



5th Quarterly Progress Report

December 21 2017 to March 20, 2018

Citizens' Charter National Priority Program

Implementing Agencies:

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
(MRRD)

Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)

**The Government of
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

Abbreviations

CC	Citizens' Charter
CCDC	Cluster Community Development Council
CCNPP	Citizens' Charter National Priority Program
CDC	Community Development Council
CDD	Community Development Directorate
CDP	Community Development Plan
DAB	Da Afghanistan Bank
FPs	Facilitating Partners
GA	Gozar Assembly
IDA	International Development Association
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MCCG	Maintenance and Construction Cash Grant
MIS	Management Information System
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NoL	No Objection Letter
NPA	National Procurement Authority
NSP	National Solidarity Program
OC	Oversight Consultant
OM	Operational Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RASS	Rural Area Service Standards
SIG	Social Inclusion Grant
ToT	Training of Trainers
UASS	Urban Area Service Standards
WB	World Bank

I. Key Achievements:

As of the end of the reporting period both Implementing agencies mobilized 5,493 communities with 5218 Community Development Councils (CDCs) elected. A total of 4,287 CDPs were completed. Totally 1157 sub-projects have been financed, to the amount of \$37.33 million (plus an additional \$8.5 million for MCCG). In addition, 89 Cluster CDCs have been established so far in 5 provinces¹, and 36 Gozar Assemblies in four cities.

From the overall 1,133 CDCs frozen accounts, 290 have been unfreeze and 470 disbursements are under process with MRRD to make the payment through MoF clearing account. The team planned to make disbursement to 1,000 CDC accounts during the next quarter. The total amount disbursed is \$ 35.43 million (\$ 27.18 RASS and 8.25 MCCG) from which amount \$ 6.74 million (\$5.77million RASS and 0.96 million MCCG) was unfreeze for 239 communities under RASS and 51 communities under MCCG.

Capacity Development:

MRRD conducted a 4-day feedback workshop for a total of 98 people from government and Facilitating Partners (FPs) on social mobilization reflection who include all Chief and provincial trainers of FPs, Sr. Capacity Building Officers, Provincial Trainers of the MRRD. The training covered social mobilization process, facilitation, training and quality of tools/posters. Another one day workshop on the posters quality and social mobilization process was also conducted. MRRD also conducted Citizen’s Charter orientation workshop to 1306 people from WEERDP, MAIL and MoPH.

Training Location	Date	Number of Participants					Training Topics
		M	F	Gov.	FP	Total	
Balkh	08/Jan-11/Jan-2018	12	0	6	6	12	Reflection on social mobilization
Kandahar	08/Jan-11/Jan-2018	18	0	6	12	18	
Nangarhar	13-16 Jan-2018	28	5	17	16	33	
Herat	13-16 Jan-2018	12	0	5	7	12	
Kabul	15-18-Jan-2018	23	2	13	10	23	
Total		91	7	47	51	98	Reflection on social mobilization
34 provinces	21/Dec/2017-20/March/2018	978	328	1306	0	1306	CC orientation for one day in different

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

										provinces (when provincial trainer find the requirement of mentioned workshop he/she conducted for line ministries staff at the provincial level)
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FP chief and provincial trainers conducted Institutional Building training to a total of 700 MRRD and FPs Social Organizers. The main topics covered include: the social mobilization, procurement, ESS, Grievances Handling, Institutional Maturity Index, Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM), Social Audit, Grain Bank, and sub-committees at the community and cluster levels.

ESS training conducted for the ESS focal points and District engineer of 7 provinces of east region and Badakhshan and Takhar provinces of northeast region. The Gender/ESS division also prepared the environmental and Social Management plan and submitted the PMUs to be used during the proposal preparation process.

IDLG Conducted a total of six different trainings for FPs, PMUs, OCs and Municipality key staff and the total of 156 CCAP staffs benefited from the trainings, detailed in the following table.

City	Dates	# of Participants							Topic of Training
		M	F	PIU	PMU	OC	FP	Total	
Kabul	Third Phase 21 st - 27 th Jan 2018	37	16	22	11	8	12	53	Gender Mainstreaming, Youth, GHM, Conflict Resolution
Herat	3rd March 2018	12	3	0	5	7	3	15	IMI Exchange Visit
Herat	6 th March 2018	12	3	0	5	7	3	15	Score Card -- Refresher CPM Refresher -- Social Audit Refresher GHM Refresher Linkage Refresher

Kabul	6-8, Feb, 2018	42	3	13	7	17	8	45	Project Management training
Kandahar	13-18 Dec, 2018	19	1	3	5	4	8	20	Accounting and procurement trainings
Jalalabad	14-18 Jan 2018	4	4	0	4	4	0	8	Monitoring Application of CCAP Tools
Total		126	30	38	37	47	34	156	

MIS:

MRRD's MIS has completed the development of several remaining modules of CC main system; (1) Grievance which allows to register, take actions, provide solution and close the complaints. (2) FP invoices are also processed based on milestone through the system. (3) SIG is also developed as a part of CC main system that enables relevant PMUs to record SIG related indicators and proposals and (4) the system was also modified to reflect the updated scorecard form. Furthermore, MIS in terms of integration of data with relevant ministries has provided public access to their relevant section for mentioned ministries. However, MRRD, MoE and MoPH MIS teams are closely working on auto-binding of CC system with relevant ministries MIS system. Several technical meetings have taken place on the issue and we expect to auto-link CC and MoE system at first place followed by MoPH.

