

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AFGHANISTAN PROJECT  
DOCUMENT (draft)

Number and title: AFG/89/\*\* Reconstruction of Rural  
Housing

Duration: 2 years

Project Sites: Pesharwar and Quetta (Pakistan) and war  
-affected villages of Afghanistan

ACC/UNDP Sector: 0900 Human Settlements  
Sub-sector: 0920 Housing and Infrastructure

Executing Agency: United Nations Centre for Human  
Settlements UNCHS (Habitat)

Estimated Starting Date: February 1990

Local Inputs: Afs 93,000,000 (in kind)

UNDP Contribution: US\$ 2,503,650#

**Brief description:**

The project seeks to develop a number of alternative approaches to reconstruction in war-affected parts of rural Afghanistan. Re-building of homes will be promoted through the operation of pilot sub-projects through groups with cross-border experience, to supply essential materials for roofing. Support of existing training programmes for Afghans in Pakistan will develop local building skills for returning refugees. Technical support will be provided for groups to develop their capacity to manage and evaluate rural reconstruction projects.

## A. CONTEXT

### 1. Description of the sub-sector

1.i Traditional housing accounts for the majority of shelter in Afghanistan. More than 85% of the pre-war population, or about 13 million people, live in rural areas. Most inhabit dwellings which they construct themselves with some hired labour. The most common materials for housing are earth, stone, bricks or timber, all of which have been available locally.

1.ii Rural Afghanistan has been devastated by ten years of war. Much of the rural population has fled the countryside as a result of the hostilities. Approximately 5 million are now refugees in Iran and Pakistan, while a further 1.5 million have been displaced within the country.

1.iii The widespread de-population of the countryside has seriously affected the rural housing stock. Where homes have not been destroyed by fighting, they have deteriorated for lack of maintenance, and are uninhabitable in many cases. It is estimated that up to 4 million Afghans will need some form of replacement shelter in the rural areas alone.

1.iv Expectations of a peaceful resolution of the conflict are high. There are, however, formidable obstacles in the way of families wishing to return to their homes. There is evidence that families are prevented from re-establishing themselves by the military authorities or parties in some areas. There is still little overall sense of security in rural areas, although fighting has abated. Both political control and lack of security have prevented an appreciable return of refugees from their exile.

1.v Housing will be an important step in the process of re-establishment of families in their villages. Extensive reconstruction or repair will need to be undertaken by villagers, to provide a base from which to sustain themselves.

1.vi Intervention in this sector to date has been minimal, and there are no plans for massive assistance with the reconstruction of homes. A numbers of non-governmental organisations (NGO's) have undertaken small-scale reconstruction of housing in some rural parts, mainly in the eastern provinces close to the frontier. Afghans are traditionally self-reliant, and many will continue to be able to meet their own shelter needs. The aim has been to assist in building or repairing shelter as a base from which villagers might undertake rehabilitation of their lands and restore a means of livelihood.

## 2. Host country strategy

2.i The Government of Afghanistan in Kabul has no authority or presence in the areas in which the project proposes to support activities. Some areas are controlled by a local authority which may supervise or co-ordinate projects, and liaise with NGO's or donors.

## 3. Prior or ongoing assistance.

3.i There has been no UNCHS (Habitat) assistance in rural housing in Afghanistan since the war caused de-population of many parts of the country. A project entitled "Research on Low Cost Building Materials" (AFG/86/033) is being revised to develop strategies for both urban and rural housing reconstruction in areas under government control. The project activities will concentrate on areas near Kabul, Faisabad (Badakshan), Mazar i Sharif (Balkh) , Herat and Zaranj (Nimroz).

3.ii Activities in rural housing reconstruction at present are limited to small scale projects implemented by NGO's based in Pakistan. Some of these groups have considerable experience in operating cross-border projects, and their Afghan staff are increasingly responsible for management and implementation. Among these NGO's are: AfghanAid, World Vision International, Shelter Now International, Human Concern International, Engineering Services for Afghanistan and the Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan. Other groups, some working in agricultural rehabilitation, plan to become involved in housing in areas where shelter may be a priority.

