

Annex 3: MCCG Phase 1 Data Collection: Revised Data Report

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Executive Summary

1. Phase 1 data collection took place between 15 April and 17 May 2019. A total of n=1450 beneficiary surveys were completed across six districts in five provinces. Alongside this quantitative research, the team in Afghanistan completed technical engineering inspections and qualitative key informant interviews.
2. Maintenance and Construction Cash Grant (MCCG) programme staff members have established good working relationships with the communities included in the programme. Community Development Council (CDC) members, Facilitating Partner (FP) staff members, and MCCG staff members appear to have a better understanding of the rules and procedures of the MCCG programme than they did last year and are better equipped to address and resolve issues as they arise.
3. Beneficiaries surveyed overwhelmingly rated the MCCG programme as “very good.” They can see the benefit that the programme has in their village and appreciated that projects were selected by the community.
4. Employment opportunities outside of MCCG remain limited across all areas. Daily wage labour is the primary source of income for almost half of the sample, yet many have left their communities to seek employment elsewhere due to limited opportunity.
5. For 52% of the beneficiary survey respondents, the MCCG grant represents their only source of income at this time. Furthermore, for those with other sources of income, three-quarters rely on MCCG grant payments for half or more than half of their total income.
6. Survey respondents reported spending their MCCG grant funding predominately on food. After food, beneficiaries use the funding for medical expenses and loan repayment.
7. For this phase of work, the engineer team entered data for 78 projects in to the Cosmos database. 63 finished projects were completed satisfactorily: work teams used the correct quantities of materials, and materials used were of suitable quality. Monitoring forms were completed correctly and in accordance with the Operational Manual, sent to the Provincial Management Unit (PMU), and entered onto the data base for almost all of these projects.
8. According to the engineers, all completed projects were compliant with technical specifications and the planned work schedule however, budget issues for two specific projects requires additional attention in order to improve performance and contract compliance. Details on these two projects are included in the body of the report below.

Phase 1 Overview

Planned Activities	Progress Achieved
Finalise the set-up of Cosmos and Dash Board.	<p>Monitoring instruments for both the beneficiary surveys and the technical engineering inspections were finalised on Cosmos.</p> <p>Final versions of each instrument were set up on relevant mobile phones in Kabul prior to the start of fieldwork.</p> <p>The Beneficiary Survey and Technical Engineering Inspection Dashboards have been created in Power BI. Refinement continues.</p>
Recruit and train the enumerators to carry out beneficiary surveys. Training includes use of Cosmos for data collection.	<p>Enumerator training for the Phase 1 beneficiary survey took place in Kabul over three days from 9-11 April. Training for Phase 2 enumerators was completed between 11-13 June.</p>
Complete Phase 1 Beneficiary surveys	<p>1,450 surveys were conducted with beneficiaries across five provinces: Farah, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, and Nangarhar. Phase 2 fieldwork has not yet begun.</p>
Field visits by Engineers and Social and Labour Expert to conduct Technical Reviews of the implementation of sub-projects and Key Informant Interviews.	<p>Instruments were reviewed and finalised and the Engineers and Social and Labour Expert were trained in the use of these instruments in Kabul on 6 and 7 April. This work took place alongside the Phase 1 beneficiary survey and will continue in Phase 2.</p>

Enumerator training for Phase 2 beneficiary surveys was completed between 11 – 13 June. As of the end of July, Phase 2 fieldwork had not yet begun; we are waiting for a large enough sample of grant applications (converted from Advance Payments) to be received, in respect of which the beneficiaries are selected and work started before beginning monitoring activities. The Engineers and Social and Labour Expert will continue their work when Phase 2 fieldwork begins, completing the technical inspections and key information interviews.

Monitoring Activities for Phase 1 Data Collection

The MCCG-KfW programme is monitored through the following three workstreams:

1. Quantitative beneficiary survey
2. Technical engineering inspections of infrastructure projects
3. Qualitative research

For each of the three workstreams above, the project SOP aims to answer the following three questions:

- Who does what? (role or person responsible)
- What do they do? (task, frequency/timing and standard)
- What is the desired outcome? (deliverable)

An overview of data collection methodology, sampling, and key findings from Phase 1 can be found in the sections below.

Data Collection Methodology:

As mentioned, the MCCG-KfW programme is monitored via a quantitative beneficiary survey, technical engineering inspections, and qualitative research in the form of key informant interviews.

Quantitative Beneficiary Survey

The quantitative beneficiary survey was conducted by enumerators equipped with smartphones that have a data collection app called COSMOS (Coffey Spatial Mobile Solution) installed.

Survey samples are drawn randomly at the CDC level from the list of all CDC's selected for MCCG implementation. Survey respondents included all beneficiaries aged 18 or older on the day of the survey interview that reside within the selected CDCs. Under the Well Being Analysis (WBA) for each CDC, the households were categorised as rich, medium, poor or very poor. The MCCG Programme is available to the poor category, subject to a maximum number of poor households of 35% of the total households and a maximum grant per CDC of AFN 4 Million. This maximum grant has been interpreted as being a maximum number of beneficiary households of 171. Where the number of poor households exceeds 35% of the total number of households, the eligible poor households were selected by lottery.

The base sample size for Phase 1 data collection was $n=1436$, determined by the number of households needed to complete a survey at the 90% confidence level. Each district was allocated a sample accordingly; if the total sample allocation was less than 200, a boost was added to increase the number of surveys so as to ensure a statistically significant sample for comparison at the district level.

We aimed to complete at least 20 interviews in each selected CDC. Deviations from this can be found in the "Challenges" section, and in the full sample in Annex 4. To determine the number of sampling points – CDCs – to survey, we took the base sample for each district and divided by 20. These numbers were then rounded up as needed to determine the final sample. Rounding to determine the total number of CDCs needed to complete the base sample resulted in a slight oversample, which we used as a quality control assurance that allows us to discard any data that is not collected correctly.

CDCs to be surveyed were selected from the full MCCG project list, as follows:

Step 1. Remove all CDCs from each district list that are inaccessible due to insecurity

Step 2. Highlight CDCs that were recently visited by engineers and qualitative expert. Since we cannot visit every CDC, we want to ensure that we are getting as much coverage as possible. Therefore, where possible, any CDC that has recently been surveyed by the engineer and qualitative teams, was excluded.

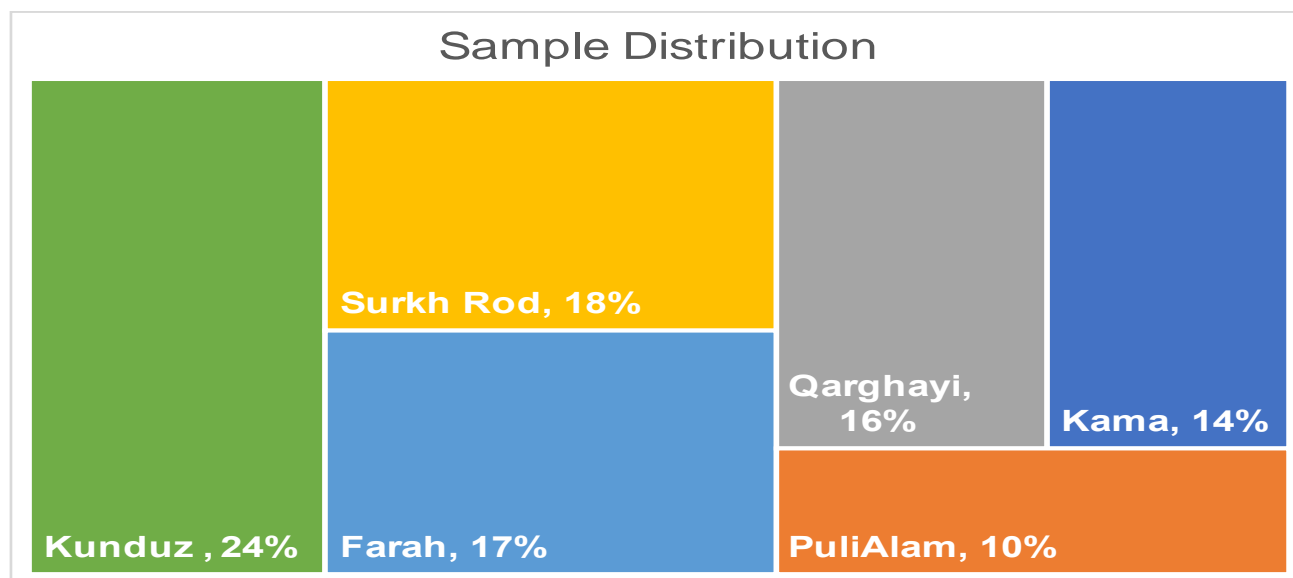
Step 3. List CDCs eligible for inclusion after the above two steps was listed. A random number generator was used to select the needed number of CDCs in each district. In Nangarhar Kama, Nangarhar Surkh Rod, and Logar, we did not have enough available CDCs to eliminate those already surveyed by the engineer and qualitative team. Therefore, these CDCs were included in the random draw.

Step 4. In Nangarhar Kama and Nangarhar Surkh Rod, there were not enough accessible CDCs to draw the required number, 11 in Nangarhar Kama and 12 in Nangarhar Surkh Rod. Therefore, we included all accessible areas but were short by one CDC in each area. Therefore, to complete the needed number of interviews, the sample in each of these two districts was increased to 22 per CDC.

Only project beneficiaries were surveyed. Since we did not have access prior to beginning fieldwork to beneficiary lists in each CDC, we relied on team supervisors for final respondent selection. Upon arrival in each CDC, they met with an official who could provide access to daily MCCG labourer attendance sheets. The supervisor first crosschecked the names on the attendance sheet with the WBA. Using the day code as the skip interval, they used simple random selection to select beneficiaries from the attendance sheets. The day code was determined by adding the digits of the day of interview together until they create a single digit. For example, if the date is 11 April, the day code is $1 + 1 = 2$. If the date is the 28th of April, the day code is $2 + 8 = 10$, $1 + 0 = 1$. Selection continued in this way until 20 respondents were selected.

In the event that a selected beneficiary could not be found, refused to be interviewed, or was not available, a replacement was selected from the attendance sheet using the same methodology as used in initial selection.

A total of n=1450 surveys were completed across six districts in five provinces, as follows, shown as percentage of the total sample. The full sample can be found in Annex 4.



Total sample per province was as follows:

Province	Surveys Completed
Farah	240
Kunduz	321
Laghman	219
Logar	225
Nangarhar	445
Total	1450

All survey respondents were men. Of these, 94% identified as being the primary labourer in the household. The average age of the respondent was 33, with a low of 16 (reported age) and a high of 75. The average number of reported dependents in each household was 10, with 0 the lowest number reported (respondent lived alone) and 35 the highest.

Half of the completed sample in Logar was completed by phone. Many beneficiaries had left their communities after projects were completed to seek employment elsewhere and it was not possible to find a sufficient sample for comparison amongst those that remained. This data is included in the reporting below.

A copy of the questionnaire scripted on Cosmos and used for data collection is attached at Annex 1.

Qualitative Key Informant Interviews

The Social Labour Expert visited a sample of the CDCs to complete the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with key stakeholders at both PMU and District Levels alongside the beneficiary survey.

All KIIs were conducted as face-to-face interviews with CDC Chairmen, CDC Finance Officers, CDC Secretaries, Community Elders, Community Shopkeepers, Farmers, Community Landlords and CCNPP District Officers and Provincial Management Units Heads.

During these interviews, the expert met with the PMU Manager, the relevant MCCG Social Organiser and Engineer, members of the CDC and anyone else he deemed appropriate, including, the Facilitating Partner. The objective of the qualitative research is to further explore the 'how' and 'why' of trends discernible from quantitative data.

