaluation of the donor.	- Minimum political stability is ensured. - Commitment of MAIL at central, provincial and district level to food security is maintained throughout the project duration.
Result 1	1. Agriculture production and productivity of the target groups (smallholders farmers and small agro-producers) increased and Market Development strengthened in the two Districts of intervention.	- N° and percentage of the total smallholder farmers having very poor diet diversity and poor food consumption to be determined by the baseline survey before and at the end of the Project (at least 20% of beneficiaries will be women farmers). - N° of agricultural small agri-producers and percentage of total having adopted improved methodologies and technics in agriculture production with success (including disaggregated data on women). - % of increase the agricultural production and productivity of the two target groups before and at end of the Project.	- IMS: Baseline survey report on the two selected Districts of intervention and progress and final reports. - Analysis of the Procurement Plan prepared by MAIL. - External evaluation of the donor.	- MAIL and MRRD commitment to work in synergy as ARD cluster.
Result 2	2. Capacity development of the local Institutions to make the two target groups able to benefit of the Project.	- N° of technicians of the decentralized government institutions (DAIL-DRRD-CDCs) trained and able to provide necessary support to the two target groups of beneficiaries. - N° of <i>Common Interest Groups</i> (CIG) supported and trained by the Extension Service of DAIL (with the assistance of the CDC). - N° of <i>Farmer Field Schools</i> established and operative in the two selected Districts.	- IMS: materials, questionnaires and documentation for the training - Final report on the training to DAIL and to CIGs. - IMS results of the activities of mentoring and external technical audit. - Monitoring and progress reports.	- Complementary project to strengthen farmer organizations implemented. - Adequate MAIL-DAIL staff assigned to Project management.
Result 3	3. Mechanism and Management Unit of MAIL/DAIL for the implementation of the Project model established.	- A functional Project Management Unit established and operational at MAIL/DAIL. - Operative and financial mechanism, management and Procurement system for provision of service and input to the target groups established and functional. - Mentoring and M&E framework structured.	- Document on the establishment of the Project Management Unit. - Operative Manuals (technical and financial) approved by MAIL - FAO reports on T.A. to the MAIL Management on the basis of IMS. - Evaluation of the reports on the application of the mechanism and external technical and financial audit.	

	DESCRIPTION	RESOURCES (Costs in Euro)				PRE-ASSUMPTIONS	
		Funds Art. 15 (balance I tranche)		Funds Art. 15 (II tranche not disbursed)			Government of Afghanistan contribution
		MAIL	FAO	MAIL	FAO		
Activities	1. Activities for Result 1: Agricultural production and market development	774.600	41.508	875.474	45.600	MAIL will cover those costs not included in the budget of the Project such as salary costs of local personnel, any tax applicable to the supply of goods and running costs of government offices and vehicles involved for the implementation of the Project.	- Political and security situation in the two project districts stable enough to implement the project activities
	1.1 Procurement, tenders and contracts for service providers and suppliers of goods. Delivery of required agricultural inputs and services to the target groups (<i>type and quantities of agricultural input supply will be defined by the Procurement Plan once results of the baseline survey will be acquired</i>).						
	1.2 Financial support to the most vulnerable farmers, (including women) unable to participate at the Revolving Fund of CIGs.						
	2. Activities for Result 2: Capacity development of the local Institutions to make the two target groups able to benefit of the Project.		94.004		85.000		- MAIL and MRRD commitment to work in synergy as ARD cluster. - Commitment of MAIL to food security is maintained throughout the project duration.
	2.1 Institutional, Capacity development and training of DAIL and DRRD of Herat and strengthening the outreach of DAIL Extension Service in support to beneficiaries. Expendable and Non-Expendable equipment, consumables.						
	2.2 Realization of the baseline survey on the real needs of the target groups: smallholder farmers and small agro-producers.						
	2.3 Set-up, training, monitoring and mentoring of <i>Common Interest Groups</i> (CIGs), support to existing Farmer Producer Associations (FPAs) and Cooperatives. Technical assistance to CIG' <i>Revolving Fund</i> . Establishing <i>Farmer Field Schools</i> and commercial links between farmer producers and private sector.						
	3. Activities for Result 3: Mechanism and Management Unit of MAIL/DAIL for the implementation of the Project model established		9.400		9.400		
	3.1 Establishing a Management Project Unit for Procurement Plan and Project mechanism implementation, technical and financial manuals, Indicator Monitoring System, training and awareness documentation on the “Extension system” model.						
	4. Management and technical assistance	30.200	182.663	30.200	181.800		- MAIL commitment to support the implementation of the pilot financial mechanism and the "Extension Service" model applied by the Project.
	4.1 Support to Management, technical assistance, technical evaluation, external financial audit and reports.						
	5. Program Operative and Support Cost to FAO: 7%		22.930		22.526		
	SUB-TOTALS in EURO	804.800	350.505	905.674	344.326	N.Q.	
TOTALS in EURO	1.155.305		1.250.000				

TABLE 3: Work plan

Activities (divided in quarters)	2014			2015				2016
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
1. Activities for Result 1: Agricultural production and market development								
1.1 Procurement Plan, tenders and contracts for service providers and suppliers of goods. Delivery of required agricultural inputs and services to the target groups	X	X	X	X	X	X		
1.2 Financial support to the most vulnerable farmers, (including women) unable to participate at the Revolving Fund of CIGs.		X	X	X	X	X	X	
2. Activities for Result 2: Capacity development of the local Institutions.								
2.1 Institutional, Capacity development and training of DAIL and DRRD of Herat and strengthening the outreach of DAIL Extension Service in support to beneficiaries. Expendable and Non-Expendable equipment, consumables.	X	X	X	X	X	X		
2.2 Realization of the baseline survey on the real needs of the target groups: smallholder farmers and small agro-producers.	X	X	X					X
2.3 Set-up, training, monitoring and mentoring of <i>Common Interest Groups</i> (CIGs), support to existing Farmer Producer Associations (FPAs) and Cooperatives. Technical assistance to CIG' <i>Revolving Fund</i> . Establishing <i>Farmer Field Schools</i> and commercial links between farmer producers and private sector.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Activities for Result 3: Mechanism and Management Unit of MAIL/DAIL for the implementation of the Project model established								
3.1 Establishing a Management Project Unit for Procurement Plan and Project mechanism implementation, technical and financial manuals, Indicator Monitoring System, training and awareness documentation on the "Extension system" model	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.2 Supervision and Monitoring by Italian DGCS.			X		X		X	X
4. Management and Technical Assistance								
4.1 International staff consultancy.	X			X			X	X
4.2 National staff.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.3 Progressive and final reports, Technical Evaluation and External Financial Audit			X				X	X

4.6 Impact

Decentralized Governmental institutions (DAIL Extension Service, DRRD and CDC) successfully facilitating and coordinating the needed support to vulnerable and food insecure farming households, resulting in the application of improved livelihood strategies and mechanisms of implementation of food security policies, contributing to the achievement of the 1st MDG Goal (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger).

4.7 Sustainability

The project's sustainability is based on three approaches:

- ***Working through Afghan governmental institutions and capacity-building***

Capacity development of the involved staff of the decentralized governmental institution will be an integral part of all project activities, combining trainings with on-the-job learning.

- ***Creation and strengthening of Common Interest Groups (CIG)***

The project will assist the farmers in organizing *Common Interest Groups* (CIGs) consisting of smallholder farmers and agro-producer groups. Firstly, the project will train these target groups on aggregative farming initiatives and organizational issues in order to strengthen their capacity. To enable these groups to implement their selected improved livelihood strategies, the project will provide the CIGs with the needed inputs on a cost recovery basis meaning that the groups will receive the inputs for free and then will sell them to their individual members on a discounted agreed price. The collected money will be deposited in a bank account in the name of the CIG. Through this system the group will be able to generate capital to initiate and sustain the activities also during the following season(s).

