

**Government of the Islamic Republic of  
Afghanistan**

**Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and  
Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)**

**Quarterly Progress Report  
Citizen's Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP)**

Reporting Quarter: 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 1397 calendar year/ 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2018 fiscal year.  
Actual Period Covered: 21<sup>st</sup> March 2018 to 21<sup>st</sup> June 2018 (Gregorian calendar); 1<sup>st</sup> Hamal to 31<sup>st</sup> Jawza  
1397 (Afghan solar calendar)

## **I. Key Achievements:**

As of the end of the reporting period, both Implementing Agencies mobilized 7,755 communities with 7,294 Community Development Councils (CDCs) elected. A total of 5,833 CDPs were completed. 2,332 sub-projects have been financed to the amount of nearly \$53million, plus an additional \$12.8 million for Maintenance Construction and Cash Grant (MCCG) Total 368 Cluster CDCs established in 13 Provinces and 51 Gozar Assemblies (GAs) in four cities.

In total, \$65.42 million in grants have been disbursed to both urban and rural communities for Citizens' Charter and the Maintenance Construction and Cash Grant (MCCG). From the overall 1,133 Frozen rural CDCs, 866 are unfrozen and projects are ongoing, and as of end of reporting quarter 1,375 CDC disbursements are paid through DAB, with plans to disburse for another 2000 CDCs during the next quarter. From 168 urban CDCs whose accounts were frozen, 151 have been unfrozen, with the remaining 7 pending resolution of land acquisition issues, with support from the municipalities.

### **Capacity Development:**

MRRD conducted several normal trainings, refresher trainings, reflections sessions, and CC orientation trainings to the government officials, trainers, and FPs. The team also delivered community accounting, procurement, and social audit, Institutional Maturity Index (IMI), Environmental and Social Safeguards. These trainings took place between April 11 and June 20, 2018. (More detail is in the implementation schedule section)

For urban areas, during this quarter, the Training/Capacity Building unit conducted a total of four (trainings for 71 PIU HQ, PMU, OC and FP staff in all three of the four cities on institutional maturity index, score cards, linkages, community participatory monitoring, grievance handling mechanism, and social audits.

### **Conducted Training Report MRRD+ FP staff (21-March-2018 Till 20-June-2018)**

Province	Training Date		Training Topic	Number of Participants				Total	Remarks
	Start Date	End Date		Government		FP			
				Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kandahar	11/4/2018	12/4/2018	CC Orientation for new staff	33	20			53	
	18/04/2018	19/04/2018	Sub-Committee formation			45	21	66	
	13/05/2018	14/05/2018	Training on Gap analysis part B	42	23			65	
Helmand	19/05/2018	19/05/2018	SIG	15	0			15	
	4/4/2018	9/4/2018	Refresh Training on social mobilization			9	8	17	with field visit
	2/6/2018	6/6/2018	Refresher on			19	26	45	with

			CC/CDC forms						field visit
Zabul	29/5/2018	29/5/2018	Refresher training on GAPA	12	0			12	
	5/5/2018	5/5/2018	Refresh training of Social Mobilization			15	0	15	
	12/4/2018	12/4/2018	Sub-Committee formation			7	4	11	
Uruzgan	27/3/2018	27/3/2018	CDCs procurement training	22	0			22	
	9/5/2018	9/5/2018	CC orientation	18	0			18	
	24/05/2018	24/05/2018	Refresher on SIG	2	0			2	
Nimroz	4/4/2018	5/4/2018	Refresh training (CDC Accounting & procurement )			15	15	30	
	29/03/2018	29/03/2018	Refresh training of IMI Process			10	10	20	
	14/05/2018	14/05/2018	Refresh Training of CPM/Social Audit			9	9	18	
Balkh	5/5/2018	6/5/2018	Refresher Training (CDC Accounting & Procurement )	15	15	15	15	60	
	21/04/2018	21/04/2018	CDC accounting	24	0			24	
Samangan	19/06/2018	19/06/2018	Reflection of institutional building	12	12			24	
Jawzjan	9/5/2018	10/5/2018	Reflection of social Mobilization	14	10			24	
Sar-e-pul	29/03/2018	29/03/2018	Reflection on social	8	7			15	

			mobilization						
	2/4/2018	2/4/2018	CDC Procurement	7	1			8	
Kundoz	3/6/2018	5/6/2018	MCCG refresher Training	13	1			14	with field visit
	18/04/2018	18/04/2018	CDC Procurement	12	0			12	
Takhar	28/03/2018	29/03/2018	CCNPP Orientation	33	3			36	
Nangarhar	18/03/2018	4/4/2018	2nd TOT Institutional Building			16	14	30	with field visit
	2/5/2018	3/5/2018	MCCG Training	31	0			31	
Kunar	17/03/2018	1/4/2018	2nd TOT Institutional Building			37	29	66	with field visit
Nuristan	14/04/2018	1/5/2018	2nd TOT Institutional Building			17	17	34	with field visit
Khost	8/5/2018	24/05/2018	2nd TOT Institutional Building			7	7	14	with field visit
Laghman	25/03/2018	28/03/2018	Reflection of social Mobilization			36	39	75	with field visit
	30/04/2018	16/05/2018	2nd TOT Institutional Building			19	17	36	with field visit
Logar	19/04/2018	19/04/2018	CDC Procurement	19	1			20	
Badghis	25/03/2018	28/03/2018	Reflection on Social Mobilization			11	12	23	with field visit
Ghor	11/04/2018	12/4/2018	Reflection on Social Mobilization			32	22	54	
	14/04/2018	26/04/2018	2nd TOT Institutional Building			32	22	54	with field visit
	28/04/2018	29/04/2018	Refresh training social mobilization			12	9	21	
Farah	6/3/2018	8/3/2018	Reflection on social mobilization			30	30	60	
Parwan	22/04/2018	23/04/2018	CDC Procurement	16	0			16	

			& Accounting						
Paktika	8/4/2018	9/4/2018	Reflection on social mobilization	20	4			24	
Bamyan	24/05/018	25/06/018	CDC Procurement	14	1			15	
Panjshir	28/06/018	28/06/018	Refresher GHM and CDC Procurement	7	19			26	
Kabul	29/04/2018	29/04/2018	Orientation on CCNPP	15	6			21	
Wardak	07/05/018	07/05/018	Reflection on social mobilization			17	16	33	
	26/04/018	26/04/018	CDC Procurement and Accounting	17	0			17	
Total				421	123	410	342	1296	

**Conducted Training Report/Communities (21-March-2018 Till 20-June-2018/MRRD)**

Province	Training Duration		Training Topic	Number of Participants		Total	Remarks
	From	To		Male	Female		
Nimroz	13/05/2018	16/05/2018	Community Procurement	27	16	43	
	6/5/2018	9/5/2018	Community Accounting	25	15	40	
Balkh	5/5/2018	8/5/2018	CDC Accounting & Procurement	49	0	49	
	17/05/2018	18/05/2018	ESS	35	38	73	
	20/06/2018	21/06/2018	CDC Accounting & Procurement	59	0	59	
Samangan	25/03/2018	17/06/2018	Community Procurement	426	250	676	
	24/03/2018	17/06/2018	Community Accounting	480	344	824	
	25/03/2018	16/06/2018	ESS	2013	1798	3811	
	26/03/2018	15/06/2018	ESS	1014	914	1928	
Kunduz	9/4/2018	20-06-2018	Role and Responsibility of	599	489	1088	

			CDCS				
	10/4/2018	20-06-2018	Community Accounting	170	157	327	
	10/4/2018	20-06-2018	Community Procurement	59	39	98	
Nangarhar	5/5/2018	29/05/2018	Community Accounting	50	50	100	
	15/05/2018	31/05/2018	Community Procurement	70	0	70	
Kunar	10/5/2018	21/06/2018	Community Accounting	60	40	100	
	14/05/2018	19/06/2018	Community Procurement	55	0	55	
Paktya	30/04/2018	6/6/2018	Community Accounting	50	46	96	
	17/05/2018	29/05/2018	Community Procurement	78	0	78	
Khost	6/6/2018	6/6/2018	Community Accounting	2	2	4	
	23/04/2018	3/5/2018	Community Procurement	68	0	68	
Logar	27/04/2018	27/05/2018	Community Procurement	50	30	80	
	29/04/2018	30/04/2018	Community Accounting	20	16	36	
Badghis	21/03/2018	20/06/2018	Community Procurement	176	98	274	
Farah	21/03/2018	20/06/2018	Community Procurement	232	203	435	
Parwan	21/03/2018	20/06/2018	Community Accounting	176	166	342	
	21/03/2018	20/06/2018	Community Procurement	181	159	340	
	21/03/2018	20/06/2018	CDCs ESS	255	251	506	
Paktika	25/04/2018	6/6/2018	Refresh Social Mobilization	107	0	107	
Bamyan	5/6/2018	6/6/2018	Procurement & Accounting Training	447	386	833	
Panjshir	24/03/2018	17/04/2018	Community Procurement	309	323	632	
	28/03/2018	17/04/2018	Community Accounting	45	43	88	
	24/03/2018	17/05/2018	ESS	361	455	816	
Wardak	12/02/018	07/05/018	ESS	916	473	1389	
Kapisa	21/03/018	21/06/018	Procurement & Accounting	2144	2507	4651	

