



4th Quarterly Progress Report

September 21 to December 20, 2017

Citizens' Charter

National Priority Program

Implementing Agencies:

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)

**The Government of
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

Abbreviations

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

I. Key Achievements:

During the reporting period, a total of 3,079 urban and rural CDCs were mobilized, which includes over 50% of planned communities in urban areas. 48% of all elected CDC members are women. Total grants disbursed to CDCs is \$44.89 million USD.

Capacity Development:

During the fourth quarter, the DCCMC/PCCMC workshop was conducted in Herat province, jointly planned by MRRD and IDLG, and including participation of Provincial Governor and his team; Mayor of Herat and his team; District Governors from all CC Districts; Ministries of Education, Health, and Agriculture, and well as representatives from Ministry of Finance and the Office of the President. H.E. President Ghani also recorded a message for the meeting which was broadcasted for all participants.

MRRD conducted the second 14-day ToT titled ‘Institutional Building and Clustering) to a total of 89 participants that include all Chief and Provincial Trainers of Facilitating Partners (FPs) and staff from MRRD/Citizens’ Charter. The main themes covered in the training included social mobilization reflection, sub-committees at community level, clustering, CDP at cluster level, Cluster Management Committees, IMI, CPM and Score Card implementation.

MRRD also trained a total of 91 field engineers in Kabul, Punjshir, Parwan, Kapisa, Nimroz, Bamyan, and Daikundi provinces and delivered CASA-1000 training on forms for 45 field engineers of Nangharhar, Laghman, Baghlan and Kunduz provinces. The draft of solar water pump training materials prepared. A total of 33 provincial missions of trainings were conducted during the quarter covering the WATSAN, RAEU, irrigation, and Road and Bridge areas. A total of 107 proposals for higher cost estimation projects were reviewed and corrected.

MRRD’s MIS has also incorporated validations in system in several areas including community profile, gap analysis, election, CDP and subproject. Verification at HQ level, trainings to provincial and district database officers and validation in system have improved overall data quality especially in # Household, male and female population, IDP, returnee and kuchi HHs. Validation of inclusion of women in election has greatly improved data quality on women participation in election process. In addition, community profile of almost 2,000 communities which was entered before placing validation has also been corrected. Gap analysis form has been revised into two parts, Part A and Part B; School Code has also been incorporated in part A which is now collected and entered in MIS system. In Part B we are now collecting poor lower poor, very poor, rich, middle HHs and few more indicators which help us in analysis of socio economic of communities.

A joint session with the presence of the all divisions was conducted in MRRD to discuss the challenges in term of insecurity in all the exercises of the social mobilization process and to set clear criteria based on district. It was agreed that one set of criteria will not fit to all situation; therefore, the strategy has to propose different approaches for different areas according to its multi-aspect factors and analysis. It was also discussed that which are the most problematic or sensitive areas to more focused and elaborated throughout the strategy. The issue of monitoring of approach in the insecure areas was also part of the discussion that whether to the simplification of the Monitoring forms will help in the cases of recruiting local monitors or not. As soon as the strategy is modified based on the new criteria, the new security rating will be included in the report-probably in the next quarterly report.

The final draft of the High Risk Strategy will be submitted to the bank for NoL between 17th and 21st of January 2018. It has been under translation into both local languages (Pashtu and Dari) and these two versions will be simultaneously modified in accordance to the English version of the strategy. The training of the strategy is going to be conducted one week after the bank’s NoL.

MRRD's The Capacity Development Division (CDD) prepared the target plan of 1397 for all 14 packages of FPs which is going to be based for their social mobilization and clustering.

IDLG CC had a total of seven (7) different trainings that were conducted for trainers/ focal points, not counting the cascade down trainings for the communities as follow:

- 12-day (17th to 28th September 2017) Second Phase Core CCNPP Training of Trainers (ToT) training was conducted in Herat targeting PMU and FP chief and provincial trainers, and select representatives from the four cities, with a total of 40 participants, 28 males and 12 females. The training covered Gozar Assembly (GA) formation, office-bearer roles and responsibilities, thematic sub-committee formation, linkages, community participatory monitoring, social audit and score cards.
- 2-day training on Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) was held for trainers and ESS focal points in Kabul, from 19th to 20th December 2017, for a total of 14 participants, 12 male and 2 female.
- The rest 5 trainings were held in Kabul and each of the four cities and covered Community Accounting and Community Procurement for PMU, OC and FP staff related to training

Trainings on the newly developed monitoring forms were conducted in Herat (18th to 21st November), Kandahar (10th to 14th December), and Mazar-i-Sharif (18th to 21st December) to train provincial monitors and social organizers in the PMU and provincial OC structures on these tools. The trainees were also taken on field visit to show practical ways of actually doing the monitoring and using the forms.

City	Dates	# of Participants		
		M	F	Total
Kabul	05 th to 08 th November	20	10	30
Mazar	19 th to 26 th November	18	7	25
Jalalabad	20 th to 27 th November	17	3	20
Herat	09 th to 17 th December	17	3	20
Kandahar	09 th to 17 th December	18	1	19
Total		90	24	114

Gender

MRRD and IDLG took some initiatives by implementing pro-active and positive discrimination policy toward women candidate in order to improve women's ratio in the staff structure and attract and encourage more women. The HR Division includes some lines in the ToR for those positions that are open for both genders and they are:

- *Women candidates with slightly lower than the required educational qualification will also be considered*
- *If offered the position, the woman position holder will be allowed an adult male or female relative as a Mahrram for official travel, if/when required.*
- *Promote a women-friendly environment with clear anti-harassment policies.*

MRRD and IDLG delivered a CC orientation in a conference with the participation of 200 women from Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Directorate of Economics, and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) where they presented the role of women in Citizen's Charter and the program's initiatives contribute to women's empowerment in the country.