- ***Building linkages between CIGs to other projects, initiatives, farmer organizations/associations and private sector.***

The District Project Teams will be trained and provided with the needed support and knowledge to assist the CIGs in building possible linkages with other relevant projects, initiatives, farmer organizations/association and private sector for follow up support and marketing development. The project will make it possible for the District Project Teams to mobilize specialized expertise to build linkages with those projects and private sector as well.

4.8 Risks and Assumptions

The main risks, which may impede the implementation of the project, are the following:

Security Situation in Afghanistan

The security situation is still precarious in many regions of Afghanistan. The project staff of the Project Management Unit will be based in Kabul, but will conduct regular visits to provincial and district offices of the selected project districts/sites. The District Project Teams will stay in the selected project districts but will have to travel regularly to Kabul. The project will adopt a flexible approach to adapt to changes in

the security situation. All efforts will be made to maintain support to local partners.

Political instability

The political situation is closely related to the security situation, and subject to changes. These changes can be associated with institutional changes, which can affect the panel of stakeholders, policy priorities, and coordination mechanisms. The project will aim to build ownership of established strategies and structures, and allow margins for flexibility, so as to make them more resilient to changes in the political situation.

Institutional constraints

The project is largely designed to support decentralized governmental staff in facilitating the needed support to vulnerable and food insecure households. For this reason, project implementation will be affected by the effectiveness of institutional reforms in the relevant ministries, and the capacity of counterpart departments to respond pro-actively to capacity- building activities. Furthermore, good collaboration between MAIL departments and between relevant ministries will be central to the project's success.

Policy changes

With the rising importance of structural adjustment within MAIL, policy changes might be contemplated during project duration.

Policy changes may occur also by the other institutions / agencies involved in the project implementation. In that case, the project will take in due consideration such policy changes and act accordingly on the basis of decisions mutually agreed upon by the parties.

5. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Institutional Framework and Coordination

The project will work closely with most of the MAIL Directorates, in particular with the Extension Service Division of DAIL-Herat and the different technical departments that can provide the needed support to the farming households to implement their identified improved livelihood strategies in the selected project districts. The project will also work in close cooperation with other Ministries (MRRD, MEW, etc.), projects and other organizations (NGOs) involved in supporting household food security in the selected project districts.

MAIL will sign an agreement with FAO as Management Service Consultant requiring technical assistance to Procurement Plan and training to staff of DAIL-Extension Service. To initiate, coordinate and to provide the needed assistance to the field level activities a FAO Project Management team will be established.

MAIL and FAO Project Management team will establish working relations with other ministries, projects and organizations (NGO's) involved in supporting household food security. The project will organize regularly joint meetings to coordinate and to mobilize the needed support to the vulnerable and food insecure farming households in the two project districts. Where possible, joint planning exercises will be undertaken

and working relations will be formulized in letters of understanding.

The implementation of the project activities in the selected project districts/sites will be carried out by a District Project Team, which will include staff mostly of DAIL Extension Service and DRRD Community Leaders. The team will not exceed a total of five members (male and female) and the coordination will be with the decentralized office of MAIL.

In addition to facilitating and coordinating the needed support to the vulnerable and food insecure farming households in the two project districts, the District Project Teams will also try to work closely with the other institutions, organizations (NGOs) and projects active in the two districts. The District Project Teams will make use of the experiences obtained and expertise present and will facilitate regularly (monthly) coordination meetings in the project districts with representatives of those institutions, organizations and projects.

In order to facilitate these working relations with other ministries, organizations and projects and to provide guidance to the implementation of the project a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) will be established. In line with art. 4.13 of the Inter-Government Agreement shall be constituted as a high level, consultative and supervision body for the initiative and will include senior staff of MoF, MAIL, MRRD, FAO, and Embassy of Italy-IDCO-SARD.

5.2 Implementation strategy, methodology and mechanism

The project is in the first place a field project supporting the household food security and livelihood of vulnerable and food insecure farming families in selected communities. The aim is to implement a mechanism of delivering input and services to smallholder farmers and small agro-producers in rural areas.

In identifying and providing the needed support, the project will make use of different kinds of participatory approaches.

Some of the more effective actions undertaken by the Project include:

- Recruitment of the District Project Team – Staff members of decentralized governmental institutions (DAIL Extension Service, DRRD) will compose the District Project Team. Inception meetings, training and workshops on Project implementation for the recruited staff and stakeholders will be carried out.
- Identification of farmer needs – a participatory assessment process will be initiated to identify the relevant improved livelihood strategies and real needs in the different communities. With the help of subject matter specialists of the different governmental departments, a **baseline survey** and inventory will be made of the potential improved livelihood interventions. Here below it is a list of possible livelihood strategies that could be supported through the project.

Examples of possible improved livelihood interventions that could be supported by the project:

- (Organic) fertilizers, tools and machinery
- Improved seeds production (grains, vegetables, pulses)
- Improved cultivation techniques and tools
- Post-harvest (processing, dry and cold storage, packaging, food processing)

- On-farm water management (drip irrigation, irrigation system, etc.)
- Sanitation of drinking water (women)
- Home gardening (women)
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
- (Small) livestock (goats, chickens, dairy), veterinary services, draft oxen
- Processing of animal products (milk, cheese, etc.)
- Beekeeping
- High value-chain products: grapes, saffron, dried fruits, nut fruits, silk etc.
- Market access
- Access to credit facilities
- Literacy classes (also women)
- Nutrition training (also women)
- Etc.

Based on the above guideline list, livelihood strategies community meetings will be organized through the local Community Based Organizations (CBO) to identify and prioritize the specific interventions for which local communities, including women, would like to receive support from the project. In most cases it will be the first baseline survey of this type conducted in 35 years. The results on livelihood information will be available to other government and non-government organizations.

- Formation of Common Interest Groups – The project will identify the farming households interested to participate in these activities and to organize them in groups according to their interest to participate in a particular livelihood intervention. The Project will provide and clarify to beneficiaries the requirement criteria for having access to the support such as land holding (minimum 0,6 ha) and proved skill on specific type of cultivation. Together with these groups the project will discuss the type of support to be provided (training, agriculture inputs, backstopping, etc.). The project will try to strengthen these groups with training on organizational issues based on a single livelihood strategy and by assisting them in the registration of their groups, as **Common Interest Groups** (CIGs) and to open their bank accounts in the name of the CIG.

A specific support will be provided to form CIGs of women. The DAIL Extension Service will provide and train four women as Extension Service technicians to carry out the preliminary work with questionnaires in order to define their agricultural needs.

In this regard, experiences and lessons learnt by the National Solidarity Program through the women CDCs shall be taken into consideration.

- Agricultural input distribution – In order to further support the sustainability of the groups and the livelihood strategies, the project will provide to CIGs the required **agricultural inputs on a cost recovery basis** at discounted costs aimed at generating capital (Revolving Fund). In particular, the groups of farming households will receive the inputs for free but are expected to sell the inputs to their individual members on an agreed price (price will be agreed by the member group itself). Through this system the CIG members pay for inputs into the group's bank account and thus generating capital to initiate and sustain the activities during the following season(s).

Due to lack of money circulation in rural areas and extreme poverty, specific support will be addressed to the poorest farmers (including women) unable to participate at the Revolving Fund of CIGs.

- Support and mentoring to farmers – Mentoring to farmer's activities will be provided throughout the project. The farmer groups will be trained and assisted in building linkages with (the outputs of) other projects, initiatives and/or farmer organizations/associations for follow up support after the termination of the project.