MIS team has also been working to improve the integrity and quality of both system and data. In terms of data quality, over 5,000 Community Profiles, 4,000 Elections and to the extend CDP data has been validated and cleaned and during this period several bugs and errors were resolved. The MIS division looks forward to identify and improve data quality as an ongoing process. MIS has also identified data quality gaps in gap analysis and shared with relevant divisions and we have ongoing follow up to address this gap.

MRRD has done comprehensive analysis of community profile and CDCs profile taking several indicators into consideration in order to understand different aspect of the communities and their elected CDCs.

The rate of the gaps in data reported in the last quarter has been decreased by above 90% as a result of regular provision of feedbacks and support to the field while frequent coordination between HQ and field has also helped address MIS issues.

Consolidating Urban CC with City Planning: IDLG Technical Team reviewed 25 subproject proposals through MIS including ESS parts and provided feedback on the same to the field offices. The technical team created maps of municipality boundaries of 16 provincial cities and shared with MRRD.

Implementation Support Mission (ISM):

The World Bank conducted its 5th CCAP ISM from 11th to 15th March 2018. Both Implementing Agencies presented their overall program progress updates, key achievements, challenges experiences and lessons learned, and key plans for the next six months. Individual units/ divisions from both IAs also worked with their counterparts in the World Bank's CCAP Task Team to review their individual progress. The ISM also included a session for other donors, sessions with CCAP related sectoral line ministries and their Bank teams/ experts, a session with the team working on the Sub National Governance Policy, a session on possible urban CCAP expansion and linkages with the EZ-K program, and a session with the Bank's team working on the new national youth initiative. The overall rating from the Bank for the CCAP was satisfactory. The Aide Memoire from the ISM is received.

Gender:

Women Staffing: The positive discrimination procedure has had its effect on the female staffing ratio during the quarter ratio as it has improved by 2% comparing to the last quarter.

During the reporting period, the Gender Unit drafted a Guideline for Women Livelihood Projects for Gozar Assemblies to support the implementation of the 10% of GA grant reserved for women. A draft Anti-Harassment Policy Guideline for the office was also prepared. The Unit conducted a field mission to Kandahar to review issues related to actual participation of women in the urban CCAP processes. They also developed a Gender & Youth training manual and handouts for the same in English, Pashto and Dari languages.

The MRRD CC Gender Unit is working to finalize the Gender strategy and thus will start conducting gender trainings for the staff members at HQ while the Gender working group meetings

II. Key Findings from Monitoring Reports:

Based on the feedback of FPs and monitoring officers' cross verification, almost 80 percent of the gaps in the social mobilization reported in the last quarter have been resolved at field level which is a great progress since the last quarter. The Facilitating Partners' Social Organizers and trainers have been using the monitoring findings as lessons learnt in their ongoing and upcoming social mobilization process and trainings. A great progress has been seen in SOs' awareness raising and capacity development, improving posters quality while some challenges were still reported from the social mobilization process but the team has been frequently utilizing the lesson learnt from the monitoring findings of already established councils in the ongoing social mobilization process.

A total of 3028 communities in 107 districts of 33 provinces monitored during the quarter in the area of elections, CC awareness , quality of tools, FPs performances from which around 57% have been addressed on the spot in the field and 43% of them which either need time and recourses for solution or cannot be addressed on the spot and need upper level intervention that include: SOs capacity development, community awareness raising, women's participation, women's SOs staffing, and the contents of the social mobilization tools, therefore; they have been under process and pending for the soonest possible solutions.

It was found during the monitoring visits that the Score Card implementation at the community level is warmly welcomed by the communities as it has given the community members feelings of empowerment by having the authority take the state accountable for the services it has committed to its people to deliver.

M&E Division, based on the lessons learnt last quarters' field monitoring, has improved its monitoring approaches, coordination and follow-up mechanisms.

The IDLG CC M&E team revised the ODK monitoring form 1 based on field inputs and also brought changes in the IMI forms, CPM forms, and score card templates according to management recommendations. Furthermore, monitoring guidelines are finalized and shared with PIU and PMUs colleagues to better understand the M&E tools and the CCAP results framework

The field monitoring took place systematically during this period in all 4 cities. A total of 44 CCAP urban communities were monitored and the reports received and reviewed.

As this was the first set of monitoring visits rolled out using the new forms, one finding was actually the need for further trainings required for the field monitors on the proper use and completion of the form, especially the conclusion and recommendations sections.

Some of the key findings from the limited monitoring undertaken during the quarter include:

- Elected CDC members are relatively well informed of the CCNPP.
- There is high level of participation from the community members both for elections and the CDP processes.
- Women being elected as both CDC and GAs remain high as shown in the database.
- With completion of the WBAs, it is shown that CDC members have been elected from all categories, including from the poor and very poor groups.
- Community members remain enthusiastic of the various PLA exercises and have actually applied the learning in their daily lives (example reducing expenses recognized as leaks in the leaking pot analysis)
- A 13 % increased of women's participation and 5% men's is reported comparing to the last quarter
- There has been considerable shift (8 percent) towards younger women as Office Bearer comparing to NSPIII².
- There is an increased participation reported of youths in CCNPP comparing to NSP.
- 78% of CDC members are new people from the community which means they are not the former members of NSP
- The community members found themselves engaged in the assessment of government's services during the scorecard implementation by having understood that they can take the state accountable for the basic services it has committed to the citizens and can rate the quality and availability of these services. Strengthen linkages and engagement has been reported within the community members and amongst the communities.

² The trend towards younger women in CDC Office Bearer position may reflect that women in the 18-25 age group are more likely to be literate and would be better placed to perform the OB roles. However, literacy does not necessarily translate into greater freedom of movement.

