CCAP Biannual Report Annexes (Rural and Urban)

(From 21st December 2019 to 20th June 2020)

4. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Results Framework

Table A

SN	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting period	Progress during the reporting period	Cumulative Up to the end of the reporting period	Overall target	Remarks
				Project Development Indicators (PDOs)				
1	Rural Direct project beneficiaries	#	0	11,637,049	357,061	11,994,110	10,000,000	
	Urban Direct project beneficiaries	#	0	1,406,567 population in 191,942 households in 845 communities	Urban =7,877 population In 412 households= in 4 communities	Urban = 1,414,444 population in 192,354 households in 850 communities	10,000,000 (for urban and rural)	For this report, we have defined this as the total population in the communities with CDPs completed under the Citizens' Charter.
1.1	Rural Female beneficiaries	%	0	49.15	49.75	49.17	50	
	Urban Female beneficiaries	%	0	49.5	49.47	49.47	50	

2	Number of CDCs in rural and urban areas able to plan and manage their own development projects	#	0				11,750	
2.a	Rural CDCs able to plan and manage their own development projects	#	0	11,537	298	11,835 CDP Plan with 9,825 SP Financed in 6,375 CDCs	11,000	
2.b	Urban CDCs able to plan and manage their own development projects	#	0	845 CDCs developed their CDP, 788 CDCs have at least one approved subproject and 864 sub-projects are financed	5 CDCs developed their CDP, 62 approved subproject and 80 sub-projects are financed	850 CDCs developed their CDP, 850 CDCs have at least one approved subproject and 944 sub-projects are financed	750	The figure for this indicator is based on the CDP as when a community develops its CDP that means it is able to plan its development project while successful management depends on the successful completion of the projects.
3	Number of communities meeting all minimum service standards	#					9,600	
3.a	Rural communities meeting all minimum service standards	#	0	2,206	182	2,388	9,000	
3.b	Urban communities meeting all minimum service standards	#	0	474 CDC (Health:643 , Education: 621)	0	474 CDC (Health:643 , Education: 621)	600	Due to COVID-19 the cities were lockdown and fourth round of scorecards have been not fill.
4	Number of targeted high IDP/returnee Rural and	#	0	642	45	687	2,200	As urban Citizens' Charter does not

	Urban communities provided with emergency support							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
4.a	Number of rural targeted high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	#	0	1169	414	1,583	2,000	
4.b	Number of targeted urban high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	#	0				200	
Intermediate Results								
1	Rural areas - Number/Type of rural subprojects completed (for water points, roads, irrigation, electricity)	#	0	1,585	1,498	3,083	9,000	
2	Urban areas - Number/type of urban subprojects completed (drainage, streets, street lighting, parks)	#	0	454 Power Supply=20 , Water Supply & Sanitation = 29 , and Road/Street = 401, Park and recreation Area= 4)	83	537 Power Supply=22 , Water Supply & Sanitation = 29 , and Road/Street = 481, Park and recreation Area= 5)	600	537 subprojects have been completed so far

3.a	Rural areas - Number of people (male/female) benefitting from each type of subproject (access to water, roads, irrigation and electricity)	#	0	Water Supply= 1,772,020 Grid Extension= 13,983 Renewable Energy= 7,701 Transport (roads & bridges)=44,561 Irrigation: 1,208,529	Water Supply= 311,134 Grid Extension=19, 636 Renewable Energy= 15,533 Transport (roads & bridges)= 29,272 Irrigation: 254,048	Water Supply=2,083,154 Grid Extension=33,619 Renewable Energy= 23,234 Transport (roads & bridges)= 73,833 Irrigation: 1,462,577	TBD	Over 3.67 million people are benefiting from the 3,077 completed sub-projects in the rural communities
3.b	Urban areas - Number of urban residents (male/female) benefitting from each type of subproject (drainage, streets, street lighting, parks)	#	0	Water Supply and Sanitation = 69.720; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage = 1,301,944 Power Supply 65,492 Park & Recreation Area = 10,955	Water Supply and Sanitation = 6,412Road/Stre et Upgrading and Drainage = 85,949 Power Supply = 24,106 Park & Recreation Area =2,105	Water Supply and Sanitation = 76,132; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage = 1,387,893 Power Supply 89,598 Park & Recreation Area = 13,060	TBD	This is based on 873 financed subprojects as in quarterly report. Total population of the communities has been considered as beneficiaries.
4	% of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with subproject/grant investments	%	0	72	0	72	60	72% as per as The Asia Foundation 2018 baseline survey

5	% of CDCs initiating activities to benefit marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, IDPs/returnees (in addition to service standards)	%	0	37	100	85	35	10,249 Communities established Grain Banks and completed "Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaign" out of 11,841 elected
6	% of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with CDC's performance in their mandated roles	%	0				60	
7.a	% of CDC members in rural areas who are women	%	0	49.33	50	50	35	
7.b	% of CDC members in urban areas who are women	%	0	49.94	0	49.94	40	
8	% of sampled CDCs/communities whose CDPs include at least one women's priority activity	%	0	Urban:42	Rural: 90 Urban:0	Rural: 93 Urban:42	60	
9	Number of districts/cities where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/Gozars[1]	#	0				128	
9.a	Number of rural districts where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/Gozars	#	0	123	0	123	124	Total 343 DCCMC meetings were conducted in 123 districts up to the end of the reporting period.

9.b	Number of cities where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/Gozars	#	0	A total of 11 MCCMC has been conducted in four cities: - Mazar = 2 - Herat = 2 - Jalalabad =5 - Kandahar =2	A total of 7 MCCMC has been conducted in four cities: - Mazar = 2 - Herat = 0 - Jalalabad =2 - Kandahar = 3	A total of 18 MCCMC has been conducted in four cities: - Mazar = 4 - Herat = 2 - Jalalabad =7 - Kandahar = 5	4	
10	Number of government provincial and municipalities whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM & procurement	#	TBD			34 provinces	38	
10.a	Number of provinces whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM and procurement	#	TBD	34	0	34	34	
10.b	Number of municipalities whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM and procurement	#	TBD	Urban:4	0	Urban:4		
11	Number of evaluations and studies completed	#	0	Urban:2	0	Urban:2	6	
12.a	% of rural CDC cross-visits that include women CDC members	%	0	Urban:0	Rural:62 Urban:12	Rural:62 Urban:12	20	

12.b	% of urban CDC cross-visits that include women CDC members	%	0	100% (After verification it was found that a total of 208 cross visits have been conducted all visits with women participation	100% Total=75 cross Visit Male= 953 Participants Female=623 Participants	100% (After verification it was found that a total of 283 cross visits has been conducted and, in all women have participated	50	
13.a	Rural: % of grievances received which are resolved	%	0	83.69	94.4	90.45	70	Total grievance received up to date are 1885 out of which 1705 have been resolved so far and 180 are under investigation
13.b	Urban: % of grievances received which are resolved	%	0	95.1% # of received grievances: 237(232 male, 5 female) # Grievances solved: 215 (210 male, 5 female) # of grievances under investigation: 22 (male)	61% # of grievance received: 41 # of unsolved grievances: 11	96% # of received grievances: 278 (273 male, 5 female) # Grievances solved: 267 (262 male, 5 female) # of grievances under investigation: 11 (male)		Total 278 grievances received and 267 of them were solved. (current quarter = received 41, addressed 17
14	Number of rural and urban CDCs reporting semi-annually on service standard targets	#	0	Rural:9,494 Urban:765	Rural:1,499 Urban: 78 CDCs	Rural: 10,993 Urban:843	Rural:9,600 Urban:600	Urban:Between September to Dec 2019 78 communities reported on Scorecards
15	Number of vulnerable households receiving MCCG support	#	0	189,521	73,152	262,673	115,000	

16	Number of vulnerable IDP/R HH receiving MCCG support	#	0	22,000	216,438	238,438	Monitored	
17	Number of communities in rural areas receiving MCCG grants within 6 months after AF effectiveness	#	0	1,169	0	1,169	700	
18	Number of vulnerable HHs benefitting from social inclusion grant	#	0	13,497	11,913	25410	20,000	
19	Number of vulnerable IDP/R HH benefitting from social inclusion grant	#	0	61	439	500	Monitored	
20	Number of vulnerable disabled HH benefitting from social inclusion grant	#	0	482	3,336	3,818	Monitored	
21	Number of vulnerable female-headed households benefitting from social inclusion grant	#	0	1,075	7,135	8,210	10,000	

Sub-projects by sector (Rural)

Table B1: Irrigation

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in the approved sub-project proposals	# of actual units in the completed sub-projects
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Construction	Jereeb	13,613	540
Rural	Irrigation - Canal PCC Lining Construction	Length Meter	1,298	
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Rehabilitation	Jereeb	2,323,529	485,205
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Stone Masonry Lining Construction	Length Meter	1,200	
Rural	Irrigation - Gabion Wall Construction	Length Meter	10,312	1,890
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe Scheme Construction	Jereeb	32,328	3,090
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Construction	Length Meter	142,073	38,170
Rural	Irrigation - Water Reservoir Construction	M3	502	
Rural	Irrigation - Weir Construction	Length Meter	40	

TableB2: Renewable Energy and Grid Extension

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved sub-project proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Construction	Kilowatt	2,432	28
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Rehabilitation	Kilowatt	39	
Rural	Renewable Energy - Solar Mini Grid System Installation	Kilowatt	9,782	95
Rural	Grid Extension - Power line Extension	Length of 20KV	730	23
Rural	Grid Extension - Transformer Installation	Number	32	1

Table B3: Transport:

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved sub-project proposals	# of actual units in completed
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Box Culvert Construction	Number	239	12
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Box Culvert Rehabilitation	Number	1	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Causeway Construction	Length Meter	67	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Concrete Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	290	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Gabion Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	241	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pathway Construction	Length Meter	8,100	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pathway Rehabilitation	Length Meter	2,850	

Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	230	22
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian RCC Bridge Rehabilitation	Length Meter	17	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Steel Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Pedestrian Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	75	
Rural	Transport(Road & Bridge) - Pipe Culvert Construction	Number	10	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	605	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - RCC Bridge Rehabilitation	Length Meter	13	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Slab Culvert Construction	Number	126	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	8,320	487
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Extension	Length Meter	58	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Stone Masonry Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	1,617	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	65	
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Basic Access	Kilometer	1,029	140
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Gravelling	Kilometer	304	48
Rural	Transport (Road & Bridge) - Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	27	

TableB4: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved subproject proposals	# of actual units in completed subprojects
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Kanada) water reservoir construction	M3	26,487	16,399
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - (Pool) water reservoir construction	M3	46,902	14,742
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - by gravity water supply network construction	Num (of public stand tap)	9,241	2,201
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - by gravity water supply network extension	Num (of public stand tap)	599	110
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - by gravity water supply network extension	Number	2	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - by gravity water supply network rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	289	47
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Digger shallow well-digging	Number	2,150	478
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - elevated water reservoir construction	Num (of public stand tap)	204	96
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - filtration chamber construction	M3	80	80

Rural/Urban	Sector/SP Type	Output units	Total estimated output	Total actual output
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Hand pump installation	Number	28	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - percussion deep well-boring	Number	52	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - percussion deep well deepning	Number	2	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - percussion tube shallow well-boring	Number	14,339	4,294
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - percussion tube shallow well deeping	Number	560	289
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - power pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	2,172	349
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - power pumping water supply network extension	Num (of public stand tap)	80	16
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - power pumping water supply network rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	24	7
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - reverse osmosis water filtration construction	water filter - liter / hour	71,000	3,000
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - rotary deep well-boring	Number	1	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - rotary deep well-digging	Number	5	
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - rotary tube shallow well-boring	Number	2,083	1,185
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - rotary tube shallow well-deepning	Number	2	2
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - solar pumping water supply network construction	Num (of public stand tap)	9,858	909
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Solar pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	344	54
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - solar pumping water supply network rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	73	22
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - surface water reservoir construction	Num (of public stand tap)	940	84
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - surface water reservoir extension	Num (of public stand tap)	7	7
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - underground water reservoir construction	Num (of public stand tap)	363	57
Rural	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - underground water reservoir extension	Num (of public stand tap)	4	

Table B5: Urban Subprojects

Urban/ Rural	Sector/SP Type	Output units	Total estimated output	Total actual output
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Boundary wall Park	Length Meter	1,734	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Green area	Number	1,042	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Boundary wall Park	Number	2	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Electricity and Lighting	Number	10	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Water Reservoir	Number	2	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Park and Green Area	Square Meter	5,914	

Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Water well (shallow, deep)	Number	45	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Sanitary Toilets	Unit	6	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Fountain	Unit	1	
Urban	Power Supply - Installation of Poles	Number	361	
Urban	Power Supply - Grid Extension	Kilometre	8	
Urban	Power Supply - Grid Extension	Length Meter	4,935	
Urban	Power Supply - Installation of transformer	Number	25	
Urban	Power Supply - Transmission/Distribution line	Length Meter	44,735	
Urban	Power Supply - Transmission/Distribution line	Kilometre	62	
Urban	Power Supply - Provision of Solar Power	Number	137	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Street Pavement (PCC)	Length Meter	1,267	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Box Culvert	Number	905	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Houses concrete Street	Width meter	770	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry Side Ditch	Length Meter	1,504	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - RCC Slab	Number	384,146	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Sidewalk	Average Area Square Meter	2,287	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Street Pavement (Other)	Length Meter	5,783	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pathway-1	Length Meter	45,545	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pathway (PCC)	Total Length Meter	17,504	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry drainage	Length Meter	619	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Tree Sapling along street	Number	300	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Sidewalk	Length Meter	27,248	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pipe Culvert	Number	42	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Tertiary Road	Width meter	1,094	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Houses concrete Street	Length Meter	410,633	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Street Pavement (Asphalt)	Length Meter	4,680	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Secondary Road	Width meter	7	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Secondary Road	Kilometre	260	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Concrete Side Ditch	Length Meter	1,129,093	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Slab Culvert	Number	42	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Tertiary Road	Kilometre	3,604	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Iron grill	Length Meter	47,713	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall	Length Meter	25,591	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Network	Kilometre	26	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Network	m/Km	73,198	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Scheme	m/Km	17,377	

Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Sedimentation Tank	Number	6	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Pump house	Number	2	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Scheme	Kilometre	7	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Hand pump	Number	12	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Reservoir (Tower)	Cubic Meter	94	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Well (Shallow, Deep)	Number	17	

ANNEX C: PROVINCE WIDE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS ON KEY OUTPUTS

Table C1 (Rural)