3.iii In addition to NGO's, several provincial or regional reconstruction committees have been established to co-ordinate aspects of reconstruction in some areas. Such committees are associated with the Ministry of Reconstruction of the Interim Government of the resistance parties, based in Peshawar. Committees that have plans for housing activities are:

- a) Reconstruction Office for Balkh Province.
- b) Reconstruction Office for Kabul Province.
- c) Reconstruction Committee for the North.

3.iv There are several building training programmes for Afghan refugees operating in Pakistan. GTZ supports 12 Technical Training Centres in North West Frontier Province, as well as a Domestic Energy Saving Project in Peshawar. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) runs 6 basic training centres in camps in Baluchistan.

## B Project Justification

### 1. The problem to be addressed

1.i Since 1979 rural areas of Afghanistan have been the centre of hostilities between the government, backed by Soviet forces, and rebel groups. The fighting has caused many villagers to flee the country, or move to safer areas within Afghanistan.

1.ii The agriculture that sustained the rural population has deteriorated in many areas. Livestock has been killed, and damage and neglect of irrigation systems has meant that cultivable land went out of production when villagers fled.

1.iii Damage has been caused to settlements near strategic areas, and homes that have been left empty have deteriorated. A third of the villages in the country have been affected by the war, and up to four million people will need some form of shelter upon their return.

1.iv Since the withdrawal of Soviet troops in 1988, hostilities in the countryside have abated, and villagers feel less at risk from attack from the air. Numbers of refugees and displacees are beginning to return to their villages in the spring to work their land, leaving after the autumn harvest. The scale of permanent resettlement remains limited.

1.v There is considerable potential for reconstruction, but the process will depend upon return of families to their villages. They will only return when they can be assured of some means to sustain themselves from the land, and some form of shelter in which to spend the winter.

1.vi In some areas, returning families are facing difficulties in establishing themselves permanently in their villages. Their immediate efforts are directed at rehabilitating their fields and irrigation systems. They will also need shelter as a base from which to do this work. Some have been able to build basic shelter, but others are unable to meet the cost of materials or labour they require.

1.vii Materials for the limited amount of re-building at present under way are usually available locally. There are said to be localised shortages of timber for roofing in some parts, but there are also areas of surplus. At the current rate of return, local shortages are unlikely to prevent re-building, although they might increase costs. An increase in the rate of reconstruction could, however, put more pressure on limited resources. De-forestation of some mountainous areas is said to be severe, but this is more likely to be the result of uncontrolled cutting of wood for export to Pakistan.

1.viii In cases where local techniques require skilled builders (especially brick-layers) there is likely to be a shortage of trained men, as the war has interrupted the system of training and apprenticeship.

1.ix There is a case for limited assistance for re-building in areas of need. The emphasis should be support for self-built reconstruction of basic shelter, rather than the replacement of homes to pre-war standards. Alternatives to timber for roofing should be explored where appropriate. Techniques should be based on local resources where possible, in order to promote sustainable construction techniques. Pilot housing sub-projects in a number of areas will allow for a diversity of approaches to suit local circumstances. Dispersal of the assistance will also avoid the channeling of all resources to a particular group or community.

1.x Direct assistance to rural communities by the UN system is at present unrealistic. Civilian administration in the country is fragmented, with no single authority. The customary consultative systems has been replaced by a diversity of groups, often with competing interests. Most of these groups have been set up to co-ordinate military activities. It would be difficult and time-consuming to attempt to negotiate such a complex field of authority, and deal directly with the various groups on the ground. There are also very real security risks attached to direct work in these circumstances.

