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Annex 1 Methodology

This annex describes the methodology used to conduct the A-CoST Scoping Study and the process undertaken. There are two main references to this methodology: (1) The TORs issued for the consultants determined what was expected. There were separate but complementary TORs issued to both the local consultants (IWA) and the international backstopping (Dr. Juanita Olaya). In this document we refer to them simply and indistinctively as TORs; (2) CoST’s Standard and Guiding Documents establish a reference of how certain things could or should be set up when implementing the initiative, and are thus also of obliged reference.

Goals

As stated in the TORs, the following are the goals of the Scoping Study:

- Gather the information needed to adapt the CoST programme to Afghanistan
- Provide a baseline measure of ‘transparency’ in publicly funded construction

To fulfill the first function, the scoping study profiles the local construction sector encompassing:

- The laws and regulations affecting the procurement and delivery of construction projects
- The relevant institutions and initiatives relating to the governance of the process and,
- The stakeholders involved.

For the second function i.e. to provide a baseline measure of transparency, the study assesses various aspects of current levels of proactive and reactive disclosure of information on publicly funded construction projects.

The study provides valuable knowledge that feeds into the design of a CoST Afghanistan programme - including the disclosure and assurance processes and the further strengthening of the already existing Multi-Stakeholder Working Group (MSWG).

Outputs

The research team produced the following main outputs:

- (1.) An Inception Report
- (2.) A proposal to select the PEs subject to the study
- (3.) A Main Findings and recommendations Document
- (4.) A Final Report

During the process of producing the study a number of changes were undertaken to the initial outputs in consultation with the CoST secretariat and GIZ-OPAF as follows:

- The foreseen timeline was altered to manage the risk of delays with the ground research. For this purpose the PE selection criteria and process were started earlier and swapped with the production timeline of the background report. The feedback of the MSG was considered decisive but came in with delays that undid the time initially saved. Furthermore there were substantial delays in conducting the ground research among others due to difficulties securing the interviews with the PEs.
- As a result of those delays and in order to continue with the research it was decided not to produce a separate background report beforehand but to simply include it with the final complete draft.
- To seek feedback and engagement from the MSG it was agreed that the team would produce a “main Findings and recommendations” document for the end of August 2016 instead. This was delivered and submitted to the MSG. One observer of the MSG made comments to that document.
- Because the framework and the contracting process disclosure practices are focused only on two items of the process and only valid at the national level, filling out the spreadsheets containing the CoST standard offered little insight for the analysis. They were substituted with the Table included in the Annex 4 which focuses on a few specific aspects of proactive and reactive disclosure as chosen by the local researchers as relevant. The table reflects the information as gathered by the researchers for the local projects. In this sense it gives an accurate overview of how local experts would validate local information. For example, some projects are recorded to be funded by the government. It could well be the case that these are not, but the available information suggests they are.
- In the context of the current CoST review effort, less emphasis is being put to baseline indicators and more on possibilities for value add. This and the ground results made us make an emphasis on OD aspects of the initiative and its value add instead of enumerating baseline indicators.

Scope

The desk and ground research focused on the construction (infrastructure) sector and the contracting laws, institutional arrangement and procedures thereof. It aimed at describing basic institutional arrangements and actors within all contracting types in the sector but there was no (or not enough) information available at the project level particularly for military contracting, donor-funded projects and off budget projects. In these cases the study only makes broad descriptions based on existing analysis.

The initial effort was meant to include procurement entities’ projects at both the national and provincial levels. However, due to current lack of contracting authority at the provincial level, we could only capture information to describe broadly, the institutional landscape of procurement and not to conduct research on a sample of projects. This part will be further refined once the research for the sample PEs at the provincial level has been concluded.

The main criterion for selection used at the national level was the level of infrastructure budget controlled by other criteria. The main criterion used for the selection of provinces was diversity. The projects selected for observation at the national level were not chosen randomly as the level of implementation is low. Annex 2 elaborates further detail on PE and project selection.

Method

The Desk-Based Research

The desk-based research covered existing relevant laws and regulations and existing relevant studies from national and international resources

Interviews:

Interviews were conducted with two different purposes:

a) For background and general information, leading to information relevant to the background parts of the report and to the considerations regarding the organisation of the CoST secretariat. These interviews were semi-structured or open depending on the topic needed.

b) With the selected PEs, in order to fill out the CoST Matrix and identify proactive and reactive disclosure. These interviews were structured in the sense that they will first aim at covering the information incorporated in the CoST structure and also incorporated open questions aimed at elaborating on relevant contextual and background information.

In the inception report we planned to conduct 47 background interviews and 50 ground research interviews. In practice, we had fewer ground interviews as we assumed we would be interviewing local directorates of each Ministry interviewed nationally, which turned out not to be feasible since the provincial contracting activity was less than foreseen. See Annex 6 for a List of the total interviews conducted.

Frameworks

To facilitate the analysis of information we resorted to certain “frameworks” or sets of organized categories, that are either provided to us in the TOR or defined by us, as follows:

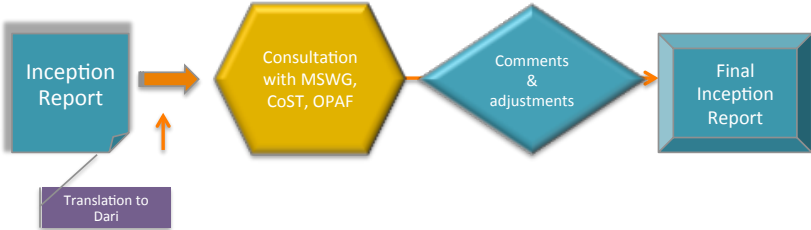
- To study the selected PEs and analyse and document active and passive disclosure we used the CoST criteria (core items) for proactive and reactive disclosure and the linked spreadsheets that provided by CoST.
- To analyse the enabling context and organisational form for the Secretariat we used stakeholder analysis to identify added value and identify aspects that need strengthening.

Research Process

The research process followed three Phases as described in the Graphs below. Two important features characterize the process:

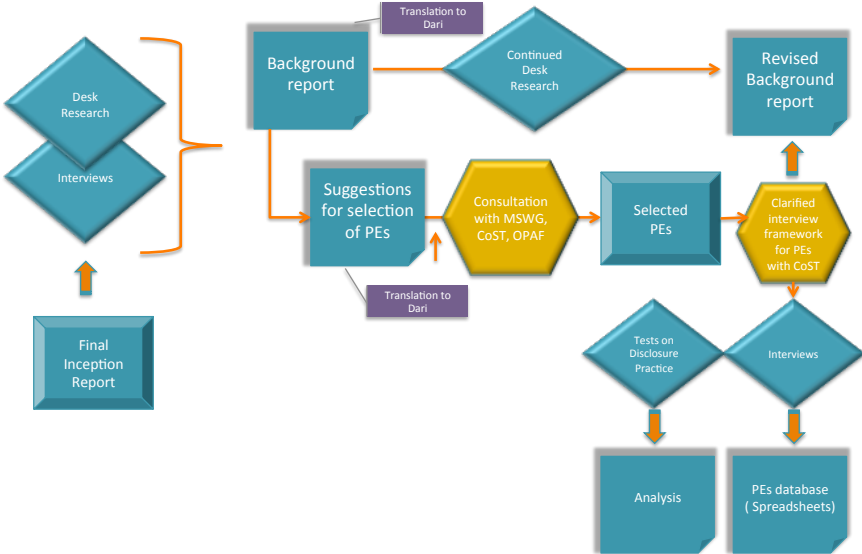
- 1) Relevant outputs for consultation with the MSWG were translated to Dari. These included the : Inception Report, the document containing criteria and suggestions for the selection of PEs and the Draft Final Report.
- 2) Key steps of the process involved formal consultations with the MSWG, CoST and GIZ-OPAF. Although input from the MSG was sought in different occasions, their feedback was limited. Some members shared their view individually, but it was not possible to hold collective discussions on the subject.

