



Afghanistan National Horticulture Development Organization



ANHDO



Afghanistan National Horticulture Development Organization

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Chair's Foreword

I believe that Afghanistan National Horticulture Development Organization (ANHDO), as a leading organization in horticulture sector, has played a key role in growth and improvement of horticulture sector and food security national wide. It's our pleasure and proud that to see the Afghan farmers are improvising their technical skills and abilities to produce good quality products year by year that meet the national and regional markets standards and satisfying the customers , how to control the orchards pest and diseases, . Farmers organized themselves in producers groups, associations and unions, orchard growers, natural resources management, some key stakeholders; and partners are among those whom we influenced by means of various type of service delivery.

As Managing Director of ANHDO, I have noticed the increase in excellent potential skills and experiences of the staff members and improvement of projects planning, implementation, and Monitoring and evaluation quality over the past years, applying our best innovative practices to delivery our services to our beneficiaries. I passionately believe we are now progressing tremendously and are on-track to implement the most recent horticulture technologies in the country. The day by day efforts of ANHDO reflects the three major priorities based on which our progress is made:

- ◆ facilitated and support of the formation of Value Chain Promotion Groups.
- ◆ support the farmers in food security and how to manage the natural resources for better life.
- ◆ Improvement of staff skills and abilities to deliver good quality of services to the beneficiaries.

- ◆ Development and implementation of a five-year strategic plan

We can achieve these goals through ensuring best quality in our implementation of projects. We aim to uphold and continue our success of this year by increasing our efforts in upcoming years, working through partnerships and government support and national collaboration to help us achieve our goal and set objectives.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge all of our members, academic and non-academic partners, and all other stakeholders for their significant contribution to eliminate some barriers and overcome the challenges of contributors. I would also like to extend my sincere and heartfelt thanks to all those great persons, who helped to pave the ground for ANHDO to implement its programs effectively and efficiently during 2021, and dedicated their valuable time and knowledge to this organization. Without the critical contributions of project leaders, managers and their subordinates, this achievement would not have been made possible. Special acknowledgements go to ANHDO Board of Directors (BoD) members and Senior Management, who have invested their efforts in guiding the team in achieving the goal and objectives. Meanwhile, I extend my big thanks to all our donor for their financial support of our project.

I would also like to thank the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and Ministry of Economy (MoE) for contributing with ANHDO in project implementation in various ways such as; identifying targeted areas, selection of beneficiaries PAILs and DAILs to pave the ways of smooth implementation of the project.

Best Regards,

Mohammad Kabir Hakimi

Glossary of Acronyms

BoD	Board of Directors
ANHDO	Afghan National Horticulture Development Organization
ARIA	Agriculture Research Institute of Afghanistan
B2B	Business to Business

CDCs Community Development Councils
CGG Citrus Grower Group
CPG Citrus Promotion Group
DAIL Department of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
DAIL Department of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
DDA District Development Authority
DoE Department of Economy
GAP Good Agricultural Practices
HACCP Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HR Human Resource
HRD Human Resource Development
MD Managing Director
MoE Ministry of Economy
OD Organizational Development

Project Number: EG 3383 / AFG 1183

Project Country: Afghanistan

Project Title: Strengthening food security and natural resource management in Nangarhar, Afghanistan

Private German Executing Agency: Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.

Agency Number: 10713

Agreed Project Running Time: January 2019- November 2021

1. General Information

1.1. Short Description of Project / Project Objective

The project "Strengthening Food Security and Resource Management in Nangarhar" is co-funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for the period from January 1, 2019 to November 30, 2021. The project aims to improve food and nutrition security for 5,400 households in 26 target communities in Goshta, Khewa, and Kama districts in Nangarhar province by introducing regular, year-round use of a diversified, healthy food supply at the household level and implementing sustainable natural resource management practices.

The project has three sub-objectives:

1. 750 smallholders are capable of sustainably increasing and diversifying their agricultural production. They are qualified to use commercial services in the region.
2. 260 kitchen gardens and 208 chicken farms are established. 808 women are enabled to expand their self-sufficiency capacities for a healthy diet.
3. The population's ability to cope with the growing challenges of future natural disasters is enhanced; NPO/RRAA, community-based institutions (CDCs) and local government institutions are able to better manage and conserve natural resources.