1.xi The UN system at present relies on NGO's and other groups to implement reconstruction projects. Several NGO's have been operating in Afghanistan for a number of years, and are familiar with conditions in their project areas. They have experience of dealing with political parties, commanders, councils or other authorities that exist. At present they are the most effective channel for assistance to communities within Afghanistan. Afghan staff members of the NGO's are usually responsible for the management and implementation of assistance programmes, and recently a number of all-Afghan NGO's has emerged, some of them with considerable technical expertise.

1.xii Some NGO's have expressed their willingness to work with UNCHS in order to execute projects under sub-contracting arrangements. While not all have the capacity to take on further projects, others are willing to implement housing work in areas where they already have activities. All of these groups have technically-trained Afghan field staff. Some will require support in the design, management and monitoring of rural housing support activities.

1.xiii There is the capacity in several training programmes in Pakistan for further Afghans to be trained in building in 1990 and 1991. Support to existing builder training programmes will provide refugees with skills that are useful in the reconstruction process.

1.xiv Support will also improve the abilities of training staff to communicate technical messages. The training should emphasize techniques for constructing domes and vaults, to ensure that these techniques persist. There is a possibility that timber roofs (which do not require specialist skills) may be built in cases where there are insufficient skilled men available. This will put increased pressure on an already

scarce resource. The development of skills for staff of the training programmes will allow them to communicate more effectively with trainees. The production of appropriate training materials will enable the trainers to demonstrate techniques more clearly.

1.xv NGO's and others providing assistance to Afghanistan at present co-ordinate their activities through 3 principal inter-agency bodies. These are the Agency Co-ordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) and the Islamic Co-ordinating Council (ICC) in Peshawar, and the South West Afghanistan Body for Afghan Relief (SWABAC) in Quetta. There is a need for technical support for these bodies, and the agencies that collaborate, to allow for effective assessment and co-ordination of housing assistance to Afghanistan.

## **2. Situation expected at the end of the project**

2.i The end of the project will see the development of a number of approaches to housing reconstruction by means of six pilot sub-projects. 3000 rural families will have been assisted in re-building or repairing their homes.

2.ii A better understanding of the issues affecting resettlement and reconstruction will be possible for those involved in the provision and co-ordination of assistance.

2.iii There will be an improvement in the abilities of NGO's and other groups to implement, manage and assess the viability of housing intervention. Co-ordination of activities between NGO's and other groups will be improved.

2.iv The project will increase the skilled labour force, and encourage self-reliance by developing relevant building skills among the returning population. The ability of training programmes to communicate building techniques will be improved.

## **3. Target beneficiaries**

3.i The target beneficiaries are the villagers of Afghanistan who have been forced to flee their villages during the war, and have lost their homes.

#### 4. Project Strategy and institutional arrangements

4.i The project will assist in the process of resettlement of rural Afghans. It will provide support for re-building to some of the needy families who have returned to their villages. It will increase the number of skilled Afghan builders who may participate in the reconstruction process. It will provide technical expertise as necessary to groups involved in housing work, and co-ordinate their activities.

4.ii Specific actions will include:

a)i. Support to 3000 families in six separate rural areas, by means of sub-projects aimed at assisting in the re-building of homes. The project will consider proposals for sub-projects from NGO's and other groups who have the ability and capacity to undertake housing reconstruction activities, and have cross-border experience. It is not possible at this stage to identify the precise groups who might be suitable. A selection of six groups to implement sub-projects will be made at an early stage in the project, and sub-contracts will be arranged.

ii. Standard procedures for sub-project appraisal and monitoring will be established by the project in accordance with practices acceptable to UNDP and UNCHS. A memorandum of understanding for execution of sub-projects will form the basis of an agreement between the project and the collaborating group.

iii. The nature of the relationship between the Ministry of Reconstruction of the Interim Government of the 7-party Alliance, and the UN system will need to be formally clarified before sub-contracts may be agreed with the Ministry-affiliated reconstruction Committees mentioned above.