Public Communications

MIS has developed and launched CC English beta website available at <http://www.ccnpp.org> and the framework for Dari and Pashto version is also completed and will be publicly available in Q2. The link to the website has been shared with donors and other stakeholders through the Ministry of Finance.

Almost 480 updates have been posted onto the CCNPP social media accounts. The number of followers has been nearly doubled from the last quarter as now the social media accounts have 22,709 followers while the number of likes reached to 248,236 by 22,955 people which indicate a 100% increase in the ratio.

The Public Communication Division (PCD) produced a video clip reflecting MCCG's activities. Communications teams have also conducted some field visits from MCCG and Kochies activities in Laghman and Nangarhar provinces. Media monitoring is conducted on daily basis and the results are shared with the Management.

Two video clips (local languages) were finalized and are ready to be aired through television and radio channels. By the end of the reporting period, procurement for the media stations was underway.

III. Key Findings from Evaluations/ Studies Undertaken:

During the quarter, both IAs met with ATR Consulting, the firm contracted for the external Conflict and Fragility Study. The way forward for the inception report and preparation of tools was discussed. Sample size and coverage areas were also discussed, and reports and manuals shared.

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	12.84	0	12.84	37.335
1a. RASS	29.34	5.00		5.00	29.34
1b. UAB	7.995	7.84	- ³	7.84	7.995
2. Capacity Building	14.08	5.57	0	5.57	14.08
3 Evaluations and Studies	0	0	0	-0	0
4. Project Implementation Support	13.78	4.08	2.04	2.04	15.82
5. MCCG	8.5	0	0	0	8.5
Total	73.695	22.49	2.04	20.45	75.735

³ See the ‘Challenges Section’ below for why there was no expenditure during the reporting period.

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

Implementing Agency	Grant	Received	Utilized	Balance
MRRD	ARTF	79.8	54.81	24.99
	IDA	15	0	15
	MoF	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	94.8	54.81	39.99
IDLG	ARTF	14.58	11.759	2.822
	IDA	0	0	0
	MoF	1.2	0.66	0.54
	Sub-Total	15.78	12.419	3.362
Total	ARTF	94.38	66.569	27.812
	IDA	15	0	15
	MoF	1.2	0.66	0.54
	Grand Total	110.58	67.229	43.352

IV.c. Procurement:

Completed:

- The CCNPP Conflict and Fragility study assignment contract worth US\$ 350,000.00 has been signed.
- Procurement of IT Equipment contract worth US\$ 180,000 has been signed by MRRD.
- IDLG procurement plan for new fiscal year was finalised.

Underway:

- The remaining one FP additional financing contract of Package #9 is submitted to NPC for clearance.
- Contract amendment of Package #11 for changing of District name is submitted to NPC for clearance.
- Procurement of Engineering Equipment with estimated budget US\$ 170,688.00 is at the publication stage in MRRD. ^[1]_[SEP]
- Procurement of Engineering Equipment direct contract with estimated budget US\$ 147,052.00 process is initiated in MRRD.
- The procurement for office supplies for IDLG, engineering equipment and a PBX system started in the previous quarter were continued.
- Two new procurements for internet services and fuel for generators were initiated by IDLG.
- Steps were taken to announce procurement requests and notices more broadly in a variety of channels, including websites, newspapers and social media.

Completed Procurements	Up to end of previous period (20th Dec 17)		During current reporting period		Cumulative up to end of this reporting period (21st March 18)	
	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions
Goods, works, non-consulting services	321	4.17	12	0.77	333	4.94
Consulting services	33	98.33	1	0.35	34	98.68
Total	354	102.5	13	1.12	367	103.62

V. Key Challenges:

Low ratio of women both as CDC members and participants in social mobilization process has still been a challenge in some provinces from which the lowest ratio is reported in Uruzgan and Zabol provinces. Overall female ratio as CDC members is 4% in Uruzgan province and 1% in Zabol province while the ratio as office bearer is respectively higher, 14% and 4%. The team has still been working close with the communities in order to improve women's participation.

Uncoordinated Media coverage of the CCAP, which was also reflected as an issue in the previous QPR was resolved. MoF had a number of meetings with those media organizations and resolved the issue. Still there is need for a broader level coordination that MoF is working on.

In bilateral discussions with line ministries especially with MoPH it was noticed that MoPH MIS is not having coding mechanism for health facilities. This brings challenges to both reporting and linking the two system health data. However, CC MIS is looking forward to share their experience with them and look forward to address the gap through identifying acceptable coding mechanism (approved by MoPH senior officials).

IDLG could not re-start financial transactions in the new fiscal year given the introduction of new requirements by MoF. The relevant team were trained 2 months into the new fiscal year, and subsequently the system in MoF was repeatedly not functional which caused delays in being able to upload the required documentation. Due to the fact that the delay was not caused by Parliamentary approval of the budget (budget was approved in January), IAs were not provided with 1/12th of the previous year's budget. As such, there was no expenditure for the whole of the reporting period for IDLG, including no staff salaries made to staff for a whole three months.

VI. Implementation Schedule:

Rural:

As of the end of the reporting period, 5066 communities mobilized with 4,858 Community Development Councils (CDCs) elected having slightly above 48% women hold CDCs membership. A total of 3,986 CDPs completed. Totally 1055 sub-projects in 794 CDCs have been financed with a sum of 29.34 million USD disbursements. In addition, 89 Cluster CDCs have been established so far in 5 provinces.⁴,and 26 Gozar Assemblies in four cities.

From the overall 1,133 CDC frozen accounts, 290 have been un-freeze and 470 disbursements are under process with MRRD to make the payment through MoF clearing account. The team planned to make disbursement to 1,000 CDC accounts during the next quarter⁵.

