



Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Citizens' Charter

Quarterly Progress Report

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



Reporting Quarter: 4th Quarter 1397 calendar year / 1st Quarter 2019 fiscal year
Actual Period Covered: 21 Dec, 2018 to 20 Mar, 2019
Submitted on: 09 May, 2019

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms:

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

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

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	5
2. Key Achievements (MRRD)	8
3. Key Achievements: IDLG	9
4. Summarized Financial/Expenditure Status Update	10
4. a. Summarized Financial Status by Funding (US\$ Millions)	10
4. b. Summarized Financial Status by Funding Source (US\$ Millions)	10
5. Program Implementation Progress.....	12
4. a. Rural	13
Community Mobilisation	13
Engineering	17
Scorecards:.....	23
Maintenance Cash and Construction Grant (MCCG)	24
Social Inclusion Grant and Grain Banks	26
4. b. Urban	28
Community Mobilisation	28
Engineering	30
Scorecards.....	32
6. Operations Progress.....	33
MIS	33
Key Achievements:.....	33
Monitoring and Evaluation	34
Procurement	41
Staffing	42
Public Communications (MRRD)	44
Environmental and Social Safeguards Update	49
Grievance Handling.....	50
7. Inter-Ministerial Coordination	52
8. Key Challenges	53
Success stories	54
9. Annex A: Detailed Output Data.....	58
10. Annex B: Results Framework	71
11. Annex C: Security Report	80

1. Executive Summary

Overview

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

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

Progress to date

Citizens' Charter hit the ground in May 2017. As of the end of this reporting period (21st March 2019), Citizens' Charter has reached about 11,600 urban and rural communities in 34 provinces across the country, reaching 10.6 million people. To date, about \$176.81 million of grants have been disbursed to communities; out of which \$147.6 million is disbursed through IDA and ARTF in 7,589 various on-going projects. These projects will help provide 63 million litres of water per day to 2.5 million people, irrigate nearly one million Jeribs of land, provide 5,500KW of energy, and build 900 KM of roads.

During the reporting period, the women participation is going well, especially their participation in election, meetings, subcommittees and all process and activities conducted at the community level. The overall women membership in the elected community development council are more than 49% from the total and their participation in election is more than 78%, (women those are eligible to vote)_



