



Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Citizens' Charter

National Priority Program

Quarterly Progress Report

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



Reporting Quarter: 1st Quarter 1398 calendar year/ 2nd Quarter 2019 fiscal year
Actual Period Covered: 21 Mar, 2019 to 20 Jun, 2019
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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms:

ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
CC	Citizens' Charter
CCAP	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project
CCNPP	Citizens' Charter National Priority Program
CCDC(s)	Cluster Community Development Council(s)
CDC(s)	Community Development Council(s)
CDD	CCAP's Capacity Development/ Training Division/ Unit
CDP(s)	Community Development Plan(s)
CGC	Community Grievance Committee for CCAP
CCGC	Cluster/Gozar Grievance Committee for CCAP
CGGC	Central Government Grievance Committee for CCAP
CFHF	Community Financial History Form
CLDD	MRRD Community Led Development Directorate/ Unit
CPM	Community Participatory Monitoring
CPR	Common Property Resource
CRPA	Community Resources and Poverty Analysis
DAB	Da Afghanistan Bank (Central Bank of Afghanistan)
DCC(s)	Afghanistan's District Coordination Councils
DCCMC	District Citizens' Charter Management Committee
DGGC	District Government Grievance Committee for CCAP
DDA(s)	Afghanistan's District Development Assemblies
DO(s)	District Office
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ESMF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FD	CCAP's Finance Division/ Unit
FP(s)	CCAP's Facilitating Partner(s)
FPMD/U	CCAP's FP Management Division/ Unit
FY	Afghan Government's Fiscal Year
GA	Gozar Assembly
GD	MRRD's General Directorate for the CC
GHM	Grievance Handling Mechanism
HQ	Headquarters
IA(s)	Implementing Agencies (here MRRD & IDLG)
IDA	International Development Association of the World Bank Group
IDLG	Afghanistan's Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IM	Implementation Monitoring
IMI	CDC/ CCDC/ GA Institutional Maturity Index
MAIL	Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
MCG	Maintenance Cash Grants
MCCG	Maintenance and Construction Cash Grants
MCCMC	Municipal Citizens' Charter Management Committee
M&ED	CCAP's Monitoring and Evaluation Division
MISD	CCAP's Management Information Systems Division
MoE	Afghanistan's Ministry of Education

MoF	Afghanistan's Ministry of Finance
MoPH	Afghanistan's Ministry of Public Health
MoEW	Afghanistan's Ministry of Water and Energy
MRRD	Afghanistan's Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MSS	CCNPP's/ CCAP's Minimum Service Standards for Phase One
NSP	National Solidarity Program
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
OM	CCAP's Operational Manual
PCCMC	Provincial Citizens' Charter Management Committee
PCE	Participatory Community Empowerment
PD	CCAP's Procurement Division
PDO(s)	Project Development Objective(s)
PGGC	Provincial Government Grievance Committee for CCAP
PIU	IDLG's Project Implementation Unit for CCAP
PLA	Participatory Learning Approach ¹
PMU(s)	CCAP's Provincial Management Unit(s)
RASS	Rural Areas Service Standard Grants
RCU(s)	CCAP's Regional Coordination Unit(s)
RF	CCAP's Result Framework
SIG	Social Inclusion Grants
SFSR	Sub-Project Final Status Report
SSS	Single/Sole Source Selection
SY	Afghan Calendar/ Solar Year
ToT(s)	Training of Trainer(s)
UABG	Urban Areas Block Grants
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank

¹Participatory Learning Approach (PLA) is an exercise which enables the communities to know about their community social resources, poor and rich person of their communities, working season and women mobility

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1. Executive Summary

Overview

The goal of the Citizens' Charter NPP is to contribute to poverty reduction and deepen the relationship between citizens and the state, by improving the delivery of core infrastructure and social services to all communities in Afghanistan over the next ten years through Community Development Councils (CDCs). The Citizens' Charter builds on 15 years of experience from the National Solidarity Program, which delivered over \$2 billion in rural infrastructure in 90% of communities across the country, with returns of 40% at the community level.

The Citizens' Charter is an inter-ministerial effort of the Government to make service delivery more effective and citizen-centric. Through this program, all people of Afghanistan are entitled to a basic package of services, which includes universal access to clean drinking water, quality education in government schools, delivery of Basic Package of Health Services, and small-scale rural and urban infrastructure.

Progress to date

Citizens' Charter hit the ground in May 2017. As of the end of this reporting period (20th June 2019), the Citizens' Charter has reached about 12,262 urban and rural communities in 34 provinces across the country, reaching 12.02 million people. To date, approximately \$204.28 million of grants have been disbursed to communities, out of which \$175.1 million is disbursed through IDA and ARTF in 8,475 various on-going projects. The remaining funds have come from different bilateral sources of KFW, Danish, and IFAD. These projects will help provide 63 million liters of water per day to 2.5 million people, irrigate nearly one million Jeribs of land, provide 5,500KW of energy, and build 900 KM of roads.

Women's participation has seen overwhelming with a drastic increase, with women making up more than 49% of the 200,000 elected Community Development Council members and 50% of Office Bearers. Further, 78% of eligible female voters have been participating in CDC elections, which is higher than the male participation rate.

Progress to date



12,262 communities reached



12,097 CDCs elected



34 provinces covered



78% eligible female voter participation (only rural)



49% female members



12,027,799 beneficiaries



\$204.28 grants disbursed

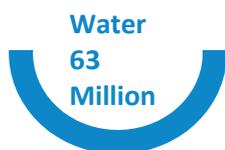


50% of Office Bearers are women



94.5% of CDC members are new

Expected Outputs from Projects Underway



Liters of clean water
per date
2,521,219
Beneficiaries



412 km rural roads
439 km urban roads
852,668
Beneficiaries



renewable
energy
439,645
Beneficiaries



Agricultural
Land
1,877,788
Beneficiaries

Key Challenges and Next Steps

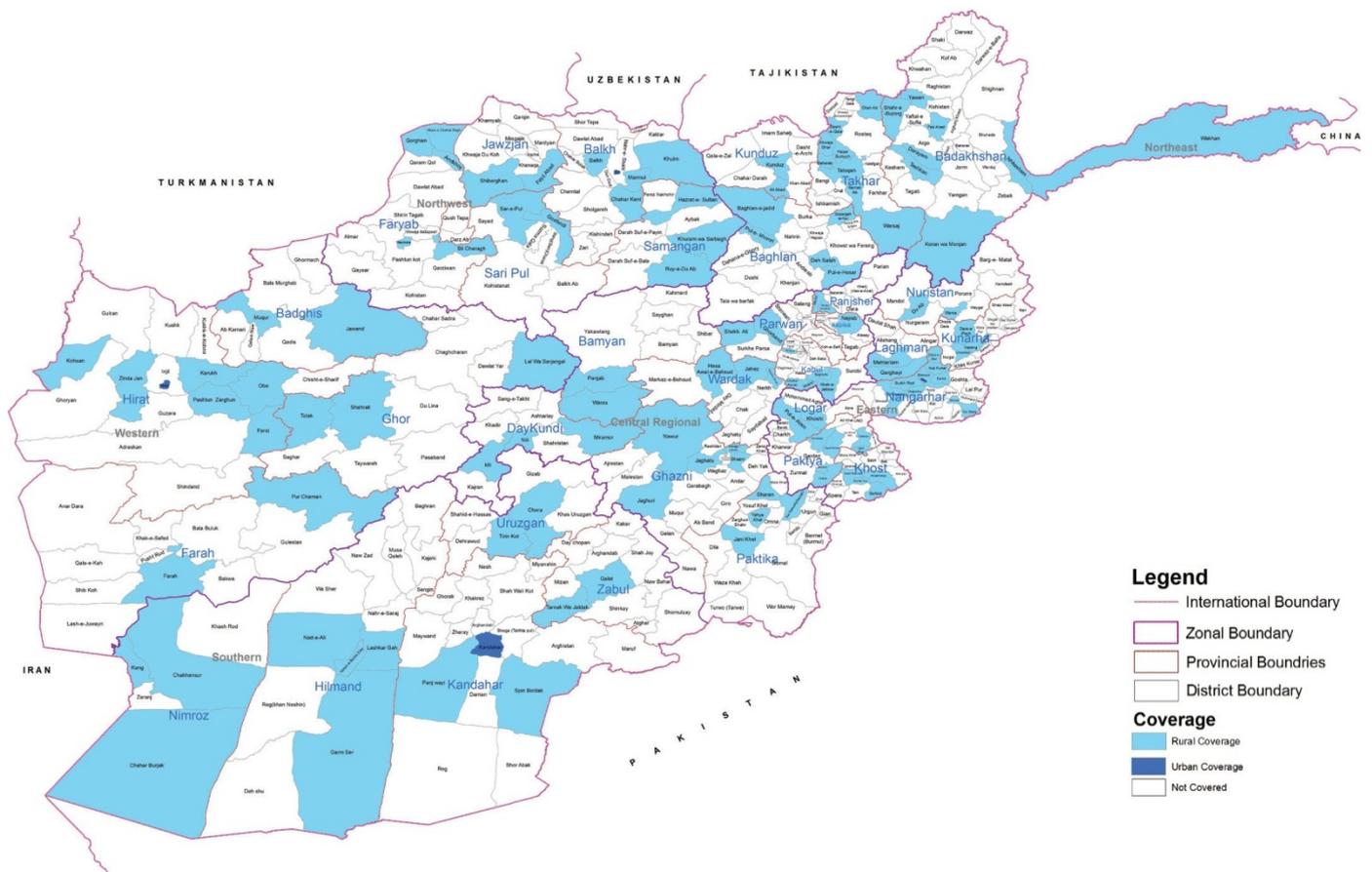
- Insecurity and women’s participation:** Based on the data collected by CC High-Risk Unit, around 1500 communities are marked highly insecure where most of these communities are reported in Ghazni, Farah, Parwan, Hilmand, Faryab, Baghlan and Nangarhar provinces. Insecurity, coupled with no or less women’s participation as a social or cultural problem, has been one of the main challenges that has hindered the effective implementation of the program, particularly during the social mobilization. Due to insecurity, the implementation was suspended for 39 CDCs, in Sarawzain Paktika province, 55 CDCs in Ahmad Aba, Chamkani, and Mizaka of Paktia province, 61 CDCs in the centre of Ghazni, and 198 in Chora district of Uruzgan province. The total number of suspended CDCs due to insecurity has now reached 353 for this quarter.
- Seasonal holidays of schools:** A community is supposed to report for infrastructure, schools, and health scorecards at the same time in order to measure whether it meets all MSSs in all three areas or not. During the summer season, the schools are off in some provinces of Afghanistan, which cause a total of three months delay in the education scorecard submissions. We propose changes in terms of breaking down the indicators of “communities meeting all MSSs” into three sections of infrastructures, schools and clinics that meet all MSSs, respectively. The scorecard implementation for schools will take place before the seasonal holidays in order to avoid delays.
- Low level of literacy:** The lower rate of literacy (73% illiterate over 18 years old) under CCAP coverage is one of the challenges that affect the program in terms of having the CDC and community members learn everything during the social mobilization and working PLA tools in short period. The table below shows the literacy level among men and women members of the communities over 18 years old.

Community members’ literacy rate among age group over 18			
		Number	Percentage
Male literacy	Male over 18 who are literate	1,117,245	38%
	Male over 18 who are illiterate	1,785,647	62%
Female literacy	Female over 18 who are literate	405,478	15%
	Female over 18 who are illiterate	2,252,663	85%
Overall literate		1,522,723	27%
Overall illiterate		4,038,310	73%

- Unavailability of the cluster level projects budget under rural Citizen’s Charter:** There is a strong demand for larger projects at cluster level; however, there is no budget allocated for such projects. Therefore the communities are encouraged to go for the joint project, and cluster-level budget will definitely have greater results in terms of large and sustainable projects.

- **Unavailability of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan for the sub-projects:** O&M plan is missing in 56% of sampled monitored communities while comparing to the last quarter, there is an 8% improvement. The detail list of the CDCs where the O&M was not available is shared with the field along with other M&E findings broken down by communities that are closely followed up by the team.
- **Recruitment of female staff:** This challenge has two aspects: 1) difficult to find female candidates in the field, mostly in the southern region, and 2) finding qualified female candidates as per the criteria in NTA. There are very few qualified candidates in south regions and others could not meet the NTA Criteria. Consequently, the positions go to re-announcement and the same scenario takes place. For example, for a total of 6 positions of provincial monitoring officers, 8 applicants have reached the interview stage, while according to HR policy for each position, at least 3 applicants should be qualified for the interview. The other example is that there is a female candidate in Uruzgan for the same position who passed the test and interview, but she is 14th-grade graduate. This issue has been raised with HR and the teams are working to adopt strategies that improve the recruitment of female staff for the program.

Current Coverage



2. Key Achievements

CCAP Rural mobilization reached a total of 11,434 communities as of the end of the reporting period. Whereas 11,267 of these communities elected their Community Development Councils (CDCs) and 10,698 (95%) of these elected CDCs prepared their Community Development Plans (CDPs). The total membership of CDCs reaches to 227,649 members with 49.28 % female. Total 157 of District Citizens' Charter Management Committee (DCCMC) coordination meetings took place in 157 communities, out of which 46 were conducted during the quarter. Meanwhile, 33 Provincial Citizens' Charter Management Committee (PCCMC) meeting took place. There is good progress of the Cluster CDCs formation, which reached 1,322 clusters so far out of which 359 new clusters have been formed in this quarter only.

A sum of USD 141.64 million grant disbursed to the communities for rural infrastructure projects through which 8,475 subprojects were financed in 5,540 communities. Out of this USD 141.64 million, USD 30.95 million USD were disbursed for 1,545 sub-projects in this reporting period.

Of the total 8,475 sub-projects financed, physical work is going on in 4,158 sub-projects, and a total² of 933 sub-projects are completed in the field where the SFSRs are submitted only for 489 projects. The rest are under process, which are closely followed up with the provincial team and soon will appear in the MIS as their SFSRs will be processed and finalized. Of the 4,158 sub-projects under work, 1,995 have progress over 50%, and the rest have progressed between 10% to 49%.³

The number of communities covered under Maintenance Cash Construction Grant (MCCG) remains the same as reported in the last quarter (1074 communities in 14 districts of 9 provinces). During the reporting quarter, a total of 149 subprojects have been completed under Maintenance Cash and Construction Grant (MCCG), which generated 546,092 labour days for 13,652 labourers. Out of the total labourers, 18% (2,457) are IDPs and returnees. 425,127 people will benefit from the completed MCCG projects.

The technical survey of 2,050 schools project under EQRA-CSC from planned 2,647 (1946 new building and 701 missing components) as per the EQRA-CSC PAD is completed. Of 2,647, the sub-project proposal is prepared for 1,845 (1482 new buildings and 363 missing components) projects. The first tranche has been disbursed to 1,328 schools (1,095 new buildings and 233 missing components) from which 616 schools construction is going on (504 new buildings and 112 missing components).

² As 15th July 2019.

³ As of 15th July 2019

Overall, 5,035 scorecards reported (3,621 drinking water and infrastructure, 1,118 schools, and 296 health Centers) for the reporting period.

During this quarter, 3,621 communities reported on the scorecards from which 34 % (1,463) communities have access to clean drinking water and the provinces where a higher number of communities have access to clean drinking water are Jawzjan (81%), Smanagan (78%) and Khost (70%). , A total 71% (2,600) of the communities reported on the scorecard, are having access to the basic roads while it comes to electricity, 33% (1,193) of these communities have access to basic electricity and 75% (2,704) communities need for small scale irrigation to their communities.

The number of scorecards reported for schools was 1,118 (320 primary, 361 secondary and 437 high schools) which provide services to 4,423 communities out of which 54% of the primary, 75% of secondary and 75% of high school (Lisa) provide 100% of Minimum Service Standards to the communities.

Grain banks have become an integral part of the communities as the total number of grain banks reached 7,068, of which 1,626 were established during the reporting quarter where total 18,366 “Reduce Seasonal Hunger” campaigns are conducted in these communities of which 3,839 completed during the reporting quarter. These communities carry out their activities pertaining to the grain banks and seasonal hunger in 114 districts (14 during this quarter) of 34 provinces in order to benefit the vulnerable category of people in the communities. A good amount of food and non-food items have been mobilized in these communities which worth USD 2,520,961 of which USD 847,376 items were mobilized during the reporting quarter and provides benefits to 35,022 vulnerable households so far.

Of the total 4,104 communities contracted, 1,070 communities submitted their proposal for the matching grant in 27 districts of 15 provinces, of which 180 communities in 11 districts of 4 provinces were reported for the reporting quarter. The grant disbursed under SIG reaches USD 1,069,083, which benefited 14,009 households out of which USD 317, 141 grant was disbursed during the quarter benefiting 290 households in the reporting period, and the remaining disbursement will take place during the lean season. The communities, mostly rich people, voluntarily dedicated 140 Jeribs of irrigable land for 2 to 3 years to enrich and sustain the grain banks, whereas the yield is transferred to the grain banks and distributed among the vulnerable people.

The work of Kuchi Development Sub-program has begun in 32 provinces in the places where Kuchi are found and stay throughout the four seasons of a year. The first ToTs have been conducted to all newly recruited staff under the sub-program (5 persons at HQ and 132 field staff). Total 79 Kuchi communities have been mobilized so far, of which 43 Kuchi Community Development Councils (KCDCs) are elected and 36 of these KCDCs developed their Community Development Plans (CDPs).

Institutional Maturity Index (IMI), a participatory self-assessment tool of CDCs, is reported for a total of 3,585 CDCs as a baseline. Overall, 2% of the CDCs reported on the IMI were found highly mature, 16% of the CDC mature, 51% CDCs low mature and ,31 of CDCs were found immature during their self-assessment focus group sessions.

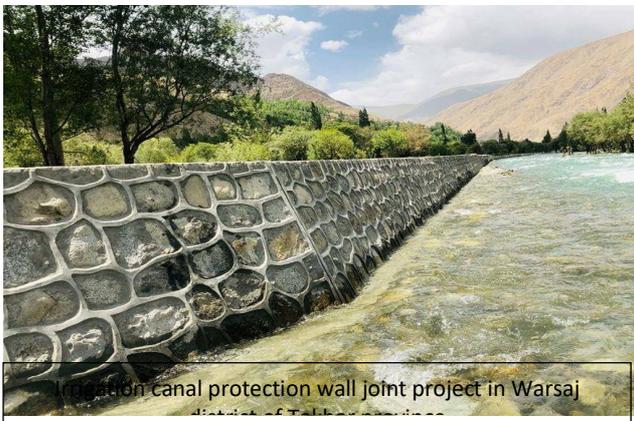
Higher maturity (7%) was reported from the westren region, followed by Jalalabad (3%) and (2%) Kabul, in Herat region, Farah province 85%, Herat 37% and Ghor 29% of the reported CDCs maturity level is high. Similarly, the lowest rate of the immaturity of CDCs was reported from Herat (9%), Jalal Abad (19%) ,Kundzu (28%), and Kabul(33%). The results are shared with FPs and other colleagues in the field in order to organize cross-visit among the Champion CDCs (highly mature) with low and immature CDCs.

Total 106 grievances received during the quarter, while 66 were pending for resolution from the last quarter (106+66=172). With this, the total of 172 grievances were in the basket for redressal. Out of these 172 grievances, 99 were resolved. Cumulatively received grievances as of this quarter are 632; out of which 599 (88.45%) have been resolved so far.



Irrigation canal protection wall joint project in Khulum district of Balkh province

The photo in left is from an irrigation canal protection wall joint project with total 130 meters length in Khulum district of Balkh province among three communities (Qalandarhar, Qalair Arab bik and Mirza Sham) from which total 1873 people in 319 households benefit. The total estimated budget of the canal is 4,052,721 AFN where the community contribution was 450,303 AFN. The project created around 3,357 labor days for the community skilled and unskilled labors.



Irrigation canal protection wall joint project in Warsaj district of Takhar province

The photo in left is from an irrigation canal protection wall joint project with total 540 meters length in Warsaj district of Takhar province between DihBalahMyan Shahar and Hasar communities from which total 1,033 people in 155 households benefit. The total estimated budget of the canal is 3,211,083 AFN where the estimated community contribution was 356,787 AFN. The project created around 3357 (734 days for skilled labors and 2,284 labor days for unskilled labors) labor days for the community members

IDLG

CCAP urbanhas established a total of 828 communities as of the end of the reporting period. Whereas 821 of these communities elected their Community Development Councils (CDCs) and 801(97%) of these elected CDCs prepared their Community Development Plans (CDPs). The total membership of CDCs reaches to 17638 members with 49.93 % female. So far, 763 SPs have been financed and as of the reporting period, only 1 subproject is completed.

The community mobilization such as demarcation, household survey, community development councils election and community development plan preparation remained at same pace, during the quarter 20 communities were mobilized, and 30 CDC elections were conducted, 52 CDPs were completed, 49 CDCs formed their sub-committees (Education, Health, Youth, Women Empowerment, ESS, and CPM), 99 CDC has exercised IMI and 71 CDCs have been monitored by provincial monitoring team and advised for corrective measures.

At Gozar level, a total of 158 Gozar Assembly elections were completed, 157 Gozar Development Plans (GDPs) have been prepared, and 104 subproject proposals have been reviewed and approved by Project Implementation Unit (i.e. 93% Gozars Election Completed, 92.4% GDPs prepared and 61.2% of Proposals approved for the total targeted 170 Gozars). The PLA exercise also completed in all those Gozar Assemblies, which have completed their Gozar Development Plan.

IDLG has satisfactory progress in subproject implementation. During the quarter, 44 subprojects proposals at the CDC level and 31 subprojects proposals at the GA level have been reviewed, approved and entered into the MIS. The expenditure of 721 subprojects recorded in MIS, which previously was not there, now the actual expenditure of CDCs shows a 58% disbursed amount has been utilized.

40 subprojects (17 Herat, 7 Jalalabad, 8 Kandahar and 8 Mazar) have been completed at field level but due to some errors in the Subproject Final Status Report (SFSR) are returned to PMUs/FPs for review and rectification, so the completed subprojects are not reflected in MIS as of end of 2nd quarter.

14 field missions have been conducted by PIU senior engineers, and two joint supervisions conducted by engineering, training, FPMU, MIS and gender units and led by the M&E Unit. During the field mission, 6 CDCs, 6 GAs, and 111 subprojects have been monitored and supervised and the field staff were instructed to ensure good quality of subprojects and improve the performance of CDCs. In addition, 162 field monitoring visits have been conducted by provincial M&E Officers. The analytical report from these field monitoring visits is being processed.

During the reporting quarter, a total of US\$ 7.57 million has been disbursed to CDCs and GAs, through which nearly 22,221 households benefited so far directly from the projects. Up to now, a total of US\$ 40.63 million dollars has been disbursed to CDCs and GA.

All deviations (47), which are found by the third-party monitor (TPM) during the year 2018, were rectified in the field and closed by TPM in their online database. As a result, currently, there is no pending deviation from the year 2018 in the TPM online system.

IDLG has completed the second round of scorecards in all four cities. A total of 765 CDCs has completed scorecard, 749 CDCs have completed for Education Facilities and 584 CDCs have completed the scorecard for Health Facilities. But due to some problems in the reporting section of the scorecard in MIS, it is not possible to extract more analytical data for this quarterly report. Further analytical reports on scorecards will be shared with the World Bank in a separate report.

Maintaining media relations was the top priority for Public Communications. More than 89 media heads/hits have been monitored through local TVs and Radios at national and provincial levels - averaging 1 media hit per day. At the same time, more than 5 TV/Radio talk shows were conducted through popular media agencies. The headlines were mostly positive, elaborating on people's contributions and participation in the project selection and they also contained testimonials where mostly municipalities were being lauded and program expansion has been continually requested. The big media event at the provincial level was Mazar-e- Sharif PCCMC in mid-April 2019, where more than 12 local media agencies covered the event. The local government officials, district managers, mayors and other social influencers participated in the event.

A total of 65 grievances are registered during the quarter comparative the past quarters in this quarter the grievance handling (GH) Team received more grievances. This increment is because of the grievance posters which show the hotline number posted on public places and through social media distributed. Secondly, the GH team has contacted 800+ CDC through phone call and asked the CDC chairperson three questions such as "have you received training?", "have you received a complaint box?" and "have you received grievance handling guideline materials?". 90% of those who answered their phone confirmed that they had received above-mentioned materials.

The MIS section of the program has been improved by several modules such as IMI, CPM, Scorecard, and many more. The reporting module of MIS has been improved - so now the users can extract data for a period of time on key information, which previously was not possible for online users.

3. Summarized Financial/Expenditure Status Update

a. Summarized Financial Status by Funding (US\$ Millions)

Component	Cumulative planned expenditure up to end of last Q	Cumulative actual expenditure up to end of last Q	Planned expenditures for the reporting Quarter	Actual expenditures for the reporting Quarter	Variance during reporting Quarter (planned vs actual)	Variance (+/-) from start of project to end of last Quarter	Cumulative expenditure up to the end of the reporting Period
1. Total Grants	174.44	144.72	48.93	27.52	21.41	14.43	172.25
a. Rural	127.50	111.66	40.00	19.95	20.05	0.55	131.62
b. Urban	46.94	33.06	8.93	7.57	1.36	13.88	40.63
2. Capacity Building	35.98	26.79	3.61	2.21	1.4	7.19	28.49
a. Rural	23.00	20.20	2.00	1.69	0.32	0.80	21.9
b. Urban	12.98	6.59	1.61	0.53	1.08	6.39	6.59
3. Evaluations and Studies	0.50	0.14				0.36	0.14
4. Project Implementation Support	44.59	34.33	5.34	5.13	0.21	7.26	39.28
a. Rural	33.00	29.74	4.20	4.07	0.13	0.26	33.61
b. Rural	11.59	4.59	1.14	1.06	0.08	7.00	5.67
5. MCCG	18.00	16.81	0.00			1.19	16.81
Total	255.69	222.79	57.88	34.86	23.02	30.43	256.97

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

Implementing Agency	Grant	Received	Utilized	Balance
MRRD	ARTF	119.80	119.79	0.01
	IDA	73.99	70.40	3.59
	MoF	0.80	0.00	0.80
	Danish	5.50	5.24	0.26
	German	25.75	16.60	
	IFAD	0.18	0.18	0.00
	EQRA	83.00	53.46	29.54

	CASA	6.05	0.12	5.93
	Sub-Total	315.07	265.79	40.13
IDLG	ARTF	58.39	43.85	14.54
	IDA	13.97	9.01	4.96
	MoF	1.20	0.66	0.54
	Sub-Total	73.56	53.52	20.04
Total	ARTF	178.19	163.64	14.55
	IDA	87.96	79.41	8.55
	MoF	2	0.66	1.34
	Danish	5.50	5.24	0.26
	German	25.75	16.60	
	IFAD	0.18	0.18	0.00
	EQRA	83.00	53.46	29.54
	CASA	6.05	0.12	5.93
	Grand Total	388.63	319.31	60.17

4. Program Implementation Progress

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous quarter		Progress during reporting period		Cumulative up to end of this reporting period	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
# of communities mobilized	10,800	808	634	20	11,434	828
# of CDC elected	10,529	791	747	30	11,276	821
# of CDC members registered	209,257	17,603	18,392	0	227,649	17,603
# of male CDC members	106,459	8,816	8,997	0	115,456	8,816
# of female CDC members	102,798	8,787	9,395	0	112,193	8,787
# of CCDCs/GAs registered	963	145	359	13	1,322	158
# of CDPs completed	9,527	749	1,171	52	10,698	801
# of CCDCs/ GA Plans completed*	651	132	460	25	1,111	157
# of CDCs with SP financed	4,632	607	908	92	5,540	699
# of CDCs with SP completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of subprojects financed for CDCs	6,931	658	1,545	106	8,476	764
# of subprojects completed	0	-	489 ⁴	-	489	-
# of subprojects financed for CCDCs (joint)/ GAs	0	52	170	50	170	102
Grants disbursed	110,693,439	33.06	30,956,401	7.57	141,649,840	40.63
Grants utilized**	-	419,352,909 Afg	-	922,472,869 Afg	-	1,341,825,778 Afg
# of beneficiaries for soft comp (CDP completed)	9,418,663	1,339,653	1,234,774	17,513	10,653,437	1,357,166

⁴ As of 15th July 2019

# of beneficiaries for completed SPs	-		-			
# of labor days generated **	-	5,621,516	-	928,000		6,549,516
# of laborers employed **	-	-	-	-		-
# of M/DCCMC coordination meetings held* ⁵	106	2	25	1	131	3
# of PCCMC coordination meetings held* ⁶	32	2	1		33	3

4. a. Rural

Major achievements:

The social mobilization has been gradually improving with greater socio-economic changes in the communities by using the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodology and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA). These approaches are simple participatory tools which enable the communities to understand their community realities for the planning and development purposes and to build their capacities through learning by doing approach during the social mobilization process.