A new draft chapter was developed by IDLG CC to be added to the Urban CC Gender & Youth Manual, including guidelines on how to use 2% of provincial municipality revenues for youth, establishing a model municipality, youth participation in the CC, creation of a secure environment for women, establishment of a gender working group, ToRs for youth and women's empowerment subcommittees,

etc. The Head of the IDLG CCAP Gender Unit participated as the IDLG representative in the Provincial Women's Empowerment Symposium held in Kandahar from 23rd to 25th October 2017.

Consolidating Urban CC with City Planning:

A team of IDLG CC engineers conducted missions to Mazar and Jalalabad, physically verifying proposed community boundaries, and distinguishing between communities that fall within the city master plan boundaries and others that do not. Another team of engineers travelled to all the four cities supporting the more complex subproject proposal preparations and providing technical assistance on ESS issues. The relationship between population density and number of facilities (like schools and clinics) required was determined and coordinated with MRRD regarding the variation between urban and rural distribution. The maps of urban communities formed in all 4 cities were finalized.

II. Key Findings from Monitoring Reports:

Most common issues reported by MRRD during the quarter from process monitoring are in the areas of elections, women's participation, awareness raising, performance of some FP Social Organizers, poster quality and social mobilization tools especially resource and social maps.

The most frequent issues reported related to elections include the unavailability of elections posters, weak awareness raising by the social organizers, low participation of women, incompatibility between number of households and election units, size of election units, elite capture, election in high risk areas, election of CDC office bearers against the criteria (only in Nimroz province).

The quality of the facilitation and process of some Facilitating Partners' trainers and their Social Organizers (SOs), specifically in Baghlan, Nimroz, Jawzjan, and Maidan Wardak, was found unsatisfactory and the CCD relevant staff will assist in this regard in order to further improve the capacities of these trainers and SOs in upcoming trainings. In Paktya, there was an issue with unclear definitions for the categories of the Well-Being Analysis (better-off, poor, very poor).

The following four FPs (CHA, AKDN, SCA and BRAC) have been reported during the process monitoring visits with problematic election process. Around 40 % of problematic election process issues were reported from CHA while almost 18 % of the issues are related to AKDN. AA, ORCD, SDO, MOVE were the other FPs reported with few issues in the elections process. The issue of women's participation still continues to be a problem in some provinces.

The following districts of some provinces under CHA, AKDN, BRAC and SCA facilitating partners were reported with higher number of issues:

- CHA: Maymana district of Faryab province, Abshar district of Punjshir province, Nijrab district of Kapisa province, and Shaikh ali district of Prawn province. The issues reported for these districts include the unavailability of some social mobilization posters, less number of people in CDP development, weak awareness of the community people regarding the program and etc.
- AKDN: Puli Hesar, Baghlan Jadid and Dih-Salah districts of Baghlan province; and Hazrati Sultan district of Samangan province the issues reported for these two provinces include weak CC orientation and unavailability of the important posters at the community; improper implementation of the exercises like resource map, social map, CDP; conduction of these exercises against the training manual (few tools in one day); low quality of posters; and weak awareness of the community people regarding the program.
- BRAC: Ali abad district and Kunduz city of Kunduz province, Hesa-awal Bihsud district of Wardak province. Missing or inappropriate information in the tools, less participation in the CDP development, improper elections, and etc.
- SCA: Ali abad district and Kunduz city of Kunduz province, Hesa-awal Bihsud district of Wardak province, and Shebarghan district of Jawzjan province. No visit of the female SOs from the community; less involvement and participation of women; weak awareness raising regarding

the program; unavailability of the important posters at the community; improper implementation of the exercises like resource map, social map, CDP; and weak election process.

The monitoring findings have been respectively and systematically shared with the relevant FPs through the Facilitation Partners Management Division (FPMD for taking necessary actions) and the FPs on time feedbacks are also received accordingly. The monitoring team has also planned to include the most problematic areas in the upcoming monitoring missions in order to verify the progress made as result of actions taken by the FPs. Overall, good progress is seen in the FPs performances as result of the continuous monitoring of the social mobilization process.

MRRD M&E Division with close coordination of other divisions will introduce a set of simplified forms for insecure areas where local monitors will be recruited.

While field monitoring did not take place systematically for the urban side during this period, the close review of the data in the database continued systematically, analyzing potential challenges, delays, trends etc. A review conducted during the quarter, of the profile of CDCs established revealed the following:

Of 226 CDCs analyzed with total of 4,879 members:

- 23% 1 male under 40, 27% male over 40, 35% female under 40, 15% female over 40
- 50.13% male and 49.87% female
- 42% illiterate and 58% literate at various levels (including 1 PhD)
- 17% with university degree or higher, 3% 14 grade/ junior college/diploma, 4% secondary school, 21% high school, 11% primary school, 2% madrassa
- 0.33% former elite (malik, arbab etc) and 99% no traditional elite role

The monitoring form 1 and 2 was revised to suit the urban CC requirements and also converted to ODK (digital template) allowing monitoring data entry to be in real time.