Based on the successful livelihood strategies introduced, the project will initiate a Farmer Aggregation programme (as embrional consortium where farmers share common interests) in the neighbouring villages during the second year of the project. As part of this programme, the project will prepare also a training programme such as different curricula (for example: IPM, soil, water management, post harvesting and/or marketing of different crops, animal husbandry, beekeeping, etc.), train (farmer) facilitators and stimulate aggregative activities. In this way more farming households will be able to benefit from the project.

All these field activities will be facilitated in the first place by staff members of different decentralized governmental institutions organized in the District Project Teams. These teams will facilitate the process. When able, they will provide the needed support but in most cases they will try to mobilize the support from other institutions, organizations (NGO's) or projects with the support of the Project Management Unit. The project will try to involve other institutions, organizations, projects and the private sector already during the initial assessment of potential improved livelihood strategies and, where possible, to initiate joint planning of their field activities in the two project districts. Links with private sector aimed at market linkages will be encouraged to utilize market information for better help agricultural production and selling products and to consider their farm more as a business.

More in general, the project is also a capacity building project. In addition to building the capacity of small holders farmers and small agro-producers organized in CIGs, the project is building the capacity of the decentralized governmental institutions (DAIL, DRRD, CDC) to facilitate and coordinate the needed support to vulnerable and food insecure households. To this purpose, staff members of different decentralized governmental institutions will compose the District Project Team.

The project is facilitating an approach but for the more technical support it will depend on the experience and expertise of other departments in MAIL, MRRD, other ministries, projects and initiatives. To this end, the project will establish working relations with relevant departments, ministries, projects, organizations and initiatives at national, provincial and district level.

Finally, the project expects to be able to implement a model approach on how the government can facilitate and coordinate the needed support to vulnerable and food insecure households through its decentralized institutions as well as to implement its NPP-2 policy.

5.3 Government Inputs Description

5.3.1 Prior obligations and prerequisites

MAIL will inform other Ministries such as MRRD, MEW involved as well as the decentralized administration about the objectives and implementation of the project so that they inform CDC's/water associations and other relevant village based organizations.

MAIL will appoint capable and relevant counterpart staff to FAO project team and will make it possible for them to actively participate in the coordination and

implementation of the project.

MAIL will ensure that in the selected project districts the relevant staff will be appointed to participate in the District Project Teams and will provide the needed support to convince the other relevant ministries to do the same.

5.3.2 Financial and/or contributions in kind

The government will ensure the assignment of the required counterpart staff and field staff to participate in the project activities and will continue paying their salaries and normal honoraria during their work on the project and participation in the project activities. In addition, the government will:

- provide office accommodation in the MAIL Kabul compound and in the project districts/areas;
- grant exemption from the payment of all custom duties or other taxes for the importation of the project equipment and materials, also ensuring all the administrative arrangements for customs clearance and tax-free local purchase of project equipment and supplies;
- grant prompt issuance of any visa or permits required for the project experts;
- promote the project at provincial and district levels and provide adequate support for implementing project activities at district level when requested;
- provision of training rooms for workshops, trainings and seminars organized by the project;
- provide support staff, such as secretarial assistance and field labour, as and when needed and local transportation beyond the provision of the project.

5.4 The Budget

“Support to agriculture production and market development in Karokh and Zindajan districts, Herat Province”.
BUDGET: First tranche disbursed to MAIL of Euro 1,250,000. Balance: Euro: 1,155,305.19

Nº	Budget Descriptions	Quantity	Unit costs	Budget in Euro (balance)	Budget in USD	Managed by MAIL in Euro	Managed by FAO in Euro
1.	Activities for Result 1: Agriculture production and productivity increased and Market Development component strengthened.						
1.1	Procurement, tenders and contracts for service providers and suppliers of goods. Delivery of required agricultural inputs and services to the target groups.	1	lumpsum	774.600,00	1.022.472,00	774.600,00	
1.2	Financial support to the most vulnerable farmers, (including women) unable to participate at the Revolving Fund of CIGs.	1	lumpsum	41.508,00	54.790,56		41.508,00
	Sub-total chapter 1			816.108,00	1.077.262,56	774.600,00	41.508,00
2.	Activities for Result 2: Institutional, capacity building and training						
2.1	Institutional, Capacity development and training of DAIL and DRRD of Herat and strengthening the outreach of DAIL Extension Service in support to beneficiaries.	1	lumpsum	18.800,00	24.816,00		18.800,00
2.2	Expendable and Non-Expendable equipment, consumables	1	lumpsum	37.204,05	49.109,35		37.204,05
2.3	Realization of the baseline survey on the real needs of the target groups: smallholders farmers and small producers.	2	4.000,00	8.000,00	10.560,00		8.000,00
2.4	Set-up, training, monitoring and mentoring of <i>Common Interest Groups</i> (CIGs), support to existing Farmer Producer Associations (FPAs) and Cooperatives. Technical assistance to CIG' <i>Revolving Fund</i> . Establishing <i>Farmer Field Schools</i> and commercial links between farmer producers and private sector.	1	lumpsum	30.000,00	39.600,00		30.000,00
	Sub-total chapter 2			94.004,05	124.085,35	0,00	94.004,05

Nº	Budget Descriptions	Quantity	Unit costs	Budget in Euro (balance)	Budget in USD	Managed by MAIL in Euro	Managed by FAO in Euro
3.	Activities for Result 3: Model approach and mechanism of "Extension system" project implementation established.						
3.1	Establishing the Management Project Unit for the Procurement Plan and the mechanism for the Project implementation, production of technical and financial manuals, Indicator Monitoring System, training and awareness activities through three (3) workshops.	1	lumpsum	9.400,00	12.408,00		9.400,00
	Sub-total chapter 3			9.400,00	12.408,00	0,00	9.400,00
4.	Management and Technical Assistance						
4.1	International staff/ Consultants			30.000,00	39.600,00		30.000,00
4.1.1	<i>Backstopping/ Consultancies for technical support (M&E, Post Harvest expert), all inclusive</i>	1	lumpsum	30.000,00	39.600,00		30.000,00
4.2	National staff			62.659,15	82.710,08		62.659,15
4.2.1	<i>Project Manager</i>	6 months/ person	5.681,82	34.090,92	45.000,01		34.090,92
4.2.2	<i>National Food security and livelihood officer</i>	5 months/ person	1.666,67	8.333,35	11.000,02		8.333,35
4.2.3	<i>National Monitoring and information management officer</i>	5 months/ person	2.424,24	12.121,20	15.999,98		12.121,20
4.2.4	<i>Administrator (T.A. and follow up of the procurement tenders)</i>	6 months/ person	757,58	4.545,48	6.000,03		4.545,48
4.2.5	<i>Driver</i>	6 months/ person	594,70	3.568,20	4.710,02		3.568,20
4.3	National Operation Officers (Fix Terms Contracts)	1	lumpsum	18.600,00	24.552,00		18.600,00
4.4	Per diem and travel expenses for Extension Service workers.	1	lumpsum	29.000,00	38.280,00		29.000,00
4.5	Project General operating costs (Vehicles/motor bike operating and maintenance costs, day today project office running cost, utility (heater and solar system, drinking water, electricity etc), postal and communication, telephone costs.	1	lumpsum	15.803,74	20.860,94		15.803,74

N°	Budget Descriptions	Quantity	Unit costs	Budget in Euro (balance)	Budget in USD	Managed by MAIL in Euro	Managed by FAO in Euro
4.6	Transports: flight return tickets Kabul-Herat, national DSA	1	lumpsum	13.800,00	18.216,00	3.200,00	10.600,00
4.7	Progressive and Final Reports, Technical Evaluation and External Financial Audit	1	lumpsum	40.000,00	52.800,00	24.000,00	16.000,00
4.8	Bank charges	1	lumpsum	3.000,00	3.960,00	3.000,00	0,00
	Sub-total chapter 4			212.862,89	280.979,01	30.200,00	182.662,89
	SUB-TOTAL			1.132.374,94	1.494.734,92	804.800,00	327.574,94
5.	Program Operative and Support Cost to FAO: 7%			22.930,25	30.267,92		22.930,25
	TOTAL BALANCE OF FIRST TRANCHE			1.155.305,19	1.525.002,85	804.800,00	350.505,19

“Support to agriculture production and market development in Karokh and Zindajan districts, Herat Province”.

