



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Afghanistan National Development Strategy

Agriculture & Rural Development

1387 - 1391 (2007/08 - 2012/13)



Volume II
Pillar VI, Agriculture & Rural Development

Agriculture & Rural Development Sector Strategy

**Approved by:
Sector Responsible Authorities**

Prepared & submitted by (in alphabetical order):

<i>Ministry/Agency</i>	<i>Name of Minister/Director</i>	<i>Signature</i>
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	H.E. Mohammad Ehsan Zia	
Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock	H.E. Obaidullah Ramin	

18 FEBRUARY 2008

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate

Vision for Afghanistan

By the solar year 1400 (2020), Afghanistan will be:

- A stable Islamic constitutional democracy at peace with itself and its neighbors, standing with full dignity in the international family.
- A tolerant, united, and pluralist nation that honors its Islamic heritage and deep aspirations toward participation, justice, and equal rights for all.
- A society of hope and prosperity based on a strong, private sector-led market economy, social equity, and environmental sustainability.

ANDS Goals for 1387-1391 (2008-2013)

The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) is a Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)-based plan that serves as Afghanistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). It is underpinned by the principles, pillars and benchmarks of the Afghanistan Compact. The pillars and goals of the ANDS are:

1. Security: Achieve nationwide stabilization, strengthen law enforcement, and improve personal security for every Afghan.
2. Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights: Strengthen democratic practice and institutions, human rights, the rule of law, delivery of public services and government accountability.
3. Economic and Social Development: Reduce poverty, ensure sustainable development through a private sector-led market economy, improve human development indicators, and make significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

Foreword

For the preparation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy



In the name of Allah, the most Merciful, the most Compassionate

Six and half years ago, the people of Afghanistan and the international community joined hands to liberate Afghanistan from the grip of international terrorism and begin the journey to rebuild a nation stunned by a long past of violence, destruction and terror. We have come a long way in this shared journey.

In just a few years, as a result of the partnership between Afghanistan and the international community, we were able to draw up a new, Constitution, embracing the values of democracy, freedom of speech and equal rights for women. Afghans voted in their first ever presidential elections and elected a new parliament. Close to five million Afghan refugees have returned home, making it one of the largest movement of people to their homeland in history.

Thousands of schools have been built; over six million boys and girls have been enrolled, the highest level ever for Afghanistan. Hundreds of health clinics have been established boosting our basic health coverage from 9 percent six years ago to over 85 percent today. Access to diagnostic and curative services has increased from almost none in 2002 to more than forty percent now. We have rehabilitated 12,200 km of roads. Our rapid economic growth, with double digit growth almost every year, has led to higher income and better living conditions for our people. With a developing network of roads and a state-of-the-art communications infrastructure, Afghanistan is better placed to serve as an economic land-bridge in our region.

These achievements would not have been possible without the unwavering support of the international community and the strong determination of the Afghan people. I hasten to point out that our achievements should not make us complacent distracting to face the enormity of the tasks that are still ahead. The threat of terrorism and the menace of narcotics are still affecting Afghanistan and the broader region and hampering our development. Our progress is still undermined by the betrayal of public trust by some functionaries of the state and uncoordinated and inefficient aid delivery mechanisms. Strengthening national and sub-national governance and rebuilding our judiciary are also among our most difficult tasks.

To meet these challenges, I am pleased to present Afghanistan's National Development Strategy (ANDS). This strategy has been completed after two years of hard work and extensive consultations around the country. As an Afghan-owned blueprint for the development of Afghanistan in all spheres of human endeavor, the ANDS will serve as our nation's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. I am confident that the ANDS will help us in achieving the Afghanistan Compact benchmarks and Millennium Development Goals. I also consider this document as our roadmap for the long-desired objective of Afghanization, as we transition towards less reliance on aid and an increase in self-sustaining economic growth.

I thank the international community for their invaluable support. With this Afghan-owned strategy, I ask all of our partners to fully support our national development efforts. I am strongly encouraged to see the participation of the Afghan people and appreciate the efforts of all those in the international community and Afghan society who have contributed to the development of this strategy. Finally, I thank the members of the Oversight Committee and the ANDS Secretariat for the preparation of this document.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Hamid Karzai', is written over a horizontal line.

Hamid Karzai

President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Message from the Oversight Committee

For the preparation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy



In the name of Allah, the most Merciful, the most Compassionate

We are pleased to present the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, which reflects the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to poverty reduction and private sector-led economic growth for a prosperous and stable Afghanistan. The ANDS Oversight Committee (OSC) was mandated by the Government to produce a Millennium Development Goals-based national strategy that is Afghan-owned and meets the requirements for a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The OSC met on a regular basis to design, discuss and oversee the development of the strategy, including the identification of the needs and grievances of the people, and the prioritization of resource allocations and actions. To embrace 'Afghanization' and ownership, the OSC facilitated inclusive and extensive consultations both at national and sub-national levels.

Sustained fiscal support and continuous evaluation and monitoring are essential now to meet the challenges ahead related to ANDS implementation. The democratic aspirations of the Afghan people are high, yet financial resources remain limited. While much has been accomplished since 2001, more remains to be done as we move from "Compact to Impact". The Afghan Government with support from the international community must act decisively, strategically, and with an absolute commitment to the ANDS goals and vision.

We look forward to working with our government colleagues, civil society representatives, tribal elders and religious scholars, the private sector, the international community and, most importantly, fellow Afghans to implement the ANDS, to help realize the Afghanistan Compact benchmarks and Millennium Development Goals.

Prof. Ishaq Nadiri
Senior Economic Advisor to the President
Chair, ANDS and JCMB

Ahmad Zia Masoud
First Vice-President

Dr. Rangin Dadfar Spanta
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Anwar-ul-Haq Ahady
Minister of Finance

Dr. Sarwar Danish
Minister of Justice

Dr. Amin Farhang
Minister of Commerce and
Industry

Dr. Jalil Shams
Minister of Economy

Dr. Zalmay Rassoul
National Security
Advisor

Haneef Atmar
Minister of Education

Acknowledgments

For the preparation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy



In the name of Allah, the most Merciful, the most Compassionate

The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) could not have been developed without the generous contribution of many individuals and organizations. The ANDS was finalized under the guidance of the Oversight Committee, appointed by HE President Hamid Karzai and chaired by H.E. Professor Ishaq Nadiri, Senior Economic Advisor to the President and Chair of the ANDS Oversight Committee. The committee included: H.E. Rangeen Dadfar Spanta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Anwar-ul-Haq Ahady, Minister of Finance; H.E. Jalil Shams, Minister of Economy; H.E. Sarwar Danish, Minister of Justice; H.E. Haneef Atmar, Minister of Education; H.E. Amin Farhang, Minister of Commerce; and H.E. Zalmi Rassoul, National Security Advisor.

We would like to sincerely thank the First Vice-President and Chair of the Economic Council, H.E. Ahmad Zia Massoud. Special thanks are also due to H.E. Hedayat Amin Arsala, Senior Minister and H.E. Waheedullah Shahrani, Deputy Minister of Finance and the Ministry of Finance team. In addition, we would like to thank the Supreme Court, the National Assembly, Government Ministries and Agencies, Provincial Authorities, Afghan Embassies abroad, national Commissions, the Office of the President, Civil Society Organizations, and International Community.

All Ministers, deputy ministers and their focal points, religious leaders, tribal elders, civil society leaders, all Ambassadors and representatives of the international community in Afghanistan; and all Afghan citizens. National and international agencies participated actively in the ANDS consultations. Their contributions, comments and suggestions strengthened the sectoral strategies, ensuring their practical implementation. Thanks are also due to the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development for their significant contributions to the subnational consultations. Special thanks are further due to the President's Advisors, Daud Saba and Noorullah Delawari for their contributions, as well as Mahmoud Saikal for his inputs. We are also indebted to the Provincial Governors and their staff for their contributions, support and hospitality to the ANDS staff.

Special thanks go to Wahidullah Waissi, ANDS/PRS Development Process Manager, for his invaluable contribution and for the efforts of his team of young Afghan professionals who dedicated themselves tirelessly to completing the I-ANDS, Afghanistan Compact and the full ANDS in consultation with both national and international partners. The Sector Coordinators included Rahatullah Naeem, Farzana Rashid Rahimi, Shakir Majeedi, Attaullah Asim, Mohammad Ismail Rahimi, Zalmi Allawdin, Hedayatullah Ashrafi, Shukria Kazemi, Saifurahman Ahmadzai, and; the Sub-National Consultations Team consisted of Mohammad Yousuf Ghaznavi, Mohammad Fahim Mehry, Shahenshah Sherzai, Hekmatullah Latifi, Sayed Rohani and Osman Fahim; and Malik Sharaf, Naim Hamdard, Saleem Alkozai, Mir Ahmad Tayeb Waizy, Sayed Shah Aminzai, Khwaga Kakar and Mohammad Kazim. Thanks to Nematullah Bizhan for his special contribution from the JCMB Secretariat. We are also indebted to the many national and international advisers who supported this effort. In particular, we would like to thank Zlatko Hurtic, Paul O'Brien, Jim Robertson, Barnett Rubin, Peter Middlebrook, Richard Ponzio, Anita Nirody, Shakti Sinha, Ashok Nigam, Christopher Alexander and Ameerah Haq.

Finally, I would like to thank all who contributed towards this endeavor in preparation of the first Afghanistan National Development Strategy, a milestone in our country's history and a national commitment towards economic growth and poverty reduction in Afghanistan.

Adib Farhadi,
Director, Afghanistan National Development Strategy, and
Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board Secretariat

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy was developed as a result of the commitment and efforts of members of key Afghan ministries, UN agencies, donors, NGOs, civil society and the private sector.

The invaluable contribution of H.E. Obaidullah Ramin, Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, HE Mohammad Ehsan Zia, Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, has been invaluable in the development of this sector strategy.

Finally, we would like to thank everyone who assisted the ANDS Secretariat in working to develop the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy. We look forward to the firm commitment of all our stakeholders throughout the implementation of this strategy.

Certainly, contributions to the Security Sector will remain key to the success of this strategy in particular, and of the ANDS in general.

Special thanks also go to the following for their valued help and support:

Engr. Pir Mohammad Azizi, Engr. Wais Ahmad Barmak, Salem Shah, Arsalan Ghalieh, Engr. Rahman Habib, Amin Sahfee, Nasrullah Bakhtani, Diana Nawazi, Roya Husseni, Loren Flaming, Clemence J. Weber, Cristy Ututalum

Map of Afghanistan



Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) Structure

SECURITY	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Pillar 5	Pillar 6	Pillar 7	Pillar 8
1 - Security	2 - Good Governance	3 - Infrastructure & Natural Resources	4 - Education & Culture	5 - Health & Nutrition	6 - Agriculture & Rural Development	7 - Social Protection	8 - Economic Governance & Private Sector Development
Sectors							
Security	Justice	Energy	Education	Health and Nutrition	Agriculture and Rural Development	Social Protection	Private Sector Development and Trade
	Governance, Public Administrative Reform & Human Rights	Transportation	Culture, Media and Youth			Refugees, Returnees and Internal Displaced Persons	
	Religious Affairs	Water Resource Management					
		Information and Communications Technology					
		Urban Development					
		Mining					
Cross-Cutting Issues							
Capacity Building							
Gender Equity							
Counter Narcotics							
Regional Cooperation							
Anti-Corruption							
Environment							

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
PART I: BACKGROUND.....	4
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.2 THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	7
1.3 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS.....	10
1.4 ACHIEVEMENTS.....	11
PART II: STRATEGY	12
2.1 THE VISION FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	12
2.2 THE POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	13
POLICY ACTION PLAN MATRIX(WILL BE SUBMITTED SEPARATELY)	15
2.3 ARD SECTOR STRATEGIC INTENT	15
2.4 ARD COORDINATION MECHANISM AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	17
2.5 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DESIRED OUTCOMES	20
PART III. THEMATIC AREAS.....	22
3.1 LOCAL GOVERNANCE.....	22
3.1.1 <i>Contributing Programmes</i>	24
3.1.2 <i>Impact of Governance Programmes on Cross-Cutting Issues</i>	27
3.1.3 <i>Challenges and Constraints</i>	28
3.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	29
3.2.1 <i>Contributing Programmes</i>	30
3.2.2 <i>Impact of Agriculture Production on Cross-Cutting Issues</i>	33
3.2.3 <i>Challenges and Constraints</i>	33
3.3 AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.....	34
3.3.1 <i>Contributing Programmes</i>	35
3.3.2 <i>Impact of Infrastructure Programmes on Cross-Cutting Issues</i>	39
3.3.3 <i>Challenges and Constraints</i>	39
3.4 ECONOMIC REGENERATION.....	40
3.4.1 <i>Contributing Programmes</i>	42
3.4.2 <i>Impact of Economic Regeneration Programmes on Cross-Cutting Issues</i>	47
3.4.3 <i>Challenges and Constraints</i>	48
3.5 DISASTER AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	49
3.5.1 <i>Contributing Programmes</i>	50
3.5.2 <i>Impact of Disaster & Emergency Preparedness Programmes on Cross-Cutting Issues</i>	53
3.5.3 <i>Challenges and Constraints</i>	53
PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	55
4.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS.....	55
PART V: ARD INVESTMENT STRATEGY	56
5.1 REQUIRED INVESTMENTS	56
ANNEX I: ACTION PLAN MATRIX.....	57
ARD ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	60
ANNEX III: LIST OF PROJECTS (AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR)	65
ANNEX IV: LIST OF PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (ARD SECTOR).....	82
BIBLIOGRAPHY	97

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHDP	Animal Health Development Programme
AIB	Afghanistan International Bank
AIRD	Afghanistan Institute of Rural Development
AISA	Afghanistan Investment Support Agency
ALP	Alternative Livelihoods Programme
ALWG	Alternative Livelihoods Working Group
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ARDS	Afghanistan Reconstruction Development Services Unit (Ministry of Economy)
AREU	Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit
ASAP	Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Programme (USAID)
AVA	Afghanistan Veterinary Association
BDS	Business Development Services
BVW	Basic Veterinary Workers
CARD	Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development
CDC	Community Development Council
CDP	Community Development Plan
CIDA	Canadian International Development Authority
CNTF	Counter Narcotics Trust Fund
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DAC	District Advisory Committee
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDP	District Development Plan
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
EC	European Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FP	Facilitating Partner
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
Ha	Hectare
HLP	Horticulture and Livestock Programme (World Bank)
I-ANDS	Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ICCA	International Cooperatives Corporation Alliance
ICDN	Integrated Community Development in Northern Afghanistan
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IP	Implementing Partner
JCMB	Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board
Km	Kilometre
Kg	Kilogram
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

MFI	Microfinance Institution
MIS	Management Information System
MISFA	Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan
MOEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
Mt	Metric Ton
NABDP	National Area-Based Development Programme
NEEP	National Emergency Employment Programme
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRAP	National Rural Access Programme
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
NSS	National Surveillance System
NUHDA	National Union of Horticulture Development of Afghanistan
PAG	Policy Action Group
PAR	Public Administrative Reform
PDC	Provincial Development Committee
PRR	Priority Reform and Restructuring process
RAL	Reintegration and Alternative Livelihoods Project
REDP	Rural Enterprise Development Programme
RIMU	Reform and Management Unit
RBSP	Rural Business Support Project
RuWatSan	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFU	Veterinary Field Unit
WFP	World Food Programme
WUA	Water Users Association

GLASSORY

Core Budget	the money which is channeled through government treasury (MoF)
External Budget	the money which is not channeled though government treasury (MoF) directly given to implementing g
Hashar	voluntarily working together for some one or community, it is common in rural areas among farmers at harvest stage and canal cleaning
Jerib	land measurement unit, 1 jerib is equal to 0.4 hectare
Kuchi	Nomads
Mirab	a person responsible for water management in a community
Murabahah	Murabahah is a particular kind of sale where the seller expressly mentions the cost of the sold commodity he has incurred, and sells it to another person by adding some profit thereon.
Shura	community council
Wakil	community representative elected for a specific period of time

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The long term vision of Agriculture and Rural Development is to ensure the social, economic and political well-being of rural communities, especially poor and vulnerable people, whilst stimulating the integration of rural communities within the national economy.

After more than a quarter century of conflict and repeated natural disasters, Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its human development indicators rank at 174th among developing countries, especially among the rural population. Decades of chronic political instability have undermined the development of modern and democratic structures of governance, markets and communities. Years of conflict and subsequent neglect have left much of the country's rural infrastructure in a serious state of disrepair, degraded the environment, forced much of the rural population into subsistence agriculture and left the people food insecure and in a state of extreme poverty. Over the past year, the security situation has deteriorated in several parts of the country, mainly in the southern and south eastern provinces. Closely related to this, opium production has reached a record high in 2007, accounting for 93% of the global supply.

The current state of agriculture and rural development is portrayed as follows:

- ◆ 80% of the Afghan population live in rural areas, most of whom are engaged in agriculture;
- ◆ Only 12-15% of total land area is suitable for cultivation;
- ◆ Many land ownership and users rights issues are unresolved
- ◆ Water constraints prohibit cultivation of up to one third of irrigated land;
- ◆ 3 million hectares of land are rain fed – in a country of repeated droughts;
- ◆ 3.5% annual decline in agricultural production between 1978 and 2004;
- ◆ 50% of livestock herd lost between 1997 and 2004;
- ◆ Insufficient reliable data and databases for comprehensive analysis and planning
- ◆ 58% of villages have limited seasonal or no access roads;
- ◆ Average distance to nearest road is 4.6 kilometres;
- ◆ 13% of rural Afghans have access to electricity at some point during the year;
- ◆ 74% of rural Afghans do not have access to safe drinking water;
- ◆ 96% of rural Afghans do not have access to safe toilets/sanitation
- ◆ 28% do not have toilets at all.

And the social consequences have been:

- ◆ Average life expectancy at birth is 43 years;
- ◆ 54% of the population is male and 46% female despite the decades of war;
- ◆ Women have a higher mortality rate than men of the same age;
- ◆ On average each woman gives birth to 6.6 children;
- ◆ Only 19% of women give birth in suitable health facilities;
- ◆ Average size of rural household is 7.5 and the larger the household the poorer the occupants;
- ◆ Approximately 5.4 million people do not meet their basic dietary requirements;
- ◆ Opium cultivation uses 7 million labour days per year involving 3.3 million people.
- ◆ Absence of land security affects the livelihoods of farmers, pastoralists and private sector

The above statistics underscore the poor quality of life of most rural Afghans and highlight the overall importance of this sector. The fundamental role of Government is to provide for

its citizens and this sector strategy is the largest contributor to the Governments achievement of its responsibilities.

The Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) Sector Strategy provides the basis for comprehensive agricultural and rural development in Afghanistan, providing tangible means to accomplish the goals of poverty reduction, improved food security and sustainable growth through economic regeneration. The Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) Sector Strategy will within five years ensure that the majority of the essential institutional and infrastructural building blocks are in place to facilitate the increase in agricultural production and productivity and the transformation of the currently dire socio-economic situation in rural Afghanistan. The main objectives being to move citizens from a state of extreme poverty to an improved quality of life, where sustainable food security is assured, and basic services are provided and incomes are raised, livelihoods are licit and diversified and people live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategic intent is to implement this strategy via five thematic areas which are defined as follows:

Local Governance – strengthening of sub-national local governance, specifically Community Development Councils, District Development Assemblies and Provincial Development Councils as the entry points for development programmes and activities whenever possible; and strengthening of cooperatives and other community based, self-governing organizations.

Cooperatives, as formal structures, will be the entry point for agriculture enterprises.

Agricultural Production - support to subsistence and near subsistence farmers to help them move into more competitive and diversified semi-intensive production; and promotion of commercial agriculture across sub-sectors;

Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure – provision of basic infrastructure focusing on irrigation, research and extension centres of excellence, storage, diagnostic and quality assurance laboratories, roads, water, sanitation, electrification and service and value chain frameworks; provision of labour intensive infrastructure projects, skills development and community contracting;

Economic Regeneration – multiple interventions to promote value added agriculture and agriculture based rural industries; expansion of micro-finance services and comprehensive financial services; and a new initiative to promote micro, small and medium size, value addition and on and off farm private sector enterprises;

Disaster and Emergency Preparedness – strengthen early warning systems, disaster response coordination, disaster mitigation and relief.

There is no disputing the enormity of the needs of rural people; every element of government impacts on agriculture and rural development. The complexity of the challenge within this sector means that prioritization, sequencing and coordination of sectoral activities are of extreme importance. Addressing these enormous needs requires considerable financial commitment on the part of the Government and Donors.

To implement all elements of this strategy requires adoption of a mandatory coordination mechanism across Government, Private Sector and the International Community. The Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development initiative will provide such a mechanism at both sub-national and national levels. This then needs to be translated into strengthened

coordination between the Government and the international community ensuring that funds are sufficient and directed to the core needs of urban and rural communities.

The participating ministries have proven ability to develop and implement extensive national programmes and continue to do so. This is reflected via the ongoing *National Solidarity Programme* and the *Improved Seed Production and Distribution Programme*. The ongoing commercial agriculture project *Mazar Foods* shows influx of foreign investment and several commercial agricultural enterprises and the proposed new *Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme* promise to deliver licit sustainable employment, skill and capacity building and employment opportunities for women and other vulnerable groups, including the extreme poor. These programmes have shown the ability of the participating ministries to spend money effectively, efficiently and to deliver services across the nation.

The ministries recognise the recent achievement of sub-national consultations and the resultant Provincial Development Plans (PDPs), which are in the process of being prioritised and incorporated into the MAIL Implementation and Investment Plans for the seven Programmes. It is the mandate of this sector strategy to ensure that all community planning, where possible is included in the design of national and regional programmes.

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy is critical to the achievement of Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDG), sustainable Food Security and subsequently the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), resulting in the establishment of;

“a just and peaceful Afghanistan that is able to maintain its cherished freedom and independence and fulfil the aspirations of the Afghan people without being a threat or burden to its neighbours or the outside world”.

To meet the goals of both the MDG and the ANDS it is essential that the sector strategy addresses critical cross cutting issues. The illicit production of opium has increased from 74,000 hectares in 2002 to 193,000 hectares in 2007. This dramatic upsurge reflects a state of insecurity and crisis. The participating ministries have committed to the mainstreaming of counter narcotics (CN) efforts across all programmes. Current programmes need to adjust in order to contribute to the creation of an environment where there is sufficient sustainable licit livelihoods and good governance.

The recent Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) meeting highlighted the need to review the National Drug Control Strategy and has reinforced the requirement for the Ministry of Counter Narcotics to lead the way for the planning, coordination and evaluation of CN activities. The participating ministries actively support the MCN in achieving their goals, mainly through the mainstreaming of their programmes and participating in the Alternative Livelihoods Working Group which monitors the delivery of programmes.

Embedded within the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger is the requirement to establish gender equality. All programme activities by participating ministries promote gender equity, and in several instances directly target women as beneficiaries.

The link between poverty and environmental degradation is a well understood development challenge and thus the ARD Strategy focuses on sustainable natural resources and the rehabilitation of the environment. Unless natural resources are sustainably managed and

used, Afghans are unlikely to ever escape the cycle of poverty in which many, particularly the rural population, find themselves.

The extent of poverty in rural Afghanistan cannot be overstated and should at no time be downplayed. The Government of Afghanistan has been and continues to provide for the basic humanitarian needs of the people, however, at this pinnacle of time it is necessary to avail the rural communities of the tools required to lift themselves out of poverty, and provide for a better future for their children. A major contributor to this objective must be the provision of opportunities for economic growth. This includes both the enabling environment and the skills development for private sector led growth. The programming designs and concepts of the participating ministries ensure that the extreme poor are not excluded from opportunities of self advancement, whilst also targeting the general population of rural communities. Development must be holistic in deliverables and targeting.

PART I: BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

As articulated by President Hamid Karzai in his message introducing Afghanistan's Vision 2020, "In September 2000, when the Millennium Summit was held at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Afghanistan was still suffering from war and, hence, could not participate in the formulation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Since then, with the help of the international community, Afghanistan has started its recovery from protracted violence and achieved significant gains in building democratic institutions, providing basic public services to its people, and reviving its economy." It was then in March 2004, that the President informed the United Nations that Afghanistan was ready to join the community of nations that have committed to the MDGs. Vision 2020 was then produced as Afghanistan's aspirations for its people for the reduction of poverty and hunger, providing universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating diseases, promoting gender equality, ensuring environmental sustainability and enhancing personal security. As over 80% of the population of Afghanistan lives in rural areas, efforts to achieve food security, and improve quality of rural life and rural livelihoods are central to the achievement of Afghanistan's MDGs.

The Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (I-ANDS) and the Afghanistan Compact were first presented at the London Conference in January 2006 to serve as the roadmap towards achieving the MDGs. The initial aim was to prioritise investment needs and facilitate donor coordination. This goal has since been expanded to include meeting the requirements of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) to qualify for debt relief under the International Monetary Fund's Debt Relief Initiative.

The ANDS has three pillars: (1) security; (2) governance, rule of law and human rights; and (3) economic and social development. These pillars have been broken into a series of sectors in order to present a structured approach to the ongoing development of Afghanistan. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector falls under the third pillar. The ARD Strategy is based on the MAIL Master Plan of 2005 and the Implementation and Investment Plans for

the seven MAIL Programmes finalised in 2007, MRRD's Strategic Intent (January 2007), the Rural Rehabilitation and Development Strategy for the ANDS (March 2007), as well as the national programme strategies. The Strategy provides a roadmap of where and how public resources should be allocated to best support poverty reduction, economic growth and social protection, including the issues of sustainable food security and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, whilst focusing on strengthening the enabling environment for private sector driven growth in rural Afghanistan. In order to ensure the highest degree of coordination of agriculture and rural development interventions on the ground the Ministries have agreed to present the ARD Strategy in a thematic framework.

Whilst this is a roadmap for comprehensive agricultural and rural development, synergies to multiple sectors such as education, public health, social protection, water, energy, transport, and governance and public administrative reform are essential to achieve vision 2020.

This strategy directly contributes to the achievement of the following Afghanistan's MDG targets:

- *Target 1:* The proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 a day decreases by 3% per annum until the year 2020.
- *Target 2:* The proportion of people who suffer from hunger decreases by 5% per annum until the year 2020.
- *Target 5:* Reduce gender disparity in economic areas by 2020.
- *Target 6:* Increase female participation in elected and appointed bodies at all levels of governance to 30% by 2020.
- *Target 12:* Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- *Target 13:* Halve, by 2020, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- *Target 25:* To reduce the contribution of opium to the total (licit and illicit) GDP to less than 5% by 2015, and to less than 1% by 2020.