Phase 1. Inception Report



Once the inception report was reviewed, the work on the other outputs started. The background research included both desk research and interviews to understand the current context.

Phase 2. Background Report and Ground Research



As mentioned before, during this phase the order of the ground research and the background report were swapped and the background report was integrated into the final report (as Part 1 and 2) and not discussed separately. In addition a “Main Findings and Recommendations” document was produced and submitted to the MSG for feedback.

The NPA was crucial in enabling the PE ground interviews. This issued a letter that was used by the local researchers to introduce themselves and request interviews. We undertook a background interview with an ADB external consultant. We also requested ground research interviews to the ADB, but these were not granted.

The ground research followed mainly these steps:

1. The local researchers located an initial list of projects from the Ministry of the Economy. It was not clear whether the list was complete. The list was not translated into English. With the list they

made an initial pre-selection of projects and try to include a diverse sample of them following the suggestions by the MSG. Initially, there were concerns on whether to look into on-going or finished projects and the fact that all projects involved foreign funding. The sample ended up including examples of all.

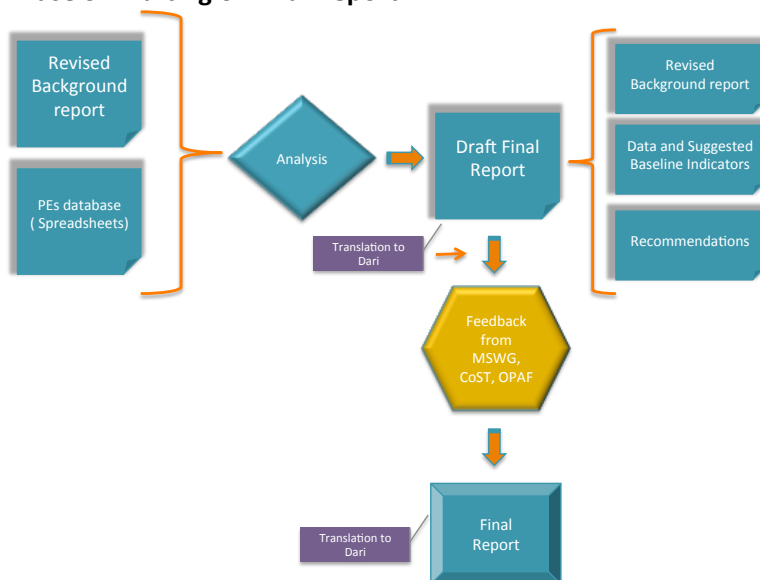
2. The local researchers presented the letter of support provided by the NPA in each of the selected PEs and requested an interview with them. Once granted, they went through a series of (structured) questions and then asked them for the information on the selected projects. The PE officials usually gave them the project dossiers for them to look into, in some cases shared the contracts as well.

3. The local researchers looked at the information available in the dossier and whether it was complete or not. In one case (DABS) the officials requested the spreadsheet to fill in the information themselves. The information they provided was included by the international consultant also separately in the Table.

4. On the basis of the information in the dossiers they filled out the Table included in Annex 4. In this sense it gives an accurate overview of how local experts would validate local information. For example, some projects are recorded to be funded by the government. It could well be the case that these are not, but the available information suggests they are.

5. For the cases of the projects funded by the ADB the international consultant looked at the information available on the ADB website for those same projects observed by the local researchers and recorded in the table the information available. This enabled to compare three levels: the information provided by the donor, by the PE and the last one as processed by the local researchers. We requested interviews with the ADB to provide context to the ground research and understand the opportunities and challenges for disclosure for them but this was not granted. We didn't file a specific request for reactive information with the ADB.

Phase 3. Drafting of Final Report



Limitations and Foreseen Obstacles

Generally, the scoping study has a number of limitations.

- A few circumstances restricted the possibility of making a comprehensive political economy analysis, among them: the research the time span, the security conditions on the ground and possible restrictions in addressing complex issues during the interviews.

- The framework for domestic procurement is relatively new. Construction and infrastructure spending is still heavily dependent on international funds and international actors (donors and contractors). This context sets specific challenges in terms of access and availability to information, or forecasting the success or failure of reforms that are not present in other contexts.
- Generally, there is limited access to information and this is the operational basis of the work undertaken. While this in itself is information valuable for the scoping study, it means we were not be able to get all the information we would have wanted.

The help of the NPA proved crucial in accessing information, and supporting the identification of appropriate authorities to interview. Both CoST and the GIZ-OPAF were also be of valuable help in securing interviews and further identifying relevant actors.

Finally, one of the questions of the scoping study concerned the ideal hosting and organisational design for the A-CoST Secretariat, a role that IWA is presently performing. At the same time, the team leader Dr. Juanita Olaya is currently a Board Member of Integrity Watch Afghanistan (IWA) and IWA had been selected to perform the groundwork of the scoping study. As this situation could be perceived as a conflict of interest, both the team leader and the research team find it important for it to be disclosed here as we think it is relevant that it remains clear that this situation didn't entail an actual conflict of interest and that if so perceived they did undertake steps to manage it in the sense that:

- It made a commitment to explore the question of the A-CoST secretariat openly and irrespective of the fact of IWA's current role in it.
- It made a commitment to openly and genuinely speak to other actors and listen to different perspectives.
- The situation was been disclosed to IWA's Board and Dr. Olaya has excused herself from taking part on any decisions that relate to A-CoST during IWA Board meetings.
- The above was made explicit in the inception report.

Consultations

As the research process diagrams above indicate consultations with the MSGW, CoST and GIZ-OPAF were foreseen and too place throughout the process.

To facilitate the feedback of the MSG the main outputs were translated to Dari, and the local researchers attended the meetings so discussion could be held in the local language.

Additionally, to facilitate a fluid dialogue between the RT and the MSGW also outside the formal consultation times, we proposed that the he MSGW designate a small subcommittee (of maximum 3 members) who can communicate also in English and who would enable communication between the RT and the whole MSGW. The subcommittee was selected and appointed by the Chair but it didn't really operate.

Team

This study was ommissioned by GIZ-OPFAF to a research team composed of: Dr. Juanita Olaya, providing international backstopping and team leadership; and the researchers Naser Timory and

Sebghatullah Karimi and also Ahmadullah Mauj who on behalf of Integrity Watch Afghanistan (IWA) were selected to undertake the ground research and manage for IWA the A-CoST Scoping Study project respectively.

The Research Team started work on January 1st, 2016.

Annex 2. Selection of PEs

SAMPLE SELECTION OF PROCUREMENT ENTITIES (PEs)

The TORs require we conduct ground research (undertaking interviews and filling out a database using CoST's spread-sheet format) on a selected sample of procurement entities (PEs). This document presents for your feedback the suggested sample selection of PEs we would undertake that research on.

SAMPLE SELECTION

We propose to conduct the ground research on 5 national agencies and 4 Provinces: the Ministry of Public Works, Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum and the Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and Livestock and also in the Provinces of Bamayan, Baghlan, Herat and Kabul.