BUDGET PLAN: second tranche allocated to be disbursed to MAIL of Euro 1,250,000.

N°	Budget Descriptions	Budget in Euro II tranche	Budget in USD	Managed by MAIL in Euro	Managed by FAO in Euro
1.	Activities for Result 1: Agriculture production and productivity increased and Market Development component strengthened.	921.074,00	1.215.817,68	875.474,00	45.600,00
2.	Activities for Result 2: Institutional, capacity building and training	85.000,00	112.200,00		85.000,00
3.	Activities for Result 3: Model approach and mechanism of "Extension system" project implementation established.	9.400,00	12.408,00		9.400,00
4.	Management and Technical Assistance	212.000,00	279.840,00	30.200,00	181.800,00
	SUB-TOTAL	1.227.474,00	1.620.265,68	905.674,00	321.800,00
5.	Program Operative and Support Cost to FAO: 7%	22.526,00	29.734,32		22.526,00
	TOTAL	1.250.000,00	1.650.000,00	905.674,00	344.326,00

5.5 Description and Justification by Budget Line

Budget Line (B.L.) 1. Activities for Result 1: Agriculture production and productivity increased and Market Development component strengthened.

- B.L 1.1 *Procurement, tenders and contracts for service providers and suppliers of goods. Delivery of required agricultural inputs and services to the target groups (smallholder farmers and small producers).*
- This Budget Line will provide the beneficiaries with the needed inputs and services. The estimated targeted beneficiaries are approximately **6,445 farmers**, out of which approximately 6,042 of small farmer households (average of Euro 115/each) and 403 of small producers (average of Euro 192/each). The exact quantities and kind of agricultural inputs will be detailed at a second stage by the Procurement Plan defined through the results of the baseline survey. Total B.L.: Euro 774,600.
- B.L. 1.2 *Financial support to the most vulnerable farmers, (including women) unable to participate at the Revolving Fund of CIGs.*
This Budget Line is a support to those most vulnerable farmers, such as extreme poor farmers, women householder farmers, widows etc., unable to provide a contribution at the Revolving Fund of CIGs based on “recovery cost” quota. Total B.L.: Euro 41,508.

Budget Line (B.L.) 2. Activities for Result 2: Institutional, capacity building and training

- B.L. 2.1 Institutional, Capacity development and training of DAIL and DRRD of Herat and strengthening the outreach of DAIL Extension Service in support to beneficiaries. Total B.L.: Euro 18,800.
- B.L 2.2 Expendable and Non-Expendable equipment, consumables.
Expendable equipment to be procured includes office supplies (to complement existing offices equipment in the project offices at the DAIL Extension Service office in Herat and in the selected districts) and field supplies. Field supplies will include equipment and inputs to support the implementation of improved livelihood strategies and related trainings and community-development activities. Total B.L.: Euro 37,204.05.
- B.L 2.3 Realization of the baseline survey on the real needs of the target groups: smallholders farmers and small producers.
A participatory analysis and area-based assessment on agriculture production, value chain products and market development will be carried out by the DAIL-Extension Service, under the supervision and training of FAO staff. The main aim of the analysis and the area-based assessment is to find out the real needs and required agricultural inputs and services to be tendered and delivered to the beneficiaries. Total B.L.: Euro 8,000.
- B.L 2.4 Set-up, training, monitoring and mentoring of *Common Interest Groups* (CIGs), support to existing Farmer Producer Associations (FPAs) and Cooperatives. Technical assistance to CIG' *Revolving Fund*. Establishing *Farmer Aggregation Points* (embrional agrarian consortiums) and commercial links between farmer producers and private sector. Total B.L.: Euro 30,000.

Budget Line 3: Model approach and mechanism of "Extension system" project implementation established.

- B.L. 3.1 Establishing the Management Project Unit for the Procurement Plan and the mechanism for the Project implementation, production of technical and financial manuals, Indicator Monitoring System, training and awareness activities through three (3) workshops. Total B.L.: Euro 9,400.

Budget Line 4: Management and Technical Assistance

- B.L. 4.1 Consultancy by International staff.
Consultancies of International experts will be sought, under MAIL approval, according to project needs as they arise. Other support will be provided for the terminal preparation and dissemination of reports. Total B.L.: Euro 30,000.
- B.L. 4.2 National staff.
It includes: a National Project Manager, a National Monitoring and information management officer, National Food Security and Livelihoods office a National Administrator/Finance and a Driver. This B.L. includes also *per diem* and travel expenses for DAIL Extension Service workers and community leaders of DRRD. (for detailed remunerations, see the budget). Total B.L.: Euro 62,659,15.
- B.L. 4.3 National Operation Officers (Fix Terms Contracts), in support to the realization of the Project field activities for the entire duration of the Project. Total B.L.: Euro 18,600.
- B.L. 4.4 Per diem and travel expenses for Extension Service workers.
Providing DSA payments to District Project Team members, reimbursing transport/fuel and telephone costs, prior authorization from the Project Coordinator.
- Total B.L.: Euro 29,000.
- B.L. 4.5 Project General operating costs (Vehicles/motor bike operating and maintenance costs, day today project office running cost, utility (heater and solar system, drinking water, electricity etc.), postal and communication, telephone costs. Total B.L.: Euro 15,803.74.
- B.L. 4.6 Transports: flight return tickets Kabul-Herat, DSA for MAIL and FAO staff. Total B.L.: Euro 13,800 (subdivided between MAIL and FAO as specified by the budget table).
- BL. 4.7 Progressive and Final Reports, Technical Evaluation and External Financial Audit for the donor. MAIL will be in charge for the external audit for the procurement of goods and services while FAO will be in charge of progress and final reports and technical evaluation. Total B.L.: Euro 40,000 (subdivided between MAIL and FAO as specified by the budget table).
- B.L. 4.8 Bank charges for the bank transfers from MoF-MAIL to FAO. Total B.L.: Euro 3,000.

Budget Line 5: Program Support Cost: (7%)

- B.L. 5. Program Support Cost. 7% of the total amount assigned to FAO. Support costs are budgeted to cover all administration, operation and finance support provided by the FAO Representation in Country and headquarters.

5.6 Management and Operational Support Arrangements

The budget holder for the Management and Operational Support will be the FAO Representative in Afghanistan, who will oversee operational aspects. The project will be technically backstopped by FAO-RAP Research Extension and Education - Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Where there are similar project activities already underway by other agencies, all efforts will be made to avoid duplication and to co-operate and coordinate activities.

The procurement of inputs and equipment will be executed according to Government procedures contemplated in the above-mentioned Inter-Governmental Agreement for SARD Programme. Wherever possible, local contractors and suppliers will be utilized to provide basic services for rehabilitation and supplies. Inputs will preferably be procured locally and/or from the surrounding region, subject to prior donor's approval. This would expedite procurement and delivery of inputs for all the components of this project.