This strategy also makes an indirect contribution to the following targets:

- *Target 8:* Reduce by 50%, between 2003 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate, and further reduce it to 1/3 of the 2003 level by 2020.
- *Target 9:* Reduce by 50% between 2002 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio, and further reduce the MMR to 25% of the 2002 level by 2020.
- *Target 15:* Deal comprehensively and influence the provision of foreign aid through appropriate measures to enable Afghanistan to develop sustainably in the long-term.
- *Target 16:* Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial systems includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction.

The Afghanistan Compact Benchmarks related directly to Agriculture and Rural Development call for measurable improvement in:

Compact Benchmark 6.1

- 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.
- Public investment in agriculture will increase by 30 percent. Particular consideration will be given to perennial horticulture, animal health, and food security by: instituting specialised

support agencies and financial service delivery mechanisms, supporting farmers' associations, branding national products, disseminating timely price and weather-related information and statistics, providing strategic research and technical assistance, and securing access to irrigation and water management systems.

Compact Benchmark 6.2

- Access to safe drinking water will be extended to 90% of villages, and sanitation to 50%.
- Road connectivity will reach 40% of all villages.
- 47% of villages will benefit from village-based irrigation systems.
- Livelihoods of at least 15% of the rural population will be supported through the provision of 91 million labour days.
- Rural development will be enhanced comprehensively for the benefit of 19 million people in over 38,000 villages. This will be achieved through the election of at least a further 14,000 voluntary community development councils (CDCs) in all remaining villages, promoting local governance and community empowerment.

- 800,000 households (22% of all Afghanistan's households) will benefit from improved access to financial services.
- A policy and regulatory framework will be developed to support the establishment of small and medium rural enterprises, and institutional support will be established in all 34 provinces to facilitate new entrepreneurial initiatives by rural communities and organisations.

Compact Benchmark 6.3

- The Government will design and implement programs to strengthen and diversify licit livelihoods and other counter narcotics measures to achieve a sustained annual reduction in the amount of land under poppy and other drug cultivation.
- Decrease in the absolute and relative size of the drug economy in line with the Government's Millennium Development Goal target.

Other Afghanistan Compact benchmarks relate to the health and welfare of the rural population. These include measurable improvements in:

- environmental regulatory frameworks and management services, and the development of natural resource policies;
- the net enrolment in primary school for girls and boys;
- the coverage of basic health services; reduced maternal mortality and mortality of children under the age of five;
- employment opportunities for youth and demobilised soldiers;
- assistance to and rehabilitation and integration of refugees and internally displaced persons; and
- assistance to female-headed households that are chronically poor and increases in their employment rates.

Other major Government goals relating to agriculture and rural development should be noted. These are:

- creating the necessary policy and regulatory framework to support the establishment of micro, small and medium size rural enterprises; and
- creating the enabling environment for sustainable management and use of Afghanistan's natural resources.

1.2 The State of Agriculture and Rural Development

After more than a quarter-century of conflict and repeated natural hazards, Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its human development indicators rank at 174th among developing countries, especially among the rural population.¹ (Human Development Report 2007. Centre for Policy and Human Development, Kabul University. November 2007). Decades of chronic political instability have undermined the development of modern and democratic structures of government, agricultural production systems, markets and communities. Years of conflict, lack of resources and subsequent neglect have left much of the country's agriculture and rural infrastructure in a serious state of disrepair.

With only 12-15% of Afghanistan's total area suitable for cultivation, the estimated land under irrigation is three million hectares while rain fed agriculture occupies an estimated 3.5 million hectares. Approximately 30 million hectare is pasture land. Up to a third of irrigated land is not currently planted due to water constraints. The years of warfare and drought have led to degradation of the environment and extensive destruction of orchards, a dramatic reduction of cultivatable land and livestock numbers. It is estimated that there has been a mean annual decline of 3.5% of agricultural production between 1978 and 2004.

The extent and severity of the six year drought (1997-2004) had a considerable negative impact on farming communities. The main effects of water and food shortages were: poor harvests and crop failures resulting in a significant increase in the food insecure population impacting particularly on women; up to 50% losses of livestock due to outward migration and starvation, especially affecting the more vulnerable Kuchi nomads; and low vegetation index and falling water table. Traditional community water management systems are now under threat.

Most farmers are engaged in subsistence or near subsistence farming systems, often on plots of less than 2 jeribs (0.4 hectares), contributing to a high number of farming families with risky livelihoods often combined with chronic debt. Afghanistan's food security is dependent largely upon the level of cereal production, but production fluctuates from year to year due to unreliable rainfall patterns. The unpredictable nature of the wheat harvest undermines both macro-economic planning as well as the stability of household-level livelihoods. Approximately 2.5 million rural people are vulnerable to recurrent shocks caused by drought conditions. There is an urgent need to implement the Food Security Programme at national level which takes into consideration the dynamics of domestic production versus importation, especially in relation to the most important food items as well as to assure their quality and ensure sufficiency for the population of Afghanistan.

The instability of the country, combined with poverty and weak governance, has resulted in a dramatic upsurge in opium poppy cultivation. Opium cultivation is now highly concentrated in five provinces in the south and east.

¹ Human Development Report 2007. Centre for Policy and Human Development Kabul University. November, 2007.

According to UNODC 2007, opium production has increased from 74,000 hectares in 2002 to 193,000 hectares in 2007. Opium has a value of US\$1 billion at the farm gate prices and uses 7 million labour days per year, involving 3.3 million people (14.3% of total population). These statistics highlight the critical need for **sustainable alternative livelihoods programmes**.

The recent dramatic upsurge in opium production reflects acute livelihood insecurity among many rural households. By reducing the risk of food insecurity and providing access to land and credit, opium poppy has provided the critical means by which many poor households have been able to manage risk and maintain access to resources to ensure their survival. Opium cultivation also reflects the lack of available diversification opportunities in on-farm and off-farm income generation opportunities.²

The total rural population of Afghanistan is estimated by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to be approximately 18.7 million. Given the rural nature of Afghanistan society, the country's current demographic profile highlights the scope of the development challenge. The average life expectancy at birth is 43 years. Fifty-four percent of the population is male and 46% female. Women above 24 years of age have higher mortality rates than men of the same ages, which may be related to the cumulative effect of disadvantageous conditions of women and the biological burden of giving birth to several children. On average, each woman gives birth to 6.6 children, but only about 19% of women give birth in suitable health facilities. In short, Afghanistan has a gender gap which favours male survivability. This is the case despite decades of war which should have skewed survivability more in favour of women.

The average number of people per rural household is 7.5, and the larger the household the more likely that it will be poor. Two percent of households in Afghanistan are headed by females and 4% are headed by disabled males. In rural Afghanistan, the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) estimates that approximately 5.4 million (30%) do not meet their basic dietary requirements, which results in chronic malnutrition (50% of children under 5 years of age) and micronutrient deficiency diseases (70% of mothers and children under 5 are iron deficient). Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, social services and markets is the lowest in the region and amongst the lowest in the world. Survey findings indicate that 74% of Afghans in rural areas do not have access to safe drinking water and only 4% have access to sanitation (safe toilets) and a further 28% do not have toilets.

Rural literacy rates are very low; with only 32% of males and 13% of females above 6 years of age who can read (this figure and all other indicators are much lower for Kuchi nomads – 8% and 4% respectively). The poorer the family the less likely that their children will attend school. In terms of primary education (children 6-9 years), the average net enrolment in rural areas is 24.6%.

Almost 58% of villages have limited (seasonal) or no access roads. The average distance to the nearest road is 4.6 kms, with some villages as far away as 90 kms. Where available, road travel is slow, uncomfortable and expensive due to poor road conditions, thus impeding isolated communities' access to basic technical, financial and social services and markets.

² David Mansfield and Adam Pain – Evidence from the field; understanding levels of opium cultivation in Afghanistan – AREU November 2007

Only 13% of the rural population has access to electricity at some time during the year (through generators, micro-hydro power or solar) and only 2% own a phone.

Overall, access – to job opportunities, markets and basic services – is much lower in rural than in urban areas. This lack of access contributes to the dire socio-economic circumstances that many, if not most, rural Afghans must confront.

Widespread environmental degradation also poses an imminent threat to livelihoods. Two decades of conflict, military activities, refugee movements, collapse of national, provincial and local forms of governance, lack of management and institutional capacity and over exploitation have heavily damaged Afghanistan's natural resource base.

The natural resource base continues to suffer due to:

- competing land use (agriculture, human settlements, forests and rangeland, wetlands and protected areas);
- the ambiguous legal status of ownership and access to natural resources (land, water, forests and rangeland, biodiversity, wetlands and protected areas);
- the lack of enabling policy, legislation and regulatory frameworks for managing natural resources, along with weak governance and management of natural resources; and
- the negative impact of war, increasing population, human settlements, drought, overexploitation and landmines on natural resources.

Recovery is continually impeded by natural and man-made disasters. The risks to Afghanistan's productivity are recurrent shocks, in particular natural hazards such as droughts, floods, earthquakes, trans-boundary animal diseases and plant pest infestations. Some of these shocks can be and are now better managed with improved early warning and rapid reaction systems.

Until recently, formal community participation in political decision-making or development planning has been limited or non-existent. Since 2003, line ministries have promoted state building and local governance nationwide, sector-specific (Cooperatives and Farmers Associations) and multi-sectoral community empowerment programmes (principally the National Solidarity Programme).

The provision of basic agriculture and rural infrastructure for irrigation, drinking water, electrification, roads and schools, directly targets the needs of the rural population and has shown to have had positive impacts on the lives of rural communities. However, development outcomes are less than hoped for because the Government has struggled to fulfil its roles in: promoting an enabling environment for agriculture and rural development; inadequate attention to the differentiated needs and positions of women and men (as well as children and the elderly); and coordinating investments by various ministries, donor organisations and NGOs. Coordination is difficult due to a general lack of systems (geo-referenced databases) for tracking stated development priorities and activities at the district, provincial and national levels.

Currently, Government funds are channelled through highly centralised ministries, with many, if not most, national programmes and donor-funded projects working independently of each other. In addition, the role of provincial administration units is unclear, especially in the

areas of economic planning, budget execution and service delivery. Provincial governments do not have the authority, budgetary resources or technical skills to facilitate development. This situation is even more severe at the district level. Increasing attention is being paid to building the capacity of sub-national government units, facilitating participatory processes for identifying priority investments and coordinating these investments in a manner that addresses critical constraints.

In recent months, the security situation has deteriorated in several parts of the country, mainly in the southern and southeastern provinces. Government staff have received threats and warnings, and some have lost their lives in attacks or have been abducted by anti-government elements. In addition, criminal activities targeting offices and personnel of development agencies have increased. At the community level especially, activities in support of women's development and empowerment have been under threat. As a result, implementing partners have begun revising their implementation strategies and organisational structures to reduce risks to their personnel in less secure areas.

The unstable security situation in parts of the country presents major obstacles to programme implementation, including but not limited to community mobilisation, survey and design of projects, service and input provision, selection of qualified contractors and NGOs willing to work in high-risk areas, and the ability to monitor projects for quality assurance and financial control purposes. These constraints seriously affect the pace, cost and quality of development activities. Work stoppages, additional security requirements in unstable areas and the difficulty of providing adequate oversight, all have an impact on the cost and success of development programmes. These factors have also contributed to the substantial increase in opium production, especially in the south and east. A strategy for managing security risks is essential. Experience has shown that involving local formal and informal structures, such as traditional shuras, community-based organisations and cooperatives can enhance security for planning, implementing and monitoring development activities.

1.3 Challenges and Constraints

Challenges and constraints in relation to the state of Agriculture and Rural Development are reflected, where possible, within each thematic area. However, there are some constraints directly related to cross-cutting issues or generic issues. These are as follows.

1. *Policy and Law Implementation:* Policy decisions are required in all of the thematic areas discussed in this document. In the case of Governance the legal status of the sub-national governance structures (Community Development Councils, District Development Assemblies, Provincial Development Committees) remains unresolved and requires urgent policy decisions for legalisation, in line with the newly formed Independent Directorate for Local Governance. Policy on infrastructure, such as rural access to services and water management, needs to be fully defined in order to apply necessary laws. In the area of private sector development, which dominates economic regeneration, it is necessary to develop policy and laws which support an enabling environment. With regard to counter-narcotics, strengthening the rule of law and the fair administration of justice are critical to any reduction in current poppy production. The recent approval of the Cooperative's Law will strengthen the framework for the implementation of legal and regulatory frame works for the production, processing and marketing of agricultural and non agricultural products.

2. *Accountability*: Ill-defined targets and objectives have resulted in a lack of accountability within and across ministries. The challenge is to set ambitious but achievable targets which can be verified through various monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Serving the people of rural Afghanistan requires much more than careful creation of plans; it is about the delivery of services, where rural communities exist, in a timely, comprehensive and cost-effective manner. The lack of coordination between ministries and between the Government and the donor community has impeded this process to date. *Only the Government is accountable to the people, but all parties should be able to account for the money that is pledged and spent.*
3. *Institutional Reform*: Ministries which deliver services to the rural population are still struggling with the legacy structures of past administrations. Over-centralisation of administrative processes has impeded the timely and effective delivery of services to local communities. The risk aversion approach by many ministries has also inhibited reform. Capacity development of ministerial staff is an essential element of institutional reform and may be assisted through the recently established Inter-Ministerial Commission for Capacity Development.
4. *Prioritisation of Sector Activities*: Comprehensive agriculture and rural development encompasses virtually every sectoral activity of Government. Therefore, prioritisation within the Agriculture and Rural Development sector is extremely challenging, as some activities are cross-sectoral and somehow inter-linked, and sequencing within one area may adversely impact upon another priority. For instance, to achieve economic growth, communities need local governance structures, physical infrastructure, improved agricultural production systems, value-added activities (off-farm income opportunities), a regulatory and enabling environment for environment protection and private sector growth, as well as protection from natural and man-made disasters.
5. *Funding/Capital Investment*: The imbalance between core and external budgets results in an inability of the Government to plan, prioritise and sequence development activities. While sectoral ministries are accountable for the funding directed through their programmes, civil service organisations and donors often do not report on their funding levels and/or activities related to sectoral deliverables. This impedes the Government's ability to report to the international community on achievement of MDG targets and Compact benchmarks.

1.4 Achievements.

Despite this gloomy picture, measurable progress has been achieved since 2003 in improving rural livelihoods. Through a variety of programmes, almost 20,000 km of rural access roads (i.e., all weather, village-to-village and village-to-district centre roads) have been constructed or repaired, increasing access to markets, employment and social services. More than 500,000 households (36% of villages) have benefited from small-scale irrigation projects. Currently, 32.5% of the rural population has access to safe drinking water and 4,285 improved sanitation facilities have been provided. More than 336,000 households have benefited from improved access to financial services. Some 18,000 CDCs have been established and are implementing community-led development projects.

Substantial and sustained efforts are underway to restore Afghanistan's livestock herds, rehabilitate orchards, restore grazing lands, increase cereal production, restore and develop new markets for rural products and increase value-added agriculture-based rural industries. The contribution of the Agriculture Sector to GDP went up from 48 % in 2006 to 53 % in 2007. Other achievements include: 5.543 million metric tons of wheat and other grains produced in 2007 compared to 3.717 million metric tons in 2002; 0.936 million metric tons of horticulture and industrial crops produced in 2007 compared to 0.433 million metric tons in 2002; 3.21 million animals received veterinary and health services; 5,000 metric tons of improved wheat seed produced and distributed to farmers in 28 provinces; US\$120 million invested in commercial agriculture (Mazar Foods); more than 3,000 cooperatives and farmers organization have been created and strengthened; and 20,000 cooperative members trained.

PART II: STRATEGY

2.1 The Vision for Agriculture and Rural Development

The long term vision of Agriculture and Rural Development is to ensure the social, economic and political well-being of rural communities, especially poor and vulnerable people, whilst stimulating the integration of rural communities within the national economy.

This vision is shaped by the nine Millennium Development Goals:

1. eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. achieve universal primary education;
3. promote gender equality and empower women;
4. reduce child mortality;
5. improve maternal health;
6. combat HIV/Aids, Malaria, TB and other diseases;
7. ensure environmental sustainability;
8. partnership for development; and
9. enhancing security.

These goals are articulated in the I-ANDS as the establishment of:

“a just and peaceful Afghanistan that is able to maintain its cherished freedom and independence and fulfil the aspirations of the Afghan people without being a threat or burden to its neighbours or the outside world.”

Although the I-ANDS goal is aspirational, it is envisaged that the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Strategy will, within five years, ensure that the majority of the essential institutional and infrastructural building blocks will be in place to help enable all rural citizens to meet their basic needs, especially food security. By 2013, rural citizens will have the necessary resources not only for basic survival, but also to pull themselves out of subsistence; increasing their incomes, improving their quality of life and having the means to participate in a liberal free market economy.

This translates into a future where most rural households and local communities will no longer struggle merely for survival and subsistence. Rural Afghans will, to the extent possible, have secure, licit and diversified livelihoods; they will have basic services, such as electrification, sanitation and access roads; they will have access to technical services and inputs, markets for their products, including the means to store, transport and market those products; and local enterprises and entrepreneurs will spur growth, providing employment opportunities for communities.

2.2 The Policy Framework

With a few notable exceptions (e.g. large landowners), all rural citizens are poor in relative and absolute terms, lacking both physical and social assets. The Government recognizes that to meet these enormous challenges nationwide, progress may be slow, incremental and uneven; it may take a generation or more to meet the needs of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, the Government is committed to working to address the needs and articulated priorities of the rural population. This long term effort requires a considered and cohesive policy framework across ministries and sectors. The following are the key components of this policy framework;

- 1. Comprehensive and strategically cohesive poverty reduction programmes;** this is defined as a Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development approach, which addresses agricultural production and productivity, basic infrastructure, economic regeneration and sub-national governance. Increasing production and productivity throughout different levels of agricultural production systems is required to alleviate poverty through promotion of growth and distribution of wealth. All programmes are inextricably linked, as increased agricultural production is of limited benefit without markets and the necessary supporting infrastructure. By parallel implementation of programmes the rural population can be mobilized through short term employment opportunities for the creation of infrastructure for the support of sustainable alternative livelihood opportunities. This will provide income sources for basic survival while agricultural programmes reach maturity.
- 2. Public/Private sector responsibilities;** the Government is responsible for legal and regulatory frameworks, quality control and assurance, the social safety net; including food security and disaster preparedness, physical security, and monetary policies to create an enabling environment including the use of taxes, tariffs and price support. Until such time as the private sector is more developed the Government will be the primary provider of research, statistical data and targeted extension services. The private sector role is to actively engage in developing commercial agriculture; provide agricultural inputs and related services supporting the production, processing and marketing of outputs; implementation, operations and maintenance of supportive/essential infrastructure and off-farm economic opportunities.
- 3. Assurance of food security;** the Government is responsible to establish a viable and sustainable food security system, promoting dietary diversification for better nutrition, and mitigating the effects of crop failure and/or animal diseases. Short term food security (food aid) should be provided in extreme circumstances and if required it can be provided

through food/cash for work programmes, which also contribute to developing a functional infrastructure system.

4. **The restoration and expansion of Afghanistan's licit economy through the promotion of livelihoods free from dependency on poppy cultivation;** creation of price regulated markets as the critical and missing factor in the emergence of competitive alternatives to poppy production. The creation of such markets is closely linked to the expansion of basic rural infrastructure (roads, irrigation and electrification). Value chains including quality control must be expanded, together with financial and business support services for the creation of job opportunities. In addition the Government provides a basic social safety net and creates an enabling environment for rural families to insure their assets (crops, businesses etc).
5. **Land tenure security;** an enabling environment for Afghanistan's land management is critical to economic regeneration; issues to be addressed include security of ownership and access to land and the utilization of land resources. Land lease laws will facilitate the development of commercial agriculture.
6. **Assistance to farmers to increase production and productivity;** upgrading farm productivity and diversification (crops and livestock) and to reduce production and marketing costs for agricultural inputs (seed, fertilizer, etc) and outputs through more efficient use of water, land, livestock resources and farm inputs. This will require the creation of viable financial services for farmers and rural poor.
7. **Environmental protection and assistance to communities to manage and protect Afghanistan's natural resource base for sustainable growth;** access to water and securing of water rights is critical to irrigation and agricultural production and productivity. Expansion of national forest cover; rehabilitation of degraded forest areas; protection of range land, natural gene bank and other natural resources; natural regeneration and the promotion of viable alternatives to scarce forest products for the communities who depend on forestry for their livelihoods. Consideration must be given to the balance between environmental protection and the commercial development and use of resources.
8. **Improvements in agricultural and rural physical infrastructure and irrigation systems providing services to meet basic human rights;** the Government will improve the well-being of people in rural areas through the provision of basic infrastructure and services, including irrigation structures, protection walls, roads, bridges, water and sanitation, rural electrification, and service and value chain infrastructure. Research and extension centres, quality control and diagnostic laboratories must be constructed to support the production, processing and marketing of farm inputs and outputs as well as protecting Afghanistan against sub-quality imports.
9. **Development of human resource capital;** there is a need to reform educational curricula relevant to the implementation of all sector strategies. Capacity development needs to target sub-national institutions which deliver services and technical training in programme implementation. Decentralisation of core programme activities via community contracting, contributes to the expansion of local capacity in procurement, financial management and project life cycle management. The

development/consolidation of local governance structures, both formal and informal, strengthens oversight, transparency and control of development activities.

10. **The strengthening of local governance;** the Government will promote the decentralization of decision-making in relation to development planning, prioritisation and economic regeneration to democratic/representative structures at the local level. This will be supported with the necessary monetary and physical resources. This will demand that clear roles and responsibilities are defined for sub-national governance structures.
11. **Institutional coordination;** progress should not be hindered by a lack of coordinated approach to Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development. Ministries need to coordinate both internally and across Government. This requires a strict mechanism which ensures harmonization of development activities and avoids duplication of effort. The creation of sector strategies will allow for the consolidation of ministry specific working groups.
12. **Cross sector policy development;** Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development requires the review of and input to other sectoral policies, or areas where ministries have overlapping/shared responsibilities.
13. **Strengthening of national capacities;** continued strengthening of national capacities i.e. central ministry level, is required for the development of strategic planning and policy development. Heightened emphasis is needed to strengthen the capacity of sub-national line ministries.
14. **Mitigation of natural and man-made disasters;** the Government has an obligation to protect its citizens and their assets from disasters. The establishment of early warning and rapid response systems remains the responsibility of the Government.

POLICY ACTION PLAN MATRIX(WILL BE SUBMITTED SEPARATELY)

2.3 ARD Sector Strategic Intent

As previously stated, prioritising and sequencing of activities within Agriculture and Rural Development cannot be undertaken in the same mode as activities within a discrete sector, since every element of Government activity impacts on development in the rural areas. The enormity of the needs in rural areas makes it extremely difficult to prioritise development effectively within this sector and still accomplish the MDG vision. Without any one of these sectoral activities, the holistic needs of communities will not be met.

The strategic intent and overriding goal of this sector strategy is to reduce poverty and to stimulate the integration of rural communities into the national economy. Poverty reduction transcends and influences other sector strategy priorities and objectives. Indeed the government's most important responsibility is to provide for the welfare of its citizens. In this regard, it is critical to understand who the rural poor are. The rural poor are those below or at

or near the poverty line. They include the landless, individuals and households with few assets such as small landholders, pastoralists, female-headed households and the disabled. The rural poor are not a homogeneous group and as such have different needs. What they do have in common is a limited access to resources and ability to diversify their incomes to reduce their vulnerability to shocks, be they social, economic or physical. Given the breadth and depth of poverty in rural Afghanistan, priority attention must focus on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable segments of society.

The overarching aim is to provide strategic coherence across the sector, while allowing for a considerable degree of local flexibility to tailor programmes and priorities to the specific needs of communities. To accomplish this intent the strategy focuses on five thematic areas of programming. The following five thematic areas are loosely sequenced, based upon their level of interdependence.

Local Governance: The Government is committed to strengthening both formal sub-national governance structures and informal community institutions. Communities will be empowered to articulate and address their own needs and priorities. This will enable the Government to support agriculture and rural development in an integrated, people-focused, inclusive, gender responsive and participatory manner. Where ever possible, all ministries and agencies will work with the Community Development Councils (CDCs) and District Development Assemblies (DDAs) as the entry points for development programmes at the local level and assure that collaborative and coordination linkages are established with Cooperatives for implementation of agricultural programmes. This serves to consolidate the CDCs and DDAs and provides the necessary linkages between development planning and implementation at the community, district, provincial and national level.

Agricultural Production: The strategic objective is to develop support mechanisms for subsistence farmers, enabling them to improve food security through diversification of crops and livestock production and to increase productivity. The purpose of raising productivity will be not only to increase the competitiveness of products with regard to markets, but also raise the incomes of poor and extreme poor rural households. Where appropriate, commercial agriculture will be encouraged because of its potential to create jobs and raise incomes for the large number of micro-, small- and medium-scale rural producers, processors and traders. The commercial sub-sector will focus on both import substitution and the creation of export opportunities.

Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure: The primary strategic objective is to improve the well-being of the rural population through the provision of basic infrastructure and services, including irrigation, research and extension centres, roads, water and sanitation, rural electrification, storage facilities and other value-chain infrastructure. The contributing ministries will continue to promote labour-intensive infrastructure development at the community level in order to provide employment and diversified licit income sources as well as consolidating local governance structures.

Economic Regeneration: Poverty reduction and sustainable job creation in rural areas will largely determine the extent to which Afghanistan succeeds in achieving long-term stability and prosperity. Stimulated by an increased agricultural production and productivity and the development of commercial agriculture the strategy tackles major obstacles to private sector growth in rural Afghanistan: a shortage of value chain infrastructure, business planning, management and marketing know-how; and a shortage of access to financial services. The on-farm regeneration will include investment in large commercial production units. In addition to a series of marketing and value-chain initiatives and expansion of microfinance services, over the next 10 years the Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme

(AREDP) will provide inclusive, private sector-led growth and sustainable rural employment and income generation. The on-farm regeneration will include investment in large commercial production units.

Disaster and Emergency Preparedness: The Government is committed to having a system of disaster preparedness and response in place. This includes expansion of existing early detection and warning systems particularly for flooding and plant and animal diseases, as well as mitigation efforts directed at the extreme poor and in particular in relation to returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

2.4 ARD Coordination Mechanism and Implementation Strategy

The agriculture and rural development sector strategy is principally based on a policy of coordination and collaboration between ministries which is being implemented via a series of national and regional programmes. These and similar programmes will continue throughout the duration of the strategy. However, as these programmes are stand alone both within and between Ministries; there is a specific need to have an overall institutional framework to deliver the sector strategy. Through the office of the Senior Economic Advisor to the President, the Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) initiative is awaiting final approval and implementation. CARD will act as an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism driving all ministries towards comprehensive agriculture and rural development. Clear tasks and responsibilities of ministries will be defined based upon their respective mandates.