			Training				
Ghazni	8/5/2018	13/06/2018	Community Procurement	414	157	571	
	19/05/2018	6/6/2018	Community Accounting	89	71	160	
	19/05/2018	6/6/2018	Institutional Building and Monitoring	85	63	148	
<b>Total</b>				<b>11,396</b>	<b>9,599</b>	<b>20,995</b>	

### Conducted Training Report IDLG

City	Dates	# of Participants							Topic of Training
		M	F	PIU	PMU	OC	FP	Total	
Mazar	26 <sup>th</sup> March to 3 <sup>rd</sup> April 2018	15	5	1	9	3	7	20	Core ToT #3: IMI, exchange visits, score cards, linkages, CPM/GHM and social audits
Kandahar	25 <sup>th</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	11	4	0	7	4	3	14	
Jalalabad	9 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	11	4	0	7	3	4	14	
Kabul	8 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	20	1	4	4	3	12	23	Refresher training of Community Procurement and Accounting
<b>Total</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>71</b>	

### MIS:

MRRD's MIS has completed the development of Institutional Maturity Index (IMI) module, Grain Bank module and report bank withdrawal by CDC, and Joint Projects. After several meetings with the line ministries, MRRD agreed to systematically share the relevant information in several phases with them. With the Ministry of Education (MoE), the 1<sup>st</sup> phase would include sharing information of gap analysis (schools) and the Score Card information through Application Programming Interface (API) which will allow the relevant ministry to have access to real time data anywhere at any time. The experience and lessons learnt of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase will create a base for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of data sharing. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase wide variety information including information about EQRA would be shared with MoE.

MIS recently received list of MoPH facility codes from the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) which according to them is available in every signboard at each health facility. MRRD is in data collection phase and the data will be shared accordingly as soon as ready by following the same procedure as with the MoE.

MIS team has also been working to improve the integrity and quality of both system and data. In terms of data quality, over 7,399 Community Profiles, 6,990 Elections, 5,565 CDP and 3,607 proposals have been validated and cleaned and during this process several bugs and errors were resolved in MIS system.

Additionally, during this period, MIS has identified data quality gaps in several areas including gap analysis, maps & tools, and proposals. Findings were shared with relevant divisions, FPs and field offices and follow up mechanism is in place to address these gaps and in this regard, MIS conducted skype training with most of district data entry officers. As a result, the return rate of community profile, election, and CDP forms have dramatically decreased with having only 166 (0.7%) out of 23,561 form returned as of now.

## **Public Communications**

The social media accounts are updates on regular basis where around 560 posts have been posted onto so far and the Facebook page has reached 32,647 likes and 32,785 followers. The communications team broadcasted 11 TV spots on CCNPP activities via Tolo, Shamshad and Ariana televisions over a three week period, and 27 radio spots via Arman, Kilid radio station over a period of five weeks across the country.

Media monitoring is carried out on regular basis and report is shared with the management on daily basis. CCNPP Website translations are nearly finalized, with plans to launch the website in local languages in the coming quarter.

## **Community and CDC Analysis:**

MRRD and IDLG M&E and MIS teams completed comprehensive analysis of community profiles and CDCs profiles, taking several indicators into consideration in order to understand different aspect of the communities and their elected CDCs. In rural areas, analysis looked at the number of CDC members never elected before (in areas where NSP rolled out), with data showing 90% new members in CDCs. In urban areas, IDLG CDC membership data was analysed by city and cumulatively for age, gender, education, profession/ employment, former/ current traditional titles and other aspects. A detailed report on the same was shared in mid-May 2018.

## **Urban Subproject Analysis:**

The predominance in selection of the transport sector (235 of 241 approved subprojects) for CCAP grant financing in the urban CC communities was raised as a matter of concern in the Bank's Implementation Support Mission (ISM) of March 2018. As such, a detailed survey covering 381 respondents in 40 communities, both CDC and non-CDC community members, was undertaken in April and May 2018 to study the causes for this and especially to rule out possibility of elite capture, external project selection pressure etc. The report for the same was shared in May 2018, showing that while there was no real elite capture and no external pressures for subproject selection, there were other factors that influenced this predominance of transport sector subprojects.

**Key Staff Positions Filled:** As of the end of the reporting period, senior key staff positions in IDLG such as the Heads of the following units were filled: Training & Capacity Building, Engineering/ Technical and ESS, M&E and GHM, and Procurement. On the MRRD side, the Human Resources Division head position was filled.

**Gozar Level Women's Livelihood Subprojects:** Two consultation workshops were conducted including representatives from UN agencies, USAID, World Bank, programs such as the AREDP, WFWI, and NHLP, and NGOs such as Zardosi, Action Aid etc with experience in women's livelihood projects in Afghanistan on the proposed women's livelihood subprojects at the urban gozar levels under the CCAP.



A third consultation was conducted with World Bank international and national advisors. A revised concept note was prepared based on these consultations and shared with the Bank for review.

## **II. Key Findings from Monitoring Reports:**

### **MRRD:**

Overall 1254 monitoring visits were conducted from 624 communities during the quarter. The team conducted process, performance, results level monitoring. The findings from the process and performance monitoring have been shared with the Facilitating Partners for corrective actions to be taken. In addition, sampled communities under MCCG in Nangarhar, Kunduz and Uruzgan provinces have been covered during the monitoring visits over the quarter.

Taking the overall progress of social mobilization into consideration, the progress made in this quarter is 43 % of the entire communities mobilized so far and similarly the communities elected make 40% of all CDCs elected while from overall social mobilization planned prospective, the progress is less than what was planned. The main reasons for this were women's participation in some provinces which affected the overall progress and the month of Ramadan. In addition, improper planning of the social mobilization was also one of the reasons for lower target achieved. (Setting higher target than what was feasible). The frequently reported challenge of low participation of women in the social mobilization in Zabul and Uruzgan provinces has improved comparing to the last quarter. As a result of the regular negotiation and communication with the community members, the ratio has relatively improved from 4% to %40 in the membership and from %14 to %35 in office Bearers (OBs) in Uruzgan province. Similarly, in Zabul province the membership has improved from %1 to % 30 and Officer Bearer ratio has improved from %4 to %26.

During the quarter, almost 10% sampled communities under MCCG have been monitored in Uruzgan, Kunduz and Nangarhar provinces. Overall 26,200 labor days produced where total 15 skilled and 640 unskilled labors are being benefited from projects. Total 10 projects are completed in Uruzgan and Nangarhar provinces. The overall progress reported is satisfactory while at the same time the monitoring team reported some issues in the areas of labor selections, elite capture and labors' absences.

The issues reported in the areas of elections, tools, community procurement, CPM/Grievances sub-committee, labor selection during the monitoring process. The findings have been shared with all FPs for corrective actions. Some communities in Kabul, Punjshir and some other provinces reported the CPM/Grievances sub-committees established, but not well-functioning as these sub-committees do not clearly understand their role and mandates in the community.

Food/grain banks initiatives are obtaining greater support from within and outside of the communities and the process is monitored on regular sampled basis. The communities started using the systematic and transparent collection and distribution of the food/grain items while some communities are yet to create and improve these systems.

The monitoring findings are shared with the FPs respectively on regular basis and their feedback is obtained and verified through the provincial monitoring officers. In addition, a considerable improvement was reported for communities that were monitored for the second and third times.

M&E team has also provided regular feedback to the MSI a Third Party Monitoring (TPM). The recent report of the MSI has been shared with the relevant departments and the feedback will be provided to the firm before 20th July 2018.