Through this work, he aimed to identify the Socio-Economic situation in the area – for example:

- Who is in control of the area – is it the GOIRA or is it contested?
- Who are the local persons of influence and what sort of reputation do they have?
- What are the main crops grown in the area?
- What processing facilities exist?
- Where are the main markets for the produce grown locally?
- Are poppies / marihuana grown in the CDC?
- What employment opportunities are there – and do these change throughout the year?
- How do the poor people survive during the winter months?
- What schools are there – numbers of children, girls and boys?
- What health facilities are there – numbers of health workers?
- Has the WBA proved to have been accurate – were there any problems with it?
- Were there any problems arising from the section of the beneficiaries?
- Have any complaints in relation to the MCCG Programme been raised either officially or unofficially?

In addition, he asked questions to determine if:

- CDC officers have been selected in accordance with the Operations Manual.
- The appropriate sub bank account has been opened and identify its account number.
- Beneficiaries were selected in a transparent and equitable manner, in accordance with the Operations Manual.
- Labourers representing the selected beneficiaries have been identified in accordance with the Operational Manual.

To date, the Social and Labour Expert has completed 35 interviews in Kama district, Nangahar Province; 36 interviews in Surkh-Road district, Nangarhar Province; and 39 interviews in Qarghayi district, Laghman Province.

This work will continue alongside Phase 2 data collection. Results of these interviews have been included in the Data Collection Findings section below.

A copy of the interview guide used for fieldwork is included in Annex 3.

Technical Engineering Inspections

The programme funds skilled and unskilled labour for repair and maintenance of community level infrastructure assets. Coffey GCSS engineers reviewed a sample of the sub-projects in CDCs where the project has started to conduct these Technical Inspections. Engineers visited only those sites where civil works has commenced and were not required to reach a statistically significant sample as this will not be possible with available engineering staff strength. The engineering sample had already been determined before Phase 1 beneficiary data collection began; engineers visited a number of sites that had reported completing project work. Therefore, to ensure greater coverage of project work, we excluded all areas where engineers had already completed their inspections from the beneficiary sample to the best of our ability. In Nangarhar Kama, Nangarhar Surkh Rod, and Logar, we did not have enough available CDCs to eliminate those already surveyed by the engineer and qualitative team. Therefore, as detailed in the section above, these CDCs were included in the random draw.

Based on their observation, engineers completed a COSMOS survey on their phones, including photographs of the work. Part of this work includes checking the CDC Cash Book for the receipt of cash from the CDC Bank Account and the payments for materials and for labour.

The purpose of the technical inspection work is to ensure:

- The procedures for selecting the sub projects as set out in the Operations Manual have been followed;
- The most appropriate projects out of those that are possible have been selected by the Community (in line with the procedures in the Operations Manual);
- That the benefit of the work will benefit the community as a whole and not any specific members of the community; and
- That the situation on the ground as regards the proposed works is as described in the grant application. Suitable photographs will be taken.

Projects visited at the end of programming work are reviewed to ensure that:

- The work has been done satisfactorily, from a technical viewpoint, with the correct quantities of materials used, and being of correct quality;
- The payments for labour and for materials are correctly recorded in the CDC's accounting records and on the employee log books in accordance with the Operations Manual;
- The correct Monitoring Forms have been completed in accordance with the Operations Manual and returned to the PMU and have been correctly uploaded onto the Data Base;
- The Bank Account of the CDC agrees with its accounting records, and that any balance remaining after the work has been completed has either been utilised in further labour activities and/or returned to Head Office, in accordance with the Operational Manual - again photographs will be taken as appropriate.

In addition to completing the questionnaires, the Engineers took several photos of each project.

A copy of the final instrument scripted in Cosmos can be found in Annex 2.

Data Collection Findings

MCCG Leadership (Qualitative findings only)

MCCG programme staff members have established good working relationships with the communities included in the program. Key Informant Interview (KII) respondents referred to them as talented staff that can address and resolve issues as they arise. MCCG staff have assisted CDC leaders in opening bank accounts, and grant funding is sent to these accounts so that the money can be accessed by CDC leaders, finance officers, and the bank representatives that are elected staff of the CDC. These individuals are also authorised to work with the procurement committee to purchase project materials under this Programme and food items under the Social Inclusion Grants Programme, which is distributed to vulnerable families.

“Grants for very poor families is managed properly by the CDC leadership and distributed to the very poor families in the presence of the CDC members, MCCG staff members, FP staff members and other community members.” – District Engineer from Laghman

“In my opinion the overall system setup in the community is an achievement. People work for themselves and get paid. There were some challenges by the ex-commanders in the area and some other influential people but that all has been solved.” – DACAR Social Organizer from Laghman

CDC members, FP staff members, and MCCG staff members appear to have a better understanding of the rules and procedures of the MCCG programme than they did last year, according to the Social and Labour Expert. They overwhelmingly requested an expansion of programming, with larger grants that would allow them to complete larger projects, such as schools and clinics. In many communities surveyed, there are not enough health facilities to accommodate the population and many children need to travel long distances to go to school, a reality that limits access to education for girls, as it is often dangerous for them to travel. Furthermore, they suggested removing the conditions that state that they must select labourers from the poorest 35%, as well as the stipulation that 60% of grant funding should be allocated to labour and 40% for materials and administrative costs.

“It is a good program for all of us. The grant needs to be increased. Establishment of WBA, project selection and implementation by the people, and support of very poor families are all achievements. – Cluster head of 9 Shoras from Nangarhar

“Review must be done to the program to have more projects of longer period and more grant without restrictions of percentages and lottery.” Representative to the Secretary from Laghman

“Community select few projects and then the MCCG Engineer calculate the formula for each one. Whichever one is come fit to the formula then accept that the send its proposal for approval. This is the biggest problem that the people are not happy with. Because their priority project is not accepted.” - Social Organizer from Laghman

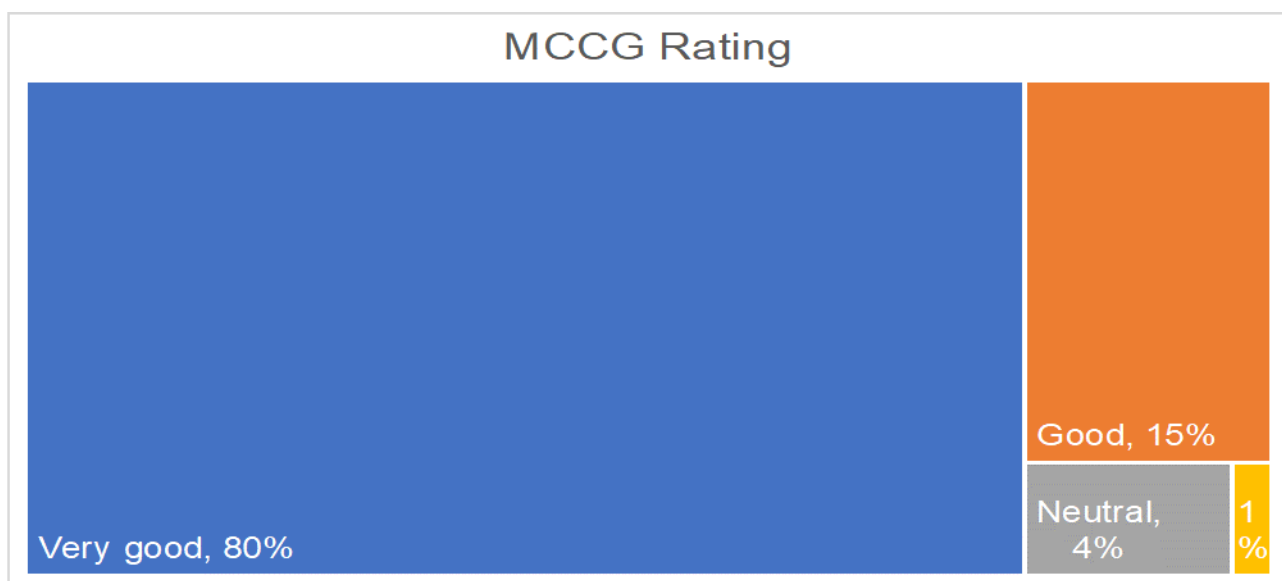
“People couldn't select the project because of the grant restrictions. People want from the program to support their choice. Bigger project needed to have work for all poor people.” – Bank Representative from Nangarhar

Grantee feedback (Quantitative and Qualitative findings)

“As this is a job creating program, it is very useful and whatever is going on in general under the MCCG Programme is known as an achievement because it's all the development program basics and people need to know them.” – Social Organizer from Qarghayi, Laghman

“It is a good program, and people are happy with. They are taught daily many things. We have many achievements e.g. we learn how to work according to the given plan. Our people are all happy having job at home and hope to have bigger projects and longer job at home. – Bank Representative from Nangarhar

Beneficiaries surveyed overwhelmingly rated the MCCG programme as “very good,” as seen in the graphic below. The 1% in the lower righthand corner encompasses all poor and very poor responses. Almost all beneficiaries stated that they benefitted from the program and the majority mentioned seeing changes in the village as a result of the programme.



When asked follow-on questions to explore why responses were so favourable, we learned that most beneficiaries have no source of income other than MCCG and they were thus able to buy food and begin to repay loans with the money. Further, they can see the benefit that the programme has in their village and appreciated that projects were selected by the community. During the beneficiary survey, 97% of respondents claimed that they believed that projects were selected fairly. Further, only 3% claimed that they had to pay something to be selected for the grant.

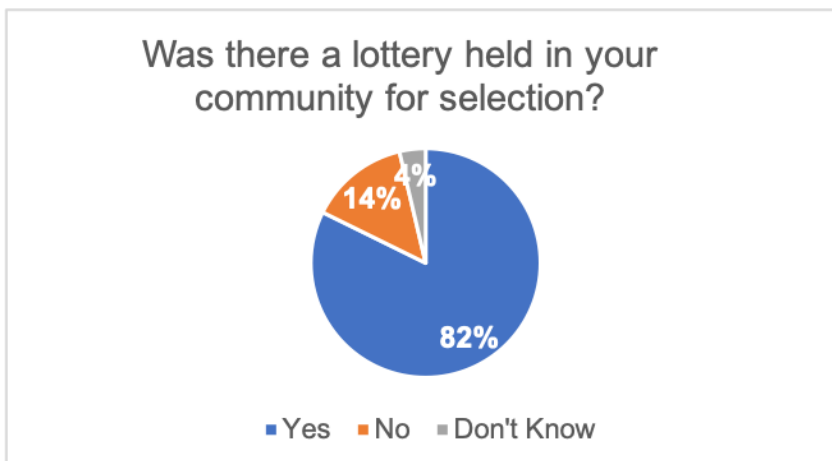
According to insight gained from the KIIs, however, CDCs had to wait for long periods of time for grant funding to come through so that they could begin their projects. MCCG staff told these leaders that they were managing many projects at once and that therefore, implementation takes time. The grant structure and restrictions to the amount of funding communities could apply for limited the types of projects that could be completed. In some cases, communities need – and have the capacity to complete – larger infrastructure projects to target specific issues. These projects, however, were too large for this particular grant and therefore were side-lined in favour of smaller, less important projects simply due to grant restrictions.

The fixed percentages for the labour pay and material and admin cost is made somehow that the community people cannot select the project of their choice but instead the Engineer will find such a project to be fixed within the category given in advance. – Social Organizer from Laghman

They need cold rooms for their vegetables which are sold very cheap at the season and mostly going to Pakistan where they put in cold rooms and then bring it back later and sale it in high rate. Therefore, the farmers requests to kindly establish cool room for them which will help the whole district people. Kama is one of the two most productive districts (Kama in Nangarhar and Qarghayi in Laghman Provinces) in the country providing a lot of vegetable for the country. – Bank Representative from Nangarhar

Most CDCs conducted a lottery and prepared their beneficiary labour list according to the instructions given by MCCG programme staff based on the manual. While the majority (almost all) of beneficiaries stated that the lotteries were conducted fairly, in some cases, according to the KIIs, jobs were offered to those not included in the original lists.

