ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank the following donors for their generous support to ADA. Because of their support ADA has been able to assist thousands of poor farmers to have better live in different parts of Afghanistan:

- **European Union (EU)**
- **Norwegian Church Aid**
  - Norwegian Refugee Council (NCA/NRC)
- **Support for Afghan Further Education**
  - Government of Ireland (SAFE)
- **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**
- **United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)**

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In the occasion of ADA's Fifth Anniversary that was celebrated on 30th October 1995 participants were commenting on the positive roles of ADA during the past five years in reconstruction and rural development of Afghanistan. In general, however, destruction, interfighting, change of alliance, foreign interference, failure of the United Nations (UN) peace initiatives, ineffective and nonrepresentative government were the common dominant features in the political and economical scenes of the country in 1995.

The year started with military advances of Taliban in south-west, south and south-center of Afghanistan that continued during the year resulting the capture of Herat province, a stronghold of Kabul regime in September. Taliban are now knocking at the doors of Kabul city and have turned to become a real threat to Kabul government. All peace initiatives launched by UN and Islamic conference did not bring any fruitful result.

The economic condition of Afghanistan remained in shambles. Two appeals by the UN for helping the emergency & reconstruction programs have been responded poorly by donor countries. No significant economical improvement has been taken place in Afghanistan. Unstable political and military situation discouraged many Afghans to return and resettle in Afghanistan.

Afghan and international None Government Organizations (NGOs) were the only sources which worked in varies and remote areas. Despite of many financial and other constraints they managed to deliver relief and development assistance directly to the communities in need. The assistance provided in no means was sufficient, but at least avoided mass starvation and in many cases have rehabilitated the rural economies.

Afghan Development Association, one of the largest Afghan NGOs, was very active in rehabilitation and rural development of south-west and south-center of Afghanistan through implementation of its integrated rural development project. ADA's major aim was to hand over the responsibility and decision making to the community and give power to the people to determine their own future destination.

Through an integrated education program 14,000 students have been enabled to get formal education and special training in improved horticulture and environmental preservation. Horticulture rehabilitation and development projects have been expanded considerably which will play a vital role in development of this sector in Afghanistan. The projects focused on introduction of new & improved varieties of fruit trees, training of farmers in improved horticulture intercropping, fruit processing and nursery management.

A pilot Micro Hydropower project was initiated in Khas Uruzgan to generate electricity to a few villages. The construction of the project is progressing satisfactory and will assist ADA to learn and plan expanded Micro Hydro projects in the future. Agriculture assistance veterinary, road construction, farm mechanization, irrigation rehabilitation projects were implemented successfully helping thousands of
poor farmers & returnees in five provinces of Afghanistan.

ADA Five Year Plan (1996-2000), a milestone for the future direction of the organization has been prepared with comprehensive consultation and involvement of the community. During the year we enjoyed a pleasant relationship with donors, NGOs, coordinating bodies, local authorities and local community.

Taking this opportunity I want to convey my sincere thanks to ADA donors for their generous support and also thank ADA staff, specially field staff who worked hard in very difficult and risky situation and made possible for ADA to achieve all these accomplishments. I believe that the most valuable resource of ADA is its committed and skillful staff.

Ghulam Jelani Popal,
Managing Director, ADA.
Due to the un-availability of education and meaningful activities many youngsters are involved in the war and civil conflicts.

Because of war and un-availability of medicine and vaccines the number livestock reduced drastically in Afghanistan.

Agriculture production reduced up to 37% during the war and now country is dependent to imported wheat and other agriculture products from abroad.

farmers can cultivate portion of their land therefore, they turned to poppy cultivation as a major cash crop.

Because of deforestation, flash flood causes destruction to agriculture lands and irrigation system every year.
ADA RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEMS

Through integrated education program, 14,000 students have been provided with formal education and training in horticulture/agriculture and health education.

District Based Veterinary Services and training of Basic Veterinary Worker specially vaccination prevented the livestock from many diseases.

ADA horticulture rehabilitation and development program will be an appropriate substitute for poppy cultivation.

Construction of retaining walls and canal intakes avoided the destruction of agriculture land in different parts of south west of Afghanistan.

Provision of agriculture inputs and technical assistance and advises to farmers increased their production since 1990 in South West and South Central.
The objective of this project is to provide primary education including training in sustainable agriculture and awareness about basic health and environmental issues to young generation in 21 districts of Afghanistan.