**IDLG:**

The field monitoring took place systematically during this period in all 4 cities. Some of the key findings from the monitoring visits from HQ personnel were as follows:

- Community members remain enthusiastic of the various PLA exercises and have actually applied the learning in their daily lives. An example from Herat city shows the community using the leaking pot analysis to determine a ceiling for wedding related expenses for all future weddings in the community. The average cost per wedding in the community was around AFA 500,000 and it was agreed to reduce this to AFA 150,000.
- CDC elections in urban communities are not being completed in all election units within the same day. While the trainings emphasized on this, FPs report that with the number of social organizers assigned in the second year, 1 pair per 20 communities, this is not feasible.
- Community contribution of 25% of the total estimated subproject costs is difficult for many communities, and exceptions are being requested for communities with significant percentages of households in the poor or very poor categories.
- Instead of prioritizing an actual gozar level subproject that benefits multiple communities, there is a push for the gozar grant to be divided for smaller subprojects within the participating communities.
- Some of the safety standards defined in the Technical Manuals are not actually feasible during implementation on the ground.
- The quality of the sub-project work monitored has been up to the expectations and as per the approved proposals.

The PMU monitors started the systematic use of the Monitoring Form 1 from the previous quarter. As of the end of the reporting period, a total of 116 communities have been formally monitored using these forms, but the data for only 114 of these visits have been made available to the HQ at the time of report preparation. The following data is derived from the 114 visits with the following breakdown:

City	# of total communities contracted	# of communities monitoring formally	% of communities monitored against total	# of CDCs formed	% of communities monitored against ones with CDCs formed
Mazar	150	23	15.33	138	16.67
Herat	200	35	17.50	127	27.56
Kandahar	300	32	10.67	130	24.62
Jalalabad	200	24	12.00	84	28.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>23.80</b>

- Over 71% of respondents stated that FP social organizers visit them at least once per week (with as many as 32% saying at least 2 visits per week and 8% saying they visit more than twice per week). Another 26% stated that the FP social organizers visit them at least once per month (with 13% saying they visit at least twice a month, and 8% saying they visit at least thrice a month)
- Over 96% of respondents stated that FP social organizers do make prior appointments with the CDCs for the various meetings/ sessions.
- Over 67% of respondents stated that CDC elections were held in mosques or madrassas. Around 25% stated the venue as local guest houses and around 8% stated it as open spaces/ parks.

- Over 77% of respondents stated that CDC meetings were held in mosques or madrassas. Around 11% stated the venue as local guest houses and around 6% each reported venues as open areas/ parks and CDC designated offices.
- Over 96% of respondents stated that CDC representatives from each election unit (all neighbourhoods) were present in all of the meetings.

### III. **Key Findings from Evaluations/ Studies Undertaken:**

During the reporting period, there were no external studies or evaluations completed. However, the CCAP contracted a booster survey on to the regular annual survey on perceptions of the Afghan people for 2018, conducted by The Asia Foundation. The regular survey already covers key questions on the people's perception of the CDCs and their mandate. To this, the booster has added specific CCAP related perception questions.

The Citizens' Charter team provided comments on the inception report for the Conflict Study to ATR. The firm also shared the report prepared on piloting of qualitative tools and received MRRD's comments respectively. The tools have been recently finalized and will be executed according to ATR's plan. The urban team also met with ATR, and responded to their queries on the urban CCAP implementation, variations in politics and on the ground from the rural CCAP work, and preliminary analyses on the data from the first 400 communities with CDCs formed.

Internally, as outlined above, the urban CCAP Project Implementation Unit (PIU) also undertook a review of why over 99% of subprojects selected for urban CC grants fell under the transport sector. The key findings from this study are as follows:

- A large majority of the respondents were informed of the CCAP, their communities' CDPs and subprojects selected. However, in all four cities, between 3% to 16% of respondents stated that they did not have sufficient information on subproject selection/ prioritization, while between 34% and 51% stated that they had received information but would have like to have more information on the same. This was mainly from non-CDC community members.
- When asked whether they were informed that they could select 2 subprojects for their grant utilization, between 56% and 78% responded yes, they had, while between 19% to 40% said no.
- When asked what subprojects were selected by the communities in the final CDPs, between 80% and 100% stated that transport had been the final sector selected.
- When asked what subproject sectors they themselves had voted for or would vote for, between 70% and 97% still responded that they had/ would have selected transport sector.
- When asked if anyone external had influenced or pressurized them in the subproject selection, over 94% stated that there had been no external influences and it was the community's own decision.
- When asked how the particular roads selected within the community was selected for the subproject site, more than 90% responded that it was a fair process, involving at least 60% of the HHs votes.
- When asked if the particular roads selected for construction/ repair etc was fairly selected, over 82% stated that it was fairly done.
- The primary reasons stated for selection of transport sector subprojects was that such projects reduced mud/dust/ difficulty of travel, improved safety of movement, and increased value of private and public property along the improved roads.

#### IV.a. Summarized Financial/ Expenditure Status Update (US\$ Millions)

Component	Cumulative actual expenditure up to end of last quarter	Planned budget for the reporting quarter	Actual expenditures for the reporting quarter	Variance during the reporting quarter (planned vs actual)	Cumulative expenditure up to the end of the reporting period
1. Total grants	37.335	30.36	16.68	13.68	54.015
1a. RASS	29.34	21.5	13.8	7.7	43.14*
1b. UAB	7.995	8.86	2.88	5.98	10.875
2. Capacity Building	14.078	7.55	4.42	3.13	18.498
3 Evaluations and Studies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Project Implementation Support	15.816	7.985	6.35	1.635	22.166
5. MCCG	8.5	7.5	4.73	2.77	13.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.729</b>	<b>53.395</b>	<b>32.18</b>	<b>21.215</b>	<b>107.909</b>

\* Disbursement from finance prospective also includes the amount in pipeline while in MIS it only includes the amount disbursed to the CDCs' bank accounts.

**IV.b. Summarized Financial Status by Funding Source (US\$ Millions)**

<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Utilized</b>	<b>Balance</b>
<b>MRRD</b>	<b>ARTF</b>	119.80	79.84	39.96
	<b>IDA</b>	15.00	-	15.00
	<b>MoF</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Danish</b>	5.50	5.24	0.26
	<b>German</b>	17.25	4.99	12.26
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>157.55</b>	<b>90.07</b>	<b>67.48</b>
<b>IDLG</b>	<b>ARTF</b>	22.84	16.73	6.11
	<b>IDA</b>	7.50	0.46	7.04
	<b>MoF</b>	1.20	0.66	0.54
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>31.54</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>13.69</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>ARTF</b>	142.64	96.57	46.07
	<b>IDA</b>	22.50	0.46	22.04
	<b>MoF</b>	1.20	0.66	0.54
	<b>Danish</b>	5.50	5.24	0.26
	<b>German</b>	17.25	4.99	12.26
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>189.09</b>	<b>107.92</b>	<b>81.17</b>

**IV.c. Procurement:**

**Completed:**

- The remaining one FP additional financing Package #9 contract worth US\$ 2,062,500.00 has been signed.
- Contract amendment of Package #11 for changing of District name has been signed
- Citizens’ Charter “Booster” to the 2018 Survey of the Afghan People contract worth US\$ 110,090.00 has been.
- Internet services contract has been signed with Afghan Telecom.

**Underway:**

- Procurement of IT Equipment with estimated budget US\$ 405,000.00 is at the publication stage in MRRD.
- Procurement of Generators with estimated budget US\$ 425,000.00 is at the publication stage in MRRD.
- Procurement of Internet Services with estimated budget US\$ 560,000.00 is at the publication stage in MRRD.
- Procurement of Office Furniture with estimated budget US\$ 40,000.00 is at the RFQ distribution stage in MRRD.
- Procurement of Electronical Equipment with estimated budget US\$ 44,000.00 is at the RFQ distribution stage in MRRD.
- Engineering Equipment for MRRD is split in to multiple packages and will be submitted to Bank.

- Procurement of Engineering Equipment for MRRD with estimated budget US\$ 170,688.00 procurement process is failed.
- Procurement of Engineering Equipment for MRRD direct contract with estimated budget US\$ 147,052.00 procurement process is failed.
- Procurement of internet services for the PIU and four PMUs in IDLG is ongoing
- Procurement of vehicle rentals for PIU and PMUs in IDLG is ongoing

In IDLG, there was no procurement activity completed during the report period. While several were ongoing, none could be finalized, given staffing issues within the Unit. There were only 3 of the 7 approved positions filled, and of the three, one has resigned, one was away on maternity leave and the other could not handle the work load independently.