MCCG disbursement has taken place for a total of 326 CDCs worth 8.5 million US\$. Total 50 projects are ongoing while other 40 are verified and ready for disbursement.

Overall the “Stop Seasonal Hunger” campaign has been completed in 123 communities of 10 districts and 8 provinces where in 109 communities the food/grain banks have been established. In addition, a total of 102 communities submitted proposals for SIG matching grant. Estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities for the SIG is \$ 25,000.

MRRD completed the community level scorecards for total of 516 communities. The initial results of the Scorecard were presented during the ISM to the stakeholders where representative of Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) raised some points for discussion and it was agreed to arrange bilateral meeting(s) at the MoF in order to discuss the important points in the Scorecard and accordingly bring the necessary changes.

ESS training conducted for the ESS focal points and District engineer of 7 provinces of east region and Badakhshan and Takhar provinces of northeast region. The Gender/ESS division also prepared the environmental and Social Management plan and submitted the PMUs to be used during the proposal preparation process. The coordination on the ESS indicators for database has taken place with the MIS division.

Provincial and district engineers conducted training in the four areas (irrigation, RAE, transport and WATSAN) with the participation of 444 district engineers and 93 provincial engineers.

A total of 43 districts in 25 provinces have been covered under “stop seasonal hunger” initiatives where a total of 750 Vulnerable Sub Committees have been established and 621 communities completed their “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” from which 420 communities established food/grain banks. The total value of the food and non-food items mobilized is around 34,100US\$.

⁴ The figure has been taken from the field through CDD as the forms have been not entered into the system yet.

⁵ The total amount disbursed is \$ 35.43 million (\$ 27.18 RASS and 8.25 MCCG) from which amount \$ 6.74 million (\$5.77million RASS and 0.96 million MCCG) was unfreeze for 239 communities under RASS and 51 communities under MCCG.

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

- Elections of 200 Cluster CDCs and formation of 8000 sub-committees at the community level
- IMI baseline, conducting CPM and Social Audit at least in 70% of the communities having elections conducted
- Sample based cross verification of the Score Card based on new approach in 10% of the 517 communities where the score was already implemented. Developing cluster level Score Card indicators and form if separately required
- Implementation of the Score Card in the rest of the communities having the sub-committees formed
- The disbursement for up to 1000 CDCs is expected to take place

Urban:

Overall the implementation progress for all processes up to the subproject proposal submission remains as planned (or even for some indicators ahead of planned milestones). Processes such as the rollout of the IMI baseline, score cards, linkages, establishment and training of the CPM/GHM teams on the ground has been slower than originally planned.

Of the 168 communities for which urban area block grant first installments were disbursed during the last quarter, a total of 102 communities have met all the requirements for the same and have had their bank accounts unfrozen and subprojects initiated on the ground. Another 66 communities have yet to meet all the requirements but vary from a majority very nearly complete to a few that have yet to submit proposals.

The FP contracts for the Additional Financing urban CCAP expansion to another 250 communities in the cities of Kandahar and Jalalabad were signed for the expansion in Kandahar on 17 January 2018 and in Jalalabad on 10th March 2018. While the finalization of these contracts were delayed, after finalization, there has been quick progress with rapid mobilization of and training of new staff, pairing new staff with more experienced staff in the same city, finalization of the inception reports and submission of first and second invoices.

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

- Analysis on the predominance of transport sector subprojects in community UAB grant prioritization
- Fast tracking budget allotment requests and payments, making up for the loss of the first quarter of FY 1397 with no expenditure
- Speedier processing (both data entry and approvals) of subproject proposals
- Subproject proposal preparations for the *Gozars* formed, including finalizing guidelines for women's subprojects
- Review and analysis of the initial score cards
- Addressing gaps and errors in the urban CC MIS data

VII. Inter-Ministerial Collaboration:

Several joint bilateral meetings with relevant line ministries were also conducted. More than 800 correct school codes were captured in CC MIS and shared with MoE. MoPH did not have coding mechanism for their facilities(see challenges section).

Kuchies: As the Citizens' Charter National Priority Program is a nation-wide program and Government's commitment for providing services to every individual citizen of the country. Realizing and institutionalizing this, covering Nomadic/Kochi population under the CC umbrella is one of the most important priorities accordingly. Therefore, representatives of the entities mentioned above were invited to a one day session hosted by the Ministry of Finance. The primary purpose of the workshop was to establish an inter-ministerial working group to align efforts and move forward for addressing key problems and recommendations of kuchies which were identified by kuchies representatives across Numerous other meetings were organized by Ministry of Finance for this purpose. Line ministries and independent organizations presented their past and current interventions and efforts of delivering diverse categories of services related to their specific field of work to nomadic/kuchi population in the country. They also pledged to align their activities with other entities that carry on similar activities and promised considering provision of any possible services in their future planning.

Communications: A technical team comprising World Bank, MoF and both IAs communication personnel and advisors worked on finalizing the CCAP's new website, and a new draft communications strategy

Score Card: Meetings were held during the ISM and afterwards in MoF to finalize the health and education related indicators (for the minimum service standards) being measured in the CCAP score cards. Each of the MSS were reviewed for relevance and need for revisions.

Sub National Governance Policy: CCAP team members continued to work with the IDLG and World Bank teams working on the revised draft sub-national governance policy, including discussion on the role and future of Village and District Councils.

Displacement: The IDLG CCAP teams met with Bank and Government colleagues working on the City Investment Project and the EZ-K teams on a possible proposal to use the Citizens' Charter implementation mechanisms to deliver a tailored package that would support economic development and integration in high return areas.

VIII. Output Data

A. Minimum Service Standards: Score Card Findings:

The CC team completed community level scorecards for total of 516 communities. The initial results of the Scorecard were presented during the ISM to the stakeholders where representative of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) raised some points which opened room for further bilateral discussions to take place and it was agreed to arrange bilateral meeting(s) at the MoF in order to come up with the revised Scorecard and accordingly bring the necessary changes.

Results of 516 communities infrastructures Minimum Standard Services (MSSs)

Universal access to clean drinking water	# of Communities where there is a water point per 25 households and provides 25 liters water in 24 hours	108
	# of Communities where there is a water point per 25 households but does not provide 25 liters water in 24 hours	13
	# of Communities that have no access to clean drinking water	395
Total		516

The table above indicates the MSS of universal access to clean drinking water where 108 communities from 516 have a water point which provides 25 liter water in 24 hours while 13 communities have the water point but does not provide the water as per the MSS (25 liters per 24 hours). There are also 395 communities among the 516 that have no access at all to clean drinking water.

Infrastructure as per MSS	Yes	No
Basic electricity: Does each household have access to 100W power through solar, micro hydro, biogas or wind?	115	401
Basic road access: Does the community have access	248	268
Small-scale irrigation infrastructure:	71	445

The table above indicates the breakdown responses of the communities of infrastructure MSS.

Note: Only a total of 12 score cards had been completed and analyzed in the urban CCAP till the end of the reporting period. Given that none of the other infrastructure subprojects had been completed, only the health and education related MSS were reviewed. The following table shows the findings from the 12 score cards completed.

Number of Score Card:	3		3		5		1		12	
Urban Score Card from 20th December 2017 to 20 March 2019	Herat		Jalalabad		Mazar		Kandahar		Total	
<i>Education MSS– Complete this section in consultation with education sub-committee</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Are Education MSS clearly posted at the school?	1	2	3	0	5	0	0	1	9	3
Teachers have at least grade 14 education	2	1	3	0	5	0	1		11	1
Students have:										
Do students have 24 hours per week of education in grade 1-3?	3	0	3	0	5	0	1	0	12	0
Do students have 30 hours of education in grade 4-6?	3	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	11	1
Do students have 36 hours of education in grade 7-12?	3	0	1	2	5	0	1	0	10	2
<i>Health MSS – Complete this section in consultation with health sub-committee</i>	0		0		1		1		0	
Are Health’s MSS posters are clearly posted at the health center?					0	1	0	1		
Is the basic health center open during official time?					1		1	0		
Basic health center:										
Is Basic health center open during the official time?					1	0	1	0		
Is Comprehensive health center has one doctor, one midwife and one nurse?					1	0	1	0		
Does Comprehensive health center provide outpatient care?					1	0	1	0		
Does Comprehensive health center provide pre, during and post delivery services for pregnant women?					1	0	1	0		
Does Comprehensive health center provide immunization?					1	0	1	0		

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	3,667	312	1,399	115	5,066	427
# of CDC elected/registered	3,513	250	1,345	110	4,858	360
# of CDC members registered	63,822	5393	26,168	2347	89,990	7740
# of male CDC members	33,056	2703	13,400	1172	46,456	3875
# of female CDC members	30,766	2690	12,768	1175	43,534	3865
# of CCDCs/GAs registered	-	5	-	21	-	26
# of CDPs completed	2,994	164	992	137	3,986	301
# of CCDPs/ GA Plans completed	-	5	-	13	-	18
# of CDCs with subprojects financed	156	168	638	168	794	336
# of CDCs with subprojects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of subprojects financed for CDCs	241	22	814	80	1,055	102
# of subprojects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of subprojects financed for CCDCs/ GAs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants disbursed (US\$)	29.340000	7.990000	0	0	29.340000	7.990000
Grants utilized (US\$)	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of beneficiaries for CC soft components (CDP completed)	2,538,750	274,504	1,183,036	222,118	3,721,786	496,622
# of beneficiaries for CC grant financed completed subprojects	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of labor days generated	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of laborers employed	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of M/DCCMC coordination meetings held	-	1	-	0	-	1
# of PCCMC coordination meetings held	-	1	-	0	-	1

C.a. 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	1,181	1,181	584	-	22,999,750	10,916,013	-	470,813	-
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge)	123	123	59	-	5,954,956	1,847,754	-	51,386	-
Rural	Irrigation	674	674	314	-	17,375,437	8,051,630	-	247,937	-
Rural	Renewable Energy	194	194	87	-	8,382,630	3,175,487	-	36,991	-
Rural	Grid Extension	13	13	11	-	680,860	350,773	-	9,270	-
Urban	Transport	131	131	131	-	9,170,000	6,234,196	-	219,922	-
Urban	Watsan	1	1	1	-	70,000	47,589	-	1,694	-
Urban	Power	2	2	2	-	140,000	95,179	-	3,213	-
Urban	Unknown	34	34	34	-	2,380,000	1,618,036	-	56,221	-
Total		2,353	2,353	1223		67,153,633	32,336,657		1,097,447	-
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.										

IDLG Note: We had financed 168 communities (on an exceptional basis and with the NOL of the World Bank) before receiving the required full sets of approved subproject proposals in the CCAP MIS database. Of the 168, a total of 134 communities have completed all requirements and have had their bank accounts unfrozen. The remaining 34 communities have yet to meet the full requirements and as such, the funds disbursed remain in their frozen bank accounts. Given this, we are unable to show the sector wise breakdown of subprojects for the remaining 34 communities' subprojects.