Public Communications:

A coordination meeting was held on 6th December 2017, as well as subsequent bilateral discussions, between the World Bank's newly appointed Communications Consultant, Mr. Ajmal Payman, and the management and communication personnel from the CCAP teams in the Ministry of Finance (MoF), MRRD and IDLG. The development and finalization of a comprehensive communication strategy for the whole of the CCNPP, the urgent communication activities that would continue in the meantime, and the agreed action points for communications from the last World Bank CCAP Implementation Support Mission (ISM) were discussed.

The MRRD Public Communication Division (PCD) covered all workshops conducted at HQ in addition to the coverage of some field tests. The 300 CCNPP brochures produced in last quarter have been distributed to all 34 provinces. The Grievance Handling brochures have been designed in Dari and Pashtu languages. In additions, 330 DVDs for engineering division were also prepared. Two video spots were produced presenting CCNPP major activities of the social mobilization process and two documentary films produced for MRRD Regional Programs Coordination Office.

The social media accounts have 14,444 followers and 131,614 total *likes*. The media monitoring has been taking place on regular basis and the detailed report is shared accordingly. The coordination for future coverage has been going on with Television Channels, Radios, newspapers offices and other media outlets.

III. Key Findings from Evaluations/Studies Undertaken:

There were not external evaluations or studies undertaken in the reporting period. IDLG CC will be working with the external firm to be contracted by the MRRD CC for the CCAP Conflict and Fragility CCNPP/CCAP Quarterly Report: MRRD/IDLG as IA

Study. The procurement for this appears to be delayed. The minister agreed to sign the contract for the illegible (winner) firm as soon as possible.

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	-	43.23	37.335	5.895	37.335
1A. RASS	-	35.00	29.34	5.66	29.34
1B. UAB	-	8.23	7.995	0.235	7.995
2. CAPACITY BUILDING	8.9	13.9	5.2	8.7	14.1
3 EVALUATIONS AND STUDIES	-	-	-	-	-
4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	8.27	13.79	5.51	8.28	13.78
5. MCCG	-	10-	9.8-	0.2	9.8-
TOTAL	17.17	37.69	20.51	17.18	37.68

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

Implementing Agency	Grant	Received	Utilized	Balance
MRRD	ARTF	79.80	52.77	27.03
	IDA	15.00	-	15.00
	MoF	-	-	-
	Sub-Total	94.80	52.77	42.03
IDLG	ARTF	14.58	11.759	2.822
	IDA	0	0	0
	MoF	1.2	0.66	0.54
	Sub-Total	15.78	12.419	3.362
Total	ARTF	94.32	64.529	29.852
	IDA	15		15
	MoF	1.2	0.66	0.54
	Grand Total	110.52	65.189	45.392

IV. Procurement progress for the quarter (MRRD and IDLG):

Completed:

- The remaining one rural FP consultancy services (Package #9) contract worth US\$ 6.86 million has been signed.
- Procurement of office furniture contract worth AFN 5,994,000.00 has been signed by MRRD.

- Procurement of IT equipment, office furniture, stationary, office rental completed through bulk purchases by IDLG.

Underway:

- The remaining one FP additional financing contract of Package #9 is at contract negotiation stage.
- Procurement of IT Equipment with estimated budget US\$ 180,000 is at the bid evaluation stage in MRRD.
- Procurement of Generator with estimated budget US\$ 1500,000 is at the bid evaluation stage in MRRD.
- The CCNPP Conflict and Fragility study assignment is at the contract signing stage. Contract estimation budget worth US\$ 350,000.00
- Procurements for office supplies, engineering equipment and a PBX system were underway for IDLG at the end of the reporting period, and are estimated to cost a total of US\$ 140,000.

Completed Procurements	Up to end of previous period (20 th Sept 17)		During current reporting period		Cumulative up to end of this reporting period (20 th Dec 17)	
	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions
Goods, works, non-consulting services	238	2.54	67	0.71	305	3.25
Consulting services	18	75.12	9	12.67	27	87.78
Total	256	77.66	76	13.38	332	91.03

V. Key Challenges:

MIS: In the last two quarters 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, both IAs conducted several assessment missions to the provinces and proposed the organization of weekly meetings between the two offices and streamlining the sharing of information. Also, the 3rd and remaining milestones of FP invoices will be processed based on figures from MIS system. This has reduced the gap almost in submission of all forms between MIS and FPs figures.

Uncoordinated Media Coverage of the CCAP: The IDLG CC media monitoring revealed that some local television/ radio stations were already airing CCAP related news, discussions and debates, but without updated information from the Program and/or the right, informed CCAP officials present. Some of these were contracted by the donor community and others were independent reporting. It was decided that CCAP would reach out to the local media and provide them regular updates and inform them of the key focal points for data requests, verification of information to be presented where needed, etc.

Women’s Participation: The issue of women’s participation still remains as a challenge in Kunduz province while the issue of sharing women’s photos also continues to be challenging in southern regions of the country. In addition, people also do not allow women as office bearer in southern region while as a

result of the consecutive meetings and FPs' efforts in some areas they are flexible letting them as CDC members where their signatures will not be needed.

