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Dear Reader,

It is with much pleasure that once again we present this chronicle of GRSP's involvement in the great effort that is the post-conflict reconstruction process in Afghanistan. The past year has been yet another year of positives for the country: a year of achieved objectives, learnt lessons, and fulfilled hopes, as well as one of renewed goals and commitment, and the realization of new potentials to meet them.

The successful execution of the first phase of the National Solidarity Program (NSP) dominated the reconstruction agenda in Afghanistan during 2004. Carried out as a coordinated effort between various agencies that included the World Bank, Government of Afghanistan's Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development (MRRD), non-governmental organizations, and active community participation, the project's first year was a remarkable success in the selected provinces where it was implemented. GRSP was among a handful non-governmental organizations involved in the NSP, and as a partner NGO our implementation of NSP projects in Kunduz province was reviewed positively by independent consulting agencies. Accordingly, in recognition of this performance GRSP stays on as an NSP partner agency, this time with a wider area of operation to include other parts of Kunduz province.

Besides this, GRSP has pressed on with implementing other reconstruction projects that formed the bulk of its operations before NSP. In 2003-2004, these included Road construction/ reconstruction in Ghazni and Urozgan, school construction, literacy programs, Nutrition programs, safe drinking water projects etc. As before, major areas of operation remain health, education, income generation, emergency relief and Irrigation / Construction. You will find the full details of these and other projects implemented in the course of 2004 later in the body of this report.

My colleagues in the aid community in Afghanistan seems to be concurrent on the point that much of what has been achieved in terms of reconstruction during the past two remarkable years has been a collective outcome of international donor assistance, the willingness to keep the promises that were made, and a sense of enthusiasm and cooperation among the people of Afghanistan to rebuild their country. These, compounded with the noteworthy political developments such as the framing of a new constitution, the presidential elections in November of 2004, and the much-anticipated parliamentary elections later this year give us renewed confidence in our task. It is not an overstatement to say that the nature of the partnership that will emerge over the next few years between the government of Afghanistan and the non-governmental sector will be a key factor in deciding the future direction of the country's reconstruction. It is our hope that this will be a uniquely productive partnership; and that with the backing of our friends in the international community, Afghanistan will be a success story of post-conflict reconstruction in history. It is true that many hurdles lay before us, but it is hard not to take note of all that we have accomplished together over the past few years in the New Afghanistan. My best wishes to all those taking part in this great cause.

Sincerely,

M. E. Zeerak  
Executive Director

## Foreword

In comparison to the two decades and more of warfare and destruction that preceded it, the year 2002-2004 have been productive years for Afghanistan. A single –though still fragile- central government, the return of a relative peace and stability, and support and attention given to Afghanistan by the international community all signal hopes for reconstruction and a return to normalcy. However, despite all these and other achievements, there remain certain areas of shortcoming, and in view of the tremendous task ahead, one can daresay the targets have been only partially achieved. A lot lies ahead...

With almost, its 25 years of war and destruction however, the task faced by international community in Afghanistan is not only that of political rehabilitation. In addition to the destruction of institutions, the war has deprived Afghanistan of what economic infrastructure it already had, placing it among the poorest countries in the world. Addressing these problems the international community held a donor conference in Tokyo in January 2002. Pledges were made in support of the reconstruction process, and large sums of money were promised. Like many other Afghans, President Karzai seemed very hopeful when he spoke afterwards to a press-club in Tokyo: “I think our dreams are about to come true.” Speaking to the 52<sup>nd</sup> session of the United Nation’s General Assembly in New York in September 2002 however, he was forced to remind the world to “translate international pledges into concrete contributions”

The slow process of aid delivery to Afghanistan remains a major impediment in the reconstruction process.

Under these circumstances, it is only recommendable and fitting for the international community to not only undertake the already made pledges of donation, but also contribute further towards the reconstruction process.

The ultimate aim should be to make Afghanistan a country independent of outside. Once provided with a chance for economic development, the Afghan people will keenly work in that direction. The returning stability in the country will also contribute to the general stability in the region.

GRSP, in line with its organizational motto of “Help Afghans Help Themselves”, and relying on the cooperation and assistance of its national and international partners, aims to be a positive force in this direction.