The project is implemented in partnership with the Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan (RRAA) and the Afghanistan National Horticulture Development Organization (ANHDO).

1.2. Sources of Information

Welthungerhilfe Afghanistan's Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Accountability (MEAL) department carefully reviews all project activities using various data collection methods and documents project progress in a database. For this purpose, weekly visits are made to the project sites. The interim report was written by the project manager in close consultation with the project and/or program managers of the partner organizations, the head of WHH's regional office in Jalalabad, and with support from the program team of WHH AFG's country office. The information in the report is based on monthly and quarterly monitoring reports, results-based monitoring reports, and project progress reports.

In comparison to the proposal there was no significant change, all the activities were conducted according to the proposal.

1.3. *Changes of Surrounding Conditions and Project Organization*

Covid-19 somehow deterred the project implementation but didn't affect the overall implementation of the project. On the other hand in the last moments of the project the government collapsed and Taliban took over. Since most of ANHDO's related activities were with females and yet the project implementation was not disturbed by the political changes because ANHDO already completed the project field activities before the government collapsed.

1.4. *Occurred Plan Modifications, Changes in Target System*

There has been no significant change, the project has been implemented with the given and agreed plan without any modifications.

2. *Project Implementation (Relevance, Efficiency and Significance)*

The project is implemented relevant to the given plan and proposal descriptions. However the proposal was submitted few years before the project implementation but yet the addressed issues were in place, which kept the significance of the project in place.

2.1. *Implementation of Activities (in Comparison to Proposal)*

Activity 1.4: Production of local seed and networking with hybrid seed producers - ANHDO.

ANHDO is supporting 9 local seed producers to produce local varieties of vegetables in their respective districts. The support includes inputs and capacity building programs such as trainings and exposure visits. A manual on seed production has been developed and this manual is used as reference guide for the seed producers.

These 9 seed producers received practical trainings on different topics of seed production such as varieties selection, site selection for seed production, seed germination tests, seed treatments and so on. In order to improve their capacity in seed production 9 exposure and business contact visits have been organized to research farm, seed laboratory, FLRC of DAIL, input dealers, seed producing companies in Jalalabad city.

The seed producers successfully produced some local vegetables seeds last year and they have been linked to the kitchen garden and greenhouse beneficiaries. So the kitchen garden and greenhouse beneficiaries can purchase seeds from these local seed producers. Currently the local seed producers are able to produce seed but still ANHDO is supporting them technically and linking them to other seed producers and seed suppliers.

The below table indicated 9 local seed producer total amount generated income and local seed record from spring and fall season in the period of 2020 and 2021 from vegetable seed 140,010 Afs

No#	Beneficiary Name	District	Local Vegetable Seed Harvesting Record /Crop						
			Okra/kg	Luffa/kg	Bean/kg	Pumpkin/kg	Coriander	Common purslane	Green Bean
1	Salim	Kama	10	10	25	4	0	0	0
2	Zar Dad	Kama	30	21	45	0	0	0	0
3	Shams Rahman	Kama	30	10	85	0	0	0	0
4	Noor Agha	Khewa	50	15	75	0	10	5	4
5	Nazam Gull	Khewa	25	25	35	0	0	0	0
6	Shams ull Hoda	Khewa	15	5	40	8	0	0	0
7	Hikmatullah	Goshta	20	8	50	6	0	0	0
8	Fazullah	Goshta	25	7	60	10	0	0	0
9	Rohullah	Goshta	15	5	35	5	0	0	0
Total Kgs			220	106	450	33	10	5	4

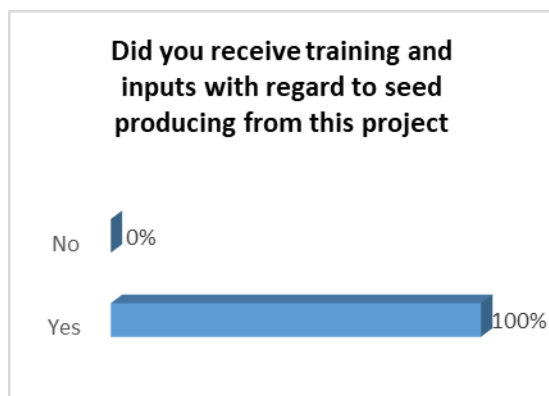
Table 1; production of local vegetable seeds by the 9 seed producers. It is worth mentioning that the growers utilized the seed for their own use as seed and also sold to other growers, the total sale was 140,000 AFN.