According to our calculations this entails a total of 292 projects at the national level and 182 projects at the provincial level, for a grand total of 474 projects. Considering our research capacities we propose to take a sub-sample of 40 projects out of this (about 8% of total) to check for actual project disclosure. This sample will be identified during the first interview with the PEs.

Tables 1 and 2 below summarize the results and how the selection criteria apply to them both at the national and at the provincial levels. We applied the criteria outlined in the Inception report to select both national-level agencies and Provinces. The criteria are explained in further detail in the next section.

Table 1. Sample Selection of National Agencies and Summary of Criteria.

No	Suggested Procuring Entities	Infrastructure Budget FY 1395 AFGs	# of Projects	Share of Infrastructure Budget as % of Total Infrastructure Budget	Infrastructure Category	Criteria				Potential Alternative Procuring Entities for Selection
						BR	AC	DI	SI	
1	Ministry of Public Works	524.009.178	211	32,11%	Transportation Infrastructure	1	Yes	M	H	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
2	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat	310.784.871	17	19,04%	Energy and Water Infrastructure	2	Yes	IPC	M	Ministry of Energy and Water
3	Ministry of Health	61.546.556	40	3,77%	Social Infrastructure	5	Yes	M	H	(1) Ministry of Education, (2) Ministry of Higher Education
4	Ministry of Mines and Petroleum	51.441.469	11	3,15%	Mines and Petroleum Infrastructure	6	Yes	M	H	National Civil Aviation
5	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	46.615.714	13	2,86%	Agriculture Infrastructure	7	Yes	M	H	Ministry of Urban Development
Total		994.397.788	292	60,93%						

BR= Budget Ranking AC= Accessibility DV= Diversity SI=Social Impact H=High M=Medium L=Low MI= Ministry IPC= Independent Public Company
Source: Budget FY 1395. Calculations performed by the research team.

Table 2. Proposed Sample selection of Provinces and Summary of Criteria

Suggested Provinces											
No	Selection Criteria	Grades	Corresponding Provinces	Suggested Provinces	Bamyan	Baghlan	Herat	Kabul			
1	Diversity and Grade	Grade 1	Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Kandahar								
		Grade 2	Helmand, Baghlan, Badakhshan, Faryab, Parwan, Takhar, Jowzjan, Paktiya, Ghazni, Farah			Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1	Grade 1		
		Grade 3	Bamayan, Badghis, Nimruz, Ghor, Samanghan, Kapisa, Wardak, Paktika, Logar, Khost, Daikundi, Kunar, Laghman, Nooristan, Sare Pul, Uruzgan, Panjshir, Zabul			Largest Construction Budget Among Grade 3 Category	Second Largest Construction Budget Among Grade 2 Category	Second Largest Construction Budget Among Grade 1 Category	The Largest Construction Budget Among All Provinces		
2	Budget	Grade 1	Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar,				Feasible	Feasible	Feasible	Feasible	
		Grade 2	Helmand, Baghlan, Badakhshan				# of Projects	32	33	37	80
		Grade 3	Bamayan, Badghis, Nimruz					Total Number of Projects			
3	Feasibility: Security and Travel	Grade 1	Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Kandahar					Alternative Options	Badghis, Daikundi or Uruzghan	Badakhstan or Farah	Potentially Balkh or Nangarhar
		Grade 2	Baghlan, Badakhshan, Faryab, Farah, Jowzjan								
		Grade 3	Bamayan, Badghis, Daikundi, Uruzgan								

For both national agencies and provinces we suggest alternative options as each Table reflects. The main purpose of this is to count with sound and feasible alternatives should unforeseen difficulties arise, or travel be made difficult in the case of the Provinces. The alternative options also offer MSWG members, the GIZ and the CoST Secretariat feasible options to consider. Because of its uniqueness, the province of Kabul has no alternative option.

CRITERIA USED

A. General Comments

Our main criteria for the selection of PEs here is the amount of infrastructure/construction budget. The figures here used result from our own calculations using the following method:

- a) We are considering the development (Investment) budget of FY 1395 only. It may well be that operational budgets still contain infrastructure-related activities like feasibility studies) that are not counted here.
- b) We differentiate between goods, services and works, and only reflect budget related to construction/Infrastructure work as included in the budget.
- c) Infrastructure/construction activities are understood to be within any of the following categories:
 - Transportation Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges, Tunnels, etc.)
 - Airport Infrastructure (Airports, Landing Stripes, etc.)
 - Energy Infrastructure (Generation, Transmission or Distribution)
 - Telecommunications Infrastructure
 - Social Infrastructure (Schools, Universities, Hospitals, health or education related facilities, housing, water and sewage, community infrastructure in general including sports facilities, community markets, etc.)
 - Agriculture Infrastructure (Irrigation, deposits, etc.)
 - Public Buildings / Official Offices etc.

We have also requested the Ministry of Finance for the list of all public-funded infrastructure projects. During the background research and in preparation to the PE research we will complement, compare and refine our data with the information provided on that list.

For purposes of Afghanistan’s public budget, non-discretionary and discretionary funds relate to funds that are tied up or not to a specific purpose, respectively. These categories refer particularly to donor funds and we have considered them when relevant.

Other criteria such as diversity, pertinence and feasibility, have been applied in the selection process in this same order of priority to agencies both at the national and at the provincial levels.

B. National Level Agencies

▪ Infrastructure Budget

There are a total of 56 procurement agencies in Afghanistan at the national level. For the FY1395, their consolidated net development budget totals USD 2.484 billion of which 65.7% (USD 1.632 Billion) is related to construction/infrastructure or infrastructure activities. Approximately 94% of the infrastructure related budget is concentrated in 12 agencies as described in Table 3. We concentrate therefore in these 12 for the basis of our selection.

Table 3. National Procurement Entities with Higher Infrastructure Budgets. Top 12. FY 1395

Central Procuring Entity	Construction Budget (CF+New) USD	Budget Ranking	# Const. Projects	% Share of total construction budget	Infrastructure Category	% Share of agency's Development Budget
Ministry of Public Works	524.009.178	1	211	32,11%	Transportation Infrastructure	100,00%
Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat	310.784.871	2	17	19,04%	Energy Infrastructure	98,09%
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	234.907.082	3	315	14,39%	Transportation Infrastructure	95,74%
Ministry of Energy and Water	167.173.758	4	45	10,24%	Energy Infrastructure	100,00%
Ministry of Health	61.546.556	5	40	3,77%	Social Infrastructure	22,56%
Ministry of Mines and Petroleum	51.441.469	6	11	3,15%	Mines and Petroleum Infrastructure	75,94%
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	46.615.714	7	13	2,86%	Agriculture Infrastructure	35,79%
National Civil Aviation	35.450.773	8	14	2,17%	Airport Infrastructure	51,17%
Ministry of Education	33.146.737	9	81	2,03%	Social Infrastructure	13,73%
Ministry of Higher Education	28.682.189	10	31	1,76%	Social Infrastructure	47,23%
Ministry of Counter Narcotics	25.005.759	11	1	1,53%	Social Infrastructure	97,61%
Ministry of Urban Development	20.016.437	12	11	1,23%	Urban Infrastructure	100,00%
Total TOP 15	1.538.780.523		790	94,29%		
Total Infrastructure Budget all Pes FY 1395	1.632.026.976					71,86%

CF= Carry Forward Budget

Infrastructure appears to be a relevant priority at the moment. While we have to confirm this with further research, our data suggests that many agencies development budgets (including those with lower budgets) are planned to be used mostly in infrastructure activities.