The program is designed to foster peace and stability in war-torn Afghanistan by bringing students to the schools instead of being exploited by warlords.

The program activities are divided in three sections of integrated education, teacher training & school construction.

1. **INTEGRATED EDUCATION**

During 1995 a total of 13,912 students identified and enrolled in 20 districts of Kandahar, Uruzgan, Zabul and Wardak provinces of southwest Afghanistan.

Detailed discussions with the residents of each village were held in 1994, prior to the establishment of schools. During education need assessment survey in late 1994 and in early 1995 the communities have been frequently visited to determine the level of the community contribution and to identify teachers and assess the teacher training needs.

In all these cases communities provided land and room for classes. They agreed to pay some parts of teachers' salaries and to provide agriculture lands for school based agriculture/horticulture training farms.

The text books of the University of Nebraska which are recognized as official school text books in Afghanistan were printed and provided to students.

The text books were reviewed and all war messages have been eliminated, instead, messages about peace have been added. School based horticulture/agriculture staff have visited the schools on regular basis and lessons about the importance of improving agriculture/horticulture have been thought to the students.
The students were gone to training farms to learn about improved horticulture and agriculture practically in the field. The students have been encouraged to adopt these methods in their houses with the technical support from ADA.

During 1995 a total of 26 training farms have been established in 14 districts. 12 established nurseries and 56 demonstration orchard sites were also used for training purposes.

With the technical assistance and training from UNICEF health education messages have been given to students. A UNICEF text book “Fact for Life” which is used worldwide, have been used for this purpose. Education kits for schools, classrooms and students such as blackboards, clocks, chalks, pens, pencils, notebooks and drawing papers have been provided to every student and school.

The integrated education program has been supervised by a provincial Manager, three Monitors and three Horticulture/Agriculture Trainers in each province of south west and south center. The supervisory staff and monitors have been equipped with transportation means such as motorcycles and other vehicles.

2. **TEACHER TRAINING:**

One of the main problems identified by our surveyors in the education field was the un-availability of professional teachers. Many of teachers were lacking sufficient teaching skills or did not have enough updated knowledge about the relevant subjects. For this purpose, a comprehensive teacher training program has been designed to suit the training requirements of the education program.
MOHAMMED KHALID A
STUDENT OF SHEKH MATI
SCHOOL IN ZABUL PROVINCE

My name is Mohammed Khalid. I am studying in the
fifth grade of SHEKH MATI school in Zabal.

I was born in Qalat Town, the capital of Zabul
province. My father says that after the Soviet bombing
our village was destroyed and several families
including ours migrated to Pakistan. I do not remember
anything about the bombing and migration, but my
father and my mother usually tell me the difficulties
they went through during the war and journey to
Pakistan.

I remember the refugee camps where I grew up and
studied in camp’s school up to third level. After
Mujahideen took power in 1992, my father used to visit
the village to repair the house and cultivate the land.
My only concern for the return was continuation of my
education. According to my father there was no school
in Qalat last year. When my father came back from
Afghanistan he gave me this good news that SHEKH
MATI school has been reopened and repairment work
of school is on progress. Then we moved to Qalat and
I got admission to the fourth class.

SHEKH MATI school has 10 classes, which 50% of
students are returnees from Pakistan.

From 16 of my class fellows 8 of them studied in
Pakistan. Beside primary education we get training in
improved horticulture/agriculture in our school. ADA
Agronomists/Agriculturists are teaching the classes
and we work in the school nursery and farm on regular
basis. I want to learn better farming and get more
harvest and income compare with what my father is
getting now.

During this reporting period 159 teachers have been trained in three training
courses.

ADA requested SOS/Belgium and AITM, two leading organizations in teacher
training, to conduct the training. Besides the teacher training, ADA used its own
training resources and organized three development studies training courses for
a total of 159 teachers. The aim of these courses were to spread the
development ideas among teachers and students and through them expand the
role of schools to community development centers.

Subjects such as Development Studies, Environmental Issues and Sustainable
Agriculture were covered in these courses by well-trained ADA Afghan staff.

3. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

The United Nations figures and other surveys show that 2,000 schools have
been destroyed during 16 years of war. The level of destruction in many cases
are up to 100%. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of these schools are
beyond the capacity of communities. Therefore, ADA has decided as part of its
integrate education program to rehabilitate and construct the school buildings
in different parts of south west and south-center.