Rural/ Urban	Province	# of districts/ cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections/ established	# of CDPs completed	# of SPs financed	# of SPs completed	Grants disbursed $	Grants utilized $
Rural	BADAKHSHAN	8	616	610	607	199	72	4,501,210	1,591,355
Rural	BADGHIS	2	420	332	249	301	60	7,397,916	2,085,637
Rural	BAGHLAN	5	438	434	434	441	111	8,156,818	2,162,799
Rural	BALKH	4	299	294	294	389	213	6,595,004	2,951,044
Rural	BAMYAN	2	281	281	281	443	136	7,112,235	2,018,310
Rural	DAYKUNDI	3	299	299	299	421	180	7,576,578	3,578,402
Rural	FARAH	2	321	317	316	253	145	6,463,954	2,976,940
Rural	FARYAB	6	301	295	279	273	92	4,894,026	1,722,080
Rural	GHAZNI	5	971	922	905	413	25	5,381,792	325,278
Rural	GHOR	3	499	497	497	270	67	4,877,195	1,102,024
Rural	HELMAND	3	508	505	503	402	157	7,081,766	3,517,930
Rural	HIRAT	6	635	623	622	525	53	9,817,371	1,250,964
Rural	JAWZJAN	2	204	202	202	244	79	3,988,927	1,218,962
Rural	KABUL	5	293	282	281	340	127	4,811,585	1,375,978
Rural	KANDAHAR	3	634	547	541	371	88	7,022,245	1,210,979
Rural	KAPISA	1	251	251	251	278	86	4,533,848	1,758,797
Rural	KHOST	4	384	383	374	234	112	4,516,989	2,337,131
Rural	KUNARHA	4	209	208	208	165	72	4,450,515	1,689,844
Rural	KUNDUZ	2	302	297	297	241	82	3,371,291	1,187,728
Rural	LAGHMAN	2	368	359	358	287	111	3,718,471	779,252
Rural	LOGAR	2	309	305	304	361	67	4,944,529	1,152,455
Rural	NANGARHAR	8	757	698	694	356	146	5,307,803	1,820,012
Rural	NIMROZ	3	192	178	178	220	57	5,123,678	1,497,422
Rural	NURISTAN	3	167	151	150	119	17	1,913,839	326,798
Rural	PAKTIKA	4	243	176	169	275	134	4,524,523	2,075,033
Rural	PAKTYA	6	348	316	312	276	134	3,934,197	1,595,084
Rural	PANJSHER	3	72	65	65	78	22	1,470,758	464,266
Rural	PARWAN	2	236	236	236	356	78	5,698,732	1,406,541
Rural	SAMANGAN	3	174	173	173	266	123	6,040,560	2,791,443
Rural	SARI PUL	2	257	253	252	156	57	3,328,482	1,189,153
Rural	TAKHAR	8	847	828	823	180	32	3,890,605	295,681

							Total Disbursed (AFN)	Total Disbursed (USD)
Rural	URUZGAN	2	413	94	75	52	37	1,013,227	770,414
Rural	WARDAK	3	331	315	314	480	82	5,229,269	848,524
Rural	ZABUL	2	317	298	292	155	23	2,239,777	480,102
Total		**123**	**12,896**	**12,024**	**11,835**	**9,820**	**3,077**	**170,929,714**	**53,554,362**

Table C2: (Urban)

U Cities C	FP	# of City	# of Contracted Communities	# CDCs Elected	# CDPs Completed	# SPs Financed	Total Disbursed (AFN)	Total Disbursed (USD)	Total Amount Utilized (AFN)
Mazar	CARE & PIN	1	150	150	150	155	690,135,000	9,432,501	605,856,467
Herat	Oxfam & AA	1	200	200	200	263	926,206,958	12,351,068	720,812,134
Kandahar	HRDA	1	300	300	300	318	1,401,036,512	18,437,852	1,182,711,136
Jalalabad	FGA	1	200	200	200	208	861,183,800	11,374,663	556,671,000
Total			850	850	850	944	3,878,562,270	51,596,084	3,066,050,737

ANNEX D: FP WIDE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESSS ON KEY OUTPUTS (RURAL)

Rural:
Table D1:

Rural/ Urban	FP	# of districts/ cities	# of communities contracted	# of CDCs elections/ established	# of CDPs completed	# of CCDCs/GAs formed	# of communities with score cards completed	# of communities with linkages requirements completed	# of communities with sub-committees trained	# of communities undertaking development activities outside of the CC fundings (self-initiated with/ without FP facilitation)
Rural	BRAC	18	1,489	1,397	1,380	285	1,064	612	1,321	1,072
Rural	DACAAR	9	744	718	716	147	714	358	713	714
Rural	CHA	6	559	552	552	118	539	4	546	647
Rural	CHA	6	1,142	1,052	1,044	125	995	113	1,001	957

Urban/Rural	FP	#								
Rural	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	8	721	627	528	110	518	100	522	527
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	8	760	749	748	141	743	410	748	746
Rural	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	9	1,134	1,120	1,119	218	1,100	142	1,002	1,088
Rural	AHDS+SDO	4	730	392	367	82	364		321	235
Rural	AKDN+SCA	10	914	904	904	196	893	182	765	900
Rural	CARE+RI+ORCD	9	1,214	1,098	1,074	193	1,037	150	978	853
Rural	CHA+Move	5	513	495	494	96	492	338	492	351
Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	5	580	580	580	139	580	176	578	580
Rural	SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	10	933	902	899	192	898	368	881	726
Rural	AKDN+CONCERN	16	1,463	1,438	1,430	201	1,056		1,234	976
Total		**123**	**12,896**	**12,024**	**11,835**	**2,243**	**10,993**	**2,953**		**11,102**

Urban
Table D2:

Urban/Rural	FP	# of District	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	# CDPs Completed	#CCDCs/GAs formed	#communities with scorecards completed	#communities with linkage requirements completed[1]	#communities with subcommittees trained	#communities with self-initiated activity[2]
Urban	CARE & PIN (Mazar)	1	150	150	150	43	145	150	150	
Urban	Oxfam &	1	200	198	198	30	200	200	200	

	AA (Herat)								
Urban	HRDA (Kandahar)	1	300	300	300	62	300	234	300	
Urban	FGA (Jalalabad)	1	200	188	167	40	200	190	200	
Urban	**Total**	**4**	**850**	**836**	**815**	**175**	**845**	**774**	**850**	

Trainings Conducted by Engineerig Unit:

During the reprting period, conducted online training for all PIU, PMUs and chief engineers from FPs. The total engineers trained in this period is 46. The detail is as follow:

S/N	Days	Dates	Subject	Time (AM)
1	Saturday	9-May	Rigid Road Maintenance	10-12
2	Monday	11-May	Importance of Infrastructure	10-12
3	Thursday	14-May	Project Implementation	10-12
4	Sunday	17-May	Water and Sanitation	10-12
5	Wednesday	20-May	CCAP subprojects' stakeholders & Stakeholder Management	10-12
6	Sunday	31-May	Basics of Rigid Pavement & Constructing materials	9:30-12
7	Wednesday	3-Jun	General Management	9:30-11:30
8	Saturday	6-Jun	Improvement of green Infrastructure	8:30-10:30
9	Tuesday	9-Jun	Gender and Infrastructure	8:30-10:30
10	Thursday	11-Jun	Role of energy sector in economy	8:10-10:30

Training Participants					
S/N	City	Male	Female	Provincial team	
				PMU	FP
1	PIU Kabul	12	0	0	0
2	Jalalabad	10	0	9	1
3	Kandahar	13	0	12	1
4	Herat	7	0	5	2
5	Balkh	3	1	3	1
6	Sub Total	45	1	29	5
	Grand total	46		34	

Overall MSSs:

Table E1: Communities that reported overall MSS Scorecard in all three rounds

Overall Infrastructure, Education and Health MSS Scorecard comparison among three rounds for the same reported CDCs			
# of communities reported 1st, 2nd and 3rd round	1st round Meet	2nd round Meet	3rd round Meet
1,309	177	274	278
%	13%	20%	21%

Table E2: Communities reported in the first and second round of overall MSSs

Overall Infrastructure, Education and Health MSS Scorecard comparison between two rounds for the same reported Communities		
Communities reported in the 1st and 2nd Round	1st Round MSS Meet	2nd Round MSS Meet
8,683	1,633	2,403
%	19%	27%

In the both, third round comparison and secondround comparison the number of communities meet all MSSs showed improvement. There are improvements reported from the first round of the scorecard to the second round and similiarly from second to the third round, which went up from 13% from the first round to 21% in the third round.

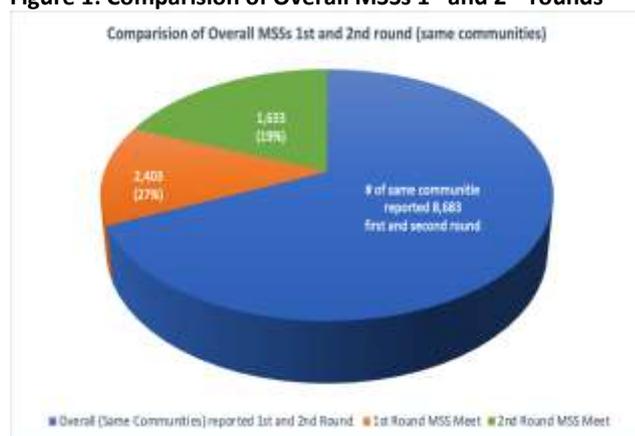**Figure 1: Comparision of Overall MSSs 1st and 2nd rounds**

Table E3: Infrastructure MSSs (Indicators):

Minimum Service Standards (Infrastructure) for Rural Areas
1. Universal access to clean drinking water: Is there one water point available per 25 households?
1.1. Is water point providing 25 litres of water per person per day?
2. Basic electricity: Does each household have access to100W per household through solar, micro hydro, biogas or wind (only in areas that cannot be reached by the grid)?
3. Basic road access: Does the community have access within two kilometers walking distance from the nearest accessible rural road (accessible areas only)?
4. Small-scale irrigation infrastructure: Does the community need small-scale irrigation infrastructure? This includes intakes (for secondary/tertiary canals), water divider, water control gates, siphon, water reservoir up to 10,000 M3 capacity, rehabilitation or construction of small irrigation canal, protection wall, gabion wall, aqueducts, and super passage.

Table E4: Infrastructure MSS Status (Comparison between two rounds)

# of Communities (same) Reported (1st and 2nd Round)	1st Round Meet	2nd Round Meet
8,320	2,867	3,460
	34%	41%

Table E5: Infrastructure MSS Status (Comparison between three rounds)

# of Communities (same) Reported (1st, 2nd and 3rd Round)	1st Round Meet	2nd Round Meet	3rd Round Meet
2,270	847	1,053	1,180
	37%	46%	51%

The communities' access to clean drinking water and one of the three infrastructure (road, irrigation, and power) that reported for the three rounds (Table E5) of scorecard improved by 14% from 37% inthe first round to 51% in the third round.

Table E6: Education MSS Status:

Minimum Service Standards for Rural Areas (Education MSSs)
1. Are Education MSS clearly posted at the school?
2-Do teachers have at least grade 12 education?
3 -Do students have 24 hours per week of education in grade 1-3?
4-Do students have 30 hours of education in grade 4-6?
5-Do students have 36 hours of education in grade 7-12?

Results:

Table E7: Education MSS comparison between two rounds in the same communities

# of Education facilities reported in the 1st and 2nd round	# of communities receiving Education services from these facilities	# of facilities meet in the 1st round	# of communities meet in the 1st round	# of facilities meet in the 2nd round	# of communities. meet in the 2nd round
2,378	11,090	1,542	7,700	1,729	8,228
	%	65%	69%	73%	74%

Table E8: Education MSS comparison between three rounds in the same communities

# of Education facilities reported in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd round	# of communities receiving Education services from these facilities	# of facilities meet in the 1st round	# of communities meet in the 1st round	# of facilities meet in the 2nd round	# of communities meet in the 2nd round	# of facilities meet in the 3rd round	# of communities. meet 3rd round
438	1,837	213	1,015	236	1,075	218	997
	%	49%	55%	54%	59%	50%	54%

Table E9:Health MSS Status:

Minimum Service Standards for Rural Areas (Health MSSs), Health Sub-center
1.1.   Are Health MSS clearly indicated at the information board at the health sub-center?
1.2.   Is the Health Sub-Center open during the official time?
1.3.   Does the Health Sub-Center have one midwife?
1.4.   Does the Health Sub-Center provide family planning services?
1.5.   Does the Health Sub-Center provide services for any of the following conditions?

Diarrhea, Malaria, Antenatal Care, Tuberculosis Detection and Referral, and Immunizations

Minimum Service Standards for Rural Areas (Health MSSs), Basic Health Center (BHC)
1.6.   Are Health MSS clearly indicated at the information board at the basic health center?
1.7.   Is the Basic Health Center open during the official time?
1.8.   Does the Basic Health Center have one midwife, and one nurse?
1.9.   Does the Basic Health Center provide immunizations?
1.10. Does the Basic Health Center provide family planning services?
1.11. Does the Basic Health Center provide services for any the following conditions? *Diarrhea, Malaria, Antenatal Care, Tuberculosis Detection and Referral?*

Minimum Service Standards for Rural Areas (Health MSSs), Comprehensive Health Center (CHC)
1.12. Are Health MSS clearly indicated at the information board at the Comprehensive Health Center?
1.13. Is the Comprehensive Health Center open during the official time?
1.14. Does the Comprehensive Health Center have one doctor, one midwife and one nurse?
1.15. Does the Comprehensive Health Center provide pre, during, and post delivery services for pregnant women?
1.16. Does the Comprehensive Health Center provide immunizations?
1.17. Does the Comprehensive Health Center provide services for any of the following conditions? *Diarrhea, Malaria, Tuberculosis Detection and Referral?*

Table E10: Health MSS comparison between two rounds in the same communities and facilities

# of Health facilities reported in the 1st and 2nd round	# of communities receiving Health services from these facilities	# of facilities meet in the 1st round	# of comm. meet in the 1st round	# of facilities meet in the 2nd round	# of communities meet in the 2nd round
445	6,496	350	5,034	378	5,549
	%	78%	77%	84%	85%

Table E11: Health MSS comparison between three rounds in the same communities and facilities

# of Health facilities reported in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd round	# of communities receiving Health services from these facilities	# of facilities meet in the 1st round	# of communities meet in the 1st round	# of facilities meet in the 2nd round	# of communities meet in the 2nd round	# of facilities meet in the 3rd round	# of communities in themeet 3rd round
108	1,442	83	1,163	85	1,128	87	1,103
	%	76%	80%	78%	78%	80%	76%

There is overall 6% improvement in the services delivery in the health sector MSSs.In total 445 health centers reported improvemtns in the first and second rounds. This change is from 78% from the first round to 84% in the second round (See table E10). In the total 108 scorecards reported (see Table E11), a 4% improvements can be seen in in the services provision from 76% in the first round to 80% in the third round.

