



Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Citizens' Charter

Quarterly Progress Report

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

Reporting Quarter: 2nd Quarter 1397 calendar year/ 3rd Quarter 2018 fiscal year
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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, Citizens' Charter has reached nearly 9,000 urban and rural communities in 34 provinces, reaching 8 million people. To date, around \$96 million of grants have been disbursed to communities for nearly 6,000 projects. These projects will help provide 63 million litres of water per day to 2.5 million people, irrigate nearly one million jeribs of land, provide 5,500KW of energy, and build 900KM of roads.

Women's participation has seen 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.



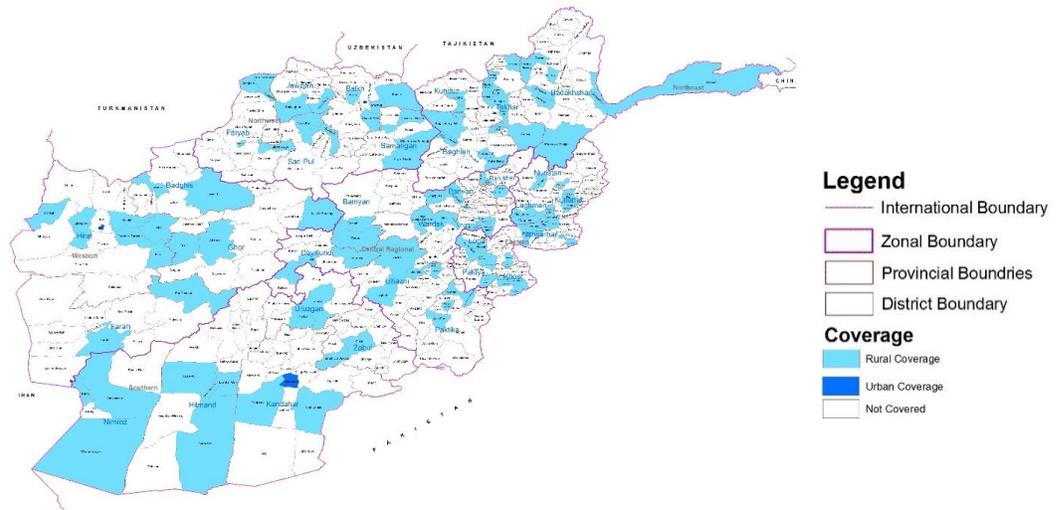
Expected Outputs of Projects Underway



Key Challenges and Next Steps

- Demand for scale-up:** There is a huge demand and need to scale-up the program and complete national coverage sooner than planned. There is potential and capacity for a cascade roll-out to reach full coverage within six years, compared to the planned ten-year timeline. However, this would require availability of additional funds.
- Drought:** The recent drought and dropping water tables have resulted in many existing water sources going dry. Water projects now require more complex infrastructure to ensure sustainable access for clean drinking water. The gap analyses conducted show a high likelihood that additional resources will be required to provide universal access to drinking water, compared to what was originally calculated based on data from the Afghan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS).
- Land:** The lack of a national land cadastre is causing delays in implementing larger infrastructure project; this is particularly impacting land for the 2,000 school projects, which were recently launched, and the upcoming program for Kuchi communities, which is planned to begin roll-out in early 2019. Close collaboration with ARAZI will be vital in implementing these activities.
- Recruitment of female staff in insecure areas:** Women participation in some areas is a challenge. This is both due to insecurity and social norms. Problems are exasperated because of difficulty in recruiting female social organisers. To some extent by working with community elders it is possible to encourage women’s participation. However, in some areas, including Paktya province, and the districts of Ahmad Aba, Miraka, Sayed Kara, Waza Zadran, Chamkani, women’s participation remains a major challenge. It is necessary to come up with innovative solutions to recruit female staff by working with the NTA committee on incentives for female staff in less secure areas.

Current Coverage



2. Key Achievements:

As of the end of the reporting period 8,687 urban and rural communities were mobilized, out of which 8,408 communities elected their Community Development Councils (CDCs), and 7,212 communities have prepared the Community Development Plans (CDPs). 579 Cluster CDCs have been formed and 104 Gozar elections have been completed. A total of \$96 million in grants have been disbursed to CDCs under all components. In urban areas, US\$17.29 million have been disbursed for 463 subprojects by the end of reporting period, which included US\$ 10.75 million for 279 subprojects in the last quarter. In rural area a total of 2,859 subprojects were financed in 2,156 communities with a sum of \$49.22 million, which included \$7.59 million for 729 subprojects in the last quarter. The breakdown of the beneficiaries by sector in hard components or from actual sub-projects is 2,509,631 from water supply, 1,867,804 from irrigation, 436,936 from the electricity, and 141,977 from transport.

A total disbursement of \$14.1 million for 520 communities in 7 districts of 6 provinces for Maintenance Construction and Cash Grant (MCCG) has taken place while during the quarter \$1.3 million were disbursed to 64 communities. The work of MCCG projects has been completed in 31 communities worth \$528,180. Cumulatively, 1072 rural and urban communities with high IDPs/returnees have been provided with emergency support from which 405 communities were covered during the quarter.

7,634 “Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaigns” were completed in 3,106 communities with Vulnerable Groups Sub-committees formed and 94 districts of 33 provinces and 2,712 communities established food/grain banks and mobilized food and non-food items worth \$353,300 from which a total of 3,221 households have benefited so far. From the above communities, 384 communities submitted request for the Social Inclusion grant in 14 districts of 10 provinces. The estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities is \$482,383 while the total matching grant disbursed under SIG is \$112,985 from which 3,341 out of 15,317 households planned, benefited.

Media engagement efforts were initiated and enhanced. TOLO conducted an interview with Mr. Rasoul Rasouli, General Director of Citizens’ Charter, MRRD on the program progress in rural areas. TOLO broadcasted a 90 second report on the Citizens’ Charter on 11 October during the 6PM News – the most popular news program in the country.¹ This segment also aired on TOLO’s sister agencies and social media pages. A separate short report on the grain banks was also aired on 12 October.

On 16 September 2018, the Provincial Citizen’s Charter Management Committee (PCCMC) Workshop was held in Kandahar. Participants included the Governor, Deputy Ministers of Finance, Health and Education. During the meeting discussions took place on score cards, community mobilization, public awareness and inter-ministerial collaboration.

On 10 October 2018, the 3rd National Mayors’ Conference was convened in the Presidential Palace in Kabul. The purpose of the conference was orientation on mayors’ roles and responsibilities under Citizens’ Charter. The 187 conference participants included: mayors, ministers, deputy ministers, representatives from donor agencies, and journalists.

¹ https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=%23Afghanistan

3. Summarized Financial/Expenditure Status Update

3. 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 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	64.24	53.89	34.79	27.96	12.41	12.62	81.85
1.a. RASS	50.50	43.14	18.00	21.42	2.16	9.63	64.56
1.b. UAB	13.74	10.75	16.79	6.54	10.25	2.99	17.29
2. Capacity Building	33.11	18.42	6.66	0.91	5.76	20.06	19.33
3. Evaluations and Studies	0	0	-	0.035	-	-	0.035
4. Project Implementation Support	36.11	22.21	8.19	6.02	2.05	14.63	28.23
5. MCCG	7.92	13.23	-	3.58	-	2.58	16.81
TOTAL	141.38	108.04	49.64	38.47	20.22	49.89	146.22

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

Implementing Agency	Grant	Received	Utilized	Balance
MRRD	ARTF	119.80	91.40	28.40
	IDA	40.00	15.98	24.02
	MoF	-	-	-
	Danish	5.50	5.24	0.26
	German	17.25	6.18	11.07
	Sub-Total	182.55	118.80	63.75
IDLG	ARTF	36.57	24.93	8.64
	IDA	7.50	1.83	5.66
	MoF	1.20	0.66	0.54
	Sub-Total	45.27	27.42	14.84
Total	ARTF	156.37	119.33	37.04
	IDA	47.50	17.81	29.68
	MoF	1.20	0.66	0.54
	Danish	5.50	5.24	0.26
	German	17.25	6.18	11.07
	Grand Total	227.82	146.22	78.59

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	7,194	561	1,391	105	8,585	666
# of CDC elected	6,815	478	1,438	155	8,253	633
# of CDC members registered	130,151	10,278	29,621	3,274	159,772	13,550
# of male CDC members	66,946	5,145	14,804	1,641	81,750	6,786
# of female CDC members	63,205	5,131	14,817	1,633	78,022	6,764
# of CCDCs/GAs registered	368	51	211	49	5792	100
# of CDPs completed	5,436	397	1,581	195	7,017	592
# of CCDPs/ GA Plans completed*	-	38	107	54	107	92
# of CDCs with SP financed	1,637	228	519	235	2,156	463
# of CDCs with SP completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of subprojects financed for CDCs	2,130	202	729	351	2,859	553
# of subprojects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of subprojects financed for CCDCs/ GAs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants disbursed	41,627,993	10,843,400	7,593,016	8,829,158	49,221,009	19,672,558
Grants utilized**	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of beneficiaries for soft comp (CDP completed)	5,168,236	661,331	1,732,501	323,711	6,900,737	985,042
# of beneficiaries for completed SPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of labor days generated **	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of laborers employed **	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of M/DCCMC coordination meetings held*	4	-	3	1	7	1
# of PCCMC coordination meetings held*	1		1		2	

*Based on field reports (data not yet entered into MIS)

** These fields can only be completed once project completion report is received

4. a. Rural

Community Mobilisation

Major achievements:

Overall, social mobilization is progressing on schedule. Community participation levels are very high, and the PRA tools are helping bring about changes in community behaviour, including: ensuring equity; accountability; reduction of unnecessary expenditure; regular community meetings; including women, IDP/Returnees and vulnerable groups in all development activities; and making participatory decisions.

Progress to date:

The social mobilization progress is on track in the secure provinces while there are challenges in insecure areas, and work is significantly behind schedule. The provinces where work is affected include: Uruzgan, Helmand, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Khost, Paktika and Ghazni (see Annex 3 for more details).

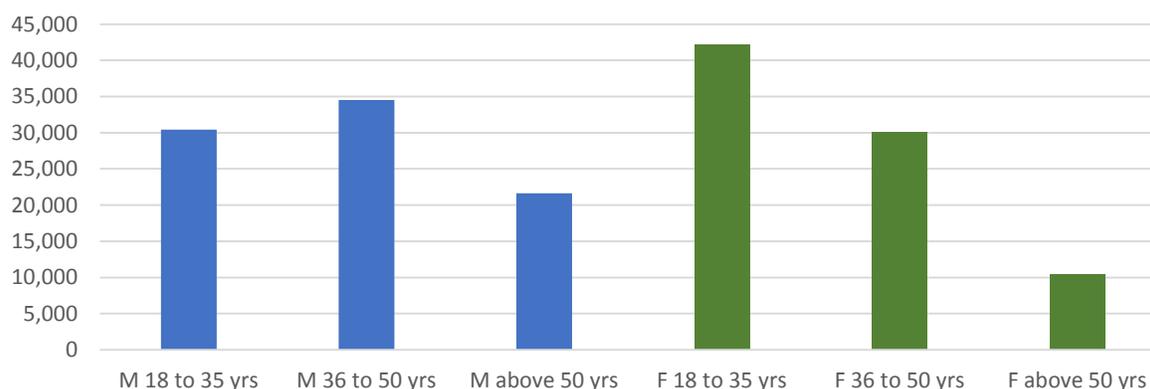
The table below shows the planned versus actual progress on some main indicators of the soft component during this quarter. One of the main reasons along with insecurity for lower progress in the CDCs elections and CDPs against the planned is that it was impossible to progress on key activities such as score card, CPM, social audit and grievances handling without formation of sub-committees and clustering. Therefore, the plans were changed to push these activities forward more quickly.