11,608 communities reached



11,320 CDCs elected



34 provinces covered



78% eligible female voter participation



49% female members



10,681,237 beneficiaries



\$176.81 grants disbursed



50% of Office Bearers are women



91% of CDC members are new

Expected Outputs of Projects Underway



Hectres of Land

1,877,7888
Beneficiaries



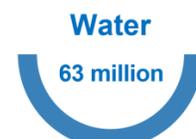
KW Energy

439,645
Beneficiaries



KM of Road

852,668
Beneficiaries



Liters per day

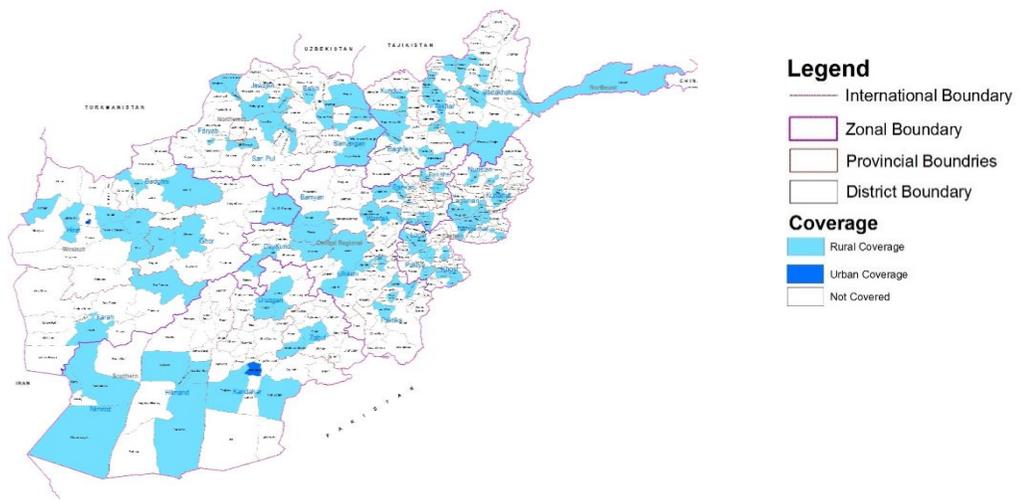
2,521,219
Beneficiaries

Key Challenges and Next Steps

- **Seasonal holidays of schools:** A community should report for infrastructure, schools and health score cards in the same time in order to measure whether it meets all MSSs in all three areas or not while during the summer season the schools are off in some provinces of Afghanistan which cause total three months delay in the education scorecard submissions. The team has been regulary following the implementation with the Faciliating Partners (FPs) to compelled the scorecards for schools before they go for seasonal hollydies.
- **Illiteracy in the communities:** The digestion of the entire package of the social mobilization and institutional building at once for the community members with low level of literacy is difficult; therefore, the outcome level changes to be expected in longer term. Based on the reports from the field, the interest of the community get improved with the passage of time as much as they are getting familiar with the development work of the program.
- **Demand for scale-up:** However, the challenge of demand for scale-up has been frequently reported in last few quarter, the challenge still continue to exist where the neighbouring districts of CC coverage approach the provincial and HQ office.
- **Cost and sustainability implication due to the drought for clean drinking water projects:** As reported over time, drought has caused the water table go down while initial estimation of the drinking water projects was carried out based on the data from Afghan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) which seem insufficient to dig the wells that can provide 25 litter of water per person in 24 hours for a long time. The projects will also not remain sustainable to provide the required water for the expected long time.
- **Entrance of new IDPs and Returnees to the communities:** The number of returnees and IDPs are increasing day by day in communities. This issue causes a big problem in project implementation as the budget is not considered for them and their names are not included in WBA.
- **Recruitment of female staff:** This challenge has two aspects: 1) difficult to find female candidates in field, mostly in south region and 2) finding qualified female candidate specified in NTA. Consequently, the positions go to reannouncement and the same scenario takes place. For example, for a total 6 positions of provincial monitoring officers, 8 applicant have reached to the interview stage, while according to HR policy for each positions, at least 3 applicants should find way to the interview.

- **Land:** Lack of a national land cadastre is causing delays in implementing larger infrastructure project; this is particularly impacting land for the 2,000 school projects, which were recently launched, and the upcoming program for Kuchi communities, which is planned to begin roll-out in early 2019. Close collaboration with ARAZI will be vital in implementing these activities.

Current Coverage



2. Key Achievements (MRRD)

Citizens' Charter National Priority Program under MRRD mobilized 10,800 rural communities by the end of March 2019, out of which 10,529 communities elected their Community Development Councils (CDCs), and 9,527 communities have prepared the Community Development Plans (CDPs). A total of 963 Cluster CDCs have been formed¹.

In rural area a total of 6,931 subprojects were financed in 4,632 communities with a sum of USD 110.69 million, in which \$USD 5.37 million for 572 subprojects were reported for this reporting period.

There was no disbursement reported during the quarter for Maintenance Construction and Cash Grant (MCCG), but a total of 109 communities completed MCCG work including 51 communities reported MCCG work during the quarter.

There is good progress reported in grain banks formation and food/non-food items mobilization of the communities into these banks. Total grain banks established in 114 districts of 34 provinces reach to 6,883 with total 14,527 "Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaigns" completed in these 6,883 communities through the Vulnerable Group Sub-committees. The food and non-food items worth \$ 884,665 have been mobilized to these grain/food banks so far which benefited 13,810 households so far.

Total 890 communities from the above mentioned in 16 districts of 11 provinces, submitted their proposal for the Social Inclusion Grant (SIG). Total matching grant of SIG disbursed to the very poor/vulnerable member of the communities reach to \$751,942 which benefited 13,719 households from the target category from the 22,148 planned.

Effective and systematic contact and relationship established with media, the program has also improved the general awareness level of the media outlets by conducting regular meetings with their management. The efforts have resulted with expansion of Citizen's Charter in the media hits in the most prominent local and national media outlets. Citizens' Charter communication team has recommended some slight changes to the website and made it more users friendly. The communication working group (Citizen's Charter MRRD and IDLG and WB) jointly worked on an improved version of media monitoring tracking, data entry and reporting mechanism that can easily analysed through charts and graph.

¹ The social mobilization used to be faster than actual sub-project implementation which has been balanced. The reason for faster Social Mobilization was that the FPs had to complete the process based on their contract while due to the lack of Engineers and equipments, the actual project implementation was slower.