Table E12: Health Facility Status by round and Facility type

Health Facility Type	# of Facilities Meet in the 1st round (Out of 601 reported facilities)	# of Facilities Meet in the 2nd round (Out of 461 reported facilities)	# of Facilities Meet in the 3rd round (Out of 121 reported facilities
Basic Health Center (BHC)	192	166	35

Comprehensive Health Center (CHC)	97	71	15
Sub Health Center (SHC)	183	152	50
Grand Total	**472**	**389**	**100**

MSS Scorecard Overview and Process:

The Scorecards contain 3 separate sections for rural communities (Community Infrastructure MSS, Education MSS, and Health MSS) and 2 separate sections for urban communities (Education MSS and Health MSS). These should be completed every six months:

- The **Education and Health Scorecards**: is managed by health and education Scorecard Committees. These committees are formed based on discussion with Cluster CDC/Gozar Sub-Committees (School Management Shura (SMS) or Health Facility Shura) or CDC health and education subcommittees, to ensure representation of each community who uses the facility in the scorecard committee. The committees are supported by their male and female SOs.
- The **Community Infrastructure MSS Scorecard** section measures the basic MSS (Universal Access to Clean Water, Basic Road, Basic Electricity, and Small-Scale Irrigation) at the Community level. The CDCs members manage the community infrastructure MSS scorecard. (Rural areas only)
- Specific services user groups (mothers with infants, women of child-bearing age, illiterate parents, etc.) must be provided an opportunity to rate agreed services standards.
- Community feedback to school and clinic management is fundamental and provides the basis for dialogue about the expectations of services users and how these are met (or not).
- The findings / scores must be shared by the Scorecards Committee/FP with each of the communities that are rating the school or clinic and the facility management. The CC SOs will ensure that the scores are provided to the Citizens' Charter District Manager, who is responsible for and oversees the MIS data entry and passes the scores to the PMU Manager and District Governors' Office.
- Follow up is done at the quarterly District Citizens' Charter Management Committee meetings (rural) and the Municipality Citizens' Charter Management Committee meetings (urban). Six months follow up, to review changes (or not) from one score card round to the next and ensure resolution of services standards violations, is done at the District Citizens' Charter Management Committee meetings. District Citizens' Charter Management Committee (DCCMCs) are organized by MRRD in coordination with DGO, PCCMCs are organized by MRRD and IDLG in coordination with PGO. MCCMCs are organized by IDLG in coordination with municipality. Ultimately, the aggregated findings are presented to the High Council on Poverty Reduction and Citizen Engagement.

TableE13: Infrastructure MSSs indicators status by # and %

Infrastructure Scorecard indicators	1st Period Meet (out of 11,007 reported communities)	2nd Period Meet (out of 8,377 reported communities)	3rd Period Meet (out of 2,309 reported communities)
Universal access to clean drinking water: Is there one water point available per 25 households? / Is water point providing 25 litres of water per person per day?	3,736	3639	1,238
	34%	43%	54%
Basic electricity: Does each household have access to100W per through solar?	3,103	2,313	751
	28%	28%	33%
	8,252	6520	1,822

	75%	78%	79%
Basic road access: Does the community have access within two kilometers walking distance from the nearest accessible rural road?			
Small-scale irrigation infrastructure: Does the community need for small-scale irrigation infrastructure?	8,379	6,705	1,857
	76%	80%	80%

TableE14: Education MSS Status (Grade 1-3 by round)

Indicators	# of Schools in the 1st Round	# of Schools in the 2nd Round	# of Schools in the 3rd Round
# of schools Meet None of the MSSs	36	15	1
	3%	2%	1%
# of schools Meet 1 of 3 MSSs	119	62	34
	12%	8%	18%
# of schools Meet 2 of 3 MSSs	367	191	70
	38%	25%	38%
# of schools Meet 3 of 3 MSSs	566	482	81
	59%	64%	44%
Total	**1,088**	**750**	**186**

TableE15: Education MSS Status (Grade 1-6 by round)

Indicators	# of Schools in the 1st Round	# of Schools in the 2nd Round	# of Schools in the 3rd Round
# of schools meet none of the MSSs	0	0	0
# of schools Meet 1 of 4 MSSs	3	1	0
	4%	4%	
# of schools Meet 2 of 4 MSSs	8	0	0
	12%		
# of schools Meet 3 of 4 MSSs	14	2	1
	21%	7%	8%
# of schools Meet 4 of 4 MSSs	45	25	12
	67%	89%	92%
Total in #	**70**	**28**	**13**

Table E16: Education MSS Status (Grade 1-9 by round)

Indicators	# of Schools in the 1st Round	# of Schools in the 2nd Round	# of Schools in the 3rd Round
# of schools Meet None of the MSSs	9	3	0
	1%	0%	
# of schools Meet 1 of 5 MSSs	20	20	7
	2%	3%	6%
# of schools Meet 2 of 5 MSSs	16	17	7
	2%	2%	6%
# of schools Meet 3 of 5 MSSs	64	33	18
	7%	5%	14%
# of schools Meet 4 of 5 MSSs	277	137	45
	30%	19%	35%

# of schools Meet 5 of 5 MSSs or all	548	514	49
	58%	71%	39%
Total in #	**934**	**724**	**126**

Table E17: Education MSS Status (Grade 1-12 by round)

Indicators	# of Schools in the 1st round	# of Schools in the 2nd round	# of Schools in the 3rd round
# of schools Meet None of the MSSs	3	2	1
	0%	0%	1%
# of schools Meet 1 of 5 MSSs	19	14	5
	1%	2%	3%
# of schools Meet 2 of 5 MSSs	16	6	1
	1%	1%	1%
# of schools Meet 3 of 5 MSSs	40	8	5
	3%	1%	3%
# of schools Meet 4 of 5 MSSs	307	158	27
	26%	16%	21%
# of schools Meet 5 of 5 MSSs or all	954	763	93
	79%	80%	71%
Total in #	**1,339**	**951**	**132**

TableE18: Health Facility MSS Status by community

Health facility Type	# of communities Meet in the 1st Period	# of communities Reported in the 1st Period	# of communities Meet in the 2nd Period	# of communities Reported in the 2nd Period	# of communities meet in the 3rd Period	# of communities Reported in the 3rd Period
Basic Health Center (BHC)	3093	4161	2708	3103	491	666
Comprehensive Health Center (CHC)	2229	2634	1728	1913	294	385
Sub Health Center (SHC)	1717	2219	1339	1759	396	491
Grand Total	**7039**	**9014**	**5775**	**6775**	**1181**	**1542**

Table E19: Health Facility MSS Status by indicator (Health Sub-Center)

Health Sub Centers indicators by %	# of Clinics meet in the 1st period	# of Clinics meet in the 2nd period	# of Clinics meet in the 3rd period
0% (0 out of 5)	1	0	0
20% (1 out of 5)	1	1	0
40% (2 out of 5)	4	4	0
60% (3 out of 5)	12	10	2
80% (4 out of 5)	40	25	7
100% (5 out of 5)	183	152	50
Total	**241**	**192**	**59**

Table E20: Health Facility MSS Status by indicator (Basic Health Center)

Basic Health Centers indicators by %	# of Clinics meet in the 1st period	# of Clinics meet in the 2nd period	# of Clinics meet in the 3rd period
0% (0 out 6)	4	0	1
17% (1 out 6)	0	1	1
34% (2 out 6)	0	0	1
50% (3 out 6)	6	3	2
68% (4 out 6)	4	2	1
84% (5 out 6)	45	17	4
100% (6 out 6)	192	166	35
Total	**251**	**189**	**45**

Table E21: Health Facility MSS Status by indicator (Comprehensive Health Center)

Comprehensive Health Centers indicators by %	# of Clinics meet in the 1st period	# of Clinics meet in the 2nd period	# of Clinics meet in the 3rd period
0% (0 out of 6)	0	0	0
17% (1 out of 6)	0	0	0
34% (2 out of 6)	2	0	0
50% (3 out of 6)	0	0	0
68% (4 out of 6)	1	1	0
84% (5 out of 6)	9	8	2
100% (6 out of 6)	97	71	15
Total	**109**	**80**	**17**

Annex F: Reports on Training Sessions Conducted (Urban)

Table F1: Training Sessions Conducted by FPs at the 4 major cities(Urban):

Training Type	CDC Member Male	CDC Member Female	Community Member Male	Community Member Female	Total
Community Accounting/ Financial Management	4,287	2,907	5,714	3,770	16,678
Disaster/ Risk Mitigation/ Management	4,168	3,847	5,692	5,386	19,093
Environmental & Social Safeguards	3,870	3,256	5,415	4,546	17,087
Established Urban/CDC/CCDC thematic sub-committees	5,116	5,010	9,598	10,843	30,567
Grievance Handling	4,314	4,172	6,608	6,097	21,191
Introduction to Citizens' Charter/ Citizens' Charter	8,052	8,465	26,438	25,494	68,449
Score Card on Citizens' Charter MSS	4,115	4,091	5,486	5,293	18,985
Social Audit and Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM)	4,283	3,857	6,128	5,514	19,782
Urban/ CDC Community Development Planning	6,289	6,299	27,473	25,593	65,654
Urban/ Community CDC Members and office bearers' roles and responsibilities	7,395	7,044	5,143	6,394	25,976

Urban/ Community Procurement			4,539	3,653		5,614		4,408	18,214
Total			**56,428**	**52,601**		**109,309**		**103,338**	321,676

Table F2: Trainings Conduted by Training Unit (Urabn)

Provin ce	Training Date		Training Topic	Number Of Participants								Grand Tota l	Remar ks
	Start	End		Govt Staff		FP/PM U		Others		Total			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Kabul	2/2/20 20	2/2/202 02	Knowledge manageme nt	N/ A	N/ A	1 0	2	N/ A	N/ A	1 0	2	12	
Kabul	4th-Feb-2020	4th-Feb-2020	Facilitat ion Champi on CDCs for MTR Donor Meetin g	N/ A	N/ A	6	2	4	4	1 0	6	16	
Kabul	(5th-Feb-2020)	(5th-Feb-2020)	CCAP MTR-CDC	N/ A	N/ A					5	2 0	25	
Kabul	7th-June-2020	8th-June-2020	COVID-19 Relief Response – SIG Orientatio n	N/ A	N/ A	2 0	5	10	5	3 0	1 0	40	

Table F3:Field Visits Conducted by Training Unit Sfaff:

Province	Visit Date		purpose	Kind of mentoring (Mission type)	# CDC visited	# GA visited	Training member
	Start	End					

Jalalabad	25/2/2020	2/3/2020	Peace Pilot	Peace Pilot	2 CDC	N/A	PMU,FP and Municipality staff
Jalalabad	29/2/2020	18/3/2020	Peace Pilot	Peace Pilot	2CDC	N/A	PMU,FP and Municipality staff

Implementation of Peace Initiative Project in Jalalabad city (Urban):

A three-member team of training & capacity building unit had a mission to Jalalabad city from 25/2/2020 to 18/3/2020 for implementation of peace pilot project in two CDCs, district 8, Jalalabad city and conducting one day orientation training on 1st March 2020 Sunday in this regard, for PMU, Municipality and FP staff which included 17 participants (14 males, 3 females). Firstly, the team held a detailed meeting with mayor and district 8 elders who were briefed on peace project and their support and cooperation was requested to ensure smooth and successful implementation of the pilot. The mayor and district head promised their full support and introduced a focal point from municipality side who will jointly be involved in pilot implementation.

Prior to deploying teams to the field for starting practical work on peace pilot, a detailed meeting was held with PMU ssocial, M&E and engineering team to orient them on how to proceed on the peace pilot implementation and what points are to be considered during the pilot in order to have a clear picture and guideline when implementing the social part of 35 targeted CDCs.

On 3rd and 4th Feb 2020, a joint team of PIU and PMU organized a large meeting with the communities, that were selected for peace project, in consultation with the relevant district elders, the meeting participants were 120 people including 90male and30female members of communities of the two pilot CDCs.

Household survey and CDCs Election (Urban):

On 05 March 2020, the team started household survey of the two pilot CDCs and on 08 March 2020 elections conducted for selecting the two CDCs members and office bearers.

Training session for communites female members	Training session for communites male members

Large gathering with the communty members	Election process of CDCs members and office bearers

Key Achievements:
- Verified more than 5000 training reports
- Adapted and urbanized 5 pages of rural COVID 19 step by step guideline to urban level.
- Reviewed and proofread the final printed documents of All CCAP training topics (1st, 2nd and 3rd rounds)
- Collected and translated well-being analysis forms from provinces for preparing a requested report to World Bank
- Develop a professional guide for CCAP / EZ-Kar / Peace pilot project during COVID 19 disease outbreak
- Prepared peace implementation plan of 35 CDCs during the fiscal year 2020 (from community mobilization to CDPs completion stages)
- Developed and revised linkage and cross visit package which includes PPT and its forms.
- Held a session with DMM Knowledge Management Committee on municipalities' role and responsibilities in establishing peace and democratic cities

Next Quarter Plans:
- Developing peace pilot project training material
- Implementing peace pilot project in Jalalabad city
- Data verification of those training reports of CCAP program are conducted by FP to communities
- Following up of social and training related issues in the targeted cities.

Impact analysis of COVID-19 disease by 20th June 2020 (Urban):

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in Afghanistan is a migrated disease when Iran government forced the Afghan refugees to leave Iran, this has caused the Afghan returnees influx (daily about 15 thousand) to different provinces of Afghanistan especially in Herat. The Afghan Government had not any preparations or arrangements to deal with this situation, so, the affected returnees without any obstacles resettled in their homes and villages.

By end of the reporting period, Afghanistan's Ministry of Public Health authorities have confirmed 29,157 positive cases of COVID-19 disease in different provinces of Afghanistan of which 8,841 has been recovered and 598 has been killed by this virus. The minister of MoPH has

forecasted that, if people do not obey the instructions given by MoPH, there is the probability of infecting 16 million Afghans with this fatal virus and the probability of death cases will be 110 thousand people. This needs the attention of all stakeholders and specially those working for Emergency responses.

Currently, 440 male and 117 female are working in CCAP and FPs, it is to be mentioned that, there is positive reported cases of COVID-19 among the programs and Facilitating Partners' staffs, and the risk of Covid-19 is high as the program social mobilization requires the gathering of large number of people. It is difficult to forecast the effect of Covid-19 on the program implementation process, but for sure the COVID-19 was a big challenge to program implementation and facilitations. Based on the instruction of MOPH and local authorities and to control spread of COVID-19, all soft component activities which need mass people gathering have been postponed. To ensure program staffs' safety, the programs and the partners based on the IARCSC guideline and MOPH instructions has taken the following measures to control spread of COVID-19:

- Three working hours have been reduced; currently the official working hours in the offices are from 7 AM to 01 PM.
- The pregnant or breast-feeding women staff and staff who are above 58 years have given the permission to stay at home and conduct online his/her official works
- The crowded meetings have been reduced to minimum staff participation or are conducted through video conferences.
- Training delivery to staff, community and partners, conducting Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM) and Social Audit, exercise of Institutional Maturity Index (IMI) and scorecard for health and education, conducting CDC and GA exposure visits and linkages, conducting MCCMC and PCCMC meetings, project opening and closing ceremonies, activities of Women Livelihood Projects, conducting written test for recruiting new staff are banned.