C.b. Subproject Level Output Data

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	10,712	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Extension	Jereeb	925	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Rehabilitation	Jereeb	252,309	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe Schem Construction	Jereeb	2,252	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe Schem Extension	Jereeb	80	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe Schem Rehabilitation	Jereeb	190	
Rural	SIG Sector - Food/ Goods Distribution	Kilo	44,496	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Basic Access	Kilometer	175	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Gravelling	Kilometer	985	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	68	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Stone Pavement	Kilometer	3	
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Construction	Kilowatt	224	
Rural	Renewable Energy - Solar Mini Grid System Installation	Kilowatt	1,688	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Stone Masonry Lining Construction	Length Meter	500	
Rural	Irrigation - Gabion Wall Construction	Length Meter	2,020	
Rural	Irrigation - Gabion Wall Extension	Length Meter	87	
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Construction	Length Meter	26,255	
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Extension	Length Meter	5,442	
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Rehabilitation	Length Meter	4,140	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Causeway Construction	Length Meter	14	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Concrete Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	5,766	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pathway Construction	Length Meter	437	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pathway Rehabilitation	Length Meter	16,803	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	69	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Steel Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	50	
Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in	# of actual

Rural			approved subproject proposals	units in completed subprojects
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	38	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	2,693	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Extension	Length Meter	515	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Rehabilitation	Length Meter	948	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	997	
Rural	Grid Extension - Power Line Extension	Length of 20KV	139	
Rural	Irrigation - Water Reservoir Construction	M3	15,735	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Kanada) water reservoir Construction	M3	4,309	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Pool) water reservoir Construction	M3	12,051	
Rural	Irrigation - Intake Rehabilitation	Num	1	
Rural	Irrigation - Water Divider Construction	Num	81	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Box Culvert Construction	Num	80	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Box Culvert Rehabilitation	Num	5	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Digger shallow well Digging	Num	334	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Deep Well Boring	Num	1	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Tube Shallow Well Boring	Num	1,325	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Tube Shallow Well Deeping	Num	270	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Tube shallow well Boring	Num	727	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Tube shallow well Deeping	Num	5	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	2,383	
Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject	# of actual units in

			proposals	completed subprojects
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	132	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	41	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Elevated water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	81	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	315	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	10	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	2,301	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	107	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	42	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Underground water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	25	
Rural	Education - Primary School Building Construction	Number Room	2	
Rural	Education - Secondary School Building Construction	Number Room	2	

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Urban	Transport - Secondary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	89.16	
Urban	Transport - Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	2.37	
Urban	Transport- Concrete Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	27,323	
Urban	Transport- Concrete Street Construction	Length Meter	81,271	
Urban	Transport - Pathway Construction	Length Meter	19,961	
Urban	Power supply - Distribution Line Extension	Length Meter	4000	
Urban	Watsan - Water Supply network extension	m/Km	1,161	

D. Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Rural/ Urban	Province	# of districts/ cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections/established	# of CDPs completed	# of SPs financed	# of SPs completed	Grants disbursed \$	Grants utilized \$
Rural	BADAKHSHAN	9	758	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	BADGHIS	2	249	231	165	16	0	342877.2981	0
Rural	BAGHLAN	5	455	174	165	15	0	397071.4325	0
Rural	BALKH	4	306	168	140	57	0	807324.7288	0
Rural	BAMYAN	2	289	208	177	76	0	1822248.49	0
Rural	DAYKUNDI	3	311	175	159	116	0	2752201.371	0
Rural	FARAH	2	327	226	192	38	0	892817.7156	0
Rural	FARYAB	5	321	238	210	31	0	780006.6555	0
Rural	GHAZNI	5	1025	430	390	24	0	497788.5513	0
Rural	GHOR	3	508	276	214	36	0	677540.2523	0
Rural	HILMAND	4	687	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	HIRAT	6	668	459	362	69	0	2352779.235	0
Rural	JAWZJAN	2	208	65	57	0	0	0	0
Rural	KABUL	5	298	151	136	15	0	520844.9992	0
Rural	KANDAHAR	3	646	56	8	0	0	0	0
Rural	KAPISA	1	255	149	124	38	0	855855.6258	0
Rural	KHOST	4	437	137	85	24	0	503172.6261	0
Rural	KUNARHA	4	297	116	104	22	-	726,954	-
Rural	KUNDUZ	2	304	90	86	26	-	455,723	-
Rural	LAGHMAN	2	374	130	40	3	-	57,162	-
Rural	LOGAR	2	312	79	73	13	-	352,546	-
Rural	NANGARHAR	9	943	276	218	29	-	818,724	-
Rural	NIMROZ	3	207	139	134	26	-	847,855	-
Rural	NURISTAN	3	179	48	32	4	-	43,963	-
Rural	PAKTIKA	4	253	88	82	55	-	1,253,241	-
Rural	PAKTYA	6	380	81	61	40	-	836,327	-
Rural	PANJSHER	3	77	38	35	32	-	632,192	-
Rural	PARWAN	2	242	133	119	54	-	1,339,601	-
Rural	SAMANGAN	3	189	107	96	85	-	2,173,587	-
Rural	SARI PUL	2	264	108	85	-	-	-	-
Rural	TAKHAR	7	765	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	URUZGAN	2	421	37	33	8	-	357,885	-
Rural	WARDAK	3	342	179	139	79	-	1,033,491	-
Rural	ZABUL	2	325	66	65	24	-	908,352	-
Total		124	13,622	4,858	3,986	1,055	-	25,040,131	-