3. Key Achievements: IDLG

The community mobilization such as demarcation, household survey, Community Development Council's election and community development plan preparation remained at same pace, during the quarter 51 communities were mobilized and 41 CDC elections were conducted, and 67 CDPs were completed. IDLG has facilitated the ISM team trip to Herat province, in this trip the team visited two urban level CDCs and subprojects and also met Herat province deputy governor. At Gozar level, a total of 145 Gozar elections, 134 Gozar Development Plans (GDPs) has been completed and 104 subproject proposals has been reviewed and approved. The Social Organizers have conducted 786 household surveys with the support of community volunteers.

Based on field reports, 14 subprojects have been completed (5 Herat, 1 Jalalabad, 3 Kandahar and 5 Mazar), in addition, 111 (87 CDCs and 24 Gozars) new subprojects proposals have been reviewed by the PIU technical team, approved and entered into MIS along with their Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Reinforced Concrete Structure Building Design Manual, Concrete Basics Guideline and QA/QC Manuals were translated from English to Pashto and Dari languages and translation of technical manuals are under process.

PIU senior engineers conducted six field missions to the four major cities (two to Jalalabad, two to Kandahar, one to Mazar-e-Sharif and one to Herat city) for the purpose of visiting subprojects progress, identifying deviations, checking communities' procurement and accountant files and solving the technical problems existed at the field level.

As the end of reporting period, a total of 47 deviations found by TPM, 41 of them were rectified and closed by TPM in their online system. Six of the deviations are pending because these six subprojects are stopped due to winter season, as far subprojects have been resumed the deviations will be rectified by field engineers. The deviations list also officially shared with FPs to analyse and take preventive measures for the rest of subprojects.

The media orientation & relation made tremendous results as Citizens' Charter has 57 media heads and more than 6 TV/Radio Shows conduct. The heads were mostly positive, elaborating people contribution and participation in the project selection also contained testimonials where mostly municipalities were being lauded & program expansion has been continually requested. Meanwhile 5 media field mission launched as well as a Journalism Training conducted to Herat Local Journalists in early January 2019. The Urban Citizens' Charter has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with BANOO TV, Maiwand TV, Zan TV, Isteqlal TV in Herat and Enikass TV in Jalalabad Cities and some others where life serial programs will be developed to outreach audience. The PCU has shared about 89 news release to 8 media outlets at national level and 24 media outlets in 4 major cities. The Media FAQs has also been developed for program staff to have strategized answers to media questions. Videos through social media has large number of viewers therefore PCU developed 7 Videos with in-house capacity in support to program social processes. An informative motion-graphic video with 35 second length on Score Card was produced in 2 languages. The 2 Documentary Videos is another production of the PCU which is being played in different events.

Regarding the events held, the PCU and Communication Staffs at PMUs facilitated 3 CDC Exchange Visits in Herat at the same time 3 Orientation Workshops to Urban Stakeholders was conducted in Mazar-e-Sharif. The MCCMC held in Mazar-e-Sharif on late January 2019, had big media coverage and was First Coordination Meeting with CDC members from all over Mazar city.

4. Summarized Financial/Expenditure Status Update

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

Component	Cumulative planned expenditure up to end of last Q	Cumulative actual expenditure up to end of last Q	Planned expenditures for the reporting quarter	Actual expenditures for reporting quarter	Variance during reporting quarter (planned vs actual)	Variance (+/-) from start of project to end of last quarter	Cumulative expenditure up to the end of the reporting period
1. Total Grants	160.69	160.00	14.82	0.00	14.82	0.39	160.00
a. RASS	127.50	126.95	0.00		0.00	0.25	126.95
b. UAB	33.19	33.05	14.82	0.00	14.82	0.14	33.05
2. Capacity Building	29.57	25.82	3.21	0.44	2.77	5.39	26.26
a. Rural	21.00	19.76	2.00	0.44	1.56	2.88	20.20
b. Urban	8.57	6.06	1.21	0.00	1.21	2.51	6.06
3. Evaluations and Studies	0.50	0.14	0.00			0.22	0.14
4. Project Implementation Support	38.38	31.43	4.61	2.90	1.71	6.93	34.33
a. Rural	30.00	27.37	3.00	2.37	0.63	3.26	29.74
b. Urban	8.38	4.06	1.61	0.53	1.08	3.67	4.59
5. MCCG	18.00	16.81	0.00			1.19	16.81
TOTAL	247.14	234.20	22.64	3.34	19.30	14.12	237.54