b)i. Support of 600 Afghan trainees to certificated level and 400 to advanced level in the GTZ Technical Training Centres in North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Registration and related costs for trainees will be met by the project, the details of which will be agreed with GTZ staff at an early stage of the project.

ii. Development of training material and a curriculum for brick-laying courses to be held at existing ILO Training Centres in refugee camps in Baluchistan (Pakistan). Support will be provided for the preparation and testing of training material, and the development of a suitable curriculum for short courses, by the staff of the centre, with the assistance of a consultant in training methods.

c)i. Technical expertise shall be made available to groups implementing sub-projects and other groups involved in housing reconstruction. Short courses and seminars will be arranged for Afghan staff to improve skills in project management. Seminars will also develop an awareness amongst NGO field

staff and others of the social, economic and technical issues affecting the process of resettlement and reconstruction.

ii. The project will set up formal links with the construction sub-committee of ACBAR, and other inter-agency co-ordination bodies where appropriate, to assist in the co-ordination of housing activities.

4.iii. In order to give this support, the project will provide:

- a) A Project Co-ordinator (construction project manager).
- b) A Project Architect (architect or engineer).
- c) Consultants in the fields of sub-contracting, construction management and small-scale materials production, training, economics, and the social aspects of housing.

4.iv. The project will collaborate with other UN agencies as appropriate, including the Office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes for Afghanistan (UNOCA) and the United Nations Logistics and Transport Operations (UNILOG).

## **5. Reasons for assistance from UNDP/UNCHS**

5.i There is at present negligible assistance available for the reconstruction of rural homes for Afghans. Section B.1 above deals with the needs for activities to promote re-building.

5.ii It is important that all reconstruction activities are carried out with the agreement and participation of the local authorities. NGO's and others have established links with such authorities in order to enable them to work in the country, and will continue to be the best channel for assistance to rural parts of the country. NGO activities are increasingly managed and implemented by Afghan staff.

5.iii NGO's have limited resources with which to implement cross-border activities. They will need support if they are to effectively assist in the reconstruction of housing. Some of these groups have expressed their willingness to participate in activities which would complement their ongoing rehabilitation work in Afghanistan.



## **6. Co-ordination arrangements**

6.i Several of the NGO's mentioned in section A 3.ii above have experience in small-scale reconstruction projects. They have carried out activities with the agreement of the local authorities in their areas of operation, with support from various UN agencies or bilateral agencies. NGO activities are co-ordinated through ACBAR, ICC and SWABAC.

6.ii Other UN agencies currently supporting NGO cross-border programmes are UNHCR and UNICEF. WHO and UNDP have support programmes for NGO's, to increase their capacity to implement projects in Afghanistan.

6.iii USAID as a bilateral agency is supporting programmes in health, rural public works, agriculture and education.

6.iv UNOCA, through the Chief of Mission in Islamabad, provides policy guidance on the co-ordination of support to NGO's. A steering committee, under the chairmanship of the UNOCA Chief of Mission, considers policy issues affecting the operations of UN projects.

## **7. Counterpart support activity.**

The present organisation of local authorities in rural Afghanistan is of various effectiveness. Commanders, local councils or shuras control many parts. Anticipated support for reconstruction activities will come from the villagers themselves, local authorities, and other groups which may emerge.

## **C. Development objective.**

The development objective of the project is to contribute to the resettlement of villages abandoned during the war. There will be particular emphasis on participatory reconstruction of basic shelter for returning families.

## **D. Immediate objectives**

1. To develop a number of alternative approaches to meeting basic housing needs, through support for six sub-projects in rural areas.
2. To support the training of Afghans in appropriate building skills to enable them to re-build for themselves and others.
3. To improve Afghan capacity to organise, manage and support the rural reconstruction process.

## Objective 1

### Success criterion

Financial support provided for NGO-implemented sub-projects. Assistance provided to 3000 resettled families in the reconstruction or repair of their war-damaged homes.