In addition, the institutionalization process of the program has proven effective by providing the communities with a framework that will help these institutions to become sustainable. . The institutional building process includes the establishment of thematic sub-committees for the CDCs, their training on accounting, procurements, grievances handling, monitoring, social audit and etc.

These institutions will function as permanent bodies⁷ in the communities who will be not only engaged in the Citizen's Charter's development activities but will be a community based platform for other donors and governmental agencies to implement and manage the development projects through these CDCs.

⁵ Municipality/District Citizens Charter Management Committee (M/DCCMC) is led by the district governor while the members of the committee are from the line ministries (Education, Public Health, MAIL, and MRRD) and Cluster CDC also has a role of an observer. This committee coordinates overall activities of the Citizens' Charter at district level and challenges them to upper level which include the overall progress in all sectors, challenges, and future plan. The specific focus is on the service delivery and quality, grievances and scorecard.

⁶ Provincial Citizen's Charter Management Committee (PCCMC). This committee is led by the provincial governor and has the similar tasks as DCCMC but at provincial level.

⁷The institutions will remain the same while the election of the CDCs will take place periodically



PCCMC meeting in Wardak province



PCCMC meeting in Parwan province



PCCMC meeting in Khost province

Progress to date:

Despite good progress in the social mobilization in line with the contract with the Facilitating Partners (FPs), still there is a backlog in achieving the target in in certain areas of some provinces. The delays are mainly due to insecurity and social problems, in the provinces like Kandahar, Nimroz, Nangarhar, Zabul, Urozgan, Helmand, Paktika and Kunar.

Below is social mobilization achievement during the quarter

SN	Indicator	Planned	Actual	Progress (%)
1	Community Profile completed	823	618	75

2	CDCs Elected	921	708	77
3	CDP completed	1087	1178	56
4	Sub-committees formed	1061	705	66
5	Cluster CDC formed	768	686	89
6	PCCMC Establish	1	1	100
7	DCCMC Establish	8	8	100

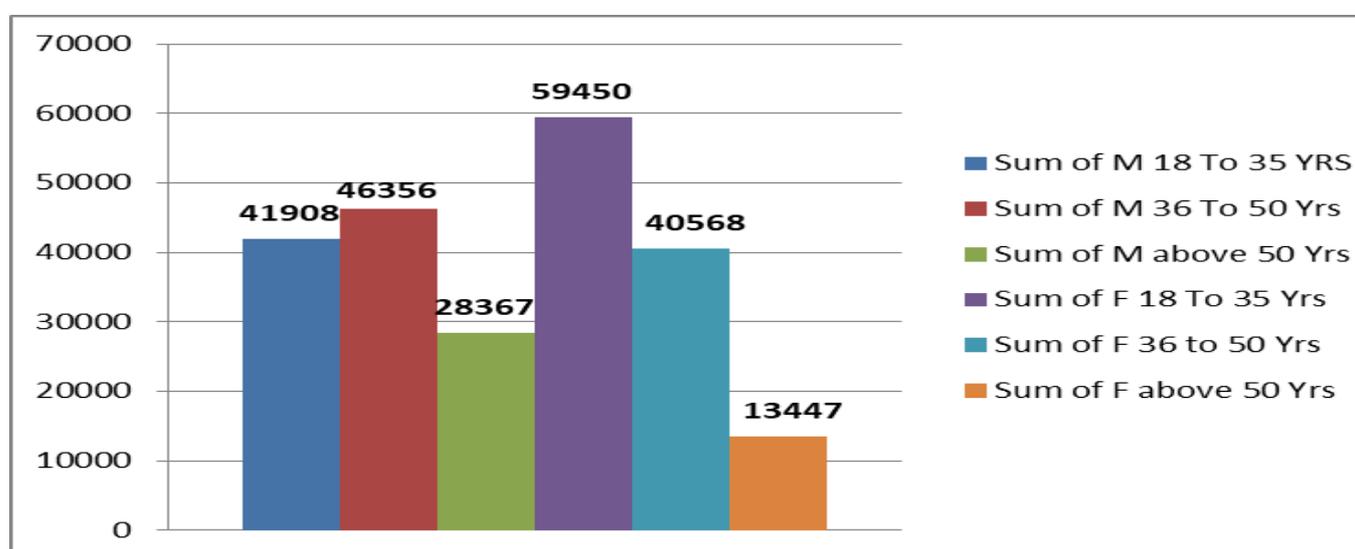
Note: All other PCCMC and DCCMC were completed during the last quarter; only Nangarhar with 8 districts was remaining which is completed during the reporting quarter.

CDC and community analysis:

- Total CDC membership is 230,096 (men: 116,631, 51% and women: 113,465, 49%)
- Total 45,489 Office Bearers (OB) elected (men: 22,831, 50% and women: 22,658, 50%)
- 92% of CDC members and 83% OBs are new (never elected before under NSP)
- From more than 4.45 million eligible voters, women's participation in CDC elections was 75% and men's participation was 96%.

Note: There are few changes in the percentage of new OBs in CDCs than the last quarter, the other membership are the same as last quarter.

Age-Wise Breakdown of CDC members



Apart from the main CCAP social mobilization, the program also started Kuchi and CASA-CSP mobilization. The training for CASA-CSP and Kuchi are completed, and the CCAP PIU has also completed 1,172 communities mobilization for the EQRA project in the non-CC area, which covers the activities from the awareness-raising to bank account opening.

Gender

Achievements:

- ToR of Gender study is finalized and announced for further process.
- FPs assessment is done for the year 2018 with the assistance of FPMD colleagues. The gender indicators such as women's participation, FPs social organizers understanding from the Gender strategy, their coordination with CCAP, field visits and training delivery were rated moderated satisfactory or satisfactory. We have considered uncontrollable factors such as security, traditions, in scoring.

- On a quarterly basis, 5 Gender working group meetings were conducted in Central, East, Northeast, and Northwest and Southern regions. And 10 monthly GWG meetings are conducted at the HQ level. FP Chief Trainers, social organizers and PMU social organizers were the participants of the meeting and each Gender Focal points (SO) gave presentation, and mentioned their region achievements and challenges. Furthermore, they discussed with the GWG team to find out solution for the challenges that exists in the field. The outcome of these meetings is that both PMUs and FP colleagues are in the same page and they can share ideas among them for better improvement of women participation in the CDCs.
- Gender Officer is recruited at HQ?.
- Beside the regular M&E reports, women participation in the program was verified through a seprate mission in the provinces by conducting interviews in North East, South and Northwest Regions with women CDCs members. In total 10 interviews with women were conducted which are being edited by the PCD for publication. For example, in south region, Nimroz Province in two districts by the name of Kang, and Char Burjak woman were interviewed.
- Based on field reports women had active participation in sub-committees and they were having weekly gatherings. For example, in Bashir Abad village literacy class established by education sub Committee (Code # 21-2101-M0116) Farah District of Farah province, pictures are also available.
- Women have clear idea to help their community by reducing dowry for a better and happy life for girls and encouraged families to send their children to school for having a bright future. For example, in Shaga district of Kandahar province Haji Abdul Zahir community after conducting of meeting all the community members decided to reduce dowry in their community and stop/reduce other unpleasant traditions such as??.
- Field visits were done by Sr. Gender Officers in their regions to conduct interviews with Women CDC members. The major findings are women want peace and stability in their provinces and they want education for their children's.

Key Challenges and Recommendations:

Community members' literacy rate among aged group over 18			
		Number	Percentage
Male literacy	Over 18yrs who are literate	1,117,245	38%
	Over 18yrs who are illiterate	1,785,647	62%
Female literacy	Over 18yrs who are literate	405,478	15%
	Over 18yrs who are illiterate	2,252,663	85%
Overall literate		1,522,723	27%
Overall illiterate		4,038,310	73%

Challenges	Recommendations
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural barrier and traditional norms have still remained among the major challenges hindering women from active participation in the program activities. These barriers are mostly reported from East and South regions of the country. 2. Insecurity as mentioned in the High-Risk Area section coupled with cultural problems are the other challenges that hinders women's participation in the program. These problems mostly exist in Uruzgan, Zabul, Nanagarhar, Ghazni and other provinces. For detail , refer to the annex c in this report. 3. Looking at the community and CDCs profile data, the illiteracy rate of women over 18 years old is 23 % higher (85%) than male which makes it difficult for them to learn about the development work and all PRA tools in short term and understand the program as expected. 4. There is also weak coordination and follow up observed among some FPs while in the same time their SOs also do not perform as they are expected as their more focus is on the delivery of specific package and lower attention to the awareness raising of the community members. 5. There is still resistance in the communities against the change in terms of letting women take part in the development work and this is mostly integrated at deeper level in the culture. As the community is men dominated mostly, so the decision making power still remains with male members of the society among whom several are very sensitive to women's participation. 6. Female Social organizer of some provinces like (Nuristan, Paktya and in syagird District of Parwan) not hired yet, it may have dreadful effects on smooth implementation of the program. 7. Lack of support from Mula Imam (Scholars) and community elders related to women rights that Islam given to women and importance of education for females; these are the main challenges that affect women's participation in the CCNPP. 8. Most of the women do not have financial independency and they says that this restricted us to improve our career; they want to be financially independent. In some parts of the country Women remained marginalized in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Further efforts need to be made in order to improve awareness among the community members regarding their role and responsibilities in the development work with a particular focus on the Citizen's Charter. The female Social Organizers need to be equipped with the skills to motivate women's active participation in the program while the communication tools also need to be revisited if already in place otherwise new tools need to be developed in order to help better women's participation in the program. 2. Awareness raising and capacity development in the communities can help to improve women's participation while working with the community elders and Mullas have always been proved as good ways in this regard. 3. The Social Organizers need to put extra efforts and use more simpler ways to help women understand the program and the role they are expected to play in the program. The program and other stakeholders need to be patient for seeing the change in the communities. 4. The FPs need to closely monitor their SOs' work and its effectiveness and need to make sure their trainings make a difference to the communities understanding. 5. Organizing gender related workshops and awareness raising activities in the communities , specially to the key member of the communities such as Mullas, Maliks, District governors and etc. 6. The Female Social Organizers to be hired by soonest possible time. The issue is shared with HR and will be followed up. 7. Women's Human Rights Defenders Committees must establish at community level to combat discrimination and violence against
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<p>patriarchal society. Also, men kept them at home and took them away from their rights. There are no transport facilities for female CDCs members and this is one of the reasons they don't participate in meetings, and villages are far away from each other's thus women do not feel safe to walk for meetings.</p>	<p>women. More awareness raising program must be conduct.</p> <p>8. CDC male members need to get more awareness regarding gender efficiency, effectiveness and real concept of Gender.</p>
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Lessons learned:

- In order to improve the women's participation in the program, work on men's awareness needs to take place first so that they understand the women's rights and their role in the communities then going for women.
-

Next Quarter plan:

- To conduct Gender Conference in six regions of Afghanistan. The main concept of this conference is to raise awareness about Gender concept and terminology, and also understand the right of Women's & Men's from Islam perspective in CCNPP. Furthermore, focusing on women rights to participate and to make decision in all process of the CCNPP in their communities to have sustainable and gender balanced community.
- The participants will be MulahAmams, Community members, FPs, Government officials, and IDLG.
- Exposure visits for conservative CDCs in order to have successful female CDCs After conducting of Gender conference there is need to have exposure visits from conservative CDCs to more successful CDCs in all regions, and the main focus is on female CDCs because we want that both communities female members come together and share their ideas, this will encourage and help weak CDCs to work further in their community and take active participation on the activities of their community.

Engineering

During the reporting period, 2,100 subprojects proposals were reviewed and approved for disbursement, of which 683 subprojects have disbursed funds and 1,417 subprojects are waiting for disbursement.

Progress to date:

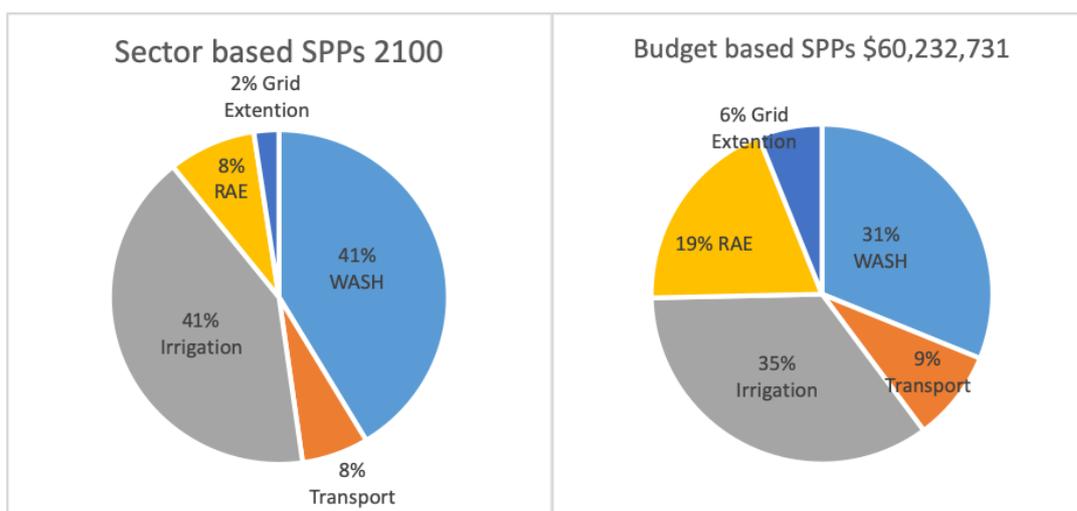
Progress has been better than expected in subproject proposals preparation and implementation in all 34 provinces. Totally US\$ 19,738,615 have been disbursed to 683 subprojects) in the 34 provinces during the reporting period.

Sector/ type	SP	# of SP Submitted	# of SP financed	# of SP complete	Grants committed SP \$Million	Grants utilized	Grants disbursed \$Million	Estimated beneficiaries for financed SPs	Actual beneficiaries completed SPs	Average cost / project / comt (USD)
Water		869	275	382	18,780,726		5,799,412	564,876	-	-
Transport		134	54	11	5,217,799		1,659,356	703,720	-	-
Irrigation		871	282	245	20,964,761		6,867,101	464,699	-	-
Energy		176	61	7	11,620,237		4,558,389	75,703	-	-
Grid Ext		50	11	0	3,649,208		854,357	29,847	-	-
TOTAL		2,100	683	645	60,232,731		19,738,615	1,838,845		

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. Each project has its own nature and budget and the beneficiaries are counted separately.

Subproject Details

Ongoing Subproject Progress:



Progress in %	51-60 %	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	91-99%	Completed 100%
# Communities with sub-project progress (above 50%)	224	593	458	427	293	933*

- The completed projects reported based on total SFSRs done by ED (1st and 2nd quarter 2019), after verification by FD the system will show the data.

Missions conducted:

No	Sector	No of Missions	No of provinces Covered	No of Districts Covered	No of days spent
1	Watsan	9	11	18	50
2	Transport	8	10	15	36
3	Irrigation	7	6	8	18
4	Power	6	6	6	18
Total		30	33	47	122

Conducted Technical Trainings:

No	Sector	Field Specific training			Field on the job training		
		No of Districts Engineers	No of PMUs Engineers	Total	No of Districts Engineers	No of PMUs Engineers	Total
1	Watsan	70	8	78	32	6	38
2	Transport	50	15	65	45	8	53
3	Irrigation	54	3	57	20	7	27
4	Power	0	0	0	120	12	132
Total		174	26	200	217	33	250

Approved of F8^{*}:

No	Sector	No of approved F8	No of project returned	No of project redesign
1	Watsan	869	85	2
2	Transport	134	13	8
3	Irrigation	871	200	4
4	Power	226	68	6
Total		2100	366	20

^{*}Form 8 is the Sub Project Proposal Form content project profile, details of site selection, engineering technical survey and design, BoQ, Cost, ESS related checklists, community contribution plan, time bound work plan, and conclusion.

Task done:

- Cooperation with President's office on surveys of Karez (Qanat) project. Up to date total about 700 social and environmental surveys of karezes have been conducted by CCNPP engineers and the documents of the mentioned social and environmental surveys of karezes have been submitted to Regional Program for further process (technical survey, design and implementation)
- Revised the PE pipe implementation guideline for Wash Sector

Key challenges:

- Low salaries of Engineers.
- Projects have budget issue due to drought and flood are listed.

Recommendations:

- The engineers need trainings on solar surface irrigation, water management, and design software
- Extra funds needed for affected projects due to natural disasters (drought and flood); in the water supply and road sectors.
- Exposure visit for community-based infrastructure projects

Plans for next quarter:

- Technical review and approval of subprojects proposals F8 and SFSRs in the system,
- Quality monitoring of Ongoing subprojects in all Sectors,
- Technical mission for field support,
- Regular training for capacity building (sector wise),
- Design and Survey of complex SPs if any,
- Conducting ESS workshop at Ministries level,
- Cascade Land Training (international training received in INDIA) for District Engineers,
- Revise ESS structure at Engineering Division,

EQRA Overall Progress:

As per the EQRA PAD a total of 2,647 projects (1946 New Building and 701 Missing components) are planned, out of which 2,050 projects technical survey work is completed. Within this figure of 2,647, a total of 1,845 projects proposals are developed in which 1,482 are new Building and 363 are Missing components (80 in June 2019). Moreover, 1328 schools' 1st tranche have been disbursed (1095 New Building, 233 Missing components) out of which 616 projects are currently ongoing (504 New building, 112 Missing components) while the others construction work will be started in near future.

Approved sub-projects proposals:

Region	Province	# of Proposal Developed	# of disbursed Sub-projects	# of Ongoing Sub-projects
Centre(Kabul)				
	GHAZNI	78	29	15
	KABUL	127	84	43
	PAKTIKA	171	138	62
	WARDAK	122	58	25
East(Jalalabad)				
	KHOST	118	98	62
	LOGAR	112	85	33
	NANGARHAR	208	187	81
	NURISTAN	56	40	15
Northeast(Kunduz)				
	KUNDUZ	78	49	27
Northwest(Mazar)				
	BALKH	147	123	63
	FARYAB	44	29	24
South(Kandahar)				
	HELMAND	83	73	14
	KANDAHAR	90	47	22
	URUZGAN	32	24	3
	ZABUL	75	45	13
West(Herat)				
	BADGHIS	101	98	47
	HIRAT	203	121	67
Grand Total		1845	1328	616

Ongoing Sub-projects:

Region	Province	Physical Progress (%)				
		1-25 %	26-50 %	51-75 %	76-100 %	Grand Total
Center(Kabul)						
	GHAZNI	14	1			15
	KABUL	38	4	1		43
	PAKTIKA	54	5	3		62
	WARDAK	25				25
East(Jalalab ad)						
	KHOST	55	5	1	1	62
	LOGAR	27	5	1		33
	NANGARHAR	78	3			81
	NURISTAN	15				15
Northeast(Ku nduz)						
	KUNDUZ	25	2			27
Northwest(M azar)						
	BALKH	43	13	5	2	63
	FARYAB	11	5	2	6	24
South(Kanda har)						
	HELMAND	14				14
	KANDAHAR	18	3	1		22
	URUZGAN	3				3
	ZABUL	11	2			13
West(Herat)						
	BADGHIS	47				47
	HIRAT	50	10	6	1	67
Grand Total		528	58	20	10	616

Environmental and Social Safeguards Update

Based on last ISM action agreed points on Joint Projects (JP), Environmental section of Engineering Department (ED) submitted the list of Joint projects to the World Bank for review and decision for the revision of CCNPP Environmental Social management Framework (ESMF) for preparation of screening report & Environmental Social management Plan (ESMP).

Exemption letter for the CCNPP projects issued by National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)(Based on the letter the NEPA Provincial office will do their own studies to verify that CCNPP subproject do not fall under the 1st category of Environmental Impact Assessment regulation of NEPA; if the subprojects fall under category 1st then NEPA will charge 1000 Afs per subprojects and issue NEPA clearance for that subproject).

Subprojects safeguards progress table:

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period	
	MRRD	IDLG	MRRD	IDLG	MRRD	IDLG
# of Site Selection done	7436		1697		9133	
# of ESMPs prepared	7524		1733		9257	
# of voluntary land donations	7892		713		8605	
# of purchased land	15		7		22	
# of Public land (community/gov)	1495		263		1758	
# of ESS sub-committees established	4314		1116		5430	
# of Communities trained on ESS	2058		1460		3518	
# of ESS related grievances recorded	8		1		9	
# of Monitored ESS issues in SP	1378		462		1840	

Another Task done:

Land inputs updated in the MIS system. We use to capture three types of land in the MIS (Governmental land, purchased land, and private land), but based on the findings and lesson learnt from the field, we added one more type of land which is ‘public land’ to the MIS which the communities confirm it as public property and they say its public land. In addition, we receive the same format as a breakdown report of land acquisition from the regions on quarterly basis, they also add the public land column in their reports.

Key challenges:

- ESS focal points at the provincial level are busy with many task in CC (survey, design, implementation, Monitoring, quality control) and other given tasks (EQRA, MCCG, CASA-CSP) supporting the field engineers, less time for safeguards issue

Recommendations:

For handling ESS issues at the field new post as ESS provincial officer should be created to handle all relevant Safeguards tasks (site selection, land issue, ESMP, implementation of ESMP, Environmental Monitoring and reporting) as the current ESS focal points are handling many other technical responsibilities

Scorecards

Scorecard is a community participatory assessment tool where the services users (the community members) and services providers (doctors, nurses, teachers, principals and etc) come together and assess the availability, quality of services and also the behavior and treatment of the services providers.

The CC Score Cards are a bottom-up means for the Government to obtain feedback from communities in terms of its services provision in Education and Health, as well as rural Infrastructure. Health and Education scorecards are implemented at the facility-level (one per school or clinic), and infrastructure scorecards (in rural only) are implemented at the community level. The Community Infrastructure MSS Scorecard section measures the basic MSS (Universal Access to Clean Water, Basic Road, Basic Electricity, and Small-Scale Irrigation) at the Community level. To complete the score cards, the elected CDC members and the relevant sub-committees visit the facilities and meet with the services users to assess whether the facility or infrastructure meets the Minimum Service Standards committed to people by the Government. Feedback is then provided to the facility management and the results are shared with the larger community. Finally the findings are reported through the Citizens’ Charter MIS to Government officials by district, provinces, and nation-wide. Each community covered by the Citizens’ Charter will complete score cards every six months, with reports to be provided to the relevant District, Provincial and Central Government Offices and Ministries⁸.

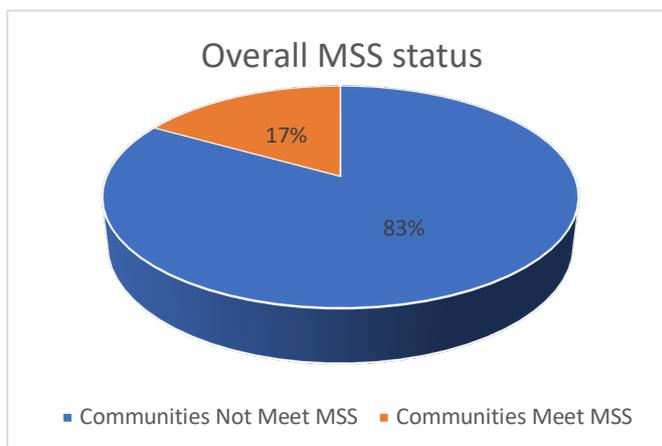
At Glance:
What is a score card?
 It is a community-based monitoring tool that assesses services, projects, and government performance through community participation.

Please see the annex D for specific indicators and implementation process of the scorecards under each sector including health and education.

Results for the scorecard:

During the reporting period, total 3, 621 communities reported on clean drinking water and infrastructure. Total 1,118 schools reported for education MSS which provide services to 4,423 communities and 296 health centers reported on scorecard which provide services to 2,830 communities.

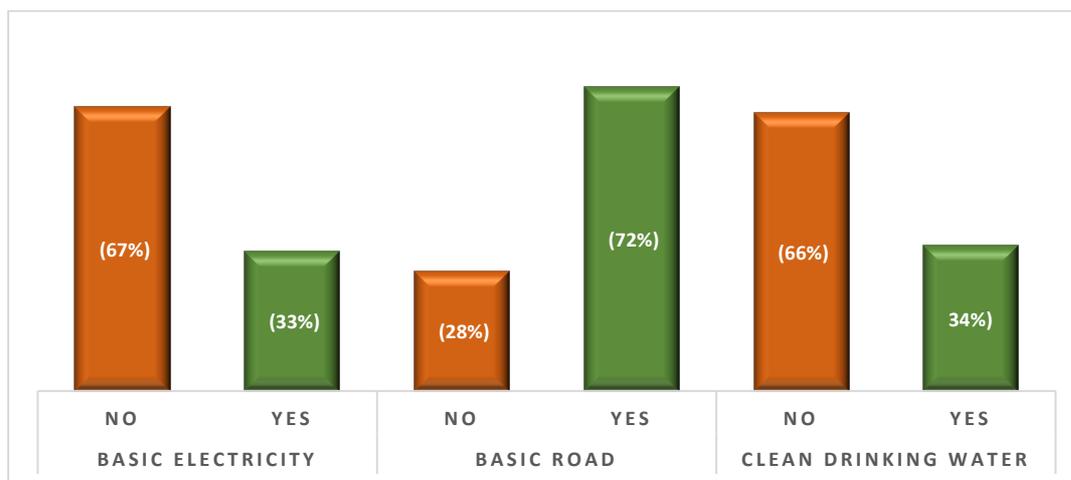
Among the communities, only 1,102 communities reported for all three sectors (drinking water and infrastructure, health and education). The number of communities that meet all MSS⁹ as defined in the scorecard manual. Out of these 1,102 communities as shown in the pie chart, only 185 (17%) meet all MSSs.



Access to universal Clean Drinking Water and infrastructure:

Of the communities have access to clean drinking water as per the MSS, Jawzjan province is one that where 80 % (81 communities) meet clean drinking water MSS followed by Samangan where more than 79% (83) of the reported 105 communities and in Khost province more than 70% (22) of the reported 31 communities meet drinking water MSSs.

Around 71% (2,600) of the reported 3,621 communities have access to basic road, total of 33% (1,193) communities have access to Basic Electricity and in Irrigation, almost 75% (2,704) communities need Small-scale irrigation infrastructure. .

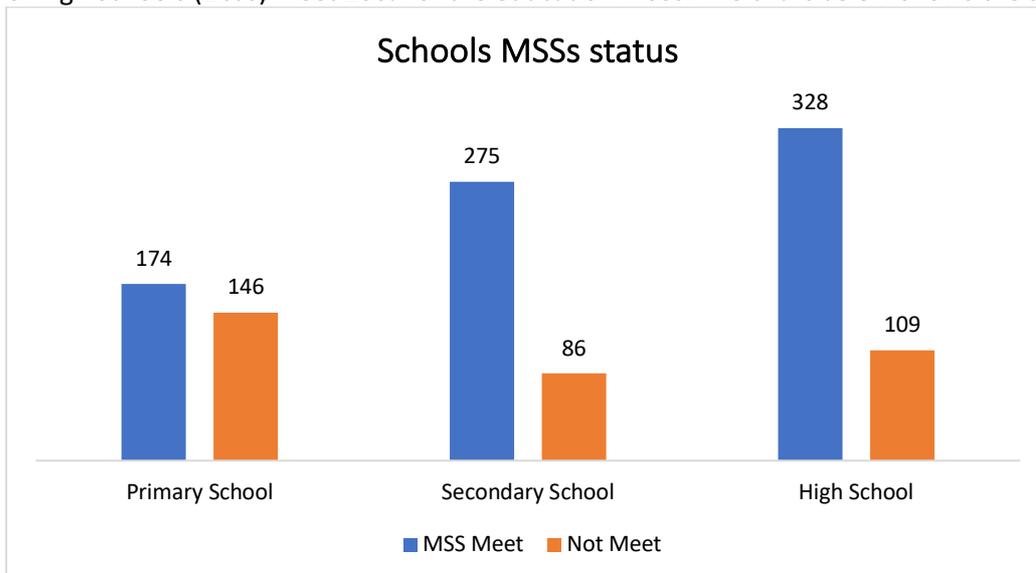


Education MSSs

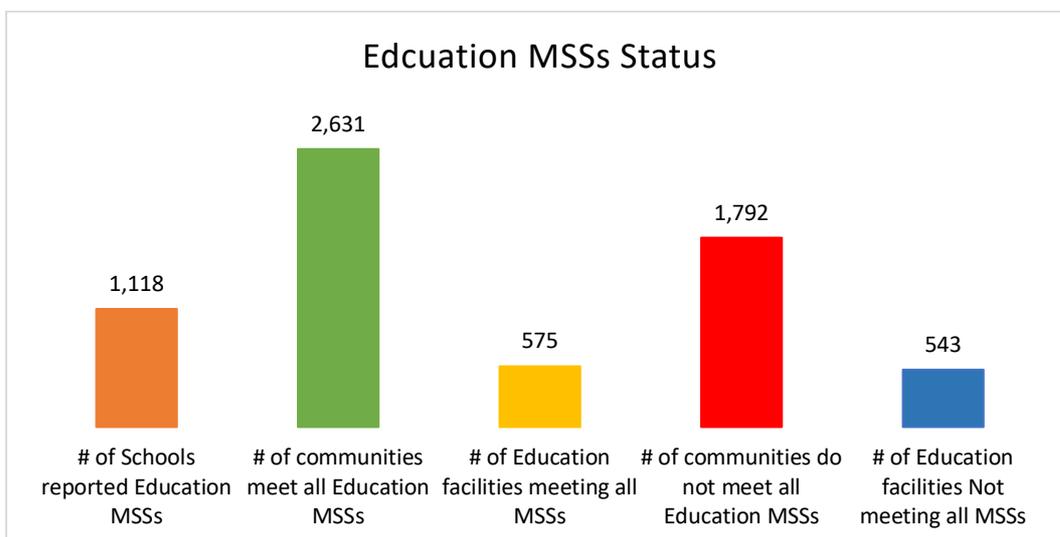
A total of 1,118 schools reported during this reporting period. Out of these schools, 320 are Primary Schools, 361 are secondary and 437 are high schools (Lisa). From the schools reported

⁹ A community meets all MSSs when it has access to clean drinking water as per the Minimum Standards, health MSSs, Education MSSs and plus one of the three infrastructure (Electricity, Road, and Irrigation)

on the scorecards, 54% (174) of primary schools, 76% (275) of secondary schools and 75% (328) of high Schools (Lisas) meet 100% of the education MSSs. The chart below shows the status.