Completed Procurements	Up to end of previous period (21st March 18)		During current reporting period		Cumulative up to end of this reporting period (20th June 2018)	
	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions
Goods, works, non-consulting services	351	6.26	209	1.4	560	7.66
Consulting services	40	109.23	2	2.17	42	111.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>115.49</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>119.06</b>

#### V. Key Challenges:

**Social Mobilization:** Despite the considerable progress of women participation in the social mobilization in Zabul and Helmand provinces, the issue has still remained as a challenge in some areas of the provinces and it can affect the ratio in other provinces.

Overall, insecurity, social and cultural barriers affect the social mobilization and project implementation in some districts of the provinces where most of the district offices staff have been warned while people have been injured, killed and kidnaped in some districts. In addition, due to these challenges the actual work has been suspended in some areas across the country for example the work of 74 CDCs in Wardak, 79 CDCs in Paktya, 118 CDCs in Kunar, and 37 CDCs in Khost province have been suspended. The other where work is affected because of the similar challenges include: Badghis, Faryab, Herat, Parwan, Ghazni, Paktya, Kunduz, Takhar, Zabul, Helmand and Balkh.

The following main challenges have been reported in these provinces:

- Women participation during the elections and as CDC members
- Conducting the exercises in open areas
- Female national ID (Tazkira)
- Women's photos in the form 3a
- Large gathering for exercises

Field personnel have been trying their best in order to resolve the issues by negotiating with the AOGs through the community elders while in the same time the staff is threatened by involving women in the social mobilization process. Also some positive changes are expected with the implementation of High-Risk Areas Implementation Strategy (HRAIS) in the field.

Province	District	Source (PM, CDC or FP)	Type of Incident			
			Warning	Wounded	Killed	Kidnapped
Badghis	Jawand	CDC member			2	6
Faryab	Maimana	3 FP, 2 PMU and 1RRD				
Herat	Pashtun zarghun	PMU district office	The entire district office staff			
Parwan	Ghorband	FP	2			
Ghazni		PMU		2		
Paktya	Sare Hawza	PMU	The entire district office staff			
Kunduz	Ali abad	FP	The entire district office staff			
Paktya	Janikhil	FP	The entire district office staff			
Takhar	Dashti Qala	PMU	The entire district office staff			
Balkh		FP		4	1	
Parwan	Seya Gerd	FP	The entire district office staff			

The social mobilization and overall implementation was slower in the month of Ramadan than other months which affected the overall planned target of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter.

Delay in the finalization and approval of High Risk Areas Strategy is one of the main reasons for having the FPs face challenges at some stages of the social mobilization.

**Roll-out of scorecards:** The lengthy process of finalizing the Score Card by the MoPH has caused delay in its implementation. There is good progress in IMI, CPM and Form 2 completion in the field, but we could not report on them as the MIS system for these reports was just finalized, but some data entry and exacting problems still exist. A single comprehensive report will be shared for all these tools as soon as the proper data is extracted from the system.

In bilateral discussions with line ministries, both MoE and MoPH facility coding has been shared with CC MRRD. Everything goes normal with MoE, however, with MoPH we recently received facility coding and we are looking on our data collection feedback and findings if these codes are available in health post sign posts. Findings will be soon shared with relevant ministry.

**Recruitments:** According to NTA policy, finding qualified officer level field staff, mostly female, has been a challenge over the time. Some of the positions have gone to the announcement for second time and there is possibility of the re-announcement of these positions. An example could be the provincial monitoring officer where for total 6 positions, 8 candidates found the way to interview while for each position there should be at least three people shortlisted. One of the main reasons is the centralized system which means the ministry insists for written test and interview to be taken at HQ which results for most of

the candidates to not attend either test or interview. The issue has been coordinated with the ministry to make process a bit flexible by not compromising the main criteria.

While several key staff positions were filled during the reporting period, in IDLG, the positions of 3 national advisors (governance, legal and finance), the PMU Coordinator, the Head of the MIS Unit, etc all remained vacant for the whole quarter. While in MRRD, the position of Deputy Director of Operations remained vacant.

**Lack of Geophysics search, equipment, and capacity** (for CDC underground water investigation and well proper site selection) Currently Engineering Department does not have any Geophysics equipment and no engineer is assigned to do this task. Geophysics search is very essential for the field due to droughts and geographical locations of the country. Engineering Department has requested for geophysics search for 10 CDCs from another MRRD program three months ago, but due to the small team in the program, they have not been able to do this.

**Demarcation of community boundaries:** Unlike rural communities with natural boundaries that can be used by the CCAP, the definition of urban communities under the CCAP as a range of between 200 to 250 households in an immediate neighborhood has been difficult to implement in the field per se. In some cases, the literal interpretation would leave out a few households in the same street. In other cases, there would be vacant plots or vacant households that may need to be counted into the number as these could be inhabited shortly during the program cycle. In yet other cases, the GIS mapping of a community formed showed irregular shapes that do not align with urban planning, and as such required boundaries to be re-defined. Going forward, the urban team proposes that the demarcation is finalized for both community and gozar before elections are held.

**Slow budget execution:** There has been a slower than expected rate of subproject proposal submissions for the gozar level, and slower than planned rate of second installment requests from the field. The delays in FP payment in the previous quarters and the slow down during the winter and Ramadan months have been stated as the causes for this. Another significant reason is that the management had had to halt the processing of transport sector subproject proposals from mid-March to late-May pending the review mentioned above, as required at the ISM. Together these factors have also negatively affected the budget execution. With half the fiscal year completed as of the end of this reporting period, budget execution was expected to be around 35% of the proposed annual budget but has been recorded as around 20% only.

**Lack on an independent MIS database:** The MRRD CCAP has been hosting the IDLG CCAP MIS database to-date. It had been agreed at the March ISM that the databases would be made independent for each of the implementing agencies (IAs) and that the IDLG CCAP would have full administrative rights to its own database. However, the newly recruited MIS Unit Head resigned without even joining the office and the procurement of the virtual server was delayed with delays in the procurement plan being provided the Bank's no objection letter (NOL). Thus, as of the end of the reporting period, this separation has not taken place, and the urban team continues to rely on the MRRD CC MIS's team that already has its own multiple priorities and significant work load.

## **VI. Implementation Schedule:**

### **Rural:**

As of the end of the reporting period, 7,194 communities mobilized with 6,815 Community Development Councils (CDCs) elected having 48.58% women hold CDCs membership. A total of 5,436 CDPs completed. The sub-projects financed has almost tripled from the last quart as 2,130 sub-projects have been financed for 1,673 CDCs. As per MIS figures, total grant disbursed to these CDCs is \$54.42 million



(41.62 RAAS and 12.80 MCCG). In addition, 578 CDCs sub-committees established 368 Cluster CDCs have been established so far in 13 provinces.<sup>1</sup>

Overall the social mobilization process had been slower than planned in this quarter and one of the main challenges in addition to the insecurity was the month of Ramadan that affected the overall participation of people in the communities.

MRRD conducted different reflection workshops, new trainings, refresher trainings and CC orientation with the participation 1,296 people including 465 women 26 province. Dveoplep from government and Facilitating Partners (FPs) who include all Chief and provincial trainers of FPs, Sr. Capacity Building Officers, Provincial Trainers and social organizers of the MRRD and FPs. also. MRRD conducted Citizen's Charter trainings (based Operation Manual) to 20,995 CDCs and community members (11,396 male and 9,599 female) which covered community accounting, procurement, social audit, IMI, CPM, Environment & Natural Resources Safeguard and role and responsibilities of CDC members, Participated in pine nuts President Delivery Unit for Afghanistan's Pine Nut Processing workshop conducted in president office for two days, and work as committee member for the action plan, Participated in OSTAD-SHAGADI workshop conducted in president office for one day and work as committee member how the CDCs and CDC sub-committee can support the team during implementation, Participated as MRRD representative with forest committee (MAIL) and work on new forest policy and guidelines and how to link them with CDCs and CDCs agriculture subcommittees

### **Social Inclusion Grant (SIG)**

Overall 491 communities in 14 districts of 9 provinces completed the "Stop Seasonal Hunger campaigns" (304 communities established food/gain banks and 139 communities have requested for SIG matching grant). The value of good/labor/cash contributed by the community people is around \$157,248 and 66% of the planned beneficiaries have been covered under SIG grant so far.