No	Description	Proposal target	Achived by project implementation
1	Materials for local seed production (drying stations, instruments for measuring	A total of 9 interested farmers receive support in obtaining and producing seeds and other specific	9 interested farmers are selected and supported with provision of seed production/processing materials and also they have been trained on different seed produciton topics by experts.

	moisture level, tools for pollination, material for proper and pest-free storage, packaging materials)	inputs, as well as training to produce seeds on a larger scale for the local market, especially for vegetables.	
2	Trips to the provincial capital and establishment of business contacts	The 9 farmers (plus a project supervisor) who want to engage in seed trading are introduced to certified producers in the provincial capital Jalalabad	9 exposure and business contact visits have been organized to research farm, seed laboratory, FLRC of DAIL, input dealers, seed producing companies in Jalalabad city.

Table 2; Proposal target vs achievement by the project implementation

As per Endline survey report, all the respondents 100% receive trainings and inputs with regard to seed producing from this project, while all of them 100% said that they produce the crops and vegetable seeds.



Activity 1.6: Marketing support to local farmers that use processing units - ANHDO.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) established a processing and packaging unit in Khewa/Kuz Kunar, the district capital, with support from the U.S.-funded development company Chemonics. The unit remained inactive during the reporting period. However, ANHDO conducted a preliminary assessment of the unit and held several meetings with relevant stakeholders, such as the Khewa District Extension Officer, the NHLP/MAIL, the food processing company Gift to Zest, and the Nangarhar Agriculture Directorate (DAIL). The joint efforts are aimed at making the processing and packaging unit operational to enter the next phases of implementation of the activity. Nangarhar DAIL and Gift to Zest food processing companies were reached to the final stage it was expected that Nangarhar DAIL will hand over the processing unit to Gift to Zest company, but when the

issue shared with MAIL, then the issue was of contracting this unit became more complicated to the Gift to Zest company. Finally with all the efforts the food processing company couldn't succeed to have the packing unit due to the complications within MAIL.

As per the proposal instruction *"In the event that the unit is not yet in operation at that time, a special training course on packaging will be held "*, thus ANHDO organized a packaging training for the beneficiaries corresponds with farmers described in measure 1.5 and Nangarhar DAIL extension workers of the three districts. In the mentioned training ANHDO has included topics related to greenhouse best management and best operating practices, in order to improve their capacity in greenhouse management and fish raising.

To establish business contacts ANHDO has facilitated the organization of 3 visit for 12 fishpond beneficiaries and other 3 exposure visits for 9 greenhouse beneficiaries. The exposure visits were aimed to make linkages and improve the capacity of these beneficiaries in greenhouse management and fish raising.

No	District Name	N° of fishpond operator	N° of Greenhouse Operator	N° of Target District Extension Officer	N° of Total participants
1	Kama	4	3	1	8
2	Khewa	4	3	1	8
3	Gushta	4	3	1	8
Totals		12	9	3	24

Table 3; details of beneficiaries participated in the above mentioned training and exposure visits.

Output 2: Women (of childbearing age) and children under 5 have increased dietary diversity and are less susceptible to disease. 260 kitchen gardens have been established, as well as 208 chicken farms. 808 women are empowered to build their self-sufficiency capacity for healthy nutrition.

Activity 2.1: ToT kitchen garden management, chicken rearing, food processing, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation - ANHDO.

ANHDO has successfully delivered ToT for its project staff on 16 topics⁵, great efforts were put to train the staff before they take steps towards beneficiaries' capacity building. The existing manuals have been reviewed and adjusted and some new manuals are also developed to help trainers better manage and deliver the trainings.