Reported education facilities covers 4,423 communities. The schools that meet all education MSSs provide education services to almost 60% (2,631) communities.



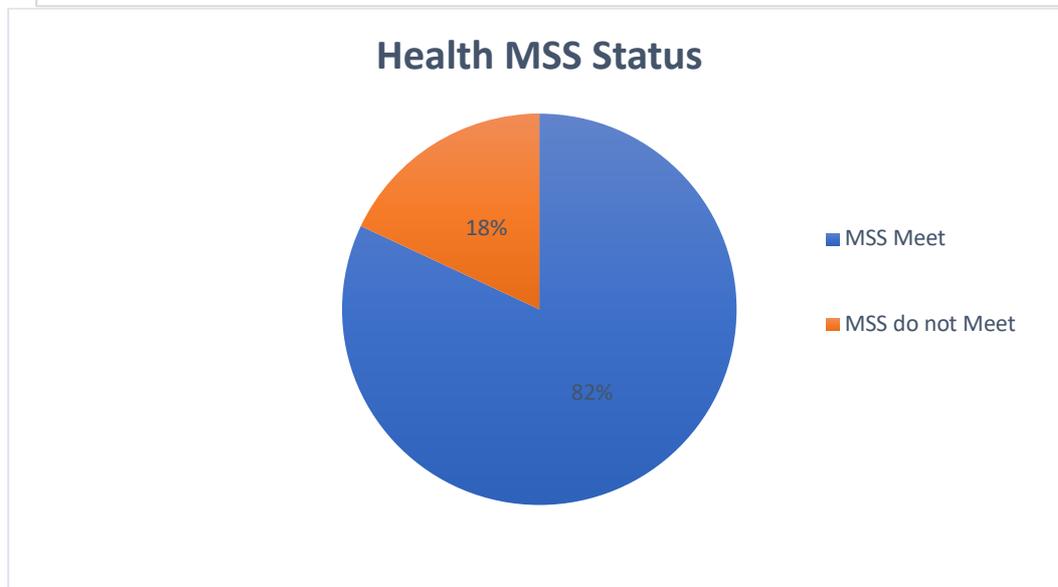
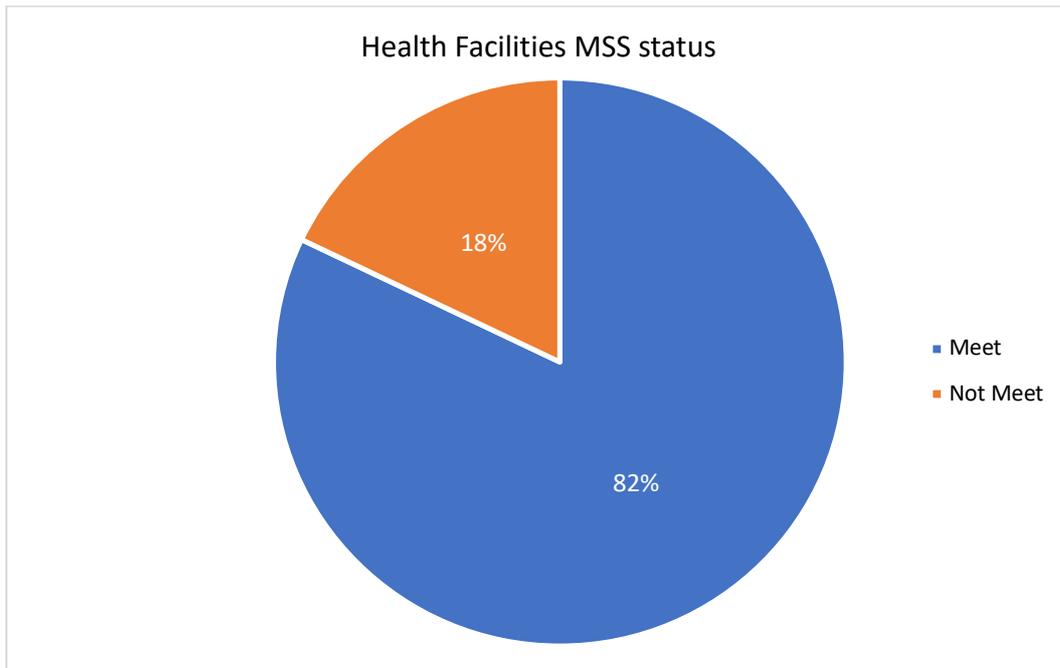
In Jawzjan province more than 80% of the Education facilities meet all MSSs. Out of 71 Education facilities that reported education MSS Scorecard, 58 facilities meet all MSSs and these 58 Education facilities provide service to 195 communities. Similarly, in Bamyan province almost 78% (67) facilities of the reported 86 education facilities meet all MSSs and these 67 facilities provide service to 276 communities. In Kunduz province 70% (35) facilities of the reported 50 education facilities meet all education MSSs and these 35 education facilities provide services to 141 communities.

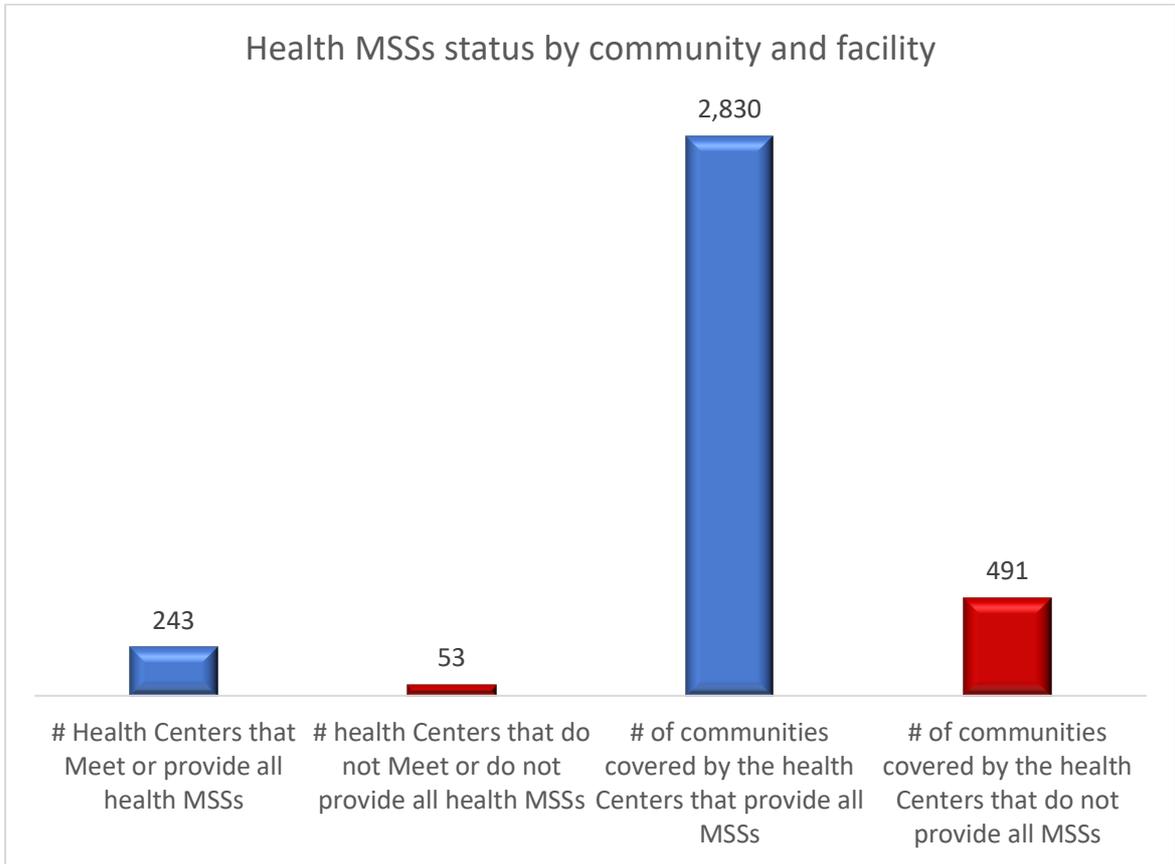
In Ghor, Kandahar and Pakitka provinces more than 78% of the reported education facilities do not meet education facilities. In Ghor 14 out of 14, in Kandahar 11 out of 12 and in Pakitka 33 out of 41 Education facilities do not meet education MSSs.

A major trend in Education facilities is that in Primary Schools only 53% (174) facilities meet MSS, while Secondary and High Schools more than 75% of the facilities meet all education MSSs.

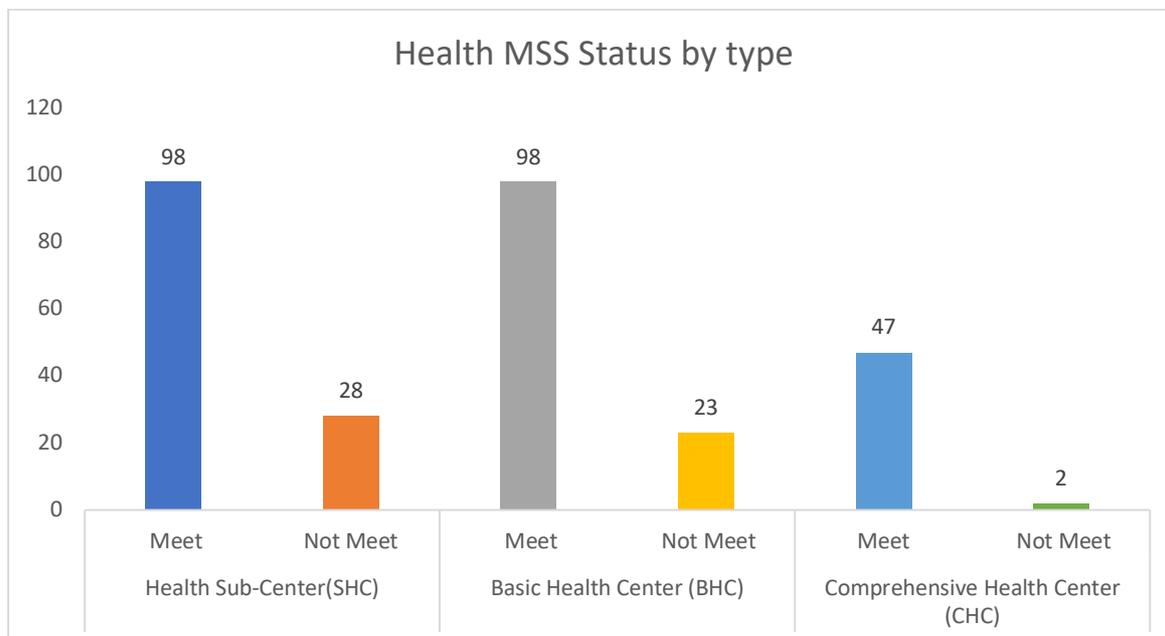
Health MSS Scorecard

A total of 296 Health facilities which covers 3,321 communities reported Health MSS Scorecard. of the reported 296 Health facilities, 82% (243) Health facilities meet all MSSs and these 243 Health facilities provide services to 2,830 communities which is 85% of the reported communities.





In terms of Health facility type, 78% (98) Health Sub-Center meet all MSSs and these facilities provide services to 718 communities, while only 22% (28) Health Sub-Center do meet MSS and these 28 facilities provide service to 233 communities. Similarly, 81% (98) of Basic Health Center (BHC) meet all MSSs and 1,280 communities receive health services from these 98 BHCs. While, only 19% (23) of the BHCs do not meet Health MSS and these 23 BHCs provide service to 246 communities. Around 96% (47) Comprehensive Health Center (CHC) meet all Health MSSs and these 47 CHC provide Health services to 832 communities, while only 2 CHC do not meet Health MSSs and these 2 CHC provide Health Services to 17 communities.



In Samangan, Balkh and Baghlan provinces more than 90% of the reported Health Centers meet all Health MSSs. In Samangan province 13 Health centers reported during this quarter and all 13 Health centers meet Health MSS, similarly in Balkh province 21 out of 23 Health centers meets all MSSs and in Baghlan 17 out of 20 reported Health facilities meet all Health MSSs.

Major trend in Health facilities, CHC meet more than 95% of MSS, BHC more than 81% and Health Sub-Center 78%.

Lesson Learned

- The current target in Results Framework for the communities to meet all MSSs is defined as such whether a community has access to health, education, clean drinking water and one of the three infrastructures (either road, irrigation or power) MSSs. Taking the current progress into consideration, the target is high (9000 communities) which needs to be decreased.

It is more logical to analyse data as per facility for Health and Education, while not combine analysis with Infrastructure. Sometimes we do not receive the data on timely manner for the communities that use the same school, and same clinic. What happens that these communities come together at a time and fill the scorecard for the school while they take time to come together again to fill the scorecard for the clinic they used while each of these communities needs to report individual scorecard for the clean drinking water and infrastructure as well. So having a package of the scorecards (health, education, and infrastructure) filled and reported at one time is challenging in some communities where as a result we cannot report on the RF indicator until we get all three scorecards as a package.

Institutional Maturity Index (IMI)

The Citizens' Charter Institutional Maturity Index (IMI)

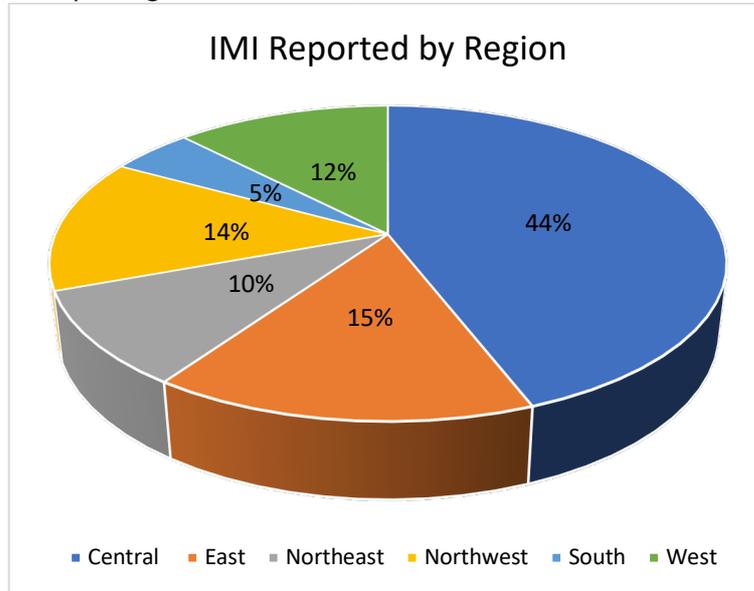
The CC IMI is a self-evaluation tool that is designed to not only assess Community Development Councils (CDCs) and their sub-committees, but to be an educative process through which the elected representatives in CDCs and those that serve in CDC Sub-Committees engage in self-reflection to consider their interactions and their work. CDCs and the Sub-committees should go through the self-evaluation process after first 6 months of their creation (election) as a baseline and then after two and half year of the first IMI, moreover the main purpose of the

IMI is to reflect key findings and information on CDCs and their respective sub-committees activities, performance and maturity level .

The IMI tool is divided into total 7 forms (From 17.1 is for the CDCs and other six (17.2 for the Education SC, 17.3 for the Health SC, 17.4 for the Agriculture SC, 17.5 for the VGD, 17.6 for the Youth SC and 17.7 for the Environment).The responsibility of taking CDCs and Sub-Committees through the IMI self-evaluation process lies with FP Social Organizers.

The CDCs maturity ranking.

The chart below shows region wise IMI coverage: Total 3,585 communities reported on the IMI baseline as of the reporting end of the 2nd Quarter 2019.



Weightage	Implications (of the rankings of the last IMI)
0% to 40%	Immature
41% to 60%	Low Mature
61% to 80%	Mature
81% to 100%	Highly Mature

Maturity level of CDCs in IMI baseline:

Region	# of Comm. Contracted	# of Comm. With IMI 17.1 Completed	A (highly mature)	% of Highly Mature	B (Mature)	% of low Mature	C (low mature)	% of low mature	D (immature)	% of immature	Total
Central (Kabul)	3,092	1,583	26	2%	209	13%	832	52%	516	33%	1,583
East (Jalalabad)	2,534	555	16	3%	93	17%	340	61%	104	19%	555
Northeast (Kunduz)	2,277	347	2	1%	49	14%	199	57%	97	28%	347

Northwest (Mazar)	1,288	493	3	1%	33	7%	174	35%	283	57%	493
West (Herat)	1,760	438	31	7%	137	31%	233	53%	37	9%	438
South (Kandahar)	2,286	169	2	1%	24	14%	63	37%	80	48%	169
Grand Total	13,237	3,585	80	2.5%	545	16%	1,841	49%	1,117	32%	3,585

Maintenance Cash and Construction Grant (MCCG) Major achievements:

Overall MCCG achievements shows that 258 subprojects have been completed which generated 659,969 labor days for 17,958 laborers so far, out of which during this quarter a total of 149 subprojects have been completed which generated 380,123 labor days for 9,889 laborers. Out of the total labourers, 18% (1,780) are IDPs and returnees. 139,609 people will benefit from the completed MCCG subprojects.

Plan for the Next Quarter:

- It is planned that 200 communities will be covered in the next quarter.

The table below indicates the progress on some main indicators under MCCG:

S. No	Sectors	MCCG ongoing projects sector/ types	# of projects
1	Transport	Culvert/ construction/rehabilitation	10
2		Pathway/ construction/ rehabilitation	42
3		Tertiary road basic access/ graveling	482
4		Concrete and Stone Masonry side ditch Rehabilitation/construction	33
5	Irrigation	Concrete, Gabion and Stone Masonry Retaining Wall	49
6		Protection wall/ construction/Extension/ rehabilitation	89
7		Canal extension/ rehabilitation/ construction	78
8	Education	Intake construction	1
9	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Education	Secondary school construction	4
10		Rotary Tube shallow well / Boring	3
Total			791

The table below indicates the progress on some main indicators under MCGG:

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous quarter	Progress during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to end of current reporting quarter
# of provinces covered	9	0	9
# of districts covered	14	0	14
# of communities with approved maintenance plans	1,074	0	1,074
# of communities received MCGG	1,074	0	1,074
MCGG disbursed to communities (US\$ million)	33.33	0	33.33
# of communities completed MCGG work	109	106	215
MCGG utilized and closed in communities (US\$)	2,327,836	3,362,487	5,690,323
Grant portion committed to labor in proposals (US\$)	19,986,081	0	19,986,081
Grant portion committed to non-labor in proposals (US\$)	13,324,054	0	13,324,054
# of estlabor days (unskilled)	3,317,006	0	3,317,006
# of estlabor days (skilled)	313,395	0	313,395
Total # of labor days estimated.	3,630,401	0	3,630,401
# of skilled laborers estimated	7,834	0	7,834
# of unskilled laborers estimated	82,927	0	82,927
Total # of laborers estimated	90,761	0	90,761
# of subprojects	1,802	0	1,802
# of beneficiaries estimated for paid labor	583,352	0	583,352
# of beneficiaries estimated for repaired/ constructed infrastructure	2,331,276	0	2,331,276
Grant used for labor (US\$)	1,396,701	2,174,367	3,571,068
Grant used for non-labor (US\$)	931,134	1,273,025	2,204,159
# of labor days (unskilled)	270,378	364,189	634,567
# of labor days (skilled)	9,468	15,934	25,402
Total # of labor days actual	279,846	380,123	659,969
# of skilled laborers actual	317	518	835
# of unskilled laborers actual	7752	9,371	17,123
Total # of laborers actual	8,069	9,889	17,958
# of subprojects	109	149	258
# of beneficiaries from paid labor	43,418	59,334	102,752

¹⁰ The number of provinces and districts that had to be covered under MCGG all was covered during the last quarter; therefore, the coverage of province and districts are zero. Implementation of MCGG projects were limited only into the lean season, when we got the NOL for the implementation of the MCGG all over the year it was almost end of March, and we could not manage to generate enough proposals for disbursement.

# of beneficiaries from infrastructure	220,433	139,609	360,042
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Lessons learned:

1. Currently 54% of Afghan population live under the poverty line and our assessment from the field show that targeting only 35% of House Hold (HH) is not sufficient. The lessons learned, in most of the communities according to the WBAs the percentage of poor HHs is above 35%. And the lottery system excludes the most poor and needy HHs from MCCG coverage.
2. Taking into consideration the ratio of poverty and unemployment, the rollouts of MCCG in 14 districts are low, but the demand for MCCG in other districts is very high.
3. Due to high rate rejection of MCCG proposals, refresher technical trainings conducted for MCCG staff at North East and East Zones. The training caused noticeable improvement in the proposals and significantly decreasing in the rate of rejections. Therefore such trainings are so useful and should be conducted some often.

Grain Banks, Social Inclusion Grant and Kuchies Development

Major achievements:

a. Grain Banks

Grain Bank is a community-led strategy that enables communities to reduce the impact of prolonged food shortages – more than 3-4 months in a year – which women, men and children of very poor households face. The purpose of establishing grain bank is to encourage and support collective action that helps to mitigate forms of extreme poverty in households that have no able-bodied person and/or cannot meet their daily minimum food requirements. Grain Banks at each community level is for mobilization of food and non- edible items to address food and non-food items requirements and shortages of very poor households. Grain Banks has the potential to make an important contribution towards this goal, and in addition works to build vertical and horizontal solidarity within communities and illustrate the Government’s commitment to reduce poverty. This initiative will contribute towards the institutionalization of community-driven pro-poor development approaches, and through studies/ evaluations will provide important lessons as to future humanitarian programs in rural Afghanistan.

The objective of establishing grain bank is to encourage and support collective action that helps to mitigate forms of extreme poverty (such as seasonal hunger, loss of access to interest-free borrowing and commercial loans) in households that have no able-bodied person and/or cannot meet their daily minimum food requirements. These households are generally in the lowest Well Being Analysis (WBA) grouping and are often referred to as ‘very poor’.

Grain banks have been continuously getting improved and integrated in the communities. The total number of grain banks reached to 7,068 of which 1,626 were established during the reporting quarter while the number of “Reduce Seasonal Hunger Campaigns” reached 18,366 in these communities including 3,839 campaigns for the reporting quarter. These communities formed their Vulnerable Groups sub-committees in 114 districts (14 during the reporting quarter) of 34 provinces and mobilized food and non-food items worth 2,520,961 USD which provided benefits to 35,022 vulnerable households so far. The total amount of food and non-food items mobilized also includes USD 847,376 for the reporting quarter.

b. Social Inclusion Grant (SIG)

From the 4,104 communities contracted, 1,070 communities submitted request for the Social Inclusion Grant in 27 districts of 15 provinces which also includes 180 communities in 11 districts of 4 provinces for the reporting period. The total matching grant disbursed under SIG is \$1,069,083 from which 14,009 households actually benefited that includes USD 317,141 grant for the reporting period for 290 households. Remaining disbursements will be made during the lean season, as planned.

In addition to the above major achievements, 140 jiribs of agricultural land has voluntarily been dedicated by community members for sustainability and maturity of grain banks. The average duration for which the land is dedicated is from 3-5 years.

c. Kuchies Development Program

Kuchies are non-sedentary population with a long history of migrating across Afghanistan. They travel across districts and provinces in search for green pastures and grazing lands to herd their livestock. Typically, there are three types of Kuchis: pure kuchies/nomads, semi-Kuchi/semi-sedentary and sedentary. The majority are semi-sedentary, living in the same winter area year after year. The purely nomadic Kuchis have no fixed abode and are dependent on animals for their livelihood; their movements are determined by weather and the availability of good pasture. Kuchies of Afghanistan compared to sedentary communities have quite different culture and tradition, this have been followed very strictly throughout the history by Kuchi people. The last four decades of war has seriously affected their lifestyle and livelihood.

The Kuchies Development Sub-Program (KDSP) is a Citizens' Charter Sub-Program that will be introduced as part of the upcoming CCAP restructuring. The program is designed to reach semi-nomadic and fully nomadic Kuchies communities in Afghanistan. The program is equally adhered to the principles of equity, inclusion, participation, accountability, and transparency. The Kuchi program is intended to contribute effectively into the Project Development objective (PDO) of the Citizen's Charter that is: to improve the delivery of core infrastructure, emergency services, and participation of Kuchi communities in social services aimed to strengthen Kuchi Community Development Council (KCDC). The differences between the Kuchies Development Sub-Program (KDSP) and the mainstream Citizen's Charter will be the standard of services and some of the social mobilization methods. The sectoral Menu for Kuchies Development Program (KDP) include specific mobile services, such as providing of electricity, through solar or biogas, modernization of drinking water and reservoir systems.

Kuchi Development Sub-Program (KDSP) has commenced its fieldwork in all 32 provinces where Kuchies are available throughout four seasons of a year. During the course of action, 5 HQ based Kuchi staff and 132 Kuchi field staff have been hired. First ToT of Kuchi mobilization conducted in all regions for all newly hired Kuchi staff, 79 Kuchi communities have been mobilized, 43 Kuchi Community Development Councils (KCDCs) have been established, 36 Kuchi Community Development Plan (KCDP) have been developed, and 32 district engineer positions for KDSP have been announced.

At the beginning of the program initiation in the field, Kuchi communities' response was very low due to the lack of belief among Kuchi people regarding the effectiveness of KDSP. But now, Kuchi people's awareness about KDSP has improved, and in many provinces, Kuchi local communities have shown their full support from KDSP, as the program is witnessed of a large gathering in support of KDSP in Baghlan province.

Lessons learned

- Community contribution to the grain banks was presumed to be an impossible practice of supporting the poorest households on a community level but the current progress and achievements indicate that it is one of the best and transparent approaches and most welcomed by community members.
- As charity and Zakat related intervention have been the main source of income for armed opposition groups especially the Taliban, they don't allow people in areas under their control to cast their charities and donations in the grain banks. In some areas, this issue was sorted out through community members' mediation.
- Proper awareness raising around grain bank model and its benefits contributed much to increased mobilization of food and non-food items. Communities that are properly sensitized, and their awareness are raised in a required way have matured grain banks with huge amount of food and non-food items.
- Drought combined with conflict has created internally displaced populations that are living in extremely poor conditions. Many communities continue to depend on insufficient incomes derived by migrating outside of their farmlands. Inadequate rains and snowfall in parts of Afghanistan caused significant failure of the rain-fed crops in the provinces. The situation affected the most vulnerable populations and their access to food and water. For this reason, less than expected number of contributors at village level is one of the most concerning challenges we faced
- During the course of fieldwork it has been identified that the majority of Kuchi communities located in very remote and wide areas. This has become a great challenge in implementation due to the difficulty in accessing those communities. Kuchi social organizers stay for days and nights within such remote Kuchi communities while they are working on KCDC development.
- The majority of Kuchi communities are located in areas that are totally under control of the Taliban. Therefore, Kuchi social organizers, with the constant support of Kuchi community elders and provincial teams, managed to go inside of such insecure areas for implementing KDSP among people who haven't been benefited even from basic services throughout the past 18 years.
- Against the initial perception exist that working with Kuchi communities would be more difficult than normal communities while based on the feedback from the field, Kuchi communities welcomed warmly KDSP and showed their full support for the program.