The focus of this sector strategy is to deliver at the local level and it is not desirable to create parallel structures or to bypass any of the developing sub-national governance structures. A comprehensive rural development approach requires that synergies and planning work within the evolving sub-national governance structures.

CARD as Coordination Mechanism

The ARD Strategy will address the needs of subsistence-, small- and medium-scale farmers and entrepreneurs, through the five strategic thematic areas, incorporating a higher degree of flexibility in the implementation of national programmes. The CARD initiative will be the main coordination mechanism for the implementation of the Strategy and it will function at the district, provincial and national levels. This will produce an appropriate division of responsibilities and ownership, and ensure that information about strategic problems and bottlenecks, identified locally, is transmitted to national authorities and acted upon with a sense of urgency. This will be fundamental in providing the enabling environment for accelerated economic and pro-poor growth to support the national economy. An outline of coordination activities at each level follows.

- A District Advisory Committee (DAC), consisting of members of the District Development Assembly, will be established within each district and will include a small team who will be dedicated to the support of this initiative. The team will be responsible to ensure that information is gathered from each ministerial national/regional programme and other agency programmes being implemented within their district. The core functions of the DAC will be four fold; joint planning; projects coordination in

collaboration with Cooperatives and other agriculture organizations; coordination monitoring; and regular situation analysis.

- The Provincial Development Committee (PDC) will provide oversight and advisory services to DACs. The core functions of the PDC in this regard will include; planning of inputs; facilitation of distribution and marketing; oversight of operations and maintenance of infrastructure; and security.
- In order to ensure the buy-in and cooperation of all related ministries and other stakeholders at the national level, it is anticipated that the Afghanistan Enterprise Development Council (AEDC), under the oversight of the President, once established, will assume oversight of the CARD initiative. The core functions of this body will include: strategic direction, ensuring flexible implementation strategies in pilot projects; monitoring and maintenance of the enabling environment; monitoring of economic growth; and funding advocacy.

It is also proposed that, in light of the CARD initiative and the formulation of this sector strategy, the two working groups of the Agriculture and Rural Development Consultative Group monitoring MAIL and MRRD benchmarks should be merged.

The Ministries will regularly review the coordination structures and processes in order to extract lessons learnt for subsequent feedback to further strengthen the development of modalities for collaboration and coordination with other ministries, Government agencies and donors in an effort to implement the Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development approach. This will also include the identification of capacity gaps and follow-up with learning/training for improvement of the standardised and formalised coordination processes.

Agriculture and Rural Development Zones (ARDZ) Implementation Strategy

Based on the CARD initiative, the ARD implementation strategy will endeavour for an agriculture and rural development revolution through the establishment of ARDZs. An agriculture and rural development revolution in Afghanistan is about accelerating the transformation of a devastated – largely agricultural- society into a prosperous, healthy and competitive country where all rural and urban citizens benefit from development efforts.

The objective of this implementation strategy is to use private sector investment and public sector support efforts to transform agriculture in some well defined zones where the conditions for growth are most favourable. This will require integrating and upgrading existing private and public sector networks and investing scarce public resources wisely – by targeting them into essential ARD projects that will encourage and sustain an environment for entrepreneurship to flourish.

The first steps forward to realizing the objectives are:

- Identify and map agricultural growth zones;
- Quantify the necessary factors required for accelerated growth within each zone;
- Estimate zonal demographics;
- Identify key competitive product value chains and the connector firms that drive these value chains;
- Develop plans to extend the reach of agricultural zones into more remote rural areas;

- Ensure rural development activities are national in scope and linked to the agricultural growth zone plans;
- Address the counter narcotics issue through comprehensive and accelerated economic development; and
- Mobilize private sector investment and operations as the key element in the success of the agricultural growth zone initiative.

Five distinct agricultural growth zones have been identified:

1. **North Western Zone:** Centred on the primary market town of Mazar-i- Sharif, this zone includes ten secondary market towns. It is well positioned to take advantage of trade linkages with the Central Asian Republics.
2. **North Eastern Zone:** Centred on the primary market town of Kunduz, this zone includes seven secondary market towns. With a new bridge at Shirakan, it is well positioned for trade with Tajikistan and, with good road connections to Urumqi, with China.
3. **Central Zone:** Centred on the primary market town of Kabul, this zone includes thirteen secondary towns. Linked with the important market center in Jalalabad, this zone is linked to the regional market in Peshawar, Pakistan.
4. **South Eastern Zone:** Centred on the primary market town of Kandahar, this zone includes four secondary towns. It includes the important agricultural production town in Lashkar Ghar and is linked to the regional market in Quetta, Pakistan.
5. **Western Zone:** Centred on the primary market town of Herat, this zone includes four secondary market towns and is linked to regional markets in and through Iran.



Progress in each of the above zones will depend on the natural resources, infrastructure and services necessary for accelerating agricultural growth. The main factors determining the pace of growth are:

1. **Power:** Affordable and reliable power is especially critical for large and medium scale food processing investments.
2. **Water:** Reliable water supplies are critical for agriculture and urban processing zones and needs to be given high priority.
3. **Land:** Improved security of tenure and access to the government land that is now unutilized will be an important element in encouraging agriculture investment and modernization.
4. **Products:** The program managing unit will provide resources to help the private sector identify viable products and value chains to allow competition with imports or entry into export markets.

5. **Transportation:** Transportation investments will be designed to facilitate the movement of commodities from the farm to processing facilities and onward to domestic or foreign markets.
6. **Financial Services:** Improved access to financial services will enable enterprises to make the necessary investments and gain access to working capital.
7. **Telecommunications services:** Affordable communications networks that are now being extended will provide reliable and real-time information necessary for business development.
8. **Labor:** A supply of skilled and unskilled labor is essential for the growth of commercial enterprises. Training programs and efforts to attract returnees from other countries will be used to meet skill requirements and take advantage of the skills of Afghans now living abroad.

The first steps in making the agricultural growth zones operational will be to establish the Executive Management Unit with Presidential authority and a clear mandate to coordinate program implementation, develop a five year action plan and organize the necessary funding and commitment from line Ministries and donors through a series of workshops. It is particularly important for ensuring that the infrastructure investments necessary to support this plan are planned, funded and implemented.

2.5 Agriculture and Rural Development Desired Outcomes

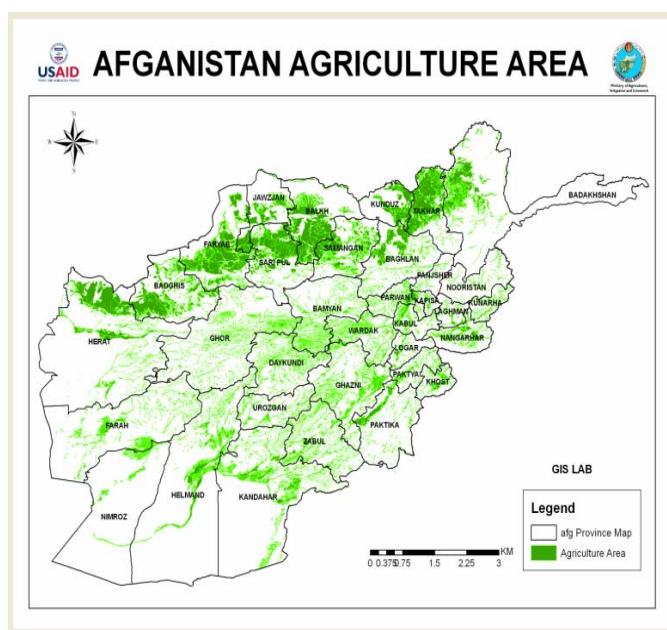
As per the I-ANDS, a series of measurable targets for Agriculture and Rural Development (ANDS Sector 6) and selected Social Protection issues (ANDS Sector 7) were identified for achievement by end 2010. Where appropriate, updated projected targets for achievement by the end of 2013 have been articulated, but have yet to be signed off by the ANDS.

Community Development

- Rural development will be enhanced comprehensively for the benefit of 19 million people in over 38,000 villages. This will be achieved through the election of at least a further 14,000 voluntary community development councils (CDCs), consisting of both women and men, in all remaining villages, promoting local governance and community empowerment. Additionally, the capacity and the ability of all CDCs will be enhanced extensively in order that they can play an important role in reconstruction and development efforts.

Agriculture

- 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.
- Public investment in agriculture will increase by 30%. Particular consideration will be given to perennial horticulture, animal health and food security by: instituting specialised support agencies and financial service delivery mechanisms; supporting and Cooperatives and agriculture organizations; branding national products; disseminating timely price and weather-related information and statistics; providing strategic research, technical assistance and gender-responsive extension services; and securing access to irrigation and water management systems.
- By 2013, one commercial agriculture project in each agro ecological zone



Agriculture and Rural Infrastructure

- The efficiency of irrigation water management, participatory decision-making and institutional reform and environmental management will be increased. A more equitable distribution of benefits across irrigation systems and across different agro-environments will be ensured. The 5-year target for new irrigation facilities is to get 450,000 hectares under irrigation.
- By 2013 the Academy of Agriculture will be operational
- 2013 Projected Target – Access to safe drinking water will be extended to 100% of villages, and sanitation to 70%.
- 2013 Projected Target – Road connectivity will reach 56% of all villages.
- 2013 Projected Target – 68% of villages will benefit from small-scale irrigation.
- 2013 Projected Target – Livelihoods of at least 20% of the rural population will be supported through the provision of 110 million labour days, available to women and men on an equal basis where possible.
- Seven research and extension centres of excellence established and operational
- By 2013 Agnet system completed nationwide (by 2009, Agnet will cover 19 provinces and 89 districts)

Rural Financial Services

- 2013 Projected Target – 950,000 households (26% of all Afghan households) will benefit from improved access to financial services.
- By 2013 Financial services should be available and accessible for farmers.

Rural Enterprise Development

- A policy and regulatory framework will be developed to support the establishment of micro-, small- and medium-sized rural enterprises, and institutional support will be established in 28 provinces to facilitate new entrepreneurial initiatives by rural communities and organisations addressing the specific needs of family units, women and men as individual entrepreneurs, as well as the needs of female-headed households and other groups with special needs. This will be facilitated through the Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme (AREDP). This programme is intended to jumpstart private sector growth in rural Afghanistan. It is anticipated that in the first 5 years of the AREDP, 500,000 jobs, 3,000 small/medium enterprises and 225,000 micro enterprises will be created. (This is a proposed amendment to the current benchmark).

Humanitarian and Disaster Response

- The proportion of people living on less than US\$1 a day will decrease by 3% annually while the proportion of people who suffer from hunger will decrease by 5% annually.
- An effective system of disaster preparedness and response will be in place catering to gender-differentiated needs.

Counter-Narcotics

- The Government will design and implement programmes to strengthen and diversify licit livelihoods and other counter-narcotics measures to achieve a sustained annual reduction in the amount of land under poppy and other drug cultivation. It is recognised that no single activity, programme or sector can individually tackle the drugs problem in Afghanistan.³ Therefore, the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy commits to working with all other relevant sectors.
- Decrease in the absolute and relative size of the drug economy in line with the Government's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target.

PART III. THEMATIC AREAS

As outlined above this Strategy organises all current and projected programme activities into five thematic areas to facilitate the interventions required to meet the challenges of reducing poverty and promote economic growth in rural Afghanistan.

3.1 Local Governance

Governance is defined as:

'A state in which rural communities can develop inclusiveness, participation, equity, transparency, accountability and sustainability as well as contribute to the development of local institutions, infrastructure, licit livelihoods and a reduction in rural poverty'.

³ Draft ANDS Counter Narcotics Chapter 2007

The Government has accepted responsibility for the strengthening of self-governing community institutions. This includes both formal and informal entities, collectively empowered to make decisions on their own lives and livelihoods. At each level of sub-national governance, communities and separate groups within communities will be empowered to articulate and address their needs and priorities. This will enable the Government to support agriculture and rural development in an integrated, people-focused, inclusive, gender responsive and participatory manner. Particular targeting of the extreme poor and other vulnerable groups is intrinsic to all sub-national programme activities for ensuring their inclusion and to provide opportunities to lift them out of extreme poverty.

This strategy focuses on the thematic area of ‘local governance’ rather than the more narrowly-defined ‘local government’. As such, participating ministries are concerned not only with the development of the formal institutional structures of the state and the legal and regulatory framework, but also with promoting a vibrant and dynamic civil society and the adoption of participatory, community-based approaches in all that they do.

The successful implementation of the programmes will call for close collaboration between all structures promoting local governance. This will include the CDCs, DDAs, PDCs and Cooperatives and the more informal structures such as farmers’ organisations and other common interest groups,. Such collaboration will be of mutual benefit in promoting local governance and will be facilitated by the fact that the same persons are often members of both the CDC, a Cooperative and/or a common interest groups.

Promotion of local governance structures as the entry point for all development will remain a priority. Linkages between formal and informal structures will continue to be developed, as will the definition of roles of sub-national governance structures in line with formal political structures. To this end, MRRD and MAIL will work closely with the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) to synchronise policies and programmes relating to local governance structures. The primary responsibility of CDCs and DDAs is to formulate development plans and articulate, prioritise, plan and implement local development projects. This is accomplished through a process of representative community empowerment. Ideally, as the capacity of CDCs and DDAs is strengthened, and the confidence of their members and that of their communities grows, these structures will become a natural building block for the IDLG’s future electoral initiatives.

Through decentralisation to the local level, communities will continue to be empowered in gender-responsive decision-making and will play a critical role in the identification of development priorities for the nation. It should be noted, moreover, that community participation and empowerment, promoted by the full range of both formal and informal local governance programmes, enhances the sustainability of the return and reintegration of refugees, by ensuring that returnees are integrated into and participate in community development activities, including local infrastructure projects and economic regeneration initiatives.

This thematic area is directly related to the Governance and Public Administrative Reform and Human Rights Sector Strategy, specifically with regard to the policies, operations and activities, explicitly IDLG, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, Administrative Reform and Independent Civil Service Commission and the Independent Electoral Commission. However it should be noted that in terms of the application and

implementation ministries there will be a direct, but different relationship with local governance.

- Government has committed to empowering local communities to articulate their own needs and priorities;
- Strengthening of local governance structures to extend stability, unity and comprehensive development;
- Community led development promotes ownership and sense of well-being;
- Local governance is major contributor to accountability, transparency and reduction of corruption.

TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE ALL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES WILL WORK THROUGH LOCAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

3.1.1 Contributing Programmes

As stated above, the ministries are focused on both formal and informal governance, and contributions to these structures are made through the following programmes.

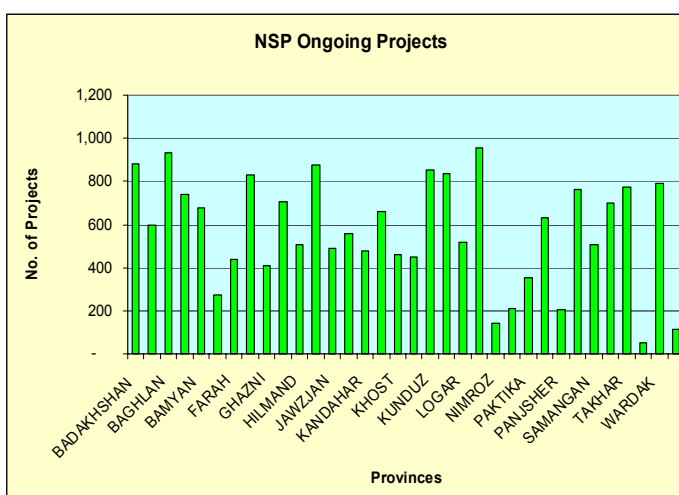
Community Development Councils (CDCs)

The *National Solidarity Programme (NSP)* is widely recognised as the lead programme for rural development and democratic governance. Through the NSP, CDCs are being developed and consolidated as the grassroots tier of governance. The principles underlying CDC formation include:

- coherent local governance system;
- democratic processes at the community level;
- women's empowerment and participation in community decision-making;
- inclusion of currently excluded groups;
- community representative bodies having access and management over local resources;
- local level participation in voluntary work, traditionally called Hashar; and
- commitment to partnership and effective coordination between all tiers of governance and administration.

As part of the CDC formation process, NSP conducts a community survey which provides a baseline of basic services and household demographics that can be utilised by other programmes to assist in targeting beneficiaries, with particular focus on the extreme poor and other vulnerable groups.

Currently, major contributors to the NSP are: the World Bank, EC, CIDA, DFID, USAID, Denmark,



Japan and Norway. Continuing support will be required to ensure the future success of the CDCs created under the NSP. To further consolidate CDCs, MRRD supports multiple regional programmes that provide a combination of training and resources, both monetary and non-monetary, to CDCs. These projects currently include: the Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL), the Integrated Community Development in Northern Afghanistan Project (ICDN), the JICA Support Programme for Reintegration of Refugees and Community Development in Kandahar (JSPR) and the Helmand Agriculture and Rural Development Programme (HARDP).

Both Rural Water and Sanitation (RuWatSan) and the National Rural Access Programme (NRAP) utilise the CDCs as an entry point for the identification of development needs along with, where possible, project implementation carried out by the communities. In addition, the Gender Equality Programme implemented under joint responsibility of MoWA, the Ministry of Economy and UNDP will work with CDCs in model-building activities for effective gender mainstreaming. Where possible, all ministries will work with the CDCs as the entry point for implementation of their programmes at the community level. This serves to further consolidate the CDCs and provides the necessary linkages between formal and informal community structures.

District Development Assemblies (DDAs)

Through the *National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP)*, MRRD is continuing with the establishment of DDAs as the formalisation of a mechanism for collective action in all districts of Afghanistan. The overarching aim is to bring the people into the forefront of development planning and implementation from the community to the district and to the provincial level. The DDAs are responsible for the formulation of development plans that reflect their communities' medium- and long-term development priorities, in line with the Government's development vision and commitment as reflected in the ANDS and the MDGs. Gender mainstreaming is a key component of DDA formation and operations: the goal is to have mixed-gender DDAs in all districts of Afghanistan. Where this is not yet possible due to cultural norms, DDAs will establish a women's advisory committee which is fully integrated into the process of identifying and prioritising district-level development goals and objectives.

The DDAs will be trained to lead the development process in their districts. They will be trained in organisational management procedures, participatory planning, project management and budgeting, as well as in analysing the main development challenges and opportunities in their district and identifying/prioritising initiatives that would reduce poverty, improve livelihoods and promote economic regeneration. Through the CIDA-funded Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Programme in Kandahar (IALP-K) and the PAL, further training is provided to the DDAs in the area of project identification, selection, management, implementation and monitoring. These programmes provide the DDAs with technical resources to support them in their activities and further develop their skills. Where possible, and in consultation with the activities of the CARD initiative's District Advisory Committee, all ministries and civil society organisations will work with the DDA as the entry point for implementation of their programmes at the district level.

Provincial Development Committees (PDCs)

The PDCs remain the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy, supported by MRRD in the areas of capacity development and resources. Although not originally planned, NABDP

currently supports the formation of PDCs and the articulation of Provincial Development Plans. The formulation of these plans will include the mainstreaming of counter narcotics, gender and environment. The CIDA funded IALP-K and PAL provide training support to the PDCs.

Agricultural Cooperatives

Recently the Government has approved the Law for Agricultural Cooperatives in Afghanistan. The presence of well functioning Cooperatives will significantly strengthen the implementation of legal and regulatory frameworks for the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products. It will also facilitate the links between the different components of the rural communities, promote community based decision-making and enhance local governance.

Informal Governance Structures

Experiences show that successful interventions for the improvement of livelihoods of the poor and getting them on a sustainable path out of poverty calls for involving the poor in all aspects of the development processes. It is widely recognised that development efforts cannot be successful without the active participation of the people, particularly small and landless farmers and marginalised communities, paying adequate attention to the different positions and needs of women and men. Consequently, in addition to the formal governance structures, notably the CDCs and DDAs where community-wide planning, prioritisation and project implementation take place, there is a need to deepen and broaden the involvement of individuals to work, together on a sectoral or interest group basis. The empowerment of user groups, farmers' associations and civil society organisations serves to strengthen local governance, accountability and transparency. This, in turn, contributes to enhancing citizens' capacity and desire to achieve local ownership over development and improvements in their individual and collective economic and social situations.

Three MAIL programmes directly support the development of informal local governance structures. The *Natural Resource Management Programme* will establish community based institutions and regimes for natural resource management at the sub-national level, including systems for people and institutions to manage and utilise forest, range and wildlife resources sustainably. The *Programme for Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure* focuses on a balanced approach to water supply management and distribution systems. This is accomplished through the formation and legalisation of user groups for the specific purpose of decision making within irrigation sector management. The *Programme Component for Farmers' Organisations* is a mechanism for the facilitation of the creation of farmers' organisations enabling small scale farmers to improve their economic and social situation at the local level. The formation of gender sensitive groups promotes the empowerment of women in local decision making. Through the setting of agendas and articulating their own demands, farmers' organisations add to strengthening the collective community action at the local level.

Through the AREDP, MRRD plans to support informal governance structures (referred to as Common Interest Groups). After entering through the CDCs, MRRD will identify economic possibilities and those community members who are interested in pursuing these possibilities. Democratic processes will be used to establish leadership of the groups who will then be encouraged to work together in income-generating activities. The Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) will also encourage the creation of new civil society

organisations. These institutions may include, for example, women's focus groups and other community-based organisations.

3.1.2 Impact of Governance Programmes on Cross-Cutting Issues

Counter-Narcotics: The growing of opium is greatly influenced by community dynamics. Rural communities are closely knit, and those communities that are more isolated from government are more prone to agree to grow opium. Improved governance can influence entrenched attitudes and is a vital element in the enabling environment to tackle opium production.

Anti-Corruption: Community participation and empowerment promoted by all governance programmes does reduce corruption. The act of community ownership and participation promotes a sense of obligation and accountability which is continually reinforced by the involvement of communities through all functions of project management. Improvement of inter- and intra-ministerial coordination promoting transparency will also contribute to a reduction in corruption as will the introduction of incentives in the form of a new pay and grade system.

Gender: MAIL and MRRD use their comparative advantage in supporting development processes at the community level to promote gender-balanced development. This includes a greater effort to ensure that women are included in community representation, while supporting improvements in the legal framework for gender equality and the promotion of gender sensitive development planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects. The participation of women in formal and informal governance structures contributes significantly to an improvement in local gender-responsive governance. Involving women in community decision-making processes ensures the capacity enhancement of rural women.

Capacity Development: There is a high level of capacity development within all local governance programmes. Enhancing the capacity of CDCs, DDAs, PDCs, Cooperatives and informal governance structures involved in community based agricultural, natural resources and water management in the areas of needs identification, gender equity, local resource mobilisation, administration, finance, procurement, vocational skills, marketing and management are direct objectives of the programmes. Training programmes provided by the Ministries and other agencies at the provincial level also include modules on governance and management, sustainable rural livelihoods, participatory approaches and stakeholder mobilisation, conflict resolution, peace building and project management.

Environment: All local governance programmes supporting both formal and informal structures, have embedded within them mandatory policies for environmental and natural resource management. Through capacity development of local governance mechanisms, communities are able to develop management systems for their natural resources, as well as develop and implement projects based on sustainable use of natural resources. This will improve both ecological integrity and sustainable natural resource bases.

Regional Cooperation: Local governance is only indirectly related to regional cooperation, but there are some programmes with local governance components. For instance, the National

Programme on Food Security is linked with the Regional Programme and Strategy for Food Security. The increased capacity of local governance structures has a positive impact on regional cooperation, as awareness of rights and responsibilities is expanded.

The AIRD has established working relations with several rural development institutions in the region (India, Nepal, Thailand and Iran), as well as the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP). The AIRD is cooperating with such institutions in order to exchange experiences, conduct collaborative studies and expand opportunities for training. The AIRD will contribute to the CIRDAP Rural Development Report, providing an overall picture of rural development in Afghanistan, including the progress of the ARD Strategy and the impact of the thematic areas on rural life and livelihoods. MAIL is linked to the International Cooperatives Corporation Alliance (ICCA).

3.1.3 Challenges and Constraints

Sub-national governance structures need to define roles and responsibilities – the current status of the CDCs, DDAs and PDCs and their relationship with each other and how they relate to other structures in terms of development planning and implementation remains unclear. Through the process of legalisation of sub-national governance structures, roles and responsibilities will be clearly defined.

The need to strengthen sub-national governance structures – ongoing and planned development programmes/projects are required to operate within these governance structures. This will lead to further consolidation and will be one of the key drivers for continued capacity development.

Financial resources of sub-national government structures – the NSP and NABDP lack full rollout funding. In addition, having compiled development plans at the provincial and district levels, no budgetary allocation has currently been made to carry out this development. Similarly the MAIL sub-programme for the promotion of Farmers Organisations is in the process of identifying resources for implementation.

Consistent need for capacity development of sub-national governance structures – all sub-national governance structures have limited capacity to develop and deliver services. Continual capacity development is required through the full range of development programmes. Public sector training for sub-national administrative units/departments must be strengthened across the government, either through the Civil Service Training Institute or some other appropriate organisation.

Insecurity affecting the development of sub-national governance structures – complete national development and coverage by sub-national governance structures is constrained due to insecurity in the country. Thirty percent of the country is still classified as too insecure to effectively access and operate programmes.

3.2 Agricultural Production

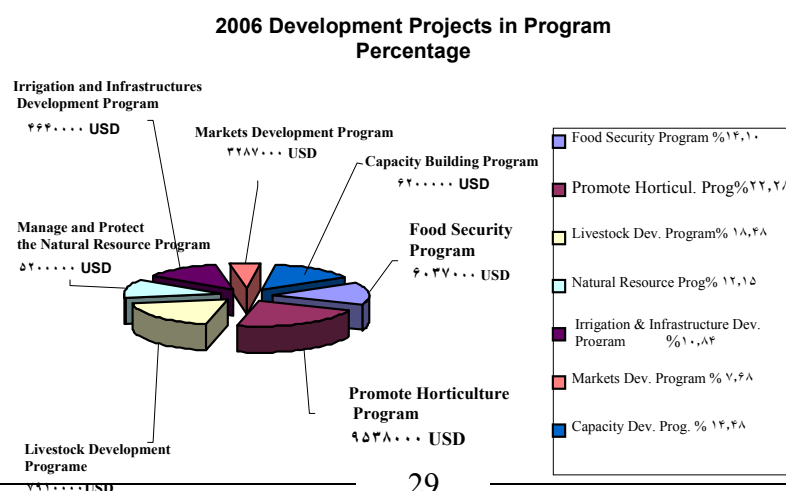
The overall development objective of Agricultural Production was articulated in the 2004 Agriculture and Natural Resource Sector Policy document:

The majority of rural households will have improved their livelihoods and level of economic-well being (in the next 10 years), will have achieved food security, and have efficiently contributed to the national economy and reduction of poverty, through developing and improving the efficiency of sustainable agricultural, water, forestry and rangeland resource sub-sector activities, based on sound environmental practices.

