



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation &  
Development (MRRD)

# NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION & IRRIGATION PROGRAM (Ru-WatSIP)



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2013



**Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and  
Development (MRRD)**

**The National Rural Water Supply, Sanitation  
and Irrigation Program (Ru-WatSIP)**



**Water Supply Project in Almar District of Faryab Province**

# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2013

**Program: The National Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Program**

**Duration: 2003-2014**

**Total Budget: (USD 31,990,866.00)**

**Responsible Agency: The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development**



## Ru-WatSIP Donors



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
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**APRP**  
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## TABLE OF CONENTS:

BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM.....	3
PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	4
MAJOR ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVMENTS.....	6
HYGEINE PROMOTION UNIT.....	6
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT.....	9
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT UNIT.....	19
WATER QUALITY CONTROL UNIT.....	21
MONITORING & EVALUATION UNIT.....	24
ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	28
PARTNERS SECTIONS.....	29
NABDP.....	29
ZOA.....	31
ACF.....	33
AKF.....	34
DACAAR.....	36
OCHA.....	42
PROGRAM FOR DEPRIVED PROVINCES.....	44
IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES.....	46
RISKS/ISSUES.....	46
LESSONS LEARNED.....	47
FUTURE PLANS.....	48
FINANCIAL INFORMATION.....	50
TABLE 1. PRACTICE OF CLTS APPROACH.....	6
TABLE 2. UNICEF SUPPORTED PROJECTS UNDER EMERGENCY FUND.....	9
TABLE 3. UNICEF SUPPORTED PROJECTS IN 2013.....	10
TABLE 4. WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS AND SANITATION ACTIVIES SUPPORTED BY THE UNICEF 2013 CONTRIBUTION.....	12
TABLE 5. CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING ON WATER AND SANITATION.....	20
TABLE 6. WATER SAMPLING FROM NORTH ZONE.....	21

TABLE 7. WATER SAMPLING FROM CENTRAL ZONE.....	23
TABLE 8. MONITORING OF PROJECTS SINCE LAST QUARTER-2013.....	26
TABLE 9. WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY NABDP.....	29
TABLE 10. HYGIENE EDUCATION PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY ACF.....	33
TABLE 11. WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY ACF.....	33
TABLE 12. HEALTH PROMOTION PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY KF.....	35
TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY AKF IN BADAKHSHAN .....	35
TABLE 14. WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY DACAAR.....	36
TABLE 15. PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH SUPPORT OF OCHA.....	42
TABLE 16. OCHA'S PROGRESS AGAINST INDICATORS.....	42
TABLE 17. WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY MINISTER.....	44

## ABBREVIATION KEY

ACF	Action Centre la Faim
AKF	Agha Khan Foundation
APR	Annual Progress Report
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program
CDCs	Community Development Councils
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CDU	Capacity Development Unit
CU	Communication Unit
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
DDAs	District Development Assemblies
DoPH	Directorate of Public Health
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
FHAGs	Family Health Action Groups
GHWD	Global Hand Washing Day
GIS	Geographical Information System
HLM	High Level Meeting
HPU	Hygiene Promotion Unit
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGOs	International Non Governmental Organizations
LPCD	Litres Per Capita Per Day
MICS	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	Management Information System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoE	Ministry of Education

MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NABDP	National Area Based Development Program
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NE	National Execution
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OD	Open Defecation
PRRD	Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Department
PR	Public Relations
RRD	Rural Rehabilitation Directorate
Ru-WatSIP	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Program
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference on Sanitation
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNs	United Nations
US	United States
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organizations
WQCU	Water Quality Control Unit
WSG	Water and Sanitation Group
ZOA	Zout Oust Asia





## BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM

The Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Program (Ru-WatSIP) is one of the six closely interlinked National Development Programs of Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) in Afghanistan. The inception of the national Ru-WatSIP dates back with setting up of other national programs at MRRD. The core concept for having national programs under the framework of MRRD was to create a more strategic, long-term approach and capacity building in order to develop and improve coordination between organizational actors in humanitarian aid, local governance, recovery and development in Afghanistan.

The Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is currently implemented through different execution modalities:

1. National Execution (NE) by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
2. Partners by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Ministry of Education (MoE), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Under the NE, which began activities in 2003, three areas such as access to safe water supply, sanitation services and hygiene promotion were implemented by MRRD/Ru-WatSIP respectively.

The MRRD/Ru-WatSIP, with support from UNICEF, Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP)/United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Norway, Spanish, World Bank (WB) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) has been executing projects to provide water supply and sanitation services in rural areas. The responsibility of Ru-WatSIP in this regard is to formulate strategy, develop policy, plan, coordinate and implement the rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities undertaken by private sectors, INGs/NGOs and the rural communities namely Community Development Councils (CDCs) and District Development Assemblies (DDAs).

Initially, Ru-WatSIP was designed to focus on three priority areas, covering 27 provinces particularly impacted during the post-conflict and transitional period, including areas with populations directly affected by years of war and internal conflict, the return of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and areas hit by natural disasters such as drought.

However, soon after the program was launched, Ru-WatSIP was extended to cover the entire country to respond to emergency needs of vulnerable populations in other areas of the country. As both the ministry and the Ru-WatSIP have increased their program management capacity, additional projects for rural development have been formulated and implemented under the Ru-WatSIP framework.



## PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The National Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Program (Ru-WatSIP) was established to provide safe potable water and sanitation facilities as a basic need for all rural inhabitants of the country. Accessing to safe water and sanitation facilities in turn would result in a significant impact on the health situation in rural areas by introducing hygiene behaviors' change. As one of the national program to be nationally executed through the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), the program's policy, design and implementation is led by MRRD, which also provides its general coordination and the oversight of all project activities. MRRD has maintained a firm commitment to the program's development, and under the National Execution (NE) modality, is successfully steering and managing Ru-WatSIP.

The provision of water and sanitation facilities to rural communities in Afghanistan has been and continues to be the primary activities of the development aid community. Until recently the Water and Sanitation Group (WSG), comprising many of the stakeholders, effectively coordinated the work carried out in this sector. As a first and important step, MRRD developed in 2004 a National Policy Framework for the rural water supply and sanitation sector. That policy document was revised in 2007 and then in 2010 into the present Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) policy framework. The current WASH policy integrates the successful methods and practices currently used by the key implementing agencies including relevant United Nations (UNs) agencies and NGOs.

The main objectives of the Ru-WatSIP WASH policy are per the following:

- Improve access of the rural population to 25 litres per capita per day (LPCD) from 27% to 50% in 2014, and 70% to 100% in 2016 and 2020 respectively and improve potable quality of drinking water based on World Health Organization (WHO) standards.
- Make all villages/rural communities in the country 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) and fully sanitized by 2020, and 50% and 70% by 2014 and 2016 respectively.
- Provide hygiene education with appropriate follow-up activities in schools, households and communities for sustained behavior change and adoption of safe hygiene practices.

Ru-WatSIP is composed of five main units:

**HYGINE PROMOTION UNIT:** Adopt people-oriented strategies in priority areas through which community members play an active role in planning and organization of hygiene education.

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT:** This section divided into two sub-sections namely engineering and implementation sections. The engineering section is responsible for survey and design of projects in different provinces, while the implementation unit has the project implementation responsibility.

**CAPCITY DEVELOPMENT UNIT:** Effective structures and systems for training of WASH staff including government partners, NGOs, and INGOs providing technical training sessions on well drilling methods, Management Information System (MIS)/Geographical Information System (GIS), geo physics investigation, WASH in emergency, remote sensing, water quality monitoring, survey and design of big and small fed pipe schemes, etc.

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION:** Accountable and effective follow-up and monitoring of project activities are established and functional since September 2013.

**WATER QUALITY CONTROL:** The chemical/physical and bacteriological laboratory established and is functional since 18<sup>th</sup> July 2011 for testing of basic 29 water quality parameters.





## MAJOR ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS

### I) HYGIENE PROMOTION UNIT

The Hygiene Promotion Unit (HPU) of Ru-WatSIP implements the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in a community to facilitate the villagers to assess their own sanitation condition, realize hygiene and sanitation related problems, propose solutions and take action without any subsidy and financial aid. The objective of the first step is conversion of the target community into an ODF environment where every house in the community has a hygienic latrine, use it, maintain it, clean it and wash their hands with water and soap after toilet use.

In 2013, the CLTS and Hygiene Promotion approach has been introduced in four selected provinces. The number of districts and villages in each province is listed below:

**TABLE I: PRACTICE OF CLTS APPROACH**

Province	District	Triggering/communities	Ready for verification	Number of newly built latrines	Number of improved latrines	Family Health Action Groups (FHAGs) established
<b>Bamyan</b>	Yakawlang	15	7	29	337	12
	Center of Bamyan	15	11	97	1000	12
<b>Samangan</b>	Khoram Sarbagh	18	9	11	470	13
	Aybak	18	9	128	556	18
<b>Helmand</b>	Lashkargah	15	3	144	1150	15
	Nad Ali	15	5	153	927	15
<b>Daykundi</b>	Shahristan	15	8	256	174	15
	Nili	15	7	142	186	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>4800</b>	<b>115</b>



*During the triggering, almost all the women promised to stop Open Defecation (OD) and build/improve their latrine in Zarsang village of Shahristan district in Daykundi province*



*Social mapping during triggering process in Haji Shah Mohammad village, of Lashkargah district in Helmand province*



# SUCCESS STORY

## CLTS Approach in Acha Maili Village of Aaibak District of Samangan Province



Acha Maili community discussion for practicing of CLTS approach



Acha Maili (Mullah) during hand washing practice after use of latrine



Acha Maili community made (Water Supply) for Hand-Washing purpose

Acha Maili village is located in Aaibak district of Samangan province which is covered under CLTS approach in July 2013.