Social Inclusion Grant Outputs:

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Progress during reporting quarter	Cumulative up to end of current reporting quarter
# of provinces covered	11	4	15
# of districts covered	16	11	27
# of communities that have submitted requested for SIG matching grants	890	180	1070
Total SIG matching grants disbursed (US\$)	751,942	317,141	1,069,083
# of beneficiaries planned by communities for the SIG (HH)	22,148	16,818	38,966
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with SIG grants distributed (HH)	13,719	290	14,009

Community Grain Banks:

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Progress during reporting quarter	Cumulative up to end of current reporting quarter
# of provinces covered	34	0	34
# of districts covered	100	14	114
# of Communities with established Vulnerable Groups Sub-Committees	6548	1264	7812
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	14527	3839	18366
# of communities with food/grain banks set up	5442	1626	7068
Estimated value of goods/labour/cash raised by communities (US\$)	1673585	847376	2520961
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with food and non-food items have been distributed (Households)	13,810	21212	35022

4.b. Urban

Community Mobilization

Major achievements:

During the reporting period, 20 communities were mobilized and 30 CDC elections were conducted. In total, 52 CDPs were completed, 49 CDCs formed their Sub-committees (Education, health, youth, VGD, ESS, and CPM) in 4 cities, and 99 CDC exercised IMI, and IDLG monitored and assessed from all activities of 71 CDCs. During this reporting period, a total number of USD 7.57 million disbursed for the communities through which nearly 22,221 households benefited so far directly from the projects.

Progress to date:

As the end of reporting period, a total number of 828 (97%) communities were mobilized, a total of 821(96.6%) communities have completed their elections and selected their CDC representative, and total of 801(94.2%) communities have completed their development plan (CDP) respective of the contracted 850 urban communities). As yet, only, Mazar-e-Sharif PMU has fully established all their contracted CDCs and completed CDPs (150). Participatory Learning Approach (PLA) is an exercise which enables the communities to know about their community social resources, poor and rich person of their communities, working season and women mobility. This exercise has been completed in all those CDCs which have completed their community development plan.

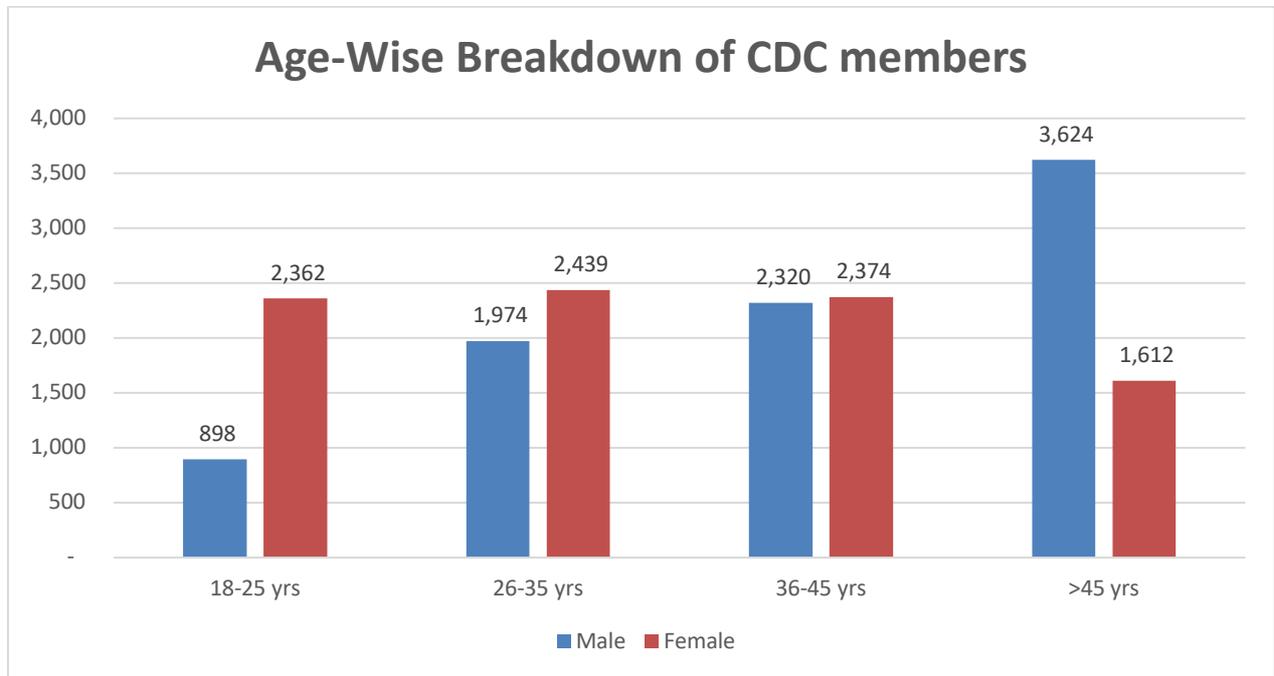
At Gozar level, a total of 158 Gozar Assembly elections completed, 157 Gozar Development Plans (GDPs) have been prepared, and 104 subproject proposals have been reviewed and approved by Project Implementation Unit (i.e. 93% Gozars Election Completed, 92.4% GDPs prepared and 61.2% of Proposals approved for the total targeted 170 Gozars). The PLA exercise also completed in all those Gozar Assemblies, which have completed their Gozar Development Plan.

CDC and community analysis:

- Total CDC membership is 17,603 (Men: 8,816, 50.01% and women: 8,787, 49.99%)
- Total Office Bearers are 3,289 (Men: 1,645, 50.06% and women: 1,644, 49.94%)

- Of nearly 628,486 eligible voters, women’s participation in CDC elections was 49.4% and men’s participation was 50.6%.

Age-Wise Breakdown of CDC members



Gender / women’s participation:

- The percentage of women beneficiaries is 49.51% (671,963 females out of 1,357,166 population), and female CDC members are 50.49%.
- The field level participation of women as CDC members and office bearers is very good overall (almost 50%). , The acceptance of female participation in the program, is also increasing among the communities.
- Female staff at CCAP IDLG increased from 18% to 20%.

Gender Related Progress:

- Gender Unit had participated in the PCCMC meeting hold in Mazar-e-Sharif city from (9 to 11 April 2019). The purpose of the mission was to ensure participation of women in the PCCMC and give moral encouragement to women to raise their voice during the PCCMC meeting.
- The Gender Unit had visited some CDCs in Mazar-e-Sharif to monitor the participation of women in CDC activities and encourage women members to participate in the decision-making process of the CDCs. In addition, had participated as a member of Joint Supervision Mission to Kandahar province from 6 to 11 April 2019 to ensure the quality of the program at implementation process, to observe the CDCs and GAs performances, community mobilization process, CDCs trainings process, the subcommittee’s functionality and the subprojects implementation process. The focus was to ensure both men and women equal participation in CDC activities.
- Gender Unit participated as CCAP representative in National Dialogue on Sub-National Governance held in Herat city from 15 to 16 May 2019; the main objective of the conference was an exchange of experiences and knowledge regarding improvement of Local Governances.
- IDLG has collaborated with the World Bank youth team to conduct youth study in CDC sub-committees for improving the knowledge and performance of Youth Subcommittees in CDCs.

Workshops:

- Conducted livelihood training workshop for field staff in Herat city on 17 Jun 2019, in the workshop, explained the livelihood guideline, discussed on livelihood projects, livelihood proposals and business plan, introduced form 8 and shared some common challenges with field staff on livelihood proposals, market needs assessment and market linkage.
- Conducted Gender Working Group workshop in Herat city on 18 June 2019. The topics discussed in the workshop were: gender related activities progress, gender unit outputs, achievements, lessons learned, success stories and field-level challenges, and finally, visited two CDCs in Herat city.

Key challenges and recommendation:

- According to Kandahar field visit's findings, women's participation in large CDCs and Gozar meetings is still a question. Women only hold meetings when there is a request from FP social organizers in a much-closed space separate from men members. It is advised to FP to increase the female social organizers' visit to CDCs in order to keep the women active in CDC activities.
- Women's awareness related to the Citizens' Charter and their roles and responsibilities in some CDCs is weak. FP and PMU staff are advised to increase the awareness of women through conducting refresher trainings.
- Women's role in filling the scorecards, which is needed to be also exercised by women CDC members, is unsatisfactory. Due to cultural constraints, women cannot visit clinics and schools for the purpose of filling the scorecards. It is advised to FP staff to keep in contact with CDC elders regarding the importance of education and health for women to improve the involvement of female CDC members in scorecard exercise.

Plans for next quarter:

- Conducting Gender related workshops in Kabul and in the 4 major cities on Anti-Harassment Policy and Code of Conduct to have safe workplaces for women in the urban CC PIU/PMUs/ FPs offices.
- Prepare regular reports and analysis; compiling both national urban CC data and comparison between the 4 major cities, specifically, on gender and youth inclusion and participation related issues.
- Conduct monthly female staff coordination meetings at PIU and PMU levels, in these meetings the women common challenges in the workplace, will be discussed.
- Participate in joint mission to the 2 cities for monitoring the women participation and sub-committees functioning in the communities.
- Develop and finalize the gender study TOR.
- Collect and follow up of success stories regarding women's participation and activities in the CDCs.
- Follow up the exchange visits among champion CDCs and conservative CDCs in the four major cities with PMUs and FPs.
- Ensure and follow-up with FPs' chief trainers to conduct the Gender and Youth related awareness trainings to the field staff in a proper manner.
- Conduct Gender Working Group workshop in Mazar-e-sharif.

Important lessons learned:

Gender unit conducted the livelihood workshop in Herat city and invited all PMU and FP staff from Mazar e sharif, Kandahar and Jalalabad to Herat city. Along with the training, we had field visits to Herat CDCs with all participants. This was initiative for exchange experience between cities for best practices. The program found this exchange visit was very effective for other PMUs to learn and exchange idea with Herat CDC. Especially women participation was impressive and good pattern for Kandahar and Jalalabad.

With close coordination and cooperation with Human Resource, team the percentage of women recruitment staff increased from 18% to 20%.

Engineering

Major achievements:

The major achievements during the reporting period are as follows:

- 44 subprojects proposals at CDC level and 31 subprojects proposals at GA level have been reviewed, approved and entered to the MIS by the PIU technical team.
- 75 ESMPs have been prepared and approved by PIU technical team.
- 721 subproject expenditure reports (showing 58% of actual budget utilization) were reviewed, approved and uploaded into MIS.
- 42 subprojects started, currently a total of 564 subprojects are ongoing/under implementation process.
- 40 subprojects (17 Herat, 7 Jalalabad, 8 Kandahar and 8 Mazar) have been completed at field level but due to some errors in the Subproject Final Status Report (SFSR) are returned to PMUs/FPs for review and rectification so the completed subprojects are not reflected in MIS.
- 14 field missions have been conducted by PIU senior engineers, during the field mission 100 subprojects have been monitored and supervised and the field staff are instructed for ensure good quality of subprojects.

Progress to date:

By end of the reporting period, the Finance Unit has disbursed actual a total of US\$ 40.63 million dollar to CDCs and GA while the MIS shows a total of US\$ 33.36 million disbursement to CDC for 768 subprojects (39 water supply, 689 transport, 6 park/recreation areas and 30 power supply) and a total of US\$ 5.02 million disbursed to GA for 106 subprojects. There is a difference of US\$ 2.25 million between Finance and MIS units due to technical problem between these two units, these two units working to tally both.

type	# of SP Submitted	# of SP financed	# of SP completed	Grants committed SP \$Million	Grants disbursed to CDCs \$Million	Grants utilized for SP \$Million ¹¹	Estimated # beneficiaries for financed SPs ¹²	Actual # beneficiaries of completed SPs
Water Supply	43	39	0	0.92	0.49	0.66	64,542	0
Transport	733	689	0	48.75	31.96	11.61	1,162,175	0

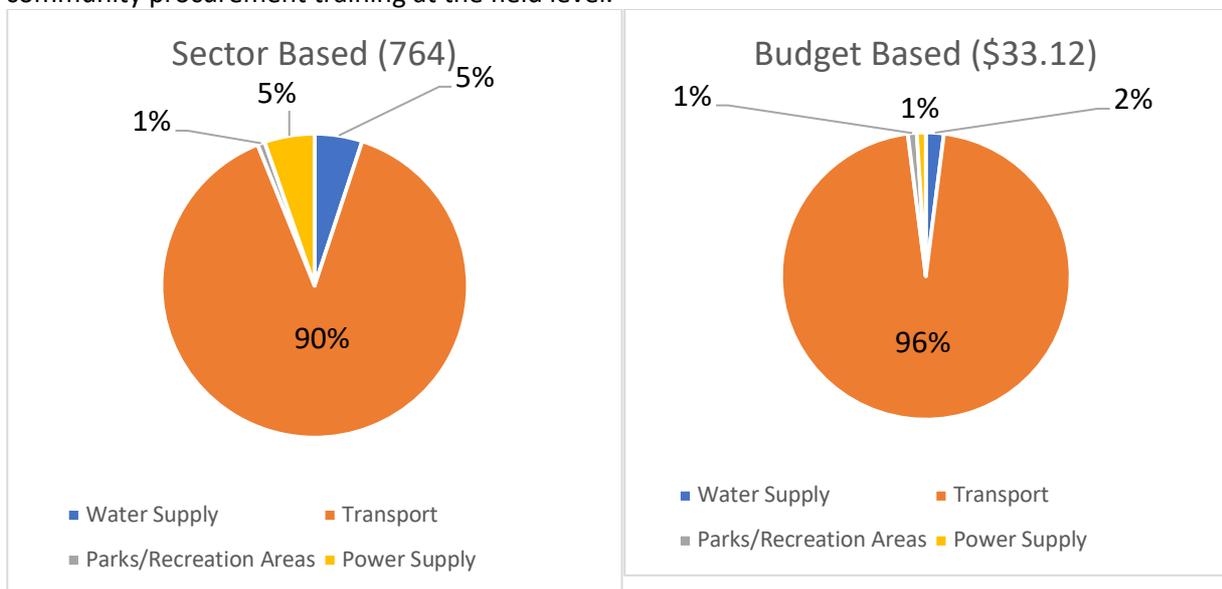
¹²The same beneficiaries may benefit from more than 1 subproject/ sector. Hence adding up the total number of beneficiaries in each subproject type/ sector would not be feasible here. Please see table above for total beneficiaries without double-counting across sectors. Each project has its own nature and budget and the beneficiaries are counted separately.

Parks/Recreation Areas	9	6	0	0.59	0.26	0.12	8,123	0
Power Supply	41	30	0	1.19	0.46	0.39	47,673	0
Other (TBD)	4	4	0	0.28	0.20	0	4,923	0
TOTAL	830	768	0	51.73	33.36	12.78	1,287,436	

Note: 40 CDC level sub projects have been completed (17 Herat, 7 Jalalabad, 8 Kandahar, 8 Mazar) but due to errors in Subproject Final Status Report, the reports are rejected and not reflected in MIS.

Important lessons learned:

Based on lessons learned, it has been observed that collecting 25% community contribution, due to unemployment and high poverty rate in the country, is a big challenge for urban communities, which results delay in subprojects implementation/completion. We also learned that the communities are not well educated to keep good record of financial and procurement activities which is challenge for the program, in order to improve the communities filling system, it is needed to conduct another round of community procurement training at the field level.



Key challenges and recommendations:

- The Operation Manual was revised but not applied at the field level. Especially, the community contribution and permissible menu should be finalized as soon as possible.
- Increasing technical staffs on provincial level based on number of CDCs is still pending. The workload is too high on field level engineers compared to the high number of CDCs/GAs allocated for each field engineer. (In this regard, the workload has been analysed and the requirement for additional engineers per CDCs have been calculated and shared with WB.)
- FPs quarterly plans should be strictly followed up by PMU heads/provincial technical staff, we have observed that some PMU heads spend more time on review of subprojects social aspects rather than technical aspects. The PMU heads should share their findings with FPs engineers on weekly basis and follow up for rectification in the forthcoming meeting
- Arrangement of quality control/common errors trainings for PMUs/FPs related staffs is needed. In order to carry out this task, it is needed to conduct refresher trainings at provincial level.

Plans for next quarter:

- Review and approval of 65 CDC level and 45 Gozar level subprojects proposals
- Conducting 21 field missions, by PIU technical team, in the four major cities.
- Complete and handover at least 90 CDC level subprojects to the communities.
- Review and approval of 570 subprojects expenditure reports.
- Rectification of TPM detected deviations.
- Conduct quality control/community procurement training at PMUs level.
- Recruit CCAP and EZ-Kar vacant engineering positions.
- Prepare of 110 Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for subprojects
- Collect GIS data of formed CDCs and Gozars from the 4 major cities.
- Boundary verification of CDCs and GAs in all 4 major cities through field visits.

Review & Approval of 20% CDC level subprojects and 100% GA level subprojects:

During the reporting period, four senior engineers of Engineering Unit have conducted 13 visits in 155 subprojects in the 4 major cities, below you can find key finding of the visits:

Findings:

- In Kandahar city, almost all Gozar level subproject proposals were approved; so, as per the request of the communities and considering the size of the projects it is important to consider contracting construction of Gozar level subprojects to a construction company; It shall be reflected in the proposals to avoid costing variations and confusion at the later stage
- Lack of proper technical and managerial capacity in FPs site engineer. The FPs' site engineer are qualified but not much experienced, most of them are newly graduated; so, do not have sufficient experience to anticipate possible errors in subproject implementation.
- Gozar Assemblies had weak awareness on how to prioritize Gozar level subprojects.
- Workers are not using PPE in some CDCs due to security problems
- Due to unemployment and poverty level the communities cannot afford to pay their 25% contribution

Recommendations and Next Steps:

- Even if GA level subprojects are contracted to construction companies, it is required to involve communities in all stages of the project implementation; shall be reflected in their proposal and implication on contracting to contractor shall be considered in costing
- FP and PMU should make a balance between proposal preparation and monitoring of construction activities.
- Communities' contribution should be reconsidered based on well-being analysis and level of poverty in the communities.
- Rectification plan to minimize subprojects deviations were given to PMU, FP, and CDC engineers in order to have a high-quality project.
- A checklist of errors and mistakes with photos should be prepared by PMU while reviewing subprojects proposals, it will expedite revision of subprojects proposals by FPs.
- Trees plantation should be encouraged in communities and some amount should be considered in form-8 for trees plantation purposes.
- FPs should plan the duration of subprojects implementation processes based on the past experience and lessons learned.

Third Party Monitor (TPM) Urban:

During the quarter, all deviations (47) which are found by third-party monitor (TPM) during year 2018 are rectified in the field and closed by TPM in their online database, currently there is no pending deviation from year 2018 in the TPM online system. The TPM has started its monitoring mission from May-2019, during May and June 2019 TPM has found 98 deviations which are assigned to field engineers to rectify them in the field and take necessary corrective actions. Yet six of them are rectified by field engineers and closed by TPM in online system, three deviations are closed by TPM as non-rectifiable by TPM, IDLG will get back to TPM and will discuss the issue why those deviations are considered by TPM as non-rectifiable. The Table below shows the total deviations found by TPM in year and in each city and the status of deviation with TPM.

Year and City	Deviation Status				Total
	Open	Pending	Rectified	Non-rectifiable	
2018			37	10	47
Herat			16	1	17
Kandahar			17	7	24
Mazar-e-Sharif			4	2	6
2019	6	86	3	3	98
Herat	1	12			13
Jalalabad	5	30			35
Kandahar		31	2	3	36
Mazar-e-Sharif		13	1		14
Grand Total	6	86	40	13	145

Key Findings from Evaluations/Studies Undertaken:

IDLG has not conducted any Evaluation or Study.

Scorecards

During the quarter, IDLG has completed the second round of scorecard in all four cities. A total of 765 CDCs has completed scorecard, 749 CDC have completed for Education Facilities and 584 CDCs have completed the scorecard for Health Facilities. But due to some problem to extract the exact figures in reporting section of the scorecard in MIS, the M&E Unit is not capable to extract more analytical report for this quarterly report. Further analytical report on scorecard will be shared with World Bank in a separate report.

5. Operations Progress

MIS

Key Achievements:

The MIS had good progress during the quarter, and developed some new modules as indicated in the below:

- Module developed for digitization of the Women Mobility Map (WMM)
- Module developed for Masque sub-program (from government budget)

- Module developed for internal monitoring follow-up
- Refresher trainings conducted for Mazar and Kunduz regions and for Daykunudi and Bamyan provinces from central region.
- Designed 3b Form to be printed from system
- Completion of tasks assigned in last ISM In coordination with other units
- The GRM module has been developed and uploaded in MIS, this module can be used for both CCAP and EZ-KAR.
- The reporting section of MIS has been improved now the users can extract some information date wise which was not possible in the past. A reporting section added for Institutional Maturity Index and a reporting section added for scorecard (the reporting section of scorecard needs improvement)
- The MIS Unit has conducted one refresher training to provincial MIS staff and resolved the MIS staff problems which they faced during data entry.
- Several modules have been developed such as recording the linkage report of CDCs, developed separate module (FPMU Module) for managing FPs' invoices, tracking FPs work progress and other related activities, added a module to record the GA subcommittees information, added M-16 Financial Form and developed form 9 and 10 (expenditure reports) for GAs.
- Two MIS staff of CCAP are newly recruited (one for Kabul and one for Kandahar), and from 4 of EZ-KAR staff 3 are onboard and one is accepted the offer and will joint in next month.

Plans for next quarter:

- Development of Cashbook management module for finance division
- Conducting MIS refresher training for the provincial MIS officers in remaining regions.
- HRMS finger print devices implemented at provincial and district level.
- Improve the page which is used for field attention to attract the attention of users for pending data entry of Gozar level information.
- Further enhance the reporting sections of MIS on outcome indicators; to bring ease in informed decision making of PMUs, PIUs and other users.
- Do the data cleaning and remove all data errors, and completing missing data which is a continued work of the MIS section.
- Launch FPMU Module,
- Start to develop (Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS),
- Finalize Monitoring Form-2 module.
- Develop of GA withdrawal entry, SFSSR for GA subprojects; develop reporting section for Monitoring Form-1, and 2 and CPM.
- Developing verification and form upload procedures for IMI, and CPM Forms.
- Analyses current CC forms, and changing data collections procedures of those forms which are feasible (KoboToolbox, Tablet)
- Develop training manuals for MIS, develop subcommittees detail report, develop M&E quarterly and annual reports in MIS.
- Working on internal monitoring system, with other units and management.
- Start developing MCCG module for EZ-KAR
- Share the revised PCCMC and MCCMC sub-national reporting forms via official letter so that there is regular reporting from provinces and separate tab in MIS is created for this

Key Challenges/Recommendations:

- Lack of enough MIS staff at central and provincial level, the approval and recruitment process should be expedited.

- Inefficient reporting system (further improvement of MIS reporting systems); outcome based reporting tabs need to be developed in the MIS

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Key Findings from Monitoring Reports (Rural)

The team monitored total 1,056 sampled communities in 86 districts of 34 provinces where out of these visits 482 visits were conducted in order to see the social mobilization process of the program while the rest 668 were carried out in order to see the sub-projects implementation, CDCs and their sub-committees' functionality and performances.

The communities were selected using stratified sampling. The monitoring visit in the social mobilization were conducted in focus groups with at least 60% of the CDC members while the sub-projects monitoring and CDCs and their sub-committees monitoring conducted using both field observation and focus group meetings.

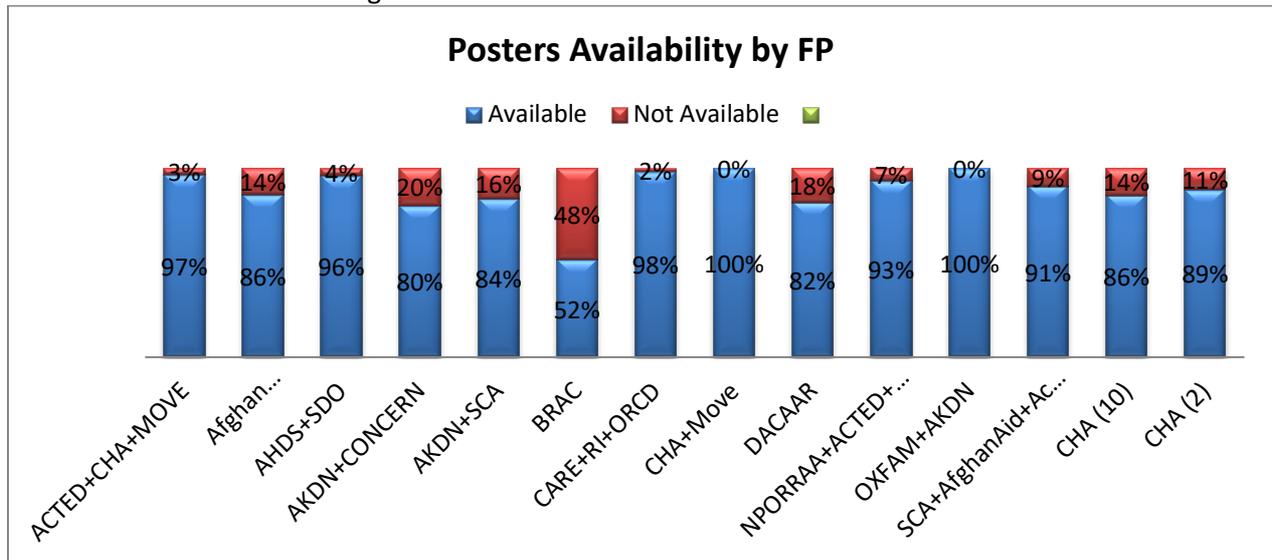
The monitoring team is composed of a pair of male and female monitoring officers at provincial levels where they conduct joint visits where feasible by bringing the male and female member of CDC together in the focus group meetings otherwise the visits are done in separate meetings. The monitoring findings for each community is shared with the relevant departments and stakeholders for taking on time corrective actions and closely followed up on regular basis.

Main findings from the Social mobilization: (Using Monitoring Form 1)

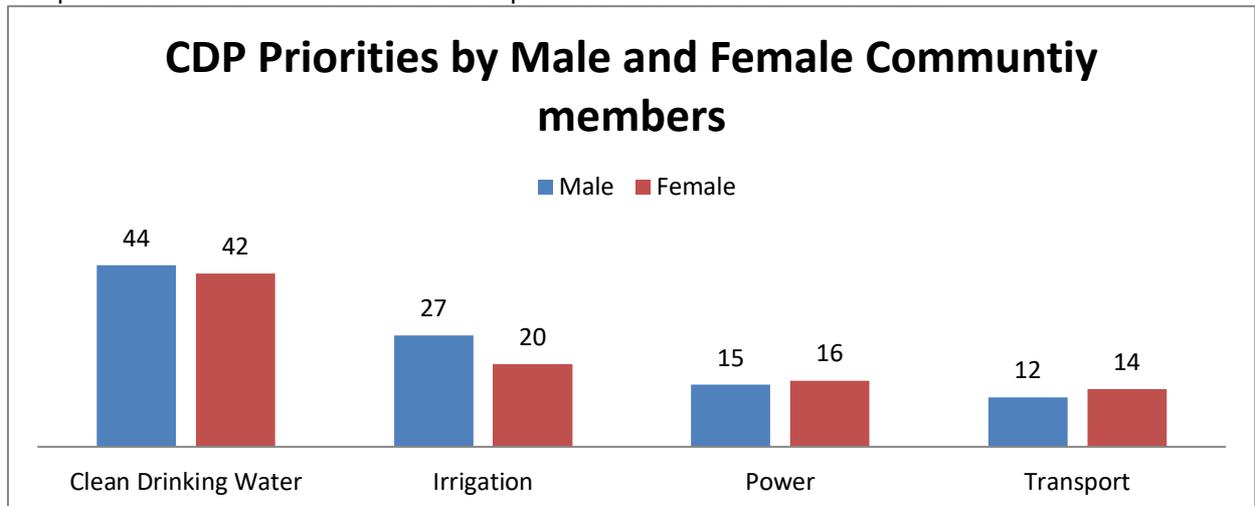
Orientation Poster, Election Rule Poster, Election Committee Poster, Resources Map, Social Map, Well-Being Analysis, Seasonal Calendar, Leaking Pot, Community Development Plan (CDP) and Women Mobility Map were available in 86% of the monitored communities; while, in 14% communities the posters were not available during monitoring visits.

In the last quarter these posters were available in 84% of the sampled monitored community and 86% in this quarter is not a very good progress. These posters are developed to be with the CDC members all the time, but some FPs say they bring these posters for small correction to the district offices.