Subsistence or near-subsistence agriculture generates almost no income, perpetuates a cycle of rural poverty and leaves rural households extremely vulnerable to shocks. The overarching goal is to develop support mechanisms for subsistence farming, enabling them to improve food security through diversification of crops and livestock production. This will include the formation of farmers' organisations, capacity development and the introduction, adaptation and adoption of new low-cost and low-risk technologies. The goal is to help farmers move to semi-intensive and commercial agriculture. Competitive, commercial agriculture can accommodate a fairly wide range of scales and beneficiaries.

The advantage of promoting large-scale commercial agriculture is that it is led by investors and entrepreneurs who bring substantial resources and market linkages, and who are thus positioned to: (1) identify profitable opportunities; (2) expand access to quality inputs, technologies and markets; (3) lower costs through volume purchases; (4) lower risk through production contracts; (5) extend credit and extension services; (6) facilitate growth of local allied industries; and (7) provide quality control services. In addition, the promotion of large scale commercial agriculture creates jobs and raise incomes for the large number of small- and medium-scale rural producers, processors, traders and other enterprises. Large-scale agriculture enterprises also have a powerful demonstration effect that can encourage others to adopt more successful practices.

Experience has shown that the development of local markets and farmers' ability to increase productivity and deliver their products to markets are key components in stimulating the investment in improved production and productivity, with resulting improvements in income generation. This will enable some subsistence farmers to transfer into semi-intensive/semi-specialised farming systems and thereby reduce dependency on opium production. Due to the high potential for increased earnings focus should be on the production of vegetables, fruits and nuts, as well as livestock and fodder production.



This thematic area is directly related to the Counter Narcotics Chapter for the ANDS Strategy, the Water Sector Strategy and the National Environment Strategy. Agriculture is considered to be a major sub-sector within Agriculture and Rural Development.

- The ultimate goal is to move farmers from subsistence or near-subsistence to semi-intensive and/or commercial agriculture;
- The objective is to enable farmers to improve food security through diversification of crops and livestock production;
- This leads to increased farmers' incomes and transition to licit crops
- Large-scale commercial agriculture also creates jobs and raises incomes for labourers and small producers

GIVEN THAT 80% OF AFGHANS ARE INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURE AND/OR RELATED ACTIVITIES IT IS ESSENTIAL TO STRENGTHEN THE MINISTRIES ABILITY TO DELIVER THE REQUIRED SUPPORT SERVICES TO REJUVENATE AGRICULTURE

3.2.1 Contributing Programmes

Subsistence Agriculture

Programme objectives are to reduce food insecurity and to facilitate subsistence farmers to diversify their production, moving into semi-intensive production in areas where there is a well-defined market.

The *Programme for Food Security* will create new economic and social opportunities and promote food security for rural people, the landless, small farmers and rural communities. On-farm interventions will focus on the establishment of vegetable gardens and small fruit orchards and livestock improvement. The success of the programme will be through the provision of services and inputs – social, technical and financial. Some of the technical services, such as animal health and husbandry inputs and the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), will be provided through the Farmers Field School and Farmer Livestock School approach.

The dramatic decline in livestock numbers over the past two decades can be reversed. The programme to *Expand Livestock Production and Productivity* will provide farmers, male and female, with improved breeding stock and animal health and husbandry. Other components of this programme include the introduction of backyard poultry production and extensive sheep and goat rearing and the formation of producer associations focusing on wool processing,

cashmere collection and processing. As much of the livestock production is handled by women, it is vital to tailor services to the needs of women producers (e.g., female extension services and para-vets) and facilitate the establishment of women's production groups. The training of female extension/marketing agents, particularly with regard to poultry production, promotes gender equality and will increase women's control over the income from livestock-related labour.

The *Programme Components for Farmers' Organisations and Extension* will support the creation of Cooperatives and common interest groups. Community-based facilitators will assist the communities in identifying their common interests and needs through the formation of farmers' groups, associations and Cooperatives. They will also advise communities on where and how their requirements for technical services and inputs can be met, including the establishment of community-based services. This will include an expansion of the fully privatised system of Veterinary Field Units (VFUs). This will contribute to the vertical integration of the production/processing chains. Facilitation of investment into processing industries will help farmers increase their income by bringing them closer to the end of the market chain, as well as improve the quantity, quality and safety of products of animal origin for domestic consumption.

Semi-Intensive/Semi-Specialised Agriculture

The two key programmes that will spearhead the development of higher potential commercial agriculture are 'Expansion of Livestock Production and Productivity' and the 'Horticulture for Export'. Several sub-sectors within these two programmes have been identified as having considerable potential. These include:

The Dairy Sub-Sector – the programme will develop and introduce innovative breeding programmes and programmes for improved management and nutrition using home grown fodder and crop residues. Feed mills will be established to ensure the provision of supplementary feed. Formation of dairy producers associations, milk collection schemes, establishment of milk processing plants, branding (local) marketing involving women in all aspects of dairy production and marketing. (The Government's role will be in safety and quality testing/ regulation);

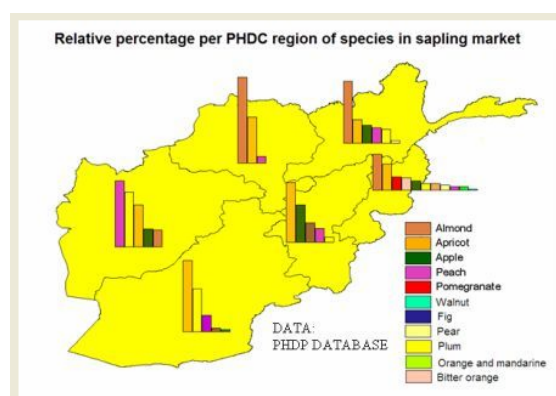
The Vertical Integrated Commercial Poultry Enterprises and the Poultry Sub-Sector – facilitate vertical integration of parent flocks, hatcheries, layer/broiler units, feed mills, veterinary services (VFU) through producers' associations; extension, etc. Through public/private partnership slaughter facilities, processing plants and marketing will be promoted if possible through traders/butchers' associations. Improved backyard poultry production offers an ideal point of entry for increased involvement of women in animal production. The prospect of further development into semi-intensive production is present when markets are identified. However, large-scale commercial production will be required to meet the competitive price needs of cities.

The Fibre Sub-Sector – promote wool/cashmere production including value added through local processing possibly through wool producers/traders associations; (this offers opportunities for a gender balanced approach and is part of the MAIL strategy for gender mainstreaming). Breeding programmes for selection of goat breeds for better quality fibre will be introduced. The programme will investigate the economics of winter feeding and feed-lot

development for absorption of Kuchi surplus of animals and explore linking the feed-lot production to export of meat, development of slaughter facilities with certification and improved marketing, etc. The mapping of the feed resource base will include investigations of the carrying capacity of available winter pasture and reassess strategy for enhancing extensive sheep and goat production/marketing. Pasture management strategies will be developed through formation of community-based herder associations and Kuchi groups. Farmers need to be informed and trained in harvesting, sorting, cleaning and marketing the wool. Further steps in the development of the value chain inside Afghanistan offer great potential for the export of high value products.

The Fruit Production Sub-Sector – Orchard development will be promoted by EHLP and the *Perennial Horticulture Development Project (PHDP)*.

EHLP has been designed as a programme to be expanded as experience develops and further resources become available. This programme will add to rural incomes, employment, downstream processing and packing and exports. The export of raisins has been revived but still suffers from considerable problems. USAID's RAMP and now ASAP and CADG are helping to pinpoint constraints in the value chain. The raisin industry would benefit from investment and resource capacity building through the value chain.



Sub-Programme for Research – MAIL is establishing/renovating research systems for the support of commercial farming – Seven Centres of Excellence. The sub-programme is focusing on extracting lessons learnt from other countries for best utilisation of resources and developing demand-led adaptive research programmes which will have a quick impact when applied.

Commercialisation support to the agricultural sector – MAIL has established a series of projects to support the commercialisation of agriculture (refer to section 3.5: Economic Regeneration for further information)

Geospatial Analysis

It is difficult to gain a clear picture of activities within the seven agro-economic zones. Consequently a National Agriculture Information System (NAIS) database is being established which will strengthen mapping and spatial analysis within MAIL statistics department. Critical factors (land, water, infrastructure, relevant skills of women and men, business services) will be mapped in each agro-economic zone and competitive product value chains will be identified for developing detailed plans to promote and undertake activities to stimulate economic growth.

MAIL will focus its support for commercial agriculture through the creation of markets and free-trade zones, while helping raise on-farm productivity for subsistence farmers who are not able to enter the market due to isolation or other critical factors.

3.2.2 Impact of Agriculture Production on Cross-Cutting Issues

Counter-Narcotics: In support of the Ministry of Counter Narcotics, efforts to reduce poppy production focus on providing viable income-generating alternatives by raising the profitability of licit crops and promoting market linkages. Diversification of plant and animal production into high value products is acknowledged as one of the main contributors to successful reduction in opium production and a number of viable alternatives have been identified.

Anti-Corruption: The introduction of a new pay and grade system with attractive salaries will contribute to reduction of corruption. Government procurement laws and financial guidelines, as set out by the Ministry of Finance and fully utilised within these programmes, promotes accountability and transparency.

Gender: MAIL will be guided by the comprehensive Master Plan chapter on *Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture*. Initiatives in the Livestock Programme specifically focus on increasing women's participation in livestock production through village poultry development. Women's existing roles and productivity in other livestock activities (e.g., milk cows, sheep, etc.) can be enhanced by gearing extension and marketing services to their needs, thereby further contributing to women's empowerment and income levels.

Capacity Development: Through the *Institutional and Human Capacity for Sustained Growth Programme*, MAIL will implement its comprehensive capacity development strategy and ensure that capacity building is provided across the ministry including provincial and district level structures for the benefit of farmers. The programme will ensure that capacity development initiatives are coordinated. Capacity building at community level will in the main be delivered via farmers' groups, associations and Cooperatives.

By 2013, the Afghanistan Academy of Agricultural Sciences will be established as an apex body for agricultural education and research in Afghanistan.

Environment: The Programme for Natural Resources Management contributes to the mobilisation of communities to maintain natural resources and define regimes of utilisation. Through the application of participatory methodologies, assistance is provided in achieving the balance between maximisation of production and productivity in land use and the effective, sustainable use of resources. MAIL needs to collaborate closely with the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) for development of comprehensive and cohesive strategies for environmental protection and utilisation of natural resources.

Regional Cooperation: MAIL has strong technical linkages with SAARC, ICARDA and ICIMOD. Educational linkages between MAIL and India are ongoing in the fields of research and technology transfer adaptable to Afghanistan.

3.2.3 Challenges and Constraints

Slow rehabilitation of old and insufficient construction of new irrigation systems – it is a priority of MAIL to address the shortage and weaknesses in the provision of the required infrastructure and management of the water resources.

Uncertainty about land ownership and use – the issues about land recording and final determination of ownership and users' right have yet to be finalized.

Coordination of agricultural production programmes – when implementation is based on a series of specialised programmes in the agriculture sector, effective coordination is the key task in delivery to ensure correct sequencing, resourcing and geographical balance to maximise the respective programmes' potential.

Financial resourcing of programmes – national programmes within MAIL are currently under-funded, leading to the need to prioritise activities which should be undertaken simultaneously. Geographical targeting of funding prohibits national coverage.

Low productivity within the agricultural sector – low productivity has been attributed to the prevalence of subsistence agriculture and insufficient irrigation. This entire sub-sector aims to assist farmers move to semi-intensive and commercial agriculture and vertically integrated production-processing chains prioritizing women's involvement.

Limited supply of inputs and services – the quality of physical inputs has been progressively improving, but correct timing and availability still remain a constraint to improved agricultural production, especially when diversifying to specialised and higher-value crops. Delivery planning must be improved to counteract this negative trend and it is anticipated that farmers' organisations can play a major role in this.

Weak management of natural resources – fundamental issues of natural resource management require urgent resolution. Clear examples of this include land ownership/tenure rights, reforestation, environmental protection and an increase in biodiversity. The natural resource management programmes will address these challenges in a comprehensive and coherent, community based manner.

Current research is not demand-led – research is suffering from limited facilities and resources and has so far been donor-driven. It should be demand-led and directly applicable to support the agricultural production sector.

Lack of cohesive existing regulations and legislation – all laws relating to agricultural production and land use need to be reviewed. Food safety and quality control regulations must be developed and implemented.

Insufficient availability of credit – the absence of widespread financial services for farmers is still a major obstacle for improvement in production and productivity.

3.3. Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure

The implementation of infrastructure projects through local governance mechanisms, and the linkage of these activities to agricultural production and economic growth, is fundamental to the future success of development in Afghanistan.

The ministries will improve the well-being of people in rural areas through the provision of basic infrastructure and services including irrigation, roads, bridges, water and sanitation, rural electrification, diagnostic and quality control laboratories, protection walls and service and value chain infrastructure, all of which will continue to be linked to the objectives of the Afghanistan Compact and ANDS.

Community-based contracting has proven to have positive effects in relation to ownership, anti-corruption and cost-effectiveness, and therefore will have a strong focus in the coming years. Strategically, the contributing ministries will continue to promote labour-intensive infrastructure development at the community level. This will contribute to diversified licit income sources as well as consolidating both formal and informal local governance structures. Where the complexity of projects is such that the communities are unable to implement them alone, the current Government policy for the use of private sector companies will be continued.

Whilst over the past few years there has been a strong focus on building infrastructure, insufficient attention has been paid to the ongoing maintenance and operational costs of such projects. There has also been insufficient attention paid to environmental issues, social impacts and cross-cutting issues. These issues will be more closely addressed as projects are selected in the future.

This thematic area is directly related to the full spectrum of implementing ministries (e.g. MOTCA, MOEW, and MOPW) and their related sector strategies. The development of this infrastructure facilitates the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health to operate at the local level. As indicated in local governance the goal is to have all of these ministries work through local governance structures. Significant contribution is also made to regulatory and policy ministries such as the Ministry of Counter Narcotics and the National Environment Protection Agency.

- To improve the well being of people in rural areas through the provision of basic infrastructure and services;
- Promotion of community development through community based contracting;
- Establishment of sustainable operations and maintenance plans;
- Skills development;
- Promotion of labour intensive infrastructure, creating employment.

***BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE
STIMULATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, PROMOTION OF LOCAL
GOVERNANCE AND IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES***

3.3.1 Contributing Programmes

A major ANDS benchmark for rural infrastructure is that, by the end of 2010, the livelihoods of at least 15% of the rural population, both women and men, will be supported through the provision of 91 million labour days. To date 24,784,194 labour days have been generated.

Irrigation

To improve food security and agricultural productivity and make a shift towards commercial agriculture focusing on high-value crops, particularly perennial horticulture, it is crucial that an effective and efficient irrigation infrastructure is created and modern irrigation technology is applied to assure a sustainable supply of irrigation water. The 5-year target for new irrigation facilities is to get 450,000 hectares under irrigation through close collaboration between involved ministries and agencies.

MAIL's *Programme for Irrigation and Infrastructure* will continue to prioritise renovation of the irrigation systems and promote interventions that will facilitate and prioritise the conservation of water by means of storage and regulation of flow. Due account will be taken of the possibility that expanded irrigation may lead to expanded opium production. Planning sufficient safeguards will be included with the help of the CN Mainstreaming toolkit. Successful irrigation sector management requires human resource development, and appropriate water resource planning and management leading to water conservation and resource protection at the basin and sub-basin levels. The establishment of water users' associations, based on the traditional Mirab system, will facilitate local management and the training of farmers to optimise water use efficiency. Mechanism for coordination with existing community based structures (CDCs, Cooperatives) will be developed.

The major Programme contributions will be at the community level in the rehabilitation of small, medium and large traditional irrigation systems, and an increase in irrigation water storage facilities to improve watershed management. It is anticipated that the construction of new and the rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems could achieve an annual 50% average increase in irrigated agriculture within 5 years, and reaching up to 100% in some interventions. The programme will not only address the needs of commercial farmers, but also those of subsistence farmers in improved harvesting of water and the on-farm water management, including use efficiency.

Through both the NSP and NABDP, village-based irrigation projects are implemented across the country. The overall ANDS target for the end of 2010 is for 47% of villages to benefit from village-based irrigation. Currently, 36.2% of villages have benefited (roughly 505,886 households). Through the NSP, NABDP, PAL, CNTF, emergency programmes and IALP-K, protection walls are also being constructed for the purpose of diverting flood waters and controlling erosion.

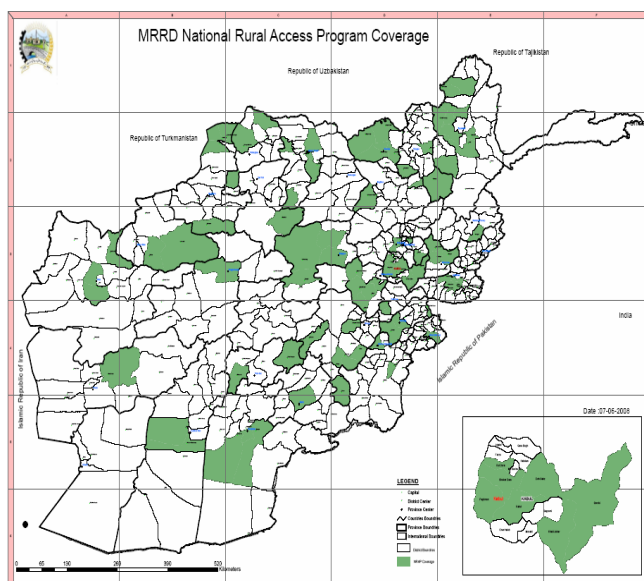
To facilitate the full commitment of all stakeholders and ensure coordination between the different interventions associated with the ARD Strategy, a number of organisational structures will be established. These include the establishment of an inter-ministerial infrastructure investment committee at the sub-cabinet level to coordinate investment decisions, and sub-committees at various levels to implement them. Local water users' associations, etc., will be strengthened to improve their participation/empowerment.

Rural Roads and Bridges

Under the current ANDS benchmarks, by the end of 2010 road connection to communities is expected to include 40% of all villages, increasing access to markets, employment and social services. The target of 40% equates to 24,686 kms of road. To date, 19,488 kms of road have been constructed or repaired.

The *National Rural Access Programme (NRAP)* concentrates on the reconstruction/rehabilitation of key rural access infrastructure. The programme is designed to provide maximum coverage nationwide on larger scale infrastructure projects, while simultaneously ensuring sustainability through the introduction and application of minimum technical standards. NRAP uses appropriate labour-based approaches, thereby creating short-term employment opportunities for the rural poor nationwide, whilst building local capacity through the application of community-based contracting, where appropriate.

Through the *National Solidarity Programme*, communities formulate a prioritised community development plan. Funding in the form of block grants is then provided to the community for the purpose of implementing a number of their priority projects. The projects selected by the communities often include roads, which are designed by the Facilitating Partners and implemented by the community.



There are several donor-funded programmes which implement roads through national programmes or directly through the communities. These include: the Helmand Agricultural Rural Development Programme, the Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Programme-Kandahar, the Policy Advisory Group Initiative and the Bordering Districts Development Programme.

Water and Sanitation

The *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RuWatSan) Programme* aims to enhance health by reducing outbreaks of and mortality from waterborne diseases, allowing individuals to fully participate in and strengthen their livelihood strategies through the provision of sustainable access to potable water sources and sanitation facilities and improved public hygiene and environmental sanitation in rural communities. In addition, the RuWatSan programme seeks to strengthen the capacity of rural communities for service delivery, operation and maintenance and the sustainable use of water supply and sanitation facilities.

This is carried out through the construction of water or sanitation facilities packaged with community mobilisation, health and hygiene education, as well as the training in repair and maintenance to maximise health benefits and ensure sustainability. Direct implementation is carried out by Facilitating Partners (NGOs and the private sector) with regulatory guidance and oversight from MRRD. Secondary suppliers of water supply and sanitation projects include the NSP and NABDP, as well as some regional programmes.

By the end of 2010, the water supply and sanitation targets are that access to safe drinking water will be extended to 90% of villages and sanitation to 50%. Currently, 32.5% of the rural population has access to safe drinking water, 45,666 safe water points are functioning, nine percent of the rural population has access to basic sanitation facilities, 4,285 improved sanitation facilities have been provided and approximately 6,432,994 members of the rural population have received hygiene education.

Rural Electrification

Rural electrification has, to date, been undertaken without the support of a clear institutional or policy framework. Responsibility is split across several ministries and there is no clear coordination mechanism. Solutions for these problems are proposed in the Energy Sector Strategy and include renewable energy sources which will also comply with environmental laws.

MRRD, as one of the contributing ministries, supports rural electrification through the NSP and NABDP. This includes the implementation of small and micro-hydro power plants and the provision of diesel power installations. The PAL project is another contributor in the area of micro-hydro power, and the Government of India and the NGO Norwegian Church Aid are also active in this area. There are some projects which use alternative power supplies, but due to their technical complexity these are limited. However, there is significant interest in further developing the use of alternative power supplies.

Improved Agricultural Quality Control, Marketing and Research Centres

This programme assists in the review of the quality and safety system for food production, processing and marketing. Through interactions with other countries and international organisation existing food standards will be improved and will be implemented strategically with clear benchmarks for monitoring progress. Internationally-agreed safety standards for dried and fresh produce exports will be formulated and inspection assured. Laws pertaining to food quality/safety controls will be reviewed and will include the revitalisation of the National Codex Alimentarius Committee with clear terms of reference.

The efficient implementation of food quality and safety interventions will require institutional and organisational development and a redistribution of responsibilities. A review of existing and required laboratories (both food safety and endemic and epidemic disease facilities), slaughter houses and other quality control and testing facilities will be undertaken with relevant construction/rehabilitation following. As part of the support infrastructure, laboratories will also be required for different types of testing ranging from soil, fertilizer and insecticides to residues in foods. Where appropriate, privatisation of facilities will be promoted. For the protection of the livestock and horticultural production against trans-boundary diseases and pests quarantine stations will be constructed at strategic border-crossings.

Marketing centres and storage facilities will be implemented and supported by refrigerated transport to convey goods to market. Afghan farmers will be made aware of the added-value benefits of refrigeration. This infrastructure inextricably ties these services to the provision of electricity. MAIL's Rural Business Support Project will assist in these processes.

The revival of research and in particular applied research with build-in mechanisms for knowledge transfer will be supported and coordinated through research and extension centres of excellence

3.3.2 Impact of Infrastructure Programmes on Cross-Cutting Issues

Counter-Narcotics: Rural infrastructure contributes to the improved welfare of communities (roads and electricity) and the improved agricultural base (irrigation and marketing) contributes to the development of alternative agriculture and livelihoods. Development of markets and ensuring access to such markets are key components in the effort to reduce poppy production.

Anti-Corruption: By giving communities responsibility for project implementation and monitoring, accountability and transparency are enhanced and a stronger sense of ownership is created, thereby reducing the risk of corruption. All tendering processes comply with the Procurement Law and the financial guidelines as set out by the Ministry of Finance.

Gender: Women's access to and use of critical agriculture infrastructure, such as irrigation canals, storage and value chain facilities, will have a positive bearing on their production and income-generating roles. Women are included in the identification and selection process of projects within the NSP and NABDP. In the case of infrastructure projects, there are some instances where women participate in the implementation of the projects, but these instances are of limited number so far. Priority can be given to contracting women's groups for particular infrastructural works. The establishment of diagnostic and quality control laboratories traditionally offers job opportunities for women.

Capacity Development: Communities will be made aware of laws and regulations through capacity-building initiatives. Through the NSP, NABDP, Cooperatives and farmers associations, communities are capacity built in the identification, design and implementation and monitoring of rural infrastructure projects. Through the *Programme for Irrigation and Infrastructure* community members are provided with capacity building in both the project cycle management as well as technical skills.

Environment: Environment impacts are fully considered and addressed through the feasibility, survey and design stages of projects. In addition where projects have a negative impact on the environment, communities are required to undertake remedial measures, such as in the case of NRAP where when one tree is removed, two must be planted.

Regional Cooperation: All infrastructure work is contained within Afghanistan so regional cooperation activities are minimal. However, impact can be seen, particularly with regard to access to markets, where roads help connect communities to neighbouring countries. Both quality-control laboratories and diagnostic laboratories will be connected to and interact with regional and global reference laboratories in matters associated with trans-boundary diseases and international zoo and phyto-sanitary rules.

3.3.3 Challenges and Constraints

Establish ownership of the irrigation programme – there is an urgent need to finalize the discussion about the responsibility for irrigation in order that interventions can be implemented

Insufficient planning of interventions – there has been insufficient overall planning to develop the required rural access road network at the sub-national level. Donors still specify which specific rural road networks they are prepared to fund. This distorts the completion of a national rural access network. Inadequate planning also applies to the rehabilitation of irrigation systems and the establishment of storage facilities. Further development of Provincial Development Plans, which are then consolidated at the national level, will assist in alleviating these problems.

Limited resources for recurrent costs/maintenance – to date, there has been an emphasis on the building of new rural roads, but there has been a distinct lack of planning and budgeting for repairs and maintenance. The decentralisation of responsibilities for recurrent and maintenance costs should be implemented.

Lack of a skilled private sector to contract to build infrastructure – the private sector is under equipped and lacks capacity to undertake construction of infrastructure to recognised international standards. Capacity development of the private sector is essential.

Insufficient resources for high-cost capital investment – there are a shortage of financial resources to undertake high-cost capital investment projects, such as electrification and irrigation. Donor flexibility will assist in reducing this problem.

Lack of water policies and the definition of the roles of MAIL, MRRD, Ministry of Energy and Water and MoPW in water use and management – the institutional arrangements for the roles and responsibilities to deliver water to the end-user remain unclear. Clear policies and definitions will be needed to ensure there is an agreed understanding of each ministry's responsibilities.