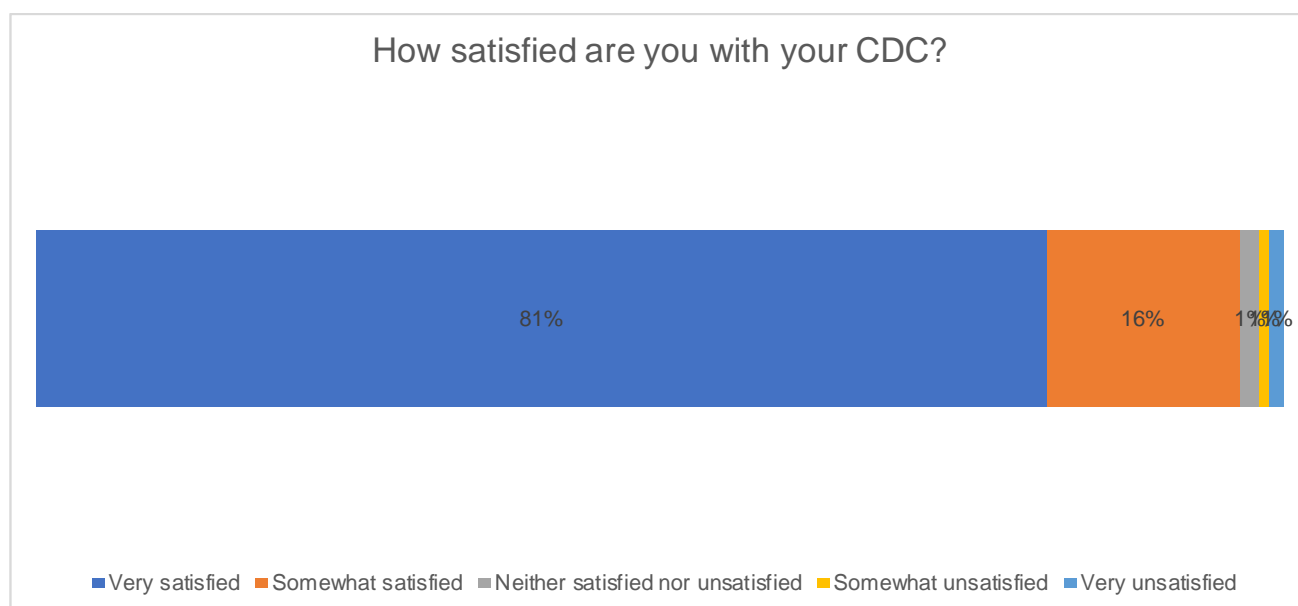
The KIIs also exposed several issues with the lottery system. For one, many very poor families live together in one house however, the FP listing only counted one head of household for each home, irrespective of the number of families living under one roof. Furthermore, many stated that the percentage of poor or very poor households in their community was higher than 35%. Finally, as discussed in previous reports, only IDPs, returning refugees, and very poor living in the community before the WBA were counted, despite the fact that many communities now host large numbers of new households.



There were some issues [in the development of the Well-Being Analyses] which still exist and need to be fixed. For example, some people are listed in wrong categories and some have left. In some cases, the house is listed as one big family but actually, there are many married men with their children living there. – Social Organizer from Laghman

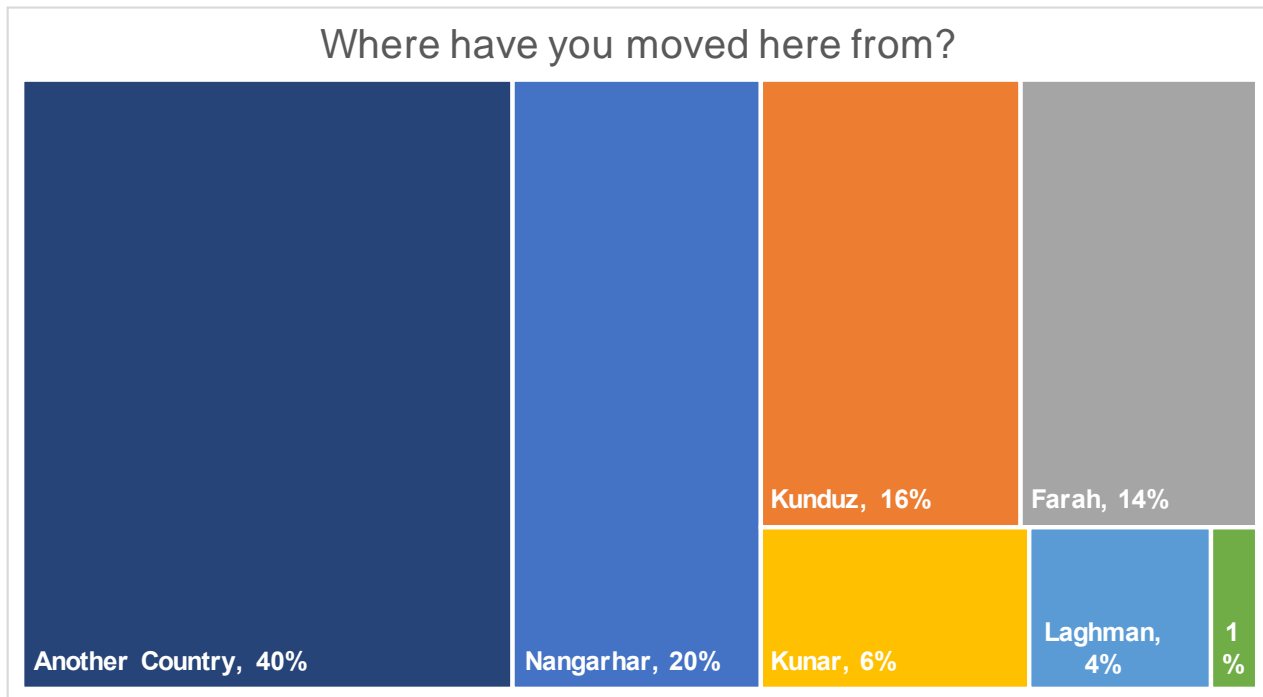
The WBA includes all the households currently living in the area of the CDC – including Internally Displaced Persons; Returning Refugees etc., “except those arrived after the WBA was founded. They are not registered in the WBA yet but whatever support comes to the village by NGOs, UN offices and others, the CDC leadership gives them their share. FP said that they will register these people when they revise the WBAs after one year. – District Engineer from Laghman

All in the selected communities, according to the KIIs, seem to have an understanding that the primary aim of the programme is to create jobs for poor labourers. They also see the programme as bringing the community closer together and establishing a sense of unity. People appreciate that they have some control over the programming through the election of community leaders and having a say in the projects implemented. This may be at least part of the reason that satisfaction with CDCs was high across all areas included in the beneficiary survey. As seen below, 80% of respondents reported being “very satisfied” with their CDC.

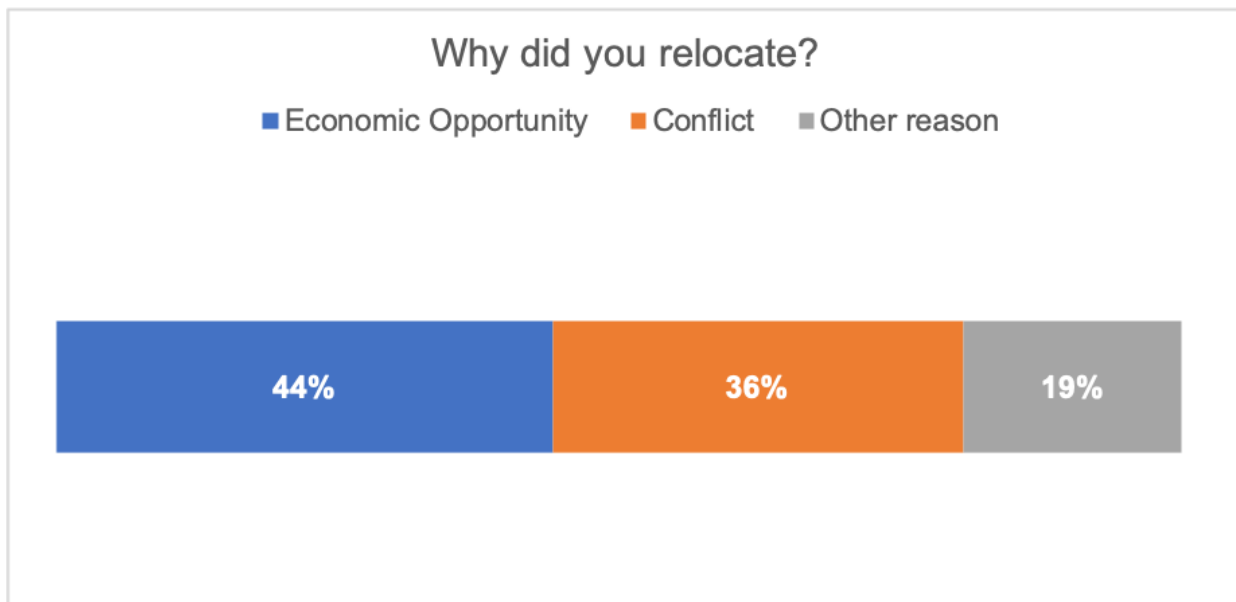


Migration (Quantitative findings only)

Across the six districts, 22% of beneficiaries surveyed reported moving to their present location from somewhere else. The majority moved from another country. The 1% figure included in the graphic below represents Kabul.



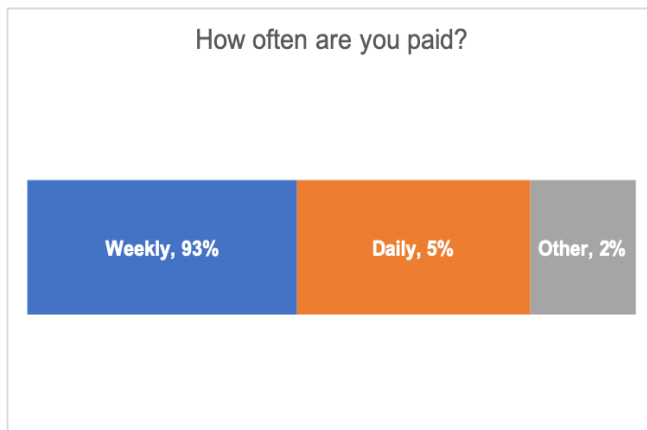
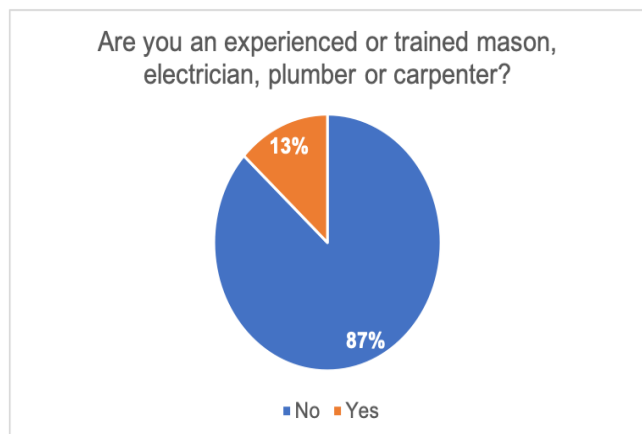
Economic opportunity was named as the primary reason for relocation, with conflict the second most reported reason.



Labour profile (Quantitative and Qualitative findings)

Employment opportunities outside of MCCG remain limited across all areas. Within the communities, about one-third of individuals work in agriculture, finding employment on farms, in production, processing, or sale. Others seek employment at district or province level. According to information collected through the KIIs, the majority of those without jobs have left their communities to seek employment in Jalalabad or Kabul. A large number were still trying to travel to Peshawar, Pakistan for work but difficulties in obtaining visas is making that process much less favourable of an option.