SN	Indicator	Planned	Actual	Progress (%)
1	Community Profile completed	2,455	1,658	68
2	CDCs Elected	3,079	1438	47
3	CDP completed	2,775	1581	57
4	Sub-committees formed	1,558	1,821	116
5	Cluster CDC formed	390	579	148

CDC and community analysis:

- Total CDC membership is 169,334 (men: 86,578, 51% and women: 82,756,49%)
- Total 34,946 Office Bearers (OB) elected (men: 17,610, 50% and women: 17,336, 50%)
- 94% of CDC members and 81% OBs are new (never elected before under NSP)
- Of nearly 4 million eligible voters, women's participation in CDC elections was 79% and men's participation was 76%.

Age-Wise Breakdown of CDC members



Gender / women's participation:

49% of CDC members are women, and 50% of CDC Office Bearers are women. Women's participation in the social mobilization process is improving, especially in those areas where women and men groups meet separately. Women's participation in such places is reported even higher than men's because men may be busy in the field and women stay near their homes. This is true in most of the provinces except a few in south and central regions (including: Helmand, Zabul Urozgan, Kandahar, Paktika, Paktia).

Based on field reports from the Facilitating Partner Chief Trainer, under Citizens' Charter, women in Spin Boldak district of Kandahar are participating in elections and voting for their candidates for the first time.

Key challenges and recommendations:

- Women participation in some areas is a challenge. This is both due to insecurity and social norms. Problems include difficulty in recruiting or mobilising female social organisers (both FPs and MRRD are having difficulty with this) and lack of women's participation in CDC meetings. To some extent by working with community elders it is possible to encourage women's participations. However, in some areas, including Paktya provinces, and the districts of Ahmad Aba, Miraka, Sayed Kara, Waza Zadran, Chamkani, women's participation remains a major challenge. It is necessary to come up with innovative solutions to recruit female staff by working with the NTA committee on incentives for female staff in such areas.

Plans for next quarter:

- Completion of remaining communities (profile, election, PRA tools, CDP, sub-committees and CCDs)
- Conducting DCCM/PCCM workshop in four provinces (Badakhshan planned for November 2018)
- Conducting reflection workshop on Institutional Building and CPM for 3 days to all FP chief and provincial trainers and PMU trainers
- Conducting MCCG training for all MCCG SOs and engineers for 4 days
- Rolling out MCCG, IDP and returnee study
- Establishment of Gender Focus Group within Organization and conducting gender training
- Conduct gender training for CCNPP staff

Engineering

During the reporting period, 2,284 subprojects proposals have been approved for disbursement. 150 water supply and sanitation engineers were recruited for MCCG. Guidelines for implementation of solar panel and solar pump projects were provided to field engineers. 183 provincials and districts engineers have been trained on the job training in the water well site selection, water supply network design, MSS implementation and solar pump and solar panels technical criteria.

Further, the CC Engineering team worked with the World Bank supported EQRA project to develop 28 design packages for EQRA schools; prepared the project implementation manual with relevant annexes; and provided a detailed and comprehensive implementation work plan for 2,647 in 17 targeted provinces.

Progress to date:

Progress has been better than expected in subproject proposal preparation and implementation in all 34 provinces. Totally US\$48,155,684 have been disbursed to 2,859 subprojects) in the 34 provinces by end of the reporting period and US\$8,530,214 have been disbursed to the communities during the reporting period.

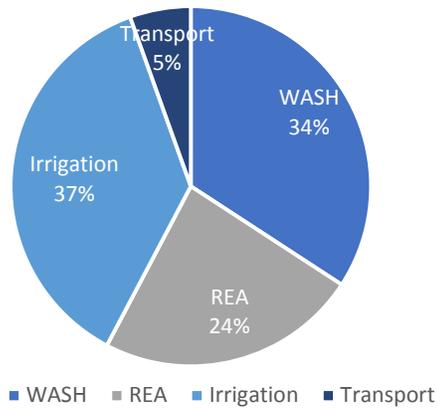
Sector/ SP type	# of SP Submitted	# of SP financed	# of SP complete	Grants committed SP \$Million	Grants disbursed \$Million	Grants utilized	Estimated beneficiaries for financed SPs	Actual beneficiaries completed SPs	Average cost / project / comt
Water	2,565	1,532	-	43,242,274	20,940,088	-	1,437,449	-	8,164
Transport	167	94	-	6,936,852	2,611,052	-	69,860	-	15,635
Irrigation	2,138	914	-	46,520,637	15,924,421	-	788,863	-	7,448
Energy	577	293	-	23,244,962	7,745,993	-	139,363	-	13,425
Grid Ext	117	26	-	6,352,559	934,129	-	32,433	-	7,984
TOTAL	5,564	2,859	-	126,297,284	48,155,684³	-	-	-	-

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.

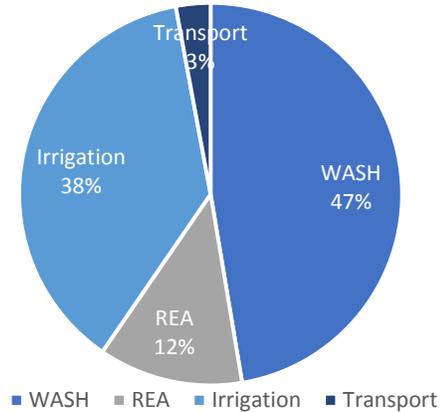
³ Sub-projects do not meet the MSS; therefore, deleted from the system but the community reversal did not take place that is why reflected in the overall disbursement in previous table and deducted amount will be probably reversed

Subproject Details:

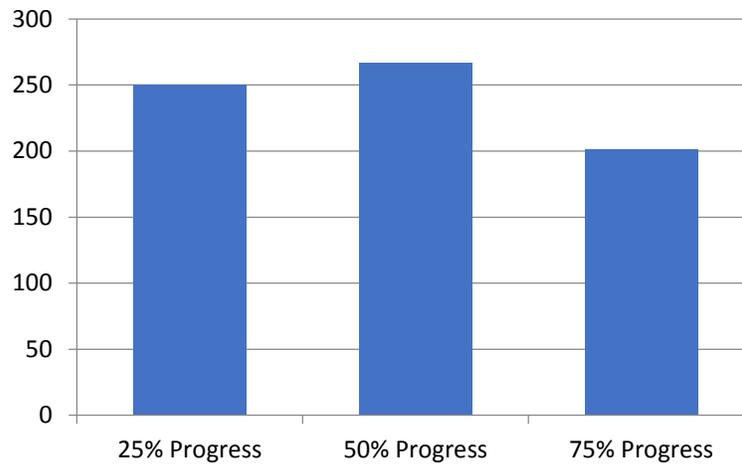
Budget-based SP (\$125,404,004)



Sector-based SP (5,709)



Ongoing Subproject Progress:



Progress on pilot initiatives:

- **Bio Gas Pilot Project in Laghman:** Manufacturing and installation of this plant took two days to be completed, 17,000Afs budgeted and produces about 0.5-1 KG gas per day which is enough for one family. The Engineering Department is looking at how to make this model more effective for community level.
- **Solar Mini Grid Pilot Project:** The plan is for 34 provinces. At the moment we have 16 pilots started with survey of site selection, designs, and proposals completed. More than 80% of the work is completed.
- **Micro Hydro Power Pilot Project:** MHP pilot is underway to enable MHP projects in areas where water depth is below 4 meters. The pilot is using new locally available technology. Progress on the pilot is at 30%.

Key challenges:

- The price of the US Dollar goes up and it directly impacts the cost of the project as most of the material required for the project is imported and its cost is tied to the exchange rate.
- Due to climate change and drought the water table goes dropdown which directly affect the sub-projects cost and could impact the long-term sustainability of water projects.

Recommendations:

- Due to climate change and drop in water table, there is a need for Geophysical search team or at least one expert hydro geologist in each region
- Additional funds needed for WASH subprojects, due to drought and falling water tables. A full assessment will be conducted and presented to MRRD management, MoF, and World Bank.

Plans for next quarter:

- EQRA School Projects Implementation
- Review and approve 2,500 subprojects proposals
- Conduct 40 field technical missions
- Revise Technical Manual
- Rollout of technical training in 6 regions for all field engineers
- DRM training for remaining CDCs on ESS and safety

Scorecards

Universal Access to Clean Drinking Water: A total of 947 communities completed MSS Scorecard for clean drinking water. It was found that 43% (407 communities out of 947) communities have access to clean drinking water out of which 80% (325 communities out of 407) communities' water points provide 25 liters of water per person in 24 hours. The rest of the communities have no access to clean drinking water.

Basic electricity: Only 252 of 947 communities have access to basic electricity (73% do not have access).

Basic road access: Total 531 communities out of 947 communities have access within two kilometres walking distance from nearest accessible rural road (44% do not have access).

Small-scale irrigation infrastructure: From 947 communities 520 communities have small-scale irrigation infrastructure (427 or 45% do not have access).

The table below shows breakdown of the water point and infrastructure MSSs responses in 28 provinces:

Minimum Service Standards for Rural Areas	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Is there one water point available per 25 households?	407	540	947	43%	57%
Is water point providing 25 liters of water per person per day?	325	82	407	80%	20%
Basic electricity: Does each household have access to 100W power through solar, micro hydro, biogas or wind?	252	695	947	27%	73%
Basic Road: Does the community have access within two kilometres walking distance from nearest accessible rural road (accessible area only)?	531	416	947	56%	44%
Does the community have small-scale irrigation infrastructure?	520	427	947	55%	45%

Note: As the data for Health and Education still needs to be cleaned and also some errors should be communities with field for correction; therefore, as agreed in the ISM, we will provide detail report sometimes at mid-November 2018.

Challenges in the score card implementation:

- Winter and summer holidays (3 months/year) affect the score card implementation for schools
- Official letter is still required to allow the community members easily visit the schools and health centres during the score card implementation
- Delay in finalising implementation plan and form with other line ministries means the new template implementation has not yet begun as the IAs await World Bank NOL

Maintenance Cash and Construction Grant (MCCG)

Major achievements:

A total of 37 subprojects have been completed in 31 communities, generating 75,224 labour days for 1,884 labourers in 7 districts of 5 provinces. Out of the total labourers, 17% (320) are IDPs and returnees. 36,920 people will benefit from the completed MCCG projects.

Breakdown of type of ongoing projects:

S. No	Sectors	MCCG ongoing projects sector/ types	# of projects
1	Transport	Culvert/ construction/rehabilitation	3
2		Pathway/ construction/ rehabilitation	5
3		Tertiary road basic access/ graveling	34
4		Concrete side ditch construction	5
5	Irrigation	Protection wall/ construction/Extension/ rehabilitation	12
6		Canal extension/ rehabilitation/ construction	5
7		Intake construction	0
8	Education	Secondary school construction	0

Lessons learned:

A strong monitoring mechanism prior to the disbursement of grant to the CDCs account has been established by KFW and implemented through COFFEY to monitor the MCCG projects funded by KFW grant. Such monitoring mechanism has helped to reduce and eliminate issues that could be critical to the MCCG projects. For example, all the WBAs will be crosschecked with the system (Community Profile and HHs) and all categories in the WBA are counted one by one in order to make sure that the number of HHs and categories identified in the WBA is correct. Before applying such mechanism, there were a lot of inconsistencies in the figures (HHs, Community Profile Figures and Categories in the WBA). By applying this monitoring mechanism, creation of close coordination with FPs and providing training for them have helped to reduce discrepancies. The same mechanism has been adopted for other MCCG projects, including ARTF/IDA funded activities.