Consideration of environmental protection and the social impact of capital project development – there is a requirement to undertake an environmental and social impact assessment on all capital projects, but this is still not enforced within each project.

Weak development of rural electrification schemes – rural electrification networks based on good value, appropriate technologies are still to be implemented. Currently there are a few programmes for the testing of renewable energy sources underway.

Lack of standards and codes for construction industry – currently, standards and codes, where available, are not enforced. These standards and codes need to be further developed and enforced.

Lack of laboratories and skills for food safety assurance – laboratories in support of quality control, quality assurance and diagnostic services are insufficient in number, are poorly equipped and lack human skills and other resources.

3.4 Economic Regeneration

In order to achieve long-term stability and prosperity in Afghanistan, it is important that the successes of the past five years on the political and institution-building fronts are matched on the economic front with poverty reduction and sustainable job creation. This is especially true for rural Afghanistan, where the problems of poverty and unemployment are particularly severe.

Whereas the Afghan economy as a whole has registered robust growth rates in recent years, these figures largely reflect booming construction and trade-related activities in urban areas and the steep rise in opium production. There has been little growth in enterprise-related activities in rural Afghanistan, and most people still live on subsistence farming. Even where Afghanistan could be self-sufficient in agriculture-related products, the country imports vast quantities of food and other easily-manufactured items for daily use, while the export sector remains small and undiversified.

At the Enabling Environment Conference held in Kabul in June 2007, the following was unanimously affirmed:

- bold and immediate action is required from Government, business, civil society and the international community to move from a climate of uncertainty and short-term perspectives to one which inspires confidence in the long-term future of Afghanistan;
- in line with Afghanistan's vision as a modern Islamic state, development and growth must be built on ethics and values which respect the country's rich pluralistic heritage and promote a diverse, sustainable and engaged civil society; and
- both business and civil society need to be considerably more engaged in Afghanistan's development, to realise the country's human potential, to generate material resources and to develop a vibrant and robust socio-economic base.⁴

A full list of immediate actions to be undertaken for the improvement of the enabling environment can be found in the 'Enabling Environment Statement and Roadmap', produced at the Kabul conference.

Although neither ministry within the ARD sector is responsible for the enabling environment, they have a joint responsibility to ensure that the proposed and implemented policy, legal and regulatory framework does not inhibit the growth of the rural private sector. Under the ARD Strategy, the participating ministries have responsibility to address the major obstacles to private sector (micro-enterprises, SMEs and Cooperatives) growth in rural Afghanistan: sub-standard agricultural products; a shortage of business planning, management and marketing know-how; and a shortage of access to financial services including formal credit. There is a strong need for a Government-led initiative that targets rural areas for the specific purpose of providing easy access to credit and business support and hand-holding.

The importance of peri-urban and urban areas to rural development is acknowledged. Such areas can serve as engines of growth for entire provinces and regions. Urban areas are important to rural development not only as markets for rural products, but because of their critical role in providing off-farm employment for rural households, thus contributing to rural incomes and diversified household livelihoods. The Urban Sector Strategy highlights the

⁴ Enabling Environment Statement and Roadmap; 2007

need to ensure increased and equitable investments in urban centres across the country, and to make cities and towns attractive to national and international investors. Implementation of these programmes will contribute to the economic regeneration and growth of surrounding rural areas. Given this linkage, MRRD will explore areas of potential synergy with the Ministry of Urban Development, particularly with regard to AREDP.

This thematic area is directly related to the Private Sector Development and Trade Sector Strategy, the Urban Sector Strategy, the National Environmental Strategy, the Counter Narcotics Chapter for ANDS, the National Capacity Development Strategy and the Regional Cooperation Strategy. There is a strong relationship to the full spectrum of implementing ministries (e.g. MOTCA, MEW, and MOPW) and their related sector strategies, which provide the necessary infrastructure for economic activities.

- The long term stability and prosperity of Afghanistan depends on economic regeneration across rural areas;
- Leading to poverty reduction, targeted at the extreme poor and the poor, through sustainable job creation;
- The replacement of illicit livelihoods with sustainable licit livelihoods;
- Capacity building of rural entrepreneurs through a private sector led approach;
- Import substitution and expansion of exports.

ECONOMIC REGENERATION IN RURAL AFGHANISTAN FOCUSING ON PRO-POOR GROWTH IS ESSENTIAL TO REALISE THE COUNTRY'S HUMAN POTENTIAL, GENERATE MATERIAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOP A VIBRANT AND ROBUST SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASE

3.4.1 Contributing Programmes

The intention of these programmes is to transform rural Afghanistan from a subsistence-based farming sector to a vibrant one that can provide high and rising incomes to rural farmers, both women and men. Opportunities for private businesses and employment both on-farm and off-farm must be created to shift production from illicit to licit crops. Afghan farmers require training and technical inputs into the production of high-value livestock and horticultural products, additional processing, sorting, grading, effective storage, improved packaging and aggressive marketing to capture the added value for products potentially in demand internationally. Off-farm income sources are critical to balancing income levels for landless and small landholding community members.

On-Farm Regeneration

The *Sub-Programme for Credit* will work to address the need for financial services for all farmers. Research will be undertaken to assess the feasibility of various credit schemes that are economically viable. Small-scale farmers (with less than one hectare of land) and landless livestock producers, as well as female-headed households, will eventually be covered by microfinance services. However, for middle-scale farmers, the services may range from micro-credit to loan arrangements with commercial banks.

The relationship between increasing productivity of agricultural products and development of an efficient marketing system is not always well understood. Sustainable economic regeneration will not occur unless the on-farm activities are linked to value chains and marketing opportunities. Increased production must be supported with the development of processing and marketing opportunities.

Market-Based and Commercial Agriculture

The investment in commercial agriculture will require the identification of the opportunities for import substitution and potential export. This will include identification of agriculture growth zones and national primary market centres ensuring that the investments are guided towards the areas and sub-sectors with the highest potential. It is generally recognised and accepted that the highest potential is in fruits, nuts and vegetables. The Mazar Foods Company is one initiative taking advantage of this potential. It is being established as a state-of-the-art private sector driven agri-business venture to produce, process and market horticultural products for domestic Afghan and regional markets. The production environment will include greenhouse infrastructure, seedling production and multiplication. HACCP certified processing facilities will be constructed. The marketing will initially focus on exploring the requirements and demands of the security forces and a large Kabul market. While the potential in the production of industrial crops is recognised as high, it will require significant policy and institutional measures before investment can be expected.

The *Programme for Horticultural Export* - a key programme with over 600,000 farmers producing horticultural products in Afghanistan, has demonstrated the potential and it is expected that the increased production and the export potential of these high-value crops will significantly stimulate the agricultural sector over the next five years. The focus will be on exports, but increased investment in perennial and annual crops for local consumption is also important to the growth of the economy. The quality standards required for penetrating export markets should also lead to better quality domestic products. By the end of 2010, the target is to achieve an overall annual growth rate in perennial horticulture of eight percent.

The production of fruits is estimated at 807,000 tons and the total exports of the seven priority horticulture products amounts to US\$127 million. The strategy focuses on upgrading existing orchards and vineyards, increasing the existing area by 75% through new planting and doubling the total production capacity by the end of the second year. However, the non-availability of good plant material is currently limiting the potential growth of perennial fruit tree planting. The programme will ensure that clean germ-plasm systems are available and that tree nursery growers are organised and producing high-quality planting materials. It will also ensure that the tree nursery capacity and quality are at levels that will ensure that agreed targets of growth and replacement plantings are met.

The efficiency of water use will be improved via the introduction of drip irrigation, augmented by improved groundcover management. Fruit, nuts and grapes will be intercropped with clover and alfalfa, which are harvested 3-4 times per year and provide groundcover year round. The harvested fodder crop is highly nutritious for livestock and can provide additional family income until the orchards are productive. Combining this with better crop maintenance and improved vineyard design will increase the outputs.

The *Programme for Natural Resources Management* will promote the understanding of tree/timber production and harvesting for commercial purposes. Wherever possible, this will be

through collaboration with the horticulture programme for expansion of tree planting for production of nuts.

The other programme with a high potential for commercialisation is the *Programme for Expansion of Livestock Production and Productivity*. The activities include the testing of the potential profitability of dairy production by the Emergency Horticulture and Livestock Project (EHLPP), which is using a processing plant-producer association commercial model. Matching grants from Government make this an arms length private public partnership approach with minimal administrative interference. This model will be replicated if successful and is seen to be an area where women can play a key role. The programme will also introduce breeding programmes for selection of goat breeds for better quality fibre. The quality of Afghan cashmere wool is among the best in the world. Many farming families have small flocks of cashmere goats, which offer a great opportunity for additional household income whilst at the same time being a viable alternative to opium production. The economics of winter feeding and feed-lot development for absorption of Kuchi surplus animals will be investigated. Such efforts will have the added benefit of supporting Kuchi nomads in herd management. The successful implementation of these livestock sub-programmes requires the implementation of activities identified under the agricultural production section of this strategy.

A privatised demand-led, needs-based extension service network will be developed supported by a system of output-oriented monitoring of extension agents.

Land Management

MAIL's Master Plan presents its land management objective as: *To enable all sub-sector partners to identify and exploit, to the maximum possible extent within the bounds of sustainability, all viable types of forestry, range and wildlife land uses - as productive assets in their own right, and as means of enhancing the environment generally, and for irrigated and dry land farming in particular.*

An enabling environment for Afghanistan's land management is critical to economic regeneration. Particular focus should be on limitations regarding the optimal use of land and ambiguous ownership. The *Programme for Natural Resource Management* is tasked to strengthen the legal framework for community management of natural resources (including user rights and responsibilities), land tenure, land titling and land use planning. This programme prioritises the rights of women, returnees, IDPs and Kuchis in its investment plan.

Afghanistan has four categories of ownership (private, joint, community and government) that need to be reconciled. Specific prioritised implementation activities include:

- review the classification of land classes (1965, 2000) for adaptation to the current situation, classifying the lands in a flexible and responsive manner;
- define and legalise the term 'community land', and develop policies for ownership and management of this land designed to ensure community user control;
- revive settlement schemes through the allocation of unused land to nationals selected from among the poorest;
- develop systems for the permanent transfer of land, encouraging investment in the long-term but with conditions that if not met would revoke land ownership (conditions could

include development of forestry, never to grow poppy or other illegal crops, lining of roads with trees etc.);

- develop modalities to ensure access and passage of nomadic herders; and
- develop a legal and regulatory framework to prohibit agriculture on rangeland, removing settlers from plots and returning those lands to nature, grazing or forestry.

The specific land management strategies are included in the sections on Agriculture Production and Rural and Agricultural Infrastructure. See also the Governance, Public Administrative Reform and Human Rights Sector Strategy for the broader plans to establish a modern land administration system in Afghanistan. MAIL is jointly responsible for Land Recording (Compact Benchmark 8.2)

Off-Farm Regeneration

Particular priority is being given to investment in market-oriented infrastructure and processing industries for adding value, preferably locally for the creation of job opportunities as well as increasing farmers' incomes. Sustainable, community-based management of the processes will be promoted and financial incentives to develop marketing associations and/or partnerships will be provided. The Government will co-finance up to 40% of the cost of post-harvest infrastructure (e.g., milk collection points, slaughter houses, storages, distribution networks, etc.) for the identified priority commodities.

The *Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme* (AREDP) is intended to harness the potential of the private sector for inclusive economic growth and sustainable rural employment and income generations over a 10-year time frame. Through the AREDP, the Government will take a proactive approach in assisting actual and potential entrepreneurs/micro-, small- and medium enterprises to overcome the various constraints to their development. By focusing on selected "Champion Products" in strategic sub-sectors of the economy and the country's comparative advantages, the programme aims to reduce reliance on imports of mass consumption goods at the same time as supporting value addition to export items. This, in turn, will help contribute to reducing unemployment and under-employment in rural Afghanistan, which have been major causes of poverty and opium cultivation.

The Government's interventions will be designed to strengthen the private sector through top-down (induced) and bottom-up (demand-driven) approaches. The main programme components are:

- enterprise-facilitation in rural communities;
- policy-based lending to communities and enterprises; and
- providing support, incubation and hand-holding' services to businesses.

The AREDP will also promote the formation of the Afghanistan Enterprise Development Council which will take responsibility for driving the changes to the enabling environment. These will include finance, business plans, logistics, infrastructure, product design, quality control, communication (mass media), branding and marketing, industry protection, vocational training and market access. Changes such as those outlined in the Private Sector Development and Trade (PSDT) Strategy are fundamental to the success of the private sector in Afghanistan and must be supported by all relevant ministries and agencies. However, it is important to note that the primary focus of the AREDP is on import substitution, and

therefore some reconciliation between what is outlined in the PSDT Strategy and what is proposed under the AREDP will need to occur.

This programme is currently in its development phase and a pilot is planned to commence in the coming months. A full funding assessment will be carried out concurrently with the pilot.

As contained in the ANDS, a policy and regulatory framework will be in place by the end of 2010 to support the establishment of small and medium rural enterprises (SMEs) and technical support will be provided through established institutional support in 34 provinces. The indicators for this benchmark include: the establishment of a Rural Enterprise Development Program; formulation of the draft Rural Enterprise Development policy; consultation with key stakeholders; and approval and development of the draft Rural Enterprise regulatory framework. All of these activities are either underway or completed. However, there remains a requirement for provinces to have functioning institutional support centres, which cannot occur until the AREDP has commenced implementation.

Another contributor to economic regeneration is the Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA), established in 2003 to serve as a wholesale financial intermediary for the microfinance sector, as well as assisting in the institutional development of microfinance institutions. MISFA aims to establish wide and deep credit and savings outreach for the urban and rural poor to enhance livelihoods and economic opportunities nationwide. It intends to establish self-sustaining microfinance institutions that provide financial services and skills in basic aspects of financial management, while simultaneously providing capacity building for the sector to enable institutions to be governed and managed by Afghans.

MISFA's micro-credit activities are implemented through 15 Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) which are composed of credit unions, NGOs and banks. By and large, MISFA focuses on providing services to vulnerable groups such as women, the disabled and the working poor. Generally, loans range from US\$100 to US\$700, with repayment periods of anywhere from three to 12 months. MISFA is currently developing a Small/Medium Enterprise window which will provide larger loans to their growing customer base. Under new funding MISFA has been able to facilitate the introduction of the World Organisation of Credit Unions (WOCU) to Afghanistan. WOCU establishes community credit unions with the specific objective of lending money to community farmers, traders and entrepreneurs.

The ANDS benchmark related to provision of financial services states that, by the end of 2010, 800,000 households (22% of all Afghan households) will benefit from improved access to financial services. The indicators for this benchmark include the number of rural households receiving services from formal financial institutions (currently 336,389) and the percentage of loan repayment rate (currently 96%).

There are several other donor-funded programmes within MRRD working to support enterprise development and otherwise raise rural household incomes. These include the GTZ-funded Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL) in eastern Afghanistan, the JICA-funded Integrated Rural Development Programme in northern and central regions, and the ADB-funded Integrated Community Development Project in Northern Afghanistan (ICDN). Through the NSP, there is a requirement for the implementation of Human Capital Development Projects which also impacts on economic regeneration. The NABDP currently has an Economic Regeneration component which focuses on sub-sector analysis. Several of

the MAIL Projects also contain components promoting enterprise development, particularly the ASAP and the Rural Business Support Project.

Enabling Environment

In order to facilitate the creation of internal and export markets, the National Union for Horticulture Development in Afghanistan (NUHDA) has been set up as a private sector apex organisation to lead in the development of the horticulture industry. This and other organisations will need to work closely with the Ministry of Commerce, the Export Promotion Institute and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the negotiation of trade agreements supportive of horticultural exports.

MAIL's *Sub-Programme for Market Development* focuses on creating an enabling environment for Cooperatives, private sector investment and commercialisation. Particular priority is being given to investment in processing industries which result in local value addition, thus creating job opportunities for many people as well as increasing farmers' incomes.

3.4.2 Impact of Economic Regeneration Programmes on Cross-Cutting Issues

Counter-Narcotics: Economic regeneration is vital to the development of sustainable alternatives to opium and emphasis should be placed where gains are easiest to achieve. Opium production currently dominates the rural economy in some geographical areas resulting in a necessity for the development of credible alternatives in specific areas. This element in the sector strategy will play a key part in reducing opium production.

Anti-Corruption: Programmes which focus on development of the private sector strengthen efforts against corruption. Added to this is the evolution of common interest groups, which bring community members together in shared responsibility that in the most cases serves towards decreasing corruption levels. By the creation of licit livelihoods, which are supported over extended durations, we anticipate a reduction in corrupt activities across the public and private sectors.

Gender: Generally the programmes in this thematic area support both sexes in different manners. MISFA, however, is very active in providing services to women, who comprise approximately 74% of their clients. In addition, roughly two-thirds of the Micro-Finance Institution staff are women, with more than 400 Afghan women having been trained in microfinance. It is anticipated that within the AREDP, women will have a higher level of interest in the area of micro-enterprises, as many of these enterprises can be carried out from their homes or within their local community. In the area of SME, it is anticipated that men will show a greater interest in these larger entrepreneurial activities in the first instance, as social customs may constitute a restriction for women. Training is provided to programme participants equally and women will be encouraged and supported to start SMEs.

Capacity Development: The programmes which support economic regeneration are extremely focused on capacity development of rural communities, ministry employees and participants who will go on to form part of the private sector. Capacity development in the area of business management is also a focus within the programmes. Potential synergies should be explored within the framework of the National Capacity Development Policy/Inter-

Ministerial Commission for Capacity Development in order to strengthen private and public sector capacity in relation to rural economic regeneration.

Environment: NEPA is currently developing sets of eight regulations under the Environment Law addressing the following sectoral areas: environmental impact assessment (EIA); integrated pollution control (IPC); protected areas management; ozone depleting substances; and compliance and enforcement. All small-/medium-size industries created are checked for environmental impact. In the case of the AREDP, the Management Consultant will decide on investments that require an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Analysis.

Regional Cooperation: The AREDP will require a high level of interaction in regard to regional cooperation, particularly in the area of current imports and potential future exports. As stated in the Regional Cooperation Sector Strategy, the success of regional economic cooperation may be measured to a large extent by increased private sector activity (including increased utilisation of infrastructure and increased trade flows). To this end, regional linkages are encouraged, particularly where they promote the competitiveness of domestic industries, such as processed agricultural goods, natural herbs, fresh and dry fruits, and semi-precious and precious stones, where Afghanistan traditionally has a good reputation.

3.4.3 Challenges and Constraints

Weak leadership in the process of economic regeneration – in order for economic regeneration to be successful, it requires strong leadership at the highest level, promoting partnerships between ministries and coordination among implementing partners and stakeholders.

Weak enabling environment for economic regeneration – in order to have effective economic regeneration programmes, there is a need to review current policy and legal and regulatory frameworks for establishing, stimulating and operating business enterprises.

Lack of support to infant businesses – there is a requirement to establish a range of business development services to support newly-created business enterprises, catering to the different needs of male and female entrepreneurs and to introduce appropriate tax incentives.

Import saturated markets – in order to encourage and sustain local business enterprise, tariffs need to be introduced on the import of certain key products.

High transport costs – business enterprise costs in rural locations are comparatively high due to difficult access and the charge of informal road taxes. Continued development of roads will assist in the reduction of transport costs.

Lack of formal credit facilities to micro (particularly agriculture) and SME – availability of affordable credit for business enterprise development is still not accessible to entrepreneurs who have no collateral. New programmes soon to be implemented will assist in rectifying this issue. Such programmes are being designed to complement existing credit programmes and will not compete with emerging market (commercial) service providers. Current financial services need to be further strengthened and expanded to meet the needs of poor farmers.

Lack of marketing and cross-border transfer facilities – whole sale markets and transport facilities are weak and cross-border goods transfer facilities are absent.

3.5 Disaster and Emergency Preparedness

Afghanistan is disaster-prone, with over 70% of its inhabited areas vulnerable to natural disasters, including earthquakes, droughts, floods, landslides, avalanches and extreme winter conditions. In 2003, the UNEP post-conflict environmental assessment in Afghanistan found that many livelihoods are under threat from the alarming degree of environmental degradation caused by a combination of conflict, poverty, and population growth and survival tactics. Already, the lack of basic natural resources, such as clean water or pastures, has led to the collapse of many rural livelihoods, turning many people into environmental refugees and increasing population pressures in urban centres. The decline in the country's natural resource base has increased vulnerability to natural disasters and food shortages, thereby further increasing poverty and decreasing opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

As reflected in the Social Protection Sector Strategy, given the severity of poverty in Afghanistan, people's dependence on natural resources has increased, which has led to serious damage to the environment. The slowing replenishment of aquifers has reduced irrigation and crop yields. The loss of forest cover due to illegal logging and overgrazing has impacted on flood protection, soil stability and the carrying capacity of the country's pasturelands. Furthermore, the country is highly susceptible to outbreaks of epidemic plant and animal diseases and pests. Frequent natural disasters and epidemics exacerbate poverty, increase vulnerability, damage infrastructure and generally serve as obstacles to development and progress. Added to this, the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters and security risks related to ongoing conflict in some parts of the country have stretched to the breaking point traditional community mechanisms to cope with shocks.

As reflected in NRVA 2005 poverty estimates and the Social Protection Sector Strategy, around 12 million Afghans require Government assistance. These Afghans are classified as poor or concentrated very close to the poverty line and vulnerable to falling into poverty. These are the people most at risk and least able to cope with the economic and social shocks caused by natural and man-made disasters.

Direct and indirect effects of disasters include, inter alia, loss of life and injuries, destruction or damage to property and crops, disruption of production and loss of livelihood, disruption of essential community services, damage to national infrastructure, national economic loss, sociological and psychological after-effects and, importantly, delays in reconstruction and diversion of scarce national development funds to emergencies. Communities will continue to remain vulnerable and experience shows that, as a result of gender inequalities within the community, women are generally more affected and vulnerable, both during a disaster and in its aftermath. The effectiveness and sustainability of development aid programmes will continue to be threatened, until such time that disaster risk management practices are accepted as an integral component of development planning.

As such, the *Department of Social Protection*, in coordination and cooperation with other national programmes, will focus more on risk mitigation activities, including construction of

flood protection walls and the introduction of earthquake building codes. The Government is committed to having a system of disaster preparedness and response in place by the end of 2010. The key to an efficient response to any emergency or disaster is early detection, early warning and early reaction.

UN organisations, NGOs and other government organisations also play their respective role in disaster management and emergency response, given the requirement for a multi-sectoral and integrated intervention.

This thematic area is directly related to the Social Protection including Humanitarian Assistance Strategy, Refugees, Returnees and IDPs Sector Strategy, the National Environmental Strategy, and the Counter Narcotics Chapter for ANDS. There is also a strong tie to the Central Statistics Office and policy/implementing ministries, such as MoPH, MoWA and MOLSAMD. International organisations, such as UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF, as well as donors and NGOs play an important role in humanitarian response and mitigation.

- Continuing susceptibility to natural and man made disasters, including animal and plant epidemics, contributes to the overwhelming level of poverty within the country;
- Rural communities are not able to recover due to the unpredictability of disasters and therefore require significant early warning mechanisms and extensive government led mitigation efforts;
- The reintegration of IDPs into already underemployed poverty stricken communities adds to the existing crisis – validating the need for a comprehensive rural development strategy.

***THIS STRATEGY PROVIDES A SYSTEM OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
AND RESPONSE INCLUDING EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND
MITIGATION AGAINST NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS***

3.5.1 Contributing Programmes

Natural Disasters

The National Emergency Response Commission was established by presidential decree and is chaired by the Second Vice President with MRRD as its deputy and Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) as its secretariat. The commission is responsible for setting strategic direction, developing policies, approving IROA-financed plans, declaring states of emergency, mobilising international assistance in times of major emergencies, and coordinating national emergency response through its National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC). The commission meets on bi-monthly basis, overviews the overall situation of country and delegates responsibility to relevant organisations.

ANDMA is the lead organisation for coordinating disaster management activities. It is an independent directorate reporting to the President. MRRD is the lead organisation in emergency response activities. MRRD through its Department of Social Protection plays a vital role in all three phases of disasters: pre-disaster (mitigation and preparedness), disaster (relief) and post disaster (rehabilitation and development). Its programme interventions are

designed to enhance human security through support to the poorest and most vulnerable people in Afghanistan through the direct provision of assistance.

Emergency relief is carefully targeted to allocate scarce resources to the most vulnerable families. As indicated in the Social Protection Sector Strategy, inadequate funds mean that the limited available resources must be used to help the poorest of the poor. MRRD and MAIL will work closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled to ensure that programme interventions mitigate risks to the most vulnerable segments of the rural population and that emergency relief is prioritised according to national social protection policy. MRRD works closely with the World Food Programme to mitigate the effects of food insecurity on the extreme poor.

In 2003, the European Commission-funded *National Surveillance System (NSS)* project was established to build the Government's capacity to collect data needed to prioritise reconstruction and development efforts. The NSS unit within the Central Statistics Office and MRRD's Vulnerability Analysis Unit work closely to design and conduct the NRVA – a nationwide village- and household-level survey on perceptions of health care, housing, agricultural constraints, shocks, local governance and development priorities. NRVA also collects data on demographics, household assets, access to infrastructure and social services, agriculture and livestock activities and food consumption, among others. Results from the NRVA 2005 were published in June 2007. The 2007 survey is currently underway. The NRVA plays an important role in documenting baseline conditions, and its data is used to target interventions to the most vulnerable populations and to measure changes in rural conditions.

Through the *Programme for Irrigation and Infrastructure*, MAIL will collaborate with relevant ministries, agencies and other programmes to further develop an early warning and preparedness system against floods. As part of the system, the weather information gathering and analysis will be further strengthened to ensure that reliable agro-meteorological information would be available for analysis and modelling by the Meteorological Department, regional met-centres and stations located in various agro-ecological zones and watershed areas. This monitoring should also include upstream water level sensors and a reliable radio and telephone information system for warning communities downstream. The programme will introduce training in flood prevention and management at the community level. Following disasters the programme will assist communities in mitigating the effects. In support of flooding disasters MAIL has created the Strategic Food Reserve Project.

Large areas of Afghanistan are drought-prone. The USAID-funded *Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)*. FEWSNET provides weekly weather hazard assessments prepared by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); monthly "Food Security Updates"; maps on vegetation, rainfall, and irrigation supply and demand; rapid food security assessments; special reports; and contingency and response planning tools.