Mostly, the administrative work has been slowed down because of applying new precaution measures, such as:

- Frequency of meetings reduced to minimum possible meetings, staff participation in the meetings limited,
- Teamwork activities canceled or taken place several times with different group of people,
- Interaction with community members reduced,
- FPs and PMUs monitoring visits to CDCs and GAs has been reduced.

ANNEX G: MCCG detailed progress

Table G1: Summry of MCCG progress

Output Indicator	Cumulative (As of 20th Dec 2019)	During the reporting period (December 21, 2019 to June 20, 2020)	Cumulative (Up unitl 20th June 2020)

# of provinces covered	9	-	9
# of districts covered	14	-	14
# of communities with approved maintenance plans	1,500	425	1,925
# of communities received MCCGgrant	1,500	425	1,925
MCCG disbursed to communities (US$ million)	39	9	48
# of communities completed MCCG work	557	71	628
MCCG utilized and closed in communities (US$)	13,064,242	1,802,784	14,867,026
Planned/ Estimated in Approved Plans Planned			
Grant portion committed to labor in proposals (US$)	22,960,350	7,421,868	30,382,218
Grant portion committed to non-labor in proposals (US$)	14,349,701	4,807,639	19,157,340
# of estimated labor days (unskilled)	5,716,754	1,497,079	7,213,833
# of estimated labor days (skilled)	228,523	75,614	304,137
Total # of labor days estimated	5,945,277	1,572,693	7,517,970
# of skilled laborers estimated	5,713	1,890	7,603
# of unskilled laborers estimated	142,918	37,427	180,345
Total # of laborers estimated	148,631	39,317	187,948
# of subprojects	1720	450	2170
# of beneficiaries estimated for paid labor	717,144	236,400	953,544
# of beneficiaries estimated for repaired/constructed infrastructure	4,240,840	1,301,980	5,542,820
Actual Data for Communities with MCCG Closed			
Grant used for labor (US$)	8,191,576	1,111,547	9,303,123
Grant used for non-labor (US$)	5,091,472	696,787	5,788,259
# of labor days (unskilled)	2,712,821	233,378	2,946,199
# of labor days (skilled)	91,444	5,990	97,434
Total # of labor days actual	2,804,265	239,368	3,043,633
# of skilled laborers actual	1,886	644	2,530
# of unskilled laborers actual	48,994	10,678	59,672
Total # of laborers actual	50,880	11,322	62,202
# of subprojects	682	77	759
# of beneficiaries from paid labor	222,630	34,644	257,274
# of beneficiaries from infrastructure	1,433,470	192,570	1,626,040
# Vulnerable HH are receiving MCCG support (RF indicator)	189,521	73,152	262,673

Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
Citizens' Charter National Priority Program
Capacity Development Division and Provincial Management Units

May/ June 2020

Full report on piloting Food Relief Provisions in CCAP Communities

1. **Introduction**

The COVID 19 crisis will exacerbate poverty and further push households into periods of prolonged hunger as a result of reduced migration, lost work opportunities, and high food prices. During the past few years, the number of households that face seasonal hunger during the winter period has increased to some 60% (with some regional variation) and in all likelihood, the number of households faced with insufficient food or a lack of purchasing power to buy food has increased to 90 percent or more. To address this dire situation, the Government of Afghanistan will implement a national strategy to provide relief to its citizens. The national strategy, however, has to take into account the fact that institutional arrangements in rural communities are not uniform and that some communities have local bodies in place that can implement a relief program with relative eas. While others do not and would require additional support to be prepare local bodies to facilitate fair and equitable distribution of relief (in food / cash)to implement such activities called for a pilot to test methods, identify key issues and find solutions to address them. The relief efforts were piloted in 12 communities in 6 Provinces (Kandahar, Panjshir, Kunar, and Bamyan, Jawzjan and Badghis).

The pilot allowed for the Capacity Building Division to try out
- the implementation strategy (# of visits, type of engagement with CDCs and other key actors in the absence of community consultations, cash vs food, etc.)
- awareness raising around COVID-19
- updating the community profiles (in CCAP)/identifying vulnerable groups (e.g. IDPs, Returnees/ Economic Migrants)
- targeting/Beneficiary Exclusion Approach
- food packages content and decision-making

Each province documented their findings/issues which were then further elaborated upon during virtual workshops with Provincial Trainers (those who had been carefully monitoring the pilots in their areas).The workshops were an opportunity to engage Provincial Trainers from various provinces (some 20 Provinces attended) and consider different contexts, key issues, potential solutions and their implications, and delineate courses of action. The findings have been incorporated into the implementation guidelines and government trainers have been advised of the changes.

2. **Key Findings and Proposed Action**

The overall design of the program works. However, there are key issues that must be addressed for the roll-out.

a) Number of Community Visits by Field Responders (FRs) to complete the work:

The guidelines for the work had outlined 3 visits, with the 3rd visit being the distribution event (unless FRs chose to conduct 4 visits in larger communities). The feedback from field teams, however, highlights that visits should be a minimum with a 5th visit as an option in case of large communities. This is because more time is needed to properly update the community profile and to complete the various activities (outreach around the relief efforts, awareness raising around COVID 19, the identification of beneficiaries, special considerations for the 'very poor' (largely women-headed households, or households headed by elderly, disabled or drug-users). This means that the number of visits for the REACH program (non-CCAP areas where Community Profile data) will have to be increased.

b) Field Responder / CDC and Community Leaders Engagement:

Given how COVID-19 spreads as well as the Government guidelines to keep meetings to a maximum of 10 persons, the usual, participatory community consultations in the COVID-19 Relief Initiative are suspended and all work will proceed through elected representatives (CDCs) and other key leaders (elders, imams/ mullahs, teachers) if their age permits (No one above 55 should have a managing/paper work role in the distribution events) as well as Community Participatory Monitoring Team members. The 'Relief Committees" shall include at least 2 CDC Office Bearers and the CDC members who head the Youth and Vulnerable Group Development Committees. In addition, the various neighborhood imams/mullahs, and teachers should be present (if their age permit). It must be clear, however, that CDCs are in the driving seat. They are the signatories for the funds and are held accountable by GoIRA for the program implementation). The roles of imams/mullahs is to lend support and supplement the health messages around COVID 19, to keep the CDC on track in terms of targeting and ensuring that the poorest (particularly women-headed households) are reached, and to assist with the monitoring. Teachers are asked to work with the CDC youth sub-committee to update the community profiles and the VGD committee will ensure that 'very poor' households are included and that special arrangements are made to deliver food to them if needed.

c) Awareness Raising around COVID 19:

In some areas (e.g. Uruzgan) and communities, there is a belief that COVID-19 is not real, but invented. In other areas and communities, the illness is not taken seriously, and social distancing is not practiced. The potential strategies include:

    i. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Haj (oversees Imams/mullahs) to instruct all Imams/ Mullahs to conduct awareness campaigns around the implications of COVID 19 and what social distancing and protection entails; (MRRD /CCAP leadership and WB to raise this with H.E. President Ghani).
    ii. Discussions with COVID 19 Relief Committees to include the need for the entire community to protect elders, the weak, and the sick from contracting the illness.
    iii. Create a table (that is updated daily by HQ) that shows the number of people infected in the world, nearby countries and Afghanistan to illustrate risks when not distancing when raising awareness in communities
    iv. Remind people of Qur'anic messages in which the Prophet (PBUH) speaks of health behavior during pandemics.

d) Updating the Community Profiles:

Updating the Community Profiles is relatively straightforward as current CCAP Community Profile Forms retain most of the data fields collected during the initial CCAP work in 2017 and staff and communities are familiar with the process. However, because of the link between the size of COVID 19 Relief Grants and the Communities' Household Counts, there is a tendency on the part of communities to inflate household numbers. This is not to say that increases in households in communities do not occur, but Field Responders will have to learn how to deal with 'real' increases in numbers and their verification and 'fabricated' increases in numbers and recognizing these.

To start with it helps to consider the type of household increase. For instance, IDPs and Economic Migrant (where entire kin groups/ large families have moved to escape conflict or from remote and / or rainfed areas to irrigated plains near urban areas where more work is available) tend to settle in clusters in communities (often forming new mohallas many of which are called Nawabad (signaling a new settlement); whereas Returnees tend to settle more atomistically. Further, staff have noted that in the central provinces communities are seeing an influx of households that have moved from Kabul to stay with relatives in rural communities to avoid COVID 19. There is also the issue of households splitting up (brothers leaving one household to create their own and sons getting married and forming new households).

This means that IDPs and Economic Migrants are easier to verify as they settle in groups on vacant / open land, whereas returnees, COVID 19 migrants, and newly formed households are likely to move into existing compounds. To make things easier, the forms now reflect the various types of in-migrant allowing the field and

management staff to easily see which household increase is due to in-migration (and which type) and due to organic shifts within communities. Increases that are more than 10%, it has been agreed, will require verification by Government or NGO Field Responders.

e) Targeting / Exclusion of the Food Secure

The targeting process is simple and focuses on the identification of households that remain food secure despite the economic implications due to COVID 19. Food Secure households are identified by reviewing the Well Being Analysis (Better off and Middle Groupings) for each election unit. The process works well; but the inflation of households (noted above) presents a challenge. The solution, according to the Provincial Trainers, is to withhold the 90% beneficiary policy until the Community Profile is completed. This is because if the 90% beneficiary number is known it provides a reference point for household inflation. Further strategies to prevent inflated household numbers are a) a provision in the OM (to be shared with the CDC during visit 1) that should funds be mis-used (including creation of 'ghost' households), future development funds by GoIRA will be forfeited unless the mis-used funds are repaid; and b) a discussion on why the funds available must be allocated to those that are in need.

f) Cash Vs Food

Whilst cash transfers are simpler as there is no procurement and no transport of food items, they also lead to more problems, and in some cases even chaos. Staff reported that during the cash distribution people were pushy, impatient and concerned that they would be missed. Social distancing norms were totally forgotten, and staff found it hard to manage people. Also, those that are food secure – many of whom are influential people – tried to include themselves; but when food was provided the influential people/ better off were less likely to enter into the process. There is also the issue of transporting cash from banks to communities and the risk to CDC members; the fact that men tend to control money and they may use the funds to repay debts, instead of purchase food; the fiduciary risks when it comes to cash and so on. In the end, it was agreed to go with food relief packages.

g) Elite Capture

The CC has made numerous improvements (from NSP) to prevent the incidence of elite capture (elites claiming they brought the resources, elites influencing decisions about where resources should go, or elites allocating resources in favor of their own families / clan). At the community level, a key actor to look out for is the 'Malik' (popular reference) or Qaryadar. In the pilot, it was observed that in one community, a Qaryadar tried to provide the list of poor households and intervene in the process. In other communities, influential tried to include themselves. Stopping influentials from interfering is generally straightforward, but stopping Qaryadars often requires the support of District Governors who then instruct Qaryadars to back off. (Note: this was often the case during the CDC elections when Qaryadars realized that the system had changed, and each pocket of the village had representation now and they could no longer put 'their people' on the CDCs). Whilst the 2016 Sub-National Governance Roadmap makes the roles of Qaryadars clear, their interference in the development process continues and must be managed by field and provincial staff.

There is also some concern around District Governors given that the roll-out will occur district by district with relatively large numbers of communities needing to procure food in limited number of markets. It might be helpful if the President's Office could instruct the DGs and PGs that any attempts at influencing the Relief Efforts in terms of procurement of food, etc. will have consequences.

h) The Content of Food Packages and Regional Variation

There are a couple of issues around food packages: First is the issue of differentiated food packages and the kinds of compromises that are acceptable. In some areas people do not want rice but instead want only wheat (in terms of carbohydrates) and this is likely due to poverty. In fact, very poor and poor households prefer the package to consist of wheat only so that it can provide food for many weeks. Provincial staff agreed that one carbohydrate (either rice or wheat) can be dropped but not the beans, nor the soap. Secondly, many noted that food re-packaging presents an opportunity for cheating and corruption. It was agreed that the program will calculate what to be distributed based on pre-packaged items (50 kg wheat, 28 kg rice, 1 ser beans; 5 liters oil).

People may wish to forgo oil. So, it may be possible to provide 100 Kg (2 packages of wheat), 1 ser of beans, and 4 bars of soap. There are also different types of flour and in some areas, people prefer the hardier unprocessed flour and that should then be chosen.

i) Decision-making regarding Food Packages:

There was no agreement on the question as to who will make the decision about what will be in packages. In some provinces, PTs preferred to have provide a pre-decided menu (in consultation with communities in terms of their preferences), in other provinces, leaving the decision to the CDC is preferred. The argument against letting the CDCs decide is that it leads to much argument and discussion and takes considerable time. A solution might be to let provinces proceed as they think best and let them make adjustments once they have tried their desired method in a sufficient number of communities.