Most topics were delivered by ANHDO technical staff to its field/project staff and for some specific topics external specialists were hired, but at the same time for some topics such as topics related to poultry and food processing ANHDO has managed to seek support from existing capacities of other programs such as NHLP/MAIL staff and Gift to Zest food processing company staff were utilize to train ANHDO staff.

It is worth mentioning that these 16 topics were not a one package training, but rather each topic was separately delivered based on season related to the timing of the activity, firstly the project field staff was trained on a topic, and the project field staff delivered the training to the women group leaders, then the women group leaders delivered the training to the group members in communities. The same process is conducted for all the 16 topics.

The following 16 topics were covered;

No	The Main Training Topics Deliver to ANHDO's staff	Remark
1.	Kitchen Gardening (Spring Season Vegetable Production)	
2.	Pesticide safely using	
3.	Chicken coop site selection and design	
4.	Poultry common disease	
5.	Compost making	
6.	Hygiene	
7.	Nutrition	
8.	Layers chicken proper feeding and their marketing	
9.	Kitchen garden Fall season vegetable production	
10.	Role of vegetable in human Health	
11.	Tomato paste making	
12.	Green pepper pickle making	
13.	Apple jam making	
14.	Nutrition, Hygiene and health care	
15.	Simple greenhouse management	
16.	Greenhouse and kitchen gardening IPM	

A trip for a team from WHH Jawzjan was facilitated to visit the project activities in Nangarhar. The Jawzjan team has visited most of the field activities conducted under this project such as poultry, kitchen gardening, local seed production, water saving technology and so on.

No	Description	Proposal target	Achived by project implementation
1	Adjustments/translation in Pashtu of manuals and training documents	Welthungerhilfe staff and the staff of the partner ANHDO will initially review existing manuals and adjust them to the special needs of poor households with limited access to land and water in Nangarhar	The existing manuals have been reviewed and adjusted and some new manuals are also developed to help trainers better manage and deliver the trainings.
2	Employee training	Selected employees of the partners will be trained in hygiene and sanitary facilities	ANHDO has successfully delivered ToT for its project staff on 16 topics ⁵ , great efforts were put to train the staff before they take steps towards beneficiaries' capacity building
3	Travel facilitation for 2 employees from Jawzjan	To organize a visit for 2 employees from Jawzjan to get benefit of their experience in the project implementation.	ANHDO with the cooperation of WHH organized the visit for 2 employees from Jawzjan who had similar project implementation experaince.

Activity 2.2: Training for women group leaders in food processing, nutrition and hygiene - ANHDO.

After the identification and selection of women group leaders, ANHDO field staff¹ has provided trainings on the above mentioned 16 topics to the women group leaders. The trainings were well facilitated for the women group leaders in a way that they could easily understand what has been taught. Most of the trainings were taught via a TV screen from practical videos, pictures, drawings and so on.

And the women group leaders were equipped with simple trainings materials such as pictorial flip charts, to enable them to deliver the trainings to the rest of group members. Since the women group leaders were members of their respective groups thus their trainings were not once a time but rather, they were delivering the information to their members anytime needed. The same way the women group leaders had close coordination with ANHDO field staff, thus ANHDO staff were delivering information to the women group leaders anytime they needed via phone and visits.

N	District	Number of communities per district	Number of women groups per community	Sum of women group leaders
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¹ Female field staff are hired to train the women group leaders.