### Output

#### 1.1 Establishment of the project office

Activities	month/start/resp		
1.1.1 Recruit international staff	3	0	UNCHS
1.1.2 Locate and arrange lease on office in Pesharwar	1	3	PC
1.1.3 Recruit local staff	1	3	PC
1.1.4 Procure office equipment	1	3	PC
1.1.5 Procure vehicles	3	0	UNCHS/ UNDP

### Output

#### 1.2 Identification of collaborating groups for sub-projects

##### Activities

1.2.1 Consultations with ACBAR, ICC and SWABAC to establish priorities/needs	1	4	PC/PA
1.2.2 Consultations with NGO's and others to establish sub-project areas	1	4	PC/PA
1.2.3 Field survey of possible sites	1	4	NGO/PA
1.2.4 Analysis of field data	0.5	5	PC/PA
1.2.5 Identification of sub-project sites and collaborating groups	0.5	5	PC/PA
1.2.6 Analyze technical alternatives with NGO's or others	0.5	6	PC/PA

### Output

#### 1.3 Preparation of sub-contracts for sub-projects on six sites

##### Activities

1.3.1 Consultancy on sub-contracting arrangements	2	6	Con
1.3.2 Negotiation of sub-contracts	2	6	NGO/Con
1.3.3 Signing of sub-contracts	1	7	PC/Con

## Output

1.4 Establishment of reporting mechanisms  
for collaborating groups

## Activities

1.4.1 Consultations with ACBAR, UNDP on reporting standards for NGO projects	0.5	5	PC
1.4.2 Preparation of guidelines for minimum reporting requirements for sub-projects	1	6	PC/PA

## Output

1.5 Monitor the economic and social aspects  
of the resettlement process

## Activities

1.5.1 Preparation of terms of reference for social/economic consultants	0.5	4	PC/PA
1.5.2 Consultancy on social aspects of rural housing	1.5	5	Con
1.5.3 Consultancy on economic aspects of rural housing	1.5	5	Con
1.5.4 Seminar on economic and social aspects of housing for staff of collaborating groups	0.5	6	Con

## Output

## 1.6 Monitor and evaluate sub-project activities

## Activities

1.6.1 Regular site visits to sub-project sites and consultations with collaborating groups	24	5	PA
1.6.2 Preparation of field and progress reports for tripartite reviews	24	5	PC/PA
1.6.3 Preparation of evaluation report of sub-projects	1	23	PC/PA
1.6.4 Final sub-project review for staff of collaborating groups	0.5	22	PC/PA

## Output

## 1.7 Document the resettlement process

## Activities

1.7.1 Second stage of consultancy on social aspects of rural housing	1.5	20	Con
1.7.2 Second stage of consultancy on economic aspects of housing	1.5	20	Con

1.7.3 Preparation of report on resettlement based on sub-project activities and consultant reports	1	21	PA
1.7.4 Seminar on resettlement and reconstruction for staff of collaborating groups	0.5	21	PA

## Objective 2

### Success criteria

Completion of training of 1000 Afghans in certificated and advanced building skills in North West Frontier Province (NWFP). Establishment and operation of building training courses for 500 Afghans in Baluchistan. Production of appropriate course material and development of skills for trainers.

### Output

#### 2.1 Training courses in NWFP at GTZ centres

##### Activities

2.1.1 Consultations with GTZ staff	0.5	3	PC/PA
2.1.2 Identification and registration of trainees	1	4	GTZ
2.1.3 Operation of training courses	12	5	GTZ
2.1.4 Site visits/monitoring of training	12	5	PA
2.1.5 Preparation of report on GTZ training activities	0.5	12	PA

### Output

#### 2.2 Training courses in ILO Training Centres in Baluchistan

##### Activities

2.2.1 Consultations with ILO staff	1	4	PC/PA
2.2.2 Preparation of terms of reference for consultant in training	0.5	5	PC/PA
2.2.3 Consultancy on building training	3	6	Con
2.2.4 Seminars and courses for building trainers	2	7	Con
2.2.5 Development of training materials	2	6	Con
2.2.6 Development of training course curriculum	1	7	Con
2.2.7 Operation of training courses	9	8	ILO
2.2.8 Preparation of report on ILO training course	0.5	15	PA

### Objective 3

#### Success criterion

An increased awareness of the issues related to rural reconstruction, and an improved capacity to organise and support activities related to housing and resettlement.