The negotiations have been going with the community elders, Mullahs and other community level influential people at the community level. The indication of progress has also been seen in some provinces for example Paktika and Kunduz provinces. The problem yet to be overcome and the team has been looking for further progress in this regard by seeking all possible solution ways to this challenge.

Women Staffing: The figures for women staff in the staffing structure remains around 10%, as reported in the last quarter for the reason that the positive discriminatory procedure developed will take some time in order to improve the ratio while in the same time the recruitment process which may result with an increased number of women in the ratio, is still in the process. The procedure, for the time being, includes allowing selected women for a Mahhram in their official visits, providing them the job opportunity with a slightly lower level of qualification comparing to men, enabling a friendly working environment, and making sure an environment free of gender based violence and discrimination by the implementation of gender and anti-harassment policies.

IDLG CC PIU has included a standardized clause in all its vacancy announcements encouraging women candidates and stating clear preferences for women, the assurance of a women-friendly work environment and possibilities of using maharams for official travel. The head of the Gender Unit will support the HR Unit in sharing the vacancy announcements with women's professional network groups. A female HR officer position has been newly added to also address women's issues and concerns in HR and recruitment processes.

UAB Grant Ceiling per Community: The current policy allows for UAB grants per community to be a range between US\$ 60,000 to US\$ 80,000 per community, with the preferred average of around US\$ 70,000 per community. However, FP and PMU engineers have been reporting the communities are prioritizing subprojects from within the permissible menu that then amounts to more than the permissible grants and requesting for grants of US\$ 100,000 or more. Better training for both the FP social organizers and engineers for advising communities better in subproject selection may be required.

Urban Community Contribution Requirements: A number of urban communities are reporting that the currently mandated 25% of the subproject costs as community contribution is too high. Given that on average a community is entitled to grants of US\$ 70,000, the total subproject costs could amount to US\$ 93,333 with the 25% mandated community contribution of US\$ 23,333. Given an average of 200 households per community, even equally divided, this would be over US\$ 116 per household as community contribution. But given the equity principle, there will be poorer households who would not be required to pay, and so the other households will have to pay even higher.

VI. Implementation Schedule:

MIS has developed two templates of CCNPP website and we expect to have the very first draft of CCNPP website by end of January 2018. Complaint registration regarding communities is expected to be rolled out in end of January 2018. FP third and the remaining payments will be processed through CC system.

The second ToT for the institutional development and clustering of CDCs has been conducted for all 14 FPs and the provincial and regional trainers. The main agenda of the training was the establishment of sub-committees at the community and cluster level. One of these sub-committees is the Vulnerable Group Sub-committee and the establishment of this sub-committee will pave the way for starting the food/kind mobilization campaign and grain bank establishment in the communities. The FP work plans for the year have been revised based on the second round ToT.

MCCG disbursement has taken place for a total of 326 CDCs but the amount remains frozen in the CDC bank accounts as all the requirements have not been met in order to release the fund for the CDCs.

The IDLG initially planned to disburse first installments (i.e. around US\$ 49,000/community) of the Urban Area Block (UAB) grants to around 200 communities based on approved subprojects and disbursement requests. However, the actual work progress on the ground was slower than expected when it came to subproject proposal preparations. First installment grants disbursements against actually approved subproject proposals, before the MoF closed transactions for the fiscal year, was only possible for 22 communities with 22 subprojects and total disbursement of US\$ 1.04 million. With an exceptional approval from the World Bank, IDLG also disbursed first installments of the UAB grants for another 146 communities for US\$ 6.95 million based on bank accounts established. Thus, as of the end of the reporting period, a total of US\$ 7.99 million was disbursed for 168 communities.

The Additional Financing for the urban CCAP expansion to another 250 communities in the cities of Kandahar and Jalalabad was made effective in August 2017, even prior to this reporting period. The procurement of the FPs was undertaken as a direct contracting of the existing urban CCAP FPs in these two cities and was meant to be fast-tracked. However, with repeated delays in receiving required no-objections and approvals, and several rounds of queries from the National Procurement Agency (NPA) even after the approvals from the World Bank, these two contracts have not been finalized as of the end of the reporting period. Thus the mobilization of the FP (in terms of staffing and training especially) for this rollout planned to be started in these additional 250 communities has been delayed.

On the urban side, during the coming quarter, the following areas will especially need to be focused on:

- Approval of work plans and budgets for the Fiscal Year 1397
- Clear determination of gozar boundaries and their formation in areas with CDCs are established
- UAB grant disbursements against actually approved subprojects for communities
- Subproject proposal preparations for the gozars formed
- Initial score cards, linkages, CPM and GH activities in the CDCs established
- Rollout and implementation of the monitoring forms finalized

VII. Inter-Ministerial Collaboration:

Provincial Coordination: As result of the meetings held with the line ministries, the first round of the provincial/district CC management committee (DCCMC/ PCCMC) was held in Herat City, Herat province. The plan for other five regions was shared with the MoF as the CC Unit within the Policy the Policy Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) is having the leading role of coordination between various line ministries.

Women's Economic Empowerment: MRRD and IDLG delivered a CC orientation in a conference with the participation of 200 women from Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Directorate of Economics, and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) where they presented the role of women in Citizen's Charter and the program's initiatives contribute to women's empowerment in the country.