### **Food/grain banks and SIG\***

Total 76 districts in 34 provinces initiated food/grain banks where a total of 2388 Vulnerable Sub-committees have been established and 2,083 communities completed their "Stop Seasonal Hunger campaign". Total 1,497 communities set up food/grain banks in 34 provinces from which 1,496 households benefited. Total value of the food and non-food items mobilized \$I 149,460. From the above districts under food/grain bank, 491 communities in 14 districts of 9 provinces, in addition to the food/grain banks established and stop seasonal hunger campaign and food/grain bank initiatives.

Out of 1,133 Frozen CDCs, 866 are unfrozen and projects are ongoing, and as of end current quarter 1,375 CDC disbursements are paid through DAB. We planned to disburse for 2000 CDCs during the next quarter. The cumulative amount disbursed is \$56.37 million (43.14 RAAS and 13.23 MCCG).<sup>2</sup>

MCCG disbursement worth 12.8 million has taken place for a total 456 communities in 7 districts of 6 provinces. (4.3 million to a total 130 communities this quarter).

Out of 50 projects "ongoing" projects in the last quarter, 6 have been completed while the closure procedures of the projects yet to take place. The disbursement to the CDCs' accounts for 40 verified projects in last quarter has taken place.

### **MCCG ongoing projects by sector**

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<sup>1</sup> The figure has been taken from the field through CDD as the forms have been not entered into the system yet.

\* The progress under food/grain bank and SIG also include the districts where SIG is implemented that means the districts covered under SIG also initiate food/grain bank initiatives

<sup>2</sup> Finance figure

SN	Sectors	MCCG ongoing projects sector/ types	# of projects
1	Transport	culvert/ construction/rehabilitation	8
2		Pathway/ construction/ rehabilitation	39
3		Tertiary road basic access/ graveling	241
4		Concrete side ditch construction	14
5	Irrigation	Protection wall/ construction/Extension/ rehabilitation	100
6		Canal extension/ rehabilitation/ construction	52
7		Intake construction	1
8	Education	Secondary school construction	1
<b>Total # of ongoing projects</b>			<b>456</b>

### **IDPs and Returnees beneficiaries from MCCG**

1	# of IDPs HHs benefited from the mentioned projects	3572
2	# of Returnee's HHs benefited from the mentioned projects	1406

The Score Card has been finalized and shared with the Field staff to implement it with the new approach by also involving the services providers in addition to the services users in joint session.

Total 18 trainings were conducted for 155 engineers in Irrigation, RAE, Transport and ATSAN. The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) training conducted for 108 engineers in 34 districts of 18 provinces where 325 communities covered and 1,124 communities members were trained. Total 11 districts covered so far under IFAD irrigation scheme in Kabul, Parwan and Logar provinces where 157 schemes have been surveyed and designed out of which 117 are in the implementation phase. The overall progress is 59% in all three provinces.

The piloting of Bio Gas subprojects has completed and hydro power low head Turbine piloting is under process. The school building and modality diagrams prepared for 17 provinces

### **Progress under EQRA School Projects under CCNPP**

- 6th ,8th and 10th class rooms school buildings plans, designs, drawings and BOQs provided,
- Planed 17 provinces School building implementation and modality diagrams prepared,
- Scholl building technical implementation manual prepared,
- School building presentation conducted for Excellency President, MRRD minister, MoE, MoF and WB and approved,
- Reviewed subproject proposal Form 8 in the system is 987 for WatSan, 168 for REA, 903 for Irrigation and 95 for Road and Bridge.
- MSSs corrected for the number of subproject as 22 in WatSan, 45 in RAE, 149 in Irrigation and 15 in Road and Bridge.
- Engineering Division conducted total 18 Mission in 19 provinces and spend 52 days for cooperation with PMU and District Engineers for Proposal preparation and subproject implementation,

### **Progress for Environmental Safeguards under Engineering Division**

- Complete EQRA ESMF with MoE and approved by WB
- Joint Meeting with NEPA, MoF and IDLG on NEPA clearance issues (1000 Afs/ per Project president house will take decision either we should pay or exempt)
- Climate Changes issues with MRRD, and provide type of projects for introduction to the NEPA Green Belt Program Fund
- Conducted ESS Training for Northeast region (total participants 22 District and PMU Engineers)

### **Supportive documents developed for sustainability of subprojects at the field**

- Solar pump and solar panels technical criteria,
- Water well technical implementation checklist
- Improvement and updating of power PCDB list

### **Urban:**

Overall, the rate of implementation on the ground has been slower than planned. Progress has been better than expected in the community mobilization, CDC formation, bank account openings, PLA tools and CDP preparation stages in all 4 of the original contracts. However, the work progress in the two Additional Financing contracts for expansion in Jalalabad and Kandahar cities is far below the initial estimates, given the significant delays in clearing the FPs' first and second payments for these contracts. Work progress is slower than planned for subproject proposal submissions in the four original FP contracts. Around 350 communities were expected to have received their initial grant installments by the end of this reporting period, but only 228 of them have, and of these, 26 have yet to meet the full requirements for the same.

The slowest progress has been with the following: sub-committee formation and training, IMI baseline, periodic score card completion and periodic social audits. The FPs have again prioritized the subproject proposals and budget execution elements as requested by the Government, and these soft aspects due after the CDP have been delayed. Even where completed, they have not been entered into an MIS database (as the urban side has not had access to this part of the database as yet) and so, it has been impossible to compile and review data from the same.

During the coming quarter, the following areas will especially need to be focused on:

- Completion of requirements for the 26 communities with UAB grants already disbursed
- Requests for second installments for around 50 communities that received the first installments
- Requests for first installments for around 50 new communities and around 20 new gozars
- Completion of the IMI baseline in all CDCs formed
- Completion of the initial score card in about 300 communities
- Subproject implementation for all communities financed
- Revisions in the operations manual to capture the needs of the urban CCAP implementation

### **V. Inter-Ministerial Collaboration:**

**Score cards:** The score card was recently finalized after incorporating all changes recommended by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) while the Ministry of Education (MoE) had no comments on the contents for education sector MSSs.

**Agriculture:** MRRD and MAIL held more than ten meetings to discuss and design better coordination mechanisms on how CDCs can support work in agriculture, specifically discussions were related to beneficiary selection and utilization of CC information for better planning by MAIL.

**Kuchis:** The wider Citizens' Charter team met with the General Directorate for Kuchis to develop a joint plan for providing services to pastoral groups in Afghanistan. Currently the models proposed in the meetings are being field tested by MRRD.

**EZ-Kar Project:** During the quarter, the IDLG CCAP team has been working closely with representatives from the Ministry of Economy (MoEc), the Kabul Municipality, the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs (MoFA), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), the President’s Office and the World Bank in designing the sub-components, procurement planning and budget preparations related to the Eshteghal Zaiee - Karmondena (EZ-Kar) Project for the economic development of cities with significant numbers of displaced populations.

**Municipal Level Coordination:** During the reporting period, IDLG and urban CCAP leadership travelled to the cities of Jalalabad, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif. In all three, coordination meetings were held with select community and gozar representatives, FP, OC and PMU staff. In the latter two cities, extensive consultation sessions were held with the Provincial Governors and the Municipal Mayors and their respective offices on the CCAP work progress to-date, future work plans, coordination with the line departments (especially water and power), and possible expansion plans for CCAP and other IDLG proposed programs in the city.

**Communications:** two meetings were held between the communications teams of the ministries of health, education, agriculture, MRRD, IDLG and MOF, to better coordinate communications strategies and share information moving forward.

### Output Data

#### **A. Minimum Service Standards: Score Card Findings:**

As result of regular communication and coordination with the MoPH, the health section of the score card has been revised in terms of contents and implementation approach. As getting the score finalized took long; therefore, the changes were recently communicated to the field staff and thus will be cascaded accordingly. In urban areas, 142 facility score cards have been completed, but still awaiting data entry.