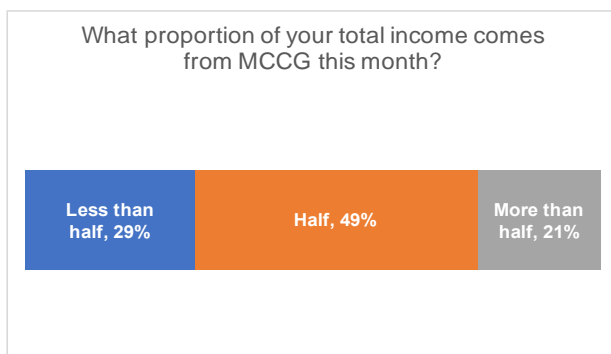
Looking specifically at jobs connected to MCCG programming, almost 9 out of 10 employed through the programme claimed to be unskilled, as shown in the chart below. This aligns with project specifications, which restricts skilled labour to 15% of the total. For Phase 2 data collection, we have decided to add a clarifying question for all who claim to be skilled, asking for their specific skill.



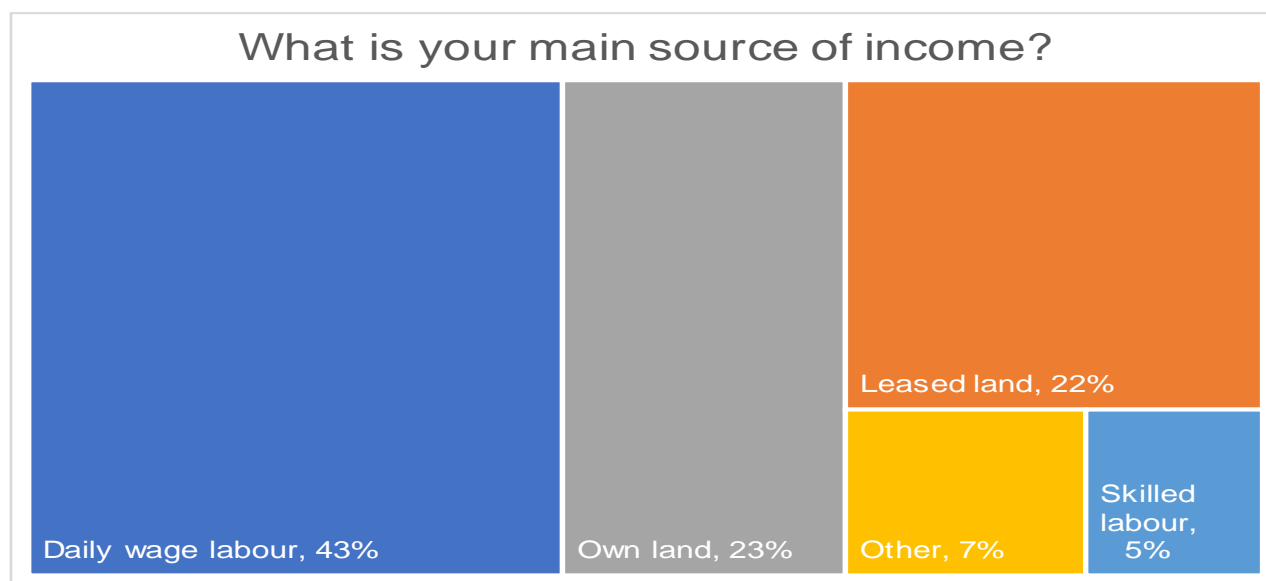
Per project specifications, skilled workers receive AFN 650 per day and unskilled workers earn AFN 350. On average, respondents reported having been paid the AFN equivalent of 4.08 Euro. The average number of days worked was 41.99% of respondents claim to work 8 hours per day. According to the KIIs, many MCCG programme beneficiary labourers worked less than 40 days in total on the MCCG projects. The jobs were thus completed by more individuals than originally planned. In the minds of some KII respondents, this made the process fairer by distributing the funding to more people. In one CDC – Deh Bawal Bala, Surkh Road – selected labourers worked for more than 40 days because a large number of selected beneficiaries had left the area as a result of ongoing insecurity. In this case, many worked for 93 days instead of for 40.

Finance profile (Quantitative findings only)

For 52% of the beneficiary survey respondents, the MCCG grant represents their only source of income at this time. Furthermore, for those with other sources of income, three-quarters rely on MCCG grant payments for half or more than half of their total income.



A full profile of main sources of income across the sample can be seen in the graphic below.



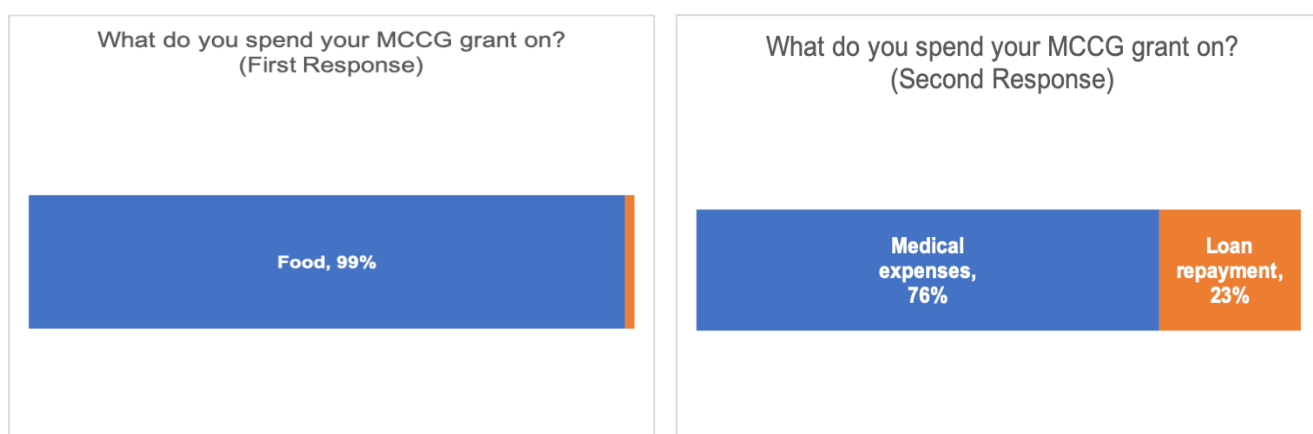
Across all respondents, only about one-quarter (27%) reported owning land. 82% reported owning their own house.

Debt profile (Quantitative and Qualitative findings)

The money is used “for food items and debt payment. Poor labours are under debt all the year. When they gain some money, they pay the old debt and get more food. It is going on the same way all year. – Bank Representative from Laghman

“It is a good program for all of us. When the program started, many labourers paid their debt. This program keeps the people busy and support their finance. It is achievement for all the community.” – Shopkeeper from Nangarhar

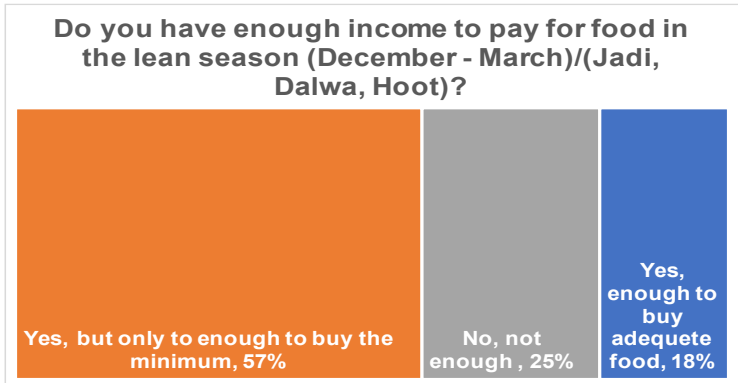
As seen in the charts below, respondents reported spending their MCCG grant funding predominately on food. After food, beneficiaries use the funding for medical expenses (76% of second responses) and loan repayment (23% of second responses).



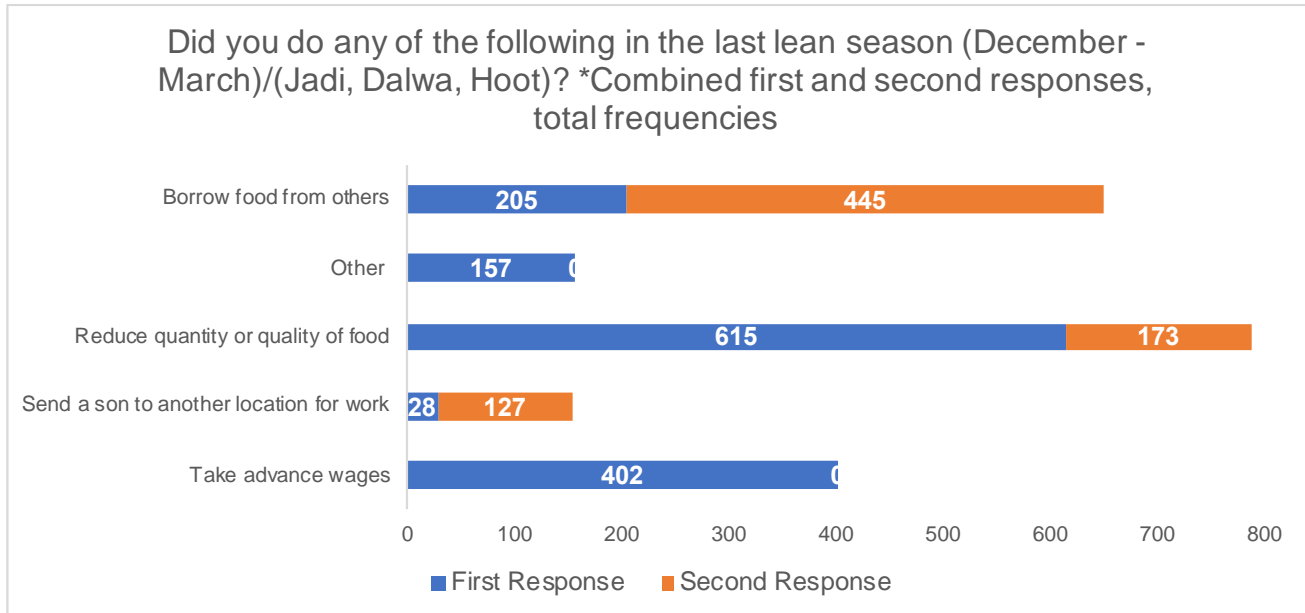
In the lean season, when seasonal employment is unavailable, many of the poor and very poor take loans, especially from shopkeepers, to pay for food. Shopkeepers reported through the KIIs offering unemployed labourers up to 10-15,000 Afghanis (113-170 Euro). This tendency feeds the debt trap that many find themselves in; almost two-thirds (74%) reported having loans to repay. Almost all mentioned that they found it difficult to pay these loans. On average, respondents reported owing 1488 Euros in loans, with a high of 28,733 Euros and a low of 23 Euros. Average payments made last month towards these loans was 211 Euros, with a high of 8,045 Euros and a low of just under 6 Euros. Only 3% of the sample reported having any savings.

Food security (Quantitative findings only)

The majority, 66%, reported having enough food to eat at this time of year. During the past lean season, only 19% reported having enough income to buy adequate food, with just over one-quarter not having enough income to support household needs, as shown in the graphic to the right.



To support their families, respondents resorted to a variety of tactics, including taking advance wages, borrowing food, and/or reducing the quantity and quality of food purchased. The chart below shows a breakout of these tactics by first and second responses.



Technical Engineering Inspections

The data below includes 78 inspection reports entered in to the Cosmos database. Additional inspections have been completed and the engineering team is working to enter all data in to Cosmos. Thus, the following is an interim report on the status of the inspections.

Of the 78 inspections included below, 63 (81%) were conducted at the end of the project (i.e. all work completed) and 15 (19%) were conducted while work was still underway.