During this reporting period the construction of four school buildings have been
completed, one school has been repaired and the repairing of two schools are
in progress. A total of 4,690 students would be able to get education in these
schools in one time.
SELECTED INDICATORS OF HUMAN SECURITY

Precise quantification of human security is impossible, but some useful indicators can provide an early warning of whether a country is facing problems of human insecurity and heading towards social disintegration and possible national breakdown. The following indicators are particularly revealing:

- Food insecurity—measured by basic human needs, the index of food production per capita and the trend of the food import dependency ratio.

- Job and income insecurity—measured by high and prolonged unemployment rates, a sudden drop in real national income or in real wages, extremely high rates of inflation and wide income disparities between the rich and poor.

- Human rights violations—measured by political imprisonment, torture, disappearance, press censorship, and other human rights violations.

- Ethnic or religious conflicts—measured by the percentage of population involved in such conflicts and by the number of casualties.

- Inequity—measured mainly by the difference between the HDI values of different population groups.

- Military spending—measured by the ratio of military spending to combined expenditure on education and health.

- This is only a partial set of indicators. But even though it captures only a few dimensions, if several of the indicators point in the same direction, the country may be heading for trouble.

These indicators would sound an alarm if applied to such countries as Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Mozambique, Myanmar, Sudan, and Zaire.

From "Human Development Report 1994"

HORTICULTURE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Horticulture Rehabilitation and Development (H.R.D.) Program has been established with the objectives to increase and improve fruit production by making available improved varieties of fruit trees, to bring quality betterment in orchard management by training farmers and to promote the marketing of fresh and dry fruit by training the farmers in standardized processing and packing.

The activities of the program have been focused in three areas of nursery management, extension services, and fruit processing.

1. Management of Nurseries and Demonstration Orchards:

ADA continued the management of 6 nurseries which had been established in 1994 and 10 new nurseries established in 1995. A total of 480,927 apple, almond, peach, and cherry trees have been grown for distribution in 1996 onward.

The nursery sites have been selected in main villages where many farmers could easily visit. A nurseryman has been selected to look after each nursery. The aim is to enable communities to continue managing the nurseries and turn them to private businesses.

Communities and students in the same and nearby villages have been invited to see the nursery and learn the proper management and utility so they can be prepared to take over, after ADA’s withdrawal from the project in three years time.

The high quality trees have been brought from inside and outside of Afghanistan. ADA has imported apples, grapes, almonds, cherries, strawberries plants from Iran, Pakistan, France, UK, and USA in 1995.

To demonstrate the effectiveness of improved horticulture in Afghanistan, ADA established 54 demonstration orchards in different villages. The land owners were responsible for operational cost of such as, water, fertilizer and other expenses were ADA was committed to provide trees and technical supports. When these farms start production the communities can compare clearly the difference in crop quality and quantity and consequently see the difference in their income.

2. Extension Services:

Beside supporting the nurseries and demonstrating farms ADA Horticulturist/Agriculturists have visited many villages on regular basis and advised the farm holders about pest control, diseases prevention and treatments, soil test, technical assessment in establishing nurseries, fruit processing units and etc.
POVERTY REDUCTION

Poverty is the greatest threat to political stability, social cohesion and the environmental health of the planet. Strategies for poverty reduction will certainly embrace all aspects of national policy. Some key lessons from country experience are:

- **Basic social services**—The state must help ensure widespread distribution of basic social services to the poor, particularly basic education and primary health care.

- **Agrarian reform**—Since a large part of poverty in developing countries is concentrated in the rural areas, poverty reduction strategies often require a more equitable distribution of land and agricultural resources.

- **Credit for all**—One of the most powerful ways of opening markets to the poor is to ensure more equal access to credit. The criteria of creditworthiness must change, and credit institutions must be decentralized.

- **Employment**—The best way to extend the benefits of growth to the poor and to involve them in the expansion of output is to rapidly expand productive employment opportunities and to create a framework for ensuring a sustainable livelihood for everyone.

- **Participation**—Any viable strategy for poverty reduction must be decentralized and participatory. The poor cannot benefit from economic development if they do not even participate in its design.

- **A social safety net**—Every country needs an adequate social safety net to catch those whom markets exclude.

- **Economic growth**—The focus of development efforts, in addition to increasing overall productivity, must be to increase the productivity of the poor. This will help ensure that the poor not only benefit from, but also contribute to, economic growth.

- **Sustainability**—Poverty reduces people’s capacity to use resources in a sustainable manner, intensifying pressures on the ecosystem. To ensure sustainability, the content of growth must change—becoming less material-intensive and energy-intensive and more equitable in its distribution.

From "HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1994"

These extension services already had a good impact on better production of fruit in south-west and south-center of Afghanistan.

Farmers and orchard owners were visiting ADA offices and seeking technical assistance which has been a clear indication of trust and cooperation between community and organization.

3. **Fruit Processing**:

One of the major obstacles for development of horticulture in Afghanistan is the lack of market. Despite of very suitable climatic conditions for growing fruit in Afghanistan, its dry and fresh fruits have lost its market internationally. The main reason is the poor quality of processing and packing.

ADA is trying to standardized the fruit quality by introducing and promoting new and improved varieties through its nurseries and also by promoting marketing by training farmers in better and standardized processing and packing methods.

During this reporting period farmers have been trained in apricot drying and processing in Said Abad and in Kandahar City offices. Also many farmers have been assisted in different parts of south west and south-center in establishing the fruit drying and processing units.

![Training of villagers in apricot drying in Said Abad district](image)
"I would like to congratulate ADA for building trust in the communities where they work. It is important that ADA does not exploit people; it is also important that ADA does not allow itself to be exploited by the people. We often have seen unfortunate circumstances where vested interests in communities have manipulated the NGO which tries to work with them.

I would like also to congratulate ADA on their commitments to integrated programming. I have just heard from Mr. Jelani so I will not go into the details of the integrated aspect of ADA programs, but I would like to mention one, and this is in the sector of education, where formal education is combined with vocational training. This make me very happy. I have also observed that ADA is able to train teachers to understand, to believe and to function outside of the classroom as leaders in their communities. With the education and training they receive, they become leaders in communities, rather than staying only in the classroom.

I also would like to congratulate ADA for cooperating with other NGOs. Co-operation and co-operation are other catch words, but very often we find that NGOs work in isolation, they are jealous, and they do not share or co-ordinate their activities......

I would like also to congratulate ADA for their self-monitoring. This is something that very few NGOs do, but of course it has great benefits, not only in identifying weaknesses so those can be corrected."

Extract from Nancy Dupree's speech on the occasion of Fifth Anniversary of ADA

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**VETERINARY SERVICES**

The objective of this project is to improve livestock production and animal health care system through the support of 5 districts based veterinary units in Uruzgan province. The project is also aimed to restore basic infrastructure and the capacity for food production and to promote the development of district level self-sustaining basic animals health care system.

ADA has implemented these units in five districts of Terinkot, Gezab, Chora, Khas Uruzgan and Dehrawood of Uruzgan Province. The units not only provided veterinary services to livestock owners in the villages, but also to a large number of Kuchis as the above districts are located on routes to the main summer grazing land for Kuchis livestock.

Two vaccination campaigns have been carried out, one in the spring and another in the fall of 1995 reaching 287,194 animals. A total number of 67,192 animals have been treated and 212,329 animals have been de-wormed.

ADA selected and trained 5 Basic Veterinary Workers (BVWs) in the five districts. After the completion of training basic veterinary kits, bicycles, remedies and vaccination have been provided to them to continue the services on self-sustained and commercial bases.

ADA veterinary staff were involved in investigation of disease outbreaks and animal surveys. The findings were sent to the FAO offices in Kandahar and Quetta. The reports included information on the type and frequency of animal diseases in different districts with recommendation from our units on how to prevent the outbreak of these diseases.

ADA veterinarian is teaching BVWs livestock vaccination in Terinkot district.
Everything turned to normal in Haji Paio Village

Haji Paio Village, located in the 30 Km. North of Kandahar city is one of the famous villages of Shahwali Kot district. The main agriculture products of the village are pomegranates, almonds, onions, wheat and apricots.

The village had 50 families who were self-sufficient in wheat production. During the Soviet invasion, because of its strategic location, Haji Paio village was bombed by Russian planes which caused a lot of human casualties and 100% destruction. Most of the village inhabitants migrated to Pakistan or to other safe places in Afghanistan.