IDLG and MRRD Citizens' Charter representatives participated in relevant sessions in the World Bank missions on the Women's Economic Empowerment National Priority Program (WEE-NPP) and the Sub-National Governance Policy (SNGP) during this quarter. Discussions were held on linking and better coordinating between Citizens' Charter and WEE programs.

Score Cards: Another inter-ministerial meeting was hosted, on 18th December 2017, by the CC team at MoF for the two IAs and the Ministries of Education (MoE) and Public Health (MoPH) on the CC score cards. The discussions revolved around what how best the individual line ministries could receive the data and respond to the findings from the CC score cards. The data needs and modes of sharing the data at the various sub-national levels, which level the particular concerns would best be addressed at, the timelines

for first response and for actually addressing the MSS shortcoming, etc were discussed. Follow-up discussions are planned after the MoE and MoPH can propose responses to the questions raised.

Various meetings were held between CC and MoE MIS team on the usage of school data. Numerous indicators including MoE School code were recently introduced in gap analysis form 1 part B to address the linkage between MoE and CC MIS. These indicators will help MoE in data gaps on rural schools. Also, province and district codes between CC and MoE systems are aligned and both agencies use same coding style for provinces and districts.

Inclusion of Nomadic Communities: A meeting was coordinated by the Vulnerable Group Division (VGD) of CC where the representatives of Nomad from all 34 provinces were invited. The agenda points for the meeting were: to understand the needs, challenges, movement (carry-door) of Nomad people and how CC can deliver the services to different categories of Nomads. The representatives discussed the agenda points during a focus group session and reflected the result. VGD has planned to visit the 6 regions in the next quarter in order to visit these communities and find out about their movements and based on the findings, prepare an implementation strategy for delivering the MSSs to these people.

Education and Health Facilities in Urban Areas: During the reporting period, the IDLG CCAP teams also held bilateral meetings with MoE and MoPH to gather data on the location and other details of all public education and health facilities in urban areas, both within and outside CCAP coverage. The possibility to avail of municipal funds for establishing school gardens and tree planting within these facility compounds was also discussed.

VIII. Output Data

A. Minimum Service Standards: Score Card Findings:

There was no available data to report on the achievement of the Minimum Service Standards (MSS) as yet as none of the financed subprojects are completed and the score cards are yet to be implemented on the ground.

Agreed MSS	Baseline value	CCAP Target value	Cumulative up to the end of the previous quarter	Variation (+/-) during the reporting period	Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period.
List each one					
# of communities (rural) that have benefitted from 1 of 3 optional MSS projects					

*(Show data above in graphical forms as appropriate)

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	1,838	200	1,829	112	3,667	312
# of CDC elected/registered	1,639	139	1,874	111	3,513	250
# of CDC members registered	27,879	2,457	35,943	2,936	63,822	5,393
# of male CDC members	14,668	1,231	18,388	1,472	33,056	2,703
# of female CDC members	13,211	1,226	17,555	1,464	30,766	2,690
# of CCDCs/GAs registered	-		-		-	
# of CDPs completed	1,185	81	1,809	83	2,994	164
# of CCDPs/ GA Plans completed			-	5	-	5
# of CDCs with subprojects financed	-		156	168	156	168
# of CDCs with subprojects completed	-		-	22	-	22
# of subprojects financed for CDCs	-		241		241	
# of subprojects completed	-		-		-	
# of subprojects financed for CCDCs/ GAs	-		-		-	
Grants disbursed (US\$)	-		36.9 million	7.99 m	36.9 million	7.99
Grants utilized (US\$)	-		-		-	
# of beneficiaries for CC soft components (CDP completed)	-		2,538,750		2,538,750	
# of beneficiaries for CC grant financed completed subprojects	-		-		-	
# of labor days generated			-			
# of laborers employed			-			
# of M/DCCMC coordination meetings held			-	1		1
# of PCCMC coordination meetings held			-	1		1

B. 1. MRRD Subproject Level Output Data:

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, Sanitation and Hygiene Education	954	85		22,759,260	951,978		62,407	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge)	134	18		7,113,439	420,242		16,227	
Rural	Irrigation	578	116		27,481,946	3,744,472		98,310	
Rural	Renewable Energy	143	17		8,954,227	504,144		6,956	
Rural	Non-Renewable Energy	13	5		680,860	155,087		5,305	
<p>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.</p>									

C.1.1. Subproject Level Output Data

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Construction	Jereeb	47,778	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Rehabilitation	Jereeb	112,558	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe Scheme Construction	Jereeb	4,477	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe Scheme Extension	Jereeb	80	
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe Scheme Rehabilitation	Jereeb	220	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Minor Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	3	

Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Basic Access	Kilometer	208	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Graveling	Kilometer	120	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	73	
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Construction	Kilowatt	196	
Rural	Renewable Energy - Solar Mini Grid System Installation	Kilowatt	1,087	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Stone Masonry Lining Construction	Length Meter	1,280	
Rural	Irrigation - Gabion Wall Construction	Length Meter	3,415	
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Construction	Length Meter	67,184	
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Extension	Length Meter	2,378	
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Rehabilitation	Length Meter	943	
Rural	Irrigation - Supper Passage Construction	Length Meter	10	
Rural	Irrigation - Weir Construction	Length Meter	25	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Concrete Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	800	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Houses concrete Street Construction	Length Meter	276	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pathway Construction	Length Meter	9,193	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pathway Rehabilitation	Length Meter	1,928	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	57	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Steel Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	50	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	26	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	5,753	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Rehabilitation	Length Meter	270	

Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	4,297	
Rural	Non-Renewable Energy - Power line Extension	Length of 20KV	242	
Rural	Irrigation - Water Reservoir Construction	M3	19,794	
Rural	Irrigation - Water Reservoir Rehabilitation	M3	1,763	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Kanada) water reservoir Construction	M3	2,380	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Pool) water reservoir Construction	M3	9,100	
Rural	Irrigation - Intake Construction	Num	5	
Rural	Irrigation - Intake Rehabilitation	Num	1	
Rural	Irrigation - Water Divider Construction	Num	304	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Box Culvert Construction	Num	84	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Box Culvert Rehabilitation	Num	3	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pipe Culvert Construction	Num	16	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Digger shallow well Digging	Num	353	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Latrine Construction	Num	90	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Tube Shallow Well Boring	Num	698	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Percussion Tube Shallow Well Deeping	Num	26	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Deep well Boring	Num	4	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Tube shallow well Boring	Num	707	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Rotary Tube shallow well Deeping	Num	16	

Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	2,500	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - By gravity water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	26	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Elevated water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	139	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	306	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Power pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	10	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	3,834	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	41	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	22	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Underground water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	5	

C. 2. IDLG Subproject Level Output Data

D. Sector	# of CDCs	# of SPSS	# of SPs financed	Grants committed to subprojects \$	Grants disbursed to communities \$	Estimated # of beneficiaries for financed subprojects
Power supply	1	1	1	70,000	47,690	0
Transport	92	92	21	1,470,000	1,001,496	0

SP type	Output unit	# of communities	# of subprojects	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals
Secondary Road	Kilometer	58	58	55.121
Tertiary Road	Kilometer	4	4	4.37
Concrete Side Ditch	Length Meter	6	6	11,783
Distribution line	Length Meter	1	1	4,000
Houses concrete Street	Length Meter	16	16	20,889
Pathway	Length Meter	8	8	8,091

D. 1. MRRD Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Rural/ Urban	Province	# of districts/cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs/est elections/est abolished	# of CDPs completed	# of SPs financed	# of SPs completed	Grants disbursed \$	Grants utilized \$
Rural	BADAKHSHAN	9	758	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	BADGHIS	2	249	142	113	-	-	-	-
Rural	BAGHLAN	5	455	132	130	2	-	46,628	-
Rural	BALKH	4	306	100	69	-	-	-	-
Rural	BAMYAN	2	289	126	125	30	-	700,745	-
Rural	DAYKUNDI	3	311	138	134	28	-	590,778	-
Rural	FARAH	2	327	161	146	25	-	681,114	-
Rural	FARYAB	5	321	164	140	-	-	-	-
Rural	GHAZNI	5	1,025	368	349	-	-	-	-
Rural	GHOR	3	508	171	151	-	-	-	-
Rural	HILMAND	4	687	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	HIRAT	6	668	282	254	-	-	-	-
Rural	JAWZJAN	2	208	50	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	KABUL	5	298	105	100	-	-	-	-
Rural	KANDAHAR	3	646	6	-	-	-	-	-

Rural	KAPISA	1	255	124	118	-	-	-	-
Rural	KHOST	4	437	88	71	8	-	238,621	-
Rural	KUNARHA	4	297	82	78	6	-	191,111	-
Rural	KUNDUZ	2	304	82	78	-	-	-	-
Rural	LAGHMAN	2	374	108	5	1	-	23,515	-
Rural	LOGAR	2	312	76	73	6	-	250,099	-
Rural	NANGARHAR	9	943	228	169	28	-	605,444	-
Rural	NIMROZ	3	207	120	116	-	-	-	-
Rural	NURISTAN	3	179	20	20	-	-	-	-
Rural	PAKTIKA	4	253	68	66	13	-	364,686	-
Rural	PAKTYA	6	380	54	42	11	-	224,696	-
Rural	PANJSHER	3	77	33	32	13	-	264,391	-
Rural	PARWAN	2	242	108	103	-	-	-	-
Rural	SAMANGAN	3	189	90	89	14	-	287,086	-
Rural	SARI PUL	2	264	48	16	-	-	-	-
Rural	TAKHAR	7	765	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	URUZGAN	2	421	25	21	-	-	-	-
Rural	WARDAK	3	342	148	123	39	-	607,551	-
Rural	ZABUL	2	325	66	63	17	-	699,457	-
Total		124	13,622	3,513	2,994	241	0	5,775,922	0

D. 2. IDLG Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Province	# of districts/ cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections/ established	# of CDPs completed	# of SP proposals disbursed	UAB Grants disbursed (US\$)
BALKH	1	200	65	49	22	1.04 m
HIRAT	1	100	66	39	0	0
KANDAHAR	1	150	57	28	0	0
NANGARHAR	1	150	62	48	0	0
Total	4	600	250	164	22	1.04

E. 1. MRRD FP-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

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 fundings (self-initiated with/ without FP facilitation)
Rural	Acted+CHA+OXFAM	2	249	142	113					
Rural	Acted+CHA+OXFAM	5	321	164	140					
Rural	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	3	508	171	151					
Rural	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	6	668	282	254					
Rural	AHDS+SDO	2	421	25	21					
Rural	AHDS+SDO	2	325	66	63					
Rural	AKDN+CONCERN	9	758	-	-					
Rural	AKDN+CONCERN	7	765	-	-					
Rural	AKDN+SCA	5	455	132	130					
Rural	AKDN+SCA	2	304	82	78					
Rural	AKDN+SCA	3	189	90	89					
Rural	BRAC	4	437	88	71					
Rural	BRAC	9	943	228	169					
Rural	BRAC	6	380	54	42					