Table H1: Summary of community profile piloted

S#	Province	District	Community Name	Community ID	Pr. # HH Based MIS	New # HH (revised during Pilot)	# HH Received Relief Package
1	Panjshir	Shutul	Bostan	33-3305-M0004	93	100	84
2	Panjshir	Unaba	Asyana	33-3306-M0033	86	86	77
3	Badghis	Muqur	Haji Rahmat	19-1907-M0001	142	142	128
4	Badghis	Muqur	Siniha	19-1907-M0037	40	40	36
5	Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Qajughay Bala	17-1701-M0021	288	281	259
6	Jowzjan	Sheberghan	Nahr Targhi	17-1701-M0080	46	49	44
7	Kunar	Narang	Dak Kalai	10-1012-M0050	33	35	29
8	Kunar	Narang	Sukai Lowy Kalai	10-1013-M0024	52	56	49
9	Kandahar	Panjwayee	Daoudshah	24-2408-M0081	70	70	63
10	Kandahar	Panjwayee	Haji Gul Mohammad	24-2408-M0025	159	159	143
11	Bamyan	Panjab	Chaparghul	28-2805-M0044	72	76	67
12	Bamyan	Panjab	Gulistan	28-2805-M0043	36	36	33

ANNEX I: Detailed monitoring findings on rural

Table I1: Monitoring Coverage

S. No.	Region	Province	FP	# of Districts monitored	# of communities monitored	# of Form I filled		# of Form II 1st round filled		# of Form II 2nd round filled	
						M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Central	BAMYAN	OXFAM+AKDN	2	19	13	13	16	16	0	0
2		DAYKUNDI	OXFAM+AKDN	3	63	53	53	40	40	17	17
3		GHAZNI	CARE+RI+ORCD	4	31	19	19	20	20	2	2

4		KABUL	SCA+AfghanAid+Action Aid	5	26	14	12	13	12	3	3
5		KAPISA	CHA	1	48	19	12	33	29	5	5
6		PAKTIKA	CARE+RI+ORCD	3	43	28	0	26	0	2	0
7		PANJSHER	CHA	3	14	1	1	4	4	11	11
8		PARWAN	CHA	2	46	27	19	30	26	10	10
9		WARDAK	SCA+AfghanAid+Action Aid	1	30	25	25	25	25	1	1
10	East	KHOST	BRAC	4	74	30	27	39	38	13	12
11		KUNARHA	DACAAR	4	63	23	6	17	0	29	0
12		LAGHMAN	DACAAR	2	47	25	23	29	26	8	7
13		LOGAR	SCA+AfghanAid+Action Aid	2	55	35	11	46	17	5	3
14		NANGARHAR	BRAC	8	42	28	25	24	18	7	4
15		NURISTAN	DACAAR	3	57	48	0	37	0	17	0
16		PAKTYA	BRAC	6	44	36	33	13	13	7	7
17	Northeast	BADAKHSHAN	AKDN+CONCERN	3	59	37	35	37	34	1	1
18		BAGHLAN	AKDN+SCA	2	8	4	0	6	0	1	1
19		KUNDUZ	AKDN+SCA	2	47	32	0	31	6	10	5
20		TAKHAR	AKDN+CONCERN	8	63	41	31	26	3	11	1
21	Northwest	BALKH	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	4	77	30	30	22	22	43	43
22		FARYAB	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	4	51	33	0	25	0	19	0
23		JAWZJAN	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	2	52	29	28	24	21	17	17
24		SAMANGAN	AKDN+SCA	3	44	15	15	29	29	18	18
25		SARI PUL	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	2	65	33	33	15	15	25	25
26	West	BADGHIS	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	1	36	11	0	18	1	11	1
27		FARAH	CHA+Move	1	25	0	4	0	4	0	18
28		GHOR	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	2	38	27	16	0	0	22	21
29		HIRAT	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	3	35	20	16	21	17	10	10
30	South	HELMAND	CHA	3	77	41	0	47	0	0	0
31		KANDAHAR	CHA	3	47	31	3	23	0	16	3
32		NIMROZ	CHA+Move	3	94	24	24	30	30	64	64
33		URUZGAN	AHDS+SDO	1	6	5	0	1	0	0	0
34		ZABUL	AHDS+SDO	2	95	67	0	18	0	15	0
Grand Total				102	1621	904	514	785	466	420	310

Table i2: Posters/Tools Availability during the monitoring visits

Posters and PLA tools	Last Quarter vs. Current Reporting period	% of communities with Poster availability
Citizens Charter orientation posters	Reporting Period	92%

	Last Quarter	88%
Election Rules Poster	Reporting Period	80%
	Last Quarter	78%
Election Committee Poster	Reporting Period	71%
	Last Quarter	73%
Resource Map	Reporting Period	97%

Table i3: PLA tools aviliability in smaple communities

Social Map	Reporting Period	97%
	Last Quarter	95%
well Being Analysis	Reporting Period	95%
	Last Quarter	95%
seasonal calendar	Reporting Period	96%
	Last Quarter	95%
Leaking Pot	Reporting Period	96%
	Last Quarter	95%
CDP Poster	Reporting Period	96%
	Last Quarter	95%

FIGURE 2, CDP PRIORITY BY MALE AND FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS
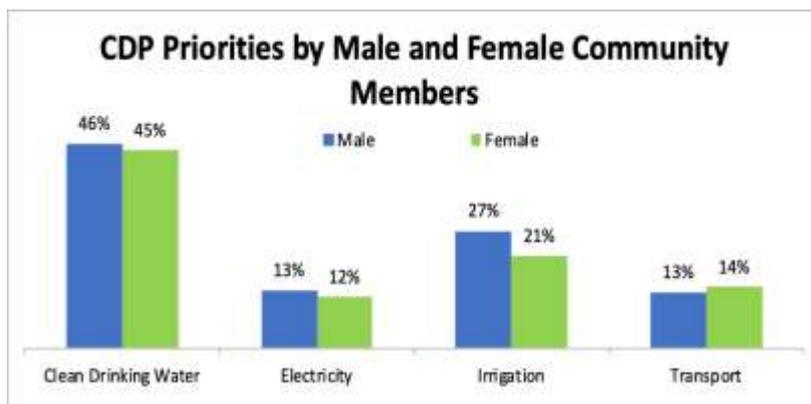
FIGURE 3, CDC SUBCOMMITTEE ESTABLISHMENT
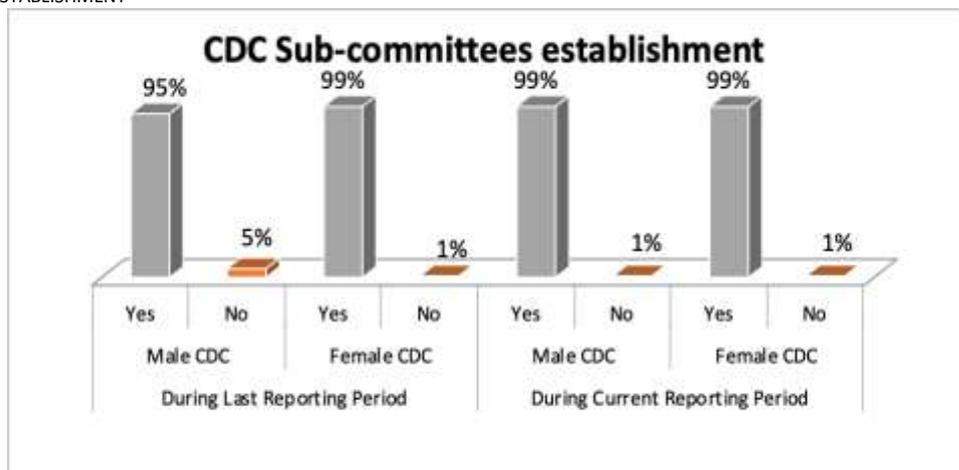
FIGURE 4, CDC SATISFACTION
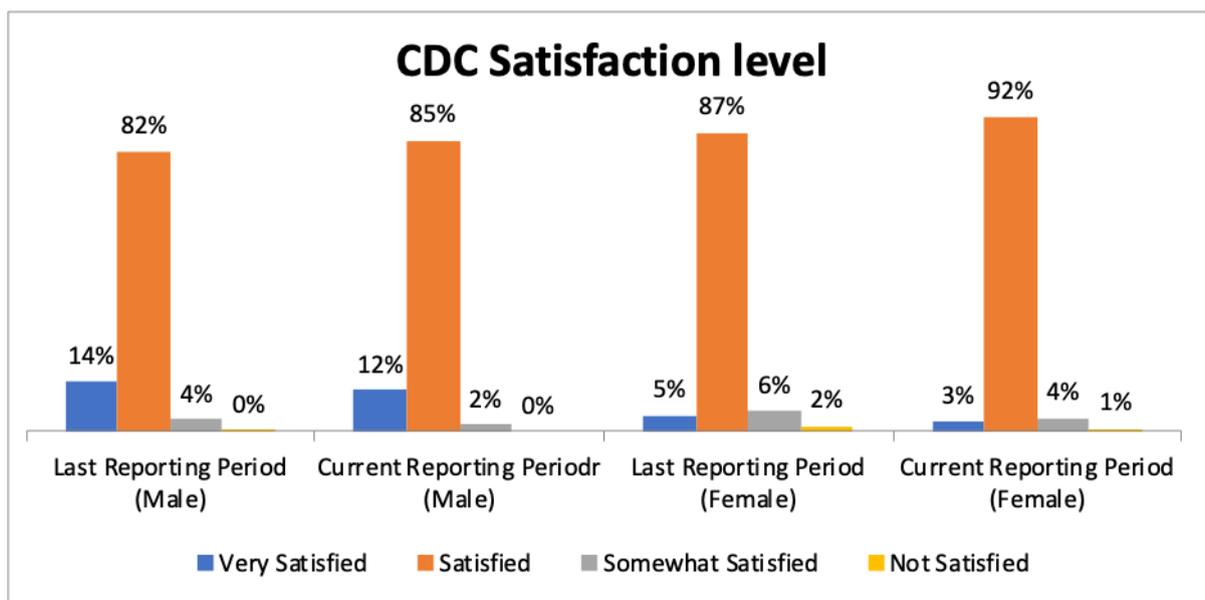
TABLE I4, SUB-PROJECT STATUS

Monitoring round		# of monitored projects	% of ongoing projects	% of completed projects	% of projects that not started	% of suspended projects
During Last Reporting Period	First	776	83	11	3	2
	Second	144	69	28	1	2
During Current Reporting Period	First	1,128	73	19	6	2
	Second	592	52	47	0	1

TABLE I5, SUB-PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring questions	Sub-project Implementation									
	During Last Reporting Period		During Current Reporting Period							
			First Round Monitoring				Second Round Monitoring			
	First Round	second Round	Yes	No	Yes%	No%	Yes	No	Yes%	No%
Is the sub-project according to need and priority of the community?	100%	100%	820	1	100%	0%	305	0	100%	0%
Do all community benefits from the subproject implementation?	95%	93%	751	70	91%	9%	278	27	91%	9%

Indicators	First Round	Second Round	Yes	No	Yes%	No%	Yes	No	Yes%	No%
Is there any defect in technical survey of the subproject	6%	4%	36	785	4%	96%	14	321	4%	96%
Does the CDC have a copy of the sub-project proposal?	52%	68%	400	421	49%	51%	232	73	76%	24%
Is the sub-project implementing according to the design specified in proposal?	92%	96%	792	29	96%	4%	185	120	61%	39%
Werethere any delays or problems in implementation of the sub-project so far?	21%	26%	166	655	20%	80%	43	262	14%	86%
Are there any deviations in the Bill of Quantity for the sub-project?	3%	5%	18	803	2%	98%	11	294	4%	96%
Is there any sign board installed at the sub-project site?	9%	16%	111	710	14%	86%	58	247	19%	81%
Are all accounting and procurement documents properly kept by CDC?	63%	69%	701	427	62%	38%	407	185	69%	31%

TABLE I6, SUBPROJECT O&M

Indicators	Operation & Maintenance Plan									
	During Last Reporting Period		During Current Reporting Period							
			First Round Monitoring				Second Round Monitoring			
	First Round	Second Round	Yes	No	Yes%	No%	Yes	No	Yes%	No%
Is the O and M plan of the sub-project available?	61%	59%	574	247	70%	30%	242	63	79%	21%
Is there anyone in the community trained to operate and maintain the subproject?	23%	41%	333	488	41%	59%	178	127	58%	42%

Number of trained members? Men	598	122	1230	568
Number of trained members? Women	211	14	636	206

TABLE I7, LAND ACQUISITION

Sub-projects Land Requirements	During Last Reporting Period						During Current Reporting period					
	First Round			Second Round			First Round			Second Round		
	Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes		
Does the sub-project require land?	78%			83%			74%			83%		
How the land was acquired?	Donation (%)	Governent Land (%)	Compensation (%)	Donation (%)	Government Land (%)	Compensation (%)	Donation (%)	Government Land (%)	Compensation (%)	Donation (%)	Government Land (%)	Compensation (%)
	83	15	2	72	27	1	85	15	0	82	17	1

FIGURE 5, CPM COMMITTEES ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONALITY
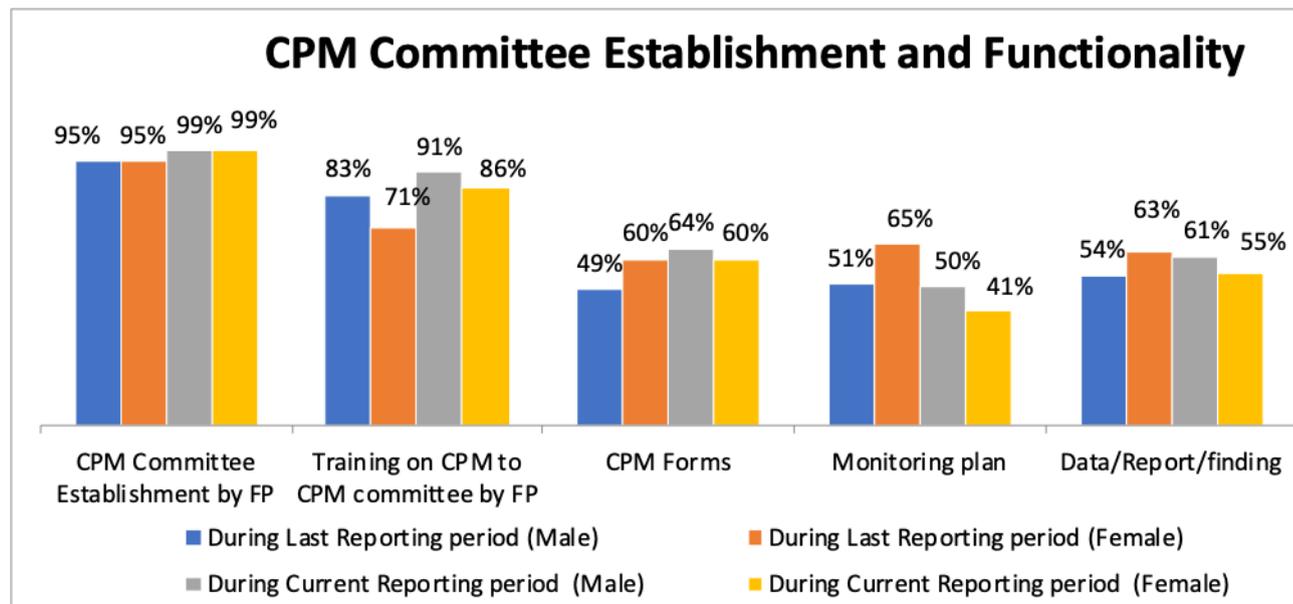
Grievances	Do the grievances Box exist at the community?		Is it accessible to all the community members specially women?		Number of grievances collected		Number of grievances resolved	
	During the Last Reporting Period	During the Current reporting period	During the Last Reporting Period	During the Current reporting period	During the Last Reporting Period	During the Current reporting period	During the Last Reporting Period	During the Current reporting period
Average	73%	75%	90%	88%	18	66	18	66