MAIL, through the support and technical assistance by FAO, will be responsible for the procurement documents, purchase of the goods and services through competitive tenders, their storage and their transport-delivery to the field sites. MAIL, supported by the technical assistance of FAO, will ensure that the acquisition of the inputs and the services are carried out in the most economic, effective and tax free way.

FAO will guarantee the technical assistance and training to the DAIL Extension Service on the follow-up of the use of goods and services provided as well as on the technical assistance, training to farmers and the monitoring and evaluation of the project's activities.

In accordance with the above, MAIL and FAO will enter into an Agreement, which will include all terms and conditions for the implementation of the entire project cycle. The finalized contract will be then submitted to the Italian authorities for consideration and approval.

6. OVERVIEW, MONITORING, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION, AND REPORTING

A program monitoring and evaluation system based on learning and adaptive management will be established.

6.1 Oversight and reviews

A tripartite review mission is recommended to assess the implementation progress at the middle of the project. The mission will consist of a small team of representatives from the Donor, FAO and the MAIL representatives. A mid-term report will be written.

6.2 Monitoring and knowledge sharing

The project will submit semi annual and annual reports to the donor and the Government of Afghanistan for their monitoring.

FAO food security officers and provincial/district level counterparts will be responsible for monitoring activities at provincial level. Since operations are decentralized, FAO monitors the implementation of the project on a continuous basis.

FAO will make sure that the results of the monitoring feeds into the six-monthly Progress Reports.

6.3 Communication and visibility

The project will start and end with a specific seminar to inform about the project implementation. All interested stakeholders will be invited to participate.

Several meetings and workshops will be organized at central and provincial levels to exchange about experiences and lessons in implementing the project. Regular meetings are scheduled with provincial and relevant community authorities.

6.4 Reporting schedule

Six-month Progress Reports will be prepared in accordance with the established procedures between FAO, MAIL and the Donor. The reports will describe the scheduled activities and provide information on what progress has been made towards the output and the immediate objectives. An inception report, including a revised, detailed annual work plan, will be prepared at the outset of the project. At the end of the project, a terminal report will be prepared for submission by FAO to MAIL and the Donor.

COMPONENT B): RURAL DEVELOPMENT

List of acronyms

A.N.D.S.	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
A.P.P.	Agriculture Productivity and Production
A.R.D.S.-P.U.	Afghanistan Reconstruction and Development Service – Procurement Unit
A.R.T.F.	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
A.T.	Assistenza Technical Assistance
C.C.D.C.	Clustering Community Development Council
C.D.C.	Community Development Council
C.D.P.	Community Development Plan
C.U.	Coordination Unit
D.A.B.	Da Afghanistan Bank
D.D.A.	District Development Assembly
D.D.P.	District Development Plan
D.G.C.S.	Italian “Dipartimento Generale Cooperazione allo Sviluppo”
E.C.	European Community
E.R.	Economic Regeneration
F.A.O.	Food Agriculture Organisation
F.Ps	Facilitating Partners
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
IRA	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
J.S.C.	Joint Steering Committee
M.A.E.	Italian “Ministero Affari Esteri”
M.A.I.L.	Ministry Agriculture Irrigation Livestock
M.o.F.	Ministry of Finance
M.o.U.	Memorandum of Understanding
M.R.R.D.	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
N.A.B.D.P.	National Area Base Development Program
N.A.D.F.	National Agriculture Development Framework
N.R.M.	Natural Resources Management
N.G.O	Non Governmental Organizations
C.U.	Coordination Unit
P.D.P.	Provincial Development Plan
P.I.C.U.	Programs Implementation & Coordination Unit
P.I.U.	Project Implementation Unit
G.O.P.	General Operation Plan
P.R.T.	Provincial Reconstruction Team
S.A.R.D.	Support to Agriculture and Rural Development
S.D.U.	Special Disbursement Unit
T.o.R.	Terms of Reference
M.U	Monitoring Unit
U.N.	United Nations
U.N.D.P.	United Nations Development Initiative
U.T.C.	Italian “Unità Tecnica Centrale”
U.T.L.	Italian “Unità Tecnica Locale”

COMPONENT B) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND

At the time of revision of the component A) agriculture (March 2014), the implementation of component B) is about to be completed. Out of 32 interventions planned by NABDP for the construction of community infrastructures and social support, 28 have been completed and the remaining 4 are near to be terminated (by April 2014).

The description of activities carried out and results achieved will be illustrated on the progress and final report under preparation.

Therefore, this hereto project document for the component B) remains unchanged as it was originally described and approved.

Extract of COMPONENT B) RURAL DEVELOPMENT as originally described and approved.

“Rural Development:

- ✓ The good results achieved by MRRD through NSP, about the (CDC) communities empowerment are sometime not sustainable due to:
 - Lack of connections with the development of commercial productions.
 - Lack of increase of family revenues.
 - Small size of the communities, too small to assure resources and capacities to manage infrastructures and common services.
- ✓ It's now necessary to widely support the implementation of CCDC, clusters of community, which will play a key role about to overcome the abovementioned constraints. They could also participate to the planning of local productions development at a larger territorial size.
- ✓ Lack of a social and economic planning at District level is making difficult to coordinate actors of the development, at local level.

To reply to the problems above mentioned, the Italian contribution will be used in accord with the following principles:

- To assure the implementation of the national agriculture and rural development policies, mainly the “pillar N° 6” of the ANDS, and the National Programs of MAIL and MRRD
- The concentration of the resources in two complementary components, in order to avoid dispersion of resources outside a defined strategy.
- The component B will support the improvement of planning capacities at District, CDC, CCDC and DDA level, and also will fund the implementation of irrigation and road infrastructures and social services.
- The implementation will be done by Afghan Government trough MAIL for component A and MRRD for component B. The two Ministries will use their National Programs to launch tenders and purchase goods and services.

- To promote the implementation of the activities through FP, without charging public officers of not relevant tasks, and to support the efforts of Italian Cooperation in order to strengthen the local institutions and to coordinate the several actors involved in the GOP.
- To pursue a coordination activity toward the projects belonging to the main actors present in the Western Zone (i.e: Spanish Cooperation in Badghis, UN managed Projects, etc.) and the local authorities.
- To promote technical cooperation in order to arrange the best proposition concerning best practices related to hydraulic infrastructures and specific crop techniques.
- The engagement to promote at local level the democratic participation at DDA through delivering training and TA support for territorial participating planning.
- The coordination of the initiatives with other Italian Cooperation funded initiative in western region, as micro-credit and rural credit, NSP, FAO and other UN projects.
- The commitment to facilitate and to promote activity toward public and private sectors in order to develop and sponsor new initiatives in the region.
- To assure the proper monitoring of activities and assessment of results in order to have regular activity reporting to be used for a joint (Italian and Afghan) final evaluation.
- To guarantee transparency and competitiveness in procurement and purchase procedures and funds management.

The expected results and planned activities for the rural development component are:

Result 1 was referred to the original agriculture component and therefore deleted. Results for agriculture are replaced as per revised Project document in component A.

Result: 2 – Increased capability in the economic and territorial planning at District level, with the presence of communities organizations (CDC and CCDC), supporting also the implementation of infrastructures and social services.

Activity 2.1 – Capacitating of DDA in territorial economic planning.

Activity 2.2 – Capacitating of CCDC and CDC in the local development planning.

Activity 2.3 – Increase of availability of infrastructures and social services at Community level and Community cluster.

Activity 2.4 – UNDP support to NABDP.

Result: 3 – Assured Initiative management, in terms of coordination, T.A., supervision and monitoring.

Activity 3.1 – Mobilization of humans and physical resources needed for the Coordination Unit activities.

Activity 3.2 – Monitoring and Evaluation on the ongoing activities.