Starting in July 2006, the four-year USAID-funded Pastoral Engagement, Adaptation and Capacity Enhancement project (PEACE) established a livestock early warning system in Baghlan, Bamyan, Panjshir and Samanagan. Satellite-based systems that gather information on weather and vegetation greenness are coupled with ground monitoring of animal nutrition to assess local forage conditions. This system helps Kuchi herders plan during lean years to

either sell their animals or move to areas where the forage supply is better, and enables them to make better rangeland management decisions.

Conflict/Reintegration

MRRD's Department of Social Protection is tasked to reduce vulnerability through:

- emergency response, which mainly deals with, mitigation and rehabilitation of a disaster hit or vulnerable community. Activities include provision of tents, blankets, tarpaulin and jerry cans in the relief phase, construction of flood protection walls in the mitigation phase and implementing emergency projects in the rehabilitation phase;
- food aid aims to reduce food insecurity through its food-for-work projects funded by WFP; and
- by the end of 2010, the Government has committed to providing assistance to all refugees and internally displaced persons for rehabilitation and integration.

A National Reintegration Strategy has been developed by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, Ministry of Urban Development, MRRD and the European Union. In addition, a 2005 decree establishes the legal framework for land distribution and housing for eligible returnees and IDPs. MRRD's Returnees Reintegration Unit identifies priorities and gaps related to reintegration; prepares policies and guidelines; collects, updates and disseminates information to key actors implementing reintegration programmes; and facilitates coordination with other key actors at the central and provincial levels.

Effective reintegration of refugees and support to other vulnerable groups is often hampered by land conflicts and might require alternative economic interventions and opportunities. Special measures are needed to ensure that vulnerable groups benefit from development gains. The Economic Regeneration programme (Section 3.4) addresses issues associated with the needs of these groups

Epidemic Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases

The Food Security, Livestock Production and Productivity and the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programmes will contribute to: development of prevention and control programmes to decrease the impact of contagious trans-boundary and emerging animal diseases; strengthen pest/disease control through forecasting and timely intervention; and development of a support system to provide emergency disease control, vaccination campaigns against epidemic diseases and other livestock services.

This will be based on modern disease intelligence networks for early detection, the use of early warning systems and implementation through improved coordination with all stakeholders. This requires that field professionals are trained in disease recognition and clinical diagnosis. The efficiency of the participatory epidemiological teams to collect data, increase farmers' awareness of diseases and simultaneously disseminate information will be crucial. If required, mandatory control will be introduced and compliance will be ensured through increased awareness of all stakeholders including traders.

In exceptional or emergency circumstances, the Government will provide subsidised inputs, food, or other forms of support to farmers hit by natural disasters or droughts, but emergency aid will be delivered through cooperation with commercial suppliers, to avoid undermining businesses that are important to a well functioning sector.

3.5.2 Impact of Disaster & Emergency Preparedness Programmes on Cross-Cutting Issues

Counter-Narcotics: Although some questions are included in the NRVA which can provide information about income sources, FEWSNET's baseline analysis, monitoring of potential hazards and food security scenario modelling, support and encourage farmers to plan and cultivate licit agriculture in the long term.

Anti-Corruption: The information gathered for disaster preparedness may highlight areas of corruption, but this is not a target for the programmes.

Gender: Men and women receive the same level of benefit from the programmes within this theme. In the case of the NRVA, it is an opportunity for women to be heard. Given the more vulnerable position of women during and after a disaster, special protective measures are required.

Capacity Development: Capacity development is an essential component for those undertaking surveys along with technical knowledge enhancement through scientific data and analysis for Afghanistan's emergency preparedness.

Environment: Environmental issues following either natural or man-made disasters are addressed in line with the support provided post disaster. This will include reviews, assessments and investigations as to cause and effect, and lessons learnt will be extracted for feedback into planning and subsequent improvements. The scientific monitoring of precipitation and the potential for flash floods will show that precipitation patterns are changing due to global warming. This is a potential threat that can severely affect the animal feed resource base, damage irrigation systems and erode agricultural lands.

Regional Cooperation: Except with regard to non cooperation with refugee repatriation from neighbouring countries, this cross-cutting issue is not directly addressed under this theme. With regard to the various surveys, there are questions which may be used to assess linkages to other countries. Afghanistan's disaster preparedness programme, when operational, may allow for an exchange of scientific information with neighbouring countries.

3.5.3 Challenges and Constraints

Inadequate disaster management and planning – there is still a need to develop a comprehensive, fully resourced disaster management plan, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

Limited resources to integrate returnees from the region – reintegration of returnees from neighbouring countries still requires significant planning. Over the past five years, 4.2 million returnees have arrived, with a further 1.5 million expected over the next two years. Planning and resourcing of this reintegration are urgently required.

Limited skill in disease recognition – rapid recognition and diagnosis of animal and plant diseases are urgent requirements to reduce the economic and social shocks to rural communities. Capacity development in these areas is ongoing and will continue.

PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

The ARD strategy will be monitored via Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) methodology. Participatory Community Monitoring and Evaluation are extremely important for learning about the achievement or deviation from original concerns and problems faced by local development programmes being implemented so that corrective measures can be taken in time.

The process helps assess whether the programme has brought benefits to those for whom it was intended. This assessment will examine whether programme investment was correct within the context of competing needs; whether underlying assumptions and design were appropriate; whether progress is being made towards planning changes and if not, why not; and unplanned changes that may have occurred.

Monitoring ensures that inputs are ready in time, work plans are followed closely, adjustments can be made and corrective action can be taken as and when necessary, stakeholders are kept informed, constraints and bottlenecks are identified and resources are used efficiently.

Participatory monitoring involves local beneficiaries in measuring, recording, collecting, processing and communicating information to assist local development programme extension workers and local group members in decision-making.

Participatory evaluation assists in adjusting and redefining objectives, reorganising institutional arrangements or reallocating resources as necessary. The monitoring and evaluation system allows continuous surveillance in order to assess the local development programme's impact on intended beneficiaries.

Involving local people in programme evaluation is one of the learning objectives of participatory management. Apart from programme's impact on the life of the people, it is also worthwhile to evaluate: i) attitudinal changes in the local community about their role and sense of responsibility; ii) if people have gained confidence in their ability to undertake new activities; iii) lessons about people's capacity, extent of participation and community responsibilities.

Within this framework it is also imperative to assess information to obtain gender disaggregated and poverty related data for future design and implementation of programmes.

The information gathered via this methodology will further define the data captured via targets identified in the logical framework.

The participating ministries will carry out mid-term and annual reviews of their programmes, measuring their progress against the targets of the sector strategy.

PART V: ARD INVESTMENT STRATEGY

5.1 Required Investments

Public investments in MAIL and MRRD for the period 2007-2008 core budget are US\$35 million and US\$ 345 million respectively. Additionally, a large share of core budgets for the Ministry of Energy and Water (US\$221 million), Ministry of Public Works (US\$185 million), Ministry of Commerce (US\$10.5 million) and the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund (US\$37 million) also support agriculture and rural development.

These public investments are augmented by donor funds – the so-called ‘external budget’. According to the Ministry of Finance, in 2007 donors will invest an additional US\$425 million in agriculture projects and US\$179 million in rural development projects. The amount of funding channelled through NGOs is unknown.

ANNEX I: ACTION PLAN MATRIX

PILLAR : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
SECTOR : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Expected Outcomes	Policy Actions or Activities	Category	Timeframe	Responsible Agency
Improved service delivery within the Agriculture & Rural Development sector	Review of the legal framework governing ARD sector, including governmental institutional reforms	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387 - 1389	MAIL, MRRD, MCN and IDLG
	Develop 5 years action plan which quantifies all 8 functions of ARD zones including budget requirements, roles and responsibilities and appropriate M&E systems	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387 - 1388	CARD Inter-ministerial Committee
	To mainstream into all administrative reform programs measures required to address the systems and incentives promoting anti-corruption within the public administration system and Development Activities.	Legislation/ Policy/Plan / AC Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1389	MAIL, MRRD
	To maintain the highest level of transparency, accountability and integrity in the relationship between the public and private sector.	Legislation/ Policy/Plan / AC Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1391	MAIL, MRRD
Poverty Reduced in line with MDG targets	Align ARD Programs to promote sustainable growth and distribute wealth through CRD	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387 - 1391	MAIL, MRRD and MCN
	Develop and implement poverty baseline and survey database in addition to NRVA	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387 - 1391	MAIL, MRRD and MCN
Improved Local Governance	Review and update legislation concerning sub-national governance formal and informal structures, roles and responsibilities	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MRRD, IDLG, MAIL
	Formulate and implement policy imperatives requiring all development actors to carry out their activities through the established sub-national structures	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MRRD, IDLG, MAIL
Increased Agriculture Production and Productivity	Review, revise and formulate land use and government owned land for lease	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MAIL
	Review, revise and formulate Natural Resources laws (wetlands, forests, range lands, arid lands ,watershed)	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1391	MAIL
	Review, revise and formulate Food laws and regulations (Quality and Safety, CODEX standards, quarantine)	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1390	MAIL
	Review, revise and formulate laws and regulations on Livestock and Horticulture	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1390	MAIL
	Review, revise and formulate laws and regulation on Pesticides Use, plant and animal protection	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1390	MAIL
	Review, revise and formulate laws and regulations on agricultural imports and exports	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1391	MAIL

PILLAR : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
SECTOR : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Expected Outcomes	Policy Actions or Activities	Category	Timeframe	Responsible Agency
	Formulation of laws on concerning forests, food safety and control, strategic food reserves, agricultural imports, horticulture and improved seeds.	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1390	MAIL
	Restoration and Sustainable Use of Rangelands and forests, conservation of bio-diversity, and encouragement to Community Based Natural Resource Management	Other Measures / Env. Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1391	MAIL
	Special focus on gender in policies and plans and their implementation	Legislation / Policy/Plan / Gen der Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1391	MAIL, MRRD
Improved agriculture and rural infrastructure	Develop and implement policy on infrastructure investment and maintenance	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL
	Develop and implement sub-sector policies on rural roads, water, irrigation and rural energy	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL
	Devise and implement appropriate labor-intensive approach and technologies for investment and maintenance of infrastructure	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL
	Review, revise and formulate laws and regulations on Water Management and utilization	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MAIL, MRRD, MoE&W
	Establish standards including social and environmental safeguards	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL
	Enhance public and private sectors capacities to effectively and efficiently manage and deliver infrastructure programs	Institution Building	1387-1391	MRRD, MAIL
Facilitated Economic Regeneration	Review current and formulate new policies, legal and regulatory for establishing, stimulating and sustaining rural enterprises and credit	Legislation/ Policy/Plan	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL
	Establish rural enterprise support services network	Institution Building	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL
	Establish Agriculture and Rural Development Zones	Institution Building	1387-1389	CARD Inter-ministerial Committee
	Develop national and international markets for agriculture and non-agriculture produce and products	Other Measures	1387-1391	MRRD, MAIL, MoCom
	Promote regional cooperation to help generate economic growth through technologies, exchange of knowledge etc.	Other Measures / RC Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1391	MAIL, MRRD, MoFA
Improved service delivery within the sector	Strengthen line ministries capacities at national and sub-national levels	Institution Building	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL, MCN, IDLG
	Establish an Executive Management Unit with presidential authority and clear mandate to implement CARD	Institution Building	1387	CARD Inter-ministerial Committee
Improved Local Governance	Develop mechanism to ensure integration and linkage of local level planning with the national ARD investment planning	Institution Building	1387-1388	MRRD, IDLG, MoEc

PILLAR : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
SECTOR : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Expected Outcomes	Policy Actions or Activities	Category	Timeframe	Responsible Agency
Improved disaster and emergency preparedness	Continue capacity development of the sub-national governance structures to enable them to play a greater role in the development process	Institution Building	1387-1391	MRRD, IDLG
	Strengthen the sub-national governance structures through sustainable financial mechanisms	Other Measures	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL, IDLG
	Continue the establishment of the local governance informal and formal structures and village and district levels	Other Measures	1387-1389	MRRD, MAIL
	Sensitization of functionaries of local governance on gender, environmental, counter-narcotics and anti-corruption issues	Legislation / Policy/Plan / Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1389	MRRD
	Support the establishment of disaster early warning system	Institution Building	1387-1389	MAIL, MRRD, IDLG
	Establish and operationalise a system for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural disasters and plant/animal diseases and epidemics	Institution Building	1387-1389	MAIL, MRRD
		Institution Building	1387-1389	MAIL, MRRD
	Special focus to gender issues in policies and plans and their implementation	Legislation / Policy/Plan / Gender Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1388	MAIL, MRRD
Reduced poppy cultivation through Alternative Livelihood	Design and implement programs to strengthen and diversify licit livelihood	Institution Building	1387-1391	MRRD, MAIL, MCN
	Mainstream CN strategy in ARD programs and projects	Other Measures / CN Cross Cutting Issues	1387-1391	MRRD, MAIL, MCN
	Interventions for promoting legal agriculture livelihood options through inputs like seeds, irrigation, fertilizers, credit and crop insurance	Other Measures/ CN Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1391	MAIL, MCN
	Training for self employment and micro enterprise and development of micro credit facilities	Institution Building/ CN Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1391	MAIL, MCN
	Development of private sector especially promotion of small and medium enterprise	Other Measures/ CN Cross Cutting Issues	1387 - 1391	MAIL, MCN

ARD ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Targets
Promoted and Facilitated Economic Regeneration:	# of relevant laws approved	N/A - To be established by end of 2008	N/A - To be set by end of 2008
	# of key legislation and regulatory areas left unattended	N/A - To be established by end of 2008	N/A - To be set by end of 2008
	% of micro/SME benefiting from improved access to financial services	N/A	20% by the end of 2013
	# of branches (banks and MFI) in rural areas; total lending to agro-business, total lending to other rural enterprises	N/A - To be established by end of 2008	N/A - To be set by end of 2008
	# of rural households receiving services from formal financial institutions	219,000 (2007)	800,000 by the end of 2013
	% of rural household income increasing	N/A - To be established by end of 2008	N/A - To be set by end of 2008
	# of poor and vulnerable rural households supported through economic regeneration activities	N/A	161,280 by the end of 2013 (as per current AREDP projections)
	# of agro-businesses established	N/A	136,584 by the end of 2013
	# of non-agric rural based enterprises established	N/A	45,000 by the end of 2013
	# of foreign investors in agro-business registered as big tax payers.	N/A - To be established by end of 2008	N/A - To be set by end of 2008
	# of jobs created	N/A	815,000 by the end of 2013
	# of informal enterprise groups of men and/or women	N/A - To be established by end of 2008	N/A - To be set by end of 2008
	Turnover (\$) of informal enterprise groups	N/A - To be established by end of 2008	N/A - To be set by end of 2008
	# Business Development Services established	N/A	8 Regional Offices servicing 28 provinces by end of 2013
Strengthened Local Governance	# CDCs established	16,502 (2007)	24,000 by the end of 2010
	# CDPs completed	16,263 (2007)	24,000 by the end of 2010
	# of rural population benefited from financed CDPs	10.8 million (2007)	19m by the end of 2010
	(Total value) of expenditure controlled by CDCs	\$400m (2007)	\$600m by end of 2010
	# of rural population benefited from livelihood/human capital development projects	792,996 (2007)	1.8m by the end of 2010
	# DDAs Established	256 (2007)	360 by the end of 2008

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Targets
Reduced Poverty for the Poor & extreme poor	# DDPs incorporated into provincial plans	# (2007)	360 by the end of 2008
	# of communities aware of NR legal framework	2000 communities (2008)	32,000 communities (2010)
	# of communities implementing NR management plans	20 communities implementing plans (2008)	270 communities implementing plans (2010)
	# of provinces that have designed and implemented NR systems for forests, rangelands and wildlife.	3 provinces (2008)	34 provinces (2018)
	# of provinces, districts, villages covered by NFSP	10 provinces, 20 districts, 200 villages (2008)	34 provinces, 304 districts, 15,200 villages (2010)
	# household beneficiaries covered by NFSP	20,000 households (2008)	1,200,000 households (2010)
	% reduction of population malnourished.	57% reduction of population malnourished. (2008)	35% reduction of population malnourished (2018)
Reduced Poppy cultivation through Alternative Livelihoods	# of livelihood programs	9 National and Regional Programmes	10 National and Regional Programmes
Increased Agricultural Production and Productivity:	% decrease in poppy cultivation area	MAIL?	MAIL?
	# of farmers trained in new technologies	16,400 farmers trained (2008)	64,400 farmers trained (2010)
	# of new farmers with vineyard trellis	1,000 farmers use vineyard trellis (2008)	4,000 farmers use vineyard trellis (2010)
	# business farms established	100 farms (2008)	3100 farms (2010)
	# saplings provided to farmers	500,000 saplings (2008)	1.5 million saplings (2010)
	Increase in litres average cattle lactation	900 litres per cattle lactation (2008)	1,500 litres per cattle lactation (2012)
	# of backyard egg production per hen	60 eggs per annum per hen (2008)	100 eggs per annum per hen (2012)
	Small ruminant 6 month old carcass weight	14 kilos (2008)	18 kg (2012)
	# commercial poultry farms	200 farms (2008)	500 farms (2012)
	\$ livestock import	\$458M livestock imports (2008)	\$229 livestock imports (2012)
	% of Kuchi and non-Kuchi herds covered by health services.	30% herds provided with services. (2008)	50% herd provided with services (2010)

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Targets
	# ongoing research and experiments for value added agriculture products.	100 research and experiments for value added agri products (2008)	370 research and experiments for value added agri products
	# of districts covered by extension services to farmers	98 districts (2008)	250 districts (2010)
	Policy docs/legal framework for farmers credit	Drafts completed	Farmers Credit System laws and regulations enacted into law (2010)
	Implementing rules and regulations for market development	Drafts completed	Implementing rules and regulations operational. (2010)
	# of farmers cooperatives established, strengthened and operating as enterprises	1,313 coops (2008)	5,500 coops (2012)
	\$ private sector investments	\$ n/a	\$ n/a
	Seven Centres of Excellence established	Centres operational and providing research results	3 systems in place (2010)
	5,300 Cooperatives established by 2013	Cooperatives operational and increased production and productivity achieved	Upgraded education system upgraded and implemented (2010)
	Institutional, organisation and HR systems in place	systems in place (2008)	100% RIMU completion
	Agriculture education system upgraded and implemented	Existing system reviewed and evaluated (2008)	
	% RIMU implementation nationwide	30% RIMU progress	
Provision, and maintenance of Agriculture and Rural Infrastructure:	# of increased irrigated areas	4500 hectares irrigated (2008)	106,000 hectares irrigated (2010)
	# hectares with new water efficiency techniques (2008)	1,000 hectares are water efficient (2008)	71,000 hectares are water efficient (2010)
	# hectares with new mgt techniques	1400 hectares (2008)	60,000 hectares (2010)
	# hectares with supplemental irrigation	1000 hectares (2008)	30,000 hectares (2010)
	# of MAIL staff and mirabs trained	1200 trained (2008)	120,000 trained (2010)
	# decentralised irrigation schemes implemented	1 scheme (2008)	25 schemes (2010)
	% of rural population that have access to safe drinking water	32% (2007)	98% by the end of 2013
	% of rural population have access improved sanitation facilities	3% (2007)	52% by the end of 2013

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Targets
Provision of Disaster and Emergency Preparedness:	Km of rural roads constructed and rehabilitated	13,500 km (2007)	19, 000 km by the end of 2013
	# villages connected by road to the district centres or major service centres.	4743 (2007)	23,000 by the end of 2013
	% of rural population receiving income through participation in short-term employment generation activities (non-agrarian)	15% (2007)	25% by the end of 2013
	# of labour days generated	24.5m (2007)	101m by the end of 2013
	# of villages benefiting from different sources of electricity	7665 (2007)	14,000 by the end of 2013
	% of villages that will benefit from new/ rehabilitated small scale irrigation schemes	36% (2007)	65% by the end of 2013
	# (hectares) of New irrigated areas increase	1.5 ha (2007)	1.95 ha by the end of 2013
	Improved water efficiency in existing irrigation	25% (2006)	50% by the end of 2013
	Protocols for collaboration and coordination between ministries involved in early warning and preparedness system against floods and other natural disasters	n/a	Protocols agreed and implemented by 2008
	# of accurately and timely provision of information on most vulnerable households living in specific provinces and districts by FEWSNET, and appropriate analysis of NRVA data.	n/a	# by the end of 2013
	# household protected from hazards	7,000 (2007)	30,000 by the end of 2013
	# lives saved from natural and man made disasters	7,000 (2007)	79,400 by the end of 2013
	\$ (estimated) of rural population assts protected from natural and man made disasters	n/a	\$ by the end of 2013
	km of roads cleared of snow	6,000 km (2006)	30,000 by the end of 2013
	Metric tons of food stuff distributed	# (2007)	780,040 MT by the end of 2013
	# of FFW labour days generated	# (2007)	# by the end of 2013
	# of accurately completed and confirmed Disease Reports submitted	n/a	# by the end of 2013
	# of outbreak investigations carried out by PVO and VFUs	n/a	# by the end of 2013
*TBP	Requires baseline to be carried out by end of 2008		
*TBP	Number of laws and key legislation to be requested from MOJ & EPAA, MOCI at the commencement of program		
**TBP	Source of % of SMEs and Micro-enterprises currently benefiting from improved financial services MISFA and MOF database. Similarly, number of		

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Targets
	branches in rural areas and lending to agro-businesses to be requested from above sources.		

ANNEX III: LIST OF PROJECTS (AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR)

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
1	AFG/ 0639401	Production and Multiplication of Improved Wheat Seed	1386	1387	5.000						5.00	5.00	0.00	AFG	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
2	AFG/ 0640101	Construction of two new buildings in Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food	1386	1387	2.000						2.00	2.00	0.00	AFG	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
3	AFG/ 0677601	Emergency Project for Horticulture	1386	1387	11.000						11.00	11.00	0.00	ARTF	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
4			1386	1387							0.00	0.00	0.00	WB	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
5		Project Total:	1386	1387	11.000						11.00	11.00	0.00		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
6	AFG/ 0708801	Green House Research Center	1386	1387	0.099						0.10	0.10	0.00	USDoA	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
7	AFG/ 0725701	Establishment of nurseries for non fruit trees	1386	1387	1.207						1.21	0.00	1.21	AFG	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
8	AFG/	Establishment of	1386	1387	0.066						0.07	0.07	0.00	AFG	Core	Ministry of

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
	0725801	nurseries for fruit trees (Border Project)														Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
9	AFG/ 0725901	Establishment of livestock Research Institute	1386	1387	0.500						0.50	0.00	0.50		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
10	AFG/ 0726001	Construction and rehabilitation of the facilities of Quarantine, fumigation houses, laboratories of diseases/ biological diagnosis and pesticides etc	1386	1387	1.000						1.00	0.00	1.00		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
11	AFG/ 0726101	Construction of Bagh-e-bala surrounding wall.	1386	1387	0.150						0.15	0.15	0.00	AFG	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
12	AFG/ 0726201	Construction, Rehabilitation / Repairing of Agriculture Department Buildings in 21 provinces.	1386	1387	1.000						1.00	0.00	1.00		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
13	AFG/ 0726301	Construction of surrounding wall of Badam Bagh farm	1386	1387	0.290						0.29	0.00	0.29		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
14	AFG/ 0736001	Emergency Livestock Project	1386	1387	14.200						14.20	14.20	0.00	WB	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
15	AFG/ 0736201	Establishment of Agriculture Emergency fund (disease- pest- outbreak and other Agriculture natural disasters)	1386	1387	2.000						2.00	2.00	0.00	AFG	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
16	AFG/ 0744501	Expanding the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock to control animal diseases through improved national health services	1386	1387	1.100						1.10	0.00	1.10		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
17	AFG/ 0744601	Improving the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to develop, apply and demonstrate and disseminate Sanitary-Phytosanitary(SPS) standards and food safety standards(USDoA)	1386	1387	0.600						0.60	0.00	0.60		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
18	AFG/ 0744701	Building capacity to rehabilitate forests, rangelands and watersheds(USDoA)	1387	-	0.500						0.50	0.00	0.50		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
19	AFG/ 0807901	Human Resources Development and Management	1387	-	1.788						1.79	1.79	0.00	ADB	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation &

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
																Livestock
20	AFG/ 0808001	Institutionals strengthening of ANDS-Master Plan Technical Team (AMPTT), the reform implementation management unit (RIMU)	1387	-	1.700						1.70	1.70	0.00	ADB	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
21	AFG/ 0832301	Soil Laboratory in Badam Bagh	1387	-	0.420						0.42	0.42	0.00	AFG	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
22	AFG/ 0832601	Rehabilitation of Strategic Grain Reserves Buildings	1387	-	0.800						0.80	0.00	0.80		Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
23	AFG/ 0832701	Rural Agribusiness Support Project	1387	-	3.680						3.68	3.68	0.00	ADB	Core	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
24	AFG/ 0051201	National Solidarity Program	1386	1388	305.750	265.38					571.13	178.00	393.13	ARTF	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
25			1386	1387							0.00	6.00	-6.00	DNK	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
26			1386	1387							0.00	0.00	0.00	DutchLP	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
																& Development
27			1386	1387							0.00	15.00	-15.00	JPN	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
28			1386	1387							0.00	0.00	0.00	SIDA	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
29			1386	1387							0.00	0.00	0.00	Swiss	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
30			1386	1387							0.00	0.00	0.00	UK-DFID	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
31			1386	1387							0.00	75.00	-75.00	WB	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
32		Project Total:			305.750	265.38					571.13	274.00	297.13		Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
33	AFG/ 0341201	National Rural Access Program (NRAP) /National	1386	1388	44.000	57.00					101.00	8.90	92.10	ARTF	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
		Emergency Employment Program (NEEP) (MRRD).														& Development
34			1386	-							0.00	0.00	0.00	EC	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
35			1386	-							0.00	0.00	0.00	UK-DFID	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
36			1386	-							0.00	24.90	-24.90	WB	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
37		Project Total:			44.000	57.00					101.00	33.80	67.20		Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
38	AFG/ 0360101	National Rural water supply, Hygiene education and Sanitation Program	1386	1388	62.850	48.50					111.35	3.90	107.45	ARTF	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
39			1386	-							0.00	0.00	0.00	JPN	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
40			1386	-							0.00	0.02	-0.02	Swiss	Core	Ministry of