#### Output

3.1 Technical assistance in project management techniques for sub-project collaborating groups and others

#### Activities

3.1.1 Terms of reference established for project management consultant	0.5	5	PC
3.1.2 Consultancy on project management and small-scale materials manufacture	2	6	Con
3.1.3 Seminars and short courses on rural project management	1	7	Con

#### Output

3.2 Study tours for skilled Afghan field and administrative staff to visit other resettlement or reconstruction programmes for rural populations.

#### Activities

3.2.1 Identification of candidates for study tours	0.5	10	PC
3.2.2 Candidates undertake study tours	3	11	
3.2.2 Preparation of reports on tours	0.5	14	

### E. INPUTS

#### 1. Local Community Inputs

1.i Provision has been made to finance sub-projects in housing reconstruction. Funds will be divided between six sub-projects, and there will be considerable inputs from the target beneficiaries.

1.ii The major contribution from Afghan beneficiaries will be in the form of skilled and unskilled labour, supply of local materials (earth, stone, sand and timber) and transport. Local

management support, where feasible, will be through the local authority or council.

1.iii The following participation and inputs are foreseen:

- a) Skilled and unskilled labour would be supplied by house-owners for the construction of their homes, and is estimated at Afs 38,000,000 for the 3000 homes to be built in the sub-projects.
- b) Construction materials provided by the sub-projects will be primarily for roofing. Other materials will be supplied by the house-owners. This contribution is estimated at Afs 45,000,000 for the 3000 homes to be built in the sub-projects.
- c) Transport of materials to sites will be supplied by the house-owners, and is estimated at Afs 5,000,000. Transport of some materials for the manufacture of materials or elements will be supplied by the local authority where possible. This contribution is put at Afs 5,000,000.

1.iv Total local inputs are estimated at Afs 93,000,000.

## 2. UNDP Inputs

### 2.1 International Professionals

#### 2.1.1 Project Co-ordinator

To be the executive head of the project, with overall responsibility for co-ordinating project activities in reconstruction and training. He will arrange for regular reporting on all project activities. He will be responsible for the formation of an inter-agency housing working group to regularly review housing reconstruction activities.

He will be an experienced project manager with a background in rural development or reconstruction. He should have extensive experience of work with NGO's in community-based projects, preferably with housing as a major component.

#### 2.1.2 Project Architect

He will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of reconstruction and training activities of the project. He will liaise with other groups to develop a set of policy guidelines on housing reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. He will be required to maintain close links with groups involved in sub-projects, and undertake regular site visits.

He will be an architect or engineer with experience of

traditional housing in the context of developing He should have a sound knowledge of traditional building methods, together with experience rural housing projects. Experience in disaster reconstruction would be an advantage.

- 2.1.3 Consultant on sub-contracting arrangements  
Working with the Project Co-ordinator, Project Architect and collaborating groups, to draw up and negotiate sub-contracts for six sub-projects.

Possible headquarters staff member or other professional with experience in writing sub-contracts for UN projects.

- 2.1.4 Consultant in construction project management  
To work with technical and administrative staff of collaborating groups to improve construction management skills. To arrange seminars or short courses on management and technical aspects of small-scale building material manufacture.

A professional building construction manager with experience in rural housing projects, and preferably a sound knowledge of small-scale materials manufacture.

- 2.1.5 Consultant on the economics of housing  
To assess the affordability of basic shelter, and prepare an analysis of the economic factors affecting resettlement.