1	Khewa	9	3	27
2	Kama	6	3	18
3	Gushta	11	3	33
Total		26	9	78

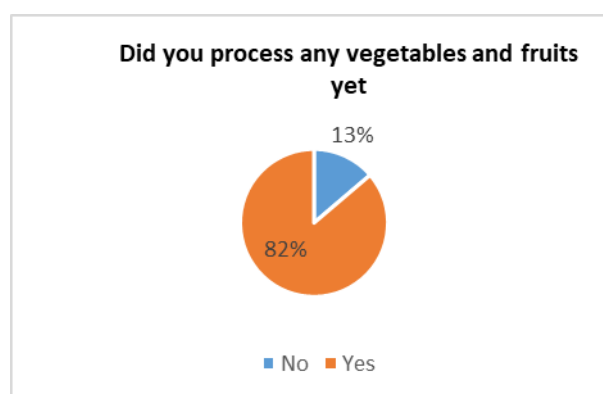
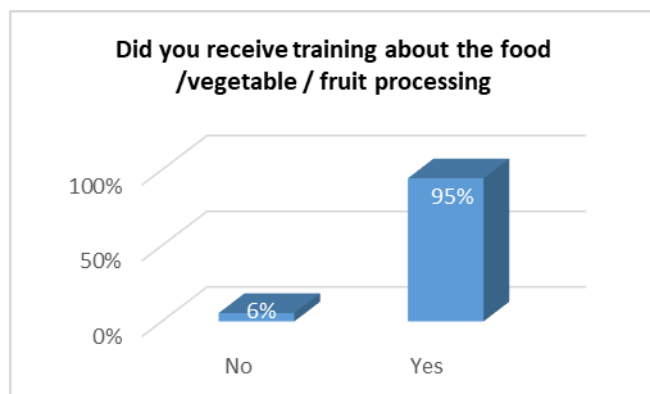
Table 4; women group leaders breakdown by districts and communities

Activity 2.3: Training events on food processing and nutrition, hygiene and health care - ANHDO.

This activity included a series of training sessions for more than 600 beneficiaries. These 600 beneficiaries received hygiene kit² and hygiene related trainings³.

The same 600 beneficiaries received food processing package and trainings; these trainings were conducted directly by the ANHDO trained staff to the beneficiaries through participatory live cooking sessions which were carried out for groups of beneficiaries. ANHDO staff received practical training from Gift to Zest food processing company located in Jalalabad city. And then ANHDO field staff delivered the trainings to the beneficiaries in groups.

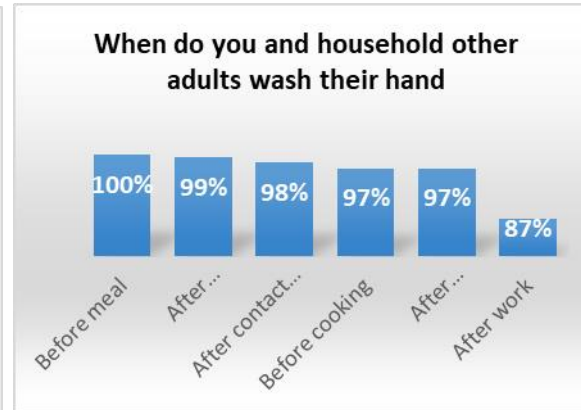
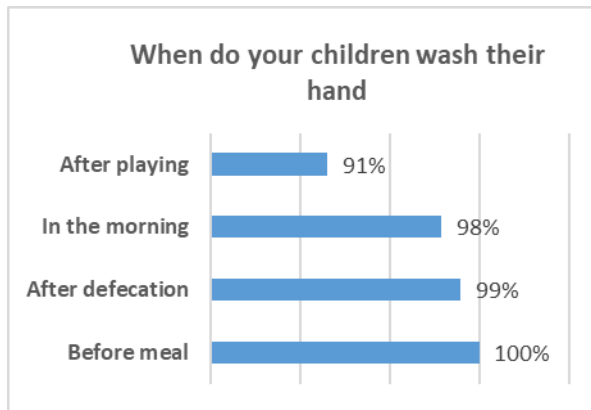
According to the endline survey, 94% respondents cited that receive training about foods, vegetable and fruit processing only 6% respondent said that they did not get trainings about food, vegetable and fruit processing, however 86% of them continue to process the vegetable and fruits and 14% don't process it.



According to Endline survey children wash their hands, before meal 100%, after defecation 99%, in the morning 98%, after playing 91% was reported,

In addition, respondents mentioned that household other adults wash their hand, as 100% before meal, after defecation 99%, after contact with animals 98%, before cooking 97%, after cleaning of baby 97% is reported.

³ Training materials were pictorial charts easy for illiterate people to understand



Activity 2.4: Creation of kitchen gardens and simple greenhouses - ANHDO.

