



3rdQuarter Progress Report
Jun 20, 2017 – Sep 20, 2017

Citizens' Charter

National Priority Program

Implementing Agencies:
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
Independent Directorate of Local Governance

The Government of
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Abbreviations

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

I. Key Achievements:

4th

Overall:

Roll-out of Citizens' Charter in urban and rural areas is progressing on schedule. Up to the end of the reporting period, 2,000 community profiles have been completed; over 1,730 Community Development Council (CDC) elections and 1,300 Community Development Plans (CDPs) had been completed. Around 30,000 CDC members were democratically elected, almost 50% of whom are women. Over 1,185 communities with CDPs had completed the various participatory assessments prescribed under the CC mobilization (i.e. the well being analysis, the gap analysis, the leaking pot, the women's mobility map, etc) leading up to inclusive and thorough CDPs. Around 23 subproject proposals were also finalized during this period.

Capacity Building:

MRRD conducted the second round of (25-day) Training of Trainers (ToTs) for the remaining four rural Facilitating Partner (FP) packages and newly recruited PMU core trainers in Panjshir in August 2017. The training covered the same topics as the May 2017 Bamyan training, (community mobilization up to CDP). The MRRD CC team worked with the 10 FPs trained in the earlier round to prepare detailed work plans for coverage of the 2,500 communities targeted for 2017, based on a detailed guided visit schedule for each activity. The rollout of the training by the first 10 FP packages (that received the ToTs in May 2017) from chief and provincial trainers to the first 25 pairs (50 persons) of social organizers per FP, and subsequently from these trained social organizers to other social organizers, were monitored and feedback and technical support provided by the Capacity Development Department. The Social and Training Manuals were updated to include and/or revise chapters on CDC clustering and institutional capacity building. Preparations for the next ToTs for all 14 FP packages on the institution building aspects of the CC are underway.

MRRD also trained a total of 581 (i.e. 472 district and 109 provincial) engineers in the MRRD CC core rural sectors of irrigation, renewable energy, transport and water supply. Another 66 engineers and 5 provincial focal points were trained in MCCG engineering, and 42 engineers trained for the CASA-CSP preliminary survey work. In addition to the focused trainings, 11 engineers from the HQ conducted 49 missions to the provinces to support, mentor and guide the field engineers in hands-on community subproject proposal preparation. An overall 49.33% progress was achieved in the implementation of the IFAD-funded CLAP/ SNAPP irrigation scheme projects in the prioritized 11 districts of Kabul, Parwan and Logar provinces.

Three rounds of training were conducted by IDLG for urban areas. A capacity building workshop was conducted in Herat province targeting PMUs, FPs, Municipalities and the Oversight Consultant, for a total of 49 individuals. The workshop was attended. The main objective of the training was to orient and train the facilitating partners, PMUs, OC and Municipality key staffs on CDC and Gozar Assembly (GA) office-bearer roles and responsibilities, thematic sub-committee formation, linkages, community participatory monitoring, social audit and score cards. Further, four five-day technical training were provided in each of the 4 cities between July and September 2017. A total of 40 staff from PMU offices participated. The main objectives of the training were to enhance staff capacity in solid waste management, up-grading of streets, parks and recreation areas. A five-day training and field mission on MIS was also conducted in Herat on 20-23 August 2017. The training aimed to reorient PMU staff on data collection tools and analysis as well as on the use of the CCAP MIS.

MIS & M&E:

A stand alone module for the Maintenance and Construction Cash Grants (MCCG) was created in the CC database system and is now ready for data entry. Monitoring forms have been prepared for the regular CC rural monitoring, CDC institutional maturity index, and community participatory monitoring. These have been shared with the Bank and revisions are being finalized based on the feedback received. Training in the core monitoring forms have been provided to the provincial monitors. IDLG has trained a core group of trainers in the monitoring forms and in the MIS data entry processes for urban areas. It has also piloted and further refined its ODK (tablet data collection for community profiles). Preparations are underway for the actual rollout of the monitoring form pilot and implementation, and their possible inclusion into the ODK.