A professional rural economist with experience in housing finance in the context of developing countries A working knowledge of Pashtu or Dari would be an advantage.

- 2.1.6 Consultant on the social aspects of housing  
To assess the effects of dislocation and urbanisation on returning refugee families, and the impact of this on their attitudes to re-building. To monitor, through field visits where possible, the changing forms of shelter and settlements. To prepare an initial report and a follow-up document after the completion of sub-projects.

An experienced anthropologist with experience in the issue of resettlement of refugees. A working knowledge of Pashtu or Dari would be an advantage.

- 2.1.7 Consultant in building training  
To develop building training skills in existing ILO training projects for Afghans in Pakistan. To organise

and co-ordinate short courses for trainers in building education. To develop, together with ILO staff, a curriculum for training in dome and vault building.

A professional with experience in building training projects in developing countries. A familiarity with earth building techniques is essential.

#### 2.1.8 Other consultants

Two working months have been allowed for unspecified consultancies, to be determined by the Project Co-ordinator.

### 2.2 Local Professional Staff

2.2.1 Assistant Project Manager, Assistant Field Manager  
Engineers or architects who will work with the international professional staff and should be given substantial responsibility for project operations, including field work where feasible. Both should be considered as candidates for senior positions in future reconstruction activities and as such shall be eligible for further training through the project (to be specified by the Project Co-ordinator).

### 3. Administrative Support

#### 3.1 Senior administrative assistant

To be in charge of the administration of the project office in Peshawar. He/she should have accounting skills and several years experience of work in a technical office.

3.2 Other support staff will include a typist, 2 drivers and unskilled office workers (cleaners, etc.)

### 4. Sub-contracts

4.1 An important part of the project activities will be the letting of six sub-contracts with NGO's or other groups to implement sub-projects in rural areas of the country. The details of these sub-contracts will be finalised by the Project Co-ordinator, in consultation with the consultant on sub-contracting arrangements, UNCHS and the groups themselves.

4.2 The bulk of the funds for sub-contracts are allowed for in the first year of the project operations, to enable collaborating groups to complete a substantial part of their activities in the building season (March to September) in 1990.



4.3 An amount of US \$1,200,000 has been allocated through the project for these sub-projects. This input is to provide assistance (up to a maximum of US \$300 per household) in the form of essential building materials or labour to 3000 villagers who intend to resettle in the rural areas. Emphasis will be on assistance to those who will build the substantial part of the home themselves.

4.4 Allowance is made in this sum for the establishment of 2 small-scale plants for the manufacture of building materials or elements where necessary.

4.5 The amount above also allows for financial support to NGO's and others, to meet a proportion of their running costs related to the implementation of sub-contracts.

## 5. Training

5.1 The primary support for training will be for 600 intermediate and 400 advanced level Afghan trainees to be funded on courses leading to recognised certificates in masonry and carpentry, at Technical Training Centres in North West Frontier Province in Pakistan. Costs are as follows:

300 trainees to certificated level (masonry)	US\$ 82,500
300 trainees to certificated level (carpentry)	US\$ 82,500
300 trainees to advanced level (masonry)	US\$ 124,500
100 trainees to advanced level (carpentry)	US\$ 41,500
Transport costs (for advanced level trainees)	US\$ 33,600
Costs of tool boxes ( for advanced trainees)	US\$ 20,000

5.2 Further support will be provided to the ILO Training Centres for Afghan refugees in the camps of Baluchistan in Pakistan. The support will include the development of a building training course through materials production, the improvement of training skills and the preparation of a curriculum. Courses will cover brick-laying for domes and vaults, and other techniques as necessary. Costs are as follows:

Support for 500 trainees to basic level	US\$ 125,000
Development of training materials	US\$ 20,000

5.3 Seminars for training programme staff in appropriate building education techniques will be organised. Staff from GTZ, ILO and other relevant training-oriented groups will be

eligible to attend seminars, to be held in Pesharwar or Quetta. Costs are as follows:

Seminars for project trainers	US\$ 10,000
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5.4 An allowance has been made for study tours to allow skilled Afghans to travel and study other resettlement and reconstruction projects where appropriate. Candidates for study tours will be senior field or administrative staff from groups involved in implementing sub-projects. Tours should be arranged between the building season in Afghanistan (ie between October and March).