Activity 3.3 – Quick support to agriculture and rural development priority activities

Funds disbursement and activities implementation.

Funds will be committed upon approval of the SARD's proposal by the DGCS's Board. After the Agreement's entry into force, and approval of the General Operation Plan and the Financial Management Manual, funds will be transferred to the Ministry of Finance (MoF), as "recipient" of the Italian Government grant. The MoF will register the contribution in the Afghan Government Budget and will open a bank account in the initiative's name at the Da Afghanistan Bank – DAB of Kabul.

For MRRD, procedures applied are the ones already in use by UNDP for the National Area Based Development Program – NABDP. Purchase of goods and services and civil construction works will be done in accord with UNDP rules and regulations.

Moreover, the MoF will forward to the GoI financial and technical reports in accord with his internal timing, as specified in the MoU. Annual reports – both descriptive and financial, including procurement – will be audited by an internationally recognised institution or firm.

Expenditures and fund transfers will be done on the base of the General Operating Plan (GOP). Possible changes / updates must be agreed between the parties. A copy of the GOP will be sent to the MoF and Mustufiat.

Based on a request of the afghan party, a Coordination Unit (CU) will be placed in Herat with the task to coordinate all the "implementing agencies" activities, the "facilitating partners" and similar initiatives located in the region. The CU will also provide TA to the projects and will be in charge of monitoring and visibility activities.

The CU will also manage funds directly through UTL/Italian Embassy and used for expenditures related to the CU's functioning and priority actions in need of urgent implementation.

Activities will be implemented by the MAIL's internal Departments and Provincial offices and by NABDP/UNDP Unit for MRRD. Expenditures will be carried out mainly by MoF at central and provincial level (Mustufiat) for MAIL and by UNDP/NABDP for MRRD. Petty cash costs will be directly carried out, according to GOP's forecasts.

In general, through the implementation of the planned activities, an important contribution to the agricultural and rural development is expected in the Provinces of Herat, Badghis, Farah and Ghor, benefitting the local population of about 3.4 million inhabitants.

Project activities

Mechanical harvesting can reduce up to 6-8 times the wheat harvesting period reducing to 1 % the harvest loss. Moreover, the manpower saved by utilization of mechanical wheat harvest, could be better utilized in other more profitable activities.

Introduction of small reaper and binder machine (walking mower mounted) can easily solve the problem, also in case of small field where big machines (e.g. combined harvester) cannot be utilized. Moreover, reaper and binder machine are cheap in purchasing price and for their running cost. This will allow generating a self sustainability of the initiatives.

In order to complete the wheat harvest operation, along with reaper and binder the project will provide also threshers (locally made) which will be powered by proper tractors.

In order to facilitate this basic wheat harvest mechanization, machinery will be sold at reduced price (e.g. 50% of the market value) to the private sector enterprise which could also benefit of microcredit facility. Proper training on field utilization, will be provided by the project while

technical assistance, spare parts and maintenance will be provided by the local importer. The organization of a wheat storage centre equipped with silos and related infrastructures will allow to properly store the wheat grains quantity exceeding the family needs of the farmers. This infrastructure will help too to avoid the drop of the wheat price at the time of harvesting and could supply wheat in the local market during the whole year in order to overcome lacking of the commodity and raising of the price for the consumers.

Natural Resource Management - *Protection and Conservation:*

Present Situation

The entire western region, in the past was covered by wild forest. Now the situation has reached a critical stage; almost all the hilly areas are without any tree or green area. As result of lacking of green coverage, the erosion of hills or sloped areas has reached unsustainable level. Also during moderate rainfall, the soil, without any protection, is susceptible to deep erosion phenomenon.

The lack of soil green coverage reduces (especially in slope areas) the capacity of underground penetration of rainfall.

As consequences of above mentioned situation, heavy floods are very frequent. They are causing additional destruction of the river banks and, further erosion of cultivated lands, becomes a common event.

Additional damages are caused to several agriculture and rural infrastructure as channel for irrigation (filled of soil and debris), channel intakes, water pounds and reservoirs, roads, hydraulic infrastructures, etc.

Reforestation of the hilly areas and all other slopes areas not under cultivation, is imperative and cannot delay any more.

Main Constraints

Reforestation is a long term investment and only Government (national or provincial) can organize and implement it in a proper and sustainable way.

Moreover, a very strict government law (National and provincial) is needed in order to preserve reforested areas from damages created by animals (e.g. goats or sheep) or destruction from human beings (wood for fire, etc).

Lacking of proper equipment or machinery for implement quick action in order to avoid or reduce the further destruction of cultivated land by river flooding, is creating severe problem to the farmers living near the river or stream bed.

Project activities

A forest nursery equipped with proper and not sophisticated infrastructure will be established in Herat province. Preference will be given to ever green species (e.g. native pine species), while deciduous species will be utilized as pioneer plants. The forest nursery will be able to produce every year several thousands of forest seedlings. The plantation in the site will be done after proper preparation of the slopes in order to avoid erosion or damages of plantation. Irrigation facility must be provided during the first two years of plantation.

Every 20 Ha of reforestation area, a guard must be located on the site providing him with house, properly arranged for the purpose, where he can live with his own family. The guard will be paid by provincial Government Authority and will be responsible to avoid any damages that might occur to the plantation.

In order to quickly solve the emergency trouble caused by rivers flooding which are responsible of river banks destruction and erosion of arable lands, loader and back mounted tractor excavator will be provided by the project. By the utilization of those machines, it will be possible to reconstruct the banks of the rivers and to regularize its stream bed, reducing at acceptable level the erosion caused by heavy rains and flooding.

Safe drinking water

Present Situation

Most of rural villagers are requiring initiative on the sector of safe drinkable water. In general it is required the construction of several shallow wells or deep wells in each village.

Main constraints

Construction of wells, especially of deep wells, results always quite costly. Moreover, the number of dug wells became rapidly insufficient due to the increasing number of houses and villagers.

Project activities

The project should properly assess the drinking water needs and find sustainable solution which could satisfy the need of the village for long term period (10-20 years).

In this regard a solution could be the construction of a small water distribution system with photovoltaic pumping systems, or other sustainable pumping system (e.g. wind generating power).

This kind of solution is making available a huge quantity of water that can be utilized, besides drinking purpose, for additional different utilizations (kitchen garden, animal yard, etc).

Irrigation resources

Present Situation

In western areas, especially Farah and the southern part of Herat Province, irrigation is essential for any kind of crops. Many crops like fruit plants, vegetables, saffron, etc. need to be irrigated especially during the summer, when the rivers are almost dry.

Therefore, it is essential to invest on any kind of infrastructure aimed to store water.

Main Constraints

Construction of ponds or any kind of water reservoir, needs the availability of waterproof material like clay in order to create a layer of impermeable material that will avoid infiltration of water underground. This is essential especially in case of gravel or permeable soils which represent the majority of Afghan soils.

Project activities

A detailed survey concerning the hydro-geological condition of the area must be carried out in order to evaluate, from morphological point of view, the possibility of construction of small dams or water reservoirs. Moreover, it should be assessed the presence in the vicinity of clayey soil that will be utilized for waterproofing the basins.

It will be given the preference to the construction of micro dams or micro reservoirs which can better fulfill the needs of local population in terms of water utilization and that are easier to be projected and constructed.

Technical Assistance

Present Situation

For the implementation of project activities, especially MAIL officers should play a strategic role in assisting farmers through supply of qualified technical assistance.

Also NABDP should be able to provide qualified technical assistance for the construction or rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures or other rural infrastructures.

Main Constraints

At provincial level, many technicians of MAIL and MRRD are out to date especially in some specific technical matters.