II. Key Findings from Monitoring Reports:

While there are preliminary monitoring feedback from the various provincial offices, these have been from ad-hoc monitoring, without the finalized monitoring tools or trainings rolled out. However, initial feedback and database analysis have indicated the following:

- a) Additional hands-on facilitation support is often required to encourage women CDC members to serve as CDC office bearers and as CDC bank signatories. There is some level of reluctance still experienced in rural Afghanistan with women being asked for photo-IDs for the bank account openings. A larger number of women CDC members (than their male counterparts) have no national ID cards (Tazkiras) which are also needed for the bank accounts. In Kandahar city, the lack of identification cards for very many women is also a concern as these cards are needed for opening CDC bank accounts for CDC signatories. This is being addressed through discussions with the Governor's office.
- b) There are communities with CDCs formed under the NSP with less than 40 families. The minimum mandatory number of families to form a community in the NSP was 25. Under the CC, we no longer go by families, but use households, and the minimum prescribed number is 25 households. FPs are now reporting that there are villages formerly recognized and accepted as NSP communities with CDCs that are no longer eligible for CDC formation under the CC as they have less than 25 households.
- c) The CDC membership profile has changed. 90% of the members elected have never served as CDC members under the NSP. 32% male and 44% of female CDC office bearers are new to the office bearer roles, while 20% male and 4% female CDC office bearers have held these responsibilities earlier. These changes are largely attributed to the new election modalities in the CC with each "mohalla" (neighbourhood) electing their own 2 representatives, and that all CC elections are exclusively by secret ballot.
- d) As per urban community and Gozar formation norms, each community must have a minimum of 200 households and each Gozar will comprise four to five communities. Boundaries demarcating communities and Gozars were prepared by the IDLG PMUs and municipalities with consultation of the FPs and using satellite imagery. However, this did not account for compounds with walls and possibly constructed houses that were essentially vacant but were counted as households. When actual rollout took place, it was realized that there were some community with a number of such vacant plots (with compound walls and houses but no current occupants). Thus the total number of households in such communities were less than the mandated minimum 200.
- e) Urban communities are much denser than rural communities, and many have little open public venues. As such, gathering large number of community members for joint community exercises

are difficult for lack of such outdoor public spaces. Similarly, a lot of the adult male population in urban communities are employed outside the community confines, and as such, social mobilizers have to work around the time when they are most likely to be in the community and available for such CC exercises that require large percentages of the population to participate.

Public Communications:

300 CCNPP brochures in three languages (English, Dari and Pashtu) have been printed and submitted to the President’s Office. CC social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, Youtube, and Google+ have been updated on regular basis. The Facebook page has nearly 11,000 followers. A number of products for CCNPP branding, e.g. file folder, brochure, newsletter, envelope (big & small sizes), CD/DVD covers, diaries and pens, have been designed.

III. Key Findings from Evaluations/Studies Undertaken:

No evaluations or studies were completed during the reporting period. The procurement for the external consultant to do the “CCNPP and Conflict Dynamics” study was underway during the reporting period with proposals received and evaluated.

IV.a. Summarized Financial/ Expenditure Status Update (US\$ Millions) IDLG and MRRD:

Component	Cumulative actual expenditure up to end of last quarter	Planned budget for the reporting quarter	Actual expenditures for the reporting quarter	Variance during the reporting quarter (planned vs. actual)	Cumulative expenditure up to the end of the reporting period
1. Total grants	0	0	0	0	0
a. RASS					
b. UAB					
2. Capacity Building	0	8.3	7.17	1.13	7.17
3. Evaluations and Studies	0	0	0	0	0
4. Project Implementation Support	2.81	7	4.45	2.55	7.26
5. MCCG	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2.81	15.3	11.62	3.68	14.43

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

Implementing Agency	Grant	Received	Utilized	Balance
MRRD	ARTF	39.8	10.83	28.97
	IDA	15	0	15
	MoF	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	54.8	10.83	43.97
IDLG	ARTF	6.1	3.2	2.9
	IDA	0	0	0

	MoF	1.2	0.4	0.8
	Sub-Total	7.3	3.6	3.7
Grand Total		62.1	14.43	47.67

IV.c. Procurement progress for the quarter:

Completed:

- Of the total 14 MRRD CC FP contracts, 12 were finalized by the end of the previous reporting period. Of the two remaining, one was finalized during the current reporting period for a total of US\$ 6.74 million. The World Bank's No Objection Letter (NOL) was also received for the final remaining package.
- 7 of the 8 new contracts proposed for the FPs for the additional financing CC expansion and/or SIG inclusion were also finalized during the reporting period.
- The procurement of office stationary, office supplies, repairs and maintenance of PMU offices, generators and internet services were completed during the reporting quarter in IDLG.

Underway:

- The remaining one FP consultancy services (Package # 9) contract worth US\$ 6.86 million has been submitted to the National Procurement Agency (NPA) and is awaiting its clearance for finalization.
- IDLG has submitted both new urban additional finance FP contracts to the World Bank and were waiting for their NOL.
- The CCNPP Conflict and Fragility study assignment is at the contract negotiation stage. Contract estimation budget worth US\$ 350,000.00
- Procurement of office furniture with estimated budget US\$ 120,000 is at the bid evaluation stage in MRRD.
- Procurement of equipment for CCAP (IT Equipment, Engineering Equipment and Generators) with estimated budget of US\$ 780,000 is underway at various stages.
- As of the end of the reporting period, procurement was underway for office equipment, IT equipment, FPs for the AF expansion, security installations at the PIU HQ, a PBX system for the PIU, engineering equipment, fuel and mobile top-up cards were underway.

V. **Key Challenges:**

Insecurity: The initial data analysis collected (through a series of field visits by the High Risk Areas Implementation Unit) shows the following of the CCNPP rural coverage: 71% of the communities are secure, 14% of the communities partially insecure, 11 % of the communities are highly insecure and 4% of the communities consider as extremely insecure. Thus around 30% of the coverage are experience insecurity in various levels which then impacts on the work. A detailed strategy for working in such high risk areas has yet to be worked out.

Urban versus Rural Coverage: It is now recognized that over 700 of the communities contracted to MRRD CC FPs fall under municipal boundaries. While most of these are spread across the districts in small numbers, there are districts with an unusually high number of urban communities contracted to rural CC FPs. The MRRD and IDLG need to agree on principles to guide how the coverage of such communities will be handled under the CC.

Women Staffing: A review of the staffing structure and recruitment under Citizens' Charter shows that women made up only 8% of the total staff hired in MRRD and 15% in IDLG. More pro-active and positively discriminatory procedures were developed to encourage women to apply and be recruited for the remaining vacancies.

The program experienced gaps in the transition of field data to the information recorded in the CCAP MIS in the reporting period. This was attributable to the lack of proper coordination between the FPs and PMUs field offices. To alleviate this, IDLG conducted several assessment missions to the provinces and proposed the organization of weekly meetings between the two offices and streamlining the sharing of information. As a result, a 72% field to MIS data transition rate was achieved from a low of 60% in the previous quarter.

The participation of women in the program in general, but particularly in women as CDC members or office bearers, and women as bank signatories, has been a concern in Kandahar mainly due to cultural constraints. Consecutive meetings between CDC male members and CCAP team were held to sensitize the community on the need for women participation to ensure the program's objectives are met. The FP reports some progress after the meetings but this will need to be monitored continuously for best results.

VI. **Implementation Schedule:**

The MRRD CCAP targeted a total of 2,500 communities for coverage in the FY 1396/2017. The 2,500 communities were expected to receive the first instalment of its Rural Area Service Standard (RASS) grants prior to the end of the current fiscal year. For this, the team had worked closely with the first 10 contracted FPs with each expected to have completed 2,500 CDPs by the end of the reporting period. This would then have allowed the remaining 1.5 months (01st October to 15th November 2017) for the MRRD CC district engineers to finalize proposals in these 2500 communities and for its Finance team to ensure disbursements before 10th December 2017. However, as of the end of the reporting period, only 1,185 CDPs were completed. Data entry of finalized documents in the field were also delayed, first because of delayed submission by the FPs, secondly because of database glitches that needed to be ironed out, and lastly because the quality of the data on some of the forms received meant that they had to be returned for corrections/ revisions. All of this has resulted in that the planned disbursements of RASS grants for 2,500 communities this year is not likely.

It was also planned to cover around 700 communities with MCC grant disbursements in the current fiscal year. However, the slower than completion of the well-being analysis WBAs by the FPs in the prioritized communities and the removal of some of the prioritized communities (from rural to urban coverage) has resulted in that there is not likely to be 700 communities with MCCG agreements and plans finalized.

While the above targets are behind schedule, there have been significant progress in other areas, including and especially preparing the second half of the training and social manuals, preparing tools for monitoring, continuous monitoring and hand-holding of FPs' cascade down trainings, monitoring the quality of the CC rollout on the ground, preparation and/or planning of the remaining database modules, staff hire and training for the MCCG, etc.

The next 2 quarters (i.e. 21st September 2017 to 20th March 2018) will see significant further progress in the CC rural rollout. The ToTs for the institutional development and clustering of CDCs in planned for October 2017 for all 14 FPs and the provincial and regional trainers. Work plans and budgeting for the MRRD CC General Directorate for the FY 1397/ 2018 will be finalized. FP work plans will be revised based on the second round of ToTs as well, such that all contracted rural communities (without security concerns) will have CDPs completed by September 2018.

MCCG and SIG disbursements will be undertaken but with the disbursed funds remaining frozen in the CDC bank accounts until all requirements for their full release is completed and verified. Initial tranches of RASS grant funded subproject proposals will be reviewed and approved and it is expected that at least 500 communities will receive these RASS grants prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

As a whole, the work progress of the IDLG/urban CC is satisfactory. As of the end of the reporting period, more than the expected numbers of community profiles and CDC elections were completed. However, the number of bank accounts opened and CDPs completed were lower than the expected figures. There were also considerable differences between the figures reported by FPs as actual work progress on the ground and what was shown in the database. Close monitoring and coordination with the FPs would be required to also narrow the considerable gaps between the 4 initial key outputs.

IDLG hopes to be able to disburse the first instalment (i.e. around US\$ 49,000/ community) to around 180 urban communities prior to the end of the current fiscal year. The work plans for each of the 4 FPs in the original 600 communities are revised to meet this milestone.

VII. Inter-Ministerial Collaboration:

The CC Unit within the Policy Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has taken the lead in coordinating between the various line ministries involved with the CCAP. A series of meetings were held with all line ministries to plan and coordinate for the first round of the provincial/district CC management committee (DCCMC/ PCCMC) session to be held in October in Herat city, Herat province.

Another round of discussions were held on smoothening the CCAP fund flow mechanisms and financial management in general. These were held with different units within the MoF, and the management and finance teams of both implementing agencies.

A first round of discussions were held on MIS & M&E coordination issues between the various line ministries, what data they would need from the CC MIS in order to respond to their Minimum Service Standards (MSS) within the CCAP. The Ministry of Education (MoE) requested for additional indicators to be added to the score cards, gap analysis or community profiles to help them with data gaps on rural education. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) also requested for revisions in the phrasing of some score card indicators to better reflect on what was being covered by their various levels of health care systems. How best the score card can be used to monitor the MSS delivery through the CCAP was discussed in a number of sessions, bilateral and groups.

Sub National Governance Policy (SNGP): The IDLG's CCAP team, along with MoF's and MRRD's CCAP teams, participated in the workshop hosted by the IDLG in Bamyan for consultations around the

proposed revisions to the SNGP of Afghanistan. The CCAP related institutions (CDC, CCDC, GAs) and their roles and mandates, and linkages were also discussed as part of this workshop.

On 01st August 2017, the Urban CCAP was launched in Kandahar city in a well-attended event inaugurated by the Provincial Governor of Kandahar, CCAP representatives, line departments (Ministry of Women’s Affairs, MRRD, Ministry of Urban Development, and Ministry of Education) and civil society. The CCAP launch was well-received by all present.

In September, a two-week Training of Trainer (ToT) workshop held in Heart city on CDC institutional building and GAs, was inaugurated by the Provincial Governor of Heart province. The Mayor of Heart city facilitated some of the sessions. The Provincial Governor emphasized the need for inclusion of women and the marginalized into the CCAP design and implementation from the start. Provincial department heads/ representatives of the various line Ministries/ Agencies (MoPH, MoCN, MuDH, MAIL, Water Supply Department, Brishna, MOUD and Environment) were present and provided assurances of their support and implementation of the CCAP.

VIII. Output Data (MRRD and IDLG):

A. Minimum Service Standards: Score Card Findings

(Nothing to report at this stage as program implementation has not progressed to this stage as yet)

B. Community Level Implementation Progress in Outputs (MRRD and IDLG)

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous quarter		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
# of communities mobilized	238	18	1600	182	1838	200
# of CDC elected/registered	132	2	1507	137	1639	139
# of CDC members registered	143	40	27736	2417	27879	2457
# of male CDC members	75	20	14593	1211	14668	1231
# of female CDC members	68	20	13143	1206	13211	1226
# of CCDCs/GAs registered	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of CDPs completed	61	0	1124	81	1185	81

C.a. Subproject Level Output Data (MRRD):

Urban/Rural	Sector/SP type	# of Communities	# of subprojects financed	# of subprojects completed	Grants committed to subprojects \$	Grants disbursed to communities \$	Grants utilized by community for subprojects \$	Estimated # of beneficiaries for financed subprojects	Actual # of beneficiaries for completed subprojects
Rural	Water supply	87	-	-	1,911,635	-	-	-	-
Rural	Transport	13	-	-	577,824	-	-	-	-
Rural	Irrigation	41	-	-	1,221,379	-	-	-	-
Rural	Renewabl	3	-	-	13,728	-	-	-	-

e Energy					-		
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Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	# of Comm unities	# of subpro jects financ ed	# of subproje cts complete d	Grants committed to subprojects \$	Gran ts disbu rsed to com muni ties \$	Grants utilized by commu nity for subproj ects\$	Estimate d # of beneficia ries for financed subproje cts	Actual # of beneficiari es for completed subproject s
Urban	Power supply & House numberin g	1	-	-	70,000.00	-	-	-	-
Urban	Transport(Road & Bridge)	3	-	-	210,000.00	-	-	-	-

C.b. Subproject Level Output Data (IDLG):

C.c. Subproject Level Output Data (MRRD)

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Extension	Jereeb	250	-
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Rehabilitation	Jereeb	1,627	-
Rural	Transport - Tertiary Road Basic Access	Kilometre	2	-

Rural	Transport- Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometre	2	-
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Construction	Kilowatt	12	-
Rural	Renewable Energy - Solar Mini Grid System Installation	Kilowatt	5	-
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Extension	Length Meter	500	-
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Steel Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	-
Rural	Transport - RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	-
Rural	Transport - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	723	-
Rural	Transport - Stone Masonry Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	1,000	-
Rural	Transport - Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	50	-
Rural	Watsan - By gravity water supply network Construction	Length Meter	92,121	-
Rural	Watsan - By gravity water supply network Extension	Length Meter	2,576	-
Rural	Watsan - Solar pumping water supply network Construction	Length Meter	42,796	-
Rural	Watsan - Solar pumping water supply network Extension	Length Meter	500	-
Rural	Watsan - Underground water reservoir Construction	M3	15	-
Rural	Irrigation - Intake Construction	Num	1	-
Rural	Irrigation - Water Divider Construction	Num	20	-
Rural	Transport - Box Culvert Construction	Num	16	-
Rural	Watsan - Deep well Boring	Num	40	-
Rural	Watsan - Digger shallow well Digging	Num	68	-
Rural	Watsan - Hand Pump Installation	Num	14	-
Rural	Watsan - Tube shallow well Boring	Num	23	-

C.d. Subproject Level Output Data (IDLG)

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Urban	Power supply & House numbering	Length Meter	4000	-
Urban	Transport(Road & Bridge)	Length Meter	4134	-

D. Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs (MRRD and IDLG):

D.a: MRRD Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs (Only part of the table included as the rest of the processes have not been reached on the ground as yet)

Rural/ Urban	Province	# of districts/ cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections/established	# of CDPs completed
Rural	BADAKHSHAN	-	-	-	-
Rural	BADGHIS	2	249	48	35
Rural	BAGHLAN	5	455	72	57
Rural	BALKH	4	306	36	19
Rural	BAMYAN	2	289	105	57
Rural	DAYKUNDI	3	311	65	45
Rural	FARAH	2	327	95	77
Rural	FARYAB	5	321	64	34
Rural	GHAZNI	5	1,025	182	161
Rural	GHOR	3	508	65	39
Rural	HILMAND	4	687	-	-
Rural	HIRAT	6	668	123	96
Rural	JAWZJAN	2	208	-	-
Rural	KABUL	5	298	51	49
Rural	KANDAHAR	3	646	-	-
Rural	KAPISA	1	255	46	46
Rural	KHOST	4	437	48	28
Rural	KUNARHA	4	297	19	18
Rural	KUNDUZ	2	304	19	15
Rural	LAGHMAN	2	374	5	-
Rural	LOGAR	2	312	62	53
Rural	NANGARHAR	9	943	83	52
Rural	NIMROZ	3	207	49	44
Rural	NURISTAN	3	179	3	-
Rural	PAKTIKA	4	253	38	30

Rural	Acted+CHA+OXFAM	BADGHIS	2	249	50	48	50	35	
Rural		FARYAB	5	321	73	64	73	34	
Rural	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	GHOR	3	508	82	65	82	39	
Rural		HIRAT	6	668	126	123	126	96	
Rural	AHDS+SDO	URUZGAN	2	421	18	16	18	11	
Rural		ZABUL	2	325	43	41	43	40	
Rural	AKDN+SCA	BAGHLAN	5	455	72	72	72	57	
Rural		KUNDUZ	2	304	27	19	27	15	
Rural		SAMANGAN	3	189	59	50	59	48	
Rural	BRAC	KHOST	4	437	52	48	52	28	
Rural		NANGARHAR	9	943	86	83	86	52	
Rural		PAKTYA	6	380	42	16	42	16	
Rural	CARE+RI+ORCD	GHAZNI	5	1,025	184	182	184	161	
Rural		PAKTIKA	4	253	46	38	46	30	
Rural	CHA	HILMAND	4	687	-	0	-	0	
Rural		KANDAHAR	3	646	-	0	-	0	
Rural		KAPISA	1	255	61	46	61	46	
Rural		PANJSHER	3	77	22	22	22	9	
Rural		PARWAN	2	242	105	104	105	29	
Rural		CHA+Move	FARAH	2	327	102	95	102	77
Rural	DACAAR	NIMROZ	3	207	51	49	51	44	
Rural		KUNARHA	4	297	21	19	21	18	
Rural		LAGHMAN	2	374	6	5	6	0	
Rural		NURISTAN	3	179	3	3	3	0	
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	BALKH	4	306	36	36	36	19	
Rural		JAWZJAN	2	208	-	0	-	0	
Rural		SARI PUL	2	264	30	23	30	20	
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	BAMYAN	2	289	122	105	122	57	
Rural		DAYKUNDI	3	311	95	65	95	45	
Rural	SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	KABUL	5	298	56	51	56	49	
Rural		LOGAR	2	312	75	62	75	53	
Rural		WARDAK	3	342	93	89	93	57	
Total			108	12,099	1,838	1,639	1,838	1,185	

E.b: FP-wise Implementation Progress in Outputs (IDLG):

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
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										outside of the CC funding (self-initiated with/without FP facilitation)
Urban	Oxfam Novib (Herat)	5	200	41	38	0	0	0	0	0
	People in Need (PiD) (Mazar-e-Sharif)	4	150	38	31	0	0	0	0	0
	Human Resource Development Agency (HRDA) (Kandahar)	4	150	17	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Future Generation of Afghanistan (FGA) (Nangarhar)	4	100	43	10	0	0	0	0	0
		17	600	139	81	0	0	0	0	0