Rural/ Urban	Province	# of districts/ cities	# of communitie s contracted	# of CDCs election s	# of CDPs complet ed	# of SPs finance d	# of SPs compl eted	Grants disbursed \$	Grants utilized \$
Urban	Balkh	1	150	110	82	58		2,760,179	
Urban	Herat	1	200	80	77	50		2,379,464	
Urban	Kandahar	1	300	93	78	25		1,189,732	
Urban	Nangarhar	1	200	77	64	35		1,665,625	
Urba n	Total	4	850	360	301	168		7,995,000	

E. FP-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

FP Name	Province	# of districts	# CDCs contracted	# of CDCs elected	# of CDPs completed	CCDCs/ GAs formed	# 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 fundings (self-initiated with/ without FP facilitation)
ACTED+CHA+MOVE	BADGHIS	2	249	231	165	-	11			
ACTED+CHA+MOVE	FARYAB	5	321	238	210	-	129			
Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	GHOR	3	508	276	214	-	25			
Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	HIRAT	6	668	459	362	-	7			
AHDS+SDO	URUZGAN	2	421	37	33	-	1			
AHDS+SDO	ZABUL	2	325	66	65	-	5			
AKDN+CONCERN	BADAKHSHAN	9	758	-	-	-	-			
AKDN+CONCERN	TAKHAR	7	765	-	-	-	-			
AKDN+SCA	BAGHLAN	5	455	174	165	-	15			
AKDN+SCA	KUNDUZ	2	304	90	86	-	16			
AKDN+SCA	SAMANGAN	3	189	107	96	-	30			
BRAC	KHOST	4	437	137	85	-	15			
BRAC	NANGAR			276						

	HAR	9	943		218	-	20			
BRAC	PAKTYA	6	380	81	61	-	7			
CARE+RI+ORCD	GHAZNI	5	1,025	430	390	-	29			
CARE+RI+ORCD	PAKTIKA	4	253	88	82	-	20			
CHA	HILMAN D	4	687	-	-	-	-			
CHA	KANDAH AR	3	646	56	8	-	-			
CHA	KAPISA	1	255	149	124	-	72			
CHA	PANJSHE R	3	77	38	35	-	17			
CHA	PARWAN	2	242	133	119	-	15			
CHA+Move	FARAH	2	327	226	192	-	44			
CHA+Move	NIMROZ	3	207	139	134	-	50			
DACAAR	KUNARH A	4	297	116	104	-	2			
DACAAR	LAGHMA N	2	374	130	40	-	-			
DACAAR	NURISTA N	3	179	48	32	-	-			
NPORRAA+ACTED +SCA	BALKH	4	306	168	140	-	15			
NPORRAA+ACTED +SCA	JAWZJAN	2	208	65	57	-	11			
NPORRAA+ACTED +SCA	SARI PUL	2	264	108	85	-	15			
OXFAM+AKDN	BAMYAN	2	289	208	177	-	67			
OXFAM+AKDN	DAYKUN DI	3	311	175	159	-	46			
SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	KABUL	5	298	151	136	-	73			

SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	LOGAR	2	312	79	73	-	6			
SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	WARDAK	3	342	179	139	-	70			
Total		124	13,622	4,858	3,986	-	833	-	-	-

Rural/ Urban	FP	# of districts/ cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections/ established	# of CDPs completed	# of CCDCs/GAs formed	# of communities 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 (self- initiated with/ without FP facilitation)
Urban	CARE+PIN	1	150	110	82	9	7	*	0	3
Urban	OXFAM+AFGHAN AID	1	200	80	77	4	7	*	35	5
Urban	HRDA	1	300	93	78	8	5	*	65	4
Urban	FGA	1	200	77	64	5	14	*	20	10
Urban	Total	4	850	360	301	26	33	0	120	22

F. Grievances Handling Update: 1/2

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	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
# of grievances received	50	-	44	-	94	-
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	42	-	38	-	80	-
# of grievances under investigation	8	-	6	-	14	-

G. Grievances Handling Update: Types of Grievances Received 2/2⁶

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 or joint)	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Weak performance allegations of CDC	1	0	3		1	0	16		2	0	19	
Infraction of CC Om procedures	1	0	6		4	0	5		5	0	11	
Social safeguards related	0	0	2		0	0	0		0	0	2	
Environmental safeguards related	0	0	2		0	0	0		0	0	2	
Subproject implementation/	0	0	0		0	0	4		0	0	4	

⁶ Please note that the grievance tables for MRRD and IDLG have been kept separate exceptionally in this report as the IDLG grievance categorization was changed from the last report.

quality related												
Beneficiary targeting and subproject selection	5	0	2		7	0	0		12	0	2	
Not applicable to CC	28	0	0		7	0	0		35	0	0	
Sector-wise breakdown of grievances												
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.

H. 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	608	900	1508
# of voluntary land donations	MRRD	683	1014	1697
Etc.	MRRD	112	116	228
# of ESMPs prepared	IDLG	0	0	0
# of voluntary land donations	IDLG	80	179	259
# of ESS sub-committees established	IDLG	35	62	97
# of ESS sub-committees trained	IDLG	2	2	4
# of ESS related grievances	IDLG	112	116	228

V. Staffing:

Total:

NTA levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	PMU	DO	Total
Management levels (A &	40	3	43	39	4	-	43

B)							
Professional categories (C, D & E)	988	93	1,081	177	379	525	1,081
Support Staff (F, G and H)	642	107	749	109	238	402	749
Total #	1,670	203	1,873	325	621	927	1,873
Total %	89%	11%	100%	17%	33%	49%	100%