# Organizational fact sheet

Ghazni Rural Support Program (GRSP) is a non-governmental, non-profit, and non-partisan Afghan organization established in 1993 by a dedicated group of Afghan professionals experienced in humanitarian activities with the sole objective to carry out such activities in rural Afghanistan. Focusing its efforts primary in rural areas of Ghazni province, with time GRSP expanded its area of operation to include other provinces and some cities in Afghanistan.

It is GRSP's goal to promote community participation and stimulate sustainable integrated rural development in Afghanistan by empowering the people, thus the organizational motto "Help Afghans Help Themselves". This GRSP does through a grass-root level mechanism of encouraging community participation in all levels of implementation; planning, executing, and monitoring. To this end GRSP has utilized the village level "Shura" formations in carrying out most of its projects.

GRSP recognizes the role of women as a very vital and effective social force as a part of Afghan civil society. GRSP continues to encourage the participation of women in its socio-economic developmental and income generation projects. In doing this GRSP strives to keep in line with the commanding cultural and religious values of the society.

GRSP remains committed to national and international values, as well as its time-honored organizational values of **efficiency, transparency, and accountability**. Furthermore, GRSP considers issues as Human Rights, gender equity, and environmental concerns as key principals for its intervention.

GRSP is an active member of ANCB, and is registered with UNOCHA. It is also re-registered with the Ministry of Planning of Government of Afghanistan, and with the Provincial Authority of Ghazni Province.

The organizational structure of GRSP is comprised of a Board of Directors, an Executive Board, an Advisory Board, and the Office of Executive Director.

The governing Board of Directors. Project planning, implementation, and coordination are carried out through the Executive Board overseen by the Executive Director. The Advisory Board is comprised of non-employee Afghan experts who advise the Executive Board on matters pertaining to GRSP's Technical/administration and implementation of its projects.

## ⇒ Objectives

- Stimulate Sustainable integrated rural development in Afghanistan
- Eradicate Poverty
- Eradicate Outside Dependency
- Promote Community Participation and create a sense of ownership and responsibility
- Promote peace, stability, and repatriation, and empower Afghans to create a socio-economic infrastructure
- Mobilize natural and human resources by implementing sustainable projects

⇒ **Mission**

To stimulate sustainable integrated rural development in Afghanistan by empowering the people and encouraging community participation in planning, implementing, and monitoring development.

Our mission is well stated in our organizational motto: "*Help Afghans Help Themselves*".

⇒ **Vision**

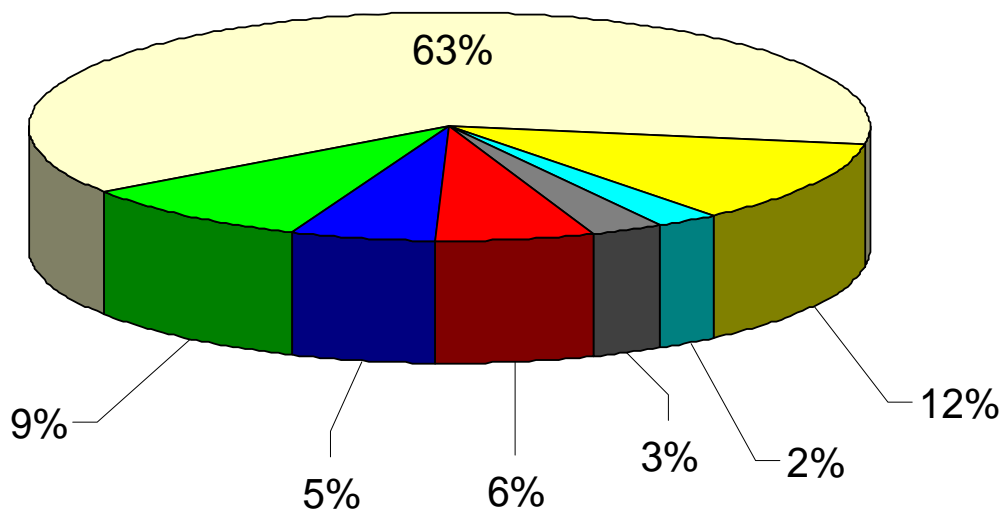
A prosperous and peaceful Afghanistan free of outside dependence and on the way to sustainable development.

## WORKING SECTORS:

GRSP has narrowed its sectors of operation to answer the basic community needs and priorities. So far GRSP has implemented projects in areas of:

- Agriculture / Animal Husbandry
- Irrigation / Construction
- Income Generation
- Emergency Relief
- Education/ Training/ Community Mobilization
- National Solidarity Program (NSP)

The following chart shows GRSP's working sectors by budget allocation (for 2005):

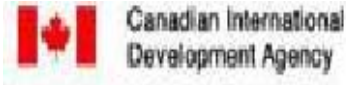


- Agriculture
- Income generation
- Emergency Relief
- Education
- Primary Health Care
- Reconstruction/ Road
- Shelter



### THANKS TO OUR DONORS:

On behalf of the beneficiaries of GRSP's numerous projects we would like to extend our heart felt thanks and sincere appreciations to all our donors, partners and individuals who have generously assisted us in our cause. Because of their continuous support and assistance GRSP has been able to help thousands of Afghans.



UN-Habitat



Japan Official Dev.



MRRD



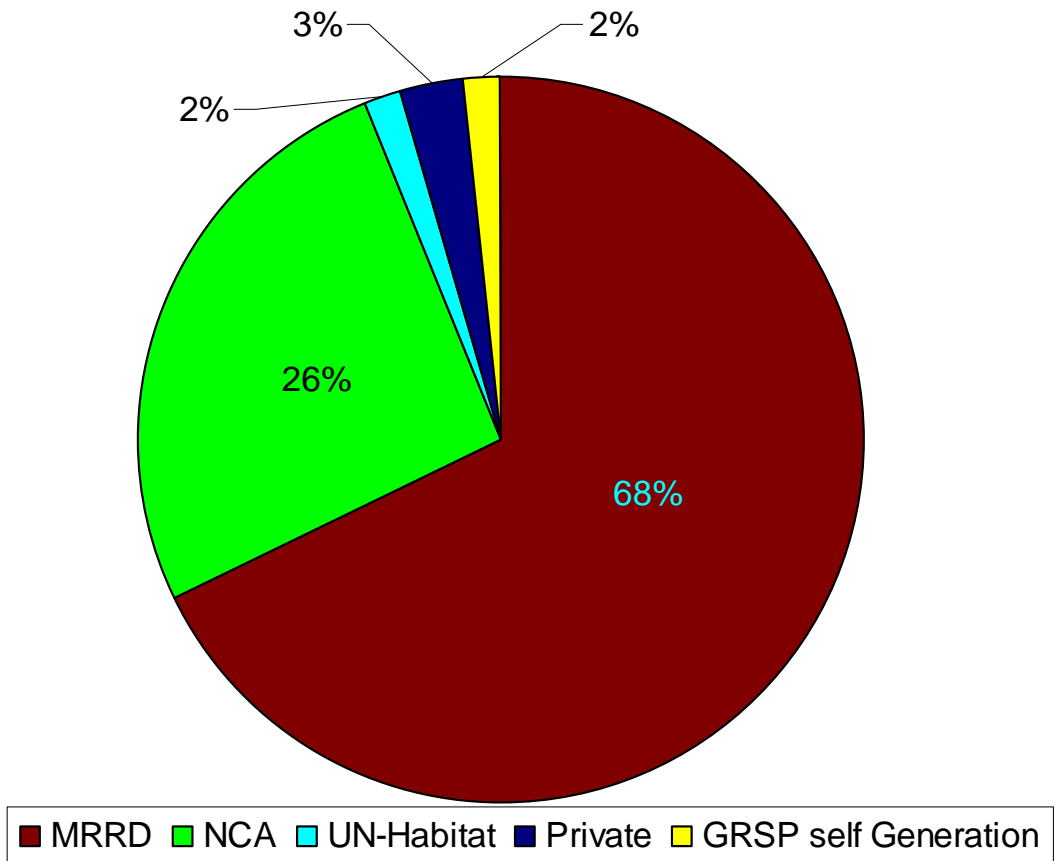
Islamic Relief (IR)