Verification Procedure:

- The community profile and WBA are prepared by FP and submitted to PMU for uploading to the system.
- CC database officer at the PMU level uploads the community profile and WBA into the system.
- Then the bilateral fund division team will start the process of verification which includes: identification of categories in the WBA (rich, medium, poor and very poor), the WBA figures (#HH will be checked in each category, calculation of each category, counting the name of each person written in the WBA in each category, checking of percentage of each category in the WBA, identification of IDPs and returnees in each category of WBA by sign) all will be checked with community profile in the database.
- Based on the result of this verification (above-mentioned) the correct MCCG budgeted allocation will be made to reach respective CDC.
- After that, the labour and non labour portion cost, labour days, number of labourer will be estimated for MCCG projects. Also all the above-mentioned information and figures will be checked with the contents of MCCG project proposals.

- After accomplishment of the above-mentioned procedures if the data are error free the bilateral fund division team will submit the project proposals with corrected information to the COFFEY team. Then for more accuracy the COFFEY team will follow the same procedure once again. If there would be any error the bilateral division team will return the forms, proposals and WBA to the PMU for correction.
- Finally, after their verification the project proposals will be submitted to Finance division. (Only for KFW funded projects). If COFFEY team identify any error they will return it back to bilateral division team for correction.
- The same procedure will be followed for ARTF/IDA and other donors funded project only without COFFEY verification procedure, instead, Finance Division team will follow the procedure for verification.

Plans for next quarter:

The MCCG projects will be extended to 7 more districts of 4 provinces during the next quarter, where in total 14 districts in 9 provinces will be covered by MCCG. By fully implementation of MCCG projects in the 14 districts, 600 communities will be covered.

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

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Progress during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to end of current reporting quarter
# of provinces covered	6	0	6
# of districts covered	7	0	7
# of communities with approved maintenance plans	456	64	520
# of communities received MCGG	456	64	520
MCGG disbursed to communities (US\$ million)	12.8	1.3	14.1
# of communities completed MCGG work	0	31	31
MCGG utilized and closed in communities (US\$)	0	528,180	528,180
Planned/ Estimated in Approved Plans			
Grant portion committed to labor in proposals (US\$)	7,680,000	780,000	8,460,000
Grant portion committed to non-labor in proposals (US\$)	5,120,000	520,000	5,640,000
# of est labor days (unskilled)	1,274,638	129,455	1,404,093
# of est labor days (skilled)	119,319	12,301	131,620
Total # of labor days est.	1,393,957	141,756	1,535,713
# of skilled laborers estimated	2,982	308	3,290
# of unskilled laborers estimated	31,867	3,236	35,103
Total # of laborers estimated	34,848	3,544	38,392
# of subprojects	684	18	702
# of beneficiaries estimated for paid labor	209,088	21,264	230,352
# of beneficiaries estimated for repaired/ constructed inf	413,725	4,480	418,205
Actual Data for Communities with MCGG Closed			
Grant used for labor (US\$)	0	0	390,664
Grant used for non-labor (US\$)	0	0	226,558
# of labor days (unskilled)	0	0	72,658
# of labor days (skilled)	0	0	2,566
Total # of labor days actual	0	0	75,224
# of skilled laborers actual	0	0	73
# of unskilled laborers actual	0	0	1,811
Total # of laborers actual	0	0	1,884
# of subprojects	0	0	37
# of beneficiaries from paid labor	0	0	11,304
# of beneficiaries from infrastructure	0	0	36,920

Social Inclusion Grant and Grain Banks

Major achievements:

Grain banks have been established in 1,497 communities. There is widespread optimism and willingness of communities and CDCs towards this initiative. In total, 7,634 “Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaigns” were completed in 3,106 communities, with Vulnerable Groups Sub-committees formed in 94 districts of 33 provinces and 2,712 communities established food/grain banks and mobilized food and non-food items worth \$835,683 from which nearly 11,000 households benefited so far.

From the above communities, 384 communities submitted request for the Social Inclusion Grant in 14 districts of 10 provinces. The estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities is \$482,383. The total matching grant disbursed under SIG is \$112,985 from which 3,341 households actually benefited from the total 15,317 planned. Remaining disbursements will be made during the lean season, as planned.

Lessons learned:

- **Low awareness among FPs:** FPs did not deliver required awareness around grain bank initiative to community members according to the guidelines provided. More awareness is required for FPs to know that this is a key expected output of their contract. This should have been indicated as a milestone in the FP contracts.
- **Higher collection of food in SIG areas:** The numbers in the chart below show that SIG communities are mobilising much more resources than other grain banks. The SIG team will conduct a detailed analysis to understand the reasons for this and make a proposal for potential expansion of SIG. It is useful to note that performance of FPs, district breakdowns, and comparison to areas facilitated directly by MRRD should be conducted to better understand this trend.
- **Grant size and targeting:** The SIG amount at \$2,000 is higher than needed. Therefore the government and World Bank agreed that as a part of the CCAP restructuring, the grant amount will be halved to \$1,000 and the number of communities would be doubled. Specifically, communities in provinces hardest hit by the drought are being targeted, including: Badghis, Daikundi, Nooristan, Kandahar, and Ghor.

Key Challenges:

- **Drought:** Drought combined with conflict have created internally displaced populations who are living in extremely poor conditions. Many communities continue to depend on insufficient incomes derived by migrating outside of their farmlands. Inadequate rain and snowfall in parts of Afghanistan caused significant failure of the rain-fed crops. The situation affected the most vulnerable populations and their access to food and water. This also results in fewer than expected number of contributors at village level.

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	9	1	10
# of districts covered	14	0	14
# of communities with established Vulnerable Groups Sub-Committees	491	218	709
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	491	183	674
# of communities with food/grain banks set up	304	247	551
# of communities that have submitted requested for SIG matching grants	139	245	384
Estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities for the SIG	\$ 157,248	\$325,135	482,383\$
Total SIG matching grants disbursed (US\$)	\$ 107,463	\$ 5,522	112,985\$
# of beneficiaries planned by communities for the SIG (HH)	884	14,433	15,317
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with SIG grants distributed (HH)	588	2,753	3,341
# of additional “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	973	546	1519

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	One is not active ⁴	33
# of districts covered	76	18	94
# of Communities with established Vulnerable Groups Sub-Committees	2,388	718	3,106
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	2,388	718	3,106
# of communities with food/grain banks set up	1,497	1,215	2,712
Total value of the food and non-food items mobilized (US\$)	\$ 149,640	203,660\$	353,300\$
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with food and non-food items have been distributed (Households)	1,496	1785	3,281

⁴ No report has been provided from Badakhshan in the last quarter, therefore it is considered inactive

# of additional “Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaigns” Completed	1,497	1,991	3,488
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4.b. Urban Community Mobilisation

Major achievements:

During the reporting period 105 communities were mobilized, 155 CDC elections were completed and 195 CDPs were completed, bringing the total of communities mobilized to 666, CDCs elected to 633 and CDPs completed to 592 (i.e. 78.4%, 74.5% and 69.6% respectively of the contracted 850 urban communities for this phase). During the quarter, one of the cities (Mazar-e-Sharif) has fully established all their contracted CDCs and completed CDPs (150).

Progress to date:

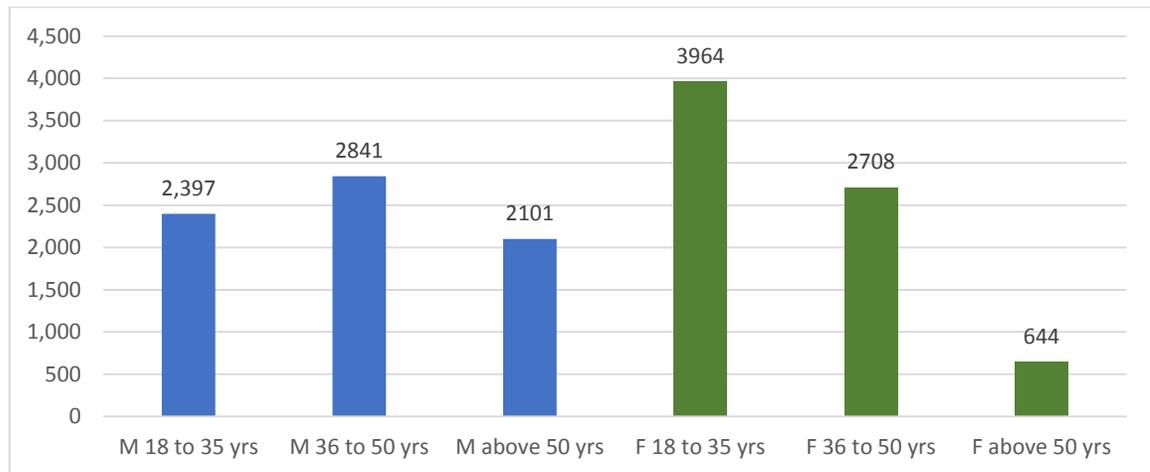
Progress has been better than expected in the community mobilization, CDC formation, bank account openings, exercising the PLA tools and CDP preparation stages in all 4 of the original contracts. Thus far, one of the cities has met 100% of their contractual obligations in terms of CDC establishment and preparing community development plan. The overall progress of CDC mobilization against contracted number of communities (850) is 78.4%, CDC establishment is 74.5% and percentage of Community development plans prepared is 69.6%. 282 urban CDCs are able to plan and manage their own development projects which makes 33.2% of target set in the result framework.

At Gozar level, a total of 104 Gozar elections, 91 Gozar Development Plans (GDPs) has been completed and 32 subproject proposals has been reviewed and approved (i.e. 61.2%, 53.5% and 19% respectively of the contracted 170 urban communities for this phase). The Social Organizers have conducted 695 household surveys with the support of community volunteers. The SOs have visited 84.3% of CDCs twice or more than twice in a month.

CDC and community analysis:

- Total CDC membership is 14,655 (Men: 7,339, 50% and women: 7,316, 50%)
- Total Office Bearers are 2,736 (Men: 1,369, 50% and women: 1,367, 50%)
- Of nearly 514,000 eligible voters, women’s participation in CDC elections was 68% and men’s participation was 69%.

Age-Wise Breakdown of CDC members



Gender / women's participation:

- The percentage of women beneficiaries is 49.1% (483,505 females out of 98,042 population), and female CDC members are 49.92%.
- The field level participation of women as CDC members and office bearers is very good overall (almost 50%). Acceptance of female participation in the program is also increasing in communities.
- Female staff in IDLG increased to 20%
- Finalised drafting of the gender strategy, gender training manual, and finalization of the anti-harassment policy and code of conduct
- Developed a Gender Map based on CCAP Gender disaggregated data

Important lessons learned:

Due to the large size of communities in urban areas, it was difficult to ensure participation of 75% of households for meetings and elections. In some cases, this even posed a security or logistics challenge, having such a large group of people in one location. Therefore, FPs have been informed that they can instead conduct some of these meetings at the election unit level. The recommended ratio for participation will be kept the same.

Under the Urban Citizens' Charter Gozar-level grant, 10% of the grant was reserved for women's economic empowerment (WEE) initiatives. However, assessments showed that it was difficult to facilitate quality economic activities with limited funds and such small grants, while also ensuring equity and preventing capture. based on consultations with communities as well as guidance from the World Bank, it was agreed that this earmark would be broadened to any women's specific sub-projects instead of limiting to only WEE/livelihoods support. Therefore, items such as construction of women's public toilets or other service needs for women as highlighted through the CDP process would be eligible for support under this earmark.

Key challenges and recommendation:

- Women participation in some areas is a challenge. This is due to insecurity and social norms. Our FP (FGA) had limited movement of their female social organizers due to insecurity in Jalalabad City and HRDA had challenge meeting female members of the CDC in Kandahar province. The social

organizers worked with community elders to ensure women's participation in CDC meetings and other social activities, however, this still remains a challenge.

- Formation of Gozar Assemblies is delayed due to the complexity of composition of CDCs which make one Gozar; for example, some CDCs prefer to be part of a Gozar Assembly which is not possible from GIS point of view. It is also delayed because formation of all five CDCs for one Gozar must be completed.

Plans for next quarter:

- Demarcation and boundary verification of remaining CDCs and GAs in the 4 major cities
- Mobilization and formation of 84 CDCs and 30 Gozar assemblies
- Deliver refresher training to PMU and FP social organizers and master trainers
- Finalize revised proposal for women's specific projects under urban block grants by mid Dec.
- Assess FP performance on gender/women's participation
- Conduct social assessment of IDP/Returnees

Engineering

Major achievements:

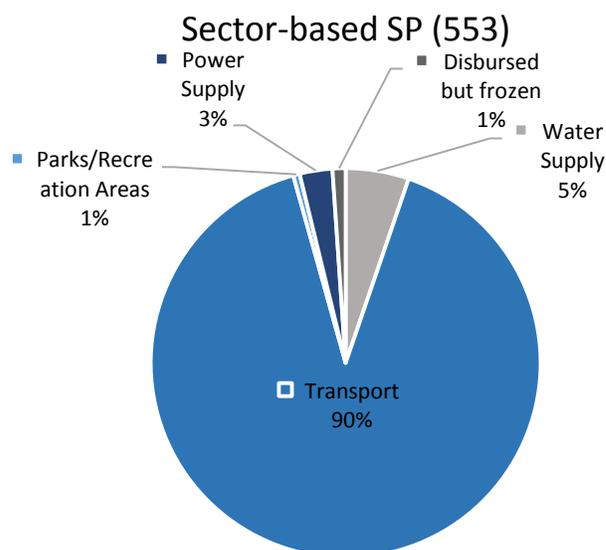
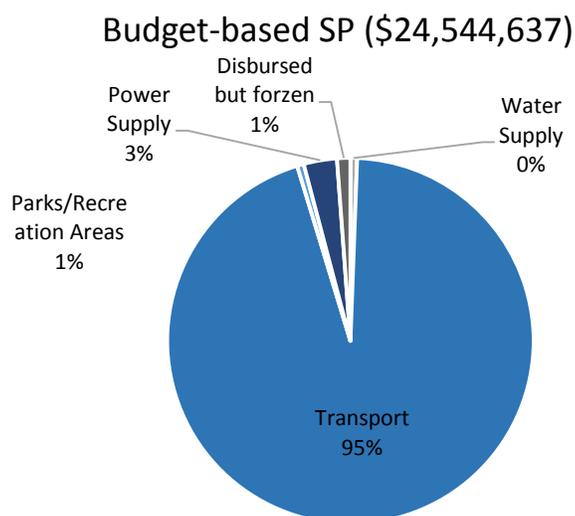
During the reporting period 290 subprojects proposals have been reviewed and approved. Additionally, 32 subprojects proposals at Gozar level have been entered into the system and approved by PIU technical team. 298 ESMPs were prepared and approved by HQ technical team. Community Driven Development (CDD) capacity building training was conducted for 2 PIU engineers, 4 PMU heads and 4 social organizers in India and Community Enhance Development training was conducted for a PIU senior engineer in Dubai. In addition, during the reporting period community Procurement/Accounting refresher training were conducted for 23 staffs of FPs, PMUs, PIU and OC. In addition, Operation & Maintenance training materials for all sectors have been prepared. All technical manuals (Street Upgrading, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, Parks/Recreation Area and Environmental Social Safeguard) were updated and translated to local languages.

Progress to date:

Totally US\$17.29 million has been disbursed to 463 subprojects (23 water supply, 417 transport, 2 park/recreation areas and 15 power supply) in the 4 major cities by end of the reporting period and US\$6.54 million have been disbursed to the communities during the reporting period.

Sector/ SP type	# of SP Submitted	# of SP financed	# of SP complete	Grants committed SP \$Million	Grants disbursed to commtts \$Million	Grants utilized for SP \$Million ⁵	Estimated # beneficiaries for financed SPs	Actual # beneficiaries completed SPs
Water Supply	25	23	0	0.5	0.98	0.26	39,031	0
Transport	488	417	0	27.29	15.34	4.64	701,771	0
Parks/Recreation Areas	2	2	0	0.11	0.08	0.02	2,930	0
Power Supply	16	15	0	0.34	0.64	0.17	25,537	0
Other (TBD)	6	6	0	0.42	0.25	0.07	7,795	0
TOTAL	537	463	0	29.29	17.29	5.15	777,064	

Subproject Details:



⁵ Grants have been utilized for the subprojects, but the spent figure has not been reported so far.

Progress on pilot projects

The Urban team is looking at implementing pilots of Hard Tiles, stone pitching, and cobble stone pavement.

Important lessons learned

Based on lessons to date, it has become clear that the policy of complete community contribution before withdrawal of grants is not feasible. The policy has been updated to allow a longer time for community contribution, which can be collected during project implementation as well. This is making it easier for communities to meet the required percentage of community contribution, which is quite high in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Key challenges and recommendations.

- Requirement for 25% community contribution has delayed the second instalment request for many subprojects. Given the state of prevailing poverty and unemployment in the communities and based on the well-being analysis, the 25% community contribution should be reduced
- Preparing subproject proposal for Gozar Assemblies is slow due to formation of Gozar Assemblies and demarcation of Gozar boundaries
- Although discussions took place in previous ISM, NEPA certification has remained a problem

Plans for next quarter

- Review and approve 75 CDC subprojects proposals and 45 Gozar level subproject proposals
- Conduct 25 field technical missions in the four major cities
- Roll-out of trainings on operations & maintenance and parks/rec areas in the 4 major cities
- Detailed analysis of two most prominent types of Gozar level subprojects
- Preparing power supply manual and conducting power supply training for the provincial technical staffs
- Preparation of 80 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs) for subprojects proposed by CDCs/GAs
- Establishment and training of 140 ESS sub-committees
- Collection of GIS data from 4 cities about formed CDCs and GAs.

Scorecards

MRRD and IDLG have revised the health and education scorecards which have just begun roll-out and will be reported against in the next QPR.

Preliminary data from the last field test of the score cards, while noting that the process is now revised, was filled out by 254 communities. The data for 212 communities who exercised the score card for education has been computerized and the data for 159 communities who exercised the score card for health has been computerized. The data shows that 132 communities meet the education MSS and 95 communities meet the health MSS, while for both services 39 communities meet the MSS.

5. Operations Progress:

MIS

The urban and rural MIS back-ends have been separated and the urban team has been working to develop the urban-specific modules required, including completion of the Gozar modules, modules for GHM/CPM, social audit, linkages, IMI, and monitoring forms. A dedicated online server has also been purchased by IDLG. IDLG however is having difficulty in recruiting a qualified MIS Unit Head with the salary grade under NTA.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Findings from Monitoring Reports (Rural)

The team monitored 287 communities which have completed their CDPs during the social mobilization monitoring and over 100 sub-projects during the quarter in 34 provinces. In addition, the team also conducted over 300 follow-up visits for the purpose of crosscheck and verification of the monitoring findings which also included follow-up on the TPM findings at field level. The monitoring findings from both process and results-based monitoring have been communicated with the relevant stakeholders including the FPs respectively.

Over 80% of monitored communities had the posters available at the communities and the remaining said the FP social organizers took these tools for correction. 89% of the CDPs of the sampled communities were available in the communities at the time of visits and in these sampled communities, 95% of women's priorities were reflected in these CDPs in terms of sub-projects selection. It was also found that almost 40% of CDPs had an activity which provides benefits to the most vulnerable and must be completed in a shorter time.

The table below shows the CDCs satisfaction level from the exercise during the social mobilization process in all six regions. Most of the CDCs are "very satisfied" and "Satisfied" with the CDCs from the exercises both in male and female wings except for the northeast region where the satisfaction among female members of the CDCs seem problematic while in the same region, the male wings of the CDCs have higher rate of satisfaction where 44% confirmed they were very satisfied and 53% satisfied and none of the CDCs was reported not satisfied.

Regions	Male CDC				Female CDC			
	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewh at Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewh at Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Centre (Kabul)	25%	69%	5%	0%	6%	82%	7%	5%
East (Jalalabad)	14%	80%	3%	3%	10%	74%	13%	3%
Northeast (Kunduz)	44%	53%	3%	0%	8%	58%	15%	18%
Northwest (Mazar)	16%	69%	14%	0%	9%	80%	6%	5%
South (Kandahar)	24%	75%	1%	0%	1%	98%	0%	2%
West (Herat)	42%	56%	1%	1%	5%	94%	0%	1%
Average	27%	67%	4%	1%	7%	81%	7%	6%

FPs Social Organizers (SOs) are required to visit the communities according to their contractual obligations and provide the CDCs with the required support in all CCAP implementation phases from mobilization to implementation of sub projects and handing over of the communities.

The analysis made on the FPs' SOs visits and working performance to their target communities as below:

SOs Performance	Men		Women	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
Do the SOs make appointments for visits?	98%	2%	94%	6%
Are these appointments based on best day to meet all people are available?	99%	1%	97%	3%
Do SOs treat all community members with respect and listen to their views?	99%	1%	99%	1%
Were all mohallas represented in each of the key meetings?	98%	2%	100%	0%

CDC subcommittees were established in 51% of monitored CDCs out of which only 46% of sub-committees had female wing.

Recommendations and Next Steps:

- The CPM/grievances handling sub-committees need to be turned to functional bodies by improving their awareness and capabilities as their role has been very important in many areas including the regular monitoring from the implementation of the program at the community level, helping in the grievances channelling and reporting, coordinating and arranging the social audit meetings, etc.
- Lack of awareness and functionality of the sub-committees (this was mostly reported for the CPM/Grievances sub-committees) and the sub-committees' formation process should be accelerated and meanwhile they should be trained in accordance with the Training Manual.
- In communities with considerable physical sub-project progress, FPs needs to deliver training to community members to conduct social audit as soon as possible.
- The social organizers need to spend sufficient time as allocated in the training manual in order to deliver quality work in the communities.
- The community procurement, financial management, maintenance, project management, CPM and Social audit trainings need to be conducted to the CDCs.
- The complaint boxes need to be installed in the areas where accessible to everyone and the CPM/Grievances sub-committees need to be trained properly
- Unavailability of Operation and Maintenance plan for the sub-projects in some areas
- The procurement process needs to be accelerated and improved for the material needed for the sub-projects
- The election process and women participation need to be improved in some provinces specially in Paktia
- Women participation remains a challenge in some provinces which affect the overall progress of the program implementation.

Key Findings from Monitoring Reports (Urban)

During this quarter a total of 42 field missions were conducted to the 4 major cities for the purposes of improving coordination, technical support to field staffs, program performance monitoring, and participation in subprojects inauguration ceremonies, conducting training and refresher trainings.

During the second quarter IDLG had 114 monitoring visits, findings were analysed and a detailed report on the findings was prepared. The following is summarized monitoring findings of second quarter visits:

- The Social Organizers (SOs) have conducted more than 70% community visits at least once in a week and 15% visited less than twice in a month
- 80% of CDC meetings and 65% of CDC elections are held in mosque or madrassa
- Herat city shows highest participation of men in various CC sessions
- Over 98% confirmed that all neighborhoods are represented in CDC meetings
- Leaking pot shows household expenses and ceremonies to be biggest expenditure components
- Nearly 70% confirmed that IDP/ returnee data was collected and available
- Over 88% of communities had social maps prepared with elections units identified
- Over 85% communities confirmed that the election units had between 15 to 25 HH as allowed
- Over 90% of communities had the resource map available
- Over 92% of communities had completed leaking pot exercise
- Over 93% of communities had completed their seasonal calendars
- Over 90% had completed their CDPs and nearly 40% of women were able to travel alone within their community, while only 14% could walk beyond their community

Procurement and Accounting Spot Check of CDCs:

Based on decision taken in March 2018 ISM meeting, the IDLG training unit conducted 4 procurement and accounting spot check visits conducted in the 4 major cities during the reporting period and by the end of reporting period a total of 11 visits have been conducted, below you can find key finding of the visits:

- Procurement documents are available in some CDCs but does not match procurement manual requirements.
- Some CDCs were not using the financial forms in such a manner to clearly show their accounting process transparency.
- Some CDCs are not familiar on how to properly use the accounting forms on its specific place.
- The filing system of some CDCs did not meet the requirements.

Review & Approval of 20% CDCs subprojects:

Based on Engineering Unit ToR the training unit engineers have conducted 11 visits of the subprojects in the 4 major cities during the reporting period and by the end of reporting period a total of 124 visits have been conducted, below you can find key finding of the visits:

- Low progress in budget expenditure of subprojects at field level.
- Low construction quality in some subprojects.
- Lack of follow up on last mission action points from the FP side, especially on construction quality in some subprojects.
- In spite of grant disbursement to the CDCs, still construction activities have not been started physically in some subprojects
 - Delay in CDC's second installment due to lack of 25% contribution by some communities.

Recommendations and Next Steps:

- All M&E staffs are relatively new and lack experience in CDD and CCAP type monitoring, they need considerably more training. Work heavily depends on MIS but CCAP urban level MIS is far from complete. OC (UN-Habitat) includes 4 MIS/ M&E staff who support M&E and MIS units. The M&E unit will be understaffed from Dec 2018. Field monitoring visits are difficult in some insecure areas of Jalalabad city and, for women monitors in Kandahar city.
- Direct feedback has been given to all FP's (Engineers and Social organizers) and for further improvement, refresher training is proposed to be conducted in mid-December 2018.
- Instructed FP engineers on further trainings to be delivered to CDCs during the project implementation.
- FP and PMU engineers and social organizers need to practice the accounting and procurement related issues more frequently and also give CDCs technical assistance.
- More frequent monitoring visits from the FP and PMU as well as the PIU are required to give feedback just at the end of each visit.

Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Rural:

- MSI visited 323 communities during the quarter looking at the social mobilization, social safeguard and PRA tools in addition to the sub-projects progress and quality in the field.
- MSI used to report a lot of deviations between the actual sub-projects progress and MIS as the "ongoing" status in the MIS was based on the disbursement not actual physical progress. This issue has been resolved and the team added physical progress to the MIS.
- MSI has found 39 deviations in Rural CCAP, the deviations have been assigned to field engineers to rectify the deviations and respond back to TPM. In addition, Engineering Division had a coordination meeting with MSI-TPM on reported deviations.
- MSI still keeps reporting the CPM/Grievances sub-committees as two separate sub-committees with different figures while this had been regularly shared with the MSI to correct as they are one committee with two TORs. This will be clarified in the new OM.

Third Party Monitor (TPM) Urban:

The Third-Party Monitor has found 24 deviations out of 219 observations in urban CCAP, the deviations have been assigned to field engineers to rectify the deviations and respond back to TPM. The TPM had problem with the list of subprojects with "ongoing" status because the MIS counts those subprojects as ongoing which have received their first instalment while the TPM needs to know the physical start of subprojects. IDLG has rectified the issue and is providing data on physical progress to MSI.

Key Findings from Evaluations/Studies Undertaken:

During the reporting period, there were no external studies or evaluations completed.

CCAP contracted a booster survey on to the regular annual survey on perceptions of the Afghan people for 2018, conducted by The Asia Foundation. The regular survey already covers key questions on the people's perception of the CDCs and their mandate. To this, the booster has added specific CCAP related perception questions.

The Citizens' Charter team met with ATR, the consulting team contracted for the CCAP and Conflict Dynamics Study and responded to their queries on the urban CCAP implementation, variations in politics

and on the ground from the rural CCAP work, and preliminary analysis on the data from the first 666 communities with CDCs has been done.

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	468	4.17	25	0.27	493	4.44
	IDLG	2	0.43	5	0.20	7	0.63
Consulting services	MRRD	27	80.33	0	0	27	80.33
	IDLG	8	13.40	0	0	8	13.40
Total		505	98.33	30	0.47	535	98.8

Completed:

- Internet services contract worth US\$ 365,898.00 has been signed. (MRRD)
- Electrical equipment contract worth US\$ 15,023.00 has been signed. (MRRD)
- Office Furniture contract worth US\$ 29,152.00 has been signed. (MRRD)
- Office Supply (IDLG)
- Complain Box (IDLG)
- PVC (IDLG)
- Heater with Cylinder (IDLG)
- Toners (IDLG)
- Internet Services for PIU and PMUs (IDLG)
- House Rental (IDLG)

Underway:

- Procurement of IT Equipment with estimated budget US\$405,000.00 is at the contract signing stage (MRRD)
- Procurement of Generators with estimated budget US\$ 425,000.00 is at the contract signing stage (MRRD)
- Engineering Equipment are split in to multiple packages and is submitted to Bank for clearance (MRRD)
- Construction of on floor 3D panel building for CCAP HQ staff with estimated budget of US\$ 70,000.00 (MRRD)
- Procurement and installation of armoured doors and windows for CCAP HQ buildings with estimated budget of US\$ 48,500.00 (MRRD)
- Digging of deep well for CCAP HQ office with estimated budget of US\$ 9,500.00 (MRRD)
- Procurement of Telephone for complains handling with estimated budget of US\$ 15,000.00 (MRRD)
- Procurement of software licensing with estimated budget of US\$ 40,000.00 (MRRD)
- Technical Equipment (IDLG)
- Engineering Equipment (IDLG)
- IT Equipment (IDLG)
- Generators (IDLG)
- Stationary (IDLG)
- Rental Vehicle (IDLG)
- Fuel (IDLG)
- Furniture (IDLG)
- Safe vaults (IDLG)

Challenges:

During the reporting quarter the procurement faced numerous challenges related to: government procurement procedures, rules and regulations and lack of awareness of governmental procurement officials with the WB procurement guidelines. Government officials in MRRD and IDLG continuously

insist on following Government regulations, including bidding document formats instead of those under the WB Procurement Guidelines. For example, the rental vehicle issue in IDLG is still unresolved due to this issue.

Staffing

MRRD: Of the total 2,850 staff approved in the staffing plan, 1844 are contracted, the recruitment for 222 is underway, and 794 will be recruited later in the CC implementation.

Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

RURAL NTA Levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated			
	M	F	Total	HQ	Province	District	Total
Management (A & B)	19	1	20	20	0	0	20
Professional (C, D & E)	992	77	1,069	141	331	597	1,069
Support (F, G and H)	654	101	755	81	225	449	755
Total #	1,665	179	1,844	242	556	1,046	1,844
Total %	90.29%	9.7%	100%	13.12%	30.15%	56.72%	100%

IDLG: Of the total 220 staff approved in the staffing plan, 197 were contracted, the recruitment for 23 is underway, 3 will only be recruited later in the CC implementation and 20 need to be recruited shortly. 20% of the recruited staff are female.

From staffing point of view, it is a matter of concern that the UN-Habitat Oversight Consultant contract expires in March and the implementation process of “EZ-Kar” project will be started in 8 new cities.

Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

URBAN NTA Levels	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated		
	M	F	Total	HQ	Municipality	Total
Management (A & B)	27	2	29	26	3	29
Professional (C, D & E)	89	33	122	48	74	122
Support (F, G and H)	41	5	46	28	18	46
Total #	157	40	197	102	95	197
Total %	80%	20%	100%	51%	49%	100%

Public Communications

The communications working group finalised the Citizens’ Charter communication strategy. The website is now live and is available in three languages. The proposed training for journalists on Citizens’ Charter took place in September and CC branded products have been developed and disseminated. The communications team will try to increase media presence and prepare a list of strategic activities, action points and milestones to achieve for the next six months as part of its planning.

Media Engagement:

- Media engagement efforts were initiated and enhanced. We conducted the media training workshop for the journalists where 11 national and international media outlets attended, including: New York Times, BBC, Pajhwok.

- During the last quarter, CCNPP has been highlighted in the most prominent local and national media outlets including: TOLONews and 1TV, Shamshad in Kabul, Hewad TV in Kandahar, and BEK TV in Mazar. Video on CC in local languages has been telecasted through national popular TV channels such as TOLO, Shamshad & Ariana. In Herat & Jalalabad the video freely broadcasted 30 CCNPP news bulletin sent to media for dissemination purposes through their channels.

Social Media:

- More than 250 news, posts or pictures have been posted onto the CCNPP social media/accounts (Facebook, twitter, etc). CCNPP Facebook page has 34,459 “Likes,” and is followed by 34,605 people

CCNPP Website:

- Citizens’ Charter website has been successfully launched in Dari, Pashto and English.

Newsletter:

- A monthly CC newsletter in English has been launched for international partners.

Production and creativity:⁶

- Developed a five-minute video on grain banks for the donor meeting as part of ISM at WB
- Developed a six-minute video on the CCNPP at a glance
- 8 short videos on progress of work in urban areas were completed

Coordination:

- Created a communication working group with FPs to improve how material is received from the field.

Environmental and Social Safeguards Update

During the reporting period the new template of ESMP was finalized with the cooperation of the WB colleagues. The ESS unit of IDLG conducted a refresher training on the new ESMP template for PIU engineers, PMU and OC ESS focal points at Kabul city on July 2018. This training was also conducted at the provincial level for the field colleagues. There is need to ensure proper land documentation for one Herat sub-project and prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for a sub-project in Jalalabad.

The social safeguard specialist under IDLG is still under recruitment, the recruitment process will be accelerated henceforth.

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	1,997	382	1,797	279	3,794	661
# of ESMPs prepared	1,708	298	1,709	257	3,417	555
# of voluntary land donations	1,997	4	1,645	3	3,642	7
# of purchased land	0	0	7	1	7	1
# of Public land (community/gov)	0	1	415	1	415	2

⁶ All videos can be found at: <http://www.ccnpp.org/Page.aspx?PageID=13>

# of ESS sub-committees established ⁷	N/A	381	N/A	105	N/A	486
# of Communities trained on ESS	0	175	282	163	282	338
# of ESS related grievances recorded	0	4	1	0	1	4
# of Monitored ESS issues in SP	0	37	639	35	639	72

Grievance Handling

Urban:

The Grievance Handling Unit in urban has registered a total of 58 complaints as 53 grievances were resolved, established a hotline number “3330” set up for grievance uptake and designed the complaint boxes for 850 CDCs and will further improve the system by introducing additional uptake channels, to ensure better access. The GRM is still limited to registering and channelling of community grievances, while we are doing our best to register program and operation management related grievance such as procurement, FM, HR complaints and follow up with relevant departments to address the grievances in stipulated time. The grievance forms which do not correspond with MIS fields need to be revised and developed.

Rural:

In rural areas, a total number of 15,000 Posters and 40,000 Brochures were printed in two national languages and disseminated among the project staff and beneficiaries. 5,850 Complain Boxes prepared and 1,571 were distributed out of a total of 13,622 required.

The highest number of grievances received from Nooristan province is 78 and the minimum grievances received from Faryab, Jawzjan, Kapisa, Khust, Loga, Samangan, Takhar, Urzgan and Zabul (only 1 from each). Furthermore grievances have not been received from Badkshshan, Farah, Ghor, Helman, Kandahar, Nimroz and Saripul provinces.

There are still issues in finalising the grievance form in communities. However, both IAs are working to finalise the form and hold required training for FPs.