▪ Diversity, Impact and Feasibility

Our main criterion to consider diversity is the different sectors (category of infrastructure activities) where these agencies are active and this also ensures weighing on impact. While we also looked at measurements of impact looking at potential number of beneficiaries for the agencies, we realized this was already “embedded” in the sector or relative. For example, the Ministry of Education’s direct impact is on population in schooling age only (approximately 9million people), however high illiteracy rates in Afghanistan would foresee that about 70% of the population could be potential beneficiaries¹.

We therefore made a selection from these 12 agencies considering the diversity of sectors. The inclusion of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum while not straightforward (other than for reasons of

¹ See UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Literacy rates for Afghanistan are low for all population segments: Youth (58%), Adult (38%) and Elderly (20%) with strong gender gaps within population segments. According to UNESCO and the latest statistics available for Afghan: “In 2011, 32% of the adult population of Afghanistan could read and write, compared to 18% in 1979.” - See more at: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/literacy/Pages/literacy-data-release-2014.aspx#sthash.wUgMMToR.dpuf>

higher budget levels) adds additional value, as it enables us to integrate the recent experience of the country on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative- EITI and its potential impact on project disclosure. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health offers equally important alternatives. We included here the Ministry of Health only on the basis of higher infrastructure budget value, but left Education as an equally relevant alternative that put for your consideration. In terms of feasibility or accessibility, all agencies among this top 12 appear accessible.

We restrict our selection to 5 agencies considering our ground research capacity. This selection entails covering 60% of the total infrastructure budget at the national level, and a total of 292 projects, including new projects and projects that are on going.

Table 1. Selection of National PEs

No	Suggested Procuring Entities	Infrastructure Budget FY 1395 AFGs	# of Projects	Share of Infrastructure Budget as % of Total Infrastructure Budget	Infrastructure Category	Criteria				Potential Alternative Procuring Entities for Selection
						BR	AC	DI	SI	
1	Ministry of Public Works	524.009.178	211	32,11%	Transportation Infrastructure	1	Yes	M	H	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
2	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat	310.784.871	17	19,04%	Energy and Water Infrastructure	2	Yes	IPC	M	Ministry of Energy and Water
3	Ministry of Health	61.546.556	40	3,77%	Social Infrastructure	5	Yes	M	H	(1) Ministry of Education, (2) Ministry of Higher Education
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Total		994.397.788	292	60,93%						

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Source: Budget FY 1395. Calculations performed by the research team.

As alternatives we suggest the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development as alternative for the Ministry of Public Works as both ministries are involved in transportation infrastructure. The Ministry of Energy and Water can be a potential alternative to DABS, and as mentioned before the Ministry of Education is a strong and equally relevant option to the Ministry of Public Health. Considering only budget levels, the National Civil Aviation could be a valid option to the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum. On the same grounds, the Ministry of Urban Development is suggested as alternative for Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock

C. Provinces

As suggested in the inception report, the research team has considered three criteria for selection of provinces: diversity (grade), pertinence and budget, and finally feasibility in terms of security and travel.

▪ Diversity

In Afghanistan there are a total of 34 Provinces. According to the local governance law² these provinces are classified as Grades I, II, or III considering their population's size; their geographical area; and their economic and social conditions. Table 4 shows the result of such classification as currently applied to all Provinces.

² Article 4 (1). Ministry of Justice, "Local Governance Law," Official Gazette: 753 (1370[1991]): article 4 (1).

Grade 1 provinces are large and possess institutional experience with public procurement like Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-e Sharif among others, and currently total a number of six. Grade 2 provinces have smaller bureaucracy and less historical experience with public procurement like Baghlan, Faryab, and Ghazni. The majority of Provinces fall under Grade 3, for a total of 18 under this

Table 4. Classification of Provinces by Grade

Provinces by Grade			
No	Grade 3 Provinces	Grade 2 Provinces	Grade 1 Provinces
1	Bamyan	Helmand	Kabul
2	Badghis	Baghlan	Herat
3	Nimruz	Badakhshan	Nangarhar
4	Ghor	Faryab	Kunduz
5	Samanghan	Parwan	Balkh
6	Kapisa	Takhar	Kandahar
7	Wardak	Jowzjan	
8	Paktika	Paktiya	
9	Logar	Ghazni	
10	Khost	Farah	
11	Daikundi		
12	Kunar		
13	Laghman		
14	Nooristan		
15	Sare Pul		
16	Uruzghan		
17	Panjshir		
18	Zabul		

category. Grade 3 Provinces are small and possess little institutional knowledge with public procurement, like Daikundi and Panjsher, which were created in the last decade. Our sample contemplates at least one Province out of the three categories to remain representative. A single Province for each category was selected considering their amount of infrastructure budget as described in the next section.

Provincial Infrastructure Budget and Feasibility

The allocation of resources to provinces in Afghanistan is based on the grade, and within each category on a particular province's need. We therefore looked at infrastructure budget allocations for FY 1395 for each category separately in order to ensure a selection from each grade. The results are shown in Table 5, which reflects the provinces organized according to the budget amount in descending order.

Table 5. Provincial Infrastructure Budget allocation in descending order, by Grade.

Allocated Infrastructure Budget for Provinces, by Grade. FY 1395								
#	Province	Infrastructure Budget (USD '000)			% of Discretionary from total	Number of Infrastructure Projects		
		Discretionary	Non-Discretionary	Total		Discretionary	Non-Discretionary	Total
Grade 1								
1	Kabul	58.245	283.952	342.198	17,02%	52	28	80
2	Herat	48.347	62.966	111.314	43,43%	25	12	37
3	Nangarhar	18.863	30.124	48.987	38,51%	34	14	48
4	Kunduz	8.397	35.849	44.246	18,98%	18	14	32
5	Kandahar	30.401	12.056	42.457	71,60%	26	11	37
6	Balkh	14.625	22.745	37.371	39,14%	22	14	36
Grade 2								
1	Helmand	2.009	80.261	82.270	2,44%	11	8	19
2	Baghlan	17.402	48.755	66.157	26,30%	21	12	33
3	Badakhsha	8.538	46.189	54.727	15,60%	18	11	29
4	Faryab	13.125	28.469	41.594	31,56%	16	10	26
5	Juwzjan	11.783	25.876	37.659	31,29%	16	12	28
6	Parwan	13.881	23.387	37.268	37,25%	18	10	28
4	Takhar	10.841	19.986	30.827	35,17%	26	9	35
7	Paktiya	13.471	13.093	26.564	50,71%	20	8	28
8	Ghazni	13.028	7.891	20.919	62,28%	26	7	33
9	Farah	9.577	5.934	15.511	61,74%	25	7	32
Grade 3								
1	Bamayan	6.572	107.191	113.762	5,78%	19	13	32
2	Badghis	6.367	36.908	43.275	14,71%	20	6	26
3	Nimruz	26.148	10.480	36.628	71,39%	18	8	26
4	Samanghar	6.270	21.936	28.206	22,23%	29	14	43
5	Kapisa	9.149	18.992	28.141	32,51%	18	7	25
7	Wardak	11.571	13.535	25.106	46,09%	18	7	25
8	Logar	12.175	12.801	24.976	48,75%	23	7	30
6	Paktika	6.369	18.529	24.898	25,58%	22	9	31
9	Ghor	13.525	10.782	24.308	55,64%	28	6	34
10	Khost	5.931	14.407	20.338	29,16%	13	9	22
11	Daikundi	9.757	8.643	18.400	53,03%	18	7	25
12	Kunar	6.702	7.713	14.415	46,50%	17	8	25
13	Sare Pol	6.387	5.489	11.876	53,78%	22	5	27
14	Nooristan	4.776	6.931	11.706	40,80%	16	5	21
15	Panjshir	5.514	5.821	11.335	48,64%	19	5	24
16	Uruzghan	7.372	3.018	10.390	70,95%	15	4	19
17	Zabul	3.750	5.996	9.747	38,48%	13	6	19
18	Laghman	5.237	4.379	9.616	54,46%	17	6	23