#### **B. Community Level Implementation Progress in Outputs**

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous quarter		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
# of communities mobilized	5,066	427	2,128	134	7,194	561
# of CDC elected/registered	4,858	360	1,957	119	6,815	479
# of CDC members registered	89,990	7,740	40,161	2,536	130,151	10,276
# of male CDC members	46,456	3,875	20,490	1,270	66,946	5,145
# of female CDC members	43,534	3,865	19,671	1,266	63,205	5,131
# of CCDCs/GAs registered	89	26	279	25	368	51
# of CDPs completed	3,986	301	1,450	96	5,436	397
# of CCDPs/ GA Plans completed	-	18	-	20	-	38
# of CDCs with subprojects financed	794	168	843	60	1,637	228
# of CDCs with subprojects completed	-		-		-	

# of subprojects financed for CDCs	1,055	102	1,075	100	2,130	202
# of subprojects completed	-		-		-	
# of subprojects financed for CCDCs/ GAs	-		-		-	
Grants disbursed (US\$)	25.04 million	7.99m	16.58 m*	2.98m	41.62	10.875m
Grants utilized (US\$)	-		-		-	
# of beneficiaries for CC soft components (CDP completed)	3,721,786	496,622	1,446,450	164,709	5,168,236	661,331
# of beneficiaries for CC grant financed completed subprojects	-		-		-	
# of labor days generated	-		-		-	
# of laborers employed	-		-		-	
# of M/DCCMC coordination meetings held	-		-		-	
# of PCCMC coordination meetings held	-	1	-	0	-	1

### Subproject Level Output Data

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	# of Communities	# of subprojects Submitted	# of subprojects financed	# of subprojects completed	Grants committed to subprojects \$	Grants disbursed to communities \$	Grants utilized by community for subprojects\$	Estimated # of beneficiaries for financed subprojects	Actual # of beneficiaries for completed subprojects
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education	1,766	1,766	1,218	-	31,260,545	19,771,346	-	1,112,907	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge)	108	108	75	-	4,143,298	2,175,220	-	48,737	
Rural	Irrigation	1,190	1,190	619	-	26,327,833	11,402,649	-	507,551	
Rural	Renewable Energy	352	352	200	-	13,423,285	5,644,720	-	96,023	
Rural	Grid Extension	55	55	18	-	2,914,228	631,535	-	19,713	
<b>Total Rural</b>		<b>3,471</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78,069,188</b>	<b>39,625,470<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,784,931</b>	<b>-</b>
Urban	Water Supply & Sanitation	8		8	0	0.55 m	0.38 m	0	11,375	
Urban	Transport (Road & Bridge)	188		188	0	12.81 m	8.97 m	0	350,248	
Urban										
Urban	Parks and Recreation Areas	2		2	0	0.14 m	0.05 m	0	2,930	
Urban	Power supply & House numbering	4		4	0	0.27 m	0.19 m	0	6,955	
Urban	Other (yet to be determined)	26		0	0	1.77 m	1.24 m	0	30,017	

<sup>3</sup> Sub-projects do not meet the MSS; therefore, deleted from the system but the community reversal did not take place that is why shown in the overall disbursement while they will either reverse the amount of revise the subprojects

<b>Total Urban</b>	<b>228</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15.54 m</b>	<b>10.875 m</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>401,525</b>
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MRRD Note: The same beneficiaries may benefit from more than 1 subproject/ sector. Hence adding up the total number of beneficiaries in each subproject type/ sector would not be feasible here. Please see table above for total beneficiaries without double-counting across sectors.

**C.b. Subproject Level Output Data**

**C.b.1 (Grid Extension)**

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Rural	Grid Extension - Power line Extension	Length of 20KV	214	
Rural	Grid Extension - Transformer Installation	Num	8	

**C.b.2 (Irrigation sector)**

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Construction	Jereeb	7,085	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Extension	Jereeb	337	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Rehabilitation	Jereeb	404,375	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Stone Masonry Lining Construction	Length Meter	800	
Rural	Irrigation - Gabion Wall Construction	Length Meter	1,240	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe scheme Construction	Jereeb	3,381	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe sachem Extension	Jereeb	80	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe Sachem Rehabilitation	Jereeb	82	
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Construction	Length Meter	28,959	
Rural	Irrigation - Water Divider Construction	Num	55	
Rural	Irrigation - Water Reservoir Construction	M3	9,135	



**C.b.3 (Renewable Energy sector)**

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Construction	Kilowatt	469	
Rural	Renewable Energy - Solar Mini Grid System Installation	Kilowatt	2,710	

**C.b.4 (Transport (Road & Bridge) sector)**

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Box Culvert Construction	Num	51	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Causeway Construction	Length Meter	14	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	82	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Steel Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	50	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	53	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	536	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	497	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Basic Access	Kilometer	202	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Gravelling	Kilometer	63	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	3	

**C.b.5 (Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Education sector)**

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subproject s
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Kanada) water reservoir Construction	M3	9,365	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Pool) water reservoir Construction	M3	16,690	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	2,780	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	146	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	48	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Digger shallow well Digging	Num	416	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Elevated water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	55	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Deep well Boring	Num	16	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Tube Shallow Well Boring	Num	2,572	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Tube Shallow Well Deeping	Num	381	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	696	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	17	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	7	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Deep well Boring	Num	13	

Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Tube shallow well Boring	Num	915	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Tube shallow well Deeping	Num	2	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	2,857	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	136	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	52	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Underground water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	56	

**C.b.6 (Urban Subproject Level Output Data)**

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units
Urban	Transport- Secondary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	108.55
Urban	Transport- Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	3.42
Urban	Transport- Concrete Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	51,375
Urban	Transport- Houses concrete Street Construction	Length Meter	123,626
Urban	Transport- Pathway Construction	Length Meter	22,816
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation- Extension of existing municipal water supply network	m/Km	9,480
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation- Small water supply scheme	m/Km	12,000
Urban	Park and Recreation Area for Children and Women - Boundary wall construction	Num	2
Urban	Power supply - Installation of Transformer	Num	4
Urban	Power supply- Extension of distribution line	Length Meter	5,250
Urban	Power supply- Extension of grid	Length Meter	1,000

#### D. Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Rural/ Urban	FP	Province	# of districts/ cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections/establi shed	# of CDPs completed	# of SPs financed	# of SPs completed	Grants disbursed \$	Grants utilized \$
Rural	AKDN+CONCE RN	BADAKHSH AN	8	648	46	1				
Rural	ACTED+CHA+ MOVE	BADGHIS	2	249	234	193	84	-	2,738,144	
Rural	AKDN+SCA	BAGHLAN	5	455	285	266	116	-	2,004,012	
Rural	NPORRAA+AC TED+SCA	BALKH	4	306	259	238	159	-	2,138,955	
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	BAMYAN	2	289	252	239	153	-	2,742,542	
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	DAYKUNDI	3	311	247	222	117	-	2,671,218	
Rural	CHA+MOVE	FARAH	2	327	271	234	78	-	1,300,513	
Rural	ACTED+CHA+ MOVE	FARYAB	5	321	260	259	112	-	2,256,904	
Rural	CARE+RI+ORC D	GHAZNI	5	1,025	618	482	75	-	1,194,124	
Rural	Afghan Aid+ CHA+OXFAM	GHOR	3	508	368	264	61	-	1,093,211	
Rural	CHA	HILMAND	4	687	89	61	-	-		
Rural	Afghan Aid+ CHA+OXFAM	HIRAT	6	668	541	507	98	-	3,328,237	
Rural	NPORRAA+AC TED+SCA	JAWZJAN	2	208	129	104	13	-	191,354	
Rural	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	KABUL	5	298	190	176	56	-	1,017,715	
Rural	CHA	KANDAHAR	3	646	99	66	1	-	16,960	
Rural	CHA	KAPISA	1	255	167	164	78	-	1,371,852	
Rural	BRAC	KHOST	4	437	202	101	48	-	829,372	
Rural	DACAAR	KUNARHA	4	297	140	127	67	-	1,512,664	
Rural	AKDN+SCA	KUNDUZ	2	304	145	100	48	-	835,361	
Rural	DACAAR	LAGHMAN	2	374	183	119	47	-	435,455	
Rural	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	LOGAR	2	312	158	73	47	-	766,704	