Rural	CARE+RI+ORCD	5	1,025	368	349					
Rural	CARE+RI+ORCD	4	253	68	66					
Rural	CHA	4	687	-	-					
Rural	CHA	3	646	6	-					
Rural	CHA	1	255	124	118					
Rural	CHA	3	77	33	32					
Rural	CHA	2	242	108	103					
Rural	CHA+Move	2	327	161	146					
Rural	CHA+Move	3	207	120	116					
Rural	DACAAR	4	297	82	78					
Rural	DACAAR	2	374	108	5					
Rural	DACAAR	3	179	20	20					
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	4	306	100	69					
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	2	208	50	-					
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	2	264	48	16					
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	2	289	126	125					
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	3	311	138	134					
Rural	SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	5	298	105	100					
Rural	SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	2	312	76	73					
Rural	SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	3	342	148	123					
Total		124	13622	3513	2994	0	0	0	0	0

E. 2. IDLG FP-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs*

FP	# of districts/cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections/established	# of CDPs completed	# of GAs formed
Oxfam (Herat)	1	200	66	39	1
FGA (Jalalabad)	1	100	62	48	1
HRDA (Kandahar)	1	150	57	28	2
CARE+PIN (Mazar)	1	150	65	49	1
Total	4	600	250	164	5

*Note: The figures showing in Table E are higher than for the same outputs in Tables B and D. This is because Table E is based on FP reports based on actual work progress on the ground, while Tables B and D are based on the database, after the forms are submitted, reviewed, approved and entered at the PMUs.

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	26	0	24	0	50	0
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	16	0	18	0	42	0
# of grievances under investigation	10	0	8	0	8	0

F.a. Grievances Handling Update MRRD (Types of Grievances Received):

At MRRD, the grievances registration, reporting and grievances solutions system and the module for FPs' payment as part of CC have been integrated in the Management Information System (MIS). Both systems are in the testing stage in coordination with the relevant divisions. We expect that the FPs' invoices to be processed through the system very soon as their contracts have already been entered to the system.

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period #				Variation (+/-) during the reporting period #				Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period #			
	MRRD		IDLG		MRRD		IDLG		MRRD		IDLG	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Corruption charges against CDCs (individual members or joint)	0		0		0		0		0			0
Weak performance allegations of CDC	1		0		0		3		1		3	0
Infraction of	0		3		1		3		1		6	0

CC Om procedures												
Social safeguards related	0		0		0		0		0			0
Environmental safeguards related	0		2		0		0		0		2	0
Subproject implementation/ quality related	0		0		0		0		0			0
Beneficiary targeting and subproject selection	1		0		4		0		5			0
Not applicable to CC	15		4		13		0		28		4	0
Sector-wise breakdown of grievances												
IDLG												
MRRD transport												
MRRD water												
MRRD renewable energy												
MRRD irrigation												
Health												
Education												

F. 1. Environmental and Social Safeguards Update

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	86		608
# of voluntary land donations	143		683
Etc.			

Note: The IDLG MIS has yet to systematically record this information. This will be submitted from the next quarter onwards.

IX. 1. MRRD Staffing:

MRRD: Of the total 2419 staff approved in the staffing plan, 1692 are contracted, the recruitment for 96 is underway, 631 will only be recruited later in the CC implementation and 6 positions need to be recruited shortly; the ‘underway’ positions also include these 6 positions. Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

NTA levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	PMU	DO	Total
Management levels (A & B)	16	1	17	17	0	0	17
Professional categories (C, D & E)	917	69	986	137	324	525	986
Support Staff (F, G and H)	621	68	689	82	223	384	689
Total #	1554	138	1692	236	547	909	1692
Total %	92	8	100%	14	32	54	100%
Facilitating Partners’ Staffing							
Total #	1554	138	1692	236	547	909	1692
Total %	92	8	100%	14	32	54	100%

IX.2. IDLG Staffing:

IDLG: Of the total 209 staff approved in the staffing plan, 167 are contracted, the recruitment for 42 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)	26	4	30	22	8		30
Professional categories (C, D & E)	74	18	92	42	50		92
Support Staff (F, G and H)	39	6	45	31	14		45
Oversight Consultants (OC)	61	10	71	30	41		71
Urban FP	216	70	286	8	278		286
Total #	416	108	524	133	391		524
Total %	79	21	100	25	75		100