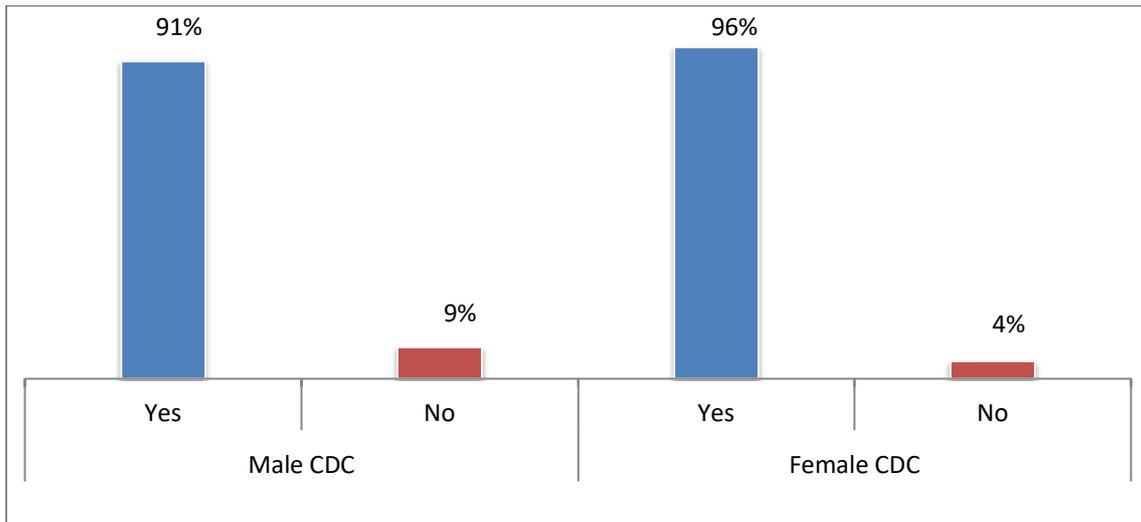
The chart below shows the availability of the poster in the community by FPs. It clearly shows that the posters were available in 52% of the monitored communities under facilitation of FP BRAC (Package 14) which is lowest number among all FPs.



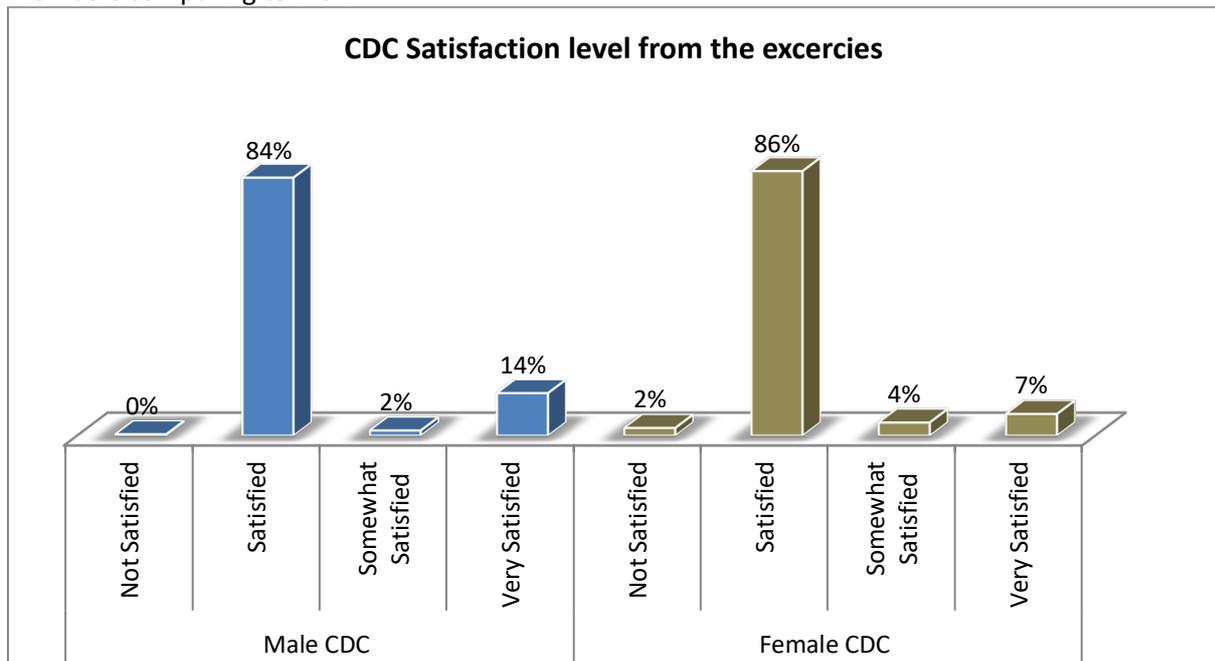
The main four infrastructure sub-projects prioritized by male members in CDP were Clean Drinking Water almost 44%, Irrigation around 27%, electricity 15% and transportation around 12% subsequently. Meanwhile, the main sub-projects prioritized by female members were Clean Drinking Water around 42%, Irrigation 20%, electricity 16%, and transportation around 14%. It is also mentionable that in 5% of sampled monitored communities women did not select any of the sub-projects; while, almost in 4% of sampled monitored communities women priorities were not reflected in CDP.



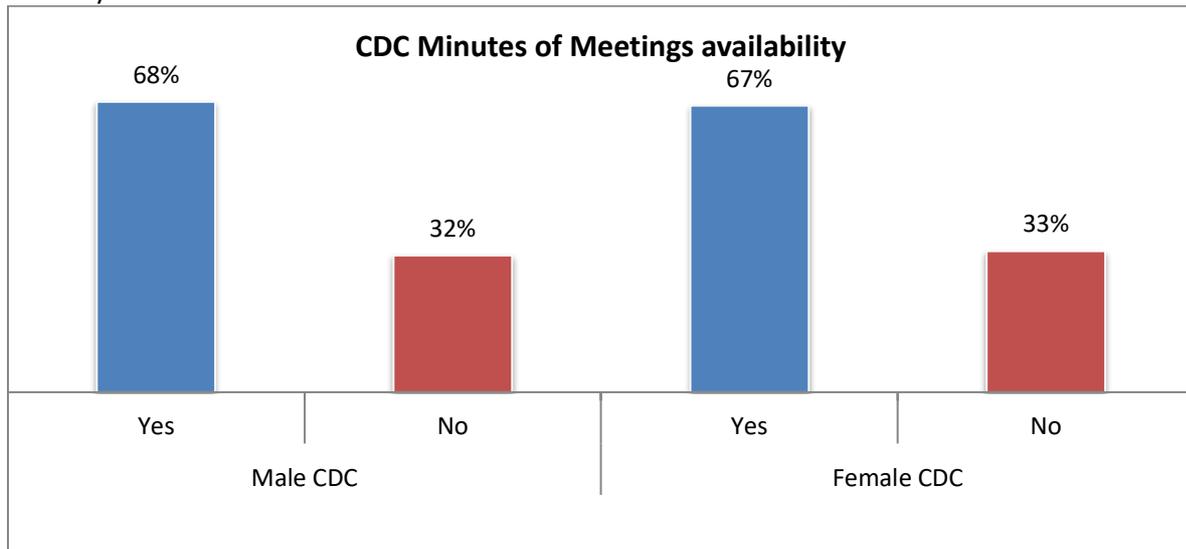
CDC male wing Sub-committees were established in 91% of sampled monitored communities while the female wing CDC subcommittees were established in 96% of the sampled monitored communities.



The chart below shows the level of satisfaction of the CDCs members, both male and female member from the excircles during the social mobilization. The satisfaction level is slightly higher among female CDC members comparing to men.



The chart below shows the availability of the meeting minutes of those CDC conducted meetings which is not very much different between male and female members of the CDCs.



Main findings from the Social mobilization: (Using Monitoring Form 1)

Total 798 sub-projects were monitored in total 668 sampled communities of 32 provinces during the reporting quarter. Of the monitored communities, 43% need/interested in joint subprojects, of which, 143 i.e. 50% of communities which were interested to select joint subprojects, selected their joint subprojects in four different sectors: transportation 40%, irrigation 28%, water supply network 20%, and electricity 12%. Total, 133 i.e. 50% of the monitored communities which were interested to select joint subprojects did not select any subprojects and they are interested to select their subprojects in: 29% transport, 26% clinic building, 18% irrigation, 11% school building, 11% water supply network and 5% electricity.

The projects which are selected were in four different sectors: Water Supply and Sanitation 44%, Irrigation 41%, Power13%, and transport 3% in sampled monitored communities.

Out of 798 sub-project which were monitored 658 i.e. 82% of the total sampled monitored sub-project were ongoing, 74 (9%) were completed, 46 (6%) were not started, and 20 (3%) were suspended.

Overall, 66 i.e. 9% of the sampled monitored sub-projects were not started or suspended due to: technical problems (15), delay in procurement (11), delay in instalment (10), and the remaining 21 sub-projects were delayed due other reasons like: withdrawal of money from bank, lack of machinery, Busyness of engineers in other projects.

94% of the total sampled monitored sub-project were implementing according to the design specified in the proposal.

SN	Monitoring questions	Sub-project Implementation	
		Yes%	No%
1	Is the subproject according to need and priority of the community?	100%	0%
2	Do all community benefits from the subproject implementation?	96%	4%
3	Is there any defect in technical survey of the subproject	3%	97%
4	Does the CDC have a copy of the subproject proposal?	62%	38%
5	Is the subproject implementing according to the design specified in proposal?	94%	6%
6	Was there any a delay or problems in implementation of the subproject so far?	21%	79%
7	Are there any deviations in the Bill of Quantity for the subproject?	4%	96%
8	Is there any sign board installed at the subproject site?	11%	89%

The sign board was installed in 70 (i.e. 11%) of total 588 ongoing sampled monitored subprojects; however, in 67% of the sampled monitored communities the financial and procurements documents were kept properly by CDC.

The Operation and maintenance plan were available in 54% of sampled monitored communities. In addition, in 15% of the sampled monitored communities a men or women member (339 men and 69 women) were trained on OM.

The report shows that 81% of the sub-project required land, and the land acquired for the sub-project implementation were 81% donated, 16% governmental land, and 3% were compensated.

The transaction of land has been documented through legal departments based on ESMP land guideline and policy in 89% of sampled monitored communities in which their sub-projects required land; furthermore, in 98% of the sampled monitored communities the land was voluntarily donated.

Does the sub-project required land?		Land Acquisition	
Yes	83%	donation	81%
		Governmental land	16%
		compensation	3%
No	17%		

On an average the Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM) committees were established in 91% of sampled monitored communities; meanwhile, in female wings of the CDCs the CPM committees were established in 87% of sampled monitored communities.

The grievance box was available in 70% of sampled monitored communities; while, it is accessible to all the community members specially women in 83% of the communities, where grievance box, was available. Overall, 29 grievances were collected, out of which, 15 grievances were resolved.

Recommendations:

- The projects proposal should be available with the CDCs at the communities
- The FPs need to bring the necessary corrections to the posters and take them all back to the communities
- CDC sub-committees formation is still not on track which needs to be accelerated and trained
- The program staff at field, specially Engineers, should reach to the communities that demand for the joint and bigger projects as only 50% have been able so far to select the joint projects
- The provincial team should reach the communities where the disbarment has already taken place but projects are either not started, delayed or postponded for different reasons.
- 4% of the monitored communities were found that the projects are not beneficial for them which needs to be tackle at the social mobilization process (CDP) and project site selection while this could be a normal case as well as the projects selection during the CDPs is based on the majority votes for two projects.
- The SOs still need to pay attention and make their visits more effective to the communities as the CDCs need more awareness
- Women Participation still remains a challenge in some provinces; awareness raising and refresher training needs to be provided to women CDC members through female FP SOs and encourage women to participate in CDCs meetings, take part in CDC and subcommittee initiatives.
- FPs need to pay special attention to the to the CPM formation, and their trainings and functionality as CPM teams have role in GRM, Social Audit, Monitoring and etc.
- Sub-projects proposals are missing in huge number (38%) of sampled communities which needs be soon submitted to the CDCs.
- Sub-committees functionality and initiative need to brought to satisfactory level which are not; as per the process monitoring report, most of the subcommittee members do not know their roles and responsibilities. Therefore, proper refresher trainings and awareness is required to be provided thorough FP SOs for subcommittee members in order to, turn them into functional bodies.

- However reported in the last quarter, the grievance boxes still need attention to be installed in the areas where accessible to everyone (Men+Women) and the CPM/Grievances sub-committees need to be trained properly
- It seems that, close attention was not paid in grievances collection section, therefore, it is required to intensively mobilize the CDCs in this section, so the community member's voice is heard and their grievances are referred to the related departments.
- Minutes of meeting still is not available in most numbers of CDCs, so, it is required to encourage and train the CDC office bearers to properly record their meeting minutes.
- The subproject proposal unavailability is observed in several CDCs, and it remains a big challenge. This issue should be taken into account with full consideration and attention.
- The subproject sign board is not installed in most of the subprojects; the subproject sign board need to be installed before the completion of the subproject, and it needs to be regarded respectively.
- CDC subproject financial and procurement documents need to be prepared by CDC members themselves on time and should be kept properly.
- Operation and Maintenance plan for the subprojects need to be included in CDC documents at the community level for the subprojects.
- It has been observed that, required attention was not paid in operation and maintenance of the subprojects and in most numbers of monitored communities, no member of the community were trained to operate and maintain the subprojects, therefore it is required to train some members of the community to properly operate and maintain the subprojects.

M&E has developed a detail action plan for relevant divisions/persons/stakeholders for their corrective actions respectively and will be closely followed up on timely manner and the progress will be reflected in the next QPR. The team will also conduct meetings and will provide and acquire presentations during the follow up.

M&E Findings Follow-up Mechanism:

M&E has designed a comprehensive online M&E mechanism in the MIS which will help the team record all findings into that on timely manner and bring efficiency and effectiveness into the activities. The data entry takes place at provincial level then verified and reviewed by regional monitoring officers while in third stage after verification at HQ level each findings is assigned to the relevant party prioritized based on its *urgency* and *importance* and a deadline is given for each findings in order to take corrective actions. The system also records before and after photos as evidences for those findings for which feasible. Once a finding is assigned to a person, s/her receives and email as a notification that there is a finding which needs attention.

The system also shows the number of findings in different categories broken down by thematic areas, person assigned, province assigned to , importance, urgency, and etc. The system was also introduced and presented to the IDLG M&E team. The system also generate various summaries as needed.

MCCG findings: the table shows M&E findings on specific key indicator under MCCG for the reporting period.

S. N	Key indicators of MCCG Monitoring Form	First Round		Second Round		Third Round	
		Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
1	Was the MCCG poster posted in a public place?	25	75	23	77	25	75
2	If No, was the MCCG poster available with one of the CDC Office Bearers?	90	10	100	0	100	0

3	Count of B2. Does the MCCG poster include the basic information (funds for MCCG, cost ratios, wage rates, targeting criteria, number	81	19	90	10	87	13
4	Was the Resources Map available with one of the CDC Office Bearers?	100	0	100	0	100	0
5	Was materials purchased for the subproject?	88	12	98	2	100	0
6	Were equipment/ tools purchased for the subproject?	90	10	98	2	91	9
7	Count of D5.8. Was the quality of project good?	99	1	100	0	100	
8	Count of D8. Is there any delay in maintenance of subprojects under MCCG?	22	78	46	54	56	44
9	Was the Well Being Analysis poster available with the CDC Office Bearers?	100	0	100	0	100	0
10	Was there a lottery in the community for selecting laborers?	81	19	97	3	75	25
11	Do the Social Organizers responsible for the MCCG in this community visit and work with you?	99	1	97	3	100	0
12	Do the Engineer responsible for the MCCG in this community visits and works with you?	100	0	100	0	100	0
13	Do they record their visits in CDC log book?	97	3	100	0	94	6

Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM) findings:

Total 4135 (924 joint, 1173 male and 1533 female) Community Participatory Monitoring sub-committees reported on the first round of the monitoring

Indicators	Joint		Male		Female		Overall	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1-Are the MSS posters publicly posted ?	86%	14%	97%	3%	96%	4%	93%	7%
2-Does the Public Notice has key information(MSS, MCCG etc, ?Check and see	10%	90%	17%	83%	17%	83%	15%	85%
3-Are all participatory exercises are stored with CDC members in dry and safe places,? Check and see.	97%	3%	94%	6%	92%	8%	94%	6%
4-Did all mohallas in the CDP Planning process? (All exercises and all meetings)	95%	5%	97%	3%	96%	4%	96%	4%
5-Are the CPM members present in the process and does the CDP has clear women's priorities stated?	94%	6%	97%	3%	97%	3%	96%	4%
6-Have All households included in the Community Profile ?Review Community Profile Forms by Mohalla	97%	3%	96%	4%	96%	4%	96%	4%
7-Are the election units are of relatively equal size? Review Social Map	95%	5%	96%	4%	96%	4%	96%	4%
8-were the election boxes put (1 for men and 1 for women put in each Mohalla? Review Social Map	65%	35%	96%	4%	96%	4%	85%	15%
9-Are the meetings minutes available?	83%	17%	88%	12%	82%	18%	84%	16%

Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Rural:

As of this reporting period the ARTF third party monitor (TPM), MSI identified deviations a total of 22 deviations in CCAP sub-projects. All the deviations have been assigned to field engineers for rectification, have been provided feedback for all of them, in which 9 have been rectified, 2 are unrectified and 7 deviations are pending with MSI and the rest 4 deviations was rejected due to no geo special photos or required supporting documents, and are still open with our field colleagues and will be resolved soon by providing required documents and geo-tag photos. In addition, MRRD Engineering Division had monthly coordination meetings with MSI-TPM to discuss the reported deviations.

Key Findings from Monitoring Reports (Urban)

During the reporting quarter, 162 urban field monitoring visits have been conducted by provincial M&E Officers, cumulatively as end of the reporting quarter reaching 570+ visits conducted. The M&E Unit has produced two analytical report from these field monitoring visits and currently in the process to write third analytical report.

Based on instruction of the CCNPP PIU Director and the M&E Unit joint mission plans, the M&E, FPMU, Training, Engineering, Finance (Grants), Gender and MIS units have conducted two joint missions to Kandahar (6 to 11 April) and Jalalabad city (11th – 16th May 2019). The purpose of the mission was to “Ensure quality of program facilitation cycle and performance of CDCs and GAs (Mobilization, Trainings,

Subcommittees functionality, subproject implementation, scorecard exercise, gender participation and financial documentation) and recruit vacant positions”.

Followings are the key monitoring finding:

Key Findings from Monitoring Reports (Urban)

- Men CDC members specially the CDC Chairperson and Treasurer have good understanding for the program and full involved with the program activities.
- Some of the Social Organizers had weak understanding regarding score cards, IMI, social audit.
- Long gap between SOs/Engineers visit to CDCs has been observed
- Some of the subcommittees had satisfactory performance, such as participating in scorecard exercise, monitoring subprojects in the CDCs, encouraging youth to education and discouraging them from drugs and illegal activities. While some of subcommittees are not functional, during monitoring visit the representatives from subcommittee were not present or wrong person representing subcommittees.
- Some of the CDCs and GAs had good documentation (financial and non-financial) while some of the CDC and GA documentation need tremendous attention of both FP and PMU to ensure appropriate forms are filled and all the signatures and stamps in the forms.
- The community contribution was not properly recorded in some CDCs, there was missing documents.
- Some of roads don't have proper water run-off system to ditches.
- Some subprojects' joints are not built correctly or placed at wrong location
- Some segregations found in concrete (no proper mixing)
- Some construction subprojects not proper cured (concrete is not properly provided at least 28 days water)



Picture 1: Joint mission visits a school in Kandahar province to confirm the scorecard exercise.

- Compare to past the women participation in Kandahar and Jalalabad city has been improved but still what is the expectation of the program is far from meeting that, in larger CDC and Gozar meetings there is still a question, the women only conduct meetings when there is a request from FP social organizers in a very closed space separate from men members (Kandahar and Jalalabad)
- The women awareness related to the program and related to their roles and responsibilities are very weak in Kandahar and Jalalabad.
- The scorecard which is needed to be also exercised by women members of the CDC is unsatisfactory, due to cultural constrains the women can't visit clinics and schools in Kandahar and Jalalabad.



Picture 2: Female candidate attended a written test for vacant position in Kandahar province (IDLG, April-2019)

Key Recommendation (Urban):

- FPs are recommended to train the CDC members and subcommittee members on their roles and responsibilities and ensure other GAs and CDCs have functioning subcommittees.
- The social organizers should mentor subcommittee members for performing their responsibilities in the CDC/GA and increase the frequency of their visit and ensure that CDCs and GAs are maintaining the meeting minutes and observation books.
- Female Social Organizers of FP and PMU should increase their visits with women members of CDC/GA. PMU social organizers should visit each CDC/GA subcommittees at least once per month and ensure that the subcommittees perform their task as it is described in CC operational manual.
- FP should ensure that all subprojects tests should be filed and should be available at the site.
- Construction subprojects should be properly (at least 28 days) should be cured (water should be provided).
- Engineers should ensure that concrete are well mixed and there is no segregation.
- FP social organizers and engineers should ensure that bank statement should be obtained from DAB by both CDC and GA on regular basis, properly Form 3b, ledger, cash count and receipts and payments should be maintained and relevant authorities' (cashiers, payers, receivers, chair-persons) signature should be placed on the documents.
- Ensure that all the documents are available for all receipts and payments.
- Refresher training should be provided to CDC/GA procurement and project management committees.

Next Quarter Plans:

- Produce analytical report of second round of scorecard

- Find better solution for follow-up mechanism for monitoring findings
- Conduct at least 82 monitoring visits (80 by field, 2 by HQ staff)
- Draft M&E Plan (Framework)
- Conduct training to M&E staff on changes
- Develop monitoring tools for EZ-KAR
- Prepare 1 quarterly monitoring analytical reports
- Work with MIS Unit to develop monitoring finding follow-up module
- Evaluation (future plan is to coordinate with MRRD and WB for 6 studies and CC Mid-term review)
- Following up of TPM deviations
- Analyzing and following-up of monitoring findings.

Procurement

Completed Procurements		end of previous period		current reporting period		Cumulative	
		# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions
Goods, works, non-consulting services	MRRD	35	0.53	24	0.38	59	0.91
	IDLG	11	0.23	5	0.32	16	0.55
Consulting services	MRRD						
	IDLG	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		46	0.76	29	0.7	75	1.46

Completed (MRRD):

S/n	Goods	Amount in AFN
1	Office Furniture for CCAP	2,511,000
2	Container for Parwan PMU	100,000
3	Stationery for Kochy Jirga	477,390
4	Security Equipment Farah	192,500
5	Office Furniture for CASA	1,104,000
6	Repairing of MRRD Vehicle Palate # 5753	273,500
7	Printing of Table Calendar 1398	345,000
8	Spare Parts and Services for Vehicle	498,700
9	Procurement of Petrol and Diesel Fuel for CCAP/HQ Vehicles and Generators	2,203,236
10	AWCC Top Up Cards	1,313,550
11	Roshan Top Up Cards	1,146,000
12	Engineering Equipment for EQRA	3,632,900
13	Engineering Equipment CASA	4,244,900
14	IT Equipment CASA	3,464,800

15	Generator CASA	1,791,000
16	Printing Procdct for CCAP	1,808,800

Completed IDLG:

- Procurement of Rental Vehicle
- Purchase of Office Supply.
- Purchase of Security Tools for Kabul and Jalalabad offices.
- Purchase and installation of PVC for Kabul Main Office

S/n	Non-Consulting Services	Amount in AFN
1	4G Internet Services	371,640
2	Accommodations Services (Shamshad)	575,670
3	Accommodations Services (Roshan)	1,161,420
4	Accommodations Services (Totakhil)	174,900
5	Accommodations Services (Herat)	102,400
6	Accommodations Services (Baharistan)	281,950
7	Procurement of Lunch, Dinner, Refreshment and Hall Charges	990,380
8	Internet Services through Fiber Optic	2,160,000

Underway:

S/n	Works	Estimated Cost in USD
1	Joint Project Herat	590,000.00
2	One Floor 3D Panel Building	70,000.00
3	Missing components of Laghman, and Kunar Provinces of the Administrative Buildings	44,000.00
4	Missing components of Panjshir Province of the Administrative Building	8,000.00
5	Missing components of Bamyan, and Ghazni Provinces of the Administrative Buildings	16,000.00
6	Missing components of Jawzjan, Balkh, and Samangan Provinces of the Administrative Buildings	26,000.00
7	Missing components of Takhar, Badakhshan, Kunduz, and Baghlan of the Administrative Buildings	21,900.00
8	Missing components of Nuristan Province of the Administrative Building	51,500.00
9	Missing components of Logar, Paktya, Khost, and Paktika Provinces of the Administrative Buildings	36,000.00

10	Missing components of Uruzgan, Helmand, Kandahar, Nimroz, and Zabul Provinces of the Administrative Buildings	30,000.00
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S/n	Services	Estimated Cost in USD
1	TV & Radio Spots and advertisements for CASA	100,000.00
2	Internet services for district offices for CASA	75,600.00
3	Internet Services for Provincial and District offices CCAP	500,000.00

S/n	Goods	Estimated Cost in USD
1	Laptop Computers	405,000.00
2	Generator	425,000.00
3	Media Equipment	17,000.00
4	Security System and Cameras for HQ and Provincial Offices	49,000.00
5	Heaters for HQ and Provinces	5,000.00
7	Call Center for Complain Handling from AWCC	9,000.00
8	Electrical Equipment for HQ and Provincial Offices	41,800.00
9	Security System and Cameras for HQ and Provincial Offices	49,000.00
10	Engineering Equipment - 4 - Standard Supply Agencies, Pakistan	70,000.00
11	IT Equipment	317,010.00
12	Engineering Equipment	192,875.00
13	Office Furniture Package	332,070.00

Under process (IDLG):

- IT Equipment for PIU and PMUs (IDLG)
- Engineering Equipment for PIU and PMUs (IDLG)
- Stationery for PIU and PMUs (IDLG)

Staffing

MRRD: Of the total 2,850 staff approved in the staffing plan, 2097 are contracted, the recruitment for 245 is underway, and 437 will be recruited later in the CC implementation. Most of the vacant senior management positions were filled except for the MIS Division Head, for which the recruitment is currently underway.

Note; 71 position is allocated to IOC from the total number.

Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

RURAL NTA Levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	Province	District	Total
Management (A & B)	17	0	17	17	0	0	17
Professional (C, D & E)	1100	76	1176	141	348	687	1176
Support (F, G and H)	800	104	904	83	224	597	904
Total #	1917	180	2097	241	572	1284	2097
Total %	91%	9%	100%	11%	29%	60%	100

IDLG: Of the total 220 staff approved in the staffing plan, 208 were contracted, the recruitment for 10 new staff is under process, two more staff will be recruited later in the CC implementation. 20% of the recruited staff are female.

Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

URBAN NTA Levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated		
	M	F	Total	HQ	Municipality	Total
Management (A & B)	29	2	31	27	04	31
Professional (C, D & E)	96	35	131	56	75	131
Support (F, G and H)	41	5	46	28	18	46
Total #	166	42	208	111	97	208
Total %	80%	20%	100%	54%	46%	100%

Public Communications (MRRD)

Media Engagement:

PCD has kept its contacts and engagements with media ongoing to make the relation more systematic and in depth. Now, mutual interest is established, media respond positively in most of the time when they are called and invited to cover CCNPP important achievements and events. Further, the media outlets approach CCNPP when they need clips, shots or interviews relevant specially on sectors that CCNPP is working. CCNPP management are appearing at least once or twice in a month on media programs to exclusively discuss CCNPP achievements and results as such CCNPP management appeared on BBC, Tolonews, Shamshad, Arezo and 1TV programs at the national level to discuss and raise awareness on the achievements. For instance, BBC conducted an exclusive interview (3 Mins and 27 secs) with Director of Operations/Acting Director General on the progress of Citizen's Charter. It also developed and broadcasted a 2-minute and 56 second feature report/success story on the grain banks. PCD shares

timely information with media through, phone calls, press releases, daily CCNPP news bulletins, footages and films that has contributed in extended media mentions and appearance. Medias are invited for project inauguration or completion ceremonies, PCCMC and DCCMC events across the provinces and other important gatherings to cover these events. For instance, more than 10 media outlets covered the PCCMC/DCCMC event in Nangarhar province recently. During the quarter, we continued to broadcast our spots through contracted media outlets (specification in below table) on some key program achievements. The media monitoring demonstrates that the media and public have a positive image and perception on the program.

Meanwhile, media relation has got better at the regional and provincial level. CCNPP projects are being reported more often now and its mentions has been enhanced. Media monitoring table below also demonstrates the geographical coverages of CCNPP in the media.

Media Monitoring:

Media monitoring is now part of PCD routine tasks to track the reflections on CCNPP in the media. PCD could capture 1546 times reflection of CCNPP over the 2nd quarter of 2019 (1st Apr to 24th June). (a list of the media monitoring table, a summary of the media monitoring table and chart are attached below that shows media reflections during the quarter). PCD is conducting media monitoring on daily, weekly and monthly basis and provide with a report respectively.