The community people of this village state their happiness from this approach as it has been provided them with better hygiene awareness throughout the community.

Since the inception of this approach, all the beneficiary families in Acha Maili village promised to improve their existing latrines and build new ones who do not have latrine, and stop defecating in the open, while Ru-WatSIP is responsible for implementation of the project itself.

A Mullah from Khan Aqah Mosque of Acha Mili village states his happiness from this approach and emphasizes that after the initial discussion and meeting held in this village, he asked all community people during Friday prayer, (this is a special time on Friday when all village people get together to perform the prayer together) and informed, persuaded and encouraged them to join this process.

The Mullah states that the CLTS is a good approach, as before the team visits our village, the villagers were suffering from different disease and the polluted environment had created severe problems for people. After applying CLTS in this village, people now have access to clean latrines and learned to practice hand washing.

The Friday prayer also provided an opportunity for people to understand the advantages of CLTS in their routine life through which they promised to avoid ODF in their village as well.

# SUCCESS STORY

## CLTS Approach in Khuja Ghayeb Village of Aaibak District of Samangan Province



Bibi Zenab during constructing latrine in her house



Bibi Zenab beside her new constructed latrine in her house

Khuja Ghayeb is another village of Aaibak district which is covered by CLTS approach.

This is also a village that all community people are satisfied from practice of CLTS approach.

Bibi Zenab is a resident of this village who states her happiness from CLTS approach by narrating how the villagers suffered from disease, pollutions and lack of latrines in their areas.

She emphasizes that after participating in CLTS seminars she understood the advantages of hygiene promotion.

Afterwards, she sold a goat she kept in her house and constructed a latrine in her own house. Previously, she and all her children and other family members have been practicing ODF and they suffered and witnessed that each member of their family got sick.

From the time she attended CLTS meetings and seminars, these sessions helped her to understand the disadvantages of ODF. She said that after attending these seminars she also got the responsibility to train six other families in her neighborhood.

Bibi Zenab appreciates the CLTS approach and its considerable impacts in her village.

## 2) PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

*Project achievements supported by the office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for WASH:*

UNICEF provided Ru-WatSIP with a total fund of USD 5,000,000 for the water and sanitation project in targeted areas in 2013. The MRRD/Ru-WatSIP is responsible for implementation. Based on the Afghanistan Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010/2011 report some provinces are less developed, therefore, UNICEF decided to target 10 provinces for the year 2013-14. The UNICEF supported projects has covered the most deprived districts in 10 provinces namely (Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Urozgan, Bamyan, Daykundi, Ghor, Badghis, Paktika and Paktia).


UNICEF WASH interventions have also included other provinces under emergency funding is listed below (Table 2).

**Table 2: UNICEF SUPPORTED PROJECTS UNDER EMERGENCY FUND**


SN	Provinces	Projects
1	Badkshshan	4 pipe schemes
2	Baghlan	2 pipe schemes, 14 wells
3	Balkh	0
4	Farah	20 wells
5	Faryab	12 wells
6	Ghazni	27 wells
7	Herat	40 wells
8	Jawzjan	4 pipe schemes
9	Kabul	3 pipe schemes
10	Kapisa	2 pipe schemes, 2 wells
11	Khost	7 pipe schemes
13	Kunar	10 wells
13	Laghman	0
14	Logar	4 wells
15	Nangarhar	16 wells
16	Nooristan	4 pipe scheme
17	Panjsher	0
18	Parwan	1 pipe scheme, 1 deep well
19	Saripul	50 wells
20	Samangan	2 pipe schemes
21	Takhar	2 pipe schemes, 40 wells
22	Wardak	23 wells

Till now UNICEF has been constructed different projects namely water supply networks, bore wells, dug wells, latrines as well as rehabilitated a number of nonfunctional water points in different provinces. The number of water points, water supply networks constructed and implementation of CLTS hygiene promotion approaches have been conducted in each province is listed below (Table 3).

**Table 3: UNICEF SUPPORTED PORJECTS IN 2013**

		Activities Completed					Activities Ongoing				
		Shallow well	water supply networks	Latrine	Hygiene promotion& O&M	PRRD Ware house	Shallow well	Water supply networks	Latrine	Hygiene Promotion& O&M	PRRD Ware house
		Digging & Rehabilitation	Construction	Construction & Rehabilitation	Training	Construction	Digging & Rehabilitation	Construction	Construction & Rehabilitation	Training	Construction
SN	Province										
1	Badakhshan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Baghlan	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Balkh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
4	Badghis	6	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0
5	Bamyan	4	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	0	0
6	Daykundi	9	1	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
7	Farah	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	Faryab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Ghazni	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Ghor	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	2	0
11	Heart	4	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	0
12	Helmand	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
13	Jawzjan	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
14	Kabul	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
15	Kapisa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16	Kandahar	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0
17	Khost	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Kunarha	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0



		Activities Completed					Activities Ongoing				
		Shallow well	water supply networks	Latrine	Hygiene promotion& O&M	PRRD Ware house	Shallow well	Water supply networks	Latrine	Hygiene Promotion& O&M	PRRD Ware house
		Digging & Rehabilitation	Construction	Construction & Rehabilitation	Training	Construction	Digging & Rehabilitation	Construction	Construction & Rehabilitation	Training	Construction
SN	Province										
19	Kunduz	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Laghman	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Logar	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
22	Nangarhar	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
23	Nimroz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Nooristan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Urozgan	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
26	Parwan	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
27	Samangan	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
28	Saripul	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
29	Takhar	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
30	Wardak	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
31	Zabul	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

In 2013, a total number of 1,150 new water points, 32 new water supply networks, implementation of CLTS and hygiene promotion programs have been conducted with the financial support of UNICEF.

Below table shows the total number of projects planned and completed in the year 2013 including the carry forward projects from 2012.

**Table 4: WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS AND SANITATION ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY THE UNICEF 2013 CONTRIBUTION**

Province	Activities Planned			Activities Completed		
	Water points	water supply networks	CLTS & hygiene promotion	Water points	Water supply networks	CLTS & hygiene promotion
Badakhshan	0	8	0	0	6	0
Baghlan	40	2	0	25	2	0
Balkh	17	1	0	17	1	0
Badghis	36	0	0	26	0	0
Bamyan	50	2	1	40	0	Ongoing
Daykundi	4	15	1	4	12	Ongoing
Farah	30	0	0	30	0	0
Faryab	20	2	0	20	0	1
Ghazni	29	0	0	29	0	0
Ghor	50	1	0	45	0	0
Heart	57	2	0	57	2	0
Helmand	90	0	1	90	0	Ongoing
Jawzjan	64	4	0	60	2	0
Kabul	0	3	0	0	1	0
Kapisa	2	2	0	2	2	0
Kandahar	95	0	0	70	0	0
Khost	30	7	0	30	4	0
Kunar	40	0	0	10	0	0
Kunduz	58	0	0	40	0	0
Laghman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logar	4	0	0	1	0	0
Nangarhar	20	0	0	14	0	0
Nimroz	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan	0	8	0	4	0	0
Urozgan	90	0	0	90	0	0
Paktia	15	0	0	15	0	0
Paktika	20	0	0	14	0	0
Panjsher	13	5	0	13	4	0
Parwan	0	3	0	0	1	0
Samangan	0	2	1	0	2	Ongoing
Saripul	70	0	0	50	1	0
Takhar	90	5	0	90	5	0
Wardak	23	0	0	17	0	0
Zabul	90	0	0	90	0	0

# SUCCESS STORY

## The Pace of Water Supply Projects Steps Up in Faryab



Water Supply Project in Almar district of Faryab province



Community people during use of water supply in Almar district of Faryab province

Clean and safe drinking water is a basic right. Lack of clean water affects sanitation, health, food supplies and economic development.

Through its national Ru-WatSIP, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development implemented two water supply projects, including two deep wells, two water reservoir in Torbat village of Almar district of Faryab province. These projects have been implemented in the remote areas of Faryab province through which around 2,700 school children and community people find access to safe drinking water. The implementation of this project has also led to temporary employment opportunities for rural skilled and unskilled labors and created 300 labor days. The project cost is AFN 5, 700, 050 being funded by UNICEF.

Mohammad Jamil, a resident of Almar district tells Ru-WatSIP, "I have lost one of my children due to water borne diseases and spent an enormous amount of money in his treatment. Before implementation of this project, the whole village people and school children were used water from open channels for drinking purposes; everyone suffered from water born diseases." He added, "most of us are farmers and work in the field every day. Previously, due to lack of access to safe drinking water close to our village, our children and women were used to bring water from unsafe sources. Now we are really happy and appreciate the national Ru-WatSIP efforts in implementing this project. Thanks to them, our health and lives are both safe now."

The projects directly impacted on the life women as well as children. Before these projects were implemented, children were not able to attend school, instead spending much of their time fetching water from springs, river and Kandas (traditional water reservoir) and had to spent long distances. Now, per the implementation of this project (Mid 2013), they are able to go to school. Women are now able to fully care their children and are able to support the men in their field activities.

## MOF PROJECTS:

*Project achievements supported by Ministry of Finance (MoF) for WASH:*

The implementation of MoF-supported rural water and sanitation projects was continued in 10 provinces (Baghlan, Faryab, Ghazni, Kabul, Kapisa, Nangarhar, Parwan, Panjsher, Takhar, and Wardak).