V. MRRD Maintenance and Construction Cash Grants (MCCG) Update

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Variation (+/-) during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to the end of the current reporting quarter
Overall			
# of provinces covered		5	5
# of districts covered		7	7
# of communities with approved maintenance plans		326	326
# of communities received MCCG		326	326
MCCG disbursed to communities (US\$)		9.8	9.8
# of communities completed MCCG work		0	0
MCCG utilized and closed in communities (US\$)		0	0
Planned/ Estimated in Approved Plans			
Grant portion committed to labor in proposals (US\$)			
Grant portion committed to non-labor costs in proposals (US\$)			
# of labor days (unskilled labor) estimated			
# of labor days (skilled labor) estimated			
Total # of labor days estimated			
# of skilled laborers estimated			
# of unskilled laborers estimated			
Total # of laborers estimated			
# of subprojects to be constructed/ rehabilitated/ extended etc			
# of beneficiaries estimated for paid labor			
# of beneficiaries estimated for repaired/ constructed infrastructure			
Actual Data for Communities with MCCG Closed			
Grant portion used for labor (US\$)			
Grant portion used for non-labor (US\$)			
# of labor days (unskilled labor) actual			
# of labor days (skilled labor) actual			
Total # of labor days actual			
# of skilled laborers actual			
# of unskilled laborers actual			
Total # of laborers actual			
# of subprojects constructed/ rehabilitated			
# of beneficiaries from paid labor			
# of beneficiaries from constructed/ rehabilitated infrastructure			

VI. MRRD Social Inclusion Grants

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Variation (+/-) during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to the end of the current reporting quarter
Overall			
# of provinces covered			2
# of districts covered			2
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed			14
# of communities with food/grain banks set up			14
# of communities that have submitted requested for SIG matching grants			9
Estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities for the SIG			
Total SIG matching grants disbursed (US\$)			\$1269
# of beneficiaries planned by communities for the SIG			
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with SIG grants have been distributed			

V. MRRD Reduce Seasonal Hunger through Grain Bank in CC Communities

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Variation (+/-) during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to the end of the current reporting quarter
Overall			
# of provinces covered			7
# of districts covered			14
# of Communities with established Vulnerable Groups Sub-Committees			80
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed			45
# of communities with food/grain banks set up			38
Total value of the food and non-food items mobilized (US\$)			
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with food and non-food items have been distributed			

VI. Success Story/ Case Study

Pashtun Zarghun is one of the largest districts in the south-eastern part of **Herat province**. With an estimated population of over 90,000, the district has some remote areas where people are in great need of support. **Rabat Khoja village**, located in the western part of Pushtun Zarghun, has around 250 families of different ethnicities. When Citizens' Charter first entered this village, each ethnic group asked to establish a separate CDC. They also said that according to their tradition, women should stay at home, do housework and care for the children. At the beginning, taking photographs of women would be impossible and the community was not allowing women to participate in the program.

CCAP male and female social organizers had several meetings with the elders of all ethnic groups. They were eventually able to gain the support of the elders, who decided to form one CDC and let women participate in the program. Women were elected to the positions of vice-chairperson and secretary of the CDC and began participating in all activities of the CDC and community as per CCAP guidelines.



VII. IDLG Success Story/ Case Study

CDC Advocacy Results in Improving Municipal - CDC Collaboration

Ansari IV, an urban community located in the remote parts of District 7 of Mazar-i-Sharif city in Balkh Province, had its Community Development Council (CDC) first established in July 2017 by the Citizens' Charter. The residents of this area have long been deprived of both governmental and non-governmental development projects. On reviewing their development priorities, the repair of their roads and the addition of side ditches to these roads were selected as the most pressing need. The roads were in such poor conditions that they remained muddy and polluted in most seasons and nearly inaccessible during heavy winter snowfalls and spring rains.

Jallad Khan, Ansari Four's CDC Chairperson explained: "In the past, we tried to raise these concerns to the provincial and municipal authorities individually or in small groups. But this was not effective and we did not get any support from them. With the arrival of Citizens' Charter, the best thing to happen was the solidarity and social cohesion built into the various CDC election and community development planning processes. With a CDC in place, with a formal mandate for local community development, we could now approach these same authorities much more confidently as elected representatives of our community!"

The road network within Ansari IV was wide and with low elevation. As such, the UAB grant for this community from the CCAP would not suffice to reconstruct the roads to satisfactory quality. The additional resources required were beyond that of the community's own resources. As such, they again approached the municipal and provincial authorities, this time as elected CDC members and with a clear proposal on what they planned to do to improve their community.

The advocacy and self-initiative paid off. The Mazar-e-Sharif Municipality agreed and subsequently provided Ansari IV with 20 trucks of gravel and soil, which were used to elevate the road height to the required levels, after which the UAB grants and their own community contribution would suffice to reconstruct the roads and build the side ditches.

The people of Ansari IV note that this was feasible due to the CDC establishment, the participatory community wide development planning, and the resulting empowerment of the people to also pursue their own development priorities. The elevation of the roads with the resources provided by the Municipality is completed, and the road reconstruction project funded by the UAB grants is underway, at the time of reporting.

Pictures Below: 1. (Left) Mazar-i-Sharif Municipality Trucks provide the free gravel and soil for road elevation. 2. (Right): Mr. Jallad Khan, CDC Chairperson of Ansari IV, discusses the technical details of the project with the IDLG CCAP PMU Engineer.



Contact Information:

Any queries related to MRRD, clarifications, feedback etc on this report may be send to Mr Wadan Sherzad at the email ID w.sherzad@ccnpp.org. No telephone communication in this regard is welcome. Other information on the CC is available on our website, and social media pages.

Any queries related to IDLG, clarifications, feedback etc on this report may be sent to Mr. Shamsudin Waseeq at the swaseeq.cc@dmm.gov.af. No telephone communication in this regard is welcome. Other information on the CC is available on our website, and social media pages.

Annex 1: Updated CCAP Results Framework:

This is already shared with World Bank colleagues.