Rural	BRAC	NANGARHAR	9	943	405	281	60	-	1,125,091	
Rural	CHA+ Move	NIMROZ	3	207	177	176	85	-	1,955,350	
Rural	DACAAR	NURISTAN	3	179	68	61	26	-	414,510	
Rural	CARD+RI+ORCD	PAKTIKA	4	253	96	85	94	-	1,951,138	
Rural	BRAC	PAKTYA	6	380	135	114	61	-	904,683	
Rural	CHA	PANJSHER	3	77	43	41	41	-	744,760	
Rural	CHA	PARWAN	2	242	221	158	65	-	1,508,865	
Rural	AKDN+SCA	SAMANGAN	3	189	140	130	111	-	2,544,449	
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	SARI PUL	2	264	156	105	1	-	16,822	
Rural	AKDN+CONCERN	TAKHAR	8	875	127	3				
Rural	AHDS+SDO	URUZGAN	2	421	39	34	11	-	204,808	
Rural	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	WARDAK	3	342	257	188	99	-	1,116,420	
Rural	AHDS+SDO	ZABUL	2	325	68	64	18	-	695,804	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>13,622</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,627,993</b>	<b>-</b>

Rural/ Urban	Province	# of districts/ cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections	# of CDPs completed	# of SPs financed	# of SPs completed	Grants disbursed \$	Grants utilized \$
Urban	Balkh	1	150	138	118	82	0	4.37	0
Urban	Herat	1	200	127	120	44	0	2.44	0
Urban	Kandahar	1	300	130	91	45	0	2.41	0
Urban	Nangarhar	1	200	84	68	31	0	1.65	0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>0</b>

**E. FP-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs**

Rural/ Urban	FP	# of districts/ cities	# of communit ies contracted	# of CDCs elections / establish ed	# of CDPs complet ed	# of CCDCs/ GAs formed	# of commun ities with score cards complet ed	# of communit ies with linkages requireme nts completed	# of commun ities with sub- committ ees trained	# of communities undertaking development activities outside of the CC funding (self-initiated with/ without FP facilitation)
Rural	AHDS+SDO	4	746	107	98			-	-	-
Rural	CHA	7	1,333	188	127			-	-	-
Rural	CHA+Move	5	534	448	410			-	-	-
Rural	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	9	1,176	909	771			-	-	-
Rural	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	7	570	494	452			-	-	-
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+S CA	8	778	544	447			-	-	-
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	5	600	499	461			-	-	-
Rural	AKDN+SCA	10	948	570	496			-	-	-
Rural	AKDN+CONCERN	16	1,523	173	4			-	-	-
Rural	CHA	6	574	431	363			-	-	-
Rural	DACAAR	9	850	391	307			-	-	-
Rural	SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	10	952	605	437			-	-	-
Rural	CARE+RI+ORCD	9	1,278	714	567			-	-	-
Rural	BRAC	19	1,760	742	496			-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>13,622</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

FP Name	Province	# of districts	# CDCs contracted	# of CDCs elected	# of CDPs completed	CCDCs/ GAs formed <sup>4</sup>	# of CDCs with score cards completed	# of communities with linkages requirements completed	# of communities with sub-committees trained	# of communities undertaking development activities outside of the CC funding
ACTED+CHA+MOVE	BADGHIS	2	249	234	193	50				
ACTED+CHA+MOVE	FARYAB	5	321	260	259	41				
Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	GHOR	3	508	368	264					
Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	HIRAT	6	668	541	507	82				
AHDS+SDO	URUZGAN	2	421	39	34					
AHDS+SDO	ZABUL	2	325	68	64					
AKDN+CONCERN	BADAKHSHAN	8	648	46	1					
AKDN+CONCERN	TAKHAR	8	875	127	3					
AKDN+SCA	BAGHLAN	5	455	285	266					
AKDN+SCA	KUNDUZ	2	304	145	100					
AKDN+SCA	SAMANGAN	3	189	140	130					
BRAC	KHOST	4	437	202	101	14				
BRAC	NANGARHAR	9	943	405	281	29				
BRAC	PAKTYA	6	380	135	114					
CARE+RI+ORCD	GHAZNI	5	1,025	618	482	56				
CARE+RI+ORCD	PAKTIKA	4	253	96	85					
CHA	HILMAND	4	687	89	61					
CHA	KANDAHAR	3	646	99	66					
CHA	KAPISA	1	255	167	164	31				
CHA	PANJSHER	3	77	43	41	3				
CHA	PARWAN	2	242	221	158	45				

<sup>4</sup> The figures are as of 30<sup>th</sup> July 2018 collected direct from field through CDD not MIS

CHA+Move	FARAH	2	327	271	234	27				
CHA+Move	NIMROZ	3	207	177	176	36				
DACAAR	KUNARHA	4	297	140	127					
DACAAR	LAGHMAN	2	374	183	119	29				
DACAAR	NURISTAN	3	179	68	61					
NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	BALKH	4	306	259	238	31				
NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	JAWZJAN	2	208	129	104					
NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	SARI PUL	2	264	156	105	14				
OXFAM+AKDN	BAMYAN	2	289	252	239					
OXFAM+AKDN	DAYKUNDI	3	311	247	222	12				
SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	KABUL	5	298	190	176	15				
SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	LOGAR	2	312	158	73					
SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	WARDAK	3	342	257	188					
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>13,622</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Rural/ Urban	FP	# of cities	# of commu- nities contrac- ted	# of CDC s electi- ons/ estab- lishe- d	# of CDPs comple- ted	# of CCDC s/ GAS formed	# of comm- unities with score cards comple- ted	# of communitie- s with linkages requirement s completed	# of communities with sub- committees trained	# of communities undertaking development activities outside of the CC funding)
Urban	CARE & PIN (Mazar)	1	150	138	118	18	63	22	0	148
Urban	Oxfam & AA (Herat)	1	200	127	120	7	56	50	121	0
Urban	HRDA (Kandahar)	1	300	130	91	16	1	0	82	0
Urban	FGA (Jalalabad)	1	200	84	68	10	22	20	62	22
Urban	Total	4	850	479	397	51	142	92	265	170



**D. Grievances Handling Update: ½**

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
# of grievances received	94	-	146	-	240	-
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	80	-	119	-	199	-
# of grievances under investigation	14	-	27	-	41	-

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period	
	MRRD	IDLG	MRRD	IDLG	MRRD	IDLG
# of grievances received	54	40	140	6	194	46
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	42	38	117	2	159	40
# of grievances under investigation	12	2	23	4	35	6

**E. Grievances Handling Update: Types of Grievances Received 2/2**

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period #				Variation (+/-) during the reporting period #				Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period #			
	MRRD		IDLG		MRRD		IDLG		MRRD		IDLG	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Corruption charges against CDCs (individual members/joint)		0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0	
Weak performance allegations of CDC	2	0	2		35	0	2		37	0	4	
Infraction of CC Om procedures	5	0	21		93	0	1		98	0	22	
Social safeguards related	0	0			0	0			0	0		
Environmental safeguards related	0	0	4		0	0			0	0	4	
Subproject implementation / quality related	0	0	13		4	0	3		4	0	16	
Beneficiary targeting and subproject selection	12	0			4	0			16	0		
Not applicable to CC	35	0			3	0			38	0		
<b>Sector-wise breakdown of grievances</b>												
IDLG												
MRRD transport												
MRRD water												
MRRD renewable energy												
MRRD irrigation												
Health												
Education												

Note: The IDLG numbers have been revised from the earlier quarter report. This is because some of the classification of grievances done earlier had to be corrected to other categories and so numbers have been revised accordingly.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Update**

Indicator	Organization	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period	Variation (+/-) during the reporting period	Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period
# of ESMPs prepared	MRRD	1,508	200	1,708
# of voluntary land donations	MRRD	1,697	300	1,997
Etc.	MRRD	228	0	228
# of ESMPs prepared	IDLG	228	70	298
# of voluntary land donations	IDLG	0	4	4
# of ESS sub-committees established	IDLG	259	122	381
# of ESS sub-committees trained	IDLG	97	78	175
# of ESS related grievances	IDLG	4	0	4

**Staffing:**

NTA levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	PMU	DO	Total
Management levels (A & B)	46	3	49	45	4	0	49
Professional categories (C, D & E)	1034	102	1136	179	391	566	1136
Support Staff (F, G and H)	676	106	782	109	243	430	782
<b>Total #</b>	<b>1756</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1967</b>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**MRRD:** Of the total 2419 staff approved in the staffing plan, 1791 are contracted, the recruitment for 53 is underway, 561 will only be recruited later in the CC implementation and 14 positions need to be recruited shortly. Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