TABLE I9, FEMALE SOS VISITS FROM THE COMMUNITIES BROKEN DOWN BY FPS

FPs	Frequecy of visits conducted by female SO												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Morethan 10 Times	Grand Total
ACTED+CHA+MOVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	6	14	32
AHDS+SDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKDN+CONCERN	0	0	0	1	3	9	6	10	5	2	3	27	66
AKDN+SCA	0	0	8		2	0	3	0	1	2	1	4	21
BRAC	0	1	6	3	3	7	13	4	6	0	21	21	85
CARE+RI+ORCD	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	10	19
CHA (10)	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	3	6	2	2	11	32
CHA (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
CHA+Move	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	4	6	11	28
DACAAR	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	4	5	0	3	1	23
NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	6	4	1	18	50	91
OXFAM+AKDN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	55	66
SCA+Afghan Aid+Action Aid	0	0	0	4	7	2	13	10	6	4	1	1	48
Grand Total	1	1	15	10	24	27	50	42	43	20	76	205	514

iANNEX J: Detailed Public Communication Progress on rural

Table J1: CCAP Paid Videos Schedule (National & Regional Level)

TV Outlet	Program	Broadcasting Time	Broadcasting Date	Total # of Minutes
Tolo TV	6pm News	06:00 - 06:30	3-Dec-19	6
			4-Dec-19	
	Farjam	09:00 - 10:00	5-Dec-19	3
Tolonews	6pm News	06:00 - 06:30	6-Dec-19	6
			7-Dec-19	

	News Hour	07:00 - 07:30	8-Dec-19	3
	News Hour	07:00 - 07:30	9-Dec-19	3
	10pm News	10:00 - 10:30	10-Dec-19	3
Shamshad TV	BBC News	06:00-30:00	11-Dec-19	3
Ariana TV	Pashto News	06:00 - 06:30	12-Dec-19	9
	Bandar with Najiba	07:00 - 08:00	14-Dec-19	
	Dari News	08:00 - 08:30	15-Dec-19	
Khurshid TV	Dilnawaz	07: 00 - 08:00	13-Dec-19	3
	Dari News	06:00 - 06:30	16-Dec-19	3
	Arg98	08:00 - 08:30	17-Dec-19	3
	Pashto News	10:00 - 10:30	18-Dec-19	3
	Golden Number	08:00 - 08:30	20-Dec-19	3
Kabul News	Pashto News	06:00 - 06:30	19-Dec-19	15
			21-Dec-19	
			22-Dec-19	
			23-Dec-19	
	Haftanama	07:30 - 08:30	20-Dec-19	3
	Dari News	07:00 - 07:30	21-Dec-19	3
	Zhawarlead	09:00 - 09:30	22-Dec-19	3
Zhwandon TV	Pashto News	07:00 - 07:30	11-Dec-19	3
	Zhwarledona	09:00 - 09:30	12-Dec-19	3
	Pashto News	06:30 - 07:00	14-Dec-19	3
	Da Nan Khabara	09:00 - 09:30	15-Dec-19	3
	Zhwarledona	09:00 - 09:30	16-Dec-19	3
	Pashto News	06:30 - 07:00	17-Dec-19	3
Arezo TV	6pm Farsi News	6:30PM - 7:00PM	4-Dec-19	3
	6pm Farsi News	6:30PM - 7:00PM	7-Dec-19	3
	Sawgand Turkish serial	7:00PM-8:00PM	9-Dec-19	3
	6pm Farsi News	6:30PM - 7:00PM	11-Dec-19	3
	Sawgand Turkish serial	07:00PM-8:00PM	14-Dec-19	3
	6pm Farsi News	6:30PM - 7:00PM	17-Dec-19	3
Asia TV-Herat	Jazarumad serial	6:00PM-7:00PM	7-Dec-19	3
	Khabar (Zanda) wa Marif	7:00PM - 8:00PM	8-Dec-19	3
	Maks-e-Siasi	8:00PM-9:00PM	9-Dec-19	3
	Paranda Saharkhiz serial	9:00PM-10:00PM	10-Dec-19	3
	Jazarumad serial	6:00PM-7:00PM	11-Dec-19	3
	Khabar (Zanda) wa Marif	7:00PM - 8:00PM	12-Dec-19	3
	Paranda Saharkhiz serial	9:00PM-10:00PM	14-Dec-19	3
	Khabar (Zanda) wa Marif	7:00PM - 8:00PM	15-Dec-19	3
	Maks-e-Siasi	8:00PM-9:00PM	16-Dec-19	3
	Paranda Saharkhiz serial	9:00PM-10:00PM	17-Dec-19	3
Zhman TV	7:00pm News	7:00PM-7:30PM	7-Dec-19	3
	Chuqur Turkish serial (Pashto)	8:00PM - 9:00PM	9-Dec-19	3
	7:00pm News	7:00PM-8:00PM	12-Dec-19	3
	Adalat	7:30PM-8:00PM	14-Dec-19	3
	Chuqur Turkish serial (Pashto)	8:00PM - 9:00PM	16-Dec-19	3
	7:00pm News	7:00PM-7:30PM	19-Dec-19	3
	Chuqur Turkish serial (Pashto)	6:30PM - 7:00PM	21-Dec-19	3
	Big Bash Cricket League 2019/2020	11:00AM-3:00PM	3-Jan-20	1
3 Sports		11:00AM-3:00PM	5-Jan-20	1
		11:00AM-3:00PM	6-Jan-20	1
		11:00AM-3:00PM	8-Jan-20	1

		11:00AM-3:00PM	9-Jan-20		1
		3:PM to 6:00PM	11-Jan-20		1
		11:00AM-3:00PM	12-Jan-20		1
		11:00AM-3:00PM	14-Jan-20		1
		11:00AM-3:00PM	17-Jan-20		1
		3:PM to 6:00PM	19-Jan-20		1

Table J2: CCNPP Paid Radio Spots Schedule (National level)

Radio Outlet	Program	Broadcasting time	Tentative Dates of Broadcasting	Total # of Broadcast
Arman FM	Safayi Shahr and Chae o Choklet	07:00-08:00 am	11-Dec-19	2
			12-Dec-19	1
			14-Dec-19	2
			15-Dec-19	2
			16-Dec-19	2
			17-Dec-19	2
			18-Dec-19	2
			19-Dec-19	1
			21-Dec-19	2
			22-Dec-19	2
			23-Dec-19	2
			24-Dec-19	2
			25-Dec-19	2
			26-Dec-19	1
			28-Dec-19	2
			29-Dec-19	2
	Josh Music	4:00 - 5:00pm	12-Dec-19	1
			14-Dec-19	1
			15-Dec-19	1
			16-Dec-19	1
			17-Dec-19	1
			18-Dec-19	1
			19-Dec-19	1
			21-Dec-19	1
			22-Dec-19	1
			23-Dec-19	1
			24-Dec-19	1
Khurshid	Hala Khurshid	7:00-9:30 am	12-Dec-19	1
			14-Dec-19	1
			15-Dec-19	1
			16-Dec-19	1
			17-Dec-19	1
			18-Dec-19	1
			19-Dec-19	1
			21-Dec-19	1
			22-Dec-19	1
	Nonstop	9:30-10:00 am	12-Dec-19	1
			14-Dec-19	1
			15-Dec-19	1
			16-Dec-19	1
			17-Dec-19	1
			18-Dec-19	1
			19-Dec-19	1

			Date	Count
			21-Dec-19	1
			22-Dec-19	1
			22-Dec-19	1
	Bazm Mahal and Happy Round	6:00-7:00pm	12-Dec-19	1
			14-Dec-19	1
			15-Dec-19	1
			16-Dec-19	1
			17-Dec-19	1
	Play and Kafa - e - Shab	8:00-8:30pm	12-Dec-19	2
			14-Dec-19	2
			15-Dec-19	2
			16-Dec-19	2
			17-Dec-19	2
			18-Dec-19	2
			19-Dec-19	2
			21-Dec-19	1
Ariana	Music Program		12-Dec-19	4
			14-Dec-19	4
			15-Dec-19	4
			16-Dec-19	4
			17-Dec-19	4
			18-Dec-19	4
			19-Dec-19	4
			21-Dec-19	4
			22-Dec-19	4
Shamshad	Rangin Sahar, de Zhwand Sangi, Radioyi Mujala, Wara Sapa, Hunarmand, Sobh Bahara,	7:00-10:00 am	11-Dec-19	2
			12-Dec-19	2
			14-Dec-19	2
			15-Dec-19	2
			16-Dec-19	2
			17-Dec-19	2
			18-Dec-19	2
			19-Dec-19	2
			21-Dec-19	2
	Bali Bali, Sorud, Facebook Latoon,	4:00-7:00 pm	15-Dec-19	2
			16-Dec-19	2
			17-Dec-19	2
			18-Dec-19	2
			19-Dec-19	2
			21-Dec-19	2
			22-Dec-19	2

Table J3: Detail of media monitoring

Media Outlets	Channels	Program	January	February	March	April	May	June
TVs(National & Regional)	ToloNews & Tolo	News Bulletin	1	2	3	2	6	7
	Shamshad TV	Economic News	2	3	4	1	0	1
	Estiqlal TV	News bulletin	0	2	1	10	4	0

	LEMAR TV	News Bulletin	2	2	3	2	2	4
	Kandahar RTA	News Bulletin	2	3	1	3	1	2
	Zhwandoon tv	News Bulletin	1	2	3	0	0	1
	Enikas TV	News Bulletin	2	1	2	2	2	3
	Ariana News & Aryana (ATN)	Economic News	2	3	3	1	2	1
	Dawat TV	News Bulletin	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Kabul news	News Bulletin	3	4	3	2	0	1
	Hewad TV	Economic News	2	3	1	2	0	1
	RTA	News Report	3	6	5	6	2	4
	Maiwand TV	News Report	1	2	1	0	0	0
	1 TV	News Report	1	3	2	1	0	0
	Arezu TV	News Report	2	1	2	0	0	0
	KHURSHID TV	News Report	2	1	3	0	0	0
	Parliament TV	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rah-e-Farda TV	Economic News	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Eslaah TV	News Report	0	2	1	10	5	4
	Zan (Women Oriented) TV	Morning Live	0	1	1	2	1	1
	Herat RTA	News Report	2	3	2	10	8	8
	Mitra TV	News Report	0	0	0	1	0	0
	24 Afghanistan TV	News Post	2	3	1	1	0	0
	Ariana News (Herat Studio)	News Report	0	2	0	1	0	0
	Nangarhar RTA	News Report	2	3	2	3	3	5
	Asia TV	News Report	2	3	2	12	6	1
	Nageen Al Gheyas TV	News Report	0	3	1	2	0	0
	Ghazal TV	News Report	0	1	0	1	5	13
	Bek TV	News Report	0	1	0	0	0	7

	Ayena TV	News Report	2	2	0	1	0	0
	Bator TV	News Report	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Khost RTA	News Report	1	3	1	1	1	2
	Hewad TV (Khost)	News Report	0	2	0	0	1	1
	Takhar RTA	News Report	3	1	0	3	1	0
	Badakhshan RTA	News Report	2	4	2	5	2	1
	Helmand RTA	News Report	1	2	0	1	1	1
	Uruzgan RTA	News Report	0	3	1	1	2	1
	Kunar RTA	News Report	1	0	0	1	1	2
	Hero TV	News Report	2	1	3	2	0	0
	Laghman RTA	News Report	2	1	1	2	1	2
	Farah RTA	News Report	1	2	1	1	4	4
	Tamadon TV	News Report	1	0	2	1	0	0
	Zhman TV	News Report	2	1	3	1	2	3
	Mashal TV	News Report	0	0	1	1	0	9
	Chakat TV	News Report	2	1	2	2	0	0
	Sharq TV	News Report	1	2	2	3	2	4
	Balkh RTA	News Report	2	3	0	2	5	9
	Gharghakht TV	News Report	0	0	1	1	2	1
	Sar-e-Pul RTA	News Report	0	1	1	2	0	7
	Ghaznawian TV	News Report	2	1	0	1	0	0
	Noor TV	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rahnaward TV	News Report	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Nuristan RTA	News Report	0	0	1	2	0	1
	Ghazni RTA	News Report	1	2	1	2	1	0
	Ghor RTA	News Report	1	1	0	3	2	0
	Taraqi TV	News Report	0	2	1	10	0	4
	Paikan TV	News Report	1	2	1	1	0	9

	Setare Sahar TV	News Report	0	1	0	0	3	7
	Rana TV	News Report	0	1	0	1	3	7
	Sama TV	News Report	0	0	0	1	3	6
	Sharahra TV	News Report	1	2	0	0	0	9
	Frogh TV	News Report	1	1	0	0	0	6
	Shahar TV	News Report	0	1	0	1	0	
	Almas TV	News Report	1	2	0	1	2	6
	Duny new TV	News Report	2	4	5	12	12	15
	Taban TV	News Report	1	2	2	2	7	4
	Roshani TV	News Report	2	3	2	13	5	13
	Kunduz Mili TV	News Report				3	2	4
	Khawar TV	News Report				2	4	1
	Pamir TV	News Report				6	2	2
	Simae Mehr TV	News Report				3	2	2
	Tanveer TV	News Report				3	2	0
	Pasban TV	News Report				5	2	1
	Chonghar TV	News Report				6	4	4
	Ubor TV	News Report				1	2	3
	Drukhshan TV	News Report				7	3	0
	Omid Farda TV	News Report				4	2	1
	Mehr TV	News Report				1	3	6
	Paiwaston TV	News Report				1	0	1
	Nimroz National TV	News Report				1	0	0
	Uruzgan National TV	News Report				1	1	2
	Zabul National TV	News Report				1	0	1
	Samangan National TV	News Report						8
	Jawzjan National TV	News Report						13
	Faryab National TV	News Report						8

		Total	73	121	83	199	139	255
Radios (National & Local)	Enikas Radio	Talkshows & News Reports	2	3	1	2	3	4
	Paywand Radio	News Report	3	2	0	1	0	0
	BBC Radio	News Report	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Hamasa Radio	News Report	1	2	0	0	5	15
	Bostan Radio	News Report	2	1	0	2	7	11
	VOA Radio	News Report	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Rustam Radio	News Report	2	2	0	1	6	14
	Kawon Radio	News Report	7	6	0	3	3	5
	Anbar Radio	News Report	0	1	0	1	6	12
	Mumtaz Radio	News Report	1	2	0	1	9	8
	Armaghan Radio	News Report	2	1	0	2	5	12
	Payam-e-Bano Radio	News Report	2	0	0	2	5	10
	Turkistan Radio	News Report	1	4	0	3	12	13
	Sama Radio	News Report	1	2	0	2	1	0
	Radio Azadi	News Report	2	3	0	1	2	2
	Zinat Radio	News Report	0	1	0	0	2	1
	Bahar Radio	News Report	0	2	0	2	1	0
	Nasim Radio	News Report	2	1	1	1	2	0
	Bayan Radio	Talkshow	3	3	2	2	1	0
	Radio Arman	News Report	1	2	0	1	2	0
	Nawe Paktika Radio	News Report	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Melma Radio	Talkshow	2	1	2	1	0	0
	Bost Radio	News Report	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Sada-d-Kokcha Radio	News Report	2	2	1	3	0	0
	Spinghar Radio	News Report	1	0	0	2	1	2
	Farhat Radio	News Report	3	4	1	2	0	0