F. Grievances Handling Update (MRRD and IDLG):

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
# of grievances received	17	0	0	0	17	0
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	9	0	0	0	9	0
# of grievances under investigation	8	0	0	0	8	0

Grievances Handling Update MRRD 2/2 (Types of Grievances Received):

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period #		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period #		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period #	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Corruption charges against CDCs (individual members or joint)	0				0	
Weak performance allegations of CDC	1				1	
Infraction of CC Om procedures	0				0	
Social safeguards related	0				0	
Environmental safeguards related	0				0	
Subproject implementation/ quality related	0				0	
Beneficiary targeting and subproject selection	1				1	
Not applicable to CC	15				15	

F.b: Grievances Handling Update IDLG:

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
# of grievances received	8	12	20
# of grievances investigated and solved	8	10	18
# of grievances investigated and closed without solution	0	0	0
# of grievances under investigation	0	2	2

G.a: Environmental and Social Safeguards Update (MRRD and IDLG):

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
# of ESMPs prepared	0	89	89
# of voluntary land donations	0	143	143

G.b: Environmental and Social Safeguards Update (IDLG):

(No data available to report)

IX. Staffing:

MRRD: Of the total 2,194 staff proposed in the current staffing plan, 1,633 staff are contracted, the recruitment for 52 staff is underway, 509 staff will only be recruited later in the CC implementation and 39 staff need to be recruited shortly. (Note: The staffing plan is currently under revision and will be finalized, in consultation with the World Bank task team shortly). Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

NTA levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	PMU	DO	Total
Management levels (A & B)	14	1	15	15	0	0	15
Professional categories (C, D & E)	925	69	994	132	321	541	994
Support Staff (F, G and H)	613	64	677	82	217	378	677
Total #	1552	134	1686	229	538	919	1686
Total %	92%	8%	100%	14%	32%	55%	100%

IDLG: Of the total 209 staff approved in the staffing plan, 140 are contracted, the recruitment for 69 is underway. Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

NTA levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	PMU	DO	Total
Management levels (A & B)	27	4	31	23	8	0	31
Professional categories (C, D & E)	57	13	70	28	42	0	70
Support Staff (F, G and H)	34	5	39	27	12	0	39
Total #	118	22	140	78	62	0	140
Total %	85%	15%	100%	56%	44%	0	100%

X. Maintenance and Construction Cash Grants (MCCG) Update

The Operations Manual Annex for the MCCG was completed and trainings in the same rolled out. CC engineers were seconded as MCCG engineers, and they together with the social mobilizers hired for the MCCG were deployed to the prioritized MCCG districts and have been working with communities where WBAs have been completed. The more detailed rollout report for the MCCG will be included from the next quarterly report.

XI. Social Inclusion Grants

7 of the 8 FP contracts including the SIG have been finalized. The Operations Manual for the SIG has been finalized. The campaign against hunger that will primarily be part of the SIG prioritized communities (but eventually rolled out all over the CC districts) is being prepared. The more detailed rollout report for the SIG will be included from the next quarterly report.

XII. Success Story/ Case Study

The first woman elected as CDC Chairperson in Mazar-e-Sharif



Salima Mazari is 36 years old and a mother of 3. Holding a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology and working as a clerk in a private university in the city, Mazari has the unique distinction of being the first urban CDC Chairperson in the CCAP. She was first elected from her neighbourhood as a CDC Member, and was soon elected (from among 20 elected CDC members) to be the first Chairperson of the Karte Alichopan/ District #10 CDC of Mazar-e-Sharif. Her election as a CDC Chairperson is a sign of excellent mobilization of the community by the FP, of changing norms and trends in gender roles, and of the community's recognition and acceptance of her

leadership skills.

On being confirmed as the CDC Chairperson, Mazari explained: "I had heard of the Citizens' Charter and wanted very much to be part of the Program but never expected to be elected Chairperson! I'm very proud and happy to serve my community in this responsibility they have entrusted me!"

She also elaborated that the community she represents is in bad need of repairs to existing roads and some new road constructions as well. She looks forward to working with her community to address their collective development priorities.