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	194	0	46		61	0	12		255	0	58	
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	159	0	46		61	0	6	1	220	0	52	1
# of grievances under investigation	35				35		5		70		5	
Type of Grievance												
Corruption charges against CDCs (individual members/joint)	1	0	0		2	0	0		3	0	0	
Weak performance allegations of CDC	37	0	4	1	7	0	4		44	0	8	1

⁷ ESS Sub-committees are not formed in rural areas. CDC members and interested committee members are trained

Infraction of CC Om procedures	98	0	22		33	0	4		131	0	26	
Social safeguards related	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	
Environmental safeguards	0	0	4		1	0			1	0	4	
Subproject implement / quality related	4	0	16		12	0	7		16	0	23	
Beneficiary targeting and subproject selection	16	0			6	0			22	0	0	
N/A to CC	38	0			0	0			38	0	0	
Sector-wise breakdown												
MRRD Transport												
MRRD Water												
MRRD Energy												
MRRD Irrigation												
IDLG Transport												
IDLG Water												
IDLG Energy												
Health												
Education												

6. Inter-Ministerial Coordination

PCCMC:

On 16 September 2018, the PCCMC workshop was held in Kandahar. The Governor, and Deputy Ministers of Finance, Health, and Education participated. Discussions included: Score Cards, Community Mobilization; Public Awareness; and Ministries Collaboration. On 5th September 2018, MCCMC meeting was held in Herat, the meeting participants included sectorial ministries, including Herat Municipality Office, discussion included how to strengthen collaboration between provincial departments.

Education:

- 511 Education subcommittees have been established under CCAP
- MoE and MRRD are closely coordinating on delivering the school construction component of EQRA. In particular, the MIS teams are working to ensure all school codes are registered correctly

Health:

- 511 Health subcommittees have been established under CCAP
- Preparing standers signboard with MSS for the BPHS Health facilities and share with all BPHS IAs
- Preparing the provincial CCNPP- health orientation package and plan
- Securing the WB NOL for conducting the CCNPP health provincial orientation under Sehatmandi
- Presenting and facilitating the CCNPP health for provincial public health directorates
- Sharing the Urban CHWs package with IDLG

Scorecards:

Implementation arrangements for scorecards were finalized through close coordination with line ministries.

Inter-ministerial coordination meetings:

Meeting	Date	Participating Entities
M&E, MIS Presentation on Community analysis	July 21	MoF, MoE, MAIL, MoPH, IDLG
Financial Taskforce Meeting	July 29	MoF, IDLG, MRRD
PCCMC Planning Meeting	August 4	MoF, IDLG, MRRD
Meeting with DG Budget over CDCs Disbursement issue	August 6	MoF CC and DG Budget MoF
Meeting with DG Treasury over IDLG 29 CDCs Disbursement Issue	August 6	IDLG, MoF CC, MoF Finance
PCCMC preparation Meeting	August 7	MoF, MoE, MRRD, IDLG, MoPH
WEENPP to learn from CC	August 14	MoF, MRRD, WEENPP
Meeting with DG Treasury on disbursements to CDCs and operational advances	August 18	MoF CC and Special Disbursement Unit MoF
Monthly Financial Review Meeting at IDLG	September 11	MoF, IDLG
Monthly Financial Review Meeting at MRRD	September 12	MoF, MRRD
PCCMC Workshop in Kandahar	September 16	MoF, MRRD, IDLG, MoPH, MoE

7. Key Challenges:

During the reporting period, the following challenges were experienced by the urban CCAP:

1. **Women participation** in some areas is a challenge. This is both due to insecurity and social norms. Problems include difficulty in recruiting or mobilising female social organisers (both FPs and MRRD are having difficulty with this) and low levels of women’s participation in CDC meetings. To some extent by working with community elders it is possible to encourage women’s participations. However, in some areas, including Paktia provinces, and the districts of Ahmad Aba, Miraka, Sayed Kara, Waza Zadran, Chamkani, women’s participation remains a major challenge. It is necessary to come up with innovative solutions to recruit female staff by working with the NTA committee on exceptions for recruitment of female staff in such areas.
2. **Fluctuations in the exchange rate** directly impacts the cost of the project as most of the material required for the project is imported and its cost is tied to the exchange rate.
3. Due to **climate change** and drought the water table goes dropdown which directly affect the sub-projects cost and could impact the long-term sustainability of water projects. Further, the 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 and for this reason.
4. **Deterioration of security situation** in Jalalabad city and many rural areas of the country (see Annex C).
5. **Long procurement and financial processes**, compounded with issues obtaining signature of senior management of ministries for recruitment and procurement continues to impact project implementation, and particularly hampers work at the field level.
6. **Lack of sufficient vehicles**, particularly for IDLG, makes it difficult for staff to travel, especially in light of the security situation.

Women Taking the Lead in Mobilising Resources for the Most Vulnerable in Drought-Affected Ghor

Ghor is one of the provinces hardest hit by the current drought in the country. According to the Famine Early System Network, this crisis is particularly impacting poor households who are dependent on rainfed wheat production. The most vulnerable households are expected to experience difficulty meeting basic food consumption requirements until next year's spring harvest.

In Joy Badal Ha village of Lal wa Sarjangan District of Ghor province, women are taking the lead in mobilising resources for their grain bank to help the most vulnerable households.

Tahira, a member of the Lal wa Sarjangan CDC explains, "Since we are facing with drought in Ghor province, many people are suffering its impact on normal life. Establishing this grain bank, tried to distribute the food items to the neediest people and makes sure at least no one loses their life."



Tahira is working with women in her community to collect donations for the grain bank, including wheat, potato, clothing, home accessories, and cash.

What is collected in the grain bank with the help of Tahira's mobilisation of her village will then be distributed to the most vulnerable households who are hardest hit by the impact of the drought.

Tahira, whose husband works as a daily wage labourer feels that it is the responsibility of better-off villagers to help vulnerable households in such difficult times.

Despite not having formal education, Tahira has been an active member of her CDC. She has been encouraging women to participate in sub-committees, and also played a key role in facilitating the process of resource map, social map, livelihood analysis, women mobility map, seasonal calendar, and the development plan of Joi Badal Ha village successfully.



Since then, Tahira continues to focus on engaging women in her village in all Citizens' Charter activities to ensure their voice is heard throughout the program.

Citizens' Charter Supports Women's Literacy in Herat

Shaima, 39 year old woman, is the Deputy Chairperson of the Abdul Rahman Jami II CDC in the twelfth district of Herat city. Using the opportunity created by the Citizen Charter, She established an educational center in which 72 women and 20 children are being trained in literacy, holy Quran, sewing and hairdressing classes.

The Abdurrahman Jami II CDC has 250 households with a population of 2,389 people, of which 1153 are women, 678 of whom are illiterate. Illiteracy is a major problem in this community, but no literacy programs were available for women in the past.



When the Citizen Charter rolled out in the community, women were keen to participate actively. Citizens' Charter encouraged women to study and create businesses, so that they can actively participate in the community and present their ideas freely.

Ms. Shaima says, "When the CDC was created in our community, women had 50% participation, and their presence is certain and compulsory. This made women keen to have at least basic literacy in order to have active participation in the meetings" she added, "Under the program, 10% of the budget is dedicated for women to enable them create livelihood projects," Therefore, a number of the women in the Gozar level were interested to learn sewing and hairdressing, in order to have preparation for the livelihood projects.

As a result, Ms. Shaima, after a meeting with the chairperson of the CDC, decided to rent a house and start an educational course. So far 72 women and 20 children have been studying literacy, Holy Quran, sewing and hairdressing. The classes are taught by five volunteer female teachers. She receives 150 AFS from each student to pay for the rent of the house and other expenses which is 4000 AFS per month but the children receive the course free of charge.

She said, "When I created the center, I took a request letter through the CDC to the Ministry of Education's Literacy Department, and they provided 25 volumes of literacy books and a whiteboard." She added, "Before the Citizens' Charter, women were not even thinking about literacy and they didn't have any business ideas, there was not even a local education. Creation of our CDC, along with participation of women in social and development activities, helped us to create this opportunity and also to better link with other government agencies to seek their support."

Contact Information:

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Further information on the Citizens' Charter is available on www.ccnpp.org.

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	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Construction	KW	1,026	0
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Rehabilitation	KW	15	0
Rural	Renewable Energy - Solar Mini Grid	KW	4,451	0

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	361	0
Rural	Grid Extension - Transformer Installation	Num	8	0

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	9,927	0
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Extension	Jereeb	944	0
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Rehabilitation	Jereeb	769,823	0
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Stone Masonry Lining Construction	Length Meter	800	0
Rural	Irrigation - Gabion Wall Construction	Length Meter	1,838	0
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe scheme Construction	Jereeb	8,290	0
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe sachel Rehabilitation	Jereeb	120	0
Rural	Irrigation –Protection Wall Construction	Jereeb	47,431	0
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Rehabilitation	Length Meter	122	0
Rural	Irrigation - Water Divider Construction	Num	41	0
Rural	Irrigation - Water Reservoir Construction	M3	2456	0

Transport

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Box Culvert Construction	Num	74	
Rural	Causeway Construction	Length Meter	14	
Rural	Pedestrian RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	95	
Rural	Pedestrian Steel Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	
Rural	Pedestrian Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	50	
Rural	RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	110	
Rural	Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	1,002	
Rural	Stone Masonry Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	497	
Rural	Tertiary Road Basic Access	Kilometer	295	
Rural	Tertiary Road Gravelling	Kilometer	120	
Rural	Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	4	

Water

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	(Kanada) water reservoir Construction	M3	14,519	
Rural	(Pool) water reservoir Construction	M3	21,895	
Rural	By gravity water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	3,435	
Rural	By gravity water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	248	
Rural	By gravity water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	57	
Rural	Digger shallow well Digging	Num	767	
Rural	Elevated water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	93	
Rural	Percussion Deep well Boring	Num	20	
Rural	Percussion Tube Shallow Well Boring	Num	4,461	
Rural	Percussion Tube Shallow Well Deeping	Num	410	
Rural	Power pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	1,087	
Rural	Power pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	17	
Rural	Power pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	10	

	Reverse Osmosis Water Filtering Construction	Water filter-liter/hour	9,000	
Rural	Rotary Tube shallow well Boring	Num	1320	
Rural	Rotary Tube shallow well Deeping	Num	2	
Rural	Solar pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	3,594	
Rural	Solar pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	153	
Rural	Solar pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	52	
Rural	Underground water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	96	

Urban Subprojects

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Urban	Transport- Secondary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometre	154.42	
Urban	Transport- Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometre	8.889	
Urban	Transport- Concrete Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	199082	
Urban	Transport- Houses concrete Street Construction	Length Meter	245166	
Urban	Transport- Pathway Construction	Length Meter	22796	
Urban	Transport- Sidewalk	Length Meter	8720	
Urban	Transport- Stone Masonry Retaining Wall	Length Meter	552	
Urban	Transport- Street Pavement	Length Meter	993	
Urban	Transport- Box Culvert	Num	5	
Urban	WASH - Extension of existing municipal water supply network	m/Km	39649	
Urban	WASH - Small water supply scheme	m/Km	12605	
Urban	Water Supply Network	Kilometre	13.3	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area for Children and Women - Boundary wall construction	Num	2	
Urban	Power supply - Installation of Transformer	Num	11	
Urban	Power supply- Extension of distribution line	Length Meter	12245	
Urban	Power supply- Extension of grid	Length Meter	1000	

A. Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Rural

Province	FP	# of District	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	#CDPs Completed	#SP Financed	#SPs Completed	Grants Disbursed (\$)	Grants Utilized (\$)
BADAKHSHAN	AKDN+CONCERN	8	648	169	122	-	-	-	-
BADGHIS	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	2	249	237	223	88	-	2,803,521	-
BAGHLAN	AKDN+SCA	5	455	336	329	156	-	2,635,349	-
BALKH	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	4	306	283	281	182	-	2,423,514	-
BAMYAN	OXFAM+AKDN	2	289	268	264	203	-	3,214,734	-
DAYKUNDI	OXFAM+AKDN	3	311	254	251	126	-	2,368,025	-
FARAH	CHA+MOVE	2	327	304	280	100	-	1,699,123	-
FARYAB	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	5	321	266	265	136	-	2,324,363	-
GHAZNI	CARE+RI+ORCD	5	1,025	671	523	90	-	1,451,606	-
GHOR	Afghan Aid+ CHA+OXFAM	3	508	463	331	71	-	1,260,776	-
HILMAND	CHA	4	687	175	132	2	-	21,442	-
HIRAT	Afghan Aid+ CHA+OXFAM	6	668	564	548	118	-	3,412,836	-
JAWZJAN	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	2	208	167	156	58	-	688,340	-
KABUL	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	5	298	240	225	112	-	1,476,335	-
KANDAHAR	CHA	3	646	195	150	38	-	714,771	-
KAPISA	CHA	1	255	180	170	103	-	1,632,447	-
KHOST	BRAC	4	437	279	133	66	-	1,108,018	-
KUNARHA	DACAAR	4	297	158	142	77	-	1,640,628	-
KUNDUZ	AKDN+SCA	2	304	248	220	52	-	897,851	-
LAGHMAN	DACAAR	2	374	251	159	85	-	752,223	-
LOGAR	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	2	312	228	111	50	-	797,195	-
NANGARHAR	BRAC	9	943	467	369	77	-	1,219,545	-
NIMROZ	CHA+ Move	3	207	178	178	116	-	2,280,564	-
NURISTAN	DACAAR	3	179	92	77	37	-	567,585	-
PAKTIKA	CARD+RI+ORCD	4	253	116	106	106	-	2,190,794	-

PAKTYA	BRAC	6	380	185	161	89	-	1,203,178	-
PANJSHER	CHA	3	77	45	45	48	-	786,831	-
PARWAN	CHA	2	242	224	198	103	-	1,828,303	-
SAMANGAN	AKDN+SCA	3	189	159	153	128	-	2,822,566	-
SARI PUL	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	2	264	185	156	20	-	296,018	-
TAKHAR	AKDN+CONCERN	8	875	162	146	-	-	-	-
URUZGAN	AHDS+SDO	2	421	45	39	18	-	272,347	-
WARDAK	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	3	342	300	274	185	-	1,938,278	-
ZABUL	AHDS+SDO	2	325	159	100	19	-	491,903	-
TOTAL		124	13,622	8,253	7,017	2,859	-	49,221,009	-

Urban

City	FP	# of City	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	#CDPs	#SP Financed	#SPs Completed	Grants Disbursed (\$)	Grants Utilized (\$)
Mazar	CARE & PIN	1	150	150	149	139		5,154,700.6	
Herat	Oxfam & AA	1	200	183	179	146		5,378,818.88	
Kandahar	HRDA	1	300	189	178	117		4,370,289.63	
Jalalabad	FGA	1	200	111	86	61		2,390,585.78	
TOTAL		4	850	633	592	463		17,294,394	

B. FP-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Urban /Rural	FP	# of District	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	# CDPs Completed	#CCDCs /GAs formed	#communities with scorecards completed	#communities with linkage requirements completed ⁸	#communities with subcommittees trained	#communities with self-initiated activity ⁹
Rural	BRAC	19	1,760	931	663	22	80	-	227	312
Rural	DACAAR	9	850	501	378	-	69	-	154	280
Rural	CHA	6	574	449	413	-	15	-	117	50
Rural	CHA	7	1,333	370	282	-	2	-	-	178
Rural	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	7	570	503	488	25	45	-	273	377
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	8	778	635	593	2	33	-	77	349
Rural	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	9	1,176	1,027	879	12	62	-	189	240
Rural	AHDS+SDO	4	746	204	139	-	-	-	18	24
Rural	AKDN+SCA	10	948	743	702	8	13	-	252	459
Rural	CARE+RI+ORCD	9	1,278	787	629	-	89	-	83	178
Rural	CHA+Move	5	534	482	458	33	58	-	153	236
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	5	600	522	515	-	16	-	336	260
Rural	SCA+AfghanAid+Action Aid	10	952	768	610	-	94	-	162	271
Rural	AKDN+CONCERN	16	1,523	331	268	-	-	-	73	49
Rural	Total	124	13,622	8,253	7,017	102	576	-	2,114	3,263
Urban	CARE & PIN (Mazar)	1	150	150	149	29	69	-	129	-
Urban	Oxfam & AA (Herat)	1	200	183	179	27	24	-	55	-
Urban	HRDA (Kandahar)	1	300	189	178	34	103	-	132	-
Urban	FGA (Jalalabad)	1	200	111	86	14	58	-	86	-
Urban	Total	4	850	633	592	104	254¹⁰		275	
TOTAL		128	14,472	8,886	7,609	206	821		2,389	

⁸ Further data is not available for linkages, the MIS and M&E units working to follow-up this.

⁹ The data for community self-initiative activities is not available for urban areas. Rural numbers reflect grain banks.

¹⁰ The data for 254 CDCs has been computerized, this number will be increased as far the rest of score cards to be computerized.

C. Report on Training Sessions Conducted

MRRD and FP Staff:

Province	Training Date		Training Topic	Number of Participants				Total	Remarks
	Start	End		Government		FP			
				M	F	M	F		
Parwan	16-07-2018	17-07-2018	CDC Finance Training	0	0	28	19	47	
Parwan	26-07-2018	27-07-2018	Procurement Training	0	0	28	19	47	
Parwan	05-08-2018	06-08-2018	ESS Training	7		14	9	30	
Kabul	22-07-2018	22-07-2018	Kuchi Social Mobilization Process	30	0	0	0	30	
Kabul	12-09-2018	12-09-2018	CC Orientation for RRD Staff	32	0	0	0	32	
Kapisa	25-07-2018	25-07-2018	CDC Procurement Training	40	3	0	0	43	
Kapisa	02-08-2018	02-08-2018	Finance	20	1	0	0	21	
Panjshir	04-09-2018	04-09-2018	IMI	3	0	7	4	14	
Bamyan	11-09-2018	13-09-2018	CDC Procurement Training	3	0	9	7	19	
Daikundi	04-07-2018	04-07-2017	CDC Procurement Training	7	2	32	25	66	
Daikundi	03-07-2018	03-07-2018	CCNPP Orientation	37	5	0	0	42	
Wardak	18-08-2018	18-08-2018	CDC Procurement	26	0	0	0	26	
Wardak	18-06-2018	14-07-2018	Social Mobilization	2	0	18	5	25	
Wardak	11-08-2018	11-08-2018	Score Card and GRM	0	0	27	14	41	
Ghazni	05-08-2018	08-08-2018	Reflection on SOM Workshop	0	0	21	11	33	
Paktika	14-07-2018	23-07-2018	Social Mobilization Training	0	0	4	0	4	
Paktika	29-09-2018	30-09-2018	CPM	0	0	4	0	4	
Paktika	09-08-2018	09-08-2018	Score Card	2	0	16	1	19	
Kandahar	15-07-2018	15-07-2018	Score Card Training	13	0	0	0	13	
Kandahar	14-08-2018	17-08-2018	CC Orientation for New Staff	1	0	0	12	13	
Kandahar	13-09-2018	13-09-2018	CDC Procurement Training	23	0	0	0	23	
Helmand	02-09-2018	02-09-2018	CDC Procurement Training	19	0	0	0	19	
Helmand	02-06-2018	02-06-2018	Refresher on filling Forms	0	0	18	27	45	
Nimroz	05-06-2018	22-06-2018	Social Mobilization Training	3	1	23	20	47	
Nimroz	12-06-2018	13-06-2018	Refresher Training of IMI, CPM, Social Audit, Sub Committees and Cluster	0	0	19	18	37	
Nimroz	17-07-2017	18-07-2018	Refresher training on filling Forms	0	0	11	10	21	
Nimroz	08-09-2018	08-09-2018	Score Card Training	0	0	11	10	21	
Uruzgan	08-08-2018	12-08-2018	CC Orientation	0	0	13	0	13	

Uruzgan	02-06-2018	02-06-2018	CDC Procurement Training	13	0	0	0	13	
Zabul	18-07-2018	18-07-2018	GRM	10	0	8	0	18	
Zabul	19-07-2018	19-07-2018	CDC Procurement Training	10	0	34	0	44	
Zabul	21-07-2018	21-07-2018	Score Card	3	0	22	0	25	
Zabul	28-08-2018	28-08-2018	CC Orientation	12	0	1	0	13	
Zabul	24-07-2018	24-07-2018	Refresher on filling forms	3	0	16	0	19	
Zabul	09-07-2018	09-07-2018	CDC Accounting	0	0	17	0	17	
Paktya	15-07-2018	17-17-2018	Social Mobilization	18	5	0	0	23	
Paktya	18-07-2018	18-07-2018	CCNPP Orientation	4	0	0	0	4	
Nangarhar	21-07-2018	22-07-2018	CDC Procurement Training	5	36	0	0	41	
Nangarhar	21-07-2018	22-07-2018	Finance Training	5	36	0	0	41	
Kunar	10-09-2018	13-09-2018	Social Mobilization Orientation	0	0	5	5	10	
Kunar	10-06-2018	13-06-2018	Accounting Training	16	4	60	40	120	
Kunar	14-06-2018	17-06-2018	CDC Accounting	16	4	55	0	75	
Kunar	29-09-2018	30-09-2018	GRM	0	0	15	15	30	
Nuristan	25-07-2018	29-07-2018	CDC Procurement and Accounting	12	0	0	0	12	
Khost	05-08-2018	06-08-2018	CDC Procurement Training	9	4	0	0	13	
Khost	07-08-2018	08-08-2018	CDC Accounting Training	9	4	0	0	13	
Logar	26-08-2018	26-08-2018	Reflection Training	2	2	26	16	46	
Herat	24-07-2018	24-07-2018	Database Training	10	1	0	0	11	
Herat	08-07-2018	08-07-2018	3 rd Round Kuchies Training	10	0	0	0	10	
Herat	21-07-2018	05-08-2018	3 rd Round of 2 nd ToT	1	2	16	20	39	
Badghis	01-09-2018	01-09-2018	Refresher CPM, IMI, Score Card, CDP and Cluster	7	7	0	0	14	
Badghis	12-08-2018	12-08-2018	Refresher Training	19	14	0	0	33	
Badghis	05-06-2018	23-06-2018	Social Mobilization	2	2	17	15	36	
Balkh	08-08-2018	08-08-2018	Refresher Training on Social Audit, CPM, IMI, GH and Score Card	2	2	13	12	29	
Balkh	30-09-2018	30-09-2018	CC Orientation	7	0	0	0	7	
Faryab	05-06-2018	05-06-2018	Refresher on Grain Bank	4	4	14	14	36	
Faryab	10-09-2018	10-09-2018	Score Card, IMI and CPM	2	1	3	4	10	
Faryab	10-07-2018	10-07-2018	CDC Accounting and Procurement	2	1	4	3	10	
Sar-e-pul	09-07-2018	11-07-2018	Reflection on Institutional Building	1	1	6	6	14	
Jawzjan	15-07-2018	16-07-2018	Ref. CDC Procurement and ACC.	16	4	40	24	84	
Jawzjan	19-07-2018	19-07-2018	Score Card	2	2	18	12	34	
Kunduz	12-09-2018	27-09-2018	Institutional Building & Monitoring	2	3	17	14	36	

Kunduz	06-08-2018	06-08-2018	MCCG Refresher Training	13	1	0	0	14	
Kunduz	14-08-2018	15-08-2018	CDC Procurement and accounting	10	2	12	20	44	
Kunduz	03-09-2018	03-09-2018	CPM and IMI Training	0	0	34	10	44	
Baghlan	11-02-2018	13-02-2018	Procurement Training	8	0	0	0	8	
Badakhshan	25-06-2018	22-07-2018	Social Mobilization	0	0	18	18	36	

CDC training:

Training Type	CDC Member Male	CDC Member Female	Community Member Male	Community Member Female	Total
Community Accounting/ Financial Management	125	103	148	129	505
Established Urban/CDC/ CCDC thematic sub-committees	22	21	58	58	159
CDC Community Development Planning	19	23	55	48	145
Community Procurement	128	103	147	136	514
Community Accounting/ Financial Management	231	175	109	32	547
Established Urban/CDC/ CCDC thematic sub-committees	81	82	543	635	1,341
Grievance Handling	1	1	3	2	7
Introduction to CCNPP/CCAP	-	-	370	352	722
Score Cards on CCAP MSS	29	29	18	16	92
Social Audit and Community Participatory Monitoring	13	14	24	35	86
CDC Community Development Planning	25	25	197	173	420
CDC Members and office bearers' roles and responsibilities	15	15	150	163	343
Community Procurement	204	161	166	35	566
Community Accounting/ Financial Management	11	9	3	-	23
Community Accounting/ Financial Management	209	139	2	2	352
Environmental & Social Safeguards	5	4	-	-	9
Community Procurement	157	-	57	-	214
Total	1,275	904	2,050	1,816	6,045

IDLG:¹¹

Province	Training Date		Training Topic	Number of Participants				Total	Remarks
	Start	End		Government		FP/OC			
				M	F	M	F		
Kabul	13 August 2018	15 August 2018	Refresher Training on CCAP New Implementation Cycle and Training Guides	30	4	7	5	46	
Kabul	9 Oct 2018	9 Oct 2018	Gender Training	13	14	-	-	27	

¹¹ FP training information is not yet available in MIS, this issue will be corrected in the coming quarter

9. Annex B: Results Framework

Project Development Objective Indicators (CCAP 7th Quarter, as of 22nd September 2018)

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
Direct project beneficiaries	Number	0	Rural = 6,900,737 population in 1,076,615 households in 7,017 communities. Urban = 985,042 population in 133,086 households in 592 communities.	Rural = 1,732,501 Urban = 323,711	10,000,000	For this report, we have defined this as the total population in the communities with CDPs completed under the CCAP.
Female beneficiaries	Percentage	0	Rural = 48.86 % Urban = 49.08%	Rural: 48.95% Urban: 49.34	50	Cumulative: 3,371,700 female beneficiaries out of 6,900,737. Current Quarter: 848,059 Female beneficiaries out of 1,732,501 Urban communities: Female beneficiaries 483,505 of a total of 985,042
Number of CDCs in rural and urban areas able to plan and manage their own development projects	Number	0	2,438	1863	11,750	
Rural CDCs able to plan and manage their own development projects	Number	0	7,017 CDP Plan with 2,859 SP Financed in 2,156 CDCs	1,581	11,000	
Urban CDCs able to plan and manage their own development projects	Number	0	627 CDCs developed their CDP, 570 CDCs have at least one approved subproject and 282 CDCs are financed	282	750	282 CDC are fully or partially disbursed

Number of communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number	0	0	0	9,600	
Rural communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number	0	182	182	9,000	The Score Card report will reflect if any community meets all MSSs
Urban communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number	0	0	0	600	This data is not yet received
Number of targeted high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	Number	0	1072	405	2,200	
Number of rural targeted high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	Number	0	520	64	1,500	
Number of targeted urban high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	Number	0	552	341	200	As urban CCAP does not have MCCG and SIG, we have interpreted this 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 Indicator:

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
Rural areas - Number/Type of rural subprojects completed (for water points, roads, irrigation, electricity)	Number	0	0	0	9,000	There are projects completed in the field, but they appear in the MIS as soon as their SFSRs are entered
Urban areas - Number/type of urban subprojects completed (drainage, streets, street lighting, parks)	Number	0	0	0	600	No subproject yet completed to date but 547 have been financed.
Rural areas - Number of people (male/female) benefitting from each type of subproject (access to water, roads, irrigation and electricity)	Number	0	Transport (Road & Bridge) =141,977 Irrigation =1,867,804 Water supply =2,509,631 and Power=436,936	Transport (Road & Bridge) = (51,209) Irrigation =838,553 Water supply =853,158 and Power=209,923	TBD	
Urban areas - Number of urban residents (male/female) benefitting from each type of subproject (drainage, streets, street lighting, parks)	Number		Water Supply and Sanitation = 39,031; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage = 700,122; Power Supply = 25,537; Park & Recreation Area = 2,930;	Water Supply and Sanitation = 27,656; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage = 349,874; Power Supply = 18,582; Park & Recreation Area = 0	TBD	This is based on 282 financed CDCs as in quarterly report. Total population of the communities has been considered as beneficiaries.
% of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with subproject/grant investments	Percentage	0	0	0	60	No subprojects are as yet completed and so this data is not yet collected

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
% of CDCs initiating activities to benefit marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, IDPs/returnees (in addition to service standards)	Percentage	0	37%	50%	35	3106 Communities established Grain Banks and completed “Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaign”
% of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with CDC's performance in their mandated roles	Percentage	0	0	0	60	Social Audit
% of CDC members in rural areas who are women	Percentage	0	48.82%	49.96%	35	Cumulative: 78,354 female CDC members out of 160,472 Reporting period 15,149 Female CDC members out of 30,321
% of CDC members in urban areas who are women	Percentage	0	49.92	49.88	40	Cumulative: 6,764 females of a total of 13,550. Current reporting period, 1,633 females of 3,274 total CDC members.
% of sampled CDCs/communities whose CDPs include at least one women's priority activity	Percentage	0	Urban: 100 Rural: 90	Urban: 100 Rural: 90	60	
Number of districts/cities where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/GoZars ¹²	Number	0	10	5	128	
Number of rural districts where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/GoZars	Number	0	7	3	124	
Number of cities where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/GoZars	Number	0	1	1	4	
Number of government provincial and municipalities whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project	Number	TBD	34 provinces+ 4 cities	0	38	

¹² This includes PCCMCs

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
management, FM & procurement						
Number of provinces whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM and procurement	Number	TBD	34 provinces	0	34	
Number of municipalities whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM and procurement	Number	TBD	4	4	4	
Number of evaluations and studies completed	Number	0	0	0	6	
% of rural CDC cross-visits that include women CDC members	Percentage	0	0	0	20	
% of urban CDC cross-visits that include women CDC members	Percentage	Data not available			50	Data not available
Rural: % of grievances received which are resolved	Percentage	0	86%	64%	70	Total 255 grievances received out of which 220 resolved.
Urban: % of grievances received which are resolved	Percentage	0	91%	91%	70	Total 58 grievances received out of which 53 resolved and 5 under investigation
Number of rural and urban CDCs reporting semi-annually on service standard targets	Number	0	Rural: 1,073 Urban: 142	Rural: 557 Urban: 126	9600	
Number of vulnerable households receiving MCCG support	Number	0	222,696	201,667	115,000	
Number of vulnerable IDP/R HH receiving MCCG support	Number	0	12,687	8,978	Monitored	

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
Number of communities in rural areas receiving MCCG grants within 6 months after AF effectiveness	Number	0	326 ¹³	0	700	
Number of vulnerable HHs benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	3,341	2,753	20,000	
Number of vulnerable IDP/R HH benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	10	10	Monitored	
Number of vulnerable disabled HH benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	206	206	Monitored	
Number of vulnerable female-headed households benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	412	412	10,000	

¹³ When 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.

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, which is near finalisation.

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	28	49	39
2	BADGHIS	2	101	35	7
3	BAGHLAN	5	101	15	
4	BALKH	4	37		
5	FARAH	2	24	17	
6	FARYAB	5	19	60	
7	GHAZNI	1	16		
8	GHOR	3	72	69	
9	HILMAND	4	158	191	
10	HIRAT	6	101	30	18
11	JAWZJAN	2	13	45	
12	Kabul	5	6		
13	KANDAHAR	3	16	13	4
14	KAPISA	1	194		
15	KHOST	4	27	12	9
16	KUNARHA	4	27	110	
17	Kunduz	2	53	99	
18	LAGHMAN	2	27	10	2
19	LOGAR	2	17		
20	NANGARHAR	8	321	28	13
21	NIMROZ	3	27	44	
22	NURISTAN	3	124	20	10
23	PAKTIKA	4	33	2	
24	PAKTYA	6	67	56	37
25	PARWAN	2		119	
26	SAMANGAN	3	9	8	1
27	SARI PUL	2	44	53	
28	TAKHAR	6	13	23	
29	URUZGAN	2	5	35	324
30	WARDAK	3	105	22	
31	ZABUL	2	143	42	
	Grand Total	109	1928	1207	464

Cancelation of Activities:

Despite the flexibilities mentioned in HRAIS, in some parts of the country is not possible to implement Citizens' Charter due to presence of AOGs. In the 838 communities listed in the table below, implementation of Citizens' Charter is not possible. This list has been submitted to MRRD leadership to make a final decision on moving these resources to new coverage areas.

S/N	Province	District	Rollout	Processes		Remarks
				CDP	SPPs	
1	Faryab	Bulcheragh	63	50	10	Under AGE
2	Uruzgan	Chora	220	0	0	Under AGE
3	Kunar	Dar Peach	33	0	0	Under AGE
4	Nooristan	Doaab	55	11	11	Under AGE
5	Ghazni	Jaghtu	127	21	0	Under AGE
6	Ghazni	Khojaomari	36	4	0	Under AGE
7	Wardak	Maidan	48	7	0	Under AGE
8	Wardak	Jalriz	81	16	0	Under AGE
9	Farah	Purchaman	175	143	0	Under AGE
Total			838	252	21	

Program Related Incident Report:

Province	District / City	Source (PM, CDC or FP)	Type of Incident			
			Warning	Injured	Killed	Kidnapped
Badghis	Jawand	CDC member			2	6
Faryab	Maimana	3 FP, 2 PMU and 1RRD				
Herat	Poshti zarghun	PMU district office	The whole office			
Parwan	Ghorband	FP	2			
Ghazni		PMU		2		
Paktya	Sare Hawza	PMU	The whole district office personnel			
Kunduz	Ali abad	FP	The whole district office personnel			
Paktya	Janikhil	FP	The whole district office personnel			
Takhar	Dashti Qala	PMU	Personnel			
Balkh		FP		4	1	
Parwan	Seya Gerd	FP	the whole district office personnel			
Nangarhar	Khogyani	FP		5	2	
Nangarhar	Khogyani	PMU		4	1	
Nangarhar	Jalalabad	PMU (Urban)		2	1	

List of the communities with suspension in “highly” and “extremely insecure” areas:

S/N	Province	District	# of CDCs	Work Progress	Security Status	Reason of suspension	Date of Suspension	What will be the solution
1	Paktya	Ahmad Aba	7	Not yet started	Extremely Insecure	Due to extremely insecure situation and pressure of anti-government elements, below issues faced: 1) CCAP female staff activities, 2) conducting of female election, 3) submitting of female photos and Tazkera copy for form 3 (Bank form), Based on this reason CCAP activities are postponed.	01.08.2017	Anti-government elements are physically available and active in these villages and CCAP activities are impossible as normal now, therefore CCAP shall be suspended for a time in these CDCs,
		Mirzaka	12	Not yet started	Extremely Insecure			
		Sayed Karam	12	Not yet started	Extremely Insecure			
		Waza Zadran	16	Pre-election	Extremely Insecure			
		Chamkani	20	Not yet started	Extremely Insecure			
			11	Not yet started	Secure	Black listed in NSP (Blocked)		
2	Khost	Nadir shah kot	37	AoGs presence	High Insecure		Jul-18	If women participation is waived, roll-out will be allowed to continue.
3	Kunarha	Dara-i-Pich	33	3 CDCs pre-election, the rest work has not started	Highly Insecure	AoG presence and women participation	Oct-18	
4	Wardak	Jalrez	20	Orientation	Highly Insecure	Women participation and Secret ballots elections	Oct-18	
		Maydan Shahr	37	Orientation	Highly Insecure		Oct-18	