The kitchen gardening in the 26 demonstration plots and with other 260 beneficiaries has completed successfully. Spring 2020 was the first kitchen gardening season which was successfully implemented, and ANHDO managed to support the beneficiaries with provision of some inputs and technical assistance to continue the kitchen gardening in fall and winter seasons of year 2020 as well.

Fall and winter season kitchen gardening trainings were provided to the beneficiaries. Technical assistance on nursery

establishment, irrigation, fertilizer application and pest control were provided. And the kitchen garden beneficiaries were linked with the local seed producers.

The construction of simple greenhouses (4mx8m in size) aims to produce off-season vegetables for home consumption or vegetable seedlings for sale. The greenhouses have been established and being operated. And the greenhouses operators received technical assistance regarding greenhouse management from ANHDO staff and regular visits are conducted in order to guide the beneficiareis.

As mentioned earlier that irrigation is one of the main problems in Goshta district, where thousands of hectares of land do not have enough water for irrigation and the majority of farmers irrigate their fields with the help of solar pumps from underground water. ANHDO has started to establish a demonstration plot of drip irrigation in Goshta district where different kind of vegetables are grown. The result of most vegetables such as onion, garlic, okra were outstanding with drip irrigation. ANHDO still support the grower and will support this grower beyond the project time to continue growing vegetables with drip irrigation. The drip irrigation operator receives on job trainings from ANHDO staff and continue to trial more types of vegetables and select the best suited and profitable vegetables for commercial purposes in the future. Onion, garlic and watermelon are selected to be commercially grown with drip irrigation.

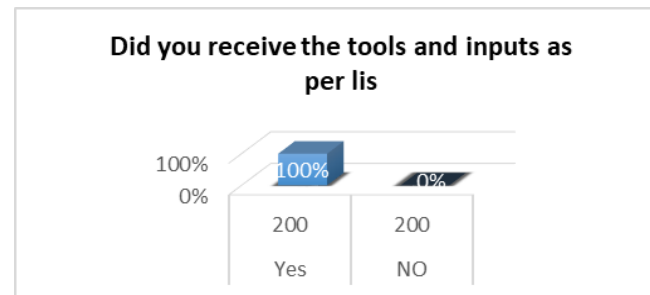
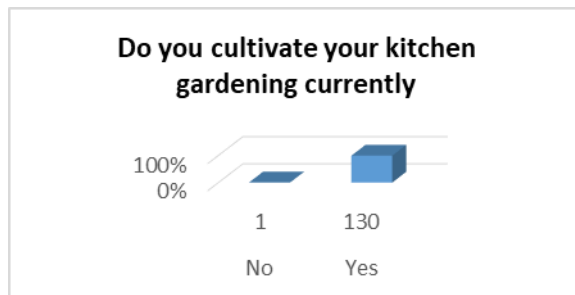
To disseminate the successful result of drip irrigation, encourage other stakeholders to consider drip irrigation in their programs and share the results with other growers, ANHDO has organized a field day for DAIL staff, relevant NGOs' staff, MAIL programs staff, Universities and growers. In total 94 people participated in the event while media (TVs⁴) were invited to the event to further broadcast the drip irrigation result.

⁴ Link to the event video proadcasted by one of the local televation <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CAsDVkhr3tg>

There is a huge potential for growing vegetables with drip irrigation in Goshta and other water scarce districts in Nangarhar. And this demonstration plot of drip irrigation established under this project will be a base for further expansion of this technology.

In spring 2021 the same grower (project beneficiary) established a 10 hectar orchard of peaches with drip irrigation and also planted watermelon as an intercrop in that land while the intercrop was also being irrigated with drip irrigation.

Endline report shows that 99% of the respondents cultivate kitchen gardening and remaining 1% cited no, however 100% of them expressed that they received all tools as per list, moreover 94% of them were very satisfied and 6% were somewhat satisfied from the quantity, similarly 98% of them were very satisfied from the quality of tools and inputs.



Activity 2.5: Distribution of poultry and materials for vulnerable women - ANHDO.