Website and Social Media

The website is now more often updated, however to make it more useful, the communication working group (MRRD, MoF, IDLG and WB) has proposed some changes so that CCNPP achievements could be highlighted on more frequently basis. The social media pages are also enhanced content wise; besides, 2 – 3 posts on daily basis, we have initiated short video spots on the outcome of the projects and how people react towards our projects and post on social media pages on weekly basis. Some of the key posts are also promoted which reaches up to 40k people and gets up-to 4K likes. All Facebook, Twitter and YouTube pages are being updated regularly. Around 150 posts/tweets and 40 videos have been uploaded on these pages. The website and social media platforms are updated regularly on the main page and below pages:

- Gallery: With pictures
- Video: With video spots and clips
- Event: With important reports and inaugurations
- Vacancies: With advertised vacancy announcements
- Website Flash: With the slide show of projects' pictures
- Made some edits of the Dari and Pashto languages
- Press Release on Various Program Process.
- Success Stories on program engagement and impact
- Procurement announcements
- Vacancy announcements

Field Missions:

PCD staff continued to conduct field missions in order to collect pictures, footages and materials for its use in different provinces including Khost, Paktia, Logar, Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Kabul, Kandahar, Zabul, Helmand, Nimroz, Balkh, Jawzjan, Sar-e-Pul, Samangan, Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Badakhshan. As part of the missions, the team also showcased some documentary films and video spots to raise awareness of the CDCs and local residents in Logar, Paktia and Khost provinces.

Events:

PCD played an important role along the whole CCNPP team in conducting the Kuchies Inauguration Ceremony at the presidential palace from event management issues to preparing informational packages for the Kuchies. A documentary film is also developed on the program and shared through the communication's available channels. Likewise, the last PCCMC/DCCMC in Nangarhar took place with excellent event management and media coverage. More than 10 local media covered and reported about the event. As part of the main event, a press conference was also arranged where representatives from all the CCNPP stakeholders attended.

Publications & Print Materials:

CCNPP required branded informational kits such as calendars, file folder, bags, banners, pictures, etc. were designed and printed according to the need and distributed to all stakeholders' groups during the events and other channels. Factsheets/one pagers/profile are developed for CCNPP and its projects such as MCCG, EQRA, Kuchies Development Program, Grain Banks.

Initiatives:

PCD recently started small video spots to show the perception of rural residents on how CCNPP projects and services in the rural area are making result and changing people lives. These spots are normally around one minutes are a combination of footages, clips and written information that are mainly communicated through website, YouTube, Facebook and twitter and the audience may be more interested to watch due to the short length of the spots as well as they may not spent more of their internet bandwidth.

Further, in order to contribute to the awareness on how people can register and record their grievance and complain as well as promoting the transparency and accountability within CCNPP, PCD is developing and designing infographics with hand made drawings that makes it easy for the audience group to understand the process and record their grievances. Currently it is communicated through Facebook, but it is planned to extend its dissemination and take out these infographics to the field and use it as a traditional communication tool.

Moreover, the communication team also initiated CCNPP monthly newsletter from the beginning of this quarter. The newsletter is in English and aims to share CCNPP progress, updates and success stories with donors, government agencies, foreign embassies and other individuals who have subscribed their emails through CCNPP website.

PCD also started an internal newsletter that aims to raise awareness of the CCNPP and MRRD employees on what happens around. The newsletter is in local languages and is prepared on weekly basis covering

important news stories, success stories, important happenings inside CCNPP like introduction senior staff joining the organization and etc.

Communication and coordination:

The communication working group (MRRD, MoF, IDLG and WB) has improved their coordination and regular meetings have been conducted to align the communication efforts and messages in order to introduce CCNPP as a branded project of the government. The group meets on bi-weekly basis to discuss the progress on communication action points, challenges and new opportunities to expand on the effectiveness of the program visibility. The team worked on how to improve monitoring and evaluation of the communications activities and came to a number of indicators to be included in the logical framework in order to track the outcome of the activities. The indicators are drafted and soon will be finalized by the team. The team also agreed on a new design for the website that makes it more informative for the audience group to find the required information easily and on time.

Plans for next quarter:

- Designing Informative Factsheet per Province
- Awareness Campaign for Score Card & MSS including Billboards, Videos Spots and Brochures
- Complete target group analyses
- Revision of the objectives, tools and messages for the communication strategy
- Redesigning of the website
- Taking preparation for CDCs Jirga

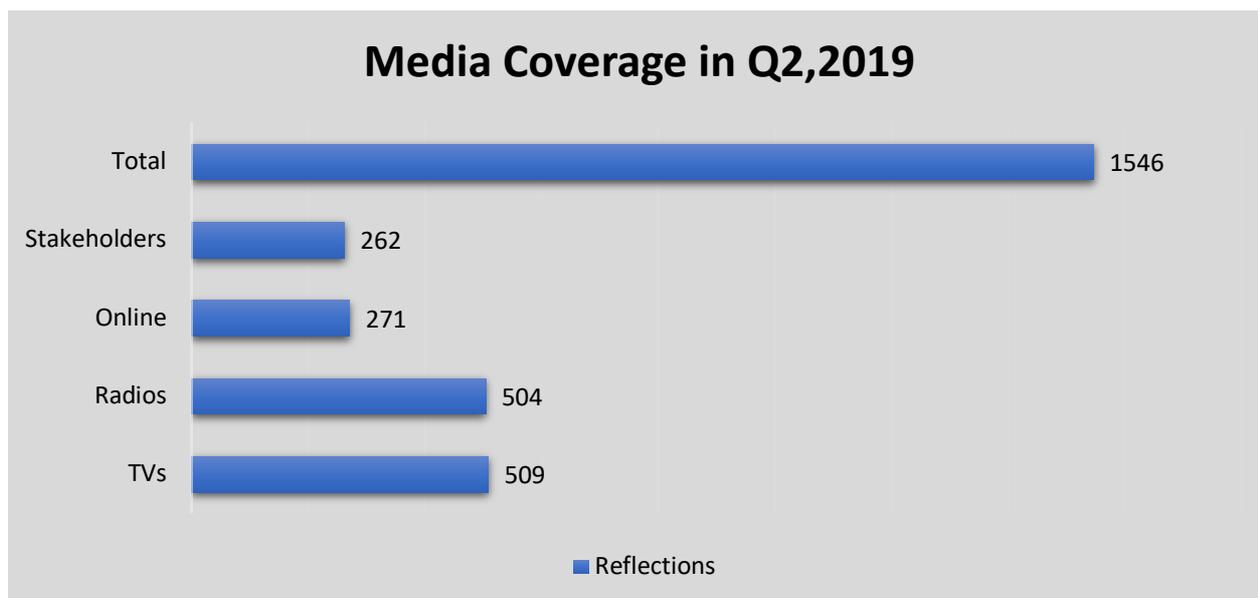
one-minute spot on access to water developed and broadcasted with below details.

No	TV Outlet	Broadcasting time	No of Broadcast
1	Tolo TV	6:00-6:30PM	5
		8:00-9:00PM	2
		6:30-8:00PM	2
2	ToloneWS	6:00-6:30PM	5
		7:00-7:30PM	5
		10:00-10:30PM	4
3	Shamshad TV	6:00-7:00PM	5
		7:00-8:00PM	2
		8:00-10:00PM	2
4	Khurshid TV	6:30-7:30PM	5
5	Zhman TV	7:00-1:30PM	6
		7:30-10:00PM	5

		9:00-10:30PM	4
6	Ariana (five free broadcasts through Ariana News as per the contract)	8:00-8:30PM	5
Total Spots			42

A summary of media reflection during 2nd quarter 2019

Media Coverage in Q2,2019					
Media Outlet	TVs	Radios	Online	Stakeholders	Total
Reflections	509	504	271	262	1546



Public Communication (IDLG)

Maintaining media relation was the top priority for Public Communications. More than 89 media heads/hits have been monitored through local TVs & Radios at national & provincial levels, 1 media hit per day (Figure 1). At the same time more than 5 TV/Radio talk shows conducted through popular media agencies. The heads were mostly positive, elaborating people contribution and participation in the project selection also contained testimonials where mostly municipalities were being lauded & program expansion has been continually requested.

The big media event at provincial level was Mazar-e- Sharif PCCMC in mid-April 2019 where more than 12 local media agencies covered the event. The local government officials, district managers, mayors and other social Influencers participated the event. At the side of the event a question- answer session has also been managed, where the official presented updated information on program implementation in Mazar-e- Sharif. A 2 hours live Question & Answer talk show has been broadcasted through Bayan Radio

where people asked questions on CC from the Urban/PIU Director. 3 media field mission were conducted for preparing documentaries on MSS.

PCU has shared about 15 news release to 7 media outlets at national level and 24 media outlets in 4 major cities. The Media FAQs has also been developed for program staff to have strategized answers to media questions.

Media Monitoring:

The PCU in close coordination with PMUs' communication staff developed a Media Monitoring Report for each quarter where the media heads, data, media reports are not only being tracked/updated but also analysis each, of which status is also being shared with program senior management, to include in future policies and decisions. The Media Monitoring Report for last quarter is attached to the end of Public Communication Section.

Citizens' Charter Website:

The Website is the prime source of information to the external audience of Citizens' Charter. It has been decided to change the current structure of the CC Website. PCU provided updated structure and design template to the team (World Bank, MoF & MRRD).

Besides, requesting change, the following parts is being updated regularly and the status is stated numerically below:

- 6 Press Release on various program process
- 6 success stories on program engagement & impact
- Procurement announcements, it increases Page Visits
- Vacancy announcement from EZ-Kar, CIP & Citizens' Charter
- Video Spots

The team also gives technical support to the DMM Website where most of upper mentions shares to other municipality networks.

Social Media:

As per Citizens' Charter Facebook Page Insights Study in mid-march 2019, most of the followers are from the 4 major cities including Kabul & Paktika provinces therefore Social Media became the most prominent channel of reaching the target audience by PCU. To be more strategized the Facebook dissemination plan has been developed and the posts are updated in accordance to the results of the Facebook Page Insight Studies. The PCU runs 4 major series weekly which has more engagement and interactions. These series are before and after picture series as it shows the CC project before condition and after condition, the second is Monday Success Story Series which profiles best social inclusion by picking one CDC in the 4 major cities, the 3rd is best photo of the Week Series that shows how people participated from the results of the program, 4th is Photo Stories with Messaging, 5th is the series shows program progress to date where this series updates monthly.

As per insight studies more views and engagement are on videos so therefore 4 short videos have been uploaded on program support. At the same time about 70 social media posts shared through Facebook Page.

In support to the GRM, the PCU developed an Auto Reply Messaging System in Facebook plus run a traditional & Social Media campaign which included Billboards, Video & Brochures. It increased the number of calls to the GRM Unit.

In the 4 major cities, Facebook is one of the top medium of communication among people; therefore, there some other Popular Pages as Governors House, Municipalities, Media, Civil Societies Pages/Websites, the PCU has also targeted them as tool of CC communication; so, about 5 Websites & Facebook Pages had more than 138 post during last quarter (Figure 2). IDLG at national level with 121K followers' regular updates CC achievements.

Also, PCU to reach more participant groups, started working to feed twitter posts which caused 60% impression increased in only 14 tweets. 2 Email Newsletter has been designed and send to specified target audiences.

Production and creativity:

Videos through social media has large number of viewers therefore PCU developed 4 Videos with in-house capacity in support to program social processes. An informative motion-graphic video with 35 Second length on Score Card is produced in 2 languages. The 2 Documentary Videos is another production of the PCU which is being played in different events.

Events:

The PCU & Communication Staffs at PMU's facilitated the 2 CDC Exchange Visits in Herat & Kandahar at the same time 6 Orientation Workshops Facilitate to CDC members in PLA, ESS, CPM, Gender, and Accounting in Jalalabad. The Women mobility and woman exhibition event conducted in Herat city.

Publications & Print Materials:

8000 Print Materials sent to PMUs including Brochures, Leaflets & Banners and 34 Types of Branding Materials printed & distributed also launched Billboard Campaign on MSS & GRM in the 4 major cities.

Important Lessons Learnt:

- There should be regular program orientation sessions to local media Outlets & Journalists

Key challenges:

- Staff needs to be trained on Adobe Collection New Features as new version is now using in market, it increases quality work.

Plans for next quarter:

- Communication Strategy Revision & Stakeholders Mapping
- Strengthen M&E of Communication, revise the communication objectives and link with the Result Framework
- Strengthen intra-program communication relation and linkages with GRM, Gender, CDD
- Preparing an information Kit for Mayors & Governors
- Launching press conference at Deputy Ministers Level
- Awareness campaign for score card including billboards, Videos Spots & Brochures preparation for CDC Jirga

Figure 1: TVs & Radio Media Heads

Media Outlets	Channels	Program	Coverage	April	May	June	Remarks	
TVs & Radio at broadcasting National & Regional Level	Jalalabad City							
	Sharq Radio Television	Good Morning Program	Nangarhar, Laghma, Kunar	1	0	0		
	Sharq Radio Television	Good Morning Program	Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar	0	0	0		
	Enikass Radio Television	08:00 PM NEWS	Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar	0	0	0		
	Nangarhar Milli Radio Television	06:30 PM NEWS	Nangarhar Province	0	0	0		
	Mazal Radio	07:00 PM News	Nangarhar Province	1	2	0		
	Total TVs & Radio Network Heads				2	2	0	
	Herat City							
	Nageen Al Gheyas TV	News Report	Herat City	2	0	1		
	Eslaah TV	News Report	Herat City	3	0	1		
	Herat National TV	News Report	Herat City	2	1	0		
	Asia TV	News Report	Herat City	1	0	0		
	Radio Meraj	News Report	Herat City	2	1	1		
	Aryana News (Herat Studio)	News Report	Herat City	2	0	0		
	Esteqlal TV	Zir Zarabeen	Herat City	2	0	0		
	Total TVs & Radio Network Heads				14	2	3	
	Mazar-e-Sharif							
	Paykan TV	News Report	Mazar-e-Sharif city - Balkh province	3	0	0		
	Mazar-e-Sharif National RTV	News Report	Mazar-e - Sahrif city- Balkh province	6	6	0		
	Afghanistan 24 TV	News Report	Mazar-e-Sharif city - Balkh province	0	0	0		
	Sama TV	News Report	Mazar-e-Sharif city - Balkh province	3	0	0		
	Arezo TV	News Report	interntional TV	6	0	0		
	Radio Azadi	News Report	Mazar-e-Sharif city - Balkh province	4	0	0		
	Radio Azad	News Report	Mazar-e-Sharif city - Balkh province	0	4	0		
	Bayan Kabul	News Report	Afghanistan	3	0	0		
	Shahr Ara TV	News Report	Mazar-e-Sharif city - Balkh province	0	0	0		
	Aryana TV	News Report	Mazar-e-Sharif city - Balkh province	0	0	0		
	Radio Bayan -e- Shamal	News Report	Mazar-e-Sharif city - Balkh province	0	0	0		
	Total TVs & Radio Network Heads				25	10	0	
	Kabul							
	Tolo TV	Khabar 3 Live (Bazar&News)	Nation Wide	0	4	0		
	1 Tv	Salaam u Zindagi	Nation Wide	0	1	0		
	Bano tv	Dedwara	Nation Wide	0	2	0		
	Bayan Radio	Baztab	Nation Wide	0	2	0		
	Maiwand TV	Pardaz Program	Nation Wide	2	2	0		
	Zan Tv	Bamshad Program	Nation Wide	2	0	2		
	Total TVs & Radio Network Heads				4	11	2	
	Kandahar City							
	Hewad Radio & Television	09:00 PM News	Kandahar City	2	0	0		
	Tolo TV	09:00 PM News	Kandahar City	0	2	0		
	Hewad Radio & Television	09:00 PM News	Kandahar City	2	2	0		
	Kandahar Milli Radio & Television	07:00 PM News	Kandahar City	2	2	0		
Kandahar Milli Radio & Television	07:00 PM News	Kandahar City	2	0	2			
Total TVs & Radio Network Heads				8	6	2		

Figure 2: Social Media Pages & Websites Heads

Media Outlets	Website/Page	Program	Coverage	April	May	June	Remarks	
Jalalabad City								
Websites & Social Media (Popular at National & Local Level)	Sharq TV FB/Website	News	Eastern Afghanistan	1	0	0		
	Yaran FB/Website	News	Afghanistan + Abroad	0	0	0		
	Deqat FB/Website	News	Afghanistan	0	0	0		
	Yaran Sport FB/Website	News	Afghanistan	0	0	0		
	Nangarhar Province Media Office	FB Posts	Afghanistan	3	2	3		
	Jalalabad Municipality FB Page	FB Posts	Nangarhar Eastern Afg	8	3	4		
	Total Website Heads				12	5	7	
	Herat City							
	IDLG Website & Page	Press Release	Nation Wide	10	10	11		
	Herat Municipality Website/Page	Press Release	Herat City	4	2	4		
	Radio Meraj page	Press Release	Herat City	2	0	1		
	Etifaq Islam News Paper	Press Release	Herat City	1	0	0		
	Eslaah TV Page	Press Release	Herat City	3	0	0		
	Ariana Herat News Page	Press Release	Herat City	2	0	0		
	Total Website Heads				22	12	16	
	Mazar-e-Sharif							
	Municipal Magazine	news report	Mazar Sharif	0	0	0		
	Mazar-e-Sharif National RTV FB Page	news report	Nation Wide	3	6	0		
	Arezo TV	Debate	Nation Wide	2	0	0		
	Sama tv FB Page	news report	Nation Wide	2	0	0		
	Municipal facebook page	news report	Mazar Sharif	0	0	0		
	Paykan TV FB Page & Youtube Channel	News report	Nation Wide	2	0	0		
Radio Azad FB Page	News report	Nation Wide	2	4	1			
Qanoon Magazine	news report	Mazar Sharif	0	0	0			
Total Website Heads				11	10	1		
Kandahar City								
Kandahar Governor House FB page	News	Kandahar	1	2	0			
KMIC facebook page	News	Kandahar	0	2	0			
Hewad TV facebook page	News	Kandahar	0	2	0			
Kandahar TV facebook page	News	Kandahar	2	2	1			
Asar Weekly	News	Kandahar	2	1	0			
Kandahar municipality FB page	News	Kandahar	6	7	1			
Total Website Heads				11	16	2		
Kabul City								
Bano tv Website & Facebook page	News	Nation Wide	0	2	0			
IDLG Facebook Page	Post	Nation Wide	0	1	2			
Tolo TV youtube Channel	News	Nation Wide	0	1	0			
1 TV Youtube Channel and FB page	News	Nation Wide	0	2	0			
Bayan Radio FB Page & Website	News	Nation Wide	0	2	0			
Maiwant Tv You tobe Channel	News	Nation Wide	1	1	0			
Zan Tv Facebook Page	News	Nation Wide	1	0	0			
Total Website Heads				2	9	2		

Grievance Handling

Rural:

During this reporting period GHD prepared and submitted an analytical report of Grievances to the WB and conducted several missions throughout the country to spot-check the functionality of GRM and provide orientation/training on GRM for the field staff and collect their comments for further improvement of the GRM. So far three regions are left and the GRM Unit will provide comprehensive report when complete the GRM training and spot check.

Below is example of grievances we received during this reporting period under category of corruption and Infraction of CC OM:

1. Mr. Azatullah one of the Pathan Kheil villagers of Ahmadaba district, Paktia Province complained by Phone call that the bidding documents of the subproject in his CDC not allow other people to participate in the bidding process. Meanwhile, the construction materials of the subproject is also going to be supplied by CDC cashier.

The grievance shared with Paktia PMU and a team assigned from there to investigate the case. Based on the report received from Paktia PMU, the assigned team shared the grievance with the district governor and they conducted a meeting with CDC members, elders and complainant. As result the participants came to consensus that afterwards all procurement process of subproject should be according to the CCNPP's policy. The issue is solved.

2. The Construction Company of Pesaran Abdul Wahab has complained by phone call that recently the offer of schools construction in the districts of Andkoye distributed to a limited number of companies, and other companies including their own company were not allowed to participate in the bids. From the current situation, it is understood that the related offices have not attended to the transparency of the concerned bidding process.

The grievance shared with PMU to investigate and solve the grievance. based on the report of PMU dated 19/04/17, the PMU is working to ensure transparency in accordance with the principles of program. However, the bids are distributed in accordance with the procurement. As per the evaluation of colleagues, the complainant company (Pesaran Abdul Wahab) asked offer from the CDCs by telephone calls and the company didn't go to the field, because the area is under control of the Taliban.

3. Grievance includes the CDC / CCDC Elections, the workings of the CDC, Cluster CDC Sub-Committees.

For example: Mr. Noor Mohammad the cashier of Sar Shingran Village of Shaikh Ali District, Parwan Province complained that the CCDC election has not done properly as some FP staff didn't allow him to be as a CCDC candidate, so he wanted re-election of CCDC.

The assigned team from Parwan PMU with the presence of District Administration's representative conducted re-election of CCDC and as a result the grievance resolved and all participants including complainant agreed on the result of CCDC election

Our initial findings regarding GRM functionality are as below:

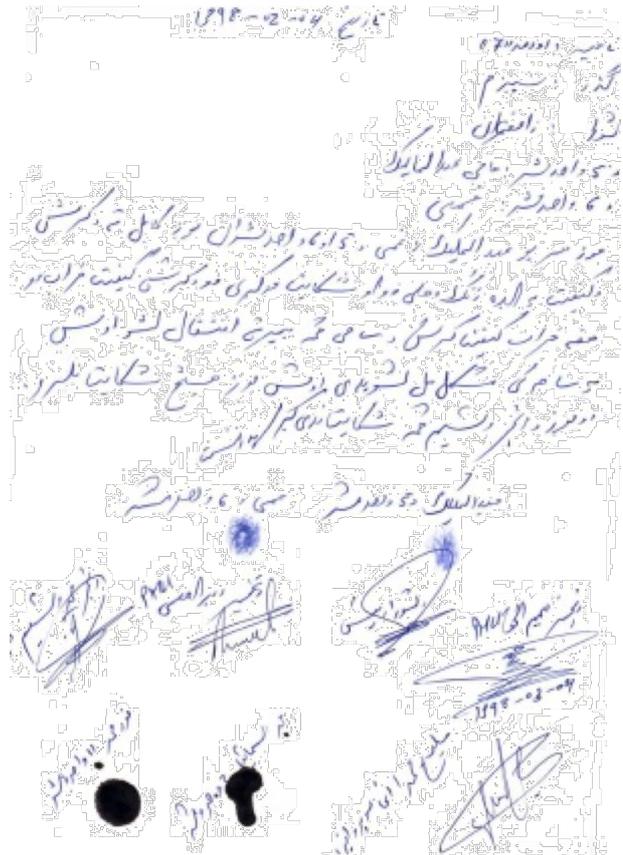
- CPM/GRC established in most of the villages
- Most of the CPM/GRC's members do not know each other
- CPM/GRC did not receive sufficient trainings on GRM
- Awareness of CPM/GRC members and community people on GRM is weak
- Most CPM/GRCs were lack of grievance registration book and forms
- No grievance recorded in CPM/GRC at the community levels yet.
- In most areas the complaint box and GRM poster were not placed in proper places.
- District offices and Provincial Management Unit received and solved grievances on daily basis but didn't recorded them into the grievance registration form and system.
- In some provinces the MSS can't be applied, because houses are so dispersed and far away from each other (Bamyan and Dykundi), therefore many families deprived of the CCNPP services.

Urban:

A total of 149 complaints received by grievance handling team and 146 grievance are resolved, the three grievances are under investigation as 21-Jun-2019 and will be addressed soon. During the quarter a total of 65 grievances registered comparative the past quarter in this quarter the GH Team received more grievances. This increment is because the grievance hotline number posters posted on public places and through social media distributed. Secondly, the GH team has contacted 800+ CDC through phone call and asked the CDC chairperson three questions such as “have you received training?”, “have you received complaint box?” and “have you received grievance handling guideline materials?”. 90% of those who answered their phone confirmed that they have received above mentioned materials.

This is an example of one the grievance received during the second quarter of 2019. Haji Abdul Malik and Ghamai are the representatives of fifth and sixth election units of Zafaran CDC in 7th district (Nahia) of Kandahar city, they registered their grievance on 21st May 2019 through 3330 that one of the FP engineers was emphasizing to use one type of the crash stone in the concrete while the units' representative were emphasizing on another type. The crash was arranged as the engineer recommended type.

The Grievance Handling Unit in Kabul has registered this grievance under project implementation category and referred the issue to Kandahar PMU through email, a team from PMU assigned to observe the site. As the result, the investigation team found that the crash was not according the proposed quality and the team recommended the FP engineer to replace the crashed stone with good quality. After long and tough discussion between Units' representative, FP engineer and investigation team the grievance has been addressed and the Units' representative expressed letteral on 23rd June 2019 their satisfaction from crashed stone.



Picture 3: Expression of satisfaction of Zafaran CDC Unit 5 and 6 representatives.

Grievances breakdown and status:

Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting period				Progress during reporting period				Cumulative up to end of this reporting period			
	MRRD		IDLG		MRRD		IDLG		MRRD		IDLG	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
# of grievances received	513	13	83	1	103	3	65	0	616	16	148	1
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	449	11	83	1	95	4	62	0	544	15	146	0
# of grievances under investigation	64	2	0	0	72	1	3	0	72	1	3	0
Corruption charges against CDCs (individual members/joint)	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Weak performance allegations of CDC	59	1	12	1	16	0	25	0	75	1	37	1
Infraction of CC Om procedures	154	7	33	0	1	0	13	0	155	7	46	0

Social safeguards related	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Environmental safeguards	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	4	0
Subproject implement / quality related	75	1	32	0	32	2	27	0	107	3	59	0
Beneficiary targeting and subproject selection	110	2	2	0	44	1	0	0	154	3	2	0
N/A to CC	99	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	103	2	0	0
Sector-wise breakdown												
MRRD Transport			0	0			0	0			0	0
MRRD Water			0	0			0	0			0	0
MRRD Energy			0	0			0	0			0	0
MRRD Irrigation			0	0			1	0			1	0
IDLG Transport			0	0			1	0			1	0
IDLG Water			0	0			0	0			0	0
IDLG Energy			0	0			0	0			0	0
Health			0	0			0	0			0	0
Education			0	0			0	0			0	0

Environmental and Social Safeguards Update

Based on the decision made in the ISM dated Feb-March, 2019 IDLG planned different missions to Jalalabad to find out the actual number of temporary business stalls who were using the park land as monthly tenants and also their size of investment, monthly income, assistance provided by municipality and their new locations. In order to do the survey process in a good manner, DMM sent a letter to provincial governor office to establish a joint committee from different organizations at the city level. Based on that letter a joint committee comprising of provincial governor office representative, Justice Directorate representative, MUDL/ARAZI directorate representative, PAPs representative, PIU, PMU and FP representatives, was established. The committee members conducted their meeting to discuss on how to follow the case, they agreed to conduct meetings with each individual stall owners separately to collect the above information, so the team acted accordingly and up to date they interviewed around 130 stall owners. Besides that, the committee conducted its initial meetings with each individual households to know about their type of land documents and up to date 6 households are interviewed and their land documents are under review of the team.

Concerning to the subprojects safeguards issues please refer to the following table:

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period	
	MRRD	IDLG	MRRD	IDLG	MRRD	IDLG
# of Site Selection done		844		118		962
# of ESMPs prepared		775		118		893
# of voluntary land donations		8		3		11

# of purchased land		2		0		2
# of Public land (community/gov)		2		1		3
# of ESS sub-committees established ¹³		572		107		679
# of Communities trained on ESS		540		628		1,168
# of ESS related grievances recorded		19		0		19
# of Monitored ESS issues in SP		122		261		383

6. Inter-Ministerial Coordination

In this quarter, the MoF team did a thorough review of the current CC Governance, Coordination and Reporting Mechanism at place. The assessment was completed in consultation with all key stakeholders in the CC and the draft proposed mechanism was presented to the CC DM Meeting. The recommendations were approved by DMs for further implementation. There have been two DM Program Level Meetings conducted on 1st June and 19th June 2019. The Coordination Mechanism emphasized on regular coordination meetings at all levels across ministries. The DMs directed the CC team to disseminate the adopted coordination mechanism with sub-national level implementation. The new governance and coordination structure had implication on the OM which has been reflected and will be submitted to WB in the revised OM. As the outcome of the proposed coordination and governance proposal, the following key outcomes were realized to strengthen the overall coordination;

- 1) Align frequency of meetings for ministerial level by conducting twice a year and name it as the CC Ministerial Steering Committee
- 2) Establish the DM Program Level Meeting to ensure policy support, oversight and programmatic progress of the program; this level of CC meeting will be held bi-annually (in two months); there have been two regular DM level meetings since the new proposed mechanism was adopted
- 3) Convene the director level meeting every month to discuss operational and technical issues
- 4) Meetings' Calendar and Reporting Calendars were designed and disseminated to ensure better meeting arrangements and timely reporting
- 5) Sub-national level coordination improved with improved governance structure
- 6) Changes implied in the OM were adopted to strengthen governance and accountability

PCCMC:

The Provincial Citizens' Charter Management Committees (PCCMC), Districts Citizens' Charter Management Committees (DCCMC) and Municipality Citizens' Charter Management Committees (MCCMC) were established in Balkh province on 9th April, 2019, aiming to improve coordination and collaboration between the Community Development Councils (CDCs), stakeholders and partners at the

¹³ ESS Sub-committees are not formed in rural areas. CDC members and interested committee members are trained

district and provincial levels. Around 200 people including D.M for Municipalities, Deputy Governor and representatives from MoF, MRRD, IDLG, MoE and MoPH participated in the conference.