After the collapse of the communist regime in 1992, families started returning to the village from inside and outside of the country. The village’s 1800 jeribs of land were getting irrigation water from its only canal called Baburani Suzhi, which was severely damaged because of direct effect of war and due to lack of repair. The canal was damaged in such level which was beyond the capacity of the community to repair it. Villagers learned that ADA was working on the rehabilitation of Zartala canal in Shahwali Kot, therefore, they decided that a team of village elders should visit ADA office in Shahwali Kot and discuss their problem. Two days later the team met Mr. Abdul Samad Director of ADA South West Afghanistan projects and both agreed to hold a village meeting and discuss the issues in the village Jirga (meeting).

A meeting was held which almost everybody in the village participated. ADA and villagers agreed that:

- All unskilled labors would be provided by the village for the cleaning and construction work of the canal.
- All local available material such as stone would be provided by local community.
- ADA would provide technical staff, skilled labor and construction material such as cement, iron and gabion wire.

ADA and the community worked extensively for four months and the canal was rehabilitated with its full capacity even better than its pre-war condition. After the rehabilitation of the canal, remaining number of families who were living in Pakistan or other parts of the country also returned. The community in Haji Paio village which was disintegrated during the war have come together again. In a manner which the villagers organized themselves to rehabilitate the canal has revived the village Jirga system. After long years of the war, displacement life came back to normal in Haji Paio Village.

IRRIGATION REHABILITATION

ADA continued its Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Program in 1995 with more focus on Uruzgan province. During this year 11 canals which irrigate 74,240 jeribs of land have been rehabilitated and developed. The irrigation capacity of most canals increased, making it possible to irrigate 19,040 jeribs of additional land.

With the completion of these projects not only the irrigation systems have been rehabilitated, but also thousands of hectares of agriculture lands were protected from erosion.

During the implementation of these projects a number of youths have been trained in gabion, masonry and concrete work which have enabled the communities to acquire skills for repairment and improvement of irrigation channels in the future.
Name and Particular of Canals Rehabilitated and Developed in 1995:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. Of Beneficiaries Families</th>
<th>Canal Capacity Before Repair (jerib)</th>
<th>Present Irrigation Capacity (jerib)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazar Qadam</td>
<td>Khas Urzgan 1</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanjar</td>
<td>Khas Urzgan 1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faramoz</td>
<td>Khas Urzgan 1</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shash par</td>
<td>Khas Urzgan 1</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abborda</td>
<td>Terinkot 1</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seran</td>
<td>Terinkot 1</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Hassan</td>
<td>Terinkot 1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nachin</td>
<td>Terinkot 1</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khar Paran</td>
<td>Shahwalikot 1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darbazan</td>
<td>Shahwalikot 1</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zartala</td>
<td>Shahwalikot 1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,990</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>74,240</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The construction of following canals have been commenced in 1995 but were not completed by 31st December 1995.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. Of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Present Capacity in Jerib</th>
<th>Target Capacity in Jerib</th>
<th>Percentage Completion</th>
<th>Target Date of Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baborani</td>
<td>Shahwalikot</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Mar 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosa Zai</td>
<td>Terinkot</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Mar 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totak</td>
<td>Terinkot</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mar 96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FARM MECHANIZATION

Tractors and threshers have been provided through two farm mechanization stations to different villages in Said Abad district of Wardak province. The project was operating on self-sufficient and the beneficiaries have paid back, in form of cash on agriculture product to ADA, for service they have received.

During 1995 a total of 9,000 jeribs of land belonging to 1,800 farmers have been plowed and 100,800 Kg. wheat have been threshed by project threshers. Because of this project 30% of increase in the cultivation of rain-fed lands have been noticed. The project, therefore, enable people to cut, thresh and store the grains in minimum time and avoid wasting of their time.

Extract from Mr. Terence Read’s speech on the occasion of Fifth Anniversary of ADA.

ADA runs a Farm Mechanization project on self-sufficiency basis in Wardak province.
ROAD CONSTRUCTION

In order to facilitate the transportation of people, goods and services and to improve the means of communication and create the construction work of 45km of Shahwalikot-Trinkot road was progressing according to the plan and will continue till October 1996.

During this reporting period, 26km of road have been completed where 110 culseways and culverts retaining walls have been constructed. The work on the remaining parts is scheduled to be completed by the end of December 1996.

This road will assist the farmers of Terinkot and 72 villages located along the road to transport their agricultural products to Kandahar and Quetta markets.

During the construction of road 73 people were employed and average of Afg. 730,000 daily wages were paid to them on regular basis.

Extract from Mr. Arne Strand’s speech on occasion of Fifth Anniversary of ADA

Construction work on Shah Walikot-Terinkot road.
Mr. Habibullah from being a warrior to a gabion weaver

I was a Mujahid (Holy Warrior) during the Soviet invasion for ten years and fought invaders in many fronts in Daman and Kandahar.

When the Soviet left Afghanistan I decided to stop fighting, but then I realized that I can not do anything except fighting.

I grew up during the war. I had never been involved in farming and I did not have skill. I continued carrying of gun for a local commander. He was providing me with clothes, food and small amount of cash.

I heard that ADA is working on the rehabilitation of Spinah Walah Canal and recruits skilled labors and trains local people in different skills.

I contacted the canal supervisor, he enrolled me as gabion weaving trainee. At that time nobody knew about gabion weaving. ADA had brought two trainers from Peshawar, I learned this new skill in two month and since I have been employed as skilled labor with decent daily wages.

Since I am working for ADA, other NGOs and local people, I have trained five other.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Afghanistan has the highest infant mortality rate in the world. Waterborne diseases are the major cause of mortality, especially among children. Their health problems could be prevented if clean drinking water and sanitation facilities are available to rural communities. ADA provided clean drinking water to 1,375 families in south west and south-center of Afghanistan and reduced the water related diseases in the target communities.

During this reporting period ADA established 55 water-pumps in the districts of Daman, Shahwalikot and Kandahar City.

Beside installation of these pumps, the community were trained, by our technical staff in proper maintenance of these pumps.
ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION \MICRO HYDRO POWER

To encourage environmental conservation and the rational use of renewable energy through the development of micro hydropower schemes, and decreasing dependency on non renewable fuel for energy needs. ADA initiated the installation of a pilot micro hydro project in Khas Uruzgan to generate 36kw. electricity for 360 families.

According to technical survey in Afghanistan there is a lot of potential for establishment of micro hydro power units in different parts of Afghanistan. If this renewable source of energy exploited properly a significant impact will be left on environmental conservation and economical development of the country.

Before commencement of this project ADA sent three of its staff members to Nepal in 1994 to learn technical and management aspect of this project. During the implementation of this project, ADA facilitated the formation of an electricity committee in the community and trained the members to look after the construction and implementation, organization of community contribution, and project maintenance when the project is completed.

Technical training was provided to the committee members to enable them to properly distribute and collect the tariffs and maintain the units in good order. ADA is also training two villagers, introduced by the electricity committee, for the construction and installation of machinery. These two people will be the supervisors of this unit in the future.
All ADA activities were directed by ADA Managing Director, based in Peshawar Office. He was assisted by five directors heading the departments of southwest, southwest-center, and western of Afghanistan, Finance, Administration, Survey & Planning, and Human Resource Development.

Two consultants, Horticulture and Finance Program, assisted these programs to function smoothly and provide technical assistance in their respected field.

ADA Monitor has visited the project sites once in three months and checked the process of implementation and reported back to ADA Managing Director.

Regular meetings of ADA Board of Directors and Senior Managers have been held in Peshawar, Quetta and Kandahar.

**ADA PUBLICATION:**

Purmakhtak (development), quarterly publication of ADA which aims to enhance the knowledge of ADA staff and other NGOs and community about the development issues and new theories.
Article about development theories and practices environmental degradation has stimulated the discussion about these issues in NGO and community levels.

ADA published and produced Six Month Technical Reports interim and plans. ADA Five Year Plan which gives clear view of ADA future directions and activities has been reported and abolished in October 1995, Annual Report published on different occasions.

**HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:**

With establishment of Human Resource Development office ADA has put more emphasis on its training and capacity building in 1995.

During the year on the job training continued. ADA Senior Consultant in horticulture performed many trainings in the management of nurseries pruning, budding, transplanting and planting of trees.

Special fruit drying training courses have been arranged in Said Abad district. Staff from six provinces of Afghanistan have attended the training.

ADA Finance Department received continuous technical assistance from an expert in proper recording management, reporting of financial income & expenditure.
During 1995 ADA finance office has been fully computerized which assist the follow of information more efficiently.

Special in-service courses have been conducted by ADA senior staff in the areas of:

- Development Studies
- Environmental Issue
- Alternating Energy Options
- Management and Administration
- Streamlining Procedures in ADA Work
- Cost Calculation

Three Teacher Training courses have been held to upgrade the teaching and technical skills of our teachers in Kandahar, Zabul and Uruzgan provinces.

Many of ADA staff were sent to different national and international courses.

**ADA CALIFORNIA:**

ADA was able to open a sub-office in California to encourage a large number of Afghans living in the USA, to participate in the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan.

Through this office, ADA Horticulture Rehabilitation and Development Program has received technical assistance by Afghan experts living in the USA.

During the reporting period different varieties of improved grapes, apple, almond, strawberry and cherry plants and seeds have been imported to Afghanistan. The Afghan experts are working on preparing text book to be used for environmental awareness in the primary schools.
Despite of reduction in development and reconstruction aid to Afghanistan, ADA expenditure has grown with an average of 32% since 1992. The increased funding means that implementation capacity of the organization has been expanded and trust between donors and ADA has been built during this project.

### EXPENDITURE BY DONOR SOURCE AND BY WORK SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>EU ADA</th>
<th>EU AHDS</th>
<th>NCA/NRC</th>
<th>SAFE IRISH</th>
<th>FAO</th>
<th>UNDCP</th>
<th>ADA</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Expenditure by Work Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,707,030</td>
<td>12,325,153</td>
<td>901,957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>886,102</td>
<td>16,820,242</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>8,045,674</td>
<td>34,269</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>476,457</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,556,400</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,436,476</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,436,476</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hort./Agric</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,556,171</td>
<td>399,094</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>423,139</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,378,404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Road Repair</td>
<td>5,062,916</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,062,916</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micro Hydro Power</td>
<td>910,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>910,315</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>891,486</td>
<td></td>
<td>891,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>445,311</td>
<td>247,336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>2,802,791</td>
<td>1,560,040</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,391,051</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>476,457</td>
<td>3,674,096</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>891,486</td>
<td></td>
<td>891,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,618,411</td>
<td>8,436,476</td>
<td>19,831,259</td>
<td>1,391,051</td>
<td></td>
<td>891,486</td>
<td>476,457</td>
<td>53,229,236</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure by Donor Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU ADA</th>
<th>EU AHDS</th>
<th>NCA/NRC</th>
<th>SAFE IRISH</th>
<th>FAO</th>
<th>UNDCP</th>
<th>ADA</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOVING TO AFGHANISTAN:

ADA is going to move its office from Pakistan gradually to Afghanistan. This plan will be implemented in two phases. In the first phase the ADA head office will move to Kandahar, but leave a liaison office in Quetta. In the second phase all the offices will be moved inside the country.

INSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION:

In order to have sustainable sound and effective organization ADA is planning to focus on training of its second level Managers and staff. For this purpose a separate Human Resource Development will be established to conduct training need assessment survey and provide more in-service with a tailor made training to ADA junior and field staff.

MOVING TO WESTERN AFGHANISTAN:

ADA is working in south west Afghanistan since 1990 and will implement a Five Year Rural Integrated Development Plan (1996-2000) in the same one, but at the same time gradually withdraws from south west in five year and move toward the western Afghanistan which will cover the provinces of Herat, Badghis, Farah and Nemroz.

ADA FIVE YEAR PLAN:

The Five Year Rural Integrated Development Plan (1996-2000) indicates the following work sectors:

- Integrated Education Project
- Horticulture Rehabilitation & Development
- Irrigation Rehabilitation & Development
- Road Construction
- School Construction
- Micro Hydro
- Veterinary Project
- Water Supply and Sanitation
- Soil Conservation.

The above projects will be implemented in 30 districts in provinces of Uruzgan, Zabul, Kandahar, Wardak, Logar, Ghazni, Farah, Herat and Nemroz.

AFGHAN OVERSEAS CONFERENCE ON RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The above conference will be arranged by ADA, California office in 1996 to explore the possibilities of utilizing the Afghan human resource outside Afghanistan.
ADA OBJECTIVES

The mission of the Afghan Development Association is to implement multi-sectoral rehabilitation and development projects designed to foster self reliance and self sufficiency and empower Afghans to meet their future needs while creating the socio-economic conditions fostering peace, stability and repatriation.