## UNICEF SUPPORTED PROJECTS IN 10 TARGETED PROVINCES



With the 2013 contribution, the status of all related projects in 10 targeted provinces is as the following:

### Baghlan:

- 50% work of drilling and construction of a well along with pump house and reservoir in Nawabad Chel Kapa village of Doshe district has been completed
- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) of reconstruction of pipe scheme project in Charm Aab village of Dahana Ghor district has been transferred to the Shura's account. Based on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit, the cleansing of spring area as well as water source and digging of pipe scheme are completed and the construction of reservoir is still on-going. Around 62% of project's activities are completed and the 2<sup>nd</sup> installment is also requested from MoF.



- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) of gravity flow pipe scheme and reservoir in Chagan Shshan village of Dehsalah district has been transferred to Shura's account. Based on M&E report the digging of pipe line is completed and the construction of reservoir is ongoing.

#### **Faryab:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) of pump house construction and reservoir in Charshanbi Afghanistan village of Qaisar district has been transferred into Shura's account. The M&E report confirms that out of 180m, 150m of well has been drilled and the construction work of pump house has not started yet.

#### **Ghazni:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment of pipe scheme construction in Rawza Sultan Mahmood village of Center district has been transferred into Shura's account and around 50% of projects related activities are completed. The construction work of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> phases of pipe scheme in Rawza Sultan Mahmood village has been transferred into Shura's account and 50% of project's activities have been completed as well.

#### **Kabul:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) for drilling of a well in Deh Yaqoob village of Shakar Dara district and one well in Qasaba district has been transferred into Shura's account. Around 50% of projects' activities have been completed and the 2<sup>nd</sup> installments are still pending for MoF allocation.

#### **Kapisa:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) for drilling of three bore wells with pump houses in Kara taz village of Center district has been transferred into Shur's account and around 50% of project activities have been completed.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) for drilling of six bore wells with pump houses into different villages of Kohband district has been transferred into Shura's account and 50% of work has been completed too.

#### **Nangarhar:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installments for 13 wells with pump houses in Sarband Kariri village, 13 wells with pump houses in Saifullah Jur village and nine wells with pump houses into different villages of Goshta district has been transferred into Shura's account. These projects are completed and ready for hand over.

#### **Parwan:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installments (50%) for drilling of six wells in Malik Shah Khel village, Sayed Khil district, drilling of a deep well with pipe scheme in Zolfiqar village of Center district, construction of water supply spring pipe scheme in Rege Mazar village of Surkh Parsa district and construction of one water supply spring pipe scheme in Sare Darwaz village of Shaikh Ali district has been transferred into Shura's account. Based on M&E report around

74% work of drilling of deep well in Zolfiqar village of Center district has been completed so far.

#### **Panjsher:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) of well drilling with pump house construction in Bakhshi Khel village of Rukha district has been transferred into Shura's account and according to Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Department (PRRD) report the project is ready for hand over.
- The construction work of a pipe scheme in Shast village of Rukha district has been suspended due to some social problem.

#### **Takhar:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) for construction of a pipe scheme in Ashko village of Warsaj district has been transferred into Shura's account.

#### **Wardak:**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment (50%) of drilling and construction of a well in Larum village of Sayed Abad district has been transferred into Shura's account. The project has been completed and handed over in October 2013.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> installment for drilling of a well in Zebdagh village of Markaz district and five wells in Langar village of Chak district has been transferred into Shura's account.

The Ru-WatSIP received a total of one million USD dollars from MoF in 2013, through which Ru-WatSIP completed different water supply projects and people received safe drinking water supply during the reporting period.

### **BADGHIS PROJECT:**

*Project achievements supported by Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development for Dam projects in Qader-Abad village of Qadis District:*

In 2013, a coordination meeting has taken place between Ru-WatSIP/MRRD and Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), through which a decision has been made to send a joint team to visit the dam area in Qadis district of Badghis province. In April 2013, a joint team including the technical team of Ru-WatSIP/MRRD with MEW Engineering team traveled to Badghis province and met with Badghis Governor (Mohammad Taher Sabri), provincial authorities and other related influential people of Qala-e-Naw who have done the topographical survey of Qader Abad dam project. The joint visit resulted to take a decision for smooth coordination among relevant stakeholders for doing topographical map, survey of Qala-e-Naw reservoir and pipe scheme, survey of dam in Qades district, identifying the location of investigated wells and negotiation with involved people in relation of land allocation in near future. The Ru-WatSIP technical staff has also done the environmental assessment of the dam project for sustainability of project in future. The MEW has completed the primary feasibility study for the Qader-Abad dam projects which is used for the design of project as well. The MEW then shared the result of their studies with Ru-WatSIP engineering team in August 2013. In September 2013, the topographic data has been collected and submitted to the procurement department of the National Area-Based Development Program (NABDP) for further processing.

*Project achievements supported by Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development for Water Supply Projects of Qadis District:*

- The first investigated well which was drilled in 2012 in center of Qades Khordak district having 60m depth had insufficient water discharge and hence after negotiating with Badghis governor, community elders and MRRD the water points for drilling of wells shifted to Qades Khordak village of Qades district in May 2013.
- Design and estimation of main water-supply network from Qades Khordak up to Qala-i-Naw has been completed and technical documents are submitted to MRRD procurement department for bidding process.
- All six investigated water points of investigated wells in Qades Khordak village of Qades district having sufficient water and are completed successfully by December 2013. In addition, filter and casing of class D were used in these water points.
- Designing of pipe scheme project for Qala-e-Naw water supply is completed in September 2013, by Ru-WatSIP technical engineers.



Water drilling project in Qadis district of Badghis province



## NIMROZ PROJECT:

The implementation of water supply project in Nimroz province funded through MoF consists of two phases. The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of project has been started in April 2012, which includes the construction works while in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase the distribution of network to Zaranj City and its surrounding villages will be done. The survey and design for 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project has done by MRRD. The project has been designed for two years with a total fund of 12m USD dollars. In 2013, although security was major concern in Nimroz, the implementation of the project is in progress without hindrance.

With the 2013 1million USD dollar contribution, all the construction of concrete foundations, brick masonry, roof slabs, plaster of internal walls for pump houses and operator houses of six wells, concrete for boundary walls of other five wells, concrete foundation, concrete walls, roof slabs for two reservoirs with the capacity of 600 cubic meters each and brick masonry for the third well were completed. In addition, the total excavation of trench for 29,360m, total bedding of pipes for 27, 620m, total length 16,925m of pipes for 560mm installation, total length 9,100m of pipes for 500mm installation, total hydro static test for 23, 305m were completed and the total filling of 30cm for pipes for 24,500m and total filling of 70cm of pipes for 20,000m have been completed for water supply project in Zaranj city of Nimroz province.





### 3) CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT UNIT

The Capacity Development Unit (CDU) of national Ru-WatSIP has been instrumental in supporting and drafting a Capacity Development Strategy and Action Plan in 2013 for safe drinking water and sanitation. During the reporting period, the Ru-WatSIP initiated a strategic planning and consultation process with other sector ministries and donor agencies to review what needs to be done in relation of capacity development.

Additionally, the recruitment of Capacity Development Head was completed and a Capacity Development Team was established in mid September 2013 to support MRRD's institutional strengthening and capacity development. In 2013, capacity development training was held for 384 people, 26 of whom were women and 258 men. The sessions covered well drilling method, well design, cartography, cross cutting issues, hydro geological survey, water quality and sanitation, Geographical Information System (GIS) and geophysical investigations. The total number of persons attending these sessions increased substantially in 2013 with participation by women increasing from 12% to 25%.





**TABLE 5: CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING ON WATER AND SANITATION-2013**

Planned Training	Completed	Related Organizations	Male	Female	No of Participants
Groundwater investigations		PRRD, MRRD/Watsip, MoPH, MEW, MoM, NCA, DACAAR, NORPLAN and Kabul University	29	x	29
Geophysical Investigations		PRRD, MRRD/Watsip, MoPH, MEW, MoM, NCA, DACAAR, NORPLAN and Kabul University,	18	x	18
Lab Quality Control		MRRD, MEW, DACAAR and MoPH	12	x	12
GIS for Hydro geologists		MRRD/Watsip, MOEW , MEW, MRRD and DACAAR	11	3	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GPS registration and</li> <li>Water Quality testing in the field ( Faryab)</li> </ul> DACAAR managed course		MRRD Faryab Water Management, Economics Department, DACAAR, CHA, Environment Dep and INTERSOS	11	2	13
Introduction to ArcGIS		MRRD/Watsip, MRRD/ESD , MEW and DACAAR	17	1	18
ArcGIS Database		MRRD/Watsip, MRRD, ESD, MEW and DACAAR	13	1	14
ArcGIS Special Analysis		MRRD/Watsip, MRRD/ESD, MEW and DACAAR	13	1	14
Social aspects of Water and Sanitation, WASH policy, gender issues		MRRD, PRRD, RRD, RCDC, MPA, RORA, ZOA and DACAAR	17	4	21
PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVINCIAL HYDROGEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.		PRRD, Eng and Water, DACAAR, Ru-WatSip/MRRD, High Edu, AGS, MPE, AGS, MEW, AVWSSC and VTC	27	x	27
Planning and implementation of O&M for rural water supplies		MRRD, ZOA, HELVETAS, Ru-WatSip/MRRD, DACAAR and RDD	12	2	14
WELL DRILLING METHODS		Kabul University, PRRD, ESD, MRRD, Ru-WatSip/MRRD, AGS, MEW and KU	42	5	47
Well Hydraulics		Kabul University, PRRD, ESD, MRRD, Ru-WatSip/MRRD, AGS, MEW and KU	21	x	21
Training Workshop on Mainstreaming Cross-cutting issues in WASH Programming		PRRD, UNICEF, Tearfund, ACF, IRC, DACAAR, MoPH, NCA, RuWATSIP/MRRD, SI, ECO, OHW, PATH, MUDA, CSO and WHH	38	2	40
Training of Trainer (ToT)		RuWATSIP, CIDA, DACAAR and Afghan aid	23	2	25
Training Workshop for Water Quality		RuWATSIP/MRRD and MOPH	16	1	17
Cartography (Art and science of making good maps)		RuWATSIP/MRRD, MEW, MAIL, AGS, DACAAR and USAID	20	x	20
Water Well Design		RuWATSIP/MRRD, MEW, AGS, RRD Faryab, AUWSSC, NCA and Kabul University	18	2	20
<b>Total</b>			<b>358</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>384</b>