H.E. Abdul Baqi Popal – the Deputy Minister of Municipalities (DMM) at Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) speaking at the ceremony, emphasized on the Citizens’ Charter improvement and said, “The Citizens’ Charter provided a balanced platform for improvement of both rural and urban areas, where it is more visible in Mazar Sharif. It was noticed that the delivery of the services has been well improved, where a remarkable increase in Tax Safayee is made this year in comparison to the last fiscal year.”

Inter-ministerial coordination meetings:

Meeting	Date	Participating Entities
AMPI	May 10-11 2019	MoF, WB
Council Meeting on Poverty Reduction - ARG	May 16, 2019	MoF, IDLG, MRRD, MoE, INSIA, MoIC and others
Council Meeting on Poverty Reduction - MoF	May 18, 2019	MoF, IDLG, MRRD, MoE, MoIC and others
CC Finance Task Force Meeting with MoF Treasury	May 18, 2019	MoF CC, IDLG, MRRD
Meeting MoE on Education and Learning (CC MoU)	May 21, 2019	MoF, MRRD, MoE
Meeting on draft literacy concept note	May 25, 2019	MoF, MoE, MRRD
Citizens’ Charter DM Level Meeting	Jun 01, 2019	MoF, MoE, MRRD, MoPH, MAIL, IDLG
Meeting MoE on Education and Learning Follow Up Meeting on the Proposed Strategy	Jun 01, 2019	MoF, MoE, MRRD
Meeting on MTR Preparation	Jun 12, 2019	MoF, WB
Citizens’ Charter DM Level Meeting	Jun 19, 2019	MoF, MoE, MRRD, MoPH, MAIL, IDLG

7. Key Challenges

During the reporting period, the following challenges were experienced by the Citizens’ Charter in urban area:

- 25% contribution by community is still a challenge to program in Urban area, majority of communities are not able to pay this amount because they are poor or unemployed. However, this issue has been discussed with World Bank but due to delay in No Objection of CCAP Operation Manual by World Bank, this hasn’t been applied in the field, it is requested that NoL should be give exceptionally for community contribution to prevent delay in implementation of subprojects.
- Since the communities can’t pay the community contribution at once and collection of contribution is also a challenge to CDC Office Bears it has delayed the implementation of subprojects in the CDC. By issuing NoL for community contribution, this challenge will be reduced.
- There are 40 subprojects which are completed during second quarter in the CDCs but due complexity of the Subproject Final Status Report (SFSR), these projects not reported as

completed in MIS. Finalizing the SFSR format was taking long time and when the FPs filled the SFSR there was number of errors in the SFSR so far it took long time.

- Some of the CDC Chairperson and Treasurer in Jalalabad and Kandahar cities stated that the Citizens' Charter is a long-term program and for Office Bears it is difficult to spare their time for CDC work. They were expecting salaries from the program; however, it is told to CDC members at the start of the program that working as CDC member is a volunteer work and there is no salary.
- Participation of women in scorecard is a challenge in Kandahar city, however, the FP and PMU tries their best to ensure that the women also completed the scorecard for Education and Health facilities but culturally it is much difficult to do it as expected in scorecard guideline.

Success story

Irrigation Canal and provision of Clean drinking water changed the well-being of residents in PayeKamar community of Moqur district in Badghis province

Moqur is a northern district of Badghis province 27 Km away from the provincial center which has a shared border with Faryab province and Turkmenistan. It has 124 communities, while 120 communities are covered under CCAP first phase. The residents of the district are from different ethnic groups that include Pashtun, Tajik ,Aymaq and Baluch who normally do farming and livestock. The district is connected with pistachio forest of Badghis province from north and west and the closer communities take the advantages of pistachio during the harvesting time.

PayeKamar is one of the communities of Moqur district where the CDC election took place on 20th August 2017 and it has 79 households. The inhabitants of community are Tajik and their main source of income is agriculture and livestock. It is mountainous community where over 80% of its land is rainfed and prone to the rainfalls of monsoon and remaining land has access to water. The climate of this community is relatively cold during winter and hot and dry in summer. The community is located close to the main river, which originates from the mountain range of Band – e-Sabzak and sub rivers roads of TagabEsmail and Qadis are connected with this river on the way. The river in winter and summer has water and dries completely until the end of the Sawr (April and May). The canal of the PayeKamar community also originates from the river. The canal does not only provide benefits to PayeKamar community, also benefiting Gheshlag-Naw, Gheshlag-Kohna ,and Du Abbi communities.

PayeKamar community used have limited access to clean drinking water. In addition, the community agriculture and livestock were 80% dependent on rainfalls. These two main challenges used to lead to many other health problems to the community members. Limited access to health services and electricity are also among the problems the community faces as the residents of communities in this district used to complain from the diseases associated with the lack of clean and healthy drinking water.



Start of the Canal project in PayeKamar community of Moqur District in Badghis province



Completion of the Canal project in PayeKamar community of Moqur district of Badghis province

Following the social mobilization, elections and Well-being Analysis, community members prioritized two projects in their Community Development Plan (CDP): 1) Reservoirs for clean drinking water, and 2) 200 meters Irrigation canal. The water reservoir provided the community members with clean drinking water as per the Minimum Service Standards (MSSs) while, construction of the irrigation canal enabled the community members improve their level of agriculture and livestock productivity. Prior to implementing of this project, due to the earthen of the canal, the water from water intake to the community had wastages and people were not able to irrigate their land, but with the completion of this project, the degree of water wastage reduced to minim level. Besides, the projects created work opportunities for the poor people of the community. During the monitoring of CDC and sub-projects, the community members in the individual interviews showed greater satisfaction from both the social mobilization and the construction of two sub-projects. *"I am satisfied from all programs especially the CCAP, which really solves our community problems. Before our people faced lack of clean drinking water and development of irrigation canal; as our community was deprived from water resources like: Spring, Karez, water canals, etc. Now with the implementation of water reservoirs and water canal our problems are almost resolved in these two sectors. Beside this, these subprojects create work opportunities for the poor people in the communities and solve their economical problems."* Ahmad son of Mohammad Omer one of the residents of the PayeKamar community said.



Official closer of the canal project and rendering for utilization to utilization

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Water reservoir project for clean drinking water

Balkh Province
Mazar-e-Sharif City
8th District

Citizens' Charter Unites People for the Better Future

Rabia BalkhiGozar Assembly (GA) was established in mid-March 2019. It consists of 5 Community Development Councils (CDCs) in the 8th District of Mazar Sharif City. The Gozar Assembly (GA) is made of almost 1,385 households' covers 9,695 people. The residents were living together but there were no mechanism of cooperation and collaboration, they were unfamiliar with the impact of collective work. According to Mr. Mohammad Jaleel Shairzad, 37-year-old and the chairperson of the Gozar Assembly (GA), "Before Citizens' Charter covered our community, the collective work has lost its true meaning for us and we did not value it due to several reasons".

Mr. Shirzad adds, "Since Citizens' Charter Program covered our Gozar, they conducted several workshops where we practiced Participatory Learning Actions (PLAs) tools, it helps us to be united in using our resources and to plan our future. We could have remarkable achievements and had positive impact both individually and socially".

Large number of internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are living at the 8th District of Mazar Sharif with less access to the primary services. They are also being joined with Gozar Assembly (GA) & the people nearby

provided support to them. As Mr. Shafiq Ahmad, 28 years old and member of Gozar Assembly (GA) says, “Even though our living condition is not so good financially but we launched a door to door visit and collected clothes and other accessories from neighbors and distributed among IDPs, beside the chairperson of the Gozar Assembly (GA) drafted a letter ask the Directorate of Refuges in Mazar Sharif for supporting IDPs living in our neighborhood”.

Meanwhile, following the efforts of the people to promote and expand the culture of reading books to improve literacy, the youth member of the Gozar Assembly (GA) collected books from the Gozar Communities and created the first primary library name Fas-le-naw (New Chapter) initiated by the people. About 12 to 15 students of the Gozar on daily bases come to the library for studying books. A piece of land has been provided by the resident of the people to build the library room. In order to improve literacy, the women of the community created home-based literacy classes where they teach children, girls and women.

To reduce poverty and have access to income generating resources through micro businesses, the women of the Gozar have taken the initiative and created a community fund savings mechanism, which can lend even up to 10,000 Afs to the poor women. Another major initiative the residents of Rabia BalkhiGozar have cleared and cleaned the area which was turn into a big garbage collection point. The chairperson of the Gozar adds, “Previously this area was for garbage collection. Children, pedestrians and residents had been fed off with the stink of the garbage and it caused different diseases”. During a meeting and consultation with council members, we have decided to clean the area and convert the garbage collection point into a green recreation spot and collectively planted trees and different plants.



It is also worth mentioning that the council has gained good experience in resolving conflicts and problems among its members. According to the council chairperson “Once there was a verbal conflict between two neighbors that was feared to become violent. The Gozar Assembly (GA) members mediated and resolved it peacefully”.

Rabia BalkhiGozar Assembly (GA) as an example of the initial local governance institution shaped the atmosphere of cooperation and collaboration among its resident and the story boldly highlights the people role in making their better future.

Contact Information:

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8. Annex A: Detailed Output Data

Subproject by Sector

Renewable Energy

Urban / Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Renwable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Construction	KW	1,584	NULL
Rural	Renwable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Rehabilitation	KW	15	NULL
Rural	Renwable Energy - Solar Mini Grid System Instalation	KW	9767.959	NULL

Grid Extension

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Grid Extension - Power line Extension	Length of 20KV	549	NULL
Rural	Grid Extension - Transformer Installation	Number	25	NULL

Irrigation

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Construction	Jereeb	7,038	NULL
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Extension	Jereeb	1,524,683	NULL
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Rehabilitation	Length Meter	5,520	NULL
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Stone Masonry Lining Construction	Jereeb	17,459	NULL
Rural	Irrigation - Gabion Wall Construction	Length Meter	96,059	NULL
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe scheme Construction	M3	1,487	NULL

Transport

Urban / Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Box Culvert Construction	Number	153	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Causeway Construction	Length Meter	17	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	140	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Steel Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	50	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pipe Culvert Construction	Number	27	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	349	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	5,454	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	1,617	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	40	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Basic Access	Kilometer	698	NULL
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Gravelling	Kilometer	189	NULL
	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	22	NULL

Water supply

Urban / Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Kanada) water reservoir Construction	M3	21,257	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Kanada) water reservoir Rehabilitation	M3	175	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Pool) water reservoir Construction	M3	36,986	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	5,961	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	506	NULL

Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	82	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Digger shallow well Digging	Number	1,376	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Elevated water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	349	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Elevated water reservoir Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	7	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Hand Pump Instalation	Number	8	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Tube Shallow Well Boring	Number	9,233	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Tube Shallow Well Deeping	Number	507	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	1,526	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	38	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	14	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Reverse Osmosis water Filtration Construction	water filter - liter / hour	60,000	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Tube shallow well Boring	Number	1,856	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Tube shallow well Deeping	Number	2	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	6,148	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	267	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	56	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Surface Water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	33	NULL
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Under ground water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	301	NULL
	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Under ground water reservoir Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	4	NULL

Urban Subprojects

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Boundary wall Park	Length Meter	3,542	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Boundary wall Park	Number	2	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Electricity and Lighting	Number	10	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Green area	Number	3	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Tree and flower planting	Number	400	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Water Reservoir	Number	2	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Water well (shallow, deep)	Number	3	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Park and Green Area	Square Meter	4,166	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Sanitary Toilets	Unit	10	
Urban	Power Supply - Grid Extension	Kilometre	8	
Urban	Power Supply - Transmission/Distribution line	Kilometre	17.2	
Urban	Power Supply - Grid Extension	Length Meter	4,935	
Urban	Power Supply - Transmission/Distribution line	Length Meter	45,572	
Urban	Power Supply - Installation of transformer	Number	25	
Urban	Power Supply - Provision of Solar Power	Number	137	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Secondary Road	Kilometre	202.2	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and	Kilometre	31.9	

	Drainage - Tertiary Road			
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Concrete Side Ditch	Length Meter	104,2015.6	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Houses concrete Street	Length Meter	386,010	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Iron grill	Length Meter	19,379	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pathway-1	Length Meter	65,568	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage – Sidewalk	Length Meter	13,179	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry drainage	Length Meter	240	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall	Length Meter	12,529	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry Side Ditch	Length Meter	1,504	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Street Pavement (Other)	Length Meter	1,305	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Box Culvert	Number	873	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pipe Culvert	Number	15	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - RCC Slab	Number	299,671	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Slab Culvert	Number	40	

Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pathway (PCC)	Total Length Meter	12,394	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Slab Culvert	Total Length Meter	8.6	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Houses concrete Street	Width meter	15	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Secondary Road	Width meter	7	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Tertiary Road	Width meter	133.7	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Reservoir (Tower)	Cubic Meter	60	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Network	Kilometre	22.6	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Scheme	Kilometre	7.3	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Network	m/Km	66,914	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Scheme	m/Km	17,377	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Pump house	Number	2	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Well (Shallow, Deep)	Number	4	

A. Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Rural

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	8	648	571	550	166		3,176,109	
Rural	BADGHIS	2	257	246	244	252		5,932,517	
Rural	BAGHLAN	5	455	427	426	300		4,989,092	
Rural	BALKH	4	306	288	288	376		5,911,927	

Rural	BAMYAN	2	289	280	280	433		7,113,435	
Rural	DAYKUNDI	3	311	299	299	397		6,575,439	
Rural	FARAH	2	327	314	313	252		5,696,118	
Rural	FARYAB	5	321	279	279	258		4,310,516	
Rural	GHAZNI	5	1,025	840	821	358		4,841,801	
Rural	GHOR	3	508	496	496	229		3,947,756	
Rural	HELMAND	4	687	460	417	232		3,704,439	
Rural	HIRAT	6	668	621	620	396		7,814,733	
Rural	JAWZJAN	2	208	200	200	226		3,138,501	
Rural	KABUL	5	298	278	273	307		3,962,221	
Rural	KANDAHAR	3	646	448	385	387		7,770,803	
Rural	KAPISA	1	255	250	251	270		4,041,128	
Rural	KHOST	4	217	373	313	183		3,270,468	
Rural	KUNARHA	4	297	196	190	155		3,838,156	
Rural	KUNDUZ	2	299	292	292	179		2,570,000	
Rural	LAGHMAN	2	374	333	322	217		2,666,358	
Rural	LOGAR	2	312	302	296	252		3,519,886	
Rural	NANGARHAR	8	775	651	611	297		4,587,896	
Rural	NIMROZ	3	207	178	178	212		4,236,150	
Rural	NURISTAN	3	179	135	132	99		1,534,048	
Rural	PAKTIKA	4	253	171	163	236		4,002,032	
Rural	PAKTYA	6	380	251	217	231		2,971,220	
Rural	PANJSHER	3	77	64	64	72		1,185,581	
Rural	PARWAN	2	242	234	232	343		5,736,749	
Rural	SAMANGAN	3	189	173	172	259		5,427,880	
Rural	SARI PUL	2	264	248	248	121		2,351,683	
Rural	TAKHAR	8	875	712	559	148		3,469,077	
Rural	URUZGAN	2	421	60	49	45		796,254	
Rural	WARDAK	3	342	312	311	453		4,711,673	
Rural	ZABUL	2	325	294	207	135		1,848,192	
Total		123	13,237	11,276	10,698	8,476	-	141,649,840	-

Urban

City	FP	# of City	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	#CDPs	#SP Finance d	#SPs Complet ed	Grants Disbursed (\$)	Grants Utilized (Afg)
Mazar	CARE & PIN	1	150	150	150	155	0	7,056,389	231,298,361
Herat	Oxfam & AA	1	200	197	197	231	0	8,249,164	280,007,475

Kandahar	HRDA	1	300	299	299	244	0	11,629,444	631,194,775
Jalalabad	FGA	1	200	175	155	134	0	6,182,263	199,325,166
	TOTAL	4	850	821	801	764	0	33,117,261	1,341,825,779

B. FP-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Rural:

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 findings (self-initiated with/ without FP
Rural	BRAC	18	1,372	1,275	1,141	87	225		651	4
Rural	DACAAR	9	850	664	644	114	129		412	270
Rural	CHA	6	574	548	547	87	178		297	93
Rural	CHA	7	1,333	908	802	2	187		254	103
Rural	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	7	578	525	523	109	371		477	169
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	8	778	736	736	141	283		376	238
Rural	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	9	1,176	1,117	1,116	197	147		741	41
Rural	AHDS+SDO	4	746	354	256	8	184		162	21
Rural	AKDN+SCA	10	943	892	890	156	556		444	380
Rural	CARE+RI+ORCD	9	1,278	1,011	984	95	370		345	11
Rural	CHA+Move	5	534	492	491	96	284		459	40
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	5	600	579	579	136	401		455	218
Rural	SCA+AfghanAid+Action Aid	10	952	892	880	93	127		635	108
Rural	AKDN+CONCERN	16	1,523	1,283	1,109	1	18		390	30
Total		123	13,237	11,276	10,698	1,322	3,460	-	6,098	1,726

Urban:

Urban/Rural	FP	# of Districts	# Contracted Communities	# CDC Elections	# CDPs Completed	#CCDCs/GAs formed	#communities with scorecards completed	#communities with linkage requirements completed ¹⁴	#communities with subcommittees trained	#communities with self-initiated activity ¹⁵
Urban	CARE & PIN (Mazar)	1	150	150	150	30	150	143	129	-
Urban	Oxfam & AA (Herat)	1	200	193	193	37	197	174	55	-
Urban	HRDA (Kandahar)	1	300	283	260	61	259	3	132	-
Urban	FGA (Jalalabad)	1	200	165	146	30	178	98	86	-
Urban	Total	4	850	791	749	158	784		275	

C. Report on Training Sessions Conducted

MRRD Gov. and FP Staff:

Province	Training Date		Training Topic	Number of Participants				Total	Remarks
	Start	End		Government		FP			
				M	F	M	F		
Kabul/HQ	09-Feb-19	10-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	289	33	13	1	336	
Herat	23-Dec-18	24-Dec-18	Joint Technical Training	24	0	0	0	24	
Herat	25-Dec-18	27-Dec-18	Procurement and Finance Training	58	0	0	0	58	
Herat	30-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	4	11	14	15	44	
Herat	27-Jan-19	27-Jan-19	Score Card Orientation Training	1	0	6	2	9	

¹⁴Further data is not available for linkages, the MIS and M&E units working to follow-up this.

¹⁵ The data for community self-initiative activities is not available for urban areas. Rural numbers reflect grain banks.

Herat	02-Mar-19	02-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	114	1	5	0	120	
Farah	29-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	1	5	19	8	33	
Farah	07-Jan-19	09-Jan-19	MCCG Refresher Training	14	1	0	0	15	
Farah	03-Mar-19	03-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	38	3	4	0	45	
Ghor	05-Jan-19	06-Jan-19	SIG Training	9	2	1	0	12	
Ghor	08-Jan-19	09-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	7	4	9	7	27	
Ghor	28-Mar-19	28-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	78	10	2	0	90	
Badghis	26-Jan-19	27-Jan-19	Gender Strategy Training	5	3	17	12	37	
Badghis	16-Mar-19	16-Mar-19	EQRA Orientation	7	2	0	0	9	
Badghis	04-Mar-19	04-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop	11	2	6	6	25	
Samangan	16-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	3	3	17	9	32	
Samangan	26-Feb-19	26-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop	56	6	3	1	66	
Balkh	01-Jan-19	03-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	4	4	14	26	48	
Balkh	20-Jan-19	21-Jan-19	Water Supply Training	19	0	0	0	19	
Balkh	22-Jan-19	23-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	94	0	0	0	94	
Balkh	06-Mar-19	06-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	51	8	3	2	64	
Jawzjan	25-Dec-18	27-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	2	2	18	10	32	
Jawzjan	03-Mar-19	03-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	42	7	3	1	53	
Faryab	27-Dec-18	27-Dec-18	Refresher Training on Social Audit, CPM, IMI, Grievance Handling and Score Card	6	4	24	16	50	
Faryab	07-Jan-19	08-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	3	3	11	8	25	
Faryab	20-Feb-19	20-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	26	5	5	3	39	
Sar-e-pul	29-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	3	2	23	16	44	
Sar-e-pul	26-Feb-19	26-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	35	7	2	1	45	
Nimroz	22-Dec-18	23-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	7	2	40	20	69	
Nimroz	09-Mar-19	09-Mar-19	Joint Project Training	20	5	0	0	25	
Nimroz	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	41	7	3	1	52	
Kandahar	13-Jan-19	14-Jan-19	EQRA Training	52	0	52	0	104	
Kandahar	15-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	50	0	0	0	50	
Kandahar	23-Mar-19	23-Mar-19	SIG Training	6	0	6	14	26	
Kandahar	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	75	6	3	1	85	
Uruzgan	09-Jan-19	10-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	2	0	18	3	23	
Uruzgan	07-Jan-19	07-Jan-19	SIG Training	3	0	16	0	19	
Uruzgan	27-Jan-19	29-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	13	0	3	0	16	

Uruzgan	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	46	5	2	1	54	
Zabul	22-Dec-18	23-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	3	0	24	3	30	
Zabul	22-Jan-19	23-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	60	0	0	23	83	
Zabul	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	55	6	2	1	64	
Helmand	25-Dec-18	26-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	0	17	33	54	104	
Helmand	13-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	0	21	32	25	78	
Helmand	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	60	7	2	2	71	
Kabul	29-Dec-18	02-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	26	6	0	0	32	
Kabul	15-Jan-19	16-Jan-19	Gender and Harassment issues Training	8	7	0	0	15	
Daikundi	20-Jan-19	20-Jan-19	Refresher Training on Social Audit, CPM, IMI, Grievance Handling and Score Card	6	32	0	2	40	
Daikundi	02-Mar-19	02-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	81	15	2	2	100	
Bamyan	15-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	9	4	20	16	49	
Bamyan	03-Mar-19	03-Mar-19	Refresher Training on Social Audit, CPM, IMI, Grievance Handling and Score Card	18	1	0	0	19	
Bamyan	19-Mar-19	19-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	22	2	1	0	25	
Paktika	25-Dec-18	27-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	3	3	17	7	30	
Paktika	13-Mar-19	14-Mar-19	Procurement and Finance Training	11	0	0	0	11	
Paktika	04-Mar-19	04-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMD &DCCMC	49	0	5	0	54	
Logar	23-Dec-18	25-Dec-18	MCCG Refresher Training	27	2	0	0	29	
Logar	20-Feb-19	21-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	31	7	5	0	43	
Kunar	20-Feb-19	20-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	4	4	2	2	12	
Laghman	21-Jan-19	26-Jan-19	MCCG Refresher Training	22	0	0	0	22	
Laghman	12-Feb-19	12-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	8	0	3	0	11	
Nangarhar	23-Dec-19	25-Dec-19	MCCG Refresher Training	96	0	0	0	96	
Nangarhar	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	15	3	2	1	21	
Paktiya	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	99	17	4	0	120	
Khost	25-Dec-19	25-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	154	22	3	1	180	
Kunduz	16-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	48	38	8	4	98	
Kunduz	25-Feb-19	25-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	61	15	2	2	80	
Baghlan	18-Dec-18	03-Jan-19	2nd TOT Institutional Building	3	7	10	15	35	
Takhar	25-Dec-18	03-Jan-19	2nd TOT Institutional Building	8	6	56	47	117	

Takhar	16-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	8	6	61	54	129	
Badakhshan	01-Jan-19	02-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	28	11	139	114	292	
Badakhshan	15-Feb-19	22-Feb-19	2nd Round of Team Building Training	12	5	55	47	119	
Badakhshan	05-Mar-19	05-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	166	26	2	2	196	
			Total	2520	443	852	608	4423	

Rural CDC training:

Training Type	CDC Male	Member CDC Female	Community Member Male	Community Member Female	Total
Score Cards on CCAP MSS	444	434	2561	2316	5755
Grievance Handling	217	213	866	743	2039
CDC Community Development Planning	47	46	186	167	446
Introduction to CCNPP/CCAP	99	103	935	544	1681
Social Audit and Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM)	831	829	6442	6044	14146
Project Management and Maintenance	5	2	15	12	34
Environmental & Social Safeguards	248	221	1006	777	2252
Established Urban/CDC/ CCDC thematic sub-committees	336	327	1905	1905	4473
Urban/ Community Procurement	336	140	436	154	1066
Community Accounting/ Financial Management	463	339	226	143	1171
Community CDC Members and office bearers roles and responsibilities	103	100	543	420	1166
Gender and Safety Exercise	1571	1550	7279	6258	16658
CCDC/Office bearers roles and responsibilities	16	16	40	50	122
Total	4716	4320	22440	19533	51009

Details of media monitoring during the quarter

Media Outlets	Channels	Province			
			April	May	June
TVs(National & Regional)	ToloNews&Tolo	Kabul	12	7	4
	Shamshad TV	Kabul	6	3	4
	Estiqlal TV	Herat	2	1	2
	LEMAR TV	Kabul	4	5	2
	Kandahar RTA	Kandahar	3	4	3
	Zhwandoon tv	Kabul	3	2	1
	Enikas TV	Nangarhar	2	4	2
	Ariana News & Aryana (ATN)	Kabul	6	4	4
	Dawat TV	Kabul	2	2	1
	Kabul news	Kabul	6	5	4
	Hewad TV	Kabul	3	4	5
	RTA	Kabul	8	7	3
	Maiwand TV	Kabul	6	4	2
	1 TV	Kabul	5	3	2
	Arezu TV	Kabul	4	4	4
	KHURSHID TV	Kabul	8	4	2
	Parliament TV	Kabul	0	2	2
	Rah-e-Farda TV	Kabul	6	4	3
	Eslaah TV	Herat	2	1	0
	Zan (Women Oriented) TV	Kabul	2	3	2
	Herat RTA	Herat	2	4	4
	Mitra TV	Balkh	1	2	2
	24 Afghanistan TV	Balkh	1	2	4
	Ariana News (Herat Studio)	Herat	2	3	3
Nangarhar RTA	Nangarhar	3	4	4	
Asia TV	Herat	2	2	1	

	Nageen Al Gheyas TV	Herat	2	2	0
	Ghazal TV	Jawzjan	1	3	2
	Bek TV	Jawzjan	2	2	1
	Ayena TV	Balkh	4	4	5
	Bator TV	Jawzjan	2	3	5
	Khost RTA	Khost	2	2	2
	Hewad TV (Khost)	Khost	4	3	2
	Takhar RTA	Takhar	1	2	1
	Badakhshan RTA	Badakhshan	3	5	6
	Helmand RTA	Helmand	3	4	4
	Uruzgan RTA	Uruzgan	2	1	2
	Kunar RTA	Kunar	1	3	2
	Hero TV	Laghman	3	4	3
	Laghman RTA	Laghman	3	4	3
	Farah RTA	Farah	1	2	4
	Tamadon TV	Kabul	4	3	4
	Zhman TV	Khost	4	4	6
	Mashal TV	Balkh	2	2	3
	Chakat TV	Herat	3	4	5
	Balkh RTA	Balkh	2	3	4
	Gharghakht TV	Khost	2	2	2
	Sar-e-Pul RTA	Sar-e-Pul	1	2	1
	Ghaznawian TV	Ghazni	1	2	4
	Noor TV	Kabul	4	2	3
	Rahnaward TV	Balkh	2	3	5
	Sharq TV	Nangarhar	2	4	4
	Nuristan RTA	Nuristan	1	2	3
	Ghazni RTA	Ghazni		2	4

	Ghor RTA	Ghor		2	3
	Taraqi TV	Herat	2	2	3
	Paikan TV	Balkh			2
	Setare Sahar TV	Balkh			0
	Rana TV	Balkh			0
	Sama TV	Balkh			0
	Sharahra TV	Balkh			3
	Frogh TV	Balkh			0
	Shara TV	Balkh			0
	Almas TV	Balkh			0
Total			165	173	171
Radios (National & Local)	Enikas Radio	Nangarhar	3	4	5
	Paywand Radio	Bamyan	2	3	3
	BBC Radio	Kabul	4	1	5
	Hamasa Radio	Jawzjan	2	2	3
	Bostan Radio	Jawzjan	3	2	2
	VOA Radio	Kabul	4	1	0
	Rustam Radio	Samangan	2	3	2
	Kawon Radio	Laghman	9	12	14
	Anbar Radio	Sar-e-pul	3	3	1
	Mumtaz Radio	Faryab	1	2	1
	Armaghan Radio	Jawzjan	2	3	1
	Payam-e- Bano Radio	Jawzjan	3	2	1
	Turkistan Radio	Faryab	2	3	2
	Sama Radio	Ghazni	3	2	2
	Radio Azadi	Kabul	6	2	1
	Zinat Radio	Logar	2	1	2
Bahar Radio	Kapisa	3	4	3	