The sample distribution for the projects included in this analysis covers projects in Farah, Kunduz, Qarghayi, PuliAlam, Kama, and Surkh Rod. Village and CDC distribution is as follows:

Province	District	Village	CDC ID
Farah	Farah	Haji Abad	21-2101-M0090
Farah	Farah	Bashir Abad	21-2101-M0116
Farah	Farah	Rahim Abad	21-2101-M0099
Farah	Farah	Qadir Abad & Mullah Kamal	21-2101-M0135
Farah	Farah	Dost Mohammad	21-2101-M0089
Farah	Farah	Sang e Zor	21-2101-M0006
Farah	Farah	Qala Ghulam Sediq	21-2101-M0044
Farah	Farah	Janabad Aw Qasemabad	21-2101-M0133
Farah	Farah	Qala Behbod	21-2101-M0014
Farah	Farah	Aziz Abad	21-2101-M0109
Farah	Farah	Saidabad Deg Frosh	21-2101-M0141
Kunduz	Kunduz	Naqi	14-1401-M0049
Kunduz	Kunduz	Larkhabi baghmeri	14-1401-M0053
Kunduz	Kunduz	Baghi Miri	14-1401-M0022
Kunduz	Kunduz	Baghi Miri payeen	14-1401-M0048
Kunduz	Kunduz	Mohman khan	14-1401-M0223
Kunduz	Kunduz	Nawabad Number 1	14-1401-M0216
Kunduz	Kunduz	Hazara-hai-Jawar balah hesar	14-1401-M0199
Kunduz	Kunduz	Charkhab payeen	14-1401-M0067
Kunduz	Kunduz	Warkashaf	14-1401-M0180
Kunduz	Kunduz	AliKhel Number 2	14-1401-M0182
Kunduz	Kunduz	Naw Abad Shora Khak	14-1401-M0183

MCCG PHASE 1 DATA COLLECTION: REVISED DATA REPORT

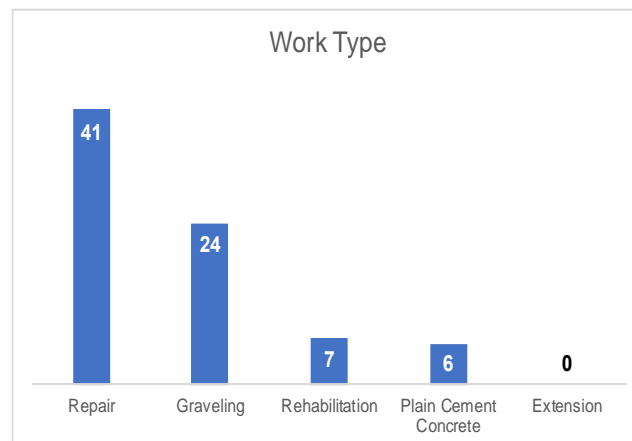
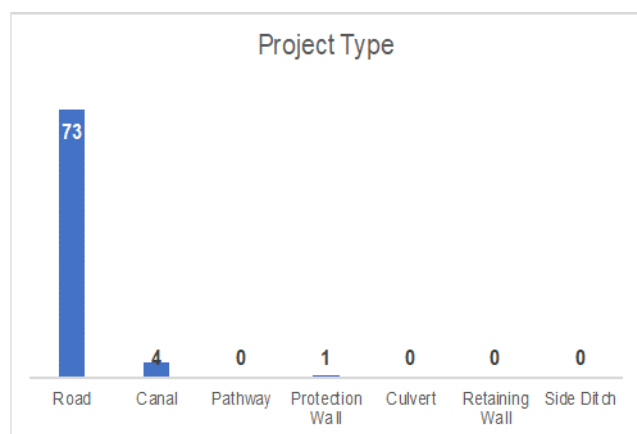
Province	District	Village	CDC ID
Kunduz	Kunduz	Shora Khak	14-1401-M0110
Kunduz	Kunduz	Koh Ran	14-1401-M0112
Kunduz	Kunduz	Block Awal	14-1401-M0058
Kunduz	Kunduz	Khalifa Chela Mazar	14-1401-M0169
Kunduz	Kunduz	Naw Abad Khamdan	14-1401-M0200
Kunduz	Kunduz	Tajakhai jangle Zakhail	14-1401-M0203
Kunduz	Kunduz	Haji Agha	14-1401-M0166
Kunduz	Kunduz	Utmanzai Haji Jan Agha	14-1401-M0068
Kunduz	Kunduz	Logari	14-1401-M0085
Kunduz	Kunduz	Haji tawas	14-1401-M0086
Kunduz	Kunduz	Jalkai Uzbekah	14-1401-M0152
Kunduz	Kunduz	Mirza hazrat	14-1401-M0087
Kunduz	Kunduz	Hameed Bye	14-1401-M0140
Kunduz	Kunduz	ToorkManhay Khakani	14-1401-M0181
Kunduz	Kunduz	Haji Naim Bala	14-1401-M0088
Kunduz	Kunduz	Domachin	14-1401-M0072
Kunduz	Kunduz	Naw Abad charmkari	14-1401-M0174
Laghman	Qarghayi	Karim Abad	09-0902-M0015
Laghman	Qarghayi	Tarang	09-0902-M0034
Laghman	Qarghayi	Tarakhel Sufla	09-0902-M0047
Logar	PuliAlam	Masks Atafiq sufla	05-0501-M0130
Logar	PuliAlam	Honi sofla dawran Khel	05-0501-M0079
Logar	PuliAlam	Pul-e-Alam e kona	05-0501-M0180
Logar	PuliAlam	Nawabad qale taher	05-0501-M0211
Logar	PuliAlam	Dahah Asarak	05-0501-M0042
Logar	PuliAlam	Tawakal Abad Wa Paraow	05-0501-M0139
Logar	PuliAlam	Qala Naw Hesarak	05-0501-M0040
Logar	PuliAlam	Qala-e-Juma	05-0501-M0121
Nangarhar	Kama	Bela yaari	08-0818-M0055
Nangarhar	Kama	Koz Kahik	08-0818-M0037

Province	District	Village	CDC ID
Nangarhar	Kama	Shir Garr Gul Mohammad	08-0818-M0044
Nangarhar	Kama	Jama Mohammad Sediq	08-0818-M0054
Nangarhar	Kama	Mirzai	08-0818-M0004
Nangarhar	Kama	Dag Kalai	08-0818-M0057
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	Bande bimiran hejrat kalai	08-0802-M0041
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	Koz Charbagh	08-0802-M0014
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	Bar Sultanpor Dand	08-0802-M0051
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	Qazi Khil	08-0802-M0101
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	De Bawal Bala	08-0802-M0108
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	Qala Banda	08-0802-M0090

Overall, the engineers indicated that all of the finished projects were completed satisfactorily. The work teams used the correct quantities of materials, and materials used were of suitable quality. Monitoring forms were completed correctly and in accordance with the Operational Manual, sent to the PMU, and entered onto the data base for almost all of these projects.

Inspection Overview

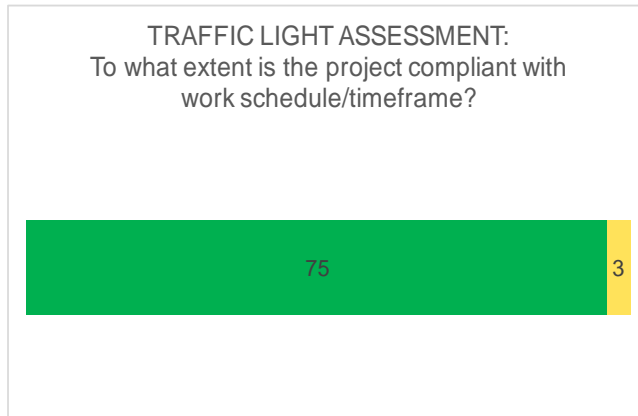
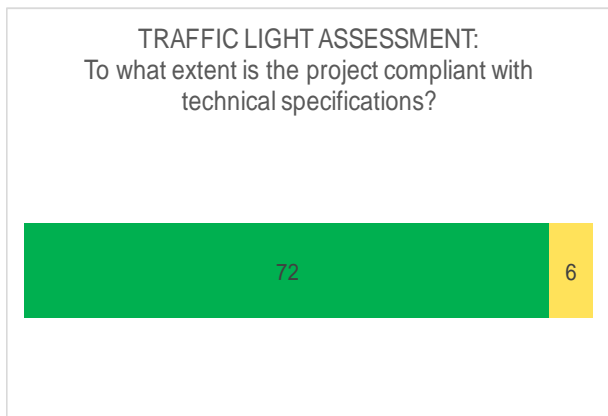
The majority of projects inspected during this phase were graveling and road projects.



Engineers used a “traffic light” system to assess project compliance with technical specifications, work schedule/timeframe, and budget. Projects were marked “GREEN” if they showed strong performance against plan and milestones, standing out as examples of good practice. For completed projects, “GREEN” was given upon verification of general compliance with contract and specification requirements, based on observable elements of construction. Projects were marked “YELLOW” if they showed progress against plan and milestones, with certain aspects requiring additional attention in order to improve performance and contract compliance. For completed projects, “YELLOW” marks were given if the engineers observed issues with survey, design, completeness, contract compliance, and/or serviceability. “RED” was given to projects that showed poor performance against plan and milestones. Urgent remedial actions are required to address significant under-performance. For completed

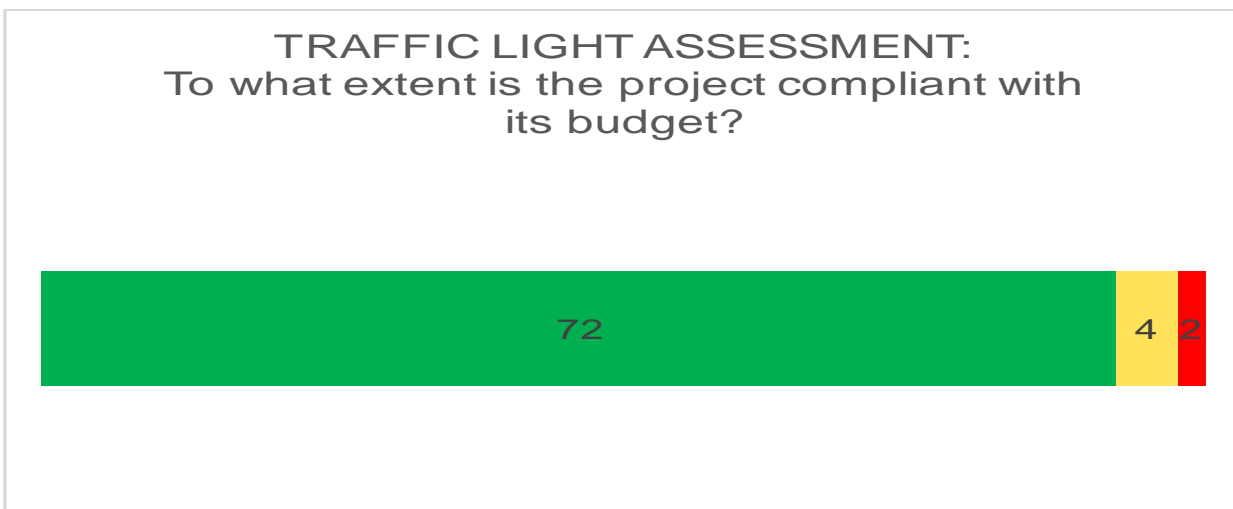
projects, substantial issues were observed with completeness, contract compliance, and/or serviceability that significantly detract from the project’s purpose.

Overall, projects met the engineer’s standards. As shown in the “traffic light assessments” below, the majority of projects were compliant with technical specifications and the planned work schedule.



Project Financing

Looking specifically at budgets, the engineers found errors and issues in more projects, with four marked as “yellow” and two marked as “red.”



Labour costs were accurately recorded for all but one project. For most of these projects, the engineering team felt that costs were reasonable and accurately recorded. One of the two cases that the Engineers flagged as “red,” was flagged as such because there were no budget records available to review. In the second case, the engineers questioned the allocation of funding.

According to the KIIs, in all insecure areas, the Taliban charged CDCs a tax that amounted to 10 – 12 percent of the total project budget. To account for this, CDC leaders reduced funding for materials and labour and collected donations from wealthier individuals in the community so as not to affect the project budget.