On the basis of these figures, the provinces with higher infrastructure budgets are Kabul, Herat, Helmand, Baghlan, Bamayan and Banghis. The provinces with higher proportions of discretionary budgets per category are Herat, Kandahar, Pakhtiya, Ghazni, Farah, Urzghan, Nimruz and Laghman. However, it is also worth noting that the proportion of discretionary budget doesn't always coincide with higher budgets and this difference is particularly acute for Grade 2 and Grade 3

Provinces. While we take budget levels as the main criteria, we include some provinces with high discretionary levels as alternatives. These are reflected in Table 6. We took as "high proportion of

Table 7. Feasibility of Higher Infrastructure Budgets and Higher Discretionary Budgets for Provinces, by Grade. FY 1395

#	Province	Feasibility	
		Green (Travel by Air)	Red (No travel possible)
Grade 1			
1	Kabul	Y	
2	Herat	Y	
5	Kandahar		N
Grade 2			
1	Helmand		N
2	Baghlan	Y	
3	Badakhshan	Y	
7	Paktiya		N
8	Ghazni		N
9	Farah	Y	
Grade 3			
1	Bamayan	Y	
2	Badghis	Y	
3	Nimruz		N
4	Samanghan		N
5	Kapisa		N
7	Wardak		N
8	Logar		N
9	Ghor		N
11	Daikundi	Y	
12	Kunar		N
13	Sare Pol		N
14	Nooristan		N
15	Panjshir		N
16	Uruzghan	Y	
18	Laghman		N
	Higher budget allocated		
	Higher Discretionary Budget Levels (>40%)		
	Both: higher budget allocations and higher proportion of discretionary budget		

Herat has the largest construction budget among the Grade 1 provinces after Kabul and has high rates of discretionary budgets making our sample diverse. As alternatives Balkh or Nangarhar would have comparatively less infrastructure budget levels or rates of discretionary budget but travel would be feasible.

Among the Grade 2 Provinces, Helmand has the largest construction budget but it is not feasible to travel thus making Baghlan the next best choice. Alternatively, Farah (high discretionary budget) or Badakhshan (high budget allocation) could be good alternative options.

Among the Grade 3 Provinces, Bamayan is a province that is feasible to travel to and has the largest construction budget among the grade 3 provinces. Feasible options would be Badghis, Daikundi or Uruzghan.

Table 8. Final Provinces' Selection with Alternatives

Grade	Selection	Alternatives
1	Kabul	Potentially Balkh or Nangarhar
	Herat	
2	Baghlan	Badakhstan or Farah
3	Bamayan	Badghis, Daikundi or Uruzghan

PROJECT SELECTION

Afghanistan does not have currently a national development strategy that determines sector and project priorities. The ANDS (Afghanistan National Development Strategy) established priorities for the period 2008-2013 but no similar process or policy setting strategy has been undertaken since. The National Unity Government (NUG) in place after the agreement signed on September 21 2014 is still to layout those priorities. As the document "Realizing Self-Reliance – Commitments to Reform and Renewed Partnership" issued by the government during the London Conference in December 2014 indicates, the Afghan government is working on the national infrastructure development plan with the support of the Chinese government³ and is reviewing the National Priority programs (NPPs) to streamline and clarify project priorities for that matter. What is clear is that the infrastructure sector, particularly infrastructure to build national and regional connectivity, and to ensure social

³ "Realizing Self-Reliance – Commitments to Reform and Renewed Partnership" issued by the government during the London Conference in December 2014 §4, Page 4.

services remains a key development priority⁴. Within this context, we don't have at the moment a development policy to rely on the selection of key infrastructure projects for the research.

According to our calculations our PE selection entails a total of 292 projects at the national level and 182 projects at the provincial level, for a grand total of 474 projects. Considering our research capacities we propose to take a sub-sample of 40 projects out of this (about 8% of total) to check for actual project disclosure.

Because the current status of all projects is not clear, we can't build our sample in a random manner. This sample will be therefore identified during the first interview with the PEs to distinguish between on-going from new projects and select the current active ones. This will also enable us to select both projects from discretionary and non-discretionary budgets.

We are not including off-budget projects and military infrastructure expenditure in our sample, but we will address these types of contracting generally in our background research.

⁴ Ibid. §32 and §33 Page 18.

Annex 3 PEs Construction budget ranking

Of all 56 procurement entities.

Central Procuring Entity	Construction Budget (USD)	No Cons	Ranking
Ministry of Public Works	524,009,178.00	211	1
Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat	310,784,871.00	17	2
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	234,907,082.00	315	3
Ministry of Energy and Water	167,173,758.00	45	4
Ministry of Health	61,546,556.00	40	5
Ministry of Mines and Petroleum	51,441,469.00	11	6
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	46,615,714.00	13	7
National Civil Aviation	35,450,773.00	14	8
Ministry of Education	33,146,737.00	81	9
Ministry of Higher Education	28,682,189.00	31	10
Ministry of Counter Narcotics	25,005,759.00	1	11
Ministry of Urban Development	20,016,437.00	11	12
Independent Directorate of Local Governance	14,614,252.00	35	13
Water and Canalization Sherkat	7,444,330.00	6	14
Ministry of Telecommunication	5,772,358.00	1	15
General Directorate of Bodily Training and Sports	5,183,572.00	6	16
Ministry of Finance	5,050,851.00	5	17
Ministry of Information and Culture	4,974,229.00	7	18
Kabul Municipality	4,670,738.00	5	19
Administrative Office of the President	4,495,841.00	12	20
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,285,155.00	4	21
Ministry of Haj, Guidance and Ughaf	3,693,471.00	6	22
Ministry of Refugees and Repatriates	3,400,000.00	1	23
Ministry of Economy	2,506,775.00	2	24
National Directorate of Security	2,426,932.00	1	25
Ministry of Tribal and Border Affairs	2,202,078.00	4	26
Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service	2,102,040.00	2	27
Ministry of Interior Affairs	1,693,633.00	2	28
Independent Board of New Kabul	1,601,424.00	1	29
Attorney General Office	1,594,789.00	3	30
Ministry of Justice	1,421,870.00	3	31
General Directorate of Coordination of Kuchi Affairs	1,415,225.00	3	32
High Office of Oversight	1,255,810.00	1	33
General Directorate of National Radio and TV	1,190,907.00	1	34
Ministry of Transport	1,164,145.00	3	35
Independent Human Rights Commission	950,372.00	1	36
Central Statistics Directorate	875,844.00	1	37
Supreme Audit Office	846,250.00	1	38
National Independent Standard Directorate	734,337.00	1	39
Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography	662,872.00	1	40
Ministry of Commerce and Industries	624,689.00	2	41

National Directorate of Environment Protection	608,664.00	1	42
Ministry of Women Affairs	538,667.00	1	43
Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disables	530,350.00	4	44
Presidential Protection Security	525,807.00	1	45
Supreme Court	525,618.00	2	46
Chief Executive Office (Secretariat of Council of Ministers)	500,000.00	1	47
Meshrano Jirga	450,257.00	3	48
Ministry of State for Parliamentary Affairs	389,509.00	1	49
Wolesi Jirga	322,792.00	2	50
Independent Election Commission	-	0	51
Academy of Sciences	-	0	52
Independent Directorate of Land	-	0	53
Disaster Management Authority	-	0	54
Initiative to Facilitate Small Donors Affairs in Afghanistan	-	1	55
Office of National Economic Council	-	0	56

Annex 4 Infrastructure Budget estimates

The table below shows the results for the construction budget estimates and its distribution among PEs on the basis of the development budget for the FY 1395. As it can be seen from the table, of the total development budget, USD 1.632 Billion (65.7%) is related to construction/infrastructure activities. The remaining 34.3% is associated to goods and services.

This estimate of the Infrastructure and Construction sector share in national budget 1395 takes into account the following criteria:

- d) For PEs, we differentiate between goods, services and works, and only reflect budget related to construction/Infrastructure activities. However, operating budget for the management of construction process such as the cost of feasibility study, design, procurement and oversight is not measured here. They are paid from the government operating budget, and they can be indirect budget.
- e) Projects counted as construction/Infrastructure are the below categories:
- Transportation Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges, Tunnels, etc.)
 - Airport Infrastructure (Airports, Landing Stripes, etc.)
 - Energy Infrastructure (Generation, Transmission or Distribution)
 - Telecommunications Infrastructure
 - Social Infrastructure (Schools, Universities, Hospitals, health or education related facilities, housing, water and sewage, community infrastructure in general including sports facilities, community markets, etc)
 - Agriculture Infrastructure (Irrigation, Deposits, etc.)
 - Public Buildings / Official Offices etc.

Construction and Infrastructure related budget FY 1395

No	Central Procuring Entity	Development Budget (USD)	Construction Budget (USD)	Share of Construction in Dev. Budget Budget	Comments
Security Sector		23,487,606.0	8,931,527.0	38.03%	
1	National Directorate of Security	2,634,131.00	2,426,932.00	92.13%	
2	Presidential Protection Security	2,311,377.00	525,807.00	22.75%	
3	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	10,080,436.00	4,285,155.00	42.51%	
4	Ministry of Interior Affairs	8,461,662.00	1,693,633.00	20.02%	
Governance, Human Rights and Rule of Law		45,399,356.0	32,316,621.0	71.18%	
5	High Office of Oversight	1,255,810.00	1,255,810.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
6	Independent Directorate of Local	18,882,199.00	14,614,252.00	77.40%	
7	Administrative Office of the President	5,252,313.00	4,495,841.00	85.60%	

8	Supreme Court	2,786,381.00	525,618.00	18.86%	
9	Meshrano Jirga	450,257.00	450,257.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
10	Wolesi Jirga	422,792.00	322,792.00	76.35%	
11	Attorney General Office	2,836,174.00	1,594,789.00	56.23%	
12	Ministry of Haj, Guidance and Ughaf	3,693,471.00	3,693,471.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
13	Ministry of State for Parliamentary Affairs	389,509.00	389,509.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
14	Ministry of Justice	5,354,124.00	1,421,870.00	26.56%	
15	Independent Administrative	2,625,954.00	2,102,040.00	80.05%	
16	Independent Election Commission	-	-	0.00%	No Construction Project
17	Independent Human Rights Commission	950,372.00	950,372.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
18	Chief Executive Office (Secretariat of	500,000.00	500,000.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
Infrastructure and Natural Resources		1,260,711,639.0	1,130,801,017.0	89.70%	
19	National Directorate of Environment	608,664.00	608,664.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
20	National Civil Aviation	69,274,172.00	35,450,773.00	51.17%	
21	Independent Board of New Kabul	1,601,424.00	1,601,424.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
22	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat	316,830,216.00	310,784,871.00	98.09%	
23	Directorate of Geodesy and	662,872.00	662,872.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
24	Kabul Municipality	56,878,138.00	4,670,738.00	8.21%	
25	Water and Canalization Sherkat	7,444,330.00	7,444,330.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
26	Ministry of Urban Development	20,016,437.00	20,016,437.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
27	Ministry of Energy and Water	167,173,758.00	167,173,758.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
28	Ministry of Transport	1,860,157.00	1,164,145.00	62.58%	
29	Ministry of Public Works	524,009,178.00	524,009,178.00	100.00%	
30	Ministry of Telecommunication	26,616,124.00	5,772,358.00	21.69%	
31	Ministry of Mines and Petroleum	67,736,169.00	51,441,469.00	75.94%	
Education Sector		315,591,496.0	73,177,634.0	23.19%	
32	Academy of Sciences	301,721.00	-	0.00%	No Construction Project
33	General Directorate of Bodily Training	5,183,572.00	5,183,572.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
34	General Directorate of National Radio	2,492,038.00	1,190,907.00	47.79%	
35	Ministry of Information and	5,431,820.00	4,974,229.00	91.58%	

36	Ministry of Higher Education	60,726,697.00	28,682,189.00	47.23%	
37	Ministry of Education	241,455,648.00	33,146,737.00	13.73%	Included of Packages: Development projects for 11 North and West border provinces, 5 new Construction projects in paktika
Health Sector		272,783,381.0	61,546,556.0	22.56%	
38	Ministry of Health	272,783,381.00	61,546,556.00	22.56%	
Agriculture and Rural Development Sector		405,156,112.0	306,528,555.0	75.66%	
39	Independent Directorate of Land	3,909,997.00	-	0.00%	
40	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and	245,364,074.00	234,907,082.00	95.74%	
41	Ministry of Agriculture,	130,263,282.00	46,615,714.00	35.79%	
42	Ministry of Counter Narcotics	25,618,759.00	25,005,759.00	97.61%	
Social Protection Sector		26,607,558.0	8,086,320.0	30.39%	
43	Disaster Management	71,046.00	-	0.00%	No Construction Project
44	General Directorate of Coordination of	1,415,225.00	1,415,225.00	100.00%	all development budget is allocated for construction
45	Ministry of Women Affairs	561,357.00	538,667.00	95.96%	
46	Ministry of Tribal and Border Affairs	2,452,078.00	2,202,078.00	89.80%	
47	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriates	3,732,192.00	3,400,000.00	91.10%	
48	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs,	18,375,660.00	530,350.00	2.89%	
Economic Management Sector and Development		134,296,587.0	10,638,746.0	7.92%	
49	Central Statistics Directorate	4,988,706.00	875,844.00	17.56%	
50	Initiative to Facilitate Small Donors Affairs	24,006,829.00	-	0.00%	No Construction Project
51	National Independent	3,144,247.00	734,337.00	23.35%	
52	Supreme Audit Office	10,358,423.00	846,250.00	8.17%	
53	Office of National Economic Council	200,000.00	-	0.00%	No Construction Project
54	Ministry of Economy	4,394,074.00	2,506,775.00	57.05%	
55	Ministry of Commerce and	13,376,239.00	624,689.00	4.67%	
56	Ministry of Finance	73,828,069.00	5,050,851.00	6.84%	
Total for FY 1395		2,484,033,735.00	1,632,026,976.00	65.70%	

Annex 5 National PE ground research summary.

The observation of proactive disclosure was limited because of two reasons: on the one hand, the legal framework in Afghanistan as seen in the previous section, limits the proactive disclosure to two items: the tender announcement and the winner announcement. These were observed across the sample. On the other hand because many of the on going and all of the concluded projects were carried any way under the previous procurement law and without any access to information law, so in practice the findings here are not conclusive to the current situation. At best one can say that indeed the two pieces of information are proactively released.