CWS



The following chart shows GRSP's sources for funding during year 20005



**ABOVE SHOULD BE CHANGED**

## PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES:

Projects implemented by GRSP during year 2005 generally fall into the following categories:

- ✓ Education
- ✓ Capacity Building
- ✓ Road/ Construction
- ✓ Income Generation
- ✓ National Solidarity Program( NSP)



# EDUCATION

## **INTRODUCTION:**

During year's civil war and conflict Hundreds of thousands of people have lost their lives, socially and economically as well as education foundations have been utterly disrupted. The youths and children in particular, have been the innocent victims of these conflicts, which have consequently deprived them of their fundamental rights. The youth are denied from access to the skills and knowledge necessary for the gainful empowerment and full participation in their societies

In most schools there isn't proper latrine in most schools girls and boys students have to share the same latrine and indeed due clear reason most girl's students hesitate to use it.

State provision of educational facilities in Afghanistan has traditionally been poor and limited largely to cities and larger districts. Even before the war, in the more remote rural areas, informal schooling by home schools and Madrassas surpassed formal schooling by governmental institutions. Often the students from smaller villages who wanted to obtain formal education had to travel far distances from their home villages. Many were not willing to do this. Also the increased unwilling on the part of families who in the first place did not view female education favorably, and then did not let female students undertake such educational ventures further restricted female education. The present gap in the literacy rate among women and men in Afghanistan can be attributed to this among other factors.

Efforts to build and rebuild schools were taken up as early as back during the Soviet invasion. International aid organizations, NGOs and UN agencies as UNICEF were on the forefront of this rehabilitation movement. Their efforts were mostly targeted to the more educationally deprived rural areas not directly affected by the government's policies on education.

With the recent upswing of reconstruction efforts on all fronts, the field of education has also been given more attention by aid organizations. Realizing the importance of education in the long term reconstruction of the country, GRSP considered conducting a number of projects related to education during 2001 to 2005. In collaboration with partner agencies as MRRD, NCA and CWS, GRSP was able to implement a number of projects in this field. In the Following pages you will read details of the education programs of GRSP during 2005.

**Project Name: Bagh school construction**

**Project ID:**

**Project Location: Maramore district**

**Donor: NCA**

Maramore is one of the main district 400 km from Kabul in north of Daikondy province with a total number of 86,000 populations, 4653 km area and consists from 598 villages and sub villages.

GRSP initiated the construction of Bagh Primary Girl School building in this district, from which a total of villages 5 namely kurkak, Sarawod, Bagh, Bene and Arwase students are benefiting, the families number is 480 with a total population of 3360 people, the number of students are 400 been thought by 6 teachers, the average distance from the Chabrasak Bazar is 22 Km



### **Arya Education Academy:**

West part of Kabul is the most over crowded and populated part of the city. The majority people living there are returnees mostly from Iran or Pakistan or IDPs who come from many provinces to search of job and a better living. A survey by a GRSP literacy teachers showed that there was a need for some institutes to assist youngsters in English language and computer training. However there were many centers already active in the area but not capable of accepting the increasing number of students. Taking this into consideration GRSP initially established a small literacy center with financial help from NCA where students were only thought basic reading/writing of *Dari and arithmetic*.

Later on feeling the intense need and the interest of the local community GRSP thought of expanding the center. Now the Arya Education Academy (AEA) is in its third year with at least 1300 male and female students enrolled at different levels and in various subjects. The center is running base on student's contribution Paying fee. Scholarships are awarded to deserving students based on certain criteria. Presently the academy is considered to be one of the best of it is kind in the area. Three departments of Computer, English Language, and sciences are thoughts by 24 senior teachers and center Manager

### **Teacher Training:**

There is also lack of professional teachers in the schools of recently new established province. Most of the teachers who teach in these schools are inexperienced or have never taught before. Because they have been engineers, traffics, army officers, government employee, or even shopkeepers in some schools educational levels of some of these teachers are very poor. For example some of the teachers who have just graduated from the same grad are teaching the same grade as a teacher

So a vital component of education facility we conducted a teacher training in which 31 teachers participated and this facilitate by two senior experienced trainers of GRSP

This training was a component of education fund provided by NCA

### **Capacity Building:**

Currently one of the most active and engaged NGOs among almost 2000 organizations registered with the Ministry of Planning of Government of Afghanistan, GRSP owes the quality of its work and its achievement in the field of reconstruction /rehabilitation and development in large part to the dedication of proficiency, professionalism, and capacity of it is personal.