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
																Rural Rehabilitation & Development
41			1386	-							0.00	3.00	-3.00	UK-DFID	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
42			1386	-							0.00	10.00	-10.00	UNICEF	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
43		Project Total:			62.850	48.50					111.35	16.92	94.43		Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
44	AFG/ 0553201	The Rural Recovery through community based irrigation rehabilitation project	1386	-	1.970						1.97	1.97	0.00	ADB	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
45	AFG/ 0808101	Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program(AREDP)	1387	-	19.830						19.83	19.83	0.00	ARTF	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
46	AFG/ 0808201	Border Development Projects	1387	-	3.087						3.09	0.00	3.09		Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
47	AFG/	Construction of	1387	-	0.500						0.50	0.00	0.50		Core	Ministry of

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
	0808301	Necessary infrastructure within the central ministry compound														Rural Rehabilitation & Development
48	AFG/ 0808401	Afghanistan Institute of Rural Development(AIRD)	1387	-	2.500						2.50	2.50	0.00	JPN	Core	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
49	AFG/ 0543101	Swiss fund for Seed Projects	1387	1387	0.14	0.00	0.00				0.14	0.14	0.00	Swiss	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
50	AFG/ 0599601	Reforestation project	1387	1387	3.00	0.00	0.00				3.00	3.00	0.00	USAID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
51	AFG/ 0635301	LMP (Livelihood Improvement Program	1387	1387	1.45	0.00	0.00				1.45	1.45	0.00	Swiss	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
52	AFG/ 0682201	National Agricultural Experimental Stations Rehabilitation Project	1386	1388	1.17	1.22	0.00				2.39	3.84	-1.45	JICA	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
53	AFG/ 0684101	Alternative Development Program Eastern Region	1386	1387	29.09	0.00	0.00				29.09	29.09	0.00	USAID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
54	AFG/ 0684201	Alternative Development Program South (Intensification)	1386	1387	23.58	0.00	0.00				23.58	23.58	0.00	USAID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
55	AFG/	Alternative	1386	1387	15.09	0.00	0.00				15.09	15.09	0.00	USAID	External	Ministry of

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
	0684301	development Program- North														Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
56	AFG/ 0702101	Perennial Horticulture Development Program	1386	1387	7.67	0.00	0.00				7.67	7.67	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
57	AFG/ 0711401	TdHL Livelihood Improve. Prog. Takhar	1386	1387	1.05	0.00	0.00				1.05	1.05	0.00	Swiss	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
58	AFG/ 0711501	Afghan-Aid - Livelihood Project Samangan	1386	1388	0.50	0.30	0.00				0.80	0.80	0.00	Swiss	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
59	AFG/ 0718401	Provision of Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Food for the implementation of the Animal	1386	1387	1.89	0.00	0.00				1.89	1.89	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
60	AFG/ 0718501	Integrated Development, Environment And Sustainability (IDEAS)	1386	1387	0.76	0.00	0.00				0.76	0.76	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
61	AFG/ 0718601	Provision of Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Health and Food for the implementation	1386	1387	1.76	0.00	0.00				1.76	1.76	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
		of the Perennial Horticulture Development Project, Afghanistan														
62	AFG/ 0721301	Rehabilitation of Rural Production systems in Central region	1386	1387	0.17	0.00	0.00				0.17	0.17	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
63	AFG/ 0721901	Project for Alternative Livelihoods in the Eastern Region (PAL) - Outreach	1386	1387	4.68	0.00	0.00				4.68	4.68	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
64	AFG/ 0742001	Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP)	1386	1387	17.61	0.00	0.00				17.61	23.61	-6.00	USAID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
65	AFG/ 0747401	Policy Advisor (Agriculture)	1386	1388	0.01	0.01	0.00				0.03	0.03	0.00	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
66	AFG/ 0762201	Afghanistan Variety and Seed Industry Development Project	1386	1388	5.22	12.81	0.00				18.03	5.23	12.80	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
67	AFG/ 0772101	Horticulture and Livestock Program	1386	1387	5.70	0.00	0.00				5.70	5.70	0.00	UK-DFID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
68	AFG/ 0774401	Maximizing counter-narcotics impact of rural livelihood interventions (RLI)	1386	1388	0.70	0.54	0.00				1.24	1.24	0.00	UK-FCO	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
69	AFG/ 0783901	Promotion of Perennial	1386	1387	0.73	0.00	0.00				0.73	0.73	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture,

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
		Horticulture in Northern Region of Afghanistan														Irrigation & Livestock
70	AFG/0785301	Fruit Production Improvement (through training and support for growers & fruit networks strengthening)	1386	1387	0.73	0.00	0.00				0.73	0.73	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
71	AFG/0785401	Perennial Horticulture development Program in Kahmard and Saighan districts (Bamyan Province)	1386	1387	0.73	0.00	0.00				0.73	0.73	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
72	AFG/0785501	Accelerating Horticultural Markets in the North and West of Afghanistan through working with smallholder farmers (AHM)	1386	1388	0.18	0.50	0.00				0.68	0.68	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
73	AFG/0785601	Strengthening of the fruit sector in Kunar and Laghman Provinces, Eastern Afghanistan	1386	1387	0.63	0.00	0.00				0.63	0.63	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
74	AFG/0785701	Perennial Horticulture Development Programme for Enjil District of Herat Province	1386	1388	0.15	0.06	0.00				0.21	0.21	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
75	AFG/ 0785901	Regeneration of the fruit and Nut Production Sector in Afghanistan Central Provinces of Kabul, Wardak, Logar and Paktya.	1386	1388	0.37	0.16	0.00				0.53	0.53	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
76	AFG/ 0786001	Almond Industry Development Project	1386	1388	0.41	0.18	0.00				0.59	0.59	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
77	AFG/ 0786301	Perennial Horticulture Development Program for Afghanistan	1386	1387	0.68	0.00	0.00				0.68	0.68	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
78	AFG/ 0788501	Supervision of the Construction of New Central Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Laboratory (CVDRL), Ancillary Works and a Border Inspection Post, and partial rehabilitation of existing CVDRL Building under the AHDP (Afghanistan)	1386	1388	0.27	0.10	0.00				0.37	0.37	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
79	AFG/ 0797401	Alternative Livelihood	1386	1387	9.10	0.00	0.00				9.10	9.10	0.00	NLD	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
80	AFG/ 0819301	SUPPORT TO MAIMANA GREEN BELT	1386	1388	1.00	1.00	0.00				2.00	2.00	0.00	NOR	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation &

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
																Livestock
81	AFG/ 0824501	National Agricultural Experiment stations rehabilitation projects	1386	1389	1.13	1.13	0.45				2.72	2.72	0.00	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
82	AFG/ 0824601	Soil Diagnosis and Conservation	1386	1389	0.04	0.04	0.04				0.12	0.12	0.00	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
83	AFG/ 0824701	Vegetable Cultivation Technology	1386	1389	0.04	0.04	0.04				0.12	0.12	0.00	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
84	AFG/ 0824801	Rice Research Techniques	1386	1389	0.12	0.12	0.12				0.37	0.37	0.00	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
85	AFG/ 0825001	Support to Capacity Development Planning for Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	1386	1389	0.14	0.14	0.14				0.43	0.43	0.00	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
86	AFG/ 0825101	Development Study on the Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Nahri Shahi Irrigation Area	1386	1389	1.24	1.24	0.56				3.03	3.03	0.00	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
87	AFG/ 0825201	Project for the improvement of rice-based agriculture in Nangarhar Province	1386	1389	0.49	0.49	0.41				1.40	1.40	0.00	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
88	AFG/ 0826301	New Alternative Development	1386	1387	26.83	0.00	0.00				26.83	26.83	0.00	USAID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation &

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
																Livestock
89	AFG/ 0826401	Alternative Development Program North West	1386	1387	10.00	0.00	0.00				10.00	10.00	0.00	USAID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
90	AFG/ 0826501	Alternative Development Admin Support Cost	1386	1387	2.51	0.00	0.00				2.51	2.51	0.00	USAID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
91	AFG/ 0826601	Agri-Business Alliance / New GDA	1386	1387	6.20	0.00	0.00				6.20	6.20	0.00	USAID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
92	AFG/ 0829701	Support to Agriculture Production in Afghanistan	1386	1387	42.00	0.00	0.00				42.00	42.00	0.00	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
93	AFG/ 0830501	Alternative livelihood for Baghlan, Badakhshan and Bamayn	1386	1388	1.40	1.30	0.00				2.70	2.70	0.00	NOR	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
94	AFG/ 0543801	Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction Project	1386	1387	0.85	0.00	0.00				0.85	0.09	0.77	ADB	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
95	AFG/ 0721401	Support to the Food ,Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Information Management and Policy Unit (FAAHM) in Developing an Agricultural	1386	1387	1.22	0.00	0.00				1.22	0.88	0.34	EC	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
		Statistics and Marketing Information System - Phase II														
96	AFG/ 0824901	Agricultural Extension Planning and Management	1386	1389	0.41	0.04	0.04				0.49	0.12	0.37	JPN	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
97	AFG/ 0772301	Research in Alternative Livelihoods Fund Project	1386	-	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	2.30	-2.30	UK-DFID	External	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
98	AFG/ 0144901	National Area-Based Development Program (NABDP)	1386	1387	1.67	0.00	0.00				1.67	1.67	0.00	NOR	External	
99	AFG/ 0543001	Swiss support to Livelihood (Badakhshan Province)	1387	1387	0.60	0.00	0.00				0.60	0.60	0.00	Swiss	External	
100	AFG/ 0747101	Inter-communal Rural Development Project (IRDP)	1386	1387	1.41	0.00	0.00				1.41	1.41	0.00	JPN	External	
101	AFG/ 0747201	JICA Support Program for Reintegration and Community Development in Kandahar	1386	1388	0.42	0.12	0.00				0.53	0.53	0.00	JPN	External	
102	AFG/ 0747301	Rural Development Advisor	1386	1388	0.03	0.03	0.00				0.05	0.05	0.00	JPN	External	
103	AFG/ 0774201	Helmand Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) Program	1386	1388	1.99	1.99	0.00				3.98	3.98	0.00	UK-FCO	External	
104	AFG/	National Area	1386	1387	0.58	0.00	0.00				0.58	0.58	0.00	NOR	External	

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
	0775001	Based Development Program in Faryab Province														
105	AFG/ 0818701	FARYAB INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	1386	1389	4.00	4.00	4.10				12.10	12.10	0.00	NOR	External	
106	AFG/ 0818801	GHORMACH EMERGENCY RECOVERY PROGRAMME	1386	1387	4.00	0.00	0.00				4.00	6.00	-2.00	NOR	External	
107	AFG/ 0818901	URUZGAN AND DAIKUNDI RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	1387	1389	2.50	3.10	3.20				8.80	8.80	0.00	NOR	External	
108	AFG/ 0819901	IMPROVING WATER SUPPLY IN FARYAB PROVINCE	1386	1388	3.70	1.20	0.00				4.90	4.90	0.00	NOR	External	
109	AFG/ 0821101	Afghanistan Community Renewal Program Alternative Livelihoods-Alternative Livelihoods (ACRP-AL)	1386	1387	1.83	0.00	0.00				1.83	1.83	0.00	CAN	External	
110	AFG/ 0821301	National Area Based Development (NABP)	1386	1387	20.17	0.00	0.00				20.17	20.17	0.00	CAN	External	
111	AFG/ 0822201	Rural Development Advisor	1386	1389	0.19	0.19	0.19				0.56	0.56	0.00	JPN	External	
112	AFG/ 0822301	Inter-Communal Rural Development	1386	1387	2.04	0.00	0.00				2.04	2.04	0.00	JPN	External	

S/N	AFG Budget Ref	Programs / Project title	Project Duration		Breakdown of Requirements (US\$ Millions)						Total Requirement (US\$ Million)	Total Funding (US\$ Million)	Gap (US\$ Million)	Major Donors	Core / External	Responsible Agency
			Start	End	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392+						
		Project														
113	AFG/ 0822401	Community Development Project (One Village One Product)	1386	1389	1.36	1.36	1.13				3.86	3.86	0.00	JPN	External	
114	AFG/ 0822501	JICA support program for reintegration and community development	1386	1388	1.24	0.25	0.00				1.48	1.48	0.00	JPN	External	
115	AFG/ 0822601	Empowerment of Rural Women	1386	1389	0.04	0.04	0.04				0.12	0.12	0.00	JPN	External	
116	AFG/ 0822801	Integrated Agriculture and Rural Development through the participation of local farmers	1386	1388	0.04	0.04	0.00				0.08	0.08	0.00	JPN	External	
117	AFG/ 0824301	Community Development Policy	1387	1389	0.10	0.10	0.10				0.31	0.31	0.00	JPN	External	
118	AFG/ 0757502	District Roads	1386	-	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	279.00	-279.00	USAID	External	
		Total									1,978.16	1,326.52	651.64			

ANNEX IV: LIST OF PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (ARD SECTOR)

No.	Project Name	Project Location	Responsible agency	Project Duration (year)		Funding (US\$ Millions)		
				Start	End			
1	Cold storage for food preservation in Balkh	Balkh	MoAIL	1387				
2	Provision of Micro Credit in Balkh	Balkh	MoAIL	1387				
3	Rehabilitation of Qaraqul sheep for promoting Qaraqul industry	Balkh	MoAIL	1387				
4	Establishment of mobile livestock clinics. 5 clinics in centre of Mazar e Sharif city.	Balkh	MoAIL	1387				
5	Reconstruction and revival of Kholm storage garden in Kholm district. (440000m2)	Balkh	MoAIL	1387				
6	Establishment of vegetable disease control centre.	Balkh	MoAIL	1387				
7	Construction of local cold storage for agricultural products in Andaraab, Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan, Khenjan and Dahana-i-Ghori (500000 individuals)	Bghlan	MoAIL	1387				
8	Creation of market for agricultural products in Baghlan Markazi, Khost Fering and Khenjan (500000 beneficiaries)	Bghlan	MoAIL	1387				
9	Rehabilitation of forests on the province level.	Bghlan	MoAIL	1387				
10	Construction of local handicraft resources on the province level and (200000 beneficiaries).	Bghlan	MoAIL	1387				
11	Provision of loan for farmers in all districts.	Bghlan	MoAIL	1387				
12	Distribution of improved wheat seed & potato (50 tons of each) for spring & autumn cultivation, and fertilizer in Shibar district.	Bamyan	MoAIL	1387				
13	Distribution of improved wheat seed (60 tons) for spring cultivation & for autumn cultivation (60 tons) and 200 tons of chemical fertilizer in Saighan district.	Bamyan	MoAIL	1387				
14	Creation of storage for potatoes in the centre of Khushkak valley, (20000MT, 120000 beneficiaries).	Bamyan	MoAIL	1387				
15	Establishment of allotments in Yakawlang district (70000 beneficiaries).	Bamyan	MoAIL	1387				
16	Provision of Tractor and wheat threshers with related equipment for Punjab district (60000 farmers as beneficiaries).	Bamyan	MoAIL	1387				

17	Provision of Tractor and wheat threshers with related equipment for Yakaw Lang district (100000 farmers as beneficiaries).(Water reservoir project has been proposed in lieu of this project, and the water project to be referred to the water committee)	Bamyan	MoAIL	1387				
18	Provision of nursery in the provincial centre (20 jeribs land).	Bamyan	MoAIL	1387				
19	Establishment of 60 greenhouses on the province level.	Badakhshan	MoAIL	1387				
20	Establishment of fructiferous and non-fructiferous siblings nursery/ Yaftal-e-Payan	Badakhshan	MoAIL	1387				
21	Establishment of livestock farms – (5000 sheep, 250 families as beneficiaries)	Badakhshan	MoAIL	1387				
22	Rehabilitation of the pistachio forest at Kamar Band- Faizabad ,(40 hectares of land.25000 beneficiaries).	Badakhshan	MoAIL	1387				
23	Establishment of animal clinic in Ashtarlai district (55250 beneficiaries).	Daikundi	MoAIL	1387				
24	Establishment of animal clinic in Kiti district (64000 beneficiaries).	Daikundi	MoAIL	1387				
25	Establishment of propagation and researching project in Nili.	Daikundi	MoAIL	1387				
26	Construction of livestock clinic in Bandar and Sangtakht district (one clinic)	Daikundi	MoAIL	1387				
27	Construction of livestock clinic in Shahrstan district (one clinic)	Daikundi	MoAIL	1387				
28	Establishment of agriculture mechanism centre in Qaisar district.	Faryab	MoAIL	1387				
29	Construction of livestock clinic in Shirin Tagab district.	Faryab	MoAIL	1388				
30	Construction of fruit and vegetable cold storage (4000m2 land).	Faryab	MoAIL	1387				
31	Establishment of mobile veterinary clinic for Kuchis (200m2)	Faryab	MoAIL	1387				
32	Establishment of small livestock farms in Khawjamola district (10000 sheep)	Faryab	MoAIL	1387				
33	Distribution of micro credit for farmers at the province and all districts.	Faryab	MoAIL	1387				
34	Distribution of improved seeds & fertilizers (2200 tons of seeds and fertilizer for 10,000 farmers)	Jawozjan	MoAIL	1387				
35	Distribution of animals for poor families & kuchis (about 2400 cows, sheep and goats for 600 families). (The project is part of the Ministry's plan, but no funds are allocated for this purpose. An attempt has been made to secure funds from CNTF)	Jawozjan	MoAIL	1387				
36	Rehabilitation of a long term loan system with low interest (2 million dollars, 50000 farmers as beneficiaries)	Jawozjan	MoAIL	1387				
37	Construction of cold storage (5000 m ton capacity 10000 beneficiaries).	Jawozjan	MoAIL	1387				
38	Emergency measures for vegetable diseases (2000 liters of pesticide, 10000 beneficiaries).	Jawozjan	MoAIL	1387				
39	Expanding of NSPs Shoras in the province level. In all districts.	Parwan	MRRD	1387				

40	Establishment of garden in Dara (20 jiribs, 20,000m2 land).	Pajshir	MoAIL	1387				
41	Construction of drain from Shotol up to Chidrank (20 km).	Pajshir	MoAIL	1387				
42	Construction of veterinarian clinic in centre of Paryan district. (5 rooms).	Pajshir	MoAIL	1387				
43	Establishment of fish farm in Rokha district (6 farms)	Pajshir	MoAIL	1387				
44	Distribution of livestock for poor families (800 livestock) for 350 families in Shotol district.	Pajshir	MoAIL	1387				
45	Establishing of factory of producing of improved seeds (in Gero district, 5000 beneficiaries)	Ghazni	MoAIL	1387				
46	Establishment of juice & jam factory Khwaja Omery)	Ghazni	MoAIL	1387				
47	Establishment of cold storage (centre).	Ghazni	MoAIL	1387				
48	Establishment of two veterinary & Artificial insanitation clinic in Nawa & Jaghatoo district 5000 beneficiaries	Ghazni	MoAIL	1387				
49	Promotion of rural; industries 4 tailoring work shops in jaghatoo carpet weaving in andar ,deh yak ,khwaja umary , and qara bagh	Ghazni	MoAIL	1387				
50	Establishment of Nursery of fruit saplings in 5 jerib land munar village Ajristan district 20000 beneficiaries	Ghazni	MoAIL	1387				
51	Establishment of veterinary clinic and artificial insemination centre in centre of Nahor district.	Ghazni	MoAIL	1387				
52	Distribution of graft fruit sapling project in centre and all districts.	Hirat	MoAIL	1387				
53	Establishment of artificial insemination centre in centre and all districts.	Hirat	MoAIL	1387				
54	Distribution of improved seeds, fertilizer and vegetable anti fungal drugs in all districts as required.	Hirat	MoAIL	1387				
55	Establishment of 3 mobile veterinary clinic for Kuchis.	Hirat	MoAIL	1387				
56	Establishment of greenhouse in all districts as required.	Hirat	MoAIL	1387				
57	Establishing of carpet weaving and tailoring centers in 15 districts of the province.	Hirat	MoAIL	1387				
58	Increasing improved potato seeds in Sayed Abad district.	Wardak	MoAIL	1387				
59	Provision of loan for farmers in all districts (total 20000000 Afs, over three years.	Wardak	MoAIL	1387				
60	Establishment of veterinary clinic in Chak district Ambokhak village (12 rooms).	Wardak	MoAIL	1387				
61	Increasing seeds in Hesa Awal Behsod district.	Wardak	MoAIL	1387				
62	Construction of fruit market and storage in centre of Daimirdad district (20 rooms).	Wardak	MoAIL	1387				
63	Establishment of veterinary mobile clinic for Kuchis.	Wardak	MoAIL	1387				
64	Establishment of livestock farm in centre of Maidan.	Wardak	MoAIL	1387				

65	Establishment of mobile animal clinics in the centre of the province. About 2 clinic Beneficiaries 50000	Nangarhar	MoAIL	1387				
66	Establishment of agricultural centres in 22 districts of the province. Beneficiaries 80000	Nangarhar	MoAIL	1387				
67	Creation of artificial <i>Elqah</i> centers in 22 districts of the province. . Beneficiaries 80000	Nangarhar	MoAIL	1387				
68	creation of Sapling Nursery in 22 District in 5 jirib Land Beneficiaries 40000	Nangarhar	MoAIL	1387				
69	Establishment of Agriculture Research farm in JalalAbad in 200 jirib Land (12000 beneficiaries) (This has been dropped from the priority list of Nangrahar province)	Nangarhar	MoAIL	1387				
70	Construction of Veterinary Clinics in Door BaBa District Beneficiaries 30000	Nangarhar	MoAIL	1387				
71	Establishment of CHC at tarvi centre (District Beneficiaries 9500 people	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
72	Creation of fruit orchard nursery in Yousuf Khail (5000 beneficiaries)	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
73	Construction of Animal Clinic About 10 Room in Wazikhwa District Beneficiaries 6000	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
74	Construction of 10 room Extension Unit in (3000 beneficiaries).	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
75	Construction of a research centre for fruit & vegetables on 10 jiribs of land in Urgon City. (5000 beneficiaries).	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
76	Construction of an Extension Unit on 10 jiribs of land in Sarobi (5000 beneficiaries).	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
77	Construction & running of veterinary clinics on 5 jiribs land in Omna (5000 beneficiaries)	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
78	Construction & running of 10 room veterinary clinic on 5 jiribs of land in Mota Khan (6000 beneficiaries)	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
79	Construction of fruit & vegetable research centre on 15 jiribs land in Sharana City (8000 beneficiaries).	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
80	3. Establishment of the Gardone & orchard at Yousuf Khil on 5 jiribs land (6000 beneficiaries).	Paktika	MoAIL	1387				
81	Concrete of the culverts (total 30 km in Khak Jabar district	Kabul	MoAIL	1387				
82	Construction of Shakar Dara animal clinics in 12 districts and one mobile clinic for kuchis.	Kabul	MoAIL	1387				
83	Construction of a Veterinarian clinic in Ali Aabad district	kundoz	MoAIL	1387				
84	Construction of a Veterinarian clinic in Qala-i-Zal district.	kundoz	MoAIL	1387				
85	Construction of three markets for butchers, fruits and vegetables in Khan Aabad district.	kundoz	MoAIL	1387				
86	Creation of agricultural mechanism stations in Char Dara district.	kundoz	MoAIL	1387				
87	Establishing of agricultural cooperative in Ali Abad district	kundoz	MoAIL	1387				
88	Training of farmers, animal husbandry and gardeners in modern techniques, provincial centre.	Samangan	MoAIL	1387				

89	Creation of mobile clinics for improving animal stock, provincial centre, (300000 beneficiaries)	Samangan	MoAIL	1387				
90	Provision of small loans for agricultural and animal husbandry cooperatives for the centre and all districts. (200000 beneficiaries)	Samangan	MoAIL	1387				
91	Increasing and production of improved seeds through farmers co-operatives.	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
92	Rehabilitation of research farm for training and capacity building of farmers.	Kapisa	MoAIL	1389				
93	Establishment of 6 fish farms in central Kapisa, Nijrab, Tagab, and Alasai	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
94	Establishment of nursery, fruit tree and forest process with partnership with farmers at province level.	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
95	Establishment of livestock farms in centre of districts.	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
96	Protection and development of forest and Pasture in partnership with farmers in Hesa Awal, Alasi, Kohband, Nijrab and Centre of Kapisa.	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
97	Establishment of mobile veterinary clinics for Kuchis in centre of Tagab Nijrab	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
98	Distribution of suitable loans for agricultural livestock activities and marketing of products at province level.	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
99	Distribution of seeds as loan for farmers at provincial level	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
100	Activation of Nasajee Gulbahar installation for food processing and provision of beverages in first part of Kohistan (80000 beneficiaries).	Kapisa	MoAIL	1387				
101	Establishment of centres for vegetable diseases and plagues controlling in 6 districts	Badghis	MoAIL	1387				
102	Establishment of artificial insemination centre (provincial centre).	Badghis	MoAIL	1387				
103	Conducting of trainings courses for farmers, 50 round and 10000 farmers.	Badghis	MoAIL	1387				
104	Construction of cold storage in the centre of the province.	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
105	Distribution of improved seed & chemical fertilizer.	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
106	Establishing of mobile Health clinic for Kochiz (nomads	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
107	Construction of building for animal clinics.in center of province.	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
108	Creation of animal husbandry, garden and fishing centres	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
109	Establishing of agricultural products processing factory	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
110	Construction of extension animal skin import building and animal clinic in the centre and all districts	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
111	Creation of agro-processing machine, centre of the province (60,000 beneficiaries).	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				

112	Construction of cold storage in the centre of the province (10,000 families as beneficiaries).	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
113	Distribution of cultivation seed and chemical fertilizer (20,000 families as beneficiaries)	Sari pul	MoAIL	1387				
114	Establishment of veterinary clinics in All kandahar districts (17 clinics).	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
115	Provision of nurseries in All districts kandahar(8000m3 of land	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
116	Extension of improved seeds in I,S,F Terank farm in Daman district.	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
117	Construction of the Mer Wais Mina Agriculture Administrative complex buildings in Kandahar (13 buildings	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
118	Distribution of 2,000 metric tons of various seeds in 17 districts (500,000 people)	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
119	Cultivation of nurseries on 30 Jereb land, in 10 districts (400,000 beneficiaries).	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
120	Establishment of Propagation Units in 17 District Beneficiaries for 6,000,000 people.	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
121	Construction of an agricultural clinic in City of Kandahar (500,000 beneficiaries).	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
122	Construction of Head works in 15 Districts (beneficiaries500, 000	Kandahar	MoAIL	1387				
123	Establishment of research centre for improved seeds on (5 jiribs land, beneficiaries 50% of farmers)	Laghman	MoAIL	1387				
124	Construction of cold storage for agricultural products	Laghman	MoAIL	1387				
125	Establishment of rice processing plant on 1 jirib land in Qarghai district (5000 beneficiaries).	Laghman	MoAIL	1387				
126	Establishment of dairy processing plant on 1 jirib land (10,000 beneficiaries, families)	Laghman	MoAIL	1387				
127	Nursery for Saplings About 60000 in 600 villages in Shinkai District	Zabul	MoAIL	1387				
128	Establishment of Market for Agriculture Production in Shahre Safa District	Zabul	MoAIL	1387				
129	Nursery for Saplings About in 3 Jirib Land in Ataghar District beneficiaries 250villages	Zabul	MoAIL	1387				
130	Construction of Directorate of RRD in Qalat about 20 Room	Zabul	MRRD	1387				
131	Coconstruction of veterinary clinic in Shinkai District About 3 Room beneficiaries 440 villages	Zabul	MoAIL	1387				
132	Procurement of agriculture equipment (5 tractors and 5 threshers, 20000 beneficiaries).	Urozgan	MoAIL	1387				
133	Establishment of research farms in Tarainkot, 50,000 beneficiaries.	Urozgan	MoAIL	1387				
134	Construction of 5 head works in Charcheno Mirhazar Hoshi Dawan Bala Korgai Garm AB	Urozgan	MoAIL	1387				
135	Construction of Animal Clinic in DehRawood District in 3 Jirib Land Complex Building Beneficiaries	Urozgan	MoAIL	1387				
136	Construction of The Directorate of Agriculture in Chore District Beneficiaries 25000	Urozgan	MoAIL	1387				
137	Establishment of poultry farms in centre and districts (10,000 female beneficiaries).	Ghor	MoAIL	1387				