The reactive disclosure observation was carried out through personal interviews where the information was then requested. In the case of the DABS, they requested the standard and in addition to the interview, they sent the information inserted on the excel tables themselves. It doesn't therefore represent what is actually accessible reactively.

The table reflects the information as gathered by the researchers for the local projects. In this sense it gives an accurate overview of how local experts would validate local information. For example, some projects are recorded to be funded by the government. It could well be the case that these are not (it could be for example the World Bank's ARTF) but the available information suggests they are.

Following feedback from MSG members, the final sample of projects observed sought to reflect diverse projects and not to focus on any particular type.

In conducting the ground research, the local researchers had to swap the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Education with the Ministry of Energy and Water, which initially appeared as alternate to DABS. While it would have been relevant to cover them it was not possible to set up ground interviews with the Ministry of Health. At the time the Ministry of Energy and Water had already granted interviews and insisting further would have delayed the ground research much further.

Annex 6: Information as provided by DABS

Proactive Disclosure			
	Project Phases	Project Items For Disclosure	
Project	Project Identification	Project Name	220/20KV Kabul South West Substation(Arghandi)
		Project Location	Kabul , Arghandi Area
		Purpose	Construction of a step down Substation to supply kabul, South and eastern Afghanistan
	Project Preparation	Project Scope (Main Output)	Constrction of a 220/20KV Kabul South West Substation(Arghandi) on turnkey basis.
		Enviromental Impact	No enviromental impact
		Land and Settlement Impact	No one has been resettled
		Funding Sources	Asian Development Bank
		Project Budget	12,079,403 USD + 6,393,932 EURO
	Project Completion	Project Budget Approval Date	03-Dec-09
		Completion Cost	Not completed
		Completion Date	Not completed
		Scope at Completion	Not completed
		Reasons for Project Change	
Reference to Audit and Evaluation Reports	-		
Contract for Construction	Procurement	Contract Title	Procurement of Plant,Design,Supply,Instalation,Testing and commissioning of Kabul South West 220/20KV Substation (Arghandi)
		Procurement Process	International Competative Biding of ADB
		Number Firms Tendering	4 bids Received
		Contracted Firm(s)	SIEMENS Pakistan
		Cost Estimate	23,513,064 USD
		Contract Price	12,079,403 USD + 6,393,932 EURO
		Contract Scope of Work	Constrction of a 220/20KV Kabul South West Substation(Arghandi) on turnkey basis.
		Contract Start Date	LC is not established yet, so contract is not effective.
	Contract Duration	24 Months	
	Implementation	Variation to Contract Price	yes
		Variation to Duration	No
		Variation to Contract Scope	yes
		Reasons for Price Changes	22 number of earth switches added, and 185 mm sq 20KV of cable is removed from contract and Price changes in Demining of the project
Reasons for Scope and Duration Changes		22 number of earth switches added, and 185 mm sq 20KV of cable is removed from contract , No change in Duration	

Proactive Disclosure			
	Project Phases	Project Items For Disclosure	
Project	Project Identification	Project Name	design, supply and installation for Baghlan and kunduz distribution network
		Project Location	Baghlan & Kunduz provinces
		Purpose	Electrification of Baghlan and Kunduz city
	Project Preparation	Project Scope (Main Output)	construction of Medium and low voltage distribution network for about 41000 families
		Environmental Impact	No EI
		Land and Settlement Impact	No LSI
		Funding Sources	ADB
		Project Budget	51.3 M
		Project Budget Approval Date	01-Feb-09
	Project Completion	Completion Cost	NO completed yet
		Completion Date	30 - 4 - 2017
		Scope at Completion	not finalized yet
		Reasons for Project Change	Funds not available from ADB above \$51.3 M
		Reference to Audit and Evaluation Reports	ADB Ref: ADB- rrp-42094
Contract for Construction	Procurement	Contract Title	Design, Supply and Installation of Distribution Plant for Baghlan and Kunduz Distribution Project
		Procurement Process	EPC Type -Turnkey
		Number Firms Tendering	five (5)
		Contracted Firm(s)	CNEEC - MAMMAAR JV
		Cost Estimate	25.0 M\$
		Contract Price	US\$ 51.3 M
		Contract Scope of Work	Construction of Medium and low voltage distribution network for about 41000 families on turnkey bases
		Contract Start Date	22-Oct-14
	Contract Duration	30 monts	
	Implementation	Variation to Contract Price	None
		Variation to Duration	None
		Variation to Contract Scope	Reduction of 19,000 consumers
		Reasons for Price Changes	BOQ is insufficient to meet 41,000 consumers based on final design
Reasons for Scope and Duration Changes		BOQ is insufficient to meet 41,000 consumers	

Proactive Disclosure			
	Project Phases	Project Items For Disclosure	
Project	Project Identification	Project Name	Rehabilitation of Gereshk Hydro Power Plant
		Project Location	Gereshk, Helmand
		Purpose	Upgradation of the plant and increasing its generation capacity
	Project Preparation	Project Scope (Main Output)	replacement of the existing two turbines and installation of an additional turbine in the plant and its related works (e.g. access works and canal repair works)
		Environmental Impact	No Environmental Impact
		Land and Settlement Impact	No one has been relocated
		Funding Sources	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
		Project Budget	USD 75.6m for the whole Tranche 3 G 280/280/282 AFG - Energy Sector Development Investment Program
		Project Budget Approval Date	21-Jan-12
	Project Completion	Completion Cost	Not Completed
		Completion Date	Not Completed
		Scope at Completion	Not Completed
		Reasons for Project Change	No Changes
		Reference to Audit and Evaluation Reports	N/A
	Contract for Construction	Procurement	Contract Title
Procurement Process			ADB Procurement Guidelines
Number Firms Tendering			1
Contracted Firm(s)			AIPL - Honan Allonward JV
Cost Estimate			40,000,000
Contract Price			38,004,903 USD
Contract Scope of Work			replacement of the existing two turbines and installation of an additional turbine in the plant and its related works (e.g. access works and canal repair works)
Contract Start Date			01-Feb-12
Contract Duration			720 Days
Implementation		Variation to Contract Price	N/A
		Variation to Duration	N/A
		Variation to Contract Scope	N/A
		Reasons for Price Changes	N/A
		Reasons for Scope and Duration Changes	Construction and Installation activities are delayed but the delays were not justified by the Contractor and subsequently not approved by the Employer. Contractor is subject to Liquidated Damages.

Proactive Disclosure			
	Project Phases	Project Items For Disclosure	
Project	Project Identification	Project Name	Design, Supply and Installation For Chimtala SS - Kabul Southwest SS 220 kV Double Circuit Transmission Line Project.
		Project Location	Kabul, Afghanistan
		Purpose	Interconnection Between Chimtala SS and Kabul Southwest SS
	Project Preparation	Project Scope (Main Output)	Constrction of a Double Circuit 220 kV Transmission Line on Turnkey Bases
		Enviromental Impact	No Enviromental Impact
		Land and Settlement Impact	No one has been relocated
		Funding Sources	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
		Project Budget	19,627,888,00 USD
		Project Budget Approval Date	03-Dec-09
	Project Completion	Completion Cost	Not Completed
		Completion Date	Not Completed
		Scope at Completion	Constrction of a Double Circuit 220 kV Transmission Line on Turnkey Bases
		Reasons for Project Change	No Changes
		Reference to Audit and Evaluation Reports	N/A
	Contract for Construction	Procurement	Contract Title
Procurement Process			ADB Procurement Guidelines
Number Firms Tendering			4
Contracted Firm(s)			KEC International Limited
Cost Estimate			15,000,000 USD
Contract Price			19,627,888,00 USD
Contract Scope of Work			Constrction of a Double Circuit 220 kV Transmission Line from Chomtal SS to Kabul Southwest SS on Turnkey Bases
Contract Start Date			03-Mar-14
Contract Duration		540 Days	
Implementation		Variation to Contract Price	The cost redused around 3,000,000 USD
		Variation to Duration	12 months extended
		Variation to Contract Scope	Multi Cicuit Towers were removed from contract
		Reasons for Price Changes	Multi Cicuit Towers were removed from contract
		Reasons for Scope and Duration Changes	Constrction of the Multi Circuit Towers were removed. 95% of the project scope were completed within the ptoject duration. But due to land claim on 3 location of the towers near the Chimtal SS, the project has stopped and not completed.