Since the quality and competence of human resources is an important organizational attribute of GRSP we are constantly trying to maintain important advantage. Periodical capacity building workshops/trainings for the purpose of training and empowering staff is an important tool to this end. In the last year, employees of GRSP have participated in the following capacity building and training workshops conducted either by the organization's more seasoned personal or with aid of other institutions.

The table bellow shows the detail of training programs of GRSP during 2005:

### **Solar Electrification:**

War, drought, and the associated consequences have severely affected the people of Afghanistan.

Little development has been taken place in rural areas of Afghanistan, further to that, existing infrastructure been destroyed due to civil war in the country

Developing approaches and strategies aiming at reducing rural poverty at the household and community level, creating changes as improved livelihoods for the rural poor are still weak and partially lacking

The government policy makers are planning a major decentralization move in which decision making powers on local area development will be devolved to district and villa clusters administration

Success stories showing that ordinary semi literate or illiterate rural villagers are capable of managing and sustaining development initiatives with limited external support,

Solar energy is considered the most important RE source, it is estimated that solar insulation in Afghanistan average about 6.5 kilowatt per square meter per day with sunny skies for abut 300 days a year, Consequently, a there is a huge potential for solar energy development, not only solar water heater for homes, hospitals and buildings, but for generating electricity, the development of solar and other RE will not reduce poverty, but also alleviate deforestation

The project will be focus on building capacity and competence of unemployed rural youth with roots in their villages

The service will be focused on lighting needs provided by solar power, it will include roof water rain water harvesting in schools and clinics, this help providing drinking water and personal hygiene.

GRSP /NCA for achieving the ultimate goal to demonstrate how remote villages are able to provide solar power for light houses , cooking, and heating organized a technical training for a couple from Ulqan district ( Bare foot engineers ) with cooperation of Barefoot college in India.

### Chair distribution:

Education facilities in Afghanistan have always been limited especially in rural area; there are no chairs or carpets in the classes. The students have to sit on the dusty ground for hours during the classes. Some bring small stools or small rugs from their homes with themselves to sit on, and have to carry them back with themselves because their classrooms have no doors or windows! At the end of the day, when the students are coming out of the classes, they look like they have been in flourmill for hours, because their classes are full of dust! It is also dangerous for the students' health especially during colder seasons because the floor is very cool and moisturized them some times become sick.

GRSP with gracious support from NCA, through which implemented numerous of projects in Dikondi, among them the provision of chairs for students also been committed for funding.

## INCOME GENERATION:

Severe general economic depression of the country resulting from more than two decades of war and five years of drought has shaken the financial ability of average family in Afghanistan to the very foundations. In such circumstances, to alleviate the needs of a needy family, one way is through emergency programs and food distribution. This method, effective as a short term remedy, is not expected to affect the food security and income base of a family over the long run.

For the family to become self-sustainable and decreasingly reliable on aid, it ought to seek alternative sources of income. In the absence of micro-credit loan companies and credit banks in the country, NGOs can come to play a very important role in this regard. By implementing pilot profitable projects, and income generation projects involving teaching of skills to the beneficiaries at the same time of taking care of their immediate needs, families can be provided with a reliable source of income.

GRSP first started its income generation projects in 1996 in the form of a quilt making, tailoring project in Kabul. The immediate aim of the project was to provide a means of income earning for those needy families who had unemployed female members barred of working outside the house by the authorities.

After the completion of this experimental quilt making project, GRSP launched with assistance from NCA an income generation project in the year 1997. This was a carpet

weaving project in Kabul, again targeting as its direct beneficiaries women who had no other source of employment at the time -having been confined to their houses.

As the second phases of the project, it was to expand to other areas with populations in need of alternative sources of income. However the situation been changed, and women could move out side, the project is now in a small scale running by women in Malistan

**Road Rehabilitation Program:**  
**Jaghori Malistan Road:**

We believe Roads are the back bone of the economy of the country. Taking this in mind every year we at GRSP endeavor to rehabilitate or construct some of the high priority or roads which are of more importance and more populations benefit from it, among our other programs.