#### 4) WATER QUALITY CONTROL UNIT

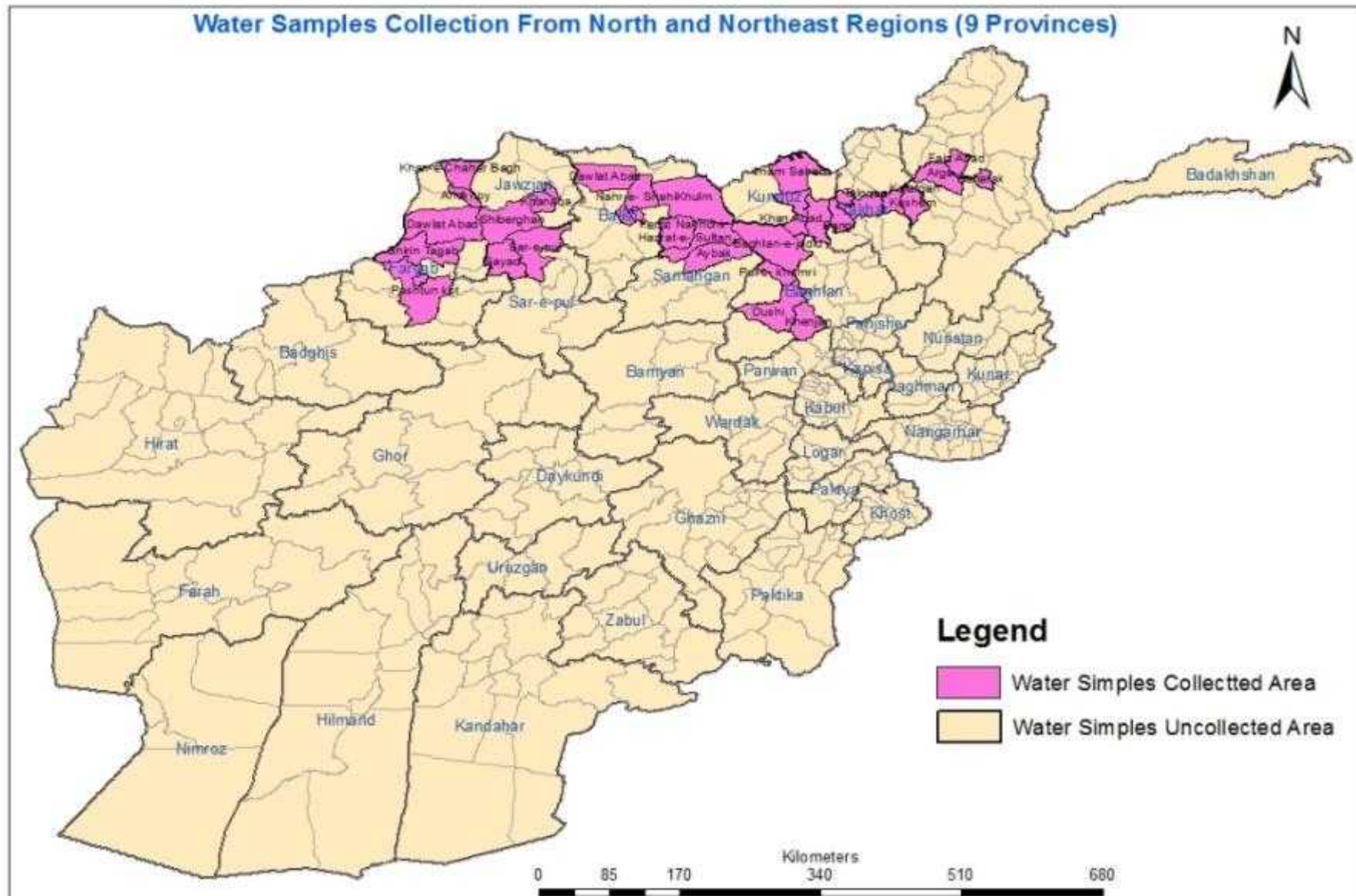
In 2013, based on UNICEF's plan the Water Quality Control Unit (WQCU) collected water samples from North and Northeast regions. Totally, nine provinces were covered from which 50 water sources were tested and a total of 453 water samples have been collected. The water samples collected were from hand pump, springs, open wells, and surface water which is shown in below table:

**TABLE 6. WATER SAMPLING FROM NORTH ZONE**

Northeast Zone			# Sample	Targeted areas for water sampling & estimated percentage
SN	Provinces	Districts		
1	Badakhshan	Faizabad, Argu, Keshim	50	Health center, School/ City & village(20%) - Community Village ( at the ratio of 40% Samples collected directly from household water sources and 40% samples collected from public water sources)
2	Takhar	Taloqan, Baharak, Shoraba taloqan, Kalafgan, Bangi	50	
3	Kundoz	Kundoz city, Emam sahib, Khan abad, Ali abad	52	
4	Baghlan	Pule khomri, Baghlan jadid, Duoshi, Khinjan	53	
Northeast zone				
5	Faryab	Maimana city, Pashton kod, Andkhui, Dawlat abad, Sherin tagab	48	
6	Sare Pul	Center of Sarepul, Sayad	50	
7	Jawajan	Center of Jawzjan, Aqcha, Khanaqa	50	
8	Balkh	Mazar city, Nahre shahi, Dehdadi, Kholm	50	
9	Samangan	Aaybak, Hazrat Sultan, Feroz Nakhcher	50	
Total samples from Northern & Northeastern regions			453	



## COLLECTION OF WATER SAMPLES



## Central Zone

In 2013, the laboratory staff of Ru-WatSIP collected water sample from seven provinces including (Kabul, Logar, Paktia, Gahzni, Panjsher, Bamyán and Daykundi). Further detail is shown in below table:

**TABLE 7. WATER SAMPLING FROM CENTRAL ZONE**

Center zone			# Sample	Targeted areas for water sampling & estimated percentage
SN	Provinces	Districts		
1	Logar	Mohammad Agha, Pul-e Alam and Khoshi	60	Health center, School/ City & village(20%) - Community Village ( at the ratio of 40% Samples collected direct from household water sources and 40% Samples collected from public water sources
2	Paktia	Gardez city	100	
3	Panjsher	Khenj, Bazarak and Rokha	10	
4	Kabul	Surobi and Kabul City	25	
5	Ghazni	Center of Ghazni, Andal and Khogyani	6	
6	Bamyán	Center of Bamyán, Yakawlang and Panjaab	77	
7	Daykundi	Nili city, Meramor and Shahrstan	88	
Total samples from Northern & Northeastern regions			366	



In addition, the WQCU, received a 12 days training for testing of Calcium, Potassium, Sulfate, Carbonate, Bicarbonate, Alkalinity, Calcium hardness as well as practically worked on the tested parameters. The training has been done by UNICEF Water Quality Consultant at Ru-WatSIP conference room based in Kabul. In last quarter of 2013, the WQC staff received training in regards of water quality software (Data Ion Balance) for cross-checking of analytical test, reliability and finding chemicals data error too.

The WQCU of Ru-WatSIP conducted capacity building training in three zones (Kabul, Balkh and Herat) for all 34 provinces covering all PRRD and Directorate of Public Health (DoPH) technical staffs on Wagtech Bacteriological testing kit, pH/Cond34oi water testing kits, Chlorination, Hydrogen Sulfate kits and methods for water sampling collection. In these training all participants were men and as a result of these trainings they enabled to do chlorination.

In 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2013, two members of WQCU had a field mission in Herat province. The purpose of this field mission was to establish RRD of Mini Water Quality Laboratory. This mission included the check up of technical apparatuses, equipments and release of some chemical



substance to strengthen the capacity of Herat RRD water quality laboratory for additional parameters. Currently, the Herat water quality lab technicians are capable of testing basic water quality parameters.



Laboratory team of Ru-WatSIP during bacteriological test of water in Herat RRD lab

## 5) MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Ru-WatSIP re-established the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) unit in late September 2013 and since then has made a concerted effort to improve the scope and quality of its monitoring. A detailed M&E manual/guideline and monitoring formats are being drafted which will be incorporated into the program's implementation guidelines. Although for the moment the systematic collection of monitoring data remains weak, particularly in insecure districts, the new system will include monitoring done by MRRD department of M&E, provincial RRD directorates', Ru-WatSIP staff, DDAs, and through joint donor monitoring visits. Latest visit was monitoring of a well project in Parachi village, Paghman district of Kabul province with UNDP/APRP senior management.