Study tour costs are as follows:	US\$ 10,000
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5.5 Allowance for administrative support to training programmes	US\$ 5,400
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## 6. Equipment

6.1 Expendable equipment will comprise operating supplies for the project office and vehicle spares. The latter is anticipated to be a considerable expendable item, in view of the conditions in which vehicles will operate.

Office supplies	US\$ 4,000
Vehicle spares	US\$ 16,000
Expendable total	US\$ 20,000

### 6.2 Non-expendable equipment (office)

Word-processor and printer (2)	US\$ 6,000
Calculators with print-out (2)	US\$ 200
Overhead projector	US\$ 1,500
Slide projector	US\$ 1,500
Photographic equipment	US\$ 5,000
General teaching/office aids	US\$ 2,000
Office furniture	US\$ 5,000

Vehicles	
Double-cab 4x4 flat-bed vehicle(3)	US\$ 30,000
Long wheelbase 4x4 saloon	US\$ 10,000
Non-expendable total	US\$ 61,200

## 7. Miscellaneous

7.1 Provision has been made for the operating costs and maintenance of non-expendable items, particularly project vehicles.

US\$ 25,000

7.2 Office (3 rooms) and office utilities in Peshawar

US\$ 7,500

7.3 Local travel costs

US\$ 5,000

7.4 Printing and production costs (reports and visual material)

US\$ 3,000

7.5 Hospitality

US\$ 1,000

7.6 Sundries

US\$ 5,000

Total miscellaneous costs

US\$ 46,500

## **F, Risks**

1. The first risk to project activities is the prolongation or escalation of the war in rural areas of Afghanistan, which might prevent an appreciable return and resettlement of refugees.

2. As important an obstacle to resettlement is the denial of permission to return by the local authorities or political parties which control the refugee communities.

3. At the micro level, the risks to sub-project operations are considered to be low. Collaborating groups have generally established a good working relationship with the local authority in the target areas.

## **G. Prior obligations and prerequisites**

In the absence of government counterpart action in the project, no precise prior obligations or pre-requisites can be listed.

## **H. Project reviews, reporting, and evaluations**

1.1 The project will be subject to tripartite reviews (to be undertaken by representatives of collaborating groups, UNCHS and a representative of UNOCA or UNDP) at least once every 6 months. The first project review should be held 6 months after the start of full implementation. The Project Co-ordinator shall prepare and submit to each tripartite review meeting an outline Project performance Evaluation Report (PPER).

1.2 A project terminal report will be prepared for consideration at the final tripartite review meeting. It will be prepared in draft form at least 3 months prior to the final tripartite review, to allow for prior reading and technical clearance from UNCHS.

1.3 The project will be subject to an interim evaluation of its activities 12 months after the start of full implementation. A final evaluation will be conducted before the final tripartite review, and should take in to account monitoring and internal evaluation reports for sub-projects, as well as consultants mission and field reports. The organisation, terms of reference and timing of the evaluation will be agreed between the project-Co-ordinator, UNCHS and other UN agencies where relevant.

1.4 Reporting requirements for sub-projects are to be established by the Project Co-ordinator and agreed with collaborating NGO's at an early stage of the project.

1.5 The schedule of project reviews is:

Type of review	Date
First project performance evaluation report	Aug 1990
First tripartite review meeting	Sep 1990
Mid-term evaluation	Feb 1991
Second project performance evaluation report	Feb 1991
Second tripartite review meeting	Mar 1991
Draft final evaluation report	Sep 1991
Terminal tripartite review meeting	Nov 1991
Final project evaluation report	Dec 1991