During the year 2004 GRSP started the work on one of the most important roads of Ghazni province the Jaghori-Malistan road which connects one of the most populated districts of Ghazni province namely *Jaghori* with its population over 200,000 to neighboring districts namely Malistan, Ajristan and Qarabagh districts. The total length of the road rehabilitated within this program was 55km with many difficult passes. The populations of these districts are mainly dependant on agriculture for their income. Before the project was carried it took hours for the farmers to take their products to local markets or to Ghazni and sometimes the products were damaged due to long hours of travel on the bumpy roads. To help people overcome these problems this project was started with full support of local people and authorities.

RAMP/ USAID provided the financial assistance for this project. The work in this huge project included rehabilitating of 6 meter wide road, leveling with side ditches, putting thick layer up to 20 Cm of gravel on the top and compaction, construction of many culverts and washes, retaining walls. The project basically emphasized on labor intensive work but heavy machinery and road making technology has been used for compaction and leveling. GRSP's work has been monitored and tested from time to time by engineering teams from Chemonics In./ USAID and Ministry of public work of Government of Afghanistan, and has been categorized as top level work and GRSP engineering department has received written appreciation for the work, from both sources. The rehabilitation of these roads was started on April 29th 04 the duration of the project was 6 months .but it been not completed on planed time , the reason of delay was unexpected unforeseen heavy snow with the early freezing and destruction of parts of the road due spring floods and winter freezing,

Together with these roads, market center has been constructed along the road, The results of the California Bearing Ratio (CBR) tests on these roads were higher than 70 percent, far greater than the required standard of 60 percent. These results were due to the use of DAINAPAC Roller compactors that were applying vibrating forces on the sub-base and the base and the quality of gravel ingredients.

Once again we started the improving of the road from Malistan side up to Loman pass, Again rehabilitation completed on Nov 30, 2005

### **Qarabagh Jaghori Road:**

In summer 2004 GRSP been invited by RAMP to rebuild and repair the roads connecting these two key districts of Ghazni province, but in view of a longstanding draught and the resulting scarcity of the water in the area, GRSP decided that it was not possible to rebuild the roads satisfactorily at that time, especially that the watering and compaction phases of the project would have run into problems.

Last winter's snowfalls improved the water tables and provided more water for irrigation in March and April. Taking advantage of this opportunity, GRSP kicked off the road rehabilitation project in partnership with RAMP, but now entering into summer season again gradually water availability has decreased and now we are facing the shortage of water, and are forced to carry water for the project from long distances off.

Nonetheless, as this progress report will state, work continues on the project full force. By implementing this project, we hope to reduce the difficulties faced by people traversing this key road, and provide better access to main markets of Ghazni and Kabul for farmers in rural areas. Another goal is to generate short-term employment opportunities for local people especially in areas around where the road rehabilitation project is taking place. This is why we have chosen to use labor-intensive road rehabilitation technology.

This part starts from Loman Pass, up to 27.4 km which ended in Kodri , but due to mine planted during civil war with discussing with the RAMP agreed to put end point on 26 km, and provide final completion report only for 26 km

### **Emergency Road Rehabilitation Shahrستان**

War, drought, and the associated consequences have severely affected the people of Afghanistan. , the economy has been severely crippled. Basic infrastructure has been ruined or has never been built. Community relations have been strained as various groups vie for insufficient resources. Though the refugee and IDP population has returned to their home villages to some extent in recent months, there are still many living outside of their home communities due to drought and a lack of security and job opportunity.

The accurate data for the population is not exist, and mostly sources claims different figures for their own purposes from 50,000- 85000

Reports arriving from the office of GRSP Shanristan , show that the snowfall during last year in the area all the road were closed and the whole district disconnected from the big markets , the food item have been especially scarce and the prices increased drastically in the local market, from the other side the winter duration prolonged from 3 up to 5 months, therefore families who were not able to store enough food were put in harsh condition facing extreme shortage of food material,

By implementing this food for work project, aims to reduce the suffering of the affected population in 375 families in different villages of Shahrستان, and the package provided against the wage as food for work as follows

### **Shineh Deh Bridge Construction:**

Malistan district is another populated district with over 170,000 people settled in the Ghazni province. Maradina is the centre of Malistan located in the western part of Ghazni City at a distance of 190 km through Jaghori. The majority of people in the district work in the agriculture sectors, but the agricultural income is low due to a recent drought, lack of access to markets, lack of agricultural inputs.

The Araghandab River is the main source of irrigation in major parts of districts, which starts from high mountains in *Qoshnak* village and passing through Malistan and then Jaghori districts and then reaching to Kandahar province. On the way in these two districts in many places it creates difficulties in transportation. Especially in Shinadah and Bad Olum where in winters the road between two districts were completed blocked.

Poor roads among the three districts of Ajristan, Malistan, and Jaghori and between the districts and markets translate into high transportation costs, resulting in higher prices for the consumers and limited production and marketing possibilities for farmers. By rehabilitating the road and decreasing transportation costs, farmers benefit from better access to markets in main cities like Ghazni, Kabul and Kandahar and can work on increasing crop and livestock productivity.

Two bridges were funded by PRT in these two parts and constructed successfully by GRSP but due to heavy snow and freezing could not completed on scheduled time plan and been completed in 2005

### **Name of Propjet: Barat Bridge construction**

**Location: Abborda**

**Donor: PRT**

Jaghori district is a populated district with over 220,000 people located in the Ghazni province. Sang-e-Masha is the centre of Jaghori located in the western part of Ghazni City at a distance of 135 km through Zardaloo pass, The majority of people in the district work in the agriculture sectors, but the agricultural income is low due to a recent drought, lack of access to markets ,lack of agricultural inputs ,

The Araghandab River is the main source of irrigation in major parts of districts, but in many places it creates transportation problems for the people. Crossing the Arghandab River, especially in Barat bridge location is so difficult or impossible for vehicles to cross the river , a huge number of villages in west part of Jaghuri Bazaar have go a long distance to be able to pass Afghandab river to move for their villages and back to Anguri direction

Also for the most short cut road from Ghazni to Jaghuri vehicles are passing the road along the Loman Villages,

Poor roads among between the district villages translate into high transportation costs, resulting in higher prices for the consumers and limited production and marketing possibilities for farmers. By construction of this bridge the transportation cost decreasing and, farmers benefit from better access to markets in main cities like Ghazni, Kabul and Kandahar and can work on increasing crop and livestock productivity.

## **Nation Solidarity Program (NSP)**

In July 2003 GRSP was accepted as an NSP partner organization and soon afterwards started preparing for launching its reconstruction projects under this program in Konduz province. This development came in view of GRSP's recognition as a prolific, efficient, and transparent Afghan NGO, and because of its long-standing partnership in the process of reconstruction and development in Afghanistan.

Supported by the World Bank, the National Solidarity Project (NSP) aims at strengthening local governance and providing the communities with the resources to undertake reconstruction and development projects. The extent of community involvement in these projects range from community participation in the planning stages down to its implementation that may either be carried out by the communities themselves or by the private sector. The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) plays a significant role in the process by providing oversight, setting standards, and financial management of the funds. The target for the first year of NSP was to reach 4,500 villages around the country.

GRSP's development programs funded through the initiative were in three districts of Konduz province, **NSPI Khan-abad, Qala-e-Zal with the total communities 144**

**NSPII Khan abad ,Qala zal ,Chardara and Konduz center with total communities 105**

.... Since all NSP projects emphasize on maximizing community participation in the process of implementation, GRSP has held training workshops to train its new employees specifically employed for this program, and many of its regular staff. These workshops focus on improving the staff's community mobilization and communication skills. Some of these training workshops have been conducted in collaboration with BRAC Afghanistan, UN-Habitat and many internal training workshops on various topics.

The implementation of NSP projects by GRSP in Konduz province is assessed to be going smoothly and without any difficulties so far. In this regard, the relatively safe security condition in Konduz province and cooperation of local community and authorities is of particular significance. At the completion of first of year NSP, GRSP has been evaluated successful and efficient by certain Independent Consulting Agencies\*.



## SELECTION OF DISTRICTS AND VILLAGES

As part of the NSP-III rollout phase, GRSP is proposing the following districts for Cycle 1, Cycle 2, and Cycle 2+

NO.	PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	DISTRICT ID	CYCLE	VILLAGE NO.
1	Konoz	Chardara	14-1404	1	20
2	Konoz	Konoz Ctr.	14-1401	1	60
3	Konoz	Ali Abad	14-1405	1	40
4	Baghlan	Baghlan Jadid	1312	1	40
5	Baghlan	Khawaja Hijran	1311	1	40
<b>Total Villages for Cycle 1</b>					<b>200</b>
6	Konoz	Khanabad	14-1406	2	20
7	Konoz	Chardara	14-1404	2	60
8	Konoz	Konoz Ctr.	14-1401	2	25
<b>Total Villages for Cycle 2</b>					<b>105</b>
9	Konoz	Qala-e-Zal	14-1403	2+	49
10	Konoz	Khanabad	14-1406	2+	95
<b>Total Villages for Cycle II+</b>					<b>144</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR 3 CYCLES</b>					<b>449</b>

### **Management in Kabul**

Awareness regarding NSP at the Kabul level is excellent. Management in Kabul seems to be very interested in community development process. The motto of GRSP is "Help Afghan people to help themselves".

### **Provincial Level**

At provincial level, the management team has very good knowledge about NSP and seems to know 'by heart' the Operational Manual. The goals of NSP the quote spontaneously are community mobilization (self-help), election education, and ethnic unity.

### **Local Facilitators**

Local facilitators are perfectly aware of the procedure and have a good knowledge of NSP goals. They quote spontaneously unity building, development, capacity building. Link with government and community driven development were also cited once.

### **Over all understanding**

Generally speaking, awareness regarding NSP is rather good in the villages.

As a 'challenger' in this program GRSP showed that with out possibility of relying on a big structure, external funds, or even extensive knowledge of community- driven development, a small local NGO can be more efficient on facilitating the NSP than a lot of bigger once.

Is it necessary mention the Altai Consultants?

## ACRONYMS:

ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
ANCB	Afghan NGO's Coordination Bureau
CWS	Church World Service
FP	Facilitating Partner
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NSP	National Solidarity Program
RAMP	Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program Afghanistan
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Program
PRT	Provincial
WB	World Bank

Table below shows a detail of proposed and completed projects of NSP in Kunduz province section wise:

	Key Staff Deployed															Key Staff trained	NSP Implementation Status										Funds received by the communities (US\$,000)			
																	(number of communities)													
	District Administration			Engineers			Technical Supervisor			Social Organizers			Local Facilitators				Mobilization Started		CDCs elected		Dev. plans completed	Proposals submitted	Approved sub-projects	Being implemented	Sub-projects completed					
(T = target, A = actual, M = male, F = female)	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A							
Province and District	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A							
Head office																5	4													
Kunduz Provincial,Off.				1	1											16	16													
Dis: Khan Abad Follow up	5	5		4	2		4	4		6	4	2	8	6	2	39	32	181	95	95	95	95	95	95	150	130	45	59	<b>2343614</b>	
Dis : Qala-e-Zal Follow up	6	6		2	1		4	3	1	3	3		4	4		38	31	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	33	30	4	9	<b>522194</b>	
<b>Total</b>	11	11	0	7	4	0	8	7	1	9	7	2	12	10	2	98	83	230	144	144	144	144	144	144	183	160	49	68		
Dist. Khan Abad second year				3			4	2		4	4		10	9		8	7	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	17	15	7	0	<b>216246</b>
Dist. Char Dara second year	4	4		5	3		10	7		10	9	1	20	11	9	24	24	64	60	60	60	60	60	60	73	60	18	1	<b>565613</b>	
Dist. Kunduz center second year	2	2		2	1		3	2		4	3	1	7	2	4	9	9	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	40	35	22	1	<b>303627</b>	
<b>Total</b>	6	6	0	10	4	0	17	11	0	18	16	2	37	22	13	41	40	109	105	105	105	105	105	105	130	110	47	2		
<b>Sub Total</b>	17	17	0	17	8	0	25	18	1	27	23	4	49	32	15	139	123	339	249	249	249	249	249	249	313	270	96	70	<b>3951294</b>	