### SPECIAL SECTION: M&E TEAM INTERVIEWED TAMANA IN PAGHMAN DISTRICT

Tamana is a 10 years girl who can now fetch water from this well in her village. Before this well was constructed, she was not able to attend school, instead spending much of her day fetching water from main stream of their village. Now, per the completion of this project (End of May 2013), she is able to go to school. Tamana lives in Parachi village of Paghman district, Kabul province. In an interview by our field staff with Tamana, she said that she and community people are happy for the completion of this project, especially during winter, because before the well, they had to carry water on donkeys. It was her wish to have a water source close to her house one day and now she has that. She requests that Ru-WatSIP



Tamana during interview with Eng. Hasiba (Ru-WatSIP) in Paghman District

The monitoring and reporting on individual Ru-WatSIP projects is the responsibility of existing M&E unit based in Kabul and two M&E staff based in the east zone.

Photo monitoring is also a requirement for MRRD/NABDP projects. Monitors are required to submit reports that include photographs showing the status of projects. For this purpose, the internal staff of M&E unit received one day training on photo taking in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2013. The training helped the M&E staff to take better photos which can be proof of Ru-WatSIP activities and an immediate visual representation of the people and communities.

In 2013, the Ru-WatSIP M&E unit completed 45 monitoring missions covering 13 projects in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. These monitoring missions have resulted in the identification of solutions for a number of problematic projects and a much better appreciation at the central level of problems experienced in the field.

**TABLE 8. MONITORING OF PROJECTS SINCE LAST QUARTER OF 2013**

S/No	Provinces	Name of Districts	Number of Projects and Percentage of Progress									Donors' Contribution
			Latrines	Pipe Schemes	Water Supply through Water Tanks	Shallow Wells	Deep Wells	Network	Protection Wall	Rehabilitation of Well	Water Tankering	
1	Baghlan	Borka	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (40%)	1 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	100% (UNICEF) & 40% (ANDMA)
		Center	0	2 (100%)	0	4 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	100%
		Central Baghlan	2 (100%)	0	1 (40%)	4 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	100% UNICEF & 40% (ANDMA)
		Doshi	1 (100%)	0	0	1 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	100% UNICEF
		Nahrin	1 (30%) UNICEF	2 (50%) UNICEF	3 (40%) ANDMA	2 (100%) UNICEF	0	0	0	0	0	100%, 50%, & 30% (UNICEF) and 40% (ANDMA)
2	Faryab	Qurghan, Dawlat Abad, Shirin Tagab, Khwaja Sabzposh & Pashtoon Kot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 (100%) ANDMA	100% ANDMA
		Qaisar	0	0	0	0	1 (45%) MoF	0	0	0	0	45% MoF
3	Ghazni	Center	0	5 (10 & 20 %) MoF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MoF
		Qarabagh	0	0	0	24 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	UNICEF
		Jaghori	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (100%)	0	0	ANDMA
4	Ghor	Center	0	0	13 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	ANDMA
5	Kabul	Bagrami	0	0	0	3 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	APRP
		Paghman	0	0	0	12 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	APRP
		Shakardara				3 (100% & 54%)	0	0	0	0	0	MoF
6	Kunduz	Khan Abad, Archi, Ali Abad & Chardara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 (100%)	ANDMA
7	Logar	Azra	0	0	0	18 (100%) APRP	0	0	0	0	0	APRP

S N	Provinces	Name of Districts	Number of Projects and Percentage of Progress									Donors' Contribution
			Latrines	Pipe Schemes	Water Supply through Water Tanks	Shallow Wells	Deep Wells	Network	Protection Wall	Rehabilitation of Well	Water Tankering	
		Center	0	0	0	20 (100%) UNICEF	0	0	0	0	0	UNICEF
8	Nangarhar	Goshta	0	0	0	36 (80% & 30%)	0	0	0	0	0	MoF
9	Urozgan	Center	0	0	0	50 (70%, 80% & 100%)	0	0	0	20 (100%)	0	UNICEF
10	Panjsher	Khinj	0	0	0	2 (100%) APRP & I (no progress) UNICEF	0	0	0	0	0	APRP & UNICEF
		Rokha	0	0	0	0	I (No progress) MoF	I (No progress) MoF	0	0	0	MoF
11	Parwan	Center	0	0	0	0	I (74%)	I (No progress)	0	0	0	MoF
		Syedkhel	0	0	0	6 (23%) MoF	0	0	0	0	0	MoF
12	Saripul	Sancharak, Center, Sayed, Gosfandee & Sozma Qala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 (100%)	ANDMA
13	Takhar	Rustaq, Chah Aab, Bangi, Hazar Smooch, Baharak & Ashamash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 (100%)	ANDMA
		Chah Aab	2 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	UNICEF

## ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS

In late September 2013, the Communication Unit (CU) of national Ru-WatSIP has been established. The recruitment of Communication Advisor as well as Public Information Officer was completed to support national Ru-WatSIP for internal and external reflection of project's activities. Outreach has focused on print and electronic media, public information publications and external relations activities, while the SACOSAN conference held in October 2013 created numerous communications opportunities highlighted below.

In 2013, 200 media packages including Brochures, Factsheets, Success Stories, Photo Gallery in DVD, and Policy Papers were prepared during this conference which covers all the program activities.

Increasing national Ru-WatSIP's global reach, for the first time the face book, twitter, flicker and Google+ pages were launched, and the design for the national Ru-WatSIP web-page decided, approved and is under process of developing.

Public information materials produced and regularly updated by CU, including Factsheet, Brochures, Field Reports, and Briefing papers, (Brochures & Factsheets) are available in three languages. Communication Unit also printed document folders, and large posters, photographs to use for professional preparations for Public Relations (PR) events. The National Ru-WatSIP has distributed many publicity materials during Global Hand-Washing Day (GHWD) held on 6<sup>th</sup> November 2013 in concert with MRRD's and other sector ministries on-going effort to reflect Hygiene Promotion messages.

During 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, the CU conducted a one day training for photo taking titled "Advice for Field Photos) for M&E unit. In last quarter of 2013, the new established CU developed reporting guidelines/formats to support the national Ru-WatSIP for keeping a smooth and systematic reporting mechanism. As a result, the monthly report for month of December 2013 and Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2013 produced and shared with MRRD and sector partners.



## PARTNERS SECTORS

The national Ru-WatSIP has contracted with different partners who are representing both from INGOs/NGOs. These partners aimed to promote WASH activities inside Afghanistan. Currently more than 10 INGOs/NGOs partners support Ru-WatSIP in implementation of different projects. The main achievements done by Ru-WatSIP partners in 2013 are summarized in the following section.

### NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (NABDP)

In 2013, NABDP was able to complete 63 water supply projects in 18 provinces, ultimately providing safe drinking water for 32,280 households. These implemented projects decreased the vulnerability of rural people to water borne diseases, improving health and contributing toward rural communities by creating 81,399 labor days.

There are currently 37 water supply projects that are ongoing. These projects are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 20,852 households (145,969 individuals) and will provide employment opportunities by creating 59,909 labor days. For more details please see the table below:

**TABLE 9. WATER SUPPLY PROJETS SUPPORTED BY NABDP**

Project Name	Province	District	Projects	Labor days	Beneficiaries
Boring of Deep Well	BADGHIS	QADIS	1	95	356
	BAGHLAN	PUL-I-KHUMRI-Center	1	1,350	2,660
	BALKH	NAHRI SHAHI	1	106	10,500
	HELMAND	Marja	2	616	4,998
		NAHR-I- SARAJ	2	770	6,531
	KANDAHAR	MAIWAND	5	7,095	26,595
	LOGAR	PULI ALAM-Center	1	432	1,491
	NANGARHAR	HESARAK	1	1,287	4,825
		SHINWAR	1	3,868	14,504
	PARWAN	BAGRAM	1	1,045	2,569
		CHARIKAR-Center	1	995	3,730
Boring of Shallow Well	BADGHIS	QADIS	2	198	743
		QALA-I-NOW-Center	2	242	908
	PAKTIKA	URGOON	1	1,341	5,027
	UROZGAN	KHAS UROZGAN	1	1,109	4,159

Project Name	Province	District	Projects	Labor days	Beneficiaries
Construction of Latrine	GHAZNI	MALISTAN	1	746	14,000
Construction of Water Reservoir	BADGHIS	AB KAMARI	1	5,025	1,218
		JAWAND	1	501	1,880
		MUQUR	7	18,394	11,296
	PANJSHER	BAZARAK-Center	1	1,841	2,940
	PARWAN	SHAYKH ALI	1	502	1,610
Construction of Water Supply Network	BADGHIS	QADIS	1	544	2,039
	BALKH	DEHDADI	1	855	3,207
	HELMAND	Marja	3	3,750	3,150
		NAD ALI	3	3,600	3,150
	KANDAHAR	PANJWAYEE	1	1,273	4,774
Digging of Deep Well	TAKHAR	YANGI QALA	1	1,116	4,183
Digging of Shallow Well	BADGHIS	QADIS	1	91	341
		QALA-I-NOW-Center	4	495	1,862
	BAGHLAN	JALGA	1	2,568	9,629
		PUL-I-KHUMRI-Center	1	2,058	3,000
	FARAH	ANAR DARA	1	2,050	7,687
	HELMAND	WASHER	1	720	6,454
	KABUL	PAGHMAN	1	107	490
	NANGARHAR	JALALABAD	2	6,690	25,087
		KHUGYANI	1	1,080	2,800
Installation of Hand Pump	ZABUL	SHINKAI	1	815	3,058
Rehabilitation of Water Supply Network	NIMROZ	ZARANJ-Center	1	3,821	14,329
Supply of Water Tanker	SAMANGAN	AYBAK-Center	1	1,314	4,926
		FEROZ NAKHCHEER	1	60	917
	TAKHAR	BANGI	1	834	2,335
Grand Total			63	81,399	225,958

## **ZOUT OUST ASIA (ZOA)**

ZOA activities in Afghanistan focused in four provinces including (Uruzgan, Sar-i-Pul, Kabul and Jawzjan). ZOA is implementing the WASH related projects in the mentioned provinces, while the projects have been funded by different donor agencies.

### **Uruzgan:**

In Uruzgan province, ZOA activities cover two districts (Shaheed Hassass and Chinartoo). In 2013, a total of 101 new water wells constructed and hand-pumps installed, 600 families' latrines constructed, six Karezes rehabilitated with 50% contribution of community people, water committees established for all water points and two spare part shops established in both districts of Uruzgan province. In hygiene education area, a total of 101 communities received training from which, 11,000 persons including women, men and children were participated. Around 4,000 hygiene kits were distributed for all participants. ZOA has also kept monthly based meeting with PRRD and CDCs for more coordination and findings. In addition, four mechanics have been trained on how to repair the hand-pumps and they were introduced to PRRD accordingly.

### **Kabul:**

In Kabul province, a total of 34 new and existed water wells constructed and rehabilitated in Dehzbz district with installation of hand-pumps. A total of 820 families were benefited from hygiene education training, through which 2,662 male and 2,600 females were participated and received 820 hygiene kits. ZOA has also been implemented the CLTS approach in three different villages of Dehsabz districts which resulted that all these three villages announced as ODF villages which contain 551 individuals.

### **Sar-i-Pul and Jawzjan:**

During 2013, an assessment has been done for all water points of Sayyad district in Sar-i-Pul province through which the assessment result shows that a total of 94 wells rehabilitated are in Sayyad district of Sar-i-Pul and Faizabad district of Jawzjan provinces. Totally eight mechanics have been trained for maintenance and repairing of water wells. At the same time, 26 water committees established in that 14 male and 12 female were participated. Three troughs have been constructed for animals in Khawja Du Koh district of Jawzjan province.



Hygiene and sanitation training in Chinartoo district of Uruzgan province



## ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF):

The ACF activities in Afghanistan focus in two provinces including (Samangan and Ghor). In 2013, ACF has completed a number of water projects and conducted hygiene education which is shown in below table.

**TABLE 10. HYGIENE EDUCATION PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY ACF**

S/No	Province	Districts	Hygiene Promotion Beneficiaries			Sanitation Promotion Beneficiaries (CLTS)			Training Sessions	Hygiene Kits	Distribution of 10-20 Liter Capacity Water Containers		250g Bathing Soap	Household Latrines Constructed
			Children	Women	Men	Children	Women	Men			For transport	For storage		
1	Samangan	Dara-i-Sufi Bala	1230	3736	3999	1107	3364	3601	18	1105	2210	1105	3315	0
		Dara-i-Sufi Payin	2238	6799	7278	1068	3246	3474	12	2011	4022	2011	6033	0
2	Ghor	Cheghcheran	0	0	1083	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	4731	124

**TABLE 11. WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY**

S/N	Province	Districts	Safe Water Beneficiaries			Well Construction	Well Rehabilitation	Kanda Rehabilitation		Household Water Treatment Unit
			Children	Women	Men	Hand Pump	Hand Pump	#	Volume	#
1	Samangan	Dara-i-Sufi Bala	3357	8576	9179	39	6	0	0	0
		Dara-i-Sufi Payin	0	0	0	0	0	22	4224	1804
2	Ghor	Cheghcheran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## AGHA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)

The AKF focuses on a small number of projects of significant scale in five provinces including (Badakhshan, Bamyan, Baghlan, Samangan and Takhar). In 2013, the AKF has done a number of activities in different districts of these provinces which shown in below table.



**TABLE 12. HEALTH PROMOTION PROJECTS SUPPORTD BY AKF**

S/No	Province	Total Beneficiaries participated in Health Promotion Campaigns			Total Beneficiaries (Mullahs, CHWs <sup>1</sup> , FHAGs <sup>2</sup> , WG <sup>3</sup> , WASH committees, SSAs <sup>4</sup> ) directly trained by HP Master Trainers on HP <sup>5</sup> related topics (Hygiene, Nutrition, Environmental Education and Reproductive Health)			Total Beneficiaries indirectly trained on HP related topics by HP volunteers (CHWs and Teachers)		
		Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
1	Badakhshan	17644	20804	2254	3055	4208	0	11146	11267	1263
2	Bamyan	3475	5729	701	457	2004	0	785	2435	541
3	Baghlan	14426	16791	480	1814	3803	0	4448	5045	1048
4	Samangan	4124	6784	220	480	1080	0	1018	918	234
5	Takhar	9549	8229	1229	627	463	0	2309	2972	719
<b>Total</b>		<b>49218</b>	<b>58337</b>	<b>4884</b>	<b>6433</b>	<b>11558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19706</b>	<b>3805</b>	<b>3805</b>

**TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY AKF IN BADKHSAN PROVINCE**

S/No	Districts	Total # of Pipe Schemes	Total # of Stand Posts	Total # of Beneficiaries	Total # of Latrines constructed/improved	Total # of Beneficiaries	Total # of Hygiene Kits distributed
1	Baharak	3	76	2806	260	1778	260
2	Jurm	1	22	1072	68	1072	68
3	Ishkasham	5	60	3269	164	1785	164
4	Zebak	1	18	557	130	828	130
5	Nusai	5	24	3483	317	3483	317
6	Maimai	2	20	1099	218	1099	218
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>12286</b>	<b>1157</b>	<b>10045</b>	<b>1157</b>

<sup>1</sup> CHW- Community Health Worker

<sup>2</sup> FHAGs-Family Health Action Groups

<sup>3</sup> WG- Women Group

<sup>4</sup> SSA-School Student Association

<sup>5</sup> HP- Health Promotion

## DANISH COMMITTEE FOR AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES (DACAAR)

The DACAAR focuses on a number of projects in different provinces including (Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab, Kabul, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Nangarhar and Takhar). In 2013, the DACAAR has done a number of activities in different districts of different provinces which shown in below table.

**TABLE 14. WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY DACAAR IN 2013**

Donors	Provinces	Districts	Water Point construction		BSF	Re-AW (O & M)	Beneficiaries (Families)			Latrines	Hygiene Education		Care takers		
			TW	SP			WP	BSF	Re-AW		Visit	KITs	HPM	PSO	WMC
DANIDA-ROI 2013	Nangarhar	Chaparhar TW	7	0	0	0	163	0	0	21	163	163	0	0	0
		Kuz Kunar TW	12	0	0	0	236	0	0	36	236	236	0	0	0
		Surkh Rod TW	7	0	0	0	154	0	0	21	179	154	0	0	0
		Muhmand Dara TW	12	0	0	0	230	0	0	36	230	230	0	0	0
		Behsud	7	0	0	0	134	0	0	21	142	134	0	0	0
		Nangarhar BSF	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	1209	500	0	0	0
		Nangarhar O & M	0	0	0	141	0	0	2820	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Laghman	Laghmanr BSF	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	211	100	0	0	0
		Laghman O & M	0	0	0	53	0	0	1060	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kunar	Assad Abad PS	0	38	0	0	761	0	0	104	761	761	0	4	4
	Balkh	Balkh Tw	20	0	0	0	440	0	0	60	461	440	0	0	0
		Sholgara Tw	30	0	0	0	660	0	0	90	746	660	0	0	0
		Dihdadi TW	20	0	0	0	440	0	0	60	440	440	0	0	0
		Nahr-e-Shahi PS	0	75	0	0	1450	0	0	225	1450	1450	0	1	1
		Balkh BSF	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	500	0	0	0



Donors	Provinces	Districts	Water Point construction		BSF	Re-AW (O & M)	Beneficiaries (Families)			Latrines	Hygiene Education		Care takers		
			TW	SP			WP	BSF	Re-AW		Visit	KITs	HPM	PSO	WMC
	Kabul	Paghman TW	16	0	0	0	313	0	0	51	321	320	0	0	0
		Bagrami TW	32	0	0	0	697	0	0	91	854	1490	0	0	0
		Deh sabz TW	19	0	0	0	384	0	0	57	429	380	0	0	0
		Charasyab TW & PS	1	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0
		Bagrami PS	0	70	0	0	1214	0	0	280	1537	1112	0	1	1
Total			183	183	1100	194	7300	1100	3880	1153	9869	9316	0	6	6
ECHO 2012-2013	Nangarhar	Surkh Rud TW	11	0	0	0	225	0	0	43	99	543	0	0	0
		Kama TW	5	0	0	0	105	0	0	25	165	299	0	0	0
		Rudat TW	9	0	0	0	194	0	0	32	186	483	0	0	0
		Gushta TW	5	0	0	0	100	0	0	21	156	317	0	0	0
		Muhmand Dara TW	12	0	0	0	189	0	0	56	217	651	0	0	0
		Surkh Rud PS	0	16	0	0	352	0	0	42	21	352	0	2	2
	Laghman	Mehtarlam TW	5	0	0	0	99	0	0	15	19	204	0	0	0
		Qarghayi TW	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	1	209	0	0	0
	Kabul	Qarabagh TW	6	0	0	0	122	0	0	9	241	240	0	0	0
		Bagrami TW	44	0	0	0	875	0	0	84	634	1440	1	0	0
Total			98	16	0	0	2274	0	0	340	1739	4738	1	2	2

Donors	Provinces	Districts	Water Point construction		BSF	Re-AW (O & M)	Beneficiaries (Families)			Latrines	Hygiene Education		Care takers		
			TW	SP			WP	BSF	Re-AW		Visit	KITs	HPM	PSO	WMC
ECHO 2013-2014	Nangarhar	Surkh Rod TW	26	0	0	0	509	0	0	84	478	0	0	0	0
		Kama TW	12	0	0	0	240	0	0	28	220	0	0	0	0
		Rodat TW	7	0	0	0	140	0	0	18	160	0	0	0	0
		Behsud TW	10	0	0	0	209	0	0	18	83	0	0	0	0
		Kuz Kunar TW	8	0	0	0	160	0	0	21	160	0	0	0	0
		Chaparhar TW	12	0	0	0	240	0	0	36	209	0	0	0	0
		Goshta TW	15	0	0	0	300	0	0	27	240	0	0	0	0
		Mohmd Dara TW	12	0	0	0	240	0	0	27	240	0	0	0	0
	Kabul	Qarabagh TW	21	0	0	0	425	0	0	30	446	41	0	0	0
		Paghman TW	7	0	0	0	145	0	0	30	263	20	0	0	0
		Bagrami TW	21	0	0	0	429	0	0	98	486	60	0	0	0
Total			151	0	0	0	3037	0	0	417	2985	121	0	0	0
RNE-Jan-June 13	Faryab	Shirin Tagab TW	15	0	0	0	300	0	0	45	300	300	0	0	0
		Khwaja Sabz Push TW	10	0	0	0	200	0	0	30	200	200	0	0	0
		Maymana TW	20	0	0	0	400	0	0	60	400	400	0	0	0
		Pashtun Kot TW	10	0	0	0	200	0	0	30	220	200	0	0	0
		Gurziwan TW	15	0	0	0	300	0	0	45	300	300	0	0	0
		Bilchiragh TW	10	0	0	0	200	0	0	30	220	200	0	0	0
		Fayab BSF	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	500	0	0	0

Donors	Provinces	Districts	Water Point construction		BSF	Re-AW (O & M)	Beneficiaries (Families)			Latrines	Hygiene Education		Care takers		
			TW	SP			WP	BSF	Re-AW		Visit	KITs	HPM	PSO	WMC
	Badakhshan	Kishim TW	21	0	0	0	420	0	0	60	420	420	0	0	0
		Fayzabad TW	4	0	0	0	80	0	0	9	80	80	1	0	0
		Argo TW	27	0	0	0	540	0	0	81	540	540	0	0	0
		Kishim PS	0	57	0	0	1120	0	0	168	1120	1120	0	2	2
		Badakhshan BSF	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0	450	450	0	0	0
Total			132	57	950	0	3760	950	0	558	4750	4710	1	2	2
RNE-July-Dec 14	Faryab	Shirin Tagab TW	19	0	0	0	380	0	0	57	380	380	0	0	0
		Khwaja Sabz Push TW	19	0	0	0	380	0	0	57	380	380	0	0	0
		Maymana TW	25	0	0	0	500	0	0	75	500	500	0	0	0
		Pashtun Kot TW	12	0	0	0	240	0	0	36	240	240	0	0	0
		Pashtun Kot PS	0	45	0	0	900	0	0	135	900	900	1	0	0
		Fayab BSF	0	0	650	0	0	650	0	0	650	650	0	1	1
Total			75	45	650	0	2400	650	0	360	3050	3050	1	1	1

Donors	Provinces	Districts	Water Point construction		BSF	Re-AW (O & M)	Beneficiaries (Families)			Latrines	Hygiene Education		Care takers		
			TW	SP			WP	BSF	Re-AW		Visit	KITs	HPM	PSO	WMC
SDC East Region	Nangarhar	Goshta	10	0	0	0	200	0	0	30	200	200	0	0	0
		Kama	5	0	0	0	100	0	0	15	100	100	0	0	0
		Kuz Kunar TW	10	0	0	0	200	0	0	30	200	200	0	0	0
		Behsud TW	5	0	0	0	100	0	0	15	100	100	1	0	0
		Nangarhar BSF	0	0	370	0	0	370	0	0	1110	370	0	0	0
		Nangarhar O & M	0	0	0	50	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Laghman	Mehtarlam	5	0	5	0	100	0	0	15	102	100	0	0	0
		Qarghayi	5	0	5	0	100	0	0	15	100	100	0	0	0
		Laghman BSF	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0	390	130	0	0	0
	Kunar	Asadabad PS	0	30	0	0	448	0	0	66	448	448	0	1	1
Total			40	30	500	50	1248	500	1000	186	2750	1748	1	1	1
SDC North-East Region	Takhar	Rustaq TW	20	0	0	0	400	0	0	60	420	400	0	0	0
		Khwaja Bahawuddin TW	40	0	0	0	800	0	0	120	800	800	0	0	0
		Warsaj PS	0	49	0	0	980	0	0	147	980	980	0	2	2
Total			60	49	0	0	2180	0	0	327	2200	2180	0	2	2



Donors	Provinces	Districts	Water Point construction		BSF	Re-AW (O & M)	Beneficiaries (Families)			Latrines	Hygiene Education		Care takers		
			TW	SP			WP	BSF	Re-AW		Visit	KITs	HPM	PSO	WMC
SIDA 2013-2014	Kunduz	Kunduz Center TW	45	0	0	0	900	0	0	110	920	623	0	0	0
		Khan Abad TW	21	0	0	0	420	0	0	86	668	0	0	0	0
		Imam Sahib TW	60	0	0	0	1200	0	0	180	2109	600	0	0	0
		Kunduz BSF	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0	300	150	0	0	0
		Kunduz O & M	0	0	0	28	0	0	560	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Balkh	Sholgara Tw	65	0	0	0	1430	0	0	195	1338	220	0	0	0
		Sholgara PS	0	35	0	0	432	0	0	102	432	432	0	1	1
		Balkh BSF	0	0	900	0	0	900	0	0	900	264	0	0	0
	Takhar	Takhar BSF	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	361	0	0	0	0
		Takhar O & M	0	0	0	19	0	0	380	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			191	35	1850	47	4382	1850	940	673	7028	2289	0	1	1
Total in 2013			930	415	5050	291	26581	5050	5820	4014	34371	28152	4	15	15

## OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)

The Office of the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is responsible for bringing together humanitarian organizations to ensure a rapid and coherent response to disasters and emergencies in Afghanistan. In 2013, OCHA WASH cluster reached around 1,366,000 people affected and acute vulnerable people, 221,500 IDPs, returnees in camps/host communities. OCHA has also held coordination meeting for preparation and response accordingly. The summary of humanitarian activities is shown in below tables.

**TABLE 15. PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH SUPPORT OF OCHA**

Caseload	In Need	Targeted	Reached
No access to safe drinking water	2,330,000	920,000	817,025
No access to improved sanitation facilities	1,780,000	310,000	153,374
Poor hygiene and sanitation behaviour	1,130,000	282,000	395,466
The displaced, returnees and host communities	-	220,000	221,526

**TABLE 16. OCHA'S PROGRESS AGAINST INDICATORS**

Indicator	Target (Individuals)	Achieved	Comment
<b>Cluster Objective I</b>			
<i>Output: Safe drinking water to 920,000 people</i>			
Children	Women	Men	
490,913	164,720	161,392	<b>Total 817,025</b>
Rehabilitation of strategic water points (SWP)	45,000	44,000	

Indicator	Target (Individuals)	Achieved	Comment
Rehabilitation/repair of large pipe schemes	75,000	164,000	
Rehabilitation of small spring fed pipe schemes	55,000	50,000	
Rehabilitation of hand pumps (repair only)	195,000	147,000	
Construction of new wells (fitted with a hand pump)	390,000	245,000	
Rehabilitation/protection of kanda	65,000	30,000	
Distribution of household water treatment units	65,000	115,000	
Installation of a small community (solar powered) desalination units	30,000	22,000	
<i>Output: Hygiene and sanitation promotion reaching to 592,000 people</i>			
Hygiene promotion (hygiene kits, training of community workers, orientations, media, house-to-house visits, etc)	282,000	<div>Men</div> <div>Children231,178 Women83,435 80,853</div> <div><b>Total</b></div> <div><b>395,466</b></div>	
Sanitation promotion (demonstration latrines, community approaches to total sanitation including CLTS, advocacy/ training)	310,000	<div>Men</div> <div>Children54,298 Women53,837 45,239</div> <div><b>Total</b></div> <div><b>153,374</b></div>	
<b>Cluster Objective 2</b>			
<i>Output: 170,000 IDPs, returnees, deportees in host communities</i>			

Indicator	Target (Individuals)	Achieved				Comment
WASH for the displaced, returnees in host communities (no latrine construction)	170,000	Children53,603	Women29,954	Men29,724	Total113,281	
<i>Output: 50,000 IDPs, returnees, deportees in settlements and in case of CAMPS</i>						
WASH for the displaced, returnees in settlements and in case of camps (with latrine construction)	50,000	Children66,708	Women20,937	Men20,599	Total108,245	

## PROGRAM FOR DEPRIVED PROVINCES

There are a number of projects which has been done through support of the deputy minister's officer in different regions. The summarized of activities in two sectors is shown below.