138	Establishment of cooperative in centre of Ghor province and all districts (15 centres, 80,000 beneficiaries).	Ghor	MoAIL	1387				
139	Establishment of agricultural cooperatives in centre of province and districts (15 centres)	Ghor	MoAIL	1387				
140	Establishment of veterinary clinic in centre of province.	Ghor	MoAIL	1388				
141	Establishment of mobile veterinary clinic for Kuchis. For 2000 families.	Ghor	MoAIL	1387				
142	Digging of shallow wells in centre of districts (100 wells)	Ghor	MoAIL	1387				
143	Construction of cold storage for fruit and vegetables, Farah province centre, beneficiaries about 75000 persons	Farah	MoAIL	1387				
144	. Establishment of research farm 10000 Jiribs of land in centre of Farah Ghulaman area 750000 beneficiaries	Farah	MoAIL	1387				
145	Establishment of Bakwa forest (100 jerib land Bakwa district, 80000 beneficiaries)	Farah	MoAIL	1387				
146	Purchasing and distributing of tractors as a loan to farmers at provincial level (50) tractors.	Nimroz	MoAIL	1387				
147	Construction of veterinary clinic and artificial insemination centre (4 districts, 5 clinics).	Nimroz	MoAIL	1388				
148	Establishment and construction of agricultural high school in provincial centre.	Nimroz	MoAIL	1387				
149	Construction of nursery in provincial centre and Khatan district (200000 beneficiaries).	Nimroz	MoAIL	1387				
150	Construction of food storage centres in district centres (200000 beneficiaries).	Nimroz	MoAIL	1387				
151	Construction of a well-equipped veterinary clinic in Paroon (9000 animals, 8 rooms).	Noristan	MoAIL	1387				
152	Construction of a well-equipped veterinary clinic in Kantiwa (7000 animals, 8 rooms).	Noristan	MoAIL	1387				
153	Construction of a well-equipped veterinary clinic in Wama (15000 animals, 8 rooms).	Noristan	MoAIL	1387				
154	Construction of a well equipped veterinary clinic in Bargamtal district	Noristan	MoAIL	1387				
155	Construction of three nurseries in Noorgram district.	Noristan	MoAIL	1387				
156	Activate research & extension farms in Bolan, Garmasir,	Hilmand	MoAIL	1387				
157	. Distribution of improved seeds & fertilizers for all districts, 170,000 people as beneficiaries.	Hilmand	MoAIL	1387				
158	Reconstruction & cleaning of water canals of all provinces (300 kariz, 350km canals, 450 km Zabur, 1200000 beneficiaries).	Hilmand	MoAIL	1387				
159	Establishment of Agriculture Cooperatives in 14 districts	Hilmand	MoAIL	1387				
160	Establishment of vegetable disease centre & veterinary clinics in 14 districts	Hilmand	MoAIL	1387				
161	Establishment of market for agricultural products in Lash Kargah & Nahre Saraj.	Hilmand	MoAIL	1387				

162	Rehabilitation of pastures in 14 districts.	Hilmand	MoAIL	1387				
163	Construction of house & office for Agriculture Propagation staff in 14 districts.	Hilmand	MoAIL	1387				
164	Establishment of agricultural research farm in provincial centre (2000000 beneficiaries).	Khost	MoAIL	1387				
165	Provision of fruit nursery and other saplings in all districts (150000 beneficiaries)	Khost	MoAIL	1387				
166	Provision of veterinarian services and artificial insemination in all districts (70000 beneficiaries).	Khost	MoAIL	1387				
167	Establishment of poultry farms in all districts of Khost province (140000 beneficiaries).	Khost	MoAIL	1387				
168	Establishment of dairy farms in all districts of Khost province (40000 beneficiaries)	Khost	MoAIL	1387				
169	Establishment of fish farms, capacity 200,000 fish.	Kunar	MoAIL	1387				
170	Construction of dairy process plant in central Kunar.	Kunar	MoAIL	1387				
171	Forest control check posts (50 posts in forest area)	Kunar	MoAIL	1387				
172	Establishment of Bee Farms (3600 bees in Sheagal, Asmar Khas, Kunar, Dangam Sarkano Noorgal Ghazi Abad Chawki	Kunar	MoAIL	1387				
173	Establishment of Artificial impregnation centre with Equipment and Building in centre.	Kunar	MoAIL	1387				
174	Establishment of Agriculture and livestock farm in Hajee Ayub and Koti Qaria district.	Paktia	MoAIL	1387				
175	Construction of fruit processing factory in Chamkani.	Paktia	MoAIL	1387				
176	Construction of a Veterinary Clinic in the Centre of Merzaka district.	Paktia	MoAIL	1387				
177	Establishment of a well and equipment for an Agriculture research centre in Paktia (ROHANI BABA) on 20 jiribs of land.	Paktia	MoAIL	1387				
178	Reforestation & creation of forests & nurseries (and offices for staff) in the district of Jaji Ariob and Gian district (10 jiribs land).	Paktia	MoAIL	1387				
179	Creation of poultry farm in all urban areas of Kabul, it will be beneficial for 2000 families.	Kabul Urbon	MoAIL	1387				
180	Creation of animal husbandry farm for provision of dairy in Badam Bagh, Kabul and will be beneficial for 6000 families.	Kabul Urbon	MoAIL	1387				
181	Distribution of fruit and non-fruit sapling to all inhabitants of district 12 of Kabul.	Kabul Urbon	MoAIL	1387				
182	Creation of extension farms of mushroom in Kabul city.	Kabul Urbon	MoAIL	1387				
183	Construction of bridge in Pusht e Koh district in Shela e Zarnegar Area, 257m 120000 Beneficiaries	Farah	MRRD	1388				
184	Provision of drinking water with installation of hand pumps 200/ Fareha Yezde and Baghje Pull Area (45000 beneficiaries)	Farah	MRRD	1387				

185	Provision of drinking water with installation of hand pumps (42000 beneficiaries).	Farah	MRRD	1387				
186	Establishment of mobile veterinary clinics 12 Team for All Province beneficiaries150000/	Farah	MRRD	1387				
187	Establishment of drinking water system for all districts of city. Beneficiaries 300000	Farah	MRRD	1387				
188	Extension of Healthy drinking water supply network in the centre of the province.	Nimroz	MRRD	1387				
189	Construction of water reservoirs and provision of water tanks in Kang district. (5 reservoirs,10 tanks).	Nimroz	MRRD	1387				
190	Construction of theRoads in Bargmatal, from Dewana up to Garam Chashma. About 8 km (10000 beneficiaries).	Noristan	MRRD	1387				
191	Construction of roads in Noor gram, Dahn Morial to Kola tan Village , about 13 km,12,000 beneficiaries	Noristan	MRRD	1387				
192	Provision of micro credit in five central bases as required (2000 beneficiaries).	Khost	MRRD	1387				
193	NSP process in 7 districts	Khost	MRRD	1387				
194	Construction of 25km road in Noorgal & Mazar Dara district.	Kunar	MRRD	1387				
195	Gravelling of road from centre of Charkonet district up to villages (50 km).	Balkh	MRRD	1387				
196	Asphalting of road from Hairatan up to Kaldar a (77 km).	Balkh	MRRD	1387				
197	Asphalting of Balkh road up to Chamtal about (15 km).	Balkh	MRRD	1387				
198	Asphalting of Mazar e Sharif city ring road (60 km).	Balkh	MRRD	1387				
199	Asphalting of Balkh road up to Bandar e Koloft (93 km)	Balkh	MRRD	1387				
200	Asphalting of Mazar e Sharif road up to Charkunit district. (42km).	Balkh	MRRD	1387				
201	Establishment of bus stops in Mazar e Sharif district. (8 bus stops).	Balkh	MRRD	1387				
202	Establishment of public bus station with parking in Mazar e Sharif city.	Balkh	MRRD	1387				
203	Construction of 3 rd grade roads from Tangi Murch in Burka to Hazar Qaq, in 43 Km and will be beneficial for 30000 families.	Bghlan	MRRD	1387				
204	Construction of a bridge for vehicles in Pajman, Barfac district (25 metres).	Bghlan	MRRD	1388				
205	Road construction from Baghlan Qadeem city to Abqul-i-Gardab (50 km, 60000 beneficiaries).	Bghlan	MRRD	1387				
206	Road construction from Nahrin district to Burka district, (27 km, 50000 beneficiaries).	Bghlan	MRRD	1387				
207	Construction of Gorgan road (30 km, 20000 beneficiaries).	Bghlan	MRRD	1387				
208	Road construction in Mullah Ghulaman & dasht-e- Essa Khan, in the centre of the province.	Bamyan	MRRD	1388				
209	Road asphalting from Centre of Bamyan until Dokani, for Mili Buses.In centre of the province	Bamyan	MRRD	1388				

210	Road construction from Shato Pass until Qonaq, Panjab & Waras districts.	Bamyan	MRRD	1388				
211	Repair and gravel of road from Dandan Shikan pass to Hajar in Kahmard district (90Km).	Bamyan	MRRD	1387				
212	Construction, repair and gravelling of road from daga to Treich in Yakawlang district (100 km).	Bamyan	MRRD	1388				
213	Cosntruction of Airport in Shibartoo. 6km	Bamyan	MRRD	1388				
214	Construction of Concrete bridge in centre of Panjab district. 30m	Bamyan	MRRD	1388				
215	Construction of Faiz Abad Arghenchkhwa districts road (50km)	Badakhshan	MRRD	1388				
216	Construction of Ring Road from Share Bozorg to Darwaz (270km) (circular road of Shar-e-Bozorg-Eshkashim-Shighnan-Maimee-Darwaz ha in total reaches to 400km among which 100km are rocks which will be consulted with Ministry accordingly)	Badakhshan	MRRD	1387				
217	Construction of bridge at Faizabad on the Kohistan road.	Badakhshan	MRRD	1388				
218	Road construction in Fakhor Gezab, Bery and Sartagab districts (55 km).	Daikundi	MRRD	1387				
219	Road construction in Qara Gharnij upat Zard Gulan Kijran district (26 km).	Daikundi	MRRD	1387				
220	Construction of second grade road from Nili to Qonaq passes (137 km).	Daikundi	MRRD	1387				
221	Construction of Mirgulam and Askan bridge (50m)	Daikundi	MRRD	1387				
222	Construction of Darai Khodi bridge (50m)	Daikundi	MRRD	1387				
223	Road construction from Pishok up to Ghor province. (80) Km.	Daikundi	MRRD	1391				
224	Construction of bridge on Kijran river in Kijran district Zargulan village. (55m)	Daikundi	MRRD	1388				
225	Construction of bridge on the Helmand river in Sharistan district (60m)	Daikundi	MRRD	1390				
226	Construction of bridge on Deh Aroos river in Ashtarlai district.(60m)	Daikundi	MRRD	1388				
227	Construciton of bridge on Tamazan river in Kiti district.(50m length)	Daikundi	MRRD	1388				
228	Construction of Hijdi Bridge in centre of province, Hijdi village.	Daikundi	MRRD	1387				
229	Construction and rehabilitation of roads in Garziwan (50 km).(Has been surveyed by NRAP-UNOPS and should be investigated TBC)	Faryab	MRRD	1387				
230	Construction and graveling of road from Lalash up to Sari Hawoz (77km).	Faryab	MRRD	1387				
231	Construction of small bridges (300 in 10 districts of Jawzjan) 200000 beneficiaries.	Jawozjan	MRRD	1387				
232	Construction of road from Shibirghan up to Darzab. (200000 beneficiaries). (MRRD has worked at around 35km of this road and the remaining 64 is included in NRAP-88 plan of MoPW)	Jawozjan	MRRD	1387				
233	Asphalting of Road from Doab to Sorkh village. 20 km in Sorkhparsa district.	Parwan	MRRD	1387				

234	Construction of road for vehicles in Namakab village in Shinwari district.(10km)	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
235	Construction fo Wolang road in Shikhali district.(10km)	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
236	Cosntruction of road for vehicles in Dahan e Kafshan in Shinwari district. 20km	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
237	Reconstruction of Road from Center of Sorkh Parsa district to Sarwaraki and Qatundur	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
238	Graveling roads and construction of culverts according to the master plan of the city, 200 Km totally.	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
239	Construction of Ghorband road, from Matak to to kotal e-shibar 150 km totally.	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
240	Asphalt of Do Aab to Dara Sorkh Road	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
241	Construction of secondary road of Wolang in Shikhali	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
242	Construction of Motor road in Dara Namak Aab district of Shinwar	Parwan	MRRD	1387				
243	Road construction from Jabulsaraj up to Esfalo (about 28 km)	Pajshir	MRRD	1387				
244	Road reconstruction from Dara, Sangeejan up to Shomor Ghalfa (about 3 km).	Pajshir	MRRD	1387				
245	Asphalting of Hesa Awal road from Barmark to Khinj. (About 18 km).	Pajshir	MRRD	1387				
246	Cosntruction of bridge in Rokha 16 km	Pajshir	MRRD	1387				
247	Reconstrucion of main road from Paryan Bamwarda up to Paritab (50 km)	Pajshir	MRRD	1387				
248	Construction of bridge in Shaliz Pariyan 15m.	Pajshir	MRRD	1387				
249	Construction of Hanifizani school and Pishgho Bridge for vehicles 40m	Pajshir	MRRD	1387				
250	Asphalt of the roads of the two sides of the river in the centre the province, in 3 km.	Ghazni	MRRD	1387				
251	Graveling of Zankhan road, in 30 km,	Ghazni	MRRD	1388				
252	Reconstruction of road from centre of Ghazni up to Nahor district. (98 km	Ghazni	MRRD	1387				
253	Reconstruction & gravelling of 54 km of roads a)Gailan Aghukhan Janda 5 km b) Jaghatoo& MoPHmand 7km/ c) Harkhan & Mawaja 12km d) Aband Gailan 20km e) Nawor & Kotle (pass) 2 km f) From Company to Char Qalq 8km 7000 beneficiaries	Ghazni	MRRD	1387				
254	Asphalting of Gulran road (65km).	Hirat	MRRD	1387				
255	Construction of road (second grade) from centre of Adraskan to Sufi Sancha, 15km.	Hirat	MRRD	1387				
256	Construction of bridge on Harirood river in Oba district.	Hirat	MRRD	1387				
257	Construction of Tagab road in 20 km.	Takhar	MRRD	1387				
258	Construction of cable bridge in 25 meter in Bangi district.	Takhar	MRRD	1387				
259	Construction of road, bridge and culverts in 25km.	Takhar	MRRD	1387				

260	Construction of proper and concrete bridge from Sasait to Kotal Warsaj (12 km, 3000 beneficiaries).	Takhar	MRRD	1387				
261	Construction and asphalt of the road from the centre to the Nirkh district (70 km).90000	Wardak	MRRD	1387				
262	construction Of Chack Road (15km Beneficiaries 132000	Wardak	MRRD	1387				
263	Construction of Beh Sood Road About 70km Beneficiaries 90000	Wardak	MRRD	1387				
264	Sub road construction in Hesa Dowom Behsod.(140 km)	Wardak	MRRD	1387				
265	Construction of road from Daimrdad up to Aab Kazar. (20 km)	Wardak	MRRD	1387				
266	Construction of Road in centre of Behsood About 140 km Beneficiaries 290000	Wardak	MRRD	1387				
267	Asphalt the 15 Km Hisarak roads for 400000 people.	Nangarhar	MRRD	1387				
268	Asphalt the 15 Km Rodat roads for 20000 people.	Nangarhar	MRRD	1387				
269	Construction & Asphalt the 15 Km Chaparhar roads for 20000 people.	Nangarhar	MRRD	1387				
270	Asphalt the 15 Km Pacheer Wa Agam roads for 20000 people.	Nangarhar	MRRD	1387				
271	Construction the Gandomak Bridge at district Sherzad for 300000 people.	Nangarhar	MRRD	1387				
272	Road construction from Sharana toKhairkot Wazi Khwa and Wormi. About 260 km Beneficiaries	Paktika	MRRD	1387				
273	Road construction from Orgon to Aka kandao Gaiyan Tarnak Lwara 65km Beneficiaries 250000	Paktika	MRRD	1387				
274	Construction & asphalt of roads from Yahya Khil to Khair Kot districts (12 km).	Paktika	MRRD	1387				
275	Road construction for Khak Jabar district.	Kabul	MRRD	1387				
276	Construction of Musahi and Istalif road, major and sub-roads.	Kabul	MRRD	1387				
277	Asphalt of Farza road, from transit road to Farza district, total of 12 km, and it will be beneficial for 900000 persons	Kabul	MRRD	1387				
278	Asphalting of Shakar Dara ring road, (20 km, 65,000 beneficiaries).	Kabul	MRRD	1387				
279	Construction of road and digging of 50 wells in Qalai zal district.	kundoz	MRRD	1387				
280	Construction of road from Archi district to Gulbagh.	kundoz	MRRD	1387				
281	Construction of road in Imam Sahib district.	kundoz	MRRD	1387				
282	Asphalting of 64 km of roads for Kunduz city and 10 km of roads for Dawra city, Shahrak Dawra.	kundoz	MRRD	1387				
283	Asphalt of 15 km of roads for Aaq Tapa, centre of Qala-i-Zal district	kundoz	MRRD	1387				

284	Gravelling of central road of Chaar Dara to Qala-i-Zal (55 km 100,000 persons).	kundoz	MRRD	1387				
285	Asphalting of 5 km road from Aks Dauot to the centre of Khan Aabad city (80,000 beneficiaries)	kundoz	MRRD	1387				
286	Gravelling of Chaar Dara road to Lala Maidan including the culverts, (35 km 500,000 beneficiaries).	kundoz	MRRD	1388				
287	Gravelling and repair of the road from centre of the province till Khuram and Roi do Aab, 120 km.	Samangan	MRRD	1387				
288	Asphalt of the road in 15km	Samangan	MRRD	1387				
289	Construction and asphalt of road in 117 km.	Samangan	MRRD	1387				
290	Asphalt of the roads in the centre of the province in 30km.	Samangan	MRRD	1387				
291	Construction of rural roads in provincial centre and other districts (10 km for each district, total 70 km).	Kapisa	MRRD	1387				
292	Asphalting of Deh Baba Ali up to Durnama centre of province (15 Km)	Kapisa	MRRD	1387				
293	Construction and Rehabilitation of rural roads as per 10km per district in 6 districts and center	Kapisa	MRRD	1387				
294	Construction of road in town and connection to the main read in Tagab Nijrab and Kohband.	Kapisa	MRRD	1387				
295	Asphalting of road in Morghab and Maqar. (15 km).	Badghis	MRRD	1388				
296	Asphalting of road from Badghis to Maqar Qalai now. (15 km).	Badghis	MRRD	1388				
297	Construction of road Qadis Jawand (15 km)	Badghis	MRRD	1388				
298	Construction of DBST raod 15 Km in Qalai Naw sang Atash.	Badghis	MRRD	1388				
299	Construction of DBST raod 15 Km in Qalai Naw sang Atash.	Badghis	MRRD					
300	Construction of DBSD roads from centre of the province to Gosfandan district (600000 beneficiaries)	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
301	Repair and gravelling of the road from Sancharak district to Balkhab district (86 km) (150000 beneficiaries)	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
302	Repair and gravelling of the road from centre of the rovince to Kohestanat district in (97 km, 200000 beneficiaries)	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
303	Repair and resurfacing of 30 km of road from Sayad district to Merza Olang.	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
304	Repair and resurfacing of 13 km of road from centre of the province to Sayad district.	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
305	20 km of road construction in the centre of the province.	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
306	Construction of bridge in the centre of Sar-i-Pul province	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				

307	Construction 90 km of (grade 3) roads from centre of Suzma qala to Dahana-i-Dara and from Sayad district to Zir Jaght	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
308	Construction of three slandered bridges for the cars	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
309	Construction of roads and culverts of the new city of immigrants.	Sari pul	MRRD	1387				
310	Asphalt the internal roads of the Kandahar city. About 40 km, for 1000000 people	Kandahar	MRRD	1387				
311	construction of road of dand 5km Beneficiaries 85000	Kandahar	MRRD	1387				
312	Construction the road of the District Khakraiz from the Chowk of Shahagha to the centre of District. About 61 Km. For the 150000 people	Kandahar	MRRD	1387				
313	Construction the road of the District Ghorak from the Maiwand to District Ghorak. About 70 Km. For the 70000 people.	Kandahar	MRRD	1387				
314	Road construction from Hazra district to Hesarak	Logar	MRRD	1387				
315	Construction and Rehabilitation of rural Roads About 170km (all of Logar will benefit).	Logar	MRRD	1387				
316	Construction of central Parks and other parks in 50000m2 land beneficiaries)20000	Logar	MRRD	1387				
317	Graveling of the all Roads from the centre to the Districts 50km beneficiaries 22000	Zabul	MRRD	1387				
318	construction of Sub Road from Shamalzo to Shinkai District About 65 Km	Zabul	MRRD	1387				
319	Constrution of Daichopan Road About 108 km Beneficiaries All people of The District	Zabul	MRRD	1387				
320	Costruction of Road From Centre to the Shamalzai District 130km Beneficiaries 100000	Zabul	MRRD	1387				
321	Construction of rural roads and culverts 120 km in different villages of Dehrawod district (120000 beneficiaries).	Urozgan	MRRD	1387				
322	Road Construction from Khas Urozgan 96 Km beneficiaries 95000	Urozgan	MRRD	1387				
323	Asphalting of Road from Tarenkot up top Chora District About 27 Km Beneficiaries 30000	Urozgan	MRRD	1387				
324	Construction and graveling of roads from Shozali Fararoad to Saghar district (90km) 100000 beneciaries.	Ghor	MRRD	1387				
325	Asphalting of roads (Chigh Chiran City) 2l Km about 400000 beneficiaries.	Ghor	MRRD	1387				
326	Construction of road from Shorba up to Gaqand Dolaina (70 km).	Ghor	MRRD	1388				
327	Construction and gravelling of road from Khobid up to Nawai Sfanj (40 km).	Ghor	MRRD	1387				
328	Gravelling of roads from Tolac up to Chisht Sharif (65 km).	Ghor	MRRD	1387				
329	Construction of road from border to Farah centre & Pusht road Khak Safed district.(asphalt 30km, beneficiaries 100000	Farah	MRRD	1387				

330	Construction of road From Paron to Dahane Pirok (66km).	Noristan	MRRD	1387				
331	Construction of road from Nuristan to Badakhshan (60km).	Noristan	MRRD	1387				
332	Construction of road from Pyar to Colam Pyar up to Colam (35km).	Noristan	MRRD	1387				
333	Construction of the Chanar Khor road to Ashpi (Kamdish district). About 40 km & the (13,000 beneficiaries).	Noristan	MRRD	1387				
334	Construction of the Mandol (district). To Poshal. About 30 km. 17000 beneficiaries	Noristan	MRRD	1387				
335	Construction roads in Want wai gul / Hamshoz up to Chatrus. About 13 Km.	Noristan	MRRD	1387				
336	Construction of road and Culverts from centre to Sangen District beneficiaries 10% of province)	Hilmand	MRRD	1387				
337	Construction of asphalt road from centre to Dishow District 10% of province)	Hilmand	MRRD	1387				
338	Construction of asphalt road from centre to Nava district (beneficiaries 10% of province)	Hilmand	MRRD	1387				
339	Construction of Third Roads in all 14 districts (760 km 1500000 beneficiaries)	Hilmand	MRRD	1387				
340	Construction of canal from Shelton to Khas Kunar (70km) Khas Kunar Monawara, Sarkano district as beneficiaries.	Kunar	MRRD	1387				
341	construction of Road from Naw apass up to Khas Kunar About 55Km.	Kunar	MRRD	1387				
342	Construction of road from Asmar up to Barekot (15km beneficiaries Kunar &	Kunar	MRRD	1387				
343	Asphalting of the roads from Gardiz city to Machalgho district, Ahmad Abad (40 km, 30,000 beneficiaries).	Paktia	MRRD	1387				
344	Construction of road from Ahmadkhil to the border of Pakistan, at Jaji Aryoub district (38 km beneficiaries).	Paktia	MRRD	1387				
345	Construction of the road of Wazi Zadran , Laka Tega to Said Karam (40 km).	Paktia	MRRD	1387				
346	Asphalting of the road from Gardiz to Sharana via Zurmat district & Zurmat to Dehyak district, Ghazni (70 km benefits for people of Paktia, Ghazni & Paktika provinces).	Paktia	MRRD	1387				
347	Construction of the road from Patan to Khost city (70 Km benefits districts of Patan, Aryoub, Khost) .	Paktia	MRRD	1387				

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Human Development Report 2007. Centre for Policy and Human Development Kabul University. November, 2007.
2. David Mansfield and Adam Pain – Evidence from the field; understanding levels of opium cultivation in Afghanistan – AREU November 2007
3. Draft ANDS Counter Narcotics Chapter 2007
4. Enabling Environment Statement and Roadmap; 2007
5. ANDS, Afghan Agriculture and Rural Development Revolution, 2007
6. UNODC 2007 Estimates



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Afghanistan National Development Strategy Secretariat
Gul Khana Palace, (Sedarat)
Kabul, Afghanistan
www.ands.gov.af