For all project budgets reviewed, the initial and final budgets matched (i.e. no over or under spending), although there were differences between budgeted and actual costs amongst the various cost categories. The average budget for all completed projects was 2,062,251 Afghanis (23,225 Euro), with a high budgeted cost of 3,920,000 Afghanis (44,151 Euro), and a low budgeted cost of 420,000 Afghanis (4,730 Euros). A breakdown of average costs, difference between budgeted and actual costs, and counts of over and under spending can be found in the table below. All costs below are in Afghan Afghanis.

	Budgeted Costs			Actual Costs			Difference between budgeted and actual costs		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	Count Overbudget	Count Underbudget
Materials	801584	1534000	168000	710529	1472000	171900	91055	24	38
Total Labour Costs	1334582	2448965	252000	1107999	2448000	246100	43099	2	13
Skilled Labour Costs	92593	205400	26000	92834	208000	22100	-5547	3	8
Unskilled Labour costs	1250049	2349190	257887	1018322	2308225	224000	-967396	18	0
Admin costs	8294	10000	2838	7629	10000	807	665	2	17

Inspection Profiles

A selection of project inspection profiles is included below, with location and work type information, and photographs collected by the engineering team.

For Phase 2 reporting, we are working with a consultant to include such photos on the Power BI and Cosmos Dashboards. Geo-tagged versions of the Photos below are available.

Profile 1: Graveling of a road in Naqi, Kunduz (CDC ID 14-1401-M0049)



Profile 2: Graveling and Rehabilitation of a road and culvert in Nawabad Number 1, Kunduz (CDC ID 14-1401-M0216)



Profile 3: Graveling, Repair, and Rehabilitation of a road and retaining wall in Larkhabi Baghmeri, Kunduz (CDC ID 14-1401-M0053)



Profile 4: Graveling and Rehabilitation of a road and canal in Domachin, Kunduz (CDC ID 14-1401-M0072)



Profile 5: Concreting and Rehabilitation of a road in Nangarhar, Surkh Rod, Bande Bimaran Hejrat Kalai (CDC ID 08-0802-M0041)



Profile 6: Graveling and Rehabilitation of a road and canal in Nangarhar, Kama, Koa Kahik (CDC ID 08-0818-M0037)



Profile 7: Plain Cement Concrete work on a road in Logar, PuliAlam, Qala Juma (CDC ID 05-0501-M0121)



Profile 8: Graveling and Rehabilitation of a road, protection wall, and culvert in Nangarhar, Kama, Bela Yaari (CDC ID 08-0818-M0055)



Challenges during Fieldwork

A total of n=1450 surveys were successfully completed and uploaded to the Cosmos server, as discussed previously. However, several issues were encountered during fieldwork that delayed progress or resulted in the need to substitute randomly selected sampling points. These issues can be divided into three main categories:

- Insecurity
- Direct beneficiaries left the communities upon completion of the project to seek employment elsewhere.
- Enumerator team access to communities denied by CDC chiefs. This delayed fieldwork in several areas until the issues were resolved with support from MCCG Kabul.

Specific incidences of these challenges are shown in the table below, broken out by location.

Province	District Name	CDC Name	Issues During Fieldwork
Farah	Farah	Dara Abad Payain	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Farah	Char-barjak	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Farah	Char-Bagh	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Farah	Shahrak Sofi	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Farah	Naw Abad	CDC leader refused to be interviewed.
	Farah	Karezak	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Farah	Arbab chari	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Farah	Bagh Bala	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Farah	Dashtah Korjai Wa Hanifi	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Farah	Naw Abad Sank Zoor	The PMU indicated it was not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.

Province	District Name	CDC Name	Issues During Fieldwork
Kunduz	Kunduz	Taloka alchin	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
	Kunduz	Bagh miri payeen	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
	Kunduz	Mohman Khan	Interviewing was paused half way through; the eruption of gunfire and clashes forced enumerators to flee the area.
	Kunduz	Haji Abdul Rasool Chalah Mazar	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
	Kunduz	Larkhabi wa sofla	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
	Kunduz	Larkhabi baghmeri	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
	Kama	Da Taher Bala	The Project was paused pending the election of a new CDC leader. The community refused to participate in survey until the election.
Nangarhar Surkhrod	Surkh rod	Mayoobin	The project has not been started due to security/CDC internal conflict.
	Surkh rod	Shamshpoor Dalah Bala	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
	Surkh rod	Bar char bagh	The project has not been started due to security/CDC internal conflict.
	Surkh rod	Ghondhi kalai	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
Logar	Pul-e-Alam	Masjda Atafiq Sufila	Many direct beneficiaries left the community upon completion of the project to seek work in other areas. Remaining beneficiaries were not enough to complete the intended sample.

Province	District Name	CDC Name	Issues During Fieldwork
	Pul-e-Alam	Khadr	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
	Pul-e-Alam	Qala Naw Esarak	Many direct beneficiaries left the community upon completion of the project to seek work in other areas. Remaining beneficiaries were not enough to complete the intended sample.
	Pul-e-Alam	Qala Juma	The PMU and CDC leaders indicated they were not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Pul-e-Alam	Dahah Asarak	The PMU and CDC leaders indicated they were not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Pul-e-Alam	Qomandan Tahar	Insecurity. We are attempting to verify that work has been done by having the labour records etc inspected at the PMU.
	Pul-e-Alam	Nawabad qale taheer	Many direct beneficiaries left the community upon completion of the project to seek work in other areas. Remaining beneficiaries were not enough to complete the intended sample. Also, the PMU and CDC leaders indicated they were not interested in contributing to the beneficiary survey. MCCG Kabul office support was required to gain access.
	Pul-e-Alam	Pul-e-Alam e kona	Many direct beneficiaries left the community upon completion of the project to seek work in other areas. Remaining beneficiaries were not enough to complete the intended sample.
	Pul-e-Alam	Hajom wa Borhan	The project has not started due to high insecurity in this CDC. The area is controlled by anti-government forces.

Annex 1: MCCG Beneficiary Questionnaire (as scripted in Cosmos)

1 Identifier

1.1 Name of Enumerator?

Text

1.2 Please enter the CDC-ID (example of alphanumeric syntax for ID is '08-0802-M0105' i.e. nn-nnnn-annnn where n is number and a is alphabet).

Text

- Don't know

1.3 Does this ID match the MCCG eligible grantee list provided by the CDC?

Yes / No

1.4 Has the MCCG sub-project been implemented in your village?

Yes / No

- Don't know

1.5 Are you or is someone in your household a selected labourer?

Yes / No

- Don't know

1.6 Thank you for your time! This survey is now complete.

Text

1.7 Which province are you located in?

1.8 Which district are you located in?

1.9 Which village are you located in?

Text

1.10 What is your name?

Text

- Refuse

1.11 Does the name on the attendance sheet match the MCCG eligible grantee list provided by the CDC (the WBA)?

Yes / No

1.12 Why does the name listed on the WBA NOT match the attendance sheet?

Multi-select (Max = 4)

- Recent IDP
- Recent returnee
- Representing family member that left the area or otherwise could not work
- Introduced by CDC
- Don't know
- Refuse
- Other, please specify

1.13 Salaam Aleikum, we are conducting a survey on behalf of KfW in the German government to see how we can improve the MCCG programme. This survey is approved by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). The survey should not take longer than 30 mins of your time. Your data will be kept confidential if you choose to take part in this survey. You may withdraw and discontinue participation at any time. If you are uncomfortable in any way during the interview, you can refuse to answer the question or end the interview. Do you agree to be interviewed?

Yes / No

1.14 What is your fathers name?

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

1.15 Gender

Select

- Male (M)
- Female (F)

1.16 Does gender match the MCCG eligible grantee list provided by the CDC?

Yes / No

1.17 What is your age? If you are unsure, please estimate.

Whole number (Min = 0 Max = 120)

- Don't know
- Refuse

1.18 How many dependent members are there in your household?

Whole number (Min = 0 Max = 50)

- Don't know
- Refuse

1.19 Are you the primary labourer?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

1.20 What is the name of the primary labourer?

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

1.21 Does this name match the MCCG eligible grantee list provided by the CDC?

Yes / No

1.22 Why does the name listed on the WBA NOT match the attendance sheet?

Multi-select (Max = 4)

- Recent IDP
- Recent returnee
- Representing family member that left the area or otherwise could not work
- Introduced by CDC
- Don't know
- Refuse
- Other, please specify

1.23 What is your relationship to the primary labourer?

Select

- Spouse
- Child (over the age of 16)
- Brother/Sister
- Parent
- Grandparent
- Aunt/Uncle
- Niece/Nephew
- Legal guardian
- Friend
- Don't know
- Refuse

- Other, please specify

1.24 Is it OK for me to take your photograph?

Yes / No

1.25 Take front facing photo of respondent

Picture

2 Location profile

2.1 Have you moved here from somewhere else?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

2.2 Have you moved here from another country?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

2.3 Which country have you moved from?

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

2.4 Which province have you moved here from?

2.5 Which district have you moved here from?

2.6 Which village have you moved here from?

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

2.7 Why did you relocate?

Select

- Conflict
- Economic opportunity
- Natural disaster (flood, avalanche, drought, etc.)
- Don't know

- Refuse
- Other, please specify

2.8 How long have you lived here?

Select

- Less than 1 year
- 1 to 5 years
- More than 5 years
- Don't know
- Refuse

2.9 Do you have your own house here?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

2.10 Do you pay rent in the house where you live?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

2.11 Do you currently live...

Select

- With friends?
- With relatives?
- Alone?
- Don't know
- Refuse
- Other, please specify

3 Income profile

3.1 Are you an experienced or trained mason, electrician, plumber or carpenter?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.2 Have you had any work opportunities in the past few weeks?

Yes / No

- Don't know

- Refuse

3.3 How many days have you worked so far?

Whole number (Min = 0 Max = 365)

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.4 How many hours of labour do you put in a day, on a typical day?

Whole number (Min = 0 Max = 24)

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.5 How much are you paid in Afghanis (AFN)?

Number with decimal

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.6 How often are you paid?

Select

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Don't know
- Refuse
- Other, please specify

3.7 Is the MCCG grant your only source of income at this time of the year?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.8 What is your main source of income?

Multi-select (Max = 6)

- Work on your own land
- Work on leased land (other peoples land)
- Daily wage labour
- Skilled labour
- Business
- Livestock
- Don't know

- Refuse
- Other, please specify

3.9 What proportion of your total income comes from MCCG this month?

Select

- Less than half
- Half
- More than half
- Don't know
- Refuse

3.10 Do you own land?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.11 How much land do you own (in Jerib)?

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.12 Do you have any savings?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.13 Do you have any loans to pay back?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.14 How much do you owe in loans in Afghanis(AFN)?

Number with decimal

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.15 How much did you pay last month for loan repayments in Afghanis(AFN)?

Number with decimal

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.16 Do you find it difficult to pay back loans?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

3.17 Do you have enough income to pay for food in the lean season (December - March)/(Jadi, Dalwa, Hoot)?

Select

- Yes, enough income to pay for adequate food
- Yes, but only enough to pay for minimum food needed
- No, not enough income to pay for food
- Don't know
- Refuse

3.18 Did you do any of the following in the last lean season (December - March)/(Jadi, Dalwa, Hoot)? (Choose all options that apply)

Multi-select (Max = 4)

- Take advanced wages
- Reducing quantity or quality of food
- Borrowing food from relatives, neighbours or friends
- Sending a son to another location for employment
- Don't know
- Refuse
- Other, please specify

3.19 Does your household have enough food at this time of the year?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

4 Expense profile

4.1 How much on average do you spend on food in the lean season (December - March)/(Jadi, Dalwa, Hoot) in Afghanis(AFN)?

Number with decimal (Min = 1 Max = 1000000)

- Don't know
- Refuse

4.2 How much on average is your total household expense in the lean season (December - March)/(Jadi, Dalwa, Hoot) in Afghanis(AFN)?