This is due to lack of refreshing and updating course or facility, lack of motivation on improving their careers or their professional skills.

As a result of above-mentioned situation, their technical performances are sometimes not at the required quality level and the technical assistance provided directly to final beneficiaries is of

medium quality level.

Project activities

The project has a huge component of capacity building, training and updating courses that will be implemented at different level.

Specific technical assistance will be provided according to the different field of competence required.

The Coordination Unit will be responsible for the organization of any technical activities aimed at improving the technical assistance (in terms of quality and quantity) provided to the project beneficiaries (farmers, rural community, etc).

Logical Framework

	INITIATIVE LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	VERIFICATION SOURCES	CONDITIONS
GENERAL OBJECTIVES	1 – To reduce permanently absolute poverty	Reduction of the absolute poverty index value	National statistics bodies	Situation of sufficient politic stability
	2 – To support the endogenous development of local communities	Increase of the average income per capita in the selected Districts	Statistics from each Province	Assured security in the initiative areas
		Number of Districts, CCDC and CDC with Development Plan in execution within the end of the program	Directions of the sector in Herat, Badghis, Farah and Ghor Provinces	Macroeconomic stability for the whole period of the program
		Increase of number of infrastructures and basic and social services at rural populations' disposal	UN Reports	Collaboration of afghan authorities at different initiative levels
		Increase of agricultural productions and productivity in the areas and product and value chains selected by the program	CU Reports	Absence of natural calamities during the program course
	3 – To increase competitiveness, productivity and wealth accumulation in rural environment			
	4 – To foster the increase of institutions efficiency and efficacy, in a context of good governance and economic development programming	Number of government officers capacitated		
SPECIFIC	To improve income and life and social conditions of rural populations of Herat, Badghis, Farah and	Improvement of absolute poverty index in the	National statistics bodies	Situation of sufficient

OBJECTIVE	Ghor Provinces, prioritizing the districts with sufficient security and accessibility conditions.	<p>Districts</p> <p>Increase of average per capita income in the Districts</p> <p>Increase of number of infrastructures and social and basic services at the disposal of rural populations in the Districts</p>	<p>Statistics from the Provinces</p> <p>Directions of sector at Provinces level</p> <p>UN Reports</p>	<p>politic stability</p> <p>Assured security in the initiative areas</p> <p>Macroeconomic stability for the whole period of the program</p> <p>Collaboration of afghan authorities at different initiative levels</p> <p>Absence of natural calamities during the program course</p>
RESULTS	<i>1 – Result 1 was referred to the original agriculture component and therefore deleted. Results for agriculture are replaced as per revised Project document in component A.</i>	-	-	

	2 – Increased capability in the economic and territorial planning at District level, with the presence of community organizations (CDC and CCDC), supporting also the implementation of infrastructures and social services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degree of coverage and use of services - Civil works done - Communities' premises rehabilitated - N° of district development plans prepared with a participatory approach from CDC and CCDC - Increased number of public services available - Equipment and furniture purchased - N° of persons trained - Communities' satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visits - Meetings with managers and officers - Visits to technical and administrative services - Survey / meetings with rural communities - Statistics MRRD - Statistics NABDP provincial offices - International Organizations reports - National Programs reports - Coordination Unit reports - 	
	3 – Assured Program management, in terms of coordination, T.A., supervision and monitoring and quick support to priority sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N° of officers admitted - N° of missions executed - N° of transport means and other equipment purchased - N° of activities completed - Regularity in production and delivery of reports - Operational plans prepared and implemented - % of activities done / planned - N° of supervisions done / planned - % of funds spent / planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with managers and officers - National Programs reports - Coordination Unit reports - Visits 	
ACTIVITIES				
	<i>Activities for result 1 were referred to the original agricultural component and therefore deleted (see revised component A).</i>			
	<i>For Result 2 (Component B, Support to NABDP – National Area Base Development Programme): “Increased capability in the economic and territorial planning at District level, with the presence of community</i>			

	<i>organizations (CDC and CCDC), supporting also the implementation of infrastructures and social services”</i>			
	<u>2.1 – Capacitating of DDA in the territorial economic planning</u>			
	2.1.1 – Training in economic and territorial planning and participative methodologies for 45 officials of DDA (in outsourcing to a service provider)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. training sessions realized/ provided - N. persons trained/ provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Trainers’ Reports 	
	2.1.2– Supply of 1 motorcycle, for each of the 45 DDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. motorcycles supplied / working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Extension services’ Reports • NABDP Reports • Inventories 	
	2.1.3– Supply of informatics and office equipment, for each of 45 DDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials supplied and working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Extension services’ Reports • NABD Reports • Inventories 	
	<u>2.2 – Capacitating CCDC and CDC in planning local development</u>			
	2.2.1 – Training of the selected CCDC in the 45 districts in economic and territorial planning and associative themes (leadership, resolution of conflicts, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. training sessions realized / provided - N. persons trained / provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Trainers’ Reports 	
	2.2.2 – Implementation of participative diagnose of needs and environment analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N° appraisals realized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Experts’ Reports 	
	2.2.3 – Elaboration of micro-projects to be submitted to the district authorities based on the results of the needs analysis above-mentioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N° micro-projects prepared / approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Experts’ Reports 	
	<u>2.3 – Increase of availability of infrastructures and social services at Community and</u>			

	<u>Community Cluster level</u>			
	2.3.1 Construction of district building for Community Clusters which will house the Extension services too, supplying equipment and technical assistance	- Works realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NABDP Reports • Experts' and consultants' Reports • Extension services' Reports 	
	2.3.2 Supplying of furniture and minimum equipment for local community groups.	- Materials supplied and working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections visits • NABDP Reports • Experts and consultants' Reports • Extension services' Reports 	
	2.3.3 Implementation of a regional survey aimed to assess the possibility to implement CARD-F projects according to its foreseen procedure.	- Inquiry realized and approved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Consultants' Reports 	
	2.3.4 - Construction or rehabilitation of rural infrastructures (hydraulic, road or others) at community/Cluster level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Works realized - % funds spent / programmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries' administrative/ financial Reports • Inspections visits • NABDP Reports • Experts and consultants' Reports • Extension services' Reports 	
	<u>2.4 – UNDP support to NABDP</u>			
	2.4.1 Mandate to UNDP for administrative and procurement activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N° activities done - % of funds spent / planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NABDP reports • UNDP reports 	
	<i>For Result 3 (Coordination Unit): “Assured initiative management, in terms of coordination, T.A., supervision and monitoring and quick support to priority sectors”</i>			
	<u>3.1 – Mobilization of human and physical resources needed for the Coordination Unit activities</u>			
	3.1.1 – Constitution and running of the Steering Committee	- N° sessions JSC realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JSC minutes • CU Reports 	

3.1.2 – Programme management, appointment of Coordinator	- Expert working as was programmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Report • Expert's Report 	
3.1.3 –Technical Assistance to the 2 components: Appointment of rural development expert Appointment of rural engineering expert Appointment of hydro-geologist expert Appointment of hydraulic engineering expert Appointment of 1 junior expert in charge of project (local funds) accountability, administration and logistic Appointment of a field supervisor junior expert	- Experts and consultants working as was programmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Consultants' Reports 	
3.1.4 - N° 1 Afghan co-manager x 12 months	- Co-manager working as was programmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Co-manager's Report 	
3.1.5 –Local technical staff: 3 experts for component A and 1 expert for component B + a Focal point in Kabul , a deputy co-coordinator, a finance manager and two monitoring technicians x 12 months	- Staff working as was programmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports 	
3.1.6 – Secretarial staff N° 3, drivers N° 3, Cleaning Staff 2, guards N° 3, district technical staff N° 6	- Staff working as was programmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports 	
3.1.7 – Rent premises in Herat	- Facilities available as was programmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports 	
3.1.8 – Furnishing of offices, informatics equipment for arrangement of 1 office in	- Materials and equipment acquired, consumptions paid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Financial Reports 	