	Sharq Radio	News Report	2	3	1	2	3	5
	Salaam Watandar Radio	Talkshow	1	3	3	0	0	0
	Kandahar RTA (Radio)	News Report	2	2	1	2	1	1
	Hewad Radio	News Report	2	2	1	2	1	1
	bayan	News Report	1	3	2	7	6	7
	Killid Radio	News Report	3	4	3	3	0	3
	Mashal Radio	News Report	0	1	1	1	1	3
	Nariman Radio	News Report	1	2	1	7	0	0
	Hazal Radio	News Report	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Amo Radio	News Report	8	7	4	11	8	0
	Lahza Radio	News Report	2	2	0	2	0	0
	Azad Radio	News Report	2	1	0	2	9	13
	Tamana Radio	News Report	1	2	0	1	9	8
	Quyash Radio	News Report	0	1	0	1	9	9
	Nahid Radio	News Report	0	0	0	0	8	11
	Satar-e-Sahar Radio	News Report	1	1	0	1	4	12
	Arezu Radio	News Report	2	3	0	1	0	0
	Rahnaward Radio	News Report	2	1	0	1	7	13
	Rabia Balkh Radio	News Report	1	2	1	1	6	10
	Ghzyan Radio	News Report	2	3	0	0	0	0
	Nangarhar RTA (Radio)	News Report	3	2	2	2	3	5
	Pol-e-Pore Radio	News Report	1	2	2	1	0	0
	Khkula Radio	News Report	2	1	0	1	1	1
	Gharghakht Radio	News Report	1	0	2	1	1	2
	Raghon Radio	News Report	3	1	3	8	0	0
	Hamisha Bahar Radio	News Report	2	1	2	0	1	2
	Muram Radio	News Report	1	0	2	1	1	1

	Bayan Shamal Radio	News Report	2	3	2	0	0	0
	Radio Dari	News Report	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Radio Delha	News Report	1	2	0	2	4	14
	Radio Nehad	News Report	0	2	1	2	2	0
	Radio Sarayesh	News Report	2	1	0	2	4	11
	Radio Haqiqat	News Report	2	0	1	2	6	14
	Radio Bayan	News Report	4	5	3	1	0	0
	Mambar Radio	News Report	2	1	1	1	0	0
	Barna Radio	News Report	1	2	0	2	0	0
	Sanga Radio	News Report	1	2	1	1	2	1
	Zama Radio	News Report	2	3	1	2	2	1
	Shamshad Radio	News Report	2	1	3	1	0	0
	Khorshid Radio	News Report	1	2	2	1	0	0
	Ariana Radio	News Report	2	2	2	1	0	0
	Radio Arman Shar	News Report	3	2	1	2	5	5
	Radio Commando	News Report	3	3	0	1	0	0
	Bawar Radio	News Report				4	1	3
	Bayan Radio	News Report				4	0	1
	Kaihan Radio	News Report				6	5	1
	Kuhandazh Radio	News Report				5	7	6
	Oranos Radio	News Report				6	3	5
	Roshani Radio	News Report					4	21
	Yagna Radio	News Report					3	1
	Shabnam Radio	News Report				2	1	8
	Adib Radio	News Report				5	5	1
	Arman Shahar Radio	News Report				8	5	4
	Drukhshan Radio	News Report					1	2

	Name	Type						
	Takharistan Radio	News Report				3	2	0
	Maimana Radio	News Report				1	10	8
	Shahrwndi Radio						3	15
	Muzhda Radio	News Report				12	0	0
	Dunyah Naw Radio	News Report				12	12	14
	Sarhad Radio	News Report				7	10	13
	Radio Ghazal	News Report					5	13
	Badghis Vioce Radio	News Report					11	2
	Deharawood Zhagh Radio	News Report					3	2
	Adalat voice Radio	News Report					6	12
	Faryad Radio	News Report					6	5
	Bayan Shamal Radio	News Report					4	9
	Balkh Mili Radio	News Report						9
	Bano Radio	News Report						11
	Total		**117**	**134**	**58**	**192**	**285**	**428**
	Payam-e-Aaftaab Website	Press Release	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salaam Watandar Website	Press Release	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bakhtar News Agency	News Report	7	5	7	12	14	16
	Pajhwok News Agency	News Report	3	4	3	4	6	10
	Wadsam News Agency	News Report	1	1	2	1	0	1
	Hewad Newspaper	News Report	2	1	1	0	4	2
	Anis Newspaper	News Report	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Asr-e-Naw Newspaper	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Islah Newspaper	News Report	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Khabarial News Agency	News Report	1	0	0	2	0	1

	Baztab News Agencdy	News Report	0	1	0	1	3	3
	Sada-e-Afghan	News Report	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tolo News Website	Press Release	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Anbar News Website	Press Release	0	0	0	2	6	1
	Pars Today Website & Page	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Atlas News Afghanistan	News Report	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Sada-d-Azadi	News Report	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Sada-d-Afghan	Press Release	1	2	1	0	1	1
	Shafaqna Website & Page	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Alim Media	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hask News Website	Press Release	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Sahar News Website	Press Release	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Roznama Afghanistan	Press Release	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Hewad Production	Press Release	2	2	2	0	1	0
	Sada-e-Azadi	News Report	0	3	1	1	1	0
	Takhar Roznama	News Report	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Itlat-e-Sanati Afghanistan	News Report	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Kokcha News Agency	News Report	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Bawar-News Aganci	News Report	3	2	0	0	0	0
	Hasht-e-Subh News Agency	News Report	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Khabargah Page	News Report	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Rastagaran Weekly	News Report	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Sada-e-Haq Weekly	News Report	1	2	2	1	0	2
	Itlat-e-Roz	News Report	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Jamhuri News Agency	News Report	0	1	0	1	0	0

	Khawar-e-Miana News Agency	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maseer Daily Newspaper	News Report	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Tatobi News	News Report	24	26	17	38	15	22
	Piawari Afghanistan	News Report	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Kodak News	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jaghori News	News Report	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Hewad Website	News Report	2	1	0	1	0	1
	Mardom Salar Weekly	News Report	1	1	0	1	1	4
	Bedar Weekly	News Report	0	1	0	1	1	1
	Jarida Samangan	News Report	0	0	0	0	1	9
	Faryab Weekly	News Report	1	1	1	1	3	9
	Sadaye Melat weekly	News Report	0	0	1	0	2	6
	Yaran News Agency	News Report	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Arman Shahr Weekly	News Report				1	1	0
	Neshana news website	News Report				1	1	0
	Rastagar Weekly	News Report					3	0
	Jang o Sol Daily	News Report					1	0
	IWA	News Report					3	0
	Asia Afghanistan	News Report					1	0
Total			**117**	**134**	**58**	**192**	**285**	**428**
Stakeholders website and social media	Balkh RRD Facebook Page	News Report	2	3	2	3	0	12
	Kanduz Governor Office	News Report	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Kanduz RRD Facebook Page	News Report	2	5	6	8	3	6
	Nangharhar RRD	News Report	3	4	7	7	8	14

Facebook Page							
MoE Website	News Report	1	2	2	3	2	8
Takhar RRD Facebook Page	News Report	2	3	3	2	1	3
MRRD Website	News Report	92	70	40	60	18	44
Helmand Provincial Press Office	Press Release	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kabul Provincial Office	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDLG Website & Page	Press Release	2	4	2	2	1	2
World Bank Afghanistan Facebook Page	News Report	0	0	0	0	0	2
Panjwaee District Facebook Page	News Report	0	3	1	1	1	2
Nangarhar Media Office	Press Release	0	1	2	1	5	9
Herat Governor Office Page	Press Release	0	1	0	0	0	0
Herat Municipality Page	Press Release	0	0	0	0	0	0
GMIC Website	Press Release	1	3	2	0	0	0
Kandahar Governor Office Page	Press Release	0	2	1	0	1	0
Uruzgan Governor Office Page		0	2	0	0	1	2
Laghman RRD Office Page	Press Release	1	1	7	2	4	5
Baghlan RRD Office Page	Press Release	0	2	2	4	3	1
Parwan RRD Office Page	Press Release	0	1	1	4	1	1
Kunar Governor Office Page	Press Release	0	0	0	0	3	3
Sar-e-Pul Governor Office Page		0	0	2	0	0	6

	Ghor Governor Office Page	Press Release	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Khost RRD Office Page	Press Release	2	3	3	4	0	1
	Jawzjan governor Office Page	Press Release	0	0	0	0	0	6
	President's Office Page	Press Release	1	3	2	1	1	1
	Panjshir Governor Office Page		0	0	1	1	2	2
	Panjshir Culture & Information Directorate	Press Release	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Balkh Economy Directorate	Press Release	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nuristan governor Office Page	Press Release	0	0	1	1	0	1
	Chaharkent District Office Page, Balkh	Press Release	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Afghanistan Chief Executive's Office's Page	Press Release	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Bamyan RRD Office Page	Press Release	1	0	0	5	2	2
	Sar-e-Pul RRD Office Page	Press Release	1	1	2	3	0	6
	Khani Chahar Bagh district	Press Release	0	0	1	1	1	2
	Kandahar RRD Office Page	Press Release	7	6	4	9	2	0
	Takhta pul district	Press Release	1	1	1	2	0	0
	Zabul RRD Office Page	Press Release	1	3	2	1	0	2
	CASA 1000 Afghanistan	Press Release	2	4	4	3	2	3
	Takhar governor Office Page	Press Release	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Loghar governor Office Page	Press Release	1	1	0	0	0	1

	Daikudi governor Office Page	Press Release	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Faryab governor Office Page	Press Release	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Faryab RRD Office Page	Press Release					3	6
	Andkhoy District	Press Release					1	2
	Samangan RRD	Press Release					2	10
	Ghazni RRD	Press Release					1	0
	Hazrat Sultan District	Press Release					2	0
	Kiti District	Press Release					1	0
	Herat Director or Education	Press Release					1	2
	Panjshir RRD	Press Release					2	2
	IHDS	Press Release					19	21
	Balkh Province	Press Release						7
	Samangan Province	Press Release						7
	Jawzjan RRD	Press Release						9
Total			**124**	**136**	**103**	**129**	**96**	**220**
Grand Total			**372**	**461**	**289**	**596**	**595**	**998**

Table J4: Summary of Paid Media Awareness Campaigns through Local Radio & TV Outlets – over 14000 Minutes

Zone	Province	TV outlet	Radio outlet	Zone	Province	TV outlet	Radio outlet	Zone	Province	TV outlet	Radio outlet
(1) North	Balkh	24 TV	Kilid	(2) South	Kandahar	Hewad	Kilid	(3) East	Nangrhar	Sharq	Kilid
			Azad				Sabawoon				Enekas
	Faryab	Mili	Banoy Faryab		Helmand	Sabawoon	Samoon		Kunar	Mili	Badlon
			Mumtaz				Sabawoon				Shkula
	Jawzjan	Ghazal	Armaghan		Nimroz	Mili	Kilid		Laghman	Mili	Soola
			Ghazal				Sadae Dost				Kawoon
	Sare Pul	Mili	Saday Bano		Uruzgan	Mili	Paiwaston		Nooristan	Mili	Alina
			Anbar				Shamh				Kalagosht
	Samangan	Rustam	Shahrwand		Zabul	Mili	Shkula	(6) North - East	Kunduz	Khawar	Kilid
			Rustam				Tarnak				Roshani
(4) West	Herat	Aser	Kilid	(5) South - East	Paktia	Mili	Paktia Ghagh		Takhar	Sima Mehr	Raihan
			Zuhal				Azad				Ghazyan
	Badghis	Mili	Hanzala		Khost	Mili	Kilid		Baghlan	Tanweer	Kilid
			Nariman				Rana				Chongahr
	Farah	Dunyae Naw	Faryad		Logar	Mili	Zenat		Badakhshan	Pamir	Baharistan
			Dunyae New				Paiwand Mili				Amo
(7) Center	Bamyan	Bamyan TV	Silsila		Paktika	Mili	Talwasa	(8) Paitakht	Panjshir	Mili TV	Mili
			Bamyan Radio				Pakhton Ghag				Khurasan
	Daikundi	Mili	Sadae Merabani		Ghazni	Ghaznawian	Kilid		Kapisa	Mili TV	Sadae Nejrab
			Sadae Nili				Ghaznawian				Kahkashan
	Ghor	Mili	Sadae Adalat						Wardak	Mili TV	Mili
			Feroz Koh								Yawali
									Parwan	Danish	Sadae Sulh
											Danish

Table K1

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	1,310	38	232	5	523	14	41	0	1,833	52	273	5
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	1,173	25	210	5	483	24	52	0	1656	49	262	5
# of grievances under investigation	170	3	22	0	177	3	11	0	177	3	11	0
Corruption charges against CDCs (individual members/joint)	27	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	37	2	0	0
Weak performance allegations of CDC	178	10	57	2	51	3	8	1	229	13	65	3
Infraction of CC OMprocedures	369	9	73	1	209	3	11	1	578	12	84	1
Social safeguards	8	0	5	0	1	0	5	0	9	0	5	
Environmental safeguards	6	0		0	1	0	0	0	7	0	4	0
Sub-project implementation/ quality	276	4	98	1	88	3	20	0	364	7	118	1
Beneficiary targeting and sub-project selection	231	3	0	0	49	0	0	0	280	3	2	0
Project Management related grievances (HR, Financial & Procurement)	80	5	0	0	34	3	0	0	114	8	0	0
N/A to CC	135	5			80	2			215	7		
Sector-wise breakdown												
MRRD Transport												
MRRD Water												
MRRD Energy												
MRRD Irrigation												
IDLG Transport												
IDLG Water												
IDLG Energy												
Health												
Education												

Table K2: Challenges and Recommendations (Urban)

S. No.	Challenges	Recommendations
1	Late mobilization at subproject sites have caused delay in the subprojects implementation process (community members can't come repeatedly at projects implementation sites, this makes gap between community and the program)	It has been communicated through the relevant units. The FP should consider the community members concerns and work closely with them to achieve the planned goals timely
2	Some subprojects were not implemented as per proposals requirements	The FP should increase their supervision monitoring on subprojects and ensure that the construction works are conducted is accordance to the proposal requirements.
3	Building trust among community members is out of FP control: because, its roots depends to past history, the complexity of tribal compositions and social power.	The FP and PMU has to pay attention to build trust among their staff by sharing openly their dissatisfaction of the works, understanding each other problems, increase their coordination meeting and jointly prepare their monthly, quarterly and annual plans.