Number with decimal (Min = 1 Max = 1000000)

- Don't know
- Refuse

4.3 What do you spend your MCCG grant on?

Multi-select (Max = 4)

- Food
- Loan repayment
- Business
- Medical expenses
- Don't know
- Refuse
- Other, please specify

4.4 Could you buy enough food last winter for your household with the MCCG grant?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse
- N/A

4.5 If no, clarify

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

5 Feedback

5.1 Do you understand why this paid work opportunity is provided to you?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.2 If no, clarify

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.3 In your understanding, why is this opportunity provided to you?

Text

- Don't know

- Refuse

5.4 Did you have to pay anything to be selected for the grant?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.5 Was there a lottery held in your community for selection?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.6 Do you consider the lottery to have been held fairly?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.7 Why do you think the lottery was not held fairly?

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.8 Do you think the selection of projects was fair in this community?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.9 Why do you think the selection of projects was not fair in this community?

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.10 How satisfied are you with your CDC? (On a scale of 1-5, 5 being best and 1 being worst)

Select

- 1 Very unsatisfied
- 2 Somewhat unsatisfied
- 3 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
- 4 Somewhat satisfied
- 5 Very satisfied
- Don't know

- Refuse

5.11 Do you see any changes in your village through the MCCG programme?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.12 Do you think you benefit from the wages you are paid from MCCG?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- Refuse

5.13 How would you rate the MCCG programme? (On a scale of 1-5, 5 being best and 1 being worst)

Select

- 1 Very poor
- 2 Poor
- 3 Neutral
- 4 Good
- 5 Very good
- Don't know
- Refuse

5.14 This completes the survey, thank you for your time.

Select

- Confirm

Annex 2: Technical Engineering Inspection Form (as scripted in Cosmos)

1 Identifier

1.1 Name of Engineer?

Text

1.2 Date of Inspection

Date (Min = 1-Apr-2019 Max = 29-Jun-2019)

1.3 Which province are you located in?

1.4 Which district are you located in?

1.5 Which village are you located in?

Text

1.6 Please enter the CDC-ID (example of alphanumeric syntax for ID is '08-0802-M0105' i.e. nn-nnnn-annnn where n is number and a is alphabet).

Text

- Don't know

1.7 Work Type

Multi-select (Max = 5)

- Repair
- Graveling
- Rehabilitation
- Plain Cement Concrete
- Extension
- Don't know
- Other, please specify

1.8 Project Type

Multi-select (Max = 7)

- Road
- Canal
- Pathway

- Protection Wall
- Culvert
- Retaining Wall
- Side Ditch
- Other, please specify

1.9 Enter the proposed dimensions of the project - length, width, and height, as appropriate.

Text

- Don't know
- N/A

1.10 Enter the actual dimensions of the project - length, width, and height, as appropriate.

Text

- Don't know
- N/A

1.11 Do you notice any other differences between the proposed and actual work?

Text

- Don't know
- N/A

1.12 Repair/Maintenance work start date

Date

- Don't know

1.13 Original MCGG project planned completion date

Date

- Don't know
- N/A

1.14 Actual MCGG project completion date

Date

- Don't know
- N/A

2 Project Start Review

2.1 Are you completing this inspection at the start of the project (i.e. is this a new project)?

Yes / No

2.2 Does the CDC have a Resources Map which records all the Community Assets?

Yes / No

- Don't know

2.3 If no, clarify

Text

2.4 Did the Community discuss and select which of the Community assets were to be repaired / maintained?

Yes / No

- Don't know

2.5 If no, clarify

Text

2.6 Was the selection of the project based on the Operational Manual?

Yes / No

- Don't know

2.7 If no, clarify

Text

2.8 In your opinion (as the Monitor Team Engineer) was the chosen project the most suitable project for the Community?

Yes / No

- Don't know

2.9 If no, clarify

Text

2.10 Are the benefits of this project going to the Community as a whole or do they benefit a small part of the Community only?

Select

- Community as a whole
- Specific individuals
- Don't know

2.11 Looking now at the project on the ground, are you (as the Monitoring Team Engineer) satisfied that the project proposal has been properly prepared?

Yes / No

- Don't know

2.12 If no, clarify

Text

2.13 Which of the following technical documents have been properly prepared? Select all that apply.

Multi-select (Max = 4)

- Drawing
- Volume Sheet
- Bill of quantity
- Work plan
- None
- Don't know
- Refuse
- N/A

2.14 Looking now at the project on the ground, are you (as the Monitoring Team Engineer) satisfied that the project proposal can be delivered at its estimated cost?

Yes / No

- Don't know

2.15 If no, clarify

Text

2.16 Have the costs (labour, materials and admin expenses) been properly recorded in the accounting records?

Yes / No

- Don't know
- N/A

2.17 If no, clarify

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse

3 Project End Review

3.1 Are you completing this inspection at the end of the project (i.e. is this an existing project)?

Yes / No

3.2 As the Monitoring Team Engineer, has the work been completed satisfactorily in your opinion?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.3 If no, clarify

Text

3.4 Have all the correct quantities of material been used, and was the material of suitable quality?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.5 If no, clarify

Text

3.6 Have the costs (labour, materials and admin expenses) been properly recorded in the accounting records?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.7 If no, clarify

Text

3.8 Are all the costs in your opinion reasonable?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.9 If no, clarify

Text

3.10 On completion of the Project, have the Monitoring Form been completed correctly and in accordance with the Operational Manual?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.11 If no, clarify

Text

3.12 On completion of the Project, have the Monitoring Form been sent to the PMU and entered onto the data base?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.13 If no, clarify

Text

3.14 Have records of the payments for labour been correctly recorded in the individual Log Books?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.15 If no, clarify

Text

3.16 Does the Bank Account agree with the Accounting Records?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.17 If no, clarify

Text

3.18 Are there are any surplus funds?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.19 Have any surplus funds been returned to CCNPP?

Yes / No

- Don't know

3.20 If no, clarify

Text

4 Budget Review

4.1 Do you have budget figures to review?

Yes / No

4.2 Initial budget

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse

4.3 Final budget (total spent). Select N/A if project still underway.

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse
- N/A

4.4 Budgeted cost of materials

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse

4.5 Actual cost of materials. Select N/A if materials have not yet been purchased.

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse
- N/A

4.6 Budgeted cost of equipment hire

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse

4.7 Actual cost of equipment hire. Select N/A if materials have not yet been purchased.

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse
- N/A

4.8 Budgeted cost of labour

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse

4.9 What is the budgeted cost of SKILLED labour?

Whole number

- Don't know
- Skip

4.10 What is the budgeted cost of UNSKILLED labour?

Whole number

- Don't know
- Skip

4.11 Actual cost of labour. Select N/A if labour has not yet been paid.

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse
- N/A

4.12 What is the actual cost of SKILLED labour?

Whole number

- Don't know
- N/A

4.13 What is the actual cost of UNSKILLED labour?

Whole number

- Don't know
- N/A

4.14 Budgeted cost of admin costs

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse

4.15 Actual cost of admin costs. Select N/A if materials have not yet been purchased.

Whole number

- Don't know
- Refuse
- N/A

5 Traffic Light Assessment

5.1 To what extent is the project compliant with technical specifications? RED: For projects in progress, poor performance against plan and milestones. Urgent remedial actions are required to address significant under-performance. For completed projects, substantial issues were observed with completeness, contract compliance, and/or serviceability that significantly detract from the project's purpose. YELLOW: For projects in progress, showing progress against plan and milestones, with certain aspects requiring additional attention in order to improve performance and contract compliance. For completed projects, some issues were observed with survey, design, completeness, contract compliance, and/or serviceability. GREEN: For projects in progress, strong performance against plan and milestones, which stands out as an example of good practice. For completed projects, general compliance with contract and specification requirements, based on observable elements of construction.

Select

- RED
- YELLOW
- GREEN

5.2 Provide additional details of non- compliance with technical specifications.

Text

5.3 To what extent is the project compliant with work schedule/timeframe? RED: For projects in progress, poor performance against plan and milestones. Urgent remedial actions are required to address significant under-performance. For completed projects, substantial issues were observed with completeness, contract compliance, and/or serviceability that significantly detract from the project's purpose. YELLOW: For projects in progress, showing progress against plan and milestones, with certain aspects requiring additional attention in order to improve performance and contract compliance. For completed projects, some issues were observed with survey, design, completeness, contract compliance, and/or serviceability. GREEN: For projects in progress, strong performance against plan and milestones, which stands out as an example of good practice. For completed projects, general compliance with contract and specification requirements, based on observable elements of construction.

Select

- RED
- YELLOW
- GREEN

5.4 Provide additional details of non- compliance with schedule/timeframe.

Text

5.5 To what extent is the project compliant with its budget? RED: For projects in progress, poor performance against plan and milestones. Urgent remedial actions are required to address significant under-performance. For completed projects, substantial issues were observed with completeness, contract compliance, and/or serviceability that significantly detract from the project's purpose. YELLOW: For projects in progress, showing progress against plan and milestones, with certain aspects requiring additional attention in order to improve performance and contract compliance. For completed projects, some issues were observed with survey, design, completeness, contract compliance, and/or serviceability. GREEN: For projects in progress, strong performance against plan and milestones, which stands out as an example of good practice. For completed projects, general compliance with contract and specification requirements, based on observable elements of construction.

Select

- RED
- YELLOW
- GREEN

5.6 Provide additional details of non- compliance with technical specifications.

Text

6 Site Visit

6.1 Was anyone present from CDC, MRRD, Contractor or MCCG staff? Provide their contact details (phone and email).

6.1.1 Was anyone present from CDC, MRRD, Contractor or MCCG staff?

Select

- CDC
- MRRD
- Contractor
- MCCG staff
- Skip
- Other, please specify

6.1.2 Provide their contact details (phone and email).

Text

- Don't know
- Refuse
- Skip

6.2 Were there any problems with cooperation or access to the project faced by the engineer during the visit?

Yes / No

- Don't know

6.3 If yes, specify

Text

6.4 Does any water diversion during repair and maintenance work negatively impact crops and fields in use?

Yes / No

- Don't know

6.5 If yes, clarify

Text

6.6 Do construction waste and construction materials negatively impact the public's access to fields and roads?

Yes / No

- Don't know

6.7 If yes, clarify

Text

6.8 Ask on site personnel workers, local residents) about their level of satisfaction with the community project. Note that this question is not meant to capture technical quality of the work.

- Skip
- N/A

6.8.1 Respondent type

Select

- Construction site worker
- Local resident
- Other
- Skip

6.8.2 Level of satisfaction

Select

- Very unsatisfied
- Unsatisfied
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
- Satisfied
- Very satisfied
- Don't know
- Refuse

6.9 For observed defects from the last site visit, note corrective action if any.

Text

- Don't know
- N/A

7 Project Photographs

7.1 Please take a photo of the project. For example, photos of implementation, progress, materials, equipment, quality of material, quality of construction, issues with the construction such as blocking irrigation

Picture

Annex 3: Key Informant Interviews – Social / Labour Questionnaire

Province:

District:

CDC Name:

CDC Code:

Introduction

READ: Good morning / afternoon, my name is XXX from Coffey, who has been appointed by KfW and MRRD to be the independent monitor of the MCCG programme in Afghanistan. Coffey is based in London with offices in Afghanistan and is working on this programme with GCSS, our Afghan partner.

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this interview. We are conducting this interview to monitor various aspects of the MCCG programme.

We are speaking to government staff, MCCG programme staff and community representatives about their perception and experience of the design and implementation of the MCCG programme to gain insight into where and why the programme has done well and where it can continue to grow.

The information you provide will be treated in the strictest of confidence and will only be used to help us write our report. We will not publish your name in the report or include any information that can potentially be used to identify you. You have the right to refuse to answer any questions and to withdraw from the interview at any time.