MRRD: Of the total 2419 staff approved in the staffing plan, 1717 are contracted, the recruitment for 87 is underway, 615 will only be recruited later in the CC implementation and 10 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)	16	1	17	17	0	0	17
Professional categories (C, D & E)	918	74	992	136	331	525	992
Support Staff (F, G and H)	606	102	708	81	225	402	708
Total #	1540	177	1717	234	556	927	1717
Total %	90	10	100%	14	32	54	100%

IDLG: Of the total 225 staff proposed in the staffing plan, 156 are contracted, the recruitment for 39 is underway, 20 which are newly proposed positions will only be recruited later in the CC implementation and 10 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)	24	2	26	22	4	0	26
Professional categories	70	19	89	41	48	0	89

(C, D & E)							
Support Staff (F, G and H)	36	5	41	28	13	0	41
Total #	130	26	156	91	65	0	156
Total %	83%	17%	100%	58%	42%	0	100%

IX. 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
Overall			
# of provinces covered	5	1	6
# of districts covered	7	0	7
# of communities with approved maintenance plans	326		326
# of communities received MCCG	326		326
MCCG disbursed to communities (US\$)	8.5		8.5
# of communities completed MCCG work		0	0
MCCG utilized and closed in communities (US\$)		0	0
Planned/ Estimated in Approved Plans			
Grant portion committed to labor in proposals (US\$)		589,044	589,044
Grant portion committed to non-labor costs in proposals (US\$)		392,696	392,696
# of labor days (unskilled labor) estimated		95,846	95,846
# of labor days (skilled labor) estimated		16,914	16,914
Total # of labor days estimated		112,760	112,760
# of skilled laborers estimated		422	422
# of unskilled laborers estimated		2,397	2,397
Total # of laborers estimated		2,819	2,819
# of subprojects to be constructed/ rehabilitated/ extended etc		75	75
# of beneficiaries estimated for paid labor		16,914	16,914
# of beneficiaries estimated for repaired/ constructed infrastructure		48,325	48,325
Actual Data for Communities with MCCG Closed			
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			

X. Social Inclusion Grants

XI. 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
Overall			
# of provinces covered			8
# of districts covered			10
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed			123
# of communities with food/grain banks set up			109
# of communities that have submitted requested for SIG matching grants			102
Estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities for the SIG			\$ 25,000
Total SIG matching grants disbursed (US\$)			\$ 41,733
# of beneficiaries planned by communities for the SIG			
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with SIG grants have been distributed			

V. Reduce Seasonal Hunger through Grain Bank in CC Communities⁷

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
Overall			
# of provinces covered	7	18	25
# of districts covered	14	29	43
# of Communities with established Vulnerable Groups Sub-Committees	80	670	750
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	45	576	621
# of communities with food/grain banks set up	38	382	420
Total value of the food and non-food items mobilized (US\$)		\$ 34100	\$ 34,100
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with food and non-food items have been distributed		377 HHs	377 HHs

⁷ Table x represents the data for the communities where SIG and food/grain bank both are implemented while the Table V represents only the data for the indicators of food/grain banks initiatives where there is no SIG.

VI. Success Story/ Case Study



CCAP Building Bridges

The Eshaq Solaiman community in Herat city experienced intra-community conflicts and a perceivable lack of unity among the different ethnic groups it was comprised of. The CCAP participatory exercises leading up to the community development plan identified that one of the biggest challenges facing the people was flooding along the main path through the community, further alienating the households on either side from the other.

The CDC along with the newly establish conflict resolution sub-committee and the FP staff worked intensely with the community members most affected by the problem, and with others in the community, often knocking individual household's doors to involve them in the discussions for a solution. They were then able to come to an agreement to pool their own resources and voluntarily construct a short bridge across the pathway, enabling the residents on either side to cross over easily and safely even during the floods. A total of AFA 50,000 was contributed and the bridge constructed within a month, benefitting 28 households directly and the whole community indirectly.

The community members highlighted that the CCAP helped them build this bridge, both literally and figuratively.

Success story 2:

Toolak is a district located in south-west of Ghor province where people are busy in agriculture and livestock affairs. The district has cold and snowy winter and has 89 villages that are covered by CCAP.

The major challenge people used to face over the years was the insecurity along the way from the district to the neighboring province Herat which has also caused death of several people over the time. As the residents of the district have close border with Herat province; therefore, there has been an age-long business relationship between two provinces. The residents of the district import most of the goods from Herat province where the worse quality of road and insecurity along the way have always been the main causes for the high cost goods.

Based on the several exercises done in the communities during the social mobilization, people came up with the decision to choose a joint road project which will connect the district to Heart province. A total of 1000 skilled and unskilled labors have been working in this 50 Km road project where 50% of the work is completed and it will take one more month to complete the road. This has been the first biggest project in the district worth nearly 4 million AFs. This collective work on the road had people work together which resulted with great unity among them while it has also generated a great hope among the community members for having their life improved from social and economic prospective. The ongoing work of huge number of people has already improved the security situation along the way, but people are optimistic for having long term results after its completion.



One of the community religious elders Mr. MawlaweIshaq says, “Our people have been in troubles for several years along the way between the districts to Herat province. We have been paying high transportation cost for their goods while people also used to face security challenges along the way, but we have been the witnesses of the improvements in the security situation along the way and I am sure that this road will have some definite impacts on the prices and quality of goods in the market as we will be able to exchange the goods without having lost in the quality. It will obviously ease the transportation and will reduce the consumption of the resources”.

“As the road will go through several villages; therefore, this new road will connect several villages as it will go through these v and it passes through the path where the risk of heavy snow is lesser comparing to the way we have been using for years. We suffered a lot during the winter season; especially when carrying patient to the hospital”. Mr. Ghulam Farooq head of TahtiQala CDC said.

Contact Information:

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