NTA levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	PMU	DO	Total
Management levels (A & B)	17	1	18	18	0	0	18
Professional categories (C, D & E)	960	75	1,035	134	335	566	1,035
Support Staff (F, G and H)	637	101	738	81	227	430	738
<b>Total #</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,791</b>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**IDLG:** Of the total 220 staff approved in the staffing plan, 176 are contracted, the recruitment for 34 is underway, and 10 will only be recruited later in the CC implementation. Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

NTA levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	PMU	DO	Total
Management levels (A & B)	29	2	31	27	4		31
Professional categories (C, D & E)	74	27	101	45	56		101
Support Staff (F, G and H)	39	5	44	28	16		44
<b>Total #</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76</b>		<b>176</b>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>44%</b>		<b>100%</b>

**VI. Maintenance and Construction Cash Grants (MCCG) Update**

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Variation (+/-) during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to the end of the current reporting quarter
<b>Overall</b>			
# of provinces covered	6	0	6
# of districts covered	7	0	7
# of communities with approved maintenance plans	326	130	456
# of communities received MCCG	326	130	456
MCCG disbursed to communities (US\$)	8.5	4.3	12.8
# of communities completed MCCG work		0	0
MCCG utilized and closed in communities (US\$)		0	0
<b>Planned/ Estimated in Approved Plans</b>			
Grant portion committed to labor in proposals (US\$)	589,044	7,090,956	7,680,000
Grant portion committed to non-labor costs in proposals (US\$)	392,696	4,727,304	5,120,000
# of labor days (unskilled labor) estimated	95,846	1,178,792	1,274,638
# of labor days (skilled labor) estimated	16,914	102,405	119,319
Total # of labor days estimated	112,760	1,281,197	1,393,957
# of skilled laborers estimated	422	2,560	2,982
# of unskilled laborers estimated	2,397	29,469	31,867
Total # of laborers estimated	2,819	32,029	34,848
# of subprojects to be constructed/ rehabilitated/ extended etc	75	609	684
# of beneficiaries estimated for paid labor	16,914	192,174	209,088
# of beneficiaries estimated for repaired/ constructed infrastructure	48,325	365,400	413,725
<b>Actual Data for Communities with MCCG Closed</b>			
Grant portion used for labor (US\$)			
Grant portion used for non-labor (US\$)			
# of labor days (unskilled labor) actual			
# of labor days (skilled labor) actual			
Total # of labor days actual			
# of skilled laborers actual			
# of unskilled laborers actual			
Total # of laborers actual			
# of subprojects constructed/ rehabilitated			
# of beneficiaries from paid labor			
# of beneficiaries from constructed/ rehabilitated infrastructure			

## VII. Social Inclusion Grants

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Variation (+/-) during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to the end of the current reporting quarter
<b>Overall</b>			
# of provinces covered	8	1	9
# of districts covered	10	4	14
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	123	368	491
# of communities with food/grain banks set up	109	195	304
# of communities that have submitted requested for SIG matching grants	102	37	139
Estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities for the SIG	\$ 25,000	\$ 132,248	\$ 157,248
Total SIG matching grants disbursed (US\$)	\$ 41,733	\$ 65,730	\$ 107,463 <sup>5</sup>
# of beneficiaries planned by communities for the SIG		884	884
Actual # of benef in communities with SIG grants have been distributed		588	588

## VIII. Reduce Seasonal Hunger through Grain Bank in CC Communities<sup>6</sup>

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Variation (+/-) during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to the end of the current reporting quarter
<b>Overall</b>			
# of provinces covered	25	9	34
# of districts covered	43	33	76
# of Communities with established Vulnerable Groups Sub-Committees	750	1,638	2,388
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	621	1,462	2,083
# of communities with food/grain banks set up	420	1,077	1,497
Total value of the food and non-food items mobilized (US\$)	\$ 34,100	\$ 115,540	\$ 149,640
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with food and non-food items have been distributed	377 HHs	1,119 HHs	1,496 HHs

<sup>5</sup> 54 communities received this amount

<sup>6</sup> Table VII represents the data for the communities where SIG and food/grain bank both are implemented while the Table VIII represents only the data for the indicators of food/grain banks initiatives where there is no SIG.

## V. Success Story/ Case Study

### **Joint Project helping Communities Cope with Impact of Drought in Faryab Province**

The Kawlian valley locates in Pulicharagh district of Faryab province nearly 20 km away from the district center. More than 2,183 families live in the eleven villages scattered in the valley and mostly rely on agriculture production and livestock.

Amid a harsh economic situation and ongoing armed clashes, communities living in this area face a lack of alternative long-term employment, limited access to surrounding markets and lack of sufficient natural resources. Together with these common challenges, communities are witnessing the dire effects of the recent dry spell, which has had dire effects on their land and livestock.

With the arrival of Citizens' Charter and through the application of the various participatory rural appraisal tools, a new community decision-making system was introduced. It enables open discussion between communities, in a space where they can share their concerns, identify available resources and prioritize the necessary actions to be taken immediately. At the same time, the engagement of local villagers provided them with a voice and showed them how they could support the development of their communities both as a group and as individuals, by minimizing particular expenditures, finding alternative income opportunities and focusing on assets creation for the youth.

Therefore, communities understood the opportunities of connecting with neighboring villages. Representatives of eleven villages organized a joint meeting, to discuss and decide on how to enhance the cultivation of approximately 30,000 acres of land in the valley. They also agreed to launch public works on the development of a local road network to gain better access to the agricultural land, facilitate movement of cattle and access heavier machinery (tractor, harvester).

During a two-day meeting with participation of over 1,000 community members, it was agreed that a six-kilometer long road between Halqamı village and Maydan hazar mish area would be constructed and that each village would have to contribute between 50 and 100 workers. In order to carry out this activity, community members were mobilized and encouraged to participate in the work or contribute with materials or cash.

The work and result of CCNPP was appreciated by local communities, who highlighted that Citizens' Charter helped them define step-by-step how to improve their livelihoods and to identify key common challenges. They also mentioned that the project served as a way to enhance collaboration between communities towards shared goals that will make their lives easier.



*Community members working during the road construction in Kawlian Valley, Pulicharagh district*

## **The Strength of CCAP Mobilization: IDP Community's Self Initiative**

Ten kilometers west of Herat city there lies a community formed by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) primarily from Badghis and Kandahar provinces, and from Gulran, Ghorian, Karukh and Kushk-e-Rabat Sangi districts of Herat province. The area is part of Herat city's 13<sup>th</sup> district, and is currently home to 230 households with a population of 1,870 people. Most of the families living in the area are poor, relying primarily on unskilled daily wage labor.

In October 2017, through the Citizens' Charter, the community was mobilized and supported in electing its own Community Development Council (CDC) comprising of 20 members, 10 men and 10 women. The people named their CDC "Empathy" in the local dialect.

As part of the participatory community development assessments, the community prioritized the transport and education sectors. The wider community voted for the urban area block grants to be utilized for street and drainage construction within the community. However, this left the lack of access to schools for the community children as a priority un-addressed. The nearest school was over 3 kilometers away and it was already filled to its capacity. In 2016, prior to the arrival of the CCAP in the community, some teachers had gotten together and rented space to hold primary school classes for the community. But this was then discontinued given the lack of continued rental payments.

After discussing with the wider community, the CDC decided to take the challenge of primary education for its children as a top priority and self initiative. The CDC members identified a building under construction near the community, and contacted its owner who lived with his family in Iran. The construction work had been completed for the super structure and was left unfinished. The CDC explained to the owner the need for a proper safe space for the children's education, and asked for the use of his unfinished building. The CDC volunteered a sum of AFA 50,000 to construct doors, windows and floor concreting in the unfinished building, provided it could be used as a school for its children. The landlord agreed to their offer, and also agreed in writing to provide the space free of rent to the community for the next 2 years, for use as a primary school. The CDC then liaised with the UNHCR and the local Education Department to provide them teachers for the school, with the teachers paid directly by UNHCR/Education Dept and not by the community.

By March 2018, the community had made the basic repairs to the building, and started the new school, with a total of around 300 students in 11 elementary classes in two time slots every day. Maryam, a CDC member and teacher, stated: "If the Citizens' Charter had not supported our area and had not mobilized us to elect our own CDC and look into our own development priorities, our children would still be without proper education." The community is especially proud that they were able to establish and run this school without utilizing the Citizens' Charter grants and by their own efforts.

Citizens' Charter started its activities in Herat in July 2017. Citizens' Charter covers six municipal districts in the city. And this success story from Empathy is just one of many in this ancient city.





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