With your permission I would like to record the interview. This is so we have a record of what we talked about to refer to when writing the report as I will not be able to write everything down. The recordings will not be shared with anyone outside of the Coffey monitoring team.

1. Area

1.1 To start with please tell me a bit about this area. Who is in control of the area?

GIRoA	Y/N
Taliban	Y/N
Other	Y/N

1.1 Are there local people who have significant influence in the area? Are they a good /bad influence on the Community?

1.2 What are the main crops grown in the area?

1.3 Are there any agricultural processing facilities in the area?

1.4 Where are the main markets for the locally produced products?

1.5 Are poppies / hash grown in the CDC?

1.6 What employment opportunities are there in the area? What other sources of income do families in this area pursue, for example outside of the area?

1.7 Is the employment available all year or mainly seasonal?

1.8 How do poor people survive during the 'lean' season?

1.9 Are there schools available to the children living in the CDC?

For how many girls?

For how many boys?

1.10 What health facilities are available in the CDC?

1B. Respondent

1.11 Can you explain your role in the MCCG programme and how you have participated?

Probe – is the respondent MCCG programme staff, government staff from MRRD or other government ministries/departments, or from the CDC?

1.12 How long have you been working in this role? Are there any other government or NGO led programmes in this location that you are involved in? How?

1.13 As far as you know, were you and other CDC like you officers selected in accordance with the Operational Manual?

2. MCCG – Achievements and challenges

I would first like you to tell me a bit about your overall perceptions of the MCCG programme:

2.1 First thinking of MCCG, what do you think the achievements of the programme have been?

2.2 And challenges? What has been achieved v targeted? What has helped / hindered / challenged progress?

Probe – Views on targeting of grant, whether grant is being used to primarily purchase food during lean season, selection of households by CDC, ability of CDC and challenges faced in selecting deserving beneficiaries, especially in including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees and in preventing misuse of the grant by host community

3. Barriers to programme planning

3.1 What are the main issues in rolling out the MCCG programme? What are the biggest problems?

Prompt if necessary: Are there problems between the host community and IDPs? Is the lottery considered a fair way to select poor households for the grant? How are community projects selected for repair and maintenance work funded by MCCG?

3.2 What are the main issues in **development of the Well-Being Analyses**? Was the Well Being Analysis completed satisfactorily by the FP?

3.3 Does the WBA include all the households currently living in the area of the CDC – including Internally Displaced Persons; Returning Refugees etc.?

3.4 Did the MCCG Social Organiser verify a 10% sample?

3.5 Are there more 'Poor' Households than 35% of the Total Households?

For Facilitating Partners; MCCG staff; CDCs, MRRD or community members

3.3 Were the beneficiaries selected using a lottery? What are the main issues in **conducting lotteries for final selection of households eligible for the household**? Were there any complaints (official or unofficial) that the lottery was not fair?

Probe: Do you think the lottery is prone to manipulation by influential members in the community such as land owners, shura members? How are IDPs / returnees identified by Facilitating Partners within a particular community?

- 3.4 Were the labourers representing each beneficiary household nominated without any problems in accordance with the Operational Manual?
- 3.5 Were there any female labourers employed on MCCG?
- 3.6 Thinking about any issues or problems that MCCG has faced, which do you think MCCG has been able to address? How has this happened? Which of these has the MCCG programme not been able to address? Why?
- 3.7 Was there a properly organised meeting of the Community to discuss the selection of the work to be undertaken by the programme?
- 3.8 Was the selection of the work fair and will it benefit all the Community, or will it favour certain households?
- 3.9 Was there adequate public dissemination in key locations of the following?
 - a. MCCG Rules
 - b. Beneficiary targeting
 - c. Infrastructure selection
 - d. List of labourersYes (indicate which sub question).....
No (Indicate which sub question and comment).....
- 4. Barriers to programme implementation
 - 4.1 Has the appropriate sub account to the CDC's MCCG Bank Account been opened? What is the account number?
 - 4.2 How would you describe the MCCG programme implementation arrangements including staffing?
 - 4.3 Do the FPs and the MCCG programme staff have sufficient training and knowledge about the programme and its design?
 - 4.3 Has the MRRD or other government agencies supported the MCCG programme in any way? How have they done this?
 - 4.4 Do you think the MCCG programme grant has been unfairly captured by a few sections of the local community?
 - 4.5 How is the MCCG programme grant used by labourers? Is it used mainly for the purchase of food or is it used for something else such as paying off old debt or buying new equipment?
 - 4.6 Are workers on MCCG community projects paid regularly? Do you think they are treated with fairness and transparency when it comes to payments?
- 5. Access and Inclusion
 - 5.1 How do you think the programme has performed with respect to providing equity of access to IDPs and other poor households– why do you say this?
 - 5.3 Do you think selection of households for the MCCG programme grant is biased or manipulated in any way? Why do you think so?

6. Anticipated changes to the programme delivery context
 - 6.1 What do you perceive to be the major changes to the MCCG programme delivery context? Do you think the MCCG programme has been able to adequately respond to these changes?
 - 6.2 Do you anticipate any major changes over the next year especially on community perceptions of the MCCG programme?
 - 6.3 Do you think other programmes in the same location as MCCG are doing a better job? Why or why not?

7. Capacity building
 - 7.1 Would you say the MCCG programme has been successful in building CDC capacity? In what way? Where has it done well? Where has it done less well?
 - 7.2 What do you think could be done to better address the building of capacity in the CDC, community in general and within the MCCG programme staff?

8. Lessons learned and recommendations
 - 8.1 What lessons have you learned about the implementation of the MCCG programme?
 - 8.2 What recommendations would you make for improving the MCCG programme?

PROBE: in policy/implementation/ monitoring/training/ CB and reporting?

Do we need to generate any information on the socio/economic situation of where we are working?

For example: who controls the area, schools, clinics, processors, employment opportunities etc.

Annex 4: Full Sample, Beneficiary Survey

District	CDC Name	Replacement	Second Replacement	CDC Code	Target # Beneficiary Surveys	Reason for Replacement
Farah (13 SPs)	Dara Abad Payain	Saidabad deg forosh		21-2101-M0141	20	
	Askar abad			21-2101-M0016	20	
	Char-barjak			21-2101-M0026	20	
	Char-Bagh			21-2101-M0022	20	
	Shahrak Sofi			21-2101-M0101	20	
	Naw Abad			21-2101-M0096	20	
	Karezak			21-2101-M0036	20	
	Qala e mohsen			21-2101-M0062	20	
	Arbab chari		Dost Mohammed	21-2101-M0089	20	Arab Chari Does not belong to Farah
	Bagh Bala	Dost Mohammad		21-2101-M0089	20	

MCCG PHASE 1 DATA COLLECTION: REVISED DATA REPORT

District	CDC Name	Replacement	Second Replacement	CDC Code	Target # Beneficiary Surveys	Reason for Replacement
	Dashtah Korjai Wa Hanifi			21-2101-M0125	20	
	Nanak Abah Balah			21-2101-M0039	20	Insecurity
	Naw Abad Sank Zoor			21-2101-M0105	20	
Kunduz (13)	Baghi Miri	Hameed Bye		14-1401-M0140	26	
	Warkashaf			14-1401-M0180	26	
	Jalkai Uzbekah	Tajakhai Jangle Zakhail		14-1401-M0203	26	
	Nawabad number 1			14-1401-M0216	26	
	Domachin	Larkhabi Wasat	Jalkai Uzbekah	14-1401-M0152	26	Insecurity
	Larkhabi Waliha	Haji Agha		14-1401-M0166	26	
	Taloka alchin	Hazara-hai-Jawar balah Asar		14-1401-M0199	26	
	Bagh miri payeen	Naw abad khamdan		14-1401-M0200	26	

MCCG PHASE 1 DATA COLLECTION: REVISED DATA REPORT

District	CDC Name	Replacement	Second Replacement	CDC Code	Target # Beneficiary Surveys	Reason for Replacement
	Mohman Khan	Khalifa chela mazar		14-1401-M0169	26	
	Haji Abdul Rasool Chalah Mazar		Turkmanhae khakani	14-1401-M0181	20	Insecurity
	Naseriha		Naw abad Charm Gari	14-1401-M0174	20	Insecurity
	Larkhabi wa sofla		Mohman Khan	14-1401-M0223	20	Insecurity
	Larkhabi baghmeri			14-1401-M0053	20	
Laghman (12)	Noda Mora	Tarakhel Sofla		09-0902-M0047	22	
	Agherbad			09-0902-M0037	22	
	Koz Kharothi	Koz Shahidan	Ibrahim Khel	09-0902-M0014	22	Insecurity
	Dehandar	Trang		09-0902-M0034	22	Project Not Started
	Sor Dag			09-0902-M0007	22	
	Mashina	Kalalan		09-0902-M0094	22	

MCCG PHASE 1 DATA COLLECTION: REVISED DATA REPORT

District	CDC Name	Replacement	Second Replacement	CDC Code	Target # Beneficiary Surveys	Reason for Replacement
	Qala e Rahim	Nawabad Kharoti		09-0902-M0054	22	
	Koz Qotobkhel	Fazal mohammad kely		09-0902-M0120	22	
	Kaka Khel	Peera khel		09-0902-M0002	22	
	Bar Miakhel			09-0902-M0023	20	
	Bar Kharothi			09-0902-M0036	22	
	Qala e Sarfaraz Khan			09-0902-M0041	22	
Nangarhar Kama (11)	Dag kalai			08-0818-M0057	22	
	Sherkarh gul Mohammad			08-0818-M0044	22	
	Sede Abdullah jan			08-0818-M0029	22	
	Da Taher Bala			08-0818-M0035	22	Insecurity
	Bela yaari			08-0818-M0055	22	

MCCG PHASE 1 DATA COLLECTION: REVISED DATA REPORT

District	CDC Name	Replacement	Second Replacement	CDC Code	Target # Beneficiary Surveys	Reason for Replacement
	Da ta her rasool khan			08-0818-M0034	22	
	Jamali			08-0818-M0053	22	
	Mirzayi			08-0818-M0004	22	
	Koz Kahik			08-0818-M0037	22	
	Juma Mohammad Sadiq			08-0818-M0054	22	
Nangarhar Surkhrod (12)	Mayoobin	NO REPLACEMENT		08-0802-M0105	22	
	Baghe baha wali			08-0802-M0058	24	
	Sayaf family number 2			08-0802-M0137	24	
	Shamshpoor Dalah Bala			08-0802-M0054	24	
	Watpor			08-0802-M0036	24	
	Bar char bagh		Bande Mir Alam Jee	08-0802-M0059	24	

MCCG PHASE 1 DATA COLLECTION: REVISED DATA REPORT

District	CDC Name	Replacement	Second Replacement	CDC Code	Target # Beneficiary Surveys	Reason for Replacement
	Bar suratanpor Dhand			08-0802-M0051	24	
	Ghondhi kalai		Deh Bawal Bala	08-0802-M0108	24	
	Bande bimiran hejrat kalai			08-0802-M0041	24	
	Sia sang			08-0802-M0025	24	
	Koz Charbagh			08-0802-M0014	24	
Logar (10)	Masjda Atafiq Sufla			05-0501-M0130	25	
	Khadr	Tawakal Abad Wa Parawn		05-0501-M0139	25	
	Honi sofla dawran khel			05-0501-M0079	25	
	Qala Naw Esarak			05-0501-M0040	25	
	Qala Juma			05-0501-M0121	25	
	Dahah Asarak			05-0501-M0042	25	

MCCG PHASE 1 DATA COLLECTION: REVISED DATA REPORT

District	CDC Name	Replacement	Second Replacement	CDC Code	Target # Beneficiary Surveys	Reason for Replacement
	Qomandan Tahar	NO REPLACEMENT		05-0501-M0142	20	
	Nawabad qale taher			05-0501-M0211	25	
	Pul-e-Alam e kona			05-0501-M0180	25	
	Hajom wa Borhan	NO REPLACEMENT		05-0501-M0122	20	Insecurity