Annex 7 List of Conducted Interviews

Organised alphabetically by first name. The dates refer to the interview date.

1. Abdul Aziz Faqiri , Archive and database manager, Directorate of Procurement, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, dated 22 of Jun 2016
2. Abdul Hai, Director of financial and administrative, governor office, Baghlan province, dated 7 Aug 2016
3. Abdul Hashim Hekmat (AHH)-Director of industries and communication, Ministry of Economy, date 18 April 2016
4. Abdullah Sajid, Head of PMO (program management office), Da Afghanistan Brishna Shirkat, dated 29 of Jun 2016
5. Aghagul Haqmal and Yousof Khan, Procurment officers, Ministry of Interior, dated 23 May 2016
6. Ajmal Khaliqi, Program Manager, CBM-I, Integrity Watch Afghanistan, dated 7 April 2016.
7. Amin Zaki, Acting Director of Energy and Water, Bamyan, dated 30 July 22016.
8. Baryalay Omarzai, MSG Members, Head of ANCB (Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau), dated of interview 26 April 2016.
9. Bashir Ahmad, Manager of Services, Directorate of Public health, Herat province, 12 July 2016.
10. Daniel Weggeland. SIGAR's reserach and Analysis Directorate. June 20, 2016
11. Drago Kos, former MEC Chair and member, April 1 2016.
12. Eng Farid Wafi, Director of Brishna Sherkat, Baghlan province, 7 Aug 2016
13. Eng. Abdul Maruf Wasee, Director of Kabul River Zone, Ministry of Energy and Water.
14. Eng. Habibullah Timory, Director of Publish Works, Herat province, dated 11 July 2016.
15. Eng. Mohammad Anwari, Director of Public Works, Bamyan, dated 31 July 2016.
16. Fazal Rabi. Student, University of Kabul and researcher for International Alert. May 23, 2016
17. Ghulam Abbas Niazi, Managing Director, Amin Kapisa Construction Company, dated 9 May 2016
18. Heshmatullah Enayat, Director of Agriculture, Kabul province, dated 30 July 2016.
19. Hussain Daad Khalili, Head of provincial council, Bamyan, dated 31 July 2016.
Hussain Dad Ahmadi, Coordinator, Afghanistan Civil Society Forum Organization, Bamyan, dated 30 July 2016.
20. Ismail Zaki, Coordinator, Civil Society and Human Rights Network, Bamyan, dated 30 July 2016.
21. Jodi Vittori. Afghan Policy Adviser, Global Witness, DC Office. May 20, 2016
22. Judge Ehsan Ul Haq Ehsan, Director of Corruption Prevention, HOO, dated 24 April 2016.
23. Khan Mohammad Alamyar, Poverty analysis manager, Ministry of Economy, date 18 April 2016
24. Luquan Tian, World Bank. June 13, 2016
25. Mahmood Wahidy, Director, Directorate of Ministry of Economy, Baghlan province, dated 7 Aug 2016
26. Mark Harvey, Head of Profession (Infrastructure) | Research & Evidence Division (RED) DFID. May 13, 2016
27. Mateen, Procurement Manager, Governor Office, Bamyan, dated 31 July 2016.
28. Mehrabuddin Ahmadi, Director of Agriculture, Herat, dated 11 July 2016.
29. Merajuddin Rashid, Procurement Director, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
30. Michael Bindell. SIGAR research and Analysis Directorate. June 20, 2016
31. Mohammad Abdu, Member of Wolesi Jirga, Member of Commission of Justice Affairs and Anti-Corruption, dated 11 April 2016.

32. Mohammad Arif Azamy, Directorate of Public Works, Kabul province, dated 30 July 2016.
33. Mohammad Asif, Acting Director, Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock, Baghlan province, dated 6 Aug 2016
34. Mohammad Farzad Rahmani, Procurement Manager, Governor Office Director, Herat, dated 11 July 2016.
35. Mohammad Naeem Nikzad, Director of Mines and Petroleum, Herat province, dated 13 July 2016.
36. Mohammad Sabir Nesar, Economic and technical manager, Ministry of Economy, date 18 April 2016
37. Mohammad Sohail Kaakar, Strategic Advisor, NPA, 26 April 2016 and August 27, 2016
38. Mohammad Taqi Kazemi, Procurement Manager, Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat, Herat, dated 12 July 2016.
39. Mohammadullah Hakim Ebrahimi, C.E.O, Aria State Construction Company, dated 9 May 2016
40. Najibullah Noor, Director of Mines and Petroleum, Kabul province, dated 30 July 2016.
41. Nesar Ahmad Salimi, Deputy director of Afghan Builders Association and MSG member, dated 5 Jun 2016
42. Rabia Nusrat, Emerging Projects Manager, South and South East Asia, Afghanistan. International Alert May 13, 2016
43. Rafiullah Lodin, Procurment Advisor, Directorate of Procurement, Ministry of Public Works, dated 22 of Jun 2016
44. Rangeena Kargar, Member of Wolesi Jirga, Member of Commission of National Economy, dated 2 May 2016.
45. Rahmani, Director of Energy and Water, Herat province, dated 13 July 2016.
46. Sayed Hasan Hosaini, Construction manager, Directorate of Procurement, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, dated 22 of Jun 2016
47. Sayed Mehdi Hussaini, Deputy Director of Policy, Supreme Audit Office, dated 24 April 2016.
48. Sayed Tahir Ghanizada (STG)-Director general (report coordinator), Ministry of Economy, date 18 April 2016
49. Shafiqullah Rasoli-Acting Director of Procurement, Ministry of Public works, dated 18 April 2016
50. Shafiqullah, Accounting and Financial manager, Directorate of Public Works, Baghlan province, dated 6 Aug 2016
51. Shafiqullah, Procurement manager, Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock, Baghlan province, dated 6 Aug 2016
52. Shah Mahmood Faizad, Director, Directorate of Mines and Petroleum, Baghlan province, dated 6 Aug 2016
53. Shapoor Shokor, Contract Manager, Directorate of Procurement, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 27 of Jun 2016
54. Sukumar Khartik. International Procurement Specialist (Consultant), Afghanistan Resident Mission, ADB. June 11, 2016
55. Wafeullah Kamawi, Director of public health, Bamyan, dated 30 July 2016.
56. Waliullah Jabar Khil- Procurement Director, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 8 May 2016
57. Yama Torrabi (Dr.), MEC member and IWA Board Member. May 10, 2016
58. Zahir Khan Sadat, Contract Manager, Directorate of Procurement, Ministry of Public Works, dated 22 of Jun 2016