Identification of beneficiaries to receive poultry was completed and 208 women were selected based on vulnerability criteria. Orientation meetings were held with all selected beneficiaries. Additional meetings were also held with the DAIL, NHLP and some poultry suppliers and their recommendations on inputs and poultry management were sought. Nangarhar DAIL and NHLP supported ANHDO to conduct trainings for their staff and beneficiaries. Chicken coop materials have been distributed to 208 beneficiaries in 26 target communities. Poultry procurement was completed and the distribution of poultry to 208 women was successfully completed.

It is common that poultry has mortality when they are transferred from their poultry farms to the beneficiaries' chicken coops. ANHDO has put the criteria for company to replace the mortality of chickens during the first three weeks after distribution. So the company has replaced what was lost during that period.

ANHDO has distributed four solar incubators machine for baby chick production, the machines are distributed to women who were interested in baby chick production for selling. The aim of this activity is to introduce easy tech solar incubators in the area. These incubators were distributed as a trial and the result was satisfactory. ANHDO technical team has received a training from the solar incubator supplier and the training was delivered to the beneficiaries.

Besides the incubators, these beneficiaries received layer chicken as mother stock to produce fertile eggs. The incubators should receive fertile eggs of good breed to produce the desired breed baby chicks.

Linkages between the community elders and local veterinary shops and district veterinary extension workers have been created via meetings. This helps the beneficiaries to local reference for poultry related issues.

Activity 2.6: Promote a small range of targeted, actionable nutrition recommendations through the media - ANHDO.

Nutrition and hygiene key messages have been collected, developed and reviewed by an external nutrition specialist and then broadcasted via the two most accessible local Radios (Sharq and Islah Ghag) the messages are broadcasted 552 times in different times of the day.

2.2. Cooperation with other Stakeholders

ANHDO has very good cooperation with stakeholders in particular with partners such as WHH and RRAA in the current project but has very vast cooperation and coordination with other stakeholders such as government department of agriculture (DAIL) and the department of economy (DoEc) and also with other projects and programs operating under the ministry of agriculture (MAIL) in the eastern region as well as other regions of the country.

3. Evaluation and Conclusion (Efficiency and Sustainability)

Since the project had several activities, thus the sustainability of each activity will be different to the other. For instance the water saving technology or the drip irrigation which has been implemented as a trial for only one beneficiary will be sustainable compare to the small greenhouses. The drip irrigation will not only be sustainable but will have a great impact and will extend

3.1.1. Social

Hygiene training and messages brought changes in the healthy life of people. Based on the end line survey there is a great change in the hygiene behavior of people such as washing hand, defecating in safe places etc. At the same time, Covid-19 appeared during the project life and we have included topics in our trainings regarding covid-19 safety measures. Before it was uncommon to wear mask while someone was sick (flue...) but now most people use masks in many occasions, not only for covid-19 prevention but for other disease prevention as well.

3.1.2. Ecological

Kitchen gardening has an ecological impact, within the project the 260 beneficiaries has started to cultivate the barren land which was not being cultivated but now that piece of land is cultivated, so most of families has some backyard space where they can cultivate vegetables for their own consumption, this small effort has great impact if more people start doing it which can help the environment/ecosystem.

Besides the drip irrigation system can save water up to 70%, and in some areas in Nangarhar people utilize underground water for irrigation. If we introduce this technology in many areas then we will be able to conserve the underground water that is very important for the wellbeing of people health in the long run. In this project, we have just trailed drip irrigation in one spot and the result is awesome. So we suggest to continue this activity in other projects in greater level.

3.2. Reporting on conditions in the contract

all reports have been shared with WHH during the project progress.

3.3. Knowledge taken from the Project (“Lessons learned “)

- Kitchen gardening is very important in villages where they are far from cultivated land, but most of those people have limited access to water for irrigation, while they have wells for drinking water, so in the future if a package of small solar water pumping is included in the package it will be more beneficial and sustainable in such places.
- We suggest not to have greenhouses in our future projects until research results are satisfactory (if research are conducted).
- Drip irrigation for both fruit trees and vegetables is the most adaptable technology in areas with less irrigation water, people in the east have limited arable land for cultivation, but there is land which is barren due to no access to irrigation water. With this technology we can have multiple benefits such as saving water, irrigation of more land with less water, bringing barren land under cultivation...