ANNEX **L**: High Risk area Implementation report

a. Rural

The CCNPP is one of the flagship program of the government within Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) which delivers developmental services across the country.

Since this program is designed to deliver developmental services to both urban and ruralareas by considering insecurity where government has little to no control of the area, the local communities are keen to support and express their eagerness toward developmental activities, specifically in their own areas by taking permission from anti government elements.

As the program implementation has benefited from the large support from the community members, it can also count on continues security risks of our colleagues. Our staff from FPs,PMUs and CDCs should be willing to accept a level of risk in doing their work. They make themselves vulnerable to the risks, and the risks include kidnapping, killing, warning and threats. According to the below report, during the period of 2017 to 2019 this statistical-report produces comprehensive information at provincial level.The overall insecurity incidents that has taken place in overall 31 provinces, kidnapping incidents are ranked as the highest since 2017 followed by threats, warning and being killed. These are considered significant and steps should be taken to address them. The purpose of this report is to identify the insecurity incidents and vulnerabilities related to the program implementation.

Table L1: Program related incident report

			Program Related Incident Report by year					
			2017					
No	**Province**	**District**	**Source**			**Type of Incident**		
			CDC	**PMU**	**FP**	**Kidnapped**	**Killed**	**Warning/Threats**
1	Paktika	Sarawza	10			Kidnapped		
2	Paktika	janikhel	1			Kidnapped		
3	Uruzgan	Chora		1	2	Kidnapped		
4	Logar	Puli Alam			3	Kidnapped		
5	Kunduz	Capital			1			Warning
	Subtotal		**11**	**1**	**6**			**18**
2018								
No	**Province**	**District**	**Source**			**Type of Incident**		
			CDC	**PMU**	**FP**	**Kidnapped**	**Killed**	**Warning/Threats**
1	Paktika	Janikhil	1			Kidnapped		
3	Paktika	Sharan	2		3	kidnapped		
4	Paktika	sharan		1				Warning
5	Nangarhar	Chaparhar			1	Kidnapped		
6	Nangarhar	Shinwar		1				Warning
7	Nangarhar	Khogyani		1	2		Killed	
9	Badghis	Jawnad/Muqor	2				Killed	
10	Badghis	Ab,Kamay	1				Killed	
11	Badghis	Muqor		1				Warning
12	Khost	Nadaer Shah Kot			3	Kidnapped		
13	Khost	Nadaer Shah Kot		1				Warning
14	Uruzgan	Trinkot	1			Kidnapped		
15	Faryab	Maimana		2	2	Kidnapped		
16	Faryab	Bala Charagh		1				Warning
18	Paktya	Chamkani	1				Killed	
	Subtotal		**8**	**8**	**11**			**27**
2019								
No	**Province**	**District**	**Source**			**Type of Incident**		
			CDC	**PMU**	**FP**	**Kidnapped**	**Killed**	**Warning/Threats**
1	Paktika	Janikhil	1			Kidnapped		
2	Paktika	Sharan		1				1
3	Paktika	Yahya Khe		1				Warning
4	Uruzgan	Chora			6	Kidnapped		
5	Uruzgan		1	1				Warning
6	Logar	Puli Alam	2				Killed	
7	Logar	Charkh	2	1		Kidnapped		
8	Logar	Charkh		1				Warning

No	Province	District	CDC	PMU	FP	Kidnapped	Killed	Warning/Threats
9	Paktya	Ahmad Aba		2	4			Warning
10	Patiya	Chamkani		1		Kidnapped		
11	Paktya	Chamkani		1			Killed	
12	BadakhshanShar e Buzarg				4	Kidnapped		
13	Takhar	Cha Ab/ Dash qala	2				Killed	
14	Heart	injel		1				Warning
15	Kunduz	Capital	2					Warning
16	Baghlan	Capital		1				Warning
17	Wardak	Behsud		2		Kidnapped		
18	wardag	behsud		1				Warning
19	Kabul	Char Asyab		1				Warning
20	Ghazni	Naru	4			Kidnapped		
21	Faryab	Qaisar	1				Killed	
22	Faryab	pashton		1				Warning
23	Kunar	Chawkay	1			Kidnapped		
24	Parwan	Shekh Ali		1				Warning
25	Ghor	Sharak		2				Warning
26	Ghor	Taluk		1				Warning
27	Badghis	Ab Kamary	1				Killed	
28	Badghis	Badghis			1	Kidnapped		
29	Kapisa	Nijrab		2				Warning
30	Nuristan	Nurgram			1			Warning
31	Samangan	Du Ab		1				Warning
32	Zabul	Sha Joy	1					Warning
	Subtotal		**18**	**23**	**16**			**57**

2020

No	Province	District	Source			Type of Incident		
			CDC	PMU	FP	Kidnapped	Killed	Warning/Threats
1	Nangarhar	Surkurod	1					Injured
2	Paktika	Orgun	1				Killed	
3	Logar	Pul Alam	1		2	Kidnapped		
4	Laghman	Alingar	4			Kidnapped		
5	Kandahar	Maiwand	1		3	Kidnapped		
6	Faryab	Almar/ Qaisar		1				Warning
7	Badghis	Muqor		1		Kidnapped		
8	Kunduz	Kunduz		2		Kidnapped		
	Subtotal		**8**	**4**	**5**			**17**

Since 2017, the insecurity is the most commonly given reason for the challenges that are in place. In order to address and identify the insecurity situation of CDCs and communities the High Risk Area Implementation Unit (HRAIU) conducts an assessment every 6 months. The assessment is valuable and insightful with possibilities and scope to evaluate the security situation. It reveals the true security status by assessing active and potential security incidents and threats that are evading from our existing program activities.

The higher authorities at provincial level including RRD director, PMU and FP provincial manager set up the security status of CDCs into three categories. The CCAP uses the following categories to classify communities: 'partially insecure', 'highly insecure' and 'extremely insecure'. These ratings are determined and updated on a semester basis (i.e. once every 6

months). Based on the data received, (below table) there are a total of 3,938 insecure CDCs. The number of extremely insecure are 456, followed by highly-insecure i.e. 1442 and the partially-insecure are 2040.

Table L2: 6th Semester Insecurity Ranking Report

N0	Province	District	PI	HI	EX
1	BADAKHSHAN	8	36	84	
2	BADGHIS	2	53		
3	BAGHLAN	5	164	97	
4	BALKH	4	77	2	
5	BAMYAN	2			
6	DAYKUNDI	3			
7	FARAH	2	74	128	31
8	FARYAB	5	24	122	
9	Ghazni	5	97	179	70
10	GHOR	3	201		
11	HELMAND	3			
12	HIRAT	6	202	120	17
13	JAWZJAN	2	72		
14	KABUL	5	29	35	10
15	KANDAHAR	3	15	23	11
16	KAPISA	1	13	84	
17	KHOST	4	18	2	
18	KUNARHA	4	30	31	
19	KUNDUZ	2	98	29	
20	LAGHMAN	2	36	12	2
21	LOGAR	2	36		
22	NANGARHAR	8	156	89	1
23	NIMROZ	3	29	11	
24	NURISTAN	3	89	15	2
25	PAKTIKA	4	21		
26	PAKTYA	6	50	51	
27	PANJSHER	3			
28	PARWAN	2		118	

29	SAMANGAN	3	46	18	
30	SARI PUL	2	1		
31	TAKHAR	8	155	53	1
32	URUZGAN	2	4	22	311
33	WARDAG	3	26	73	
34	ZABUL	2	188	44	
	Grand Total	**122**	**2040**	**1442**	**456**

Definition of Insecurity and its category based on High Risk Strategy:

The areas/CDCs are categorized in the following three categories based on the existing risks Partially Insecure, High Insecure and Extremely Insecure. These ratings are determined and updated on a semester basis (once every six months) to assess security status of CDCs and to see work feasibility in an area.

Highly Insecure:

A district meets at least 4 of the 5 criterias stated below for over 4 months in a given semester will be considered 'highly insecure'.

Criteria:

- Limited government presence at the district level defined as limited government or no visible presence of government on the ground. The Government here includes the district governor, his/her office, ANP, ANA, NDS ALP, state judicial authorities etc. In most cases, weak presence implies that these persons/ institutions may be completely absent or when present, are not easily accessible by the communities in the district.
- Travel with project documents in some or all parts of the district is not possible.
- Occasional AGEs presence on the route from community to district center & vice versa.
- Security incidents and threats from hostile insurgent groups or other types of armed actors to the CDC members, CCAP staff and FP personnel and these should be evidence-based, with FPs reporting each such threat/incident to their management or CDCs to the PMUs during the weekly coordination meetings at the PMU).
- Military operations lasting up to a month within a 6-month period.

Note: If a district meets more than 1 but less than 4 of the criteria in a given semester it will then be classified as "**partially insecure.**

A district which meets at least 4 of the 5 criteria stated below for over 4 months in a given semester will be considered 'extremely insecure'.

Criteria:
- Very limited government presence in the district (including but not limited to Governor, Governor's office, ANA, ANP, NDS, ALP, judicial offices, other line ministries, etc.).
- CDC members can not disclose their identity, except to CCAP/ FPs Staff
- Travel with project documents by FP/ CCAP staff is not possible
- More frequent presence of Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) on the route from community to district center;
- Military operations more frequently/longer than a month in 4 months

CCAP will proceed in "Extremely Insecure" districts only on an exceptional, approved basis.

Insecurity Ranking Process:

The District Government, Social Organizers, and Monitors collect the data to rank the districts and communities, then the district manager verifies the data and final approval is given by the provincial manager. After that this ranking is added into the database. The District Manager reviews and verifies the data. The District Database Officer then enters all the data into the HRAIU database. The insecurity map is updated on semester basis as well.

Withdrawal of Insecure CDCs and shifted to Kuchie's Program

Due to high-levels of insecurity, project implementation was not possible in 306 CDCs. Therefore, it was decided that such number of CDCs be shifted to Kuchie sub-program. The detail information of such CDCs are mentioned below.

Table L3: List of insecure CDCs that were moves to the Kuchie sub-program

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

Cancelation of Activities:

Currently 668 CDCs are suspended in 5 provinces in 11 districts due to several reasons; insecurity, social problems, women participation and a smaller number of HHs.

Since the inceptionof the program, the work has not begun in the Uruzgan province despite many efforts by colleagues at the field level. Despite some colleagues were kidnapped by AntiGovernmentElements still the permission to continue the program was not given. The same is the case with Wardak province, an insurgent group known as Alipoor insurgent group does not allow the program implementation. The field staff who wanted to implement the program were kidnapped and tortured, and were warned not to enter the area again.

In Ghazni province, CDCs merged with other CDCs due to lower number of HHs. There are other social issues with 4 CDCs that have less than 25 HHs, and these CDCs are not willing to join other CDCs. In 2 insecure CDCs of this province work is not allowed by ArmedOposition Groups (AOGs). In 13 insecure CDCs of Paktiya province, women participation is not allowed by AOGs, and work can be continue without women participation. Similarly, in Paktika province 78 CDCs have insecurity problems and women participation is not allowed.

Table K4 below shows information regarding problematic and suspended CDCs

Table L4: Problematic and Suspended CDCs

No	Province	District	Reason of Suspension				Total	Reason of Suspension
			Insecurity	Due to insecurity Women Participation	Merged with other CDCs	Social Issue		
1	GHAZNI	Ghazni Center	11				11	Due to insecurity problem.
		Nawur	2			5	7	Due to insecurity implementationwith 2 CDCs was not able tostart, Similarly, the work in some CDCsduring theCDP phase was ceased. In addition, work in 4 CDCswith less number of HHs and who are not willing to merge with other CDCs was never started..
2	PAKTIKA	Jani Khel	11	35			46	Insecurity and women inclusion were not possible
		Sar Hawza	7	25			32	
3	PAKTYA	Ahmadaba		1			1	Insecurity and women inclusion were not possible
		Chamkanay		4			4	1 CDC is (Niaz Big) with less household number, 1 has (Shenkai)
		Mirzaka		13			13	Social Problem and 2 were in NSP black list, total 4 CDCs.
								13 have social problems
4	URUZGAN	Chora	198				198	Insecurity, AOGs do not allow the program
		Tirin Kot	130				130	
5	WARDAK	Hisa-I- Awali Bihsud	201				201	The gun men related to Alipoor do not allow our staff to the field, we have very limited staff in Hesai Awal Behsod as they are from Hazara trib.
		Jalrez	25				25	Due to the clash between the Alipoor people andAGE we cannot visit the CDCs and their projects.
		11	585	78		5	668	

Recommendations:

The above number of communities are suspended for along time ago. The recommendation is either to withdraw and shift these number of CDCs within a district or province in more secure areas or let them continue the program in most insecure areas without participation of women so that people of insecure area will not be deprived from such developmental program.For social issue a specific time should be considered to inform communities if the problem is not solved then the program will decide to shift these number of CDCs to another area of the country. Also the CDCs with lower number of households within a community that does not meet the requirements, either let them continue the program with less number HHs or go for withdrawal.

b. Urban

Security Report

Key Achievements:

- Prepared and developed safety and security management policy;
- Finalized safety and security management annual 2020 plan;
- Prepared emergency telephone numbers contact sheet and emergency instruction checklist;
- Prepared and finalized smoking policy;
- Created security notifications group for office staff in Viber;
- Equipped safe rooms with necessary supplies needed for emergency situation;
- Equipped PIU watchmen with VHFs and trained them accordingly;
- Monitored regularly staff movement from and to the office during official work hours;
- Prepared safety and security training materials for watchmen and conducted training for them;
- Security measures such as stone walls, barbed wire, security mirrors and serious body search of the employees and guests were made at the main entrance gate;
- Security cameras were installed at the parking yards of the office;
- Prepared fatality reporting template;
- Established linkage with regional police and NDS officers;

Precautions related to COVID – 19 disease (Urban):

- Purchased hand sanitizers and Masks for all the staff;
- Purchased the body temperature testing equipment and body temperature testing of staff and visitors;
- Purchased the pump for spreading antimicrobial medicine everywhere in the office.
- Educated every staff member how to protect themselves against this deadly virus through research medical instructive documents;
- Shared precaution against COVID – 19 to the staff through Viber group;

Next Quarter Plan:

- Activate office security alarm;

- Installing security TVs and configuring PIU security cameras at the new security office
- Conducting safety and security drills for the staff
- Follow up of six watchmen recruitment process with HR;
- Visiting offices for checking security settings, identifying problems and finding ways for solving the problems
- Conducting training for all watchmen with regard to the office safety and security measures.