**TABLE 17. WATER SUPPLY, SANIATION AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE**

S/NO	Sector	Output	Total of provinces covered	Total of Districts Covered	Total of Villages Covered	Total of Projects	Total of Direct Beneficiaries	Total of Indirect Beneficiaries	Total of Budget (USD)
1	Irrigation	Aqueduct	3	6	9	11	77,133	105,682	390,948
2		Canal	5		17	17	17,970	332,239	1,436,194
3		Canal Intake	9	18	32	40	199,530	321,241	2,493,387
4		Drainage	1	1	1	1	1,519	26,600	81,900
5		Gabion Wall	3	3	4	4	3,326	7,621	484,384
6		Intake	5	10	16	16	14,641	22,902	4,555,989
7		Pipe Scheme	3	4	4	4	22,400	47,250	191,199



8		Protection Wall	6	11	12	12	63,480	99,684	1,137,631
9		Retaining Wall	3	4	4	4	2,503	5,050	703,013
10		Spring Box	1	1	1	1	640	674	123,689
11		Supper Passage	2	3	3	4	14,955	25,005	184,439
12		Water Divider	3	8	20	20	138,700	223,195	499,265
13		Water Reservoir	4	5	7	7	14,270	21,890	342,641
			17	56	124	141	571,067	1,239,033	12,624,679
14	Water Supply & Sanitation	Deep Well	10	26	27	30	243,049	291,138	2,165,140
15		Water Filtration Chambers	1	1	2	2	1,932	8,740	34,521
16		Water Supply Network	7	11	20	22	115,453	242,390	1,410,251
			13	35	48	54	360,434	542,268	3,609,912
			18	83	170	195	931,501	1,781,301	16,234,591

## IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

During 2013, the program experienced several implementation challenges, and has carefully assessed and analyzed them in order to determine the necessary measures to take in addressing these issues in 2014.

## PROJECT RISKS AND ISSUES

### RISKS

**Security:** During the course of 2013, security remains the single most prominent constraint for the program activities and has caused delay in a number of development projects. The deteriorating security situation created a problem for the hygiene promotion teams that they could not travel to certain districts. It happened in Nad Ali district of Helmand province that the female staffs left their jobs. Therefore, the security condition has created an issue for finding and recruiting new personnel which consumes time. Additionally, due to security situation the provincial water quality staffs from three provinces namely Zabul, Helmand and Paktika were not able to attend the zonal water quality training conducted by WQCU of Ru-WatSIP.

### ISSUES

**Climate:** The construction works have been blocked in some provinces due to cold weather. Therefore, the program proposed expanding and continuation of construction works in other provinces.

During the last quarter, the technical engineers of Ru-WatSIP investigated the wells which are located alongside of Qadis River in Baghis province. They found out that these wells can be destroyed during spring and winter seasons due to seasonal floods and other related natural calamity. For this purpose, the Ru-WatSIP engineers have designed the protection walls around the wells but due to cold weather these protection walls would not be that much helpful. Therefore the Ru-WatSIP engineers are trying to seek another alternative for the mentioned investigated wells.

**Procurement:** There is a concern in relation of procurement and financial issues with MRRD and NABDP which has caused delay in Ru-WatSIP project activities.

The budget allocation from Ministry of Finance (MoF) is another issue which caused delay for processing of all installments, now pipe scheme project of Charmab in Dahana Ghuri district and pipe scheme with water reservoir project of Chagan in Dehsalah district of Baghlan Province, drilling of a well project of Deh Yaqoub in Shakar dara district of Kabul, deep well project of Zulfiqar in Center district of Parwan province, drilling a deep well, pump house and reservoir project of Chaharshanba Afghania in Qiasar district of Faryab province are ready for second installment and a well project in Sayed Abad of Wardak province which is already handed over is ready for 2nd and 3rd installments but due to fiscal year and procurement processing allotments are pending from MoF.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Weak monitoring and evaluation in particular during the first and second quarter of 2013, caused a severe constraint on monitoring of project and collecting information from different offices and units. Therefore, in September 2013 the Ru-WatSIP recruited a Monitoring and Evaluation Head in the unit in order to provide timely information on the progress of the activities.

## LESSONS LEARNED

Operational since 2003, the national Ru-WatSIP has built on the lessons learnt and the greater level of confidence, knowledge and capacity that now exist within both the program and MRRD. A comprehensive review of the program was conducted in December 2013 to examine the achievements and drawbacks of the overall program and its different units and make recommendations for its future focus. Several key lessons were learned in 2013 during holding of local coordination meetings as well as the regional and global partnership of South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) and Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) conferences. Some of these lessons that could facilitate the WASH sector direction into coming year and beyond highlighted below:

**Streamlining and strong coordination with other sector ministries:** The End Year Review held in December 2013, with key partners paved the way for greater coordination among different organizations in relation of WASH. Greater intra-ministerial synergy among MRRD, MoPH, MoE, UNICEF, INGOs and NGOs has been made obligatory to reduce duplication of activities and streamline the MRRD efforts to respond the WASH policy. In response, the national Ru-WatSIP shape the program approaches into providing support for rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion trainings for rural communities. As a start, Ru-WatSIP is working closely with MoPH to continue the hygiene education promotion through conducting CLTS approaches and water quality testing of the sources in different provinces of Afghanistan.

The national Mid-Term Review of the UNICEF country program for 2015-2019 conducted in late 2013 was positive. In this review, MRRD/Ru-WatSIP played a key role in prioritizing WASH in the next five years country program as independent outcome as this not the case in the current country program (2010-2014).



Eng. Qader the Executive Director of (Ru-WatSIP) during presentation of program's achievements at Annual Review Meeting

**Further improving the quality of projects:** In 2013, the Management Information System (MIS) was planned to be designed in order to support, develop, and standardize the systematic data collection, entry and recording of different type of community projects and ensure equal allocation

of resources. It is expected that the MIS will set standards and develop the GIS within the framework of Ru-WatSIP for data gathering and creating a reliable sources of information.

The fifth South Asia Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN): The international exchange visits also provided an opportunity for Ru-WatSIP senior staff to learn some lessons from experiences of other countries in relation of sanitation. For example, attending of 15 members from Afghanistan and two senior staff of Ru-WatSIP in the fifth SACOSAN conference was held in October 2013 in Nepal led the ground for policy makers to discuss regional, national and local sanitation and hygiene actions and share ideas. The key lesson learnt from this conference is that how other Asian countries recognized sanitation rights and translated into their sector policies and strategies.



Afghanistan team chairing & leading the technical session of Sanitation and Health in SACOSAN, Nepal

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA): The SWA partnership meeting was held in November 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland and Ru-WatSIP attended the meeting as focal point for Afghanistan. The meeting aimed to discuss the agenda for year 2014 High Level Meeting (HLM) being held in April 11, 2014 in Washington DC, United States (US). In the meeting it was decided to review the commitments and the progress made so far in WASH sector and come up with the new commitments. The meeting agreed to engage other stakeholders and civil society organizations in the country process and discussion related to SWA. Ru-WatSIP as the lead in the process in now preparing for the HLM and call for regular steering committee on SWA for better preparations and coordination.

## FUTURE PLANS

Building from previous experiences, and taking into account feedback collected from community, donors, and main implementation partners; Ru-WatSIP has acknowledge the need to improve its institutional structure to improve the capacity for service delivery to local communities. Salient changes have been made internally through establishment of M&E and Communication units to respond to growing need of program activities. For being more dynamic and responsive to



operational approach, the national Ru-WatSIP aims to recruit an international operational manager whom should be responsible for Admin, Human Resource (HR) and Finance sections as well as for overall operational issues. The international manager would be responsible to establish a mechanism and will closely work with concerned units to build their capacity and facilitate the coordination between central, regional and provincial offices. She/he will also be undertaken the responsibility for establishing of rapid and flexible HR mechanisms to ensure on-time recruitment; and greater liquidity for rapid disbursement for inter-district projects.

The national Ru-WatSIP is planned to review the WASH policy in 2014 in order to assess the progress made and to address new challenges. In this manner, suitable changes can be made to the policy if required, and strategies and investments can be modified accordingly. In addition, the Ru-WatSIP planned to develop and operationalize a sector-wide Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) framework, formulate an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Framework and formulate a framework for Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) for the safe drinking water and sanitation sector in Afghanistan,

Ru-WatSIP is currently in a transition period, from a sector-wide approach in planning and investment in the rural WASH sector in Afghanistan. Therefore, the Ru-WatSIP senior management will undertake a capacity needs assessment for Ru-WatSIP to prepare for a transition to a sector-wide approach in functioning and translating WASH policy into practice. Lessons learned from the Mid-Term Review carried out by UNICEF in November, and through internal analysis of Ru-WatSIP operations, all these would be incorporated into the design and revision of WASH policy in 2014.

Ru-WatSIP is also planned to launch the MIS/GIS in early January 2014 by conducting an official ceremony. The MIS unit of Ru-WatSIP tasked to develop the MIS/GIS manual and the manual would be available in three languages.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Expenditure in 2013

Budget Line	Descriptions	Expenditures				
		1th Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
APRP		6,283.00	103,036.00	147,102.00	82,010.00	
Badghis		73,458.00	43,542.00	66,681.00		
MoF	Nimroz				2,612,243.98	
MoF	Kochin					
MoF	MoF				662,259.71	
<b>Total</b>		<b>79,741.00</b>	<b>146,578.00</b>	<b>213,783.00</b>	<b>3,356,513.69</b>	

### Expenditures by Donor

Donor	The total fund received	Expenditure in 2013	Total Expenditure	Balance
UNICEF	6,138,443.00	6,138,443.00	5,221,720.00	0
Operation Cost			768,993.00	0
Operation cost of CLTS			147,730.00	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,138,443.00</b>	<b>6,138,443.00</b>	<b>6,138,443.00</b>	<b>0</b>