	Nasim Radio	Daykundi	2	3	4
	Bayan Radio	Kabul	4	4	3
	Radio Arman	Kabul	3	2	3
	Nawe Paktika Radio	Sharana	2	3	2
	Melma Radio	Nangarhar	3	3	4
	Bost Radio	Helmand	4	3	2
	Sada-d- Kokcha Radio	Badakhshan	5	6	7
	Spinghar Radio	Nangarhar	4	5	4
	Farhat Radio	Baghlan	6	7	6
	Sharq Radio	Nangarhar	3	4	5
	Salaam Watandar Radio	Herat	4	2	4
	Kandahar RTA (Radio)	Kandahar	2	4	5
	Hewad Radio	Kandahar	3	3	4
	Herat Radio	Herat	2	2	0
	Killid Radio	Kabul	6	6	8
	Mashal Radio	Khost	4	2	3
	Nariman Radio	Herat	3	2	1
	Hazal Radio	Herat	2	3	0
	Amo Radio	Badakhshan	12	20	22
	Lahza Radio	Balkh	3	3	3
	Azad Radio	Balkh	5	4	5
	Tamana Radio	Faryab	2	2	1
	Quyash Radio	Faryab	2	3	2
	Nahid Radio	Balkh	3	4	5
	Satar-e-Sahar Radio	Balkh	0	3	2
	Ghzyan Radio	Takhar			0
	Arezu Radio	Balkh	2	2	3
	Rahnaward Radio	Balkh	3	3	5

	Rabia Balkh Radio	Balkh	2	3	3	
	Nangarhar RTA (Radio)	Nangarhar	3	4	5	
	Pol-e-Pore Radio	Khost			2	
	Khkula Radio	Kunar			1	
	Gharghakht Radio	Khost			1	
	Raghon Radio	Laghman			4	
	HamishaBahar Radio	Jalalabad City			1	
	Muram Radio	Jalalabad City			2	
	Bayan Shamal Radio	Balkh			2	
	Radio Dari	Balkh			1	
	Radio Delha	Jawzjan			1	
	Radio Nehad	Balkh			1	
	Radio Sarayesh	Jawzjan			0	
	Radio Haqiqat	Samangan			0	
	Radio Bayan Kabul	Balkh			1	
Total			153	165	186	
Online outlets	media	Payam-e-Aaftaab Website	Badakhshan	1	1	0
		Salaam Watandar Website	Kabul	0	1	0
		Bakhtar News Agency	Kabul	14	20	25
		Pajhwok News Agency	Kabul	6	4	5
		Wadsam News Agency	Kabul	1	1	2
		Hewad Newspaper	Kabul	2	3	2
		Anis Newspaper	Kabul	2	1	1
		Asr-e-Naw Newspaper	Kabul	1	1	0
		Islah Newspaper	Kabul	2	1	1
		Khabarial News Agency	Kabul	1	2	1

	Baztab News Agency	Kabul	4	1	2
	Sada-e-Afghan	Kabul	5	1	1
	Tolo News Website	Kabul	2	0	0
	Anbar News Website	Sar-e-pul	1	1	1
	Pars Today Website & Page	Kabul	3	2	1
	Atlas News Afghanistan	Kabul	2	1	1
	Sada-d-Azadi	Kabul	2	1	2
	Sada-d-Afghan	Kabul	1	1	0
	Shafaqna Website & Page	Kabul	0	0	0
	Alim Media	Kabul	0	0	0
	Roznama Afghanistan	Kabul	2	2	1
	Hask News Website	Nangarhar	3	1	1
	Sahar News Website	Nangarhar	1	0	1
	Hewad Production	Kandahar	4	2	3
	Sada-e-Azadi	Kabul	4	2	1
	Takhar Roznama	Takhar	2	2	0
	Itlat-e-Sanati Afghanistan	Kabul	3	1	0
	Kokcha News Agency	Badakhshan	6	4	2
	Bayan-e-Shamal News Center	Balkh	2	3	2
	Hasht-e-Subh News Agency	Kabul	1	1	0
	Khabargah Page	Kabul	4	3	4
	Rastagan Weekly	Balkh	2	1	2
	Sada-e-Haq Weekly	Badakhshan	6	4	3
	Itlat-e-Roz	Kabul	2	0	1
	Jamhuri News Agency	Kabul	0	1	0
	Khawar-e-Miana News Agency	Kabul	1	1	1
	Maseer Daily Newspaper	Kabul	2	2	1
	Kodak News	Kabul		2	5

	Piawari Afghanistan			2	3
	Tatobi News	Nangharhar		4	2
	Jaghori News	Ghazni		1	1
	Hewad Website	Nangharhar	4	3	4
	MardomSalar Weekly	Balkh			0
	Bedar Weekly	Balkh			0
	Jarida Samangan	Samangan			0
	Faryab Weekly	Faryab			3
	SadayeMelat weekly	Faryab			1
Total			99	85	87
Stakeholders website and social media	Balkh RRD Facebook Page	Balkh	5	4	3
	Kanduz Governor Office	Kanduz	2	1	0
	Kanduz RRD Facebook Page	Kanduz	2	4	3
	Nangharhar RRD Facebook Page	Nangharhar	8	6	5
	MoE Website	Kabul	1	2	0
	Takhar RRD Facebook Page	Takhar	7	6	2
	MRRD Website	Kabul	15	25	26
	Helmand Provincial Press Office	Helmand	3	1	1
	Kabul Provincial Office	Kabul	0	1	0
	IDLG Website & Page	Kabul	6	8	3
	World Bank Afghanistan Facebook Page	Kabul	4	2	3
	Panjwae District Facebook Page	Kandahar	2	1	1
	Nangharhar Media Office	Nangharhar	3	4	2
	Herat Municipality Page	Herat	2	1	0
Herat Governor Office Page	Herat	2	1	0	
GMIC Website	Kabul	2	0	1	

	Kandahar Municipality Page	Kandahar	3	2	2
	Uruzgan Governor Office Page	Uruzgan	1	1	0
	Laghman RRD Office Page	Laghman	3	4	2
	Baghlan RRD Office Page	Baghlan	4	2	1
	Parwan RRD Office Page	Parwan	2	1	1
	Kunar Governor Office Page	Kunar	1	1	2
	Sar-e-Pul Governor Office Page	Sar-e-Pul	0	2	1
	Ghor Governor Office Page	Ghor	0	1	1
	Khost RRD Office Page	Khost	6	7	3
	Jawzjan governor Office Page	Jawzjan	1	0	1
	President's Office Page	Kabul	4	1	0
	Panjshir Governor Office Page	Panjshir	0	0	1
	Panjshir Culture & Information Directorate	Panjshir	1	0	0
	Balkh Economy Directorate	Balkh	0	0	0
	Nuristan governor Office Page	Nuristan	2	1	1
	Chaharkent District Office Page, Balkh	Balkh	0	1	1
	Bamyan RRD Office Page	Bamyan		3	0
	KhaniChahar Bagh district	Faryab		1	3
	Sar-e-Pul RRD Office Page	Sar-e-Pul		2	1
	CASA 1000 Afghanistan			1	0
	Afghanistan Chief Executive's Office's Page	kabul		1	0
Total			92	99	71
	Grand Total		509	522	515

Urban:

Training Type	CDC Male	Member CDC Female	Member Community Member Male	Community Member Female	Total
Community Accounting/ Financial Management	176	55	169	65	465
Disaster/ Risk Mitigation/ Management	552	441	839	723	2,555
Environmental & Social Safeguards	151	27	199	38	415
Established Urban/CDC/CCDC thematic sub-committees	62	38	123	80	303
Grievance Handling	394	409	768	727	2,298
Introduction to Citizens' Charter/ Citizens' Charter	0	0	0	0	0
Score Card on Citizens' Charter MSS	618	624	1,529	1,340	4,111
Social Audit and Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM)	64	55	209	150	478
Urban/ CDC Community Development Planning	20	20	85	50	175
Urban/ Community CDC Members and office bearers' roles and responsibilities	45	45	24	19	133
Urban/ Community Procurement	259	47	375	61	742
Total	2,341	1,761	4,320	3252	11,694

Province	Training Date		Training Topic	Number of Total Participants				Remarks
	Start	End		Government		FP/OC		
				M	F	M	F	

Kabul	14 April 2019	15 April 2019	April	Conduct Orientation for IDLG new recruited district governors	30	0	0	0	30
Kabul	8 April 2019	8 April 2019	April	Conduct Orientation about EZ-Kar for Provincial MIS	13	2	0	0	15
Kabul	12 June 2019	12 June 2019	June	Conduct Orientation about CCAP and EZ-Kar for new recruited M&E staff	1	1	0	0	2
Kabul	24 April 2019	25 April 2019	April	Conduct two days EZ-Kar orientation workshop for DMM key staff	21	4	0	0	25

III. Key Achievements:

- FP's EOI revision, all three packages 1, 2, and 3.
- Training MIS Modules, system activated and the data entering has been started.
- Prepared CPM and IMI Forms for GA level
- Prepared monitoring checklist for PMU social organizer
- Prepared an introductory presentation for all CCAP related forms.
- Prepared IMI recovery/follow up plan and report format for CDC/GA level
- Prepared and delivered presentation for IDLG new recruited district governors.
- Prepared and delivered a presentation about EZ-Kar for Provincial MIS – CDC and Municipality
- Prepared and delivered a presentation about CCAP and EZ-Kar for new recruited M&E staff.
- On 11th – 16th May 2019, had a Joint supervision mission to Jalalabad city (Nangarhar Province)
- Prepared EZ-Kar first part of Social Manual (training manual) first draft
- Mazar PCCM and Field visit
- Prepared and delivered two days EZ-Kar orientation workshop for DMM key staff.
- Prepared social audit package
- Reviewed FP evaluation tools

IV. Challenges/problems and recommendations:

- Mandatory trainings not completed by FPs
- FP training information is not yet available in MIS
- FP needs to work on CDC and GA members' knowledge on Citizen's Charter.

- For Linkage more attention is needed from FPs side with cooperation of PMUs and municipalities, The CDCs and GAs should have proper linkage with Government platform as like MCCMC and PCCMC.
- Subcommittee is not active in some CDCs.

Next Quarter Plan:

- CCAP Refresher training for Mazar, Herat, Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces in August- September 2019.
- Field Visit (Coaching and Mentoring) to Mazar, Herat, Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces in July 2019.
- Follow up the training data for entering to MIS.
- Follow up the Social Organizers activities as per they planned in the field.
- Preparing Social Manual (training manual) for EZ-Kar

9. Annex B: Results Framework

2nd Quarterly Report (March 21st to June 20th , 2019)

Project Development Objectives (PDOs) indicators								
SN	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative up to the end of previous quarter	Current (This Quarter)	Cumulative to the end of current quarter	End Target	Remarks
1	Direct project beneficiaries	Number	0	Rural: 9,418,663 population in 1,448,984 households in 9,527 communities. Total for Rural and Urban = 1,324,305 populations in 177,132 households in 791 communities	Rural = 1,234,774 Urban = 22,221	Rural = 10,653,437 population in 1,632,113 households in 10,698 communities. Urban = 1,346,526 population in 180,374 households in 801 communities	10,000,000	we have defined this as the total population in the communities with CDPs completed under the Citizens' Charter.
1.1	Female beneficiaries	Percentage	0	Rural = 49.15 % Urban = 49.53%	Rural: 49.23% Urban: 49.10	Rural = 49.17 % Urban=49.53%	50	Cumulative: 5,238,433 female beneficiaries out of 10,653,437. Current Quarter: 607,902 Female beneficiaries out of 1,234,774 Urban communities: Female beneficiaries 666,958 of a total of 1,346,526
2	Number of CDCs in rural and urban areas able to plan and manage their	Number	0				11,750	

	own development projects							
2.a	Rural CDCs able to plan and manage their own development projects	Number	0	9,527 CDP Plan with 6,931 SP Financed in 4,632 communities	1,171	10,698 CDP Plan with 8,476 SP Financed in 5,540 CDCs	11,000	The figure for this indicator is based on the CDP as when a community develops its CDP that means it is able to plan its development project while successful management depends on the successful completion of the projects.
2.b	Urban CDCs able to plan and manage their own development projects	Number	0	749 CDCs developed their CDP, 693 CDCs have at least one approved subproject and 606 CDCs are financed	52 CDCs developed their CDP, 44 CDCs have at least one approved subproject and 93 CDCs are financed	801 CDCs developed their CDP, 749 CDCs have at least one approved subproject and 699 CDCs are financed	750	
3	Number of communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number		403	245	648	9,600	
3.a	Rural communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number	0	182	185	367	9,000	Out of 3,621 communities reported on Infrastructure MSS Scorecard, 1,463 communities have access to clean drinking water as per the MSSs, 1,193 communities have access to basic electricity, 2,600 communities have access to basic road, 917 communities have access to small scale irrigation,

								<p>Out of 1,118 Education facilities reported during this quarter, 777 Education meet education MSSs and these 777 Education facilities provide education services to 2,631 communities,</p> <p>A total of 296 Health facilities reported Health MSSs, out of these 296 Health facilities, 243 (82%) meet all Health MSSs. These 243 Health facilities provide Health Services to 2,830 communities. Overall 185 communities meet Health, Education and Clean drinking water+ one of the infrastructures MSSs.</p>
3.b	Urban communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number	0	221 communities (Health: 363, Education: 153)	60 communities (Health: 162, Education: 195)	281 communities (Health: 525, Education: 348)	600	
4	Number of targeted high IDP/returnee Rural and Urban communities provided with emergency support	Number	0	1,626	214	1,840	2,200	
4.a	Number of rural targeted high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	Number	0	1,074		1,074	2,000	
4.b	Number of targeted urban high	Number	0	552	45	597	200	As urban Citizens' Charter does not have MCCG and SIG, we have interpreted this

	IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support							as the number of communities that have received UAB grants and have over 5% of their total population comprised of IDPs and/or returnees
Intermediate Results								
1	Rural areas - Number/Type of rural subprojects completed (for water points, roads, irrigation, electricity)	Number	0	489	0	489	9,000	Of the total 8,475 sub-projects financed, physical work is going on in 4,158 sub-projects and total ¹⁶ 933 sub-projects are completed in the field where the SFSRs are submitted only for 489 projects the rest are under process which are closely followed up on daily basis with the provincial team and soon will appear in the MIS as their SFSRs are processed and finalized. Of the 4,158 sub-projects under work, 1,995 have progress over 50% and the rest have progress between 10% to 49%.
2	Urban areas - Number/type of urban subprojects completed (drainage, streets, street lighting, parks)	Number	0	0		0	600	There are projects completed in the field, but they appear in the MIS as soon as their SFSRs are entered
3.a	Rural areas - Number of people (male/female) benefitting from each type of subproject (access to	Number	0	Transport (Road & Bridge) =250,138 Irrigation = 2,863,732 Water supply = 3,629,103 and	Transport (Road & Bridge) = (154,918) Irrigation = 845,890	Transport (Road & Bridge) = 405,056 Irrigation = 3,709,622	TBD	

¹⁶ As 15th July 2019.

	water, roads, irrigation and electricity)			Power= 725,272	Water supply =949,080 and Power=197,807	Water supply =4,578,183 and Power=923,079		
3.b	Urban areas - Number of urban residents (male/female) benefitting from each type of subproject (drainage, streets, street lighting, parks)	Number		Water Supply and Sanitation = 56,287; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage = 1,007,921 Power Supply = 33,290; Park & Recreation Area = 8,123	Water Supply and Sanitation = 8,255; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage= 154,254; Power Supply = 14,383; Park & Recreation Area = 0	Water Supply and Sanitation = 64,542; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage= 1,162,175 Power Supply = 47,673; Park & Recreation Area = 8,123	TBD	This is based on 699 financed subprojects as in quarterly report. Total population of the communities has been considered as beneficiaries.
4	% of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with subproject/grant investments	Percentage	0	0	0	0	60	Information regarding satisfaction of community not yet collected.
5	% of CDCs initiating activities to benefit marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, IDPs/returnees (in addition to service standards)	Percentage	0	52%	50%	63%	35	7,068 Communities established Grain Banks and completed "Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaign" out of 11,276 elected

6	% of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with CDC's performance in their mandated roles	Percentage	0	0	0	0	60	
7.a	% of CDC members in rural areas who are women	Percentage	0	49	51	49.28	35	Cumulative to the end of current quarter: 227,649 out of which 112,193 are female members and during the quarter 18,392 out of which 9,395 are female members
7.b	% of CDC members in urban areas who are women	Percentage	0	49	49.94	49.47	40	Cumulative: 8,780 females of a total of 17,580.
8	% of sampled CDCs/communities whose CDPs include at least one women's priority activity	Percentage	0	Urban: 100 Rural: 90	Urban: 0 Rural: 96	Urban: 100 Rural: 90	60	
9	Number of districts/cities where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/Gozars ¹⁷	Number	0				128	When Urban data is in hand, we can update these figures
9.a	Number of rural districts where Citizens' Charter	Number	0	98	8	106	124	

¹⁷This includes PCCMCs

	coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/Gozars							
9.b	Number of cities where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/Gozars	Number	0	2	1	3	4	
10	Number of government provincial and municipalities whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM & procurement	Number	TBD	34 provinces+ 4 cities	0	34 provinces+ 4 cities	38	
10.b	Number of provinces whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM and procurement	Number	TBD	34 provinces	0	34 provinces	34	
10.b	Number of municipalities whose abilities are strengthened in	Number	TBD	4		4		

	engineering, project management, FM and procurement							
11	Number of evaluations and studies completed	Number	0	0	2	2	6	
12. a	% of rural CDC cross-visits that include women CDC members	Percentage	0	0	12	0	20	
12. b	% of urban CDC cross-visits that include women CDC members	Percentage	Data not available	7	7	7	50	Data not available, recently the module uploaded in the MIS
13. a	Rural: % of grievances received which are resolved	Percentage	0	87	88	58	70	Total 106 grievances received during the quarter while 66 were pending for resolution from the last quarter (106+66=172) which becomes total 172 grievances. Out of these 172 grievances, 99 were resolved. Cumulative received grievance up the end of current quarter are 632 out of which 559 have been resolved so far
13. b	Urban: % of grievances received which are resolved	Percentage	0	100	95.4	95		Total 149 grievances received and 146 of them were solved.
14	Number of rural and urban CDCs reporting semi-annually on service standard targets	Number	0	Urban: :431 Rural: 1,510	Urban: 334 Rural: 3,621	Urban: 765 Rural: 5,131	9,600	Rural: Out of 3,621 rural communities reported on Infrastructure MSS Scorecard, 1,463 communities meet clean drinking water MSSs, 1,193 communities have access to basic electricity, 2,600 communities have access to basic road, 917

								communities have access to small scale irrigation, Out of 1,118 Education facilities reported during this quarter, 777 Education meet education MSSs and these 777 Education facilities provide education services to 2,631 communities, A total of 296 Health facilities reported Health MSSs, out of these 296 Health facilities, 243 (82%) meet all Health MSSs. These 243 Health facilities provide Health Services to 2,830 communities. Overall 185 communities meet Health, Education and Clean drinking water+ one of the infrastructures MSSs.
15	Number of vulnerable households receiving MCCG support	Number	0	90,761	37,749	128,510	115,000	
16	Number of vulnerable IDP/R HH receiving MCCG support	Number	0	15,637	3,810	19,447	Monitored	
17	Number of communities in rural areas receiving	Number	0	326 ¹⁸	0	326 ¹⁹	700	

¹⁸When the additional financing was approved it was almost the end of the fiscal year (October, 2017) there was a very limited time for disbursement of the grant. In addition, we all know that the MCCG main objective is creation of temporary job at the lean season. Once the new fiscal year operationalized till end of lean season, we could cover only 326 CDCs.

	MCCG grants within 6 months after AF effectiveness							
18	Number of vulnerable HHs benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	13,719	576	14,295	20,000	
19	Number of vulnerable IDP/R HH benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	300	10	310	Monitored	
20	Number of vulnerable disabled HH benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	1,507	163	1,670	Monitored	
21	Number of vulnerable female-headed households benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	3,772	403	4,175	10,000	

10. Annex C: Security Report

The High-Risk Area Implementation Unit (HRAIU) carries out districts ranking every six months to evaluate the security situation across the country. These ratings allow communities, FPs, and MRRD to apply the special requirements underlines under the High-Risk Areas Implementation Strategy.

Insecurity ranking remain the same, because currently we are on the stage of collecting report from field colleagues, which means the list will be updated in next quarter report.

Below table shows security status of communities in each province.

No	Province	Districts	Partially Insecure CDCs	Highly Insecure CDCs	Extremely Insecure CDCs
1	BADAKHSHAN	8	44	48	0
2	BADGHIS	2	106	39	1
3	BAGHLAN	5	101	105	1
4	BALKH	4	28	17	
5	FARAH	2	61	116	43
6	FARYAB	5	33	106	1
7	GHAZNI	5	84	288	37
8	GHOR	3	182		
9	HILMAND	4	70	113	
10	HIRAT	6	71	51	20
11	JAWZJAN	2	17	47	
12	Kabul	5	6		
13	KANDAHAR	3	11	3	4
14	KAPISA	1	79	22	
15	KHOST	4	27	11	12
16	KUNARHA	4	32	26	78
17	Kunduz	2	108	35	
18	LAGHMAN	2	33	13	2
19	NANGARHAR	8	199	104	76
20	NIMROZ	3	27	44	
21	NURISTAN	3	51	10	15
22	PAKTIKA	4	18	20	
23	PAKTYA	6	73	49	78
24	PARWAN	2		113	
25	SAMANGAN	3	9	23	1
26	SARI PUL	2	5	8	

27	TAKHAR	8	52	50	2
28	URUZGAN	2	6	4	337
29	WARDAK	3	92		
30	ZABUL	2	124	59	
Grand Total		113	1749	1524	708

Withdrawal of Insecure CDCs and shifted to Kuchie's Program,

Below listed of CDCs as stated in previous report are shifted to kuchies along with the number of additional CDCs mentioned in the FPS contract, together the number of problematic CDCs and additional number of CDCs considered in each FP's Contract were 902, these CDCs budget shifted to kuchies program, right now we have more suspended CDCs in the country listed in the next section of the report, field colleagues and communities are trying best to find ways to start CCAP activities and hopefully the result of such efforts will be positive and people of insecure areas will not be deprived from basic development services, otherwise if failed to do so then there will be more withdrawal of CDCs to kuchies program, this list still remains the same. Changes in the list will be noticed in next report.

List of Insecure CDCs shifted to Kuchies			
No	Province	District	# of CDCs
1	Paktya	Wuza Zadran	8
2	Khost	Nadir Shah kot	37
3	Farah	Farah	1
4	Kunarha	Daripich	21
		Chawky	56
5	Nimroz	Kang	3
6	Hirat	Zindajan	13
7	Hilmand	Garamsir	167
Total			306

Cancelation of Activities:

The work has not been started with below listed CDCs because of high level insecurity, it could be threatened to CDC members and field colleagues to implement the program as per the normal procedure of operational manual, despite the flexibilities and alternative ways mentioned in HRAIS still the communities are not ready for the implementation of the program, only a concerning issue with could be solved is election, on the ground field colleagues to have more meetings and discussions with communities to convince and start CCAP activities, by end of next week the decision in this regard will be shared with us then the decision of CCAP management after such meetings with communities will be reflected in next quarter report.

List of suspended CDCs					
No	Province	Districts	# of CDCs	Reason	Recommendations
1	Paktika	Sarawza	39	Dues to Extremely and Highly Insecure areas women participation is not possible, despite the efforts made by field colleagues of FPs and PMUs. Uruzgan problem is unique the AOG does not give permission to start CCAP there.	In order to not further exacerbate developmental gap in such areas and people should not be deprive from the program, if possible, exception should be taken from the presidential office to continue work without women participation and such focus should be on larger or joint project community people should support field colleague for regular monitoring of SPs and work.
2	Paktya	Ahmad Aba, chamkani, Mirzaka,	51		
			4		
3	Ghazni	Center	56		
		Center	5		
4	Uruzgan	Chora	198		AoG still has not given permission to start work there. The FP and PMU struggled but staff are now in Taliban custody.
		Trinkot	130		

Program Related Incident Report:

Province	District / City	Source (PM, CDC or FP)	Type of Incident			
			Warning	Injured	Killed	Kidnapped
Badghis	Jawand	CDC member				6
Badghis	Jawand	FP				1
Faryab	Maimana	3 FP, 2 PMU and 1RRD				6
Parwan	Ghorband	FP	2			
Ghazni	Center	PMU	2			
Paktika	Sareawza	PMU	5			
Paktika	Sareawza	CDC				13
Paktika	Sareawza and Sharan	FP and PMU				6
Kunduz	Ali abad	FP	4			
Takhar	DashtiQala	PMU	2			
Parwan	Seya Gerd	FP	4			
Nangarhar	Khogyani	FP			2	
Nangarhar	Khogyani	PMU			1	
Nangarhar	Jalalabad	PMU (Urban)				1
Uruzgan	Trinkot	CDC				1
Uruzgan	Chora	PMU+FP				9
Paktya	Chamkani	CDC	First Kidnapped then killed		1	
Paktya	Ahmad abad	PMU and FP	7			

Security Report (Urban)

During the quarter three CDCs such as Imam Bukhari, Abu Bakr Seddiq and Omar Farooq CDCs in 8th district (Nahia) of Mazar-e-Sharif city have requested by a person called MolaviMusafer Khan who has introduced himself District Governor for Nahri-Shahi district by Islamic Emirate of the Taliban. Later on, this man also called FP engineers (PIN FP) to come and meet him in Afghanistan city. The CDCs’ chairperson and FP engineers rejected to meet this MolaviMusafer Khan.

The PMU and FP representative have set with CDC elders and emphasized that no single money will be paid to MolaviMusafer Khan from CCNPP subprojects and took guarantee from CDC elders to ensure security of FP engineers in the area.

The FP engineer has cancelled his visit to the mentioned CDCs and stopped subproject work in the mentioned CDCs. But the FP engineer has received a call from MolaviMusafer Khan on second week of May-2019 that the issue has been resolved and now you can proceed your work in the area. But due to PIN security policy the FP engineer stopped work for one month then resumed the work in the mentioned CDCs.

Other information:

The database for insecurity ranking report has been developed, this semester insecurity ranking will be entered by filed colleagues in the MIS database. Annex D: Scorecards indicators and implementation process (Rural)

Education MSSs:

1. Are Education MSS clearly posted at the school?
2. Do teachers have at least grade 12 education?
3. Do students have 24 hours per week of education in grade 1-3?
4. Do students have 30 hours of education in grade 4-6?
5. Do students have 36 hours of education in grade 7-12?

Health Sub-center

6. Are Health MSS clearly indicated at the information board at the health sub-center?
7. Is the Health Sub-Center open during the official time?
8. Does the Health Sub-Center have one midwife?
9. Does the Health Sub-Center provide family planning?
10. Does the Health Sub-Center provide services for any of the following conditions?
Diarrhea, Malaria, Antenatal Care, Tuberculosis Detection and Referral, and Immunizations

Basic Health Center

1. Are Health MSS clearly indicated at the information board at the basic health center?
2. Is the Basic Health Center open during the official time?
3. Does the Basic Health Center have one midwife, and one nurse?
4. Does the Basic Health Center provide immunizations?
5. Does the Basic Health Center provide family planning services?
6. Does the Basic Health Center provide services for any the following conditions?
Diarrhea, Malaria, Antenatal Care, Tuberculosis Detection and Referral?

Comprehensive Health Center

1. Are Health MSS clearly indicated at the information board at the Comprehensive health Center?
2. Is the comprehensive Health Center open during the official time?

3. Does the Comprehensive Health Center have one doctor, one midwife and one nurse?
4. Does the Comprehensive Health Center provide pre, during, and post delivery services for pregnant women?
5. Does the Comprehensive Health Center provide immunizations?
6. Does the Comprehensive Health Center provide services for any of the following conditions?
Diarrhea, Malaria, Tuberculosis Detection and Referral?

Drinking Water:

Universal access to clean drinking water:

1. Is there one water point available per 25 households?
2. Is water point providing 25 liters of water per person per day?

Infrastructure MSSs:

- **Electricity:** Access to 100W per household through solar, micro hydro, biogas or wind (only in areas that cannot be reached by the grid)?
- **Roads:** Road within 2 km walking distance from the nearest accessible rural road? Note: Exceptions are communities that are very remote, where the distance is too large to build a road with CC funds.
- **Irrigation:** Does the community need for small-scale irrigation infrastructure? this includes intakes (for secondary/tertiary canals), water divider, water control gates, siphon, water reservoir up to 10,000 M3 capacity, rehabilitation or construction of small irrigation canal, protection wall, gabion wall, aqueducts, and super passage;

Scorecard implementation process:

