



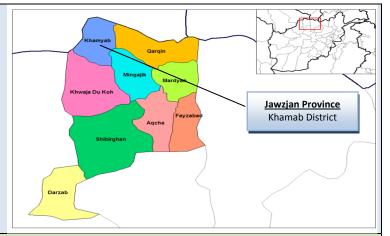
Funded by DG ECHO

Project no. ECHO/DIP/BUD/2011/93010



Implementation Time-frame:

April 01, 2011 to September 30, 2012



Budget	Euro 528,791					
Location	Khamab District, Jawzjan Province, Afghanistan					
Beneficiaries	5565 Individuals and 18 Village Communities					
Title	KhamAb Risk Resilience Initiative					
Objective	Contribute to the ongoing efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development process by building community resilience to natural disasters in northern Afghanistan.					

Project Overview

ActionAid has been operating in the Jawzjan province from 2002 on DRR focused long term development without any major security constraint. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the ongoing efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development process by building community resilience to natural disasters in northern Afghanistan. Specifically the project will focus that communities have increased capacity to respond to disasters by addressing needs of differentially vulnerable groups.

The beneficiaries of this project are poor subsistence farmers who are affected by flooding and poor soils. The project will work women, men, children, landless people, internally displaced people, wage labourers, and people living with disabilities. The project will also involve schools, provincial and district government structures and ANDMA staff. Community members will benefit from their ability to prevent and mitigate the disasters while at the same Government departments will get the much needed capacity to carry out community based disaster preparedness plans in the district. Some model small scale mitigation works will demonstrate the need for safety measures. The DIPECHO VI project is building on the experiences and lessons learned from DIPECHO IV & V. ActionAid is active in maintaining close ties with ANDMA and other organisations engaged in DRR work. ActionAid also works closely with UNDP and other DIPECHO partners both nationally and regionally.

Expected Results

- Result 1: Communities have increased capacity to respond to disasters by addressing needs of differentially vulnerable groups Mobilize the target community and strengthen community level institutions; Training and skill development: Training of DRRF members, volunteers, students and teachers on CBDRR, PVA, REFLECT, Life Skills and emergency response; and To equip communities with disaster management tools and materials.
- Result 2: Small scale mitigation measures safeguards vulnerable people from potential hazards Detailed technical design of small scale mitigation activities developed, implemented and documented; and Media statements and interviews are given on the need, process, and implementation of small scale mitigation activities.
- Result 3: Improved knowledge level and better service delivery options at district and provincial level to design better disaster risk reduction plans Research, documentation, strengthening, trainings, and findings dissemination on early warning systems and preparedness.

For more information, contact

Deepesh Sinha, Project Manager, Mobile: +93 785689973, Email: deepesh.sinha@actionaid.org, URL: www.actionaid.org





ECHO Partner:

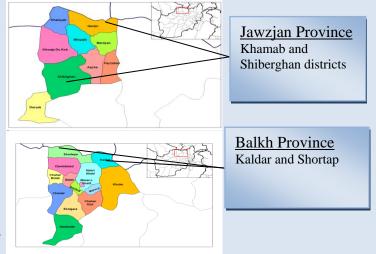
ACTIONALD INTERNATIONAL

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Implementation Time-frame:

25th June 2010 to 24th December 2012

Partner: Women & Youth Support Centre (WYSC)



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Budget	EC contribution: 90%, 1,910,661 €, ActionAid Afg Co-financing: 212,296 €)							
Location	Kaldar and Shortapa Districts in Balkh Province and Khamab and Shiberghan							
20001011	Districts in Jawzjan Province							
Beneficiaries	Small	ID	Women	Landles	Unemploy	Total	E	
	Farmer	family	H.House hold	s family	ed Youth		Expected	
	1750	120	1000	1000	500	4300	27000	
							family	
Title	Strengthening livelihoods of the vulnerable households in Northern parts of							
Title	Afghanistan.							
Objective	The most vulnerable groups living in the disaster prone areas of Balkh and Jawzan provinces have enhanced and stabilised their livelihoods							

Project Overview

The project is aimed to restore agriculture and diversify income generation options for poor and vulnerable household. To enhance the farmer's knowledge and skills in diversifying cropping systems. Provisioning of quality seeds and seed multiplication will ensure access to seeds to the poor and marginal farmers. Restoration and establishment of new irrigation facilities and better management of water resources will lead to brining more land under cultivation and thus increased production. Land restoration is planned for Internally Displaced Persons, as their lands and livelihood assets were destroyed due to Amu River Erosion and Floods. The project provides support to improved use of backyard land through vegetable and horticulture (mostly fruit bearing plants) for Poor women.

The Project is also aiming to focus on establishing and improving linkages and coordination mechanism between relevant government and communities organizations to manage the rural infrastructures like irrigation canals, pastures and common property resources.

Expected Results

<u>Result 1</u>: Increased agricultural production by small and marginal farmers through integrated farming and improved irrigation facilities.

<u>Result 2</u>: Most vulnerable (landless, disabled and women headed households) have restored their livelihoods through livestock production.

Result 3: Landless and unemployed youth have acquired appropriate vocation skills which allow them to find jobs or establish own enterprises

Result 4: Local community organisations are strengthened and actively coordinate with relevant departments for better rural livelihood services in the targeted areas

For more information, contact

Vijay Raghavan, Project Manager – LRRD, Action Aid International, Afghanistan

E-mail: Vijay.raghavan@actionaid.org

Mobile: +93 798 253 872

Zarmina Rasouli, Project Coordinator- LRRD, Action Aid International, Afghanistan

E-mail: Zarmina.Rasouli@actonaid.org

Mobile: + 93 799 561 294





Funded by

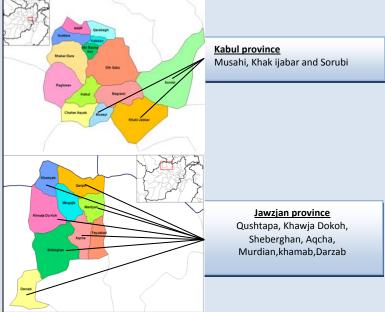
Ministry of Rural and Rehabilitation Development Govt. of Afghanistan

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Implementation Time-frame:

Rollout 1: 25th, Feb, 2010 to 24th, Feb, 2013

Rollout 2: April-2006 to Sep, 2011 Rollout 2: April, 2007 to Mar, 2014



Budget	Total for all 3 Rollout 2,749878 USD					
Location	Qushtapa, Khawja Dokoh, Sheberghan, Aqcha, Murdian in Jawzjan province and Musahi, Khakijabar and Sorubi districts in Kabul Province					
Beneficiaries	Population	# of Family	Male	Female	Boys	Girls
	455487	91369	87595	96069	140671	131152
Title	National Solidarity Program (NSP)					
Objective	To lays the foundation for a sustainable form of inclusive local governance, rural reconstruction, and poverty alleviation.					

Project Overview

The National Solidarity Programme (NSP) was created by the Government of Afghanistan to develop the ability of Afghan communities to identify, plan, manage and monitor their own development projects. NSP promotes a development paradigm whereby communities are empowered to make decisions and manage resources during all stages of the project cycle. The programme lays the foundation for a sustainable form of *inclusive local governance*, *rural reconstruction*, *and poverty alleviation*. NSP is the largest community development programme in the history of Afghanistan.

Known in Dari as "Hambastagi Milli" and in Pashtu as "Milli Paiwastoon", it is based on the Afghan traditions of "Ashar" (i.e. community members working together on a volunteer basis to improve community infrastructure) and "Jirga" – councils comprised of respected members of the community. Islamic values of unity, equity and justice are also encouraged. The following principles guide "how" the programme is implemented: participatory and inclusive decision-making processes; gender equity; transparency and accountability in the use of programme funds; and sustainability (including but not limited to requiring community contributions for operations and maintenance).

Specific Purposes

Result 1: All the targeted communities will have established CDCs.

Result 2: The CDCs will have submitted the subproject proposal packages for entire block grant entitlement.

Result 3: All CDCs will be implement and completing their Sub Projects.

Result 4: All the CDC members will be aware of NSP, book keeping, procurement process, social &

environment safe guard, project management, community participatory monitoring, Social Audit, peace building and conflict resolution, able to make participatory decisions and moving forward

with institution building initiatives.

Result 5: A proper functioning CDC network in the province will be established.

Result 6: All CDCs will be re elected at end of program or their block grant complete utilization

For more information, contact

Hidayatullah Omari, NSP Manager, Mobile +93 785804427, Email: Hidayatullah.Omari@actionaid.org URL: www.actionaid.org





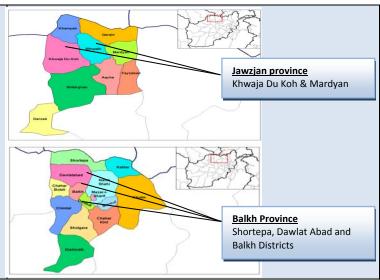
Funded by European Union

Project No. DCI-FOOD 2009 /212-793

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Implementation Time-frame:

Jan, 2010 to Oct, 2011



Budget	EC contribution: 2,129,900 € (90%), ActionAid Co-financing: 236,656€ (10%)						
Location	Shortepa, Dawlat Abad and Balkh Districts in Balkh Province and Khwaja Du Koh and Mardyan Districts in Jawzjan Province) – 58 villages in 5 districts of two provinces						
Beneficiaries	Small and Marginal Farmers 2500	Women Headed Households	Vulnerable, disabled, orphans & widows 750	Landless Agricultural labourers 1200	Total 5500	Total rights holders to be impacted 50,000	
Title	Building safety nets and support improvement of agriculture productivity in northern parts of Afghanistan						
Objective	Contribute to the ongoing efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development process by building community resilience to natural disasters in northern Afghanistan.						

Project Overview

The project is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the local vulnerable populations in two northern provinces Balkh and Jowzjan, through building and utilisation of community level safety nets like seed banks and food grain banks and improving resilience to crop production by restoring and improving irrigation facilities. The focus on technical and management capacity building, of the targeted groups, will be on the adoption of low water use and drought resistance crop diversification practices, persistently aiming to increase their agriculture production resilience.

Expected Results

- Result 1: Increased agricultural productions by small and marginal farmers via improved access to irrigation facilities and water management techniques.
- Result 2: Increased resilience to vulnerabilities of farm production of small and marginal farmers, thru' improved access to quality seeds and input services in the communities.
- Result 3: Food and nutritional security of vulnerable women households addressed through agriculture-based livelihoods.
- Result 4: Most vulnerable (disabled, old-aged, widows & orphans) HHs are able to meet their basic food needs during peak food insecure periods thru' community grain banks.
- Result 5: Local CBOs are strengthened and actively engaged with better access to agriculture extension services and influencing agriculture and food security.
- Result 6: Trained local government agriculture extension workers are able to provide small and marginal farmers with better, farmer-centric, extension services

For more information, contact

Ms. Zinat Ara begum, Project Manager. Mobile: +93 795339577, Email: Zinat.Begum@actionaid.org, URL: www.actionaid.org