4. Evaluation of the Independent Auditor's Report

External evaluation of the project is not yet done, but every six months directorate of agriculture (DAIL) of Nangarhar which was our line department for implementation of this project conducted brief evaluation of the project, where their M&E personal conducted field visits and then preparing a report based on which we were able to continue the project activities. So based on the DAIL report there were minor findings which were solved on the spot in coordination with DAIL.

5. Other Remarks

The budget has been spent according to the plan

Achievement of Objectives and Impact (Relevance, Efficiency, Significance and Impact)

5.1. Log Frame (Is-Target-Comparison of Objectives and Impact)

Overall objective (Impact):			
The food and nutrition security for 5,400 households in 26 target communities in the districts Ghoshta, Khewa and Kama in Nangarhar is improved.			
Specific objective (Outcome) 5,400 households regularly use a diversified, healthy range of food at the household level throughout the year and implement sustainable NRM practices.	Indicators (evtl. zzgl. Mengengerüst)		
	Baseline value (quantitative & qualitative)	Target value (quantitative & qualitative)	Value achieved so far (quantitative & qualitative)
Results (Output)	Indikatoren (evtl. zzgl. Mengengerüst)		
	Baseline value (quantitative & qualitative)	Target value (quantitative & qualitative)	Value achieved so far (quantitative & qualitative)
2. 260 kitchen gardens and 208 chicken farms are established. 808 women are enabled to expand their self-sufficiency capacities for a	Currently, 30% of women have their own kitchen gardens. Women who do not yet have gardens are selected.	In 2020, 80% of the trained 260 women will continue to use their kitchen gardens.	The survey reported that 100% of women continued their KG. further analysis shows that 98% of the households confirmed that use their products for HH consumption,

<p>healthy diet.</p>	<p>0% of participating women are currently preserving food. This is the selection criterion.</p>	<p>In 2020, 80% of the trained 600 women will be preserving food.</p>	<p>while still 67% reported that they also sale their products in the market.</p> <p>Endline report result shows that 99% of the respondents cultivate kitchen gardening currently.</p> <p>The outcome monitoring data depicts that 92% of the food processing training confirmed that they preserved food, and these foods conclude as; 90% reported tomato paste, 75% dried vegetables, 98% pickle and 91% Jam.</p> <p>The sample size has taken based on the standard formula as 95% and 5%.</p> <p>The endline survey report shows that 86% of the trained women preserve food in 2021.</p>
<p>3. The population's ability to cope with the growing challenges of future natural disasters is enhanced; NPO/RRAA, community-based institutions (CDCs) and local government institutions are able to better manage and conserve natural resources.</p>			

4.1 Other, Especially Long-Term and Unexpected Influences on the Direct as well as the Indirect Target Group (quantitative and qualitative)

Yes more people are interested in drip irrigation technology, since they can irrigate more land with less water and also it gives the ability to irrigate uneven lands. Since the technology is very new and need some more work to create awareness and establish technical capacity in this regard thus some more interventions are needed in the future.

ANHDO has encourage seed producers to cultivate kidney bean which has a huge market in Afghanistan, so the effort was successful and that little effort created awareness in the area, we have worked with 9 seed producers to trial kidney bean in their field but now hundreds of growers are interested in that. ANHDO has shared the kidney bean success with other stakeholders such as Support to National Priority program2 (SNaPP2) of MAIL, so this program has included kidney bean promotion and started to support some growers in Nangarhar. So there is a huge opportunity to work more on kidney bean production in Nangarhar and other provinces. We have prepared a success story on that so for more information please refer to that.

4.2 Capacity Building at Project Agency and Target Group Organizations

Part of ANHDO was capacity building of women on nutrition, hygiene, food processing and other topics such as kitchen gardening etc. So, the target groups received high quality trainings from internal and external experts. Details on trainings are provided in section 3.1.

Project Photo Gallery









That is all ,