	Kabul and offices in Herat			
	3.1.9 – Consumption stuff	- Consumption materials supplied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Financial Reports 	
	3.1.10 – Transfers and per diem	- Transfers realized and paid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Financial Reports 	
	3.1.11 - Transport means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N° means purchased and working - Kilometres covered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Extension services' Reports 	
	3.1.12 Launching of tenders for activities in outsourcing	- N° tenders realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • National Programs' Reports 	
	3.1.13 - Organization of at least 6 meetings-coordination workshops with public and private stakeholders of the sector in each Province and 1 annual meeting at national or regional level	- N° meetings/workshops realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports 	
	<u>3.2 – Monitoring, supervision and final evaluation of the activities</u>			
	3.2.1 – Study and implementation of the monitoring, evaluation and visibility system	- Study realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Expert's Report 	
	3.2.2 – Final Evaluation Mission	- Mission realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Experts' Report 	
	3.2.3 - Costs for visibility	- Materials acquired and distributed, meetings organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CU Reports • Financial Reports 	
	<u>3.3 – Quick support to priority sectors</u>			
		RESOURCES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long mission experts: 1 senior coordinator (12 m/e) • Local staff and consultants • Vehicles, equipment, furniture and instrumentation • Service providers • Contractors • Consumable materials. 	FUNDS for the component of rural development in Euro (€) Total: € 2.500.000 Through UNDP for the NABDP project	

4 INDICATIVE BUDGET

4.1 ITALIAN GRANT TO IRA

This budget is indicative as well and will be better defined at the beginning of the initiative during the GOP elaboration

SARD - COSTS FRAMEWORK						
Results, Activities and Resources	UNIT of MEASURE	QUANTITY	UNIT COST (EUR)	DESCRIPTION	FUND	TOTAL COST (EUR)
Component A – See revised Component A						
TOTAL COMPONENT A						
Component B - Support to NABDP: “Support to the economic and Districts area planning and to the implementation of infrastructures and social services”						
<u>For result n. 2</u>	-	-	-		-	
Activity 2.1 Capacitating of DDA in the territorial economic planning	-	-	-	SASR2.1	-	148.784
2.1.1 – Training in economic and territorial planning and participative methodologies for 45 officials of DDA (in outsourcing to a service provider)						

Launching of a tender	Advert	5	500	Publication costs in line with (average) advert costs requested by national newspapers. Tender running by CU	FiL	
Two training courses in participative methodologies (attending persons: 23 + 22)	Course	2	3.620	Budget presented for similar courses - inclusive overhead	A15	7.342
Two training courses in district development (attending persons: 23 + 22)	Course	2	3.630	Budget presented for similar courses - inclusive overhead	A15	7.342
2.1.2– Supply of 1 motorcycle, for each of the 45 DDA						
Purchase costs for 45 motorcycles 150 cc 4 stroke (new)	Motorcycle	45	700	Costs at market prices	A15	31.500
Fuel and lubricant costs	Motorcycle /month	540	70	Cost estimate received from Herat Agriculture Department: fuel cost about 1\$/l, unit consumption 30 Km/l, 100 Km/day for 20 days/month	A15	37.800
Motorcycle maintenance costs for the length of the project	Maintenance/year	45	140	Recurring costs considered as follow: Maintenance costs 140 EUR/year/vehicle. Source: Experts' estimate	A15	6.300
2.1.3– Supply of informatic and office equipment, for each of 45 DDA						
Purchase of 45 computers (desktop) and respective printers (inkjet)	PC&Printer	45	700	PC: Costs at market prices. Printers: average costs of an inkjet printer.	A15	31.500
Purchase of 45 complete set for office (desk, small armchair, 2 chairs, 1 locker)	Set office	45	600	Cost for identical set of furniture for office "low-pried" type	A15	27.000
Activity 2.2 Capacitating CCDC and CDC in planning local development	-	-	-	SASR2.2	-	192.800
2.2.1 – Training of the selected CCDC in the 45 districts in economic and territorial planning and associative themes (leadership, resolution of						

conflicts, etc)						
Implementation of 20 courses of 1 week for 20 people in economic and territorial planning	Course	20	3.500	Budget in line with similar courses - inclusive overhead	A15	70.000
Implementation of 20 courses of 1 week for 20 people on associative themes	Course	20	3.500	Budget in line with similar courses - inclusive overhead	A15	70.000
2.2.2 – Implementation of participative diagnose of needs and environment analyses						
Appointment of local expert	month/expert	4	1.200	Monthly cost for a junior expert in decentralization and rural development area in accordance with the figures of the local market.	A15	4.800
2.2.3 – Elaboration of micro-projects to be submitted to the district authorities based on the results of the needs analysis above-mentioned						
Appointment of local expert	month/expert	48	1.000	Monthly cost for a junior expert in decentralization and rural development area in accordance with the figures of market currently valid in Afghanistan. These experts, one for each province, will carry out an itinerant activity in the districts, developing T.A. and survey on water, buildings, etc.	A15	48.000
Activity 2.3 Increase of availability of infrastructures and social services at Community and Community Cluster level				SASR2.3		2.085.600
2.3.1 Construction of district building for Community Clusters which will house the Extension services too, supplying equipment and technical assistance						

Implementation works for a total of 45 DDA buildings for Community Clusters	Seat	45	10.630	Cost estimated according to similar buildings, self built with shaped stones. Specialized labour, roof and relative structure, fixtures, water and electrical system, cement, gravel and sand transport, external arrangement. The office and meeting area will include 1 large office as conference room, 2 small offices, toilet, hall, penthouse for 80 sqm at 80 Eur/sqm. The living area can have 3 sleeping rooms, bathroom, kitchen, dining/sitting room, hall for 90 sqm at 55 Eur/sqm.	A15	478.350
2.3.2 Supplying of furniture and minimum equipment for local community groups.						
Purchase of mini photovoltaic equipment for office and residence	Seat	45	850	Cost estimated by the mission	A15	38.250
Purchase of set of handcraft furniture made at district level and stationary stuff	Seat	45	550	Cost estimated by the mission	A15	24.750
2.3.3 Implementation of a regional survey aimed to assess the possibility to implement CARD-F projects according to its foreseen procedure.						
Implementation of a general survey for the provinces of Herat, Farah, Badghis, Ghor concerning socio-economic and agriculture conditions of the areas	Survey	1	20.250	Budget in line with organization of similar surveys - inclusive overhead. Final and detailed reports will be submitted for approval before the payment of the service. The activity will be carried out by a service provider.	A15	20.250
2.3.4 - Construction or rehabilitation of rural infrastructures (hydraulic, road or others) at community/Cluster level						
Implementation of water distribution works in different Cluster, approximately 20 works	Work	20	31.200	Approximated cost 31,200 EUR for each system estimated by the experts	A15	624.000
Implementation of hydraulic or other rehabilitation works in different Cluster, approximately 15 works	Work	15	60.000	Approximated cost 60,000 EUR for each work estimated by the experts	A15	900.000

Activity 2.4 UNDP support to NABDP	-	-	-	SASR2.4	-	72.816
2.4.1 – Assignment to UNDP of administrative and procurement tasks	Flat rate			3% of Component value	A15	72.816
GRAND TOTAL COMPONENT B				Art 15 (A15) - to UNDP for the NABDP program		2.500.000