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

Implementing Agency	Grant	Received	Utilized	Balance
MRRD	ARTF	119.8	115.92	3.88
	IDA	73.99	48.62	25.37
	MoF	0	0	0
	Danish	5.5	5.24	0.26
	German	25.75	16.43	9.32

	IFAD	0.18	0.18	0
	EQRA	8	7.28	0.72
	CASA	0.3	0.05	0.25
	Sub-Total	233.52	193.72	39.8
IDLG	ARTF	50.34	35.68	14.66
	IDA	7.49	7.48	0.01
	MoF	1.2	0.66	0.54
	Sub-Total	59.03	43.82	15.21
Total	ARTF	170.14	151.6	18.54
	IDA	81.48	56.1	25.38
	MoF	1.2	0.66	0.54
	Danish	5.5	5.24	0.26
	German	25.75	16.43	9.32
	Grand Total	292.55	237.54	55.01

5. Program Implementation Progress

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous quarter		Progress during reporting period		Cumulative up to end of this reporting period	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
# of communities mobilized	9,958	757	842	51	10,800	808
# of CDC elected	9,708	750	821	41	10,529	791
# of CDC members registered	190,956	15,642	18,301	1,328	209,257	16,970
# of male CDC members	97,423	7,832	9,036	666	106,459	8,498
# of female CDC members	93,533	7,810	9,265	662	102,798	8,472
# of CCDCs/GAs registered	654	115	309	30	963	145
# of CDPs completed	8,608	682	919	67	9,527	749
# of CCDPs/ GA Plans completed*	362	124	289	10	651	134
# of CDCs with SP financed	4,373	590	259	16	4,632	606
# of CDCs with SP completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of subprojects financed for CDCs	6,359	643	572	15	6,931	658
# of subprojects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of subprojects financed for CCDCs (joint)/ GAs	-	34	-	7	-	41
Grants disbursed	105,315,644	35.75	5,377,795	0	110,693,439	35.75
Grants utilized**	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of beneficiaries for soft comp (CDP completed)	8,481,988	1,163,022	936,675	99,552	9,418,663	1,262,574
# of beneficiaries for completed SPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of labor days generated **	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of laborers employed **	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of M/DCCMC ² coordination meetings held*	33	2	78	1	111	2
# of PCCMC ³ coordination meetings held*	12	2	20		32	2

² District Citizens Charter Management Committee (DCCMC) is led by the district governor while the members of the committee are from the line ministries (Education, Public Health, MAIL, and MRRD) and Cluster CDC also has a role of an observer. This committee coordinates overall activities of the Citizen's Charter at district level and challenges them to upper level which include the overall progress in all sectors, challenges, and future plan. The specific focus is on the service delivery and quality, grievances and scorecard.

³ Musicality/Provincial Citizen's Charter Management Committee (PCCMC). This committee is led by the provincial governor and has the similar tasks as DCCMC but at provincial level.

4. a. Rural

Community Mobilisation

Major achievements:

Overall there is a good progress reported from the field in the social mobilization and institutional building during the quarter while in the same time there were some challenges reported, mostly from the insecure provinces. The community driven development approach has been really effective in the communities which generated a sense of hope for people in the communities and the PLA tools used in the mobilization have been found interesting and engaging for the people. The interest level is getting improved with the passage of time as much as the community members understand the importance of the social mobilization and the tools used in the process which mostly results with the unity among the community members and understand the causes of poverty in their respected communities.

The overachievement is for the target given to FPs in last quarter in which we were behind the schedule while they put extra efforts in this quarter which resulted with progress over 100 percent in some activities. For the DCCMS and PCCMC, the pressure from the government side were brought after our planning stage, so we shifted our focus here and had a good progress as result.

Progress to date:

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

The table below shows the planned versus actual progress on some main indicators of the soft component during this quarter. One of the main reasons along with insecurity for lower progress in cluster formation in some provinces, therefore we let FP to do partially clustering (if the election of some communities are not possible due to security at the district level, we will leave them for the moment and process the clustering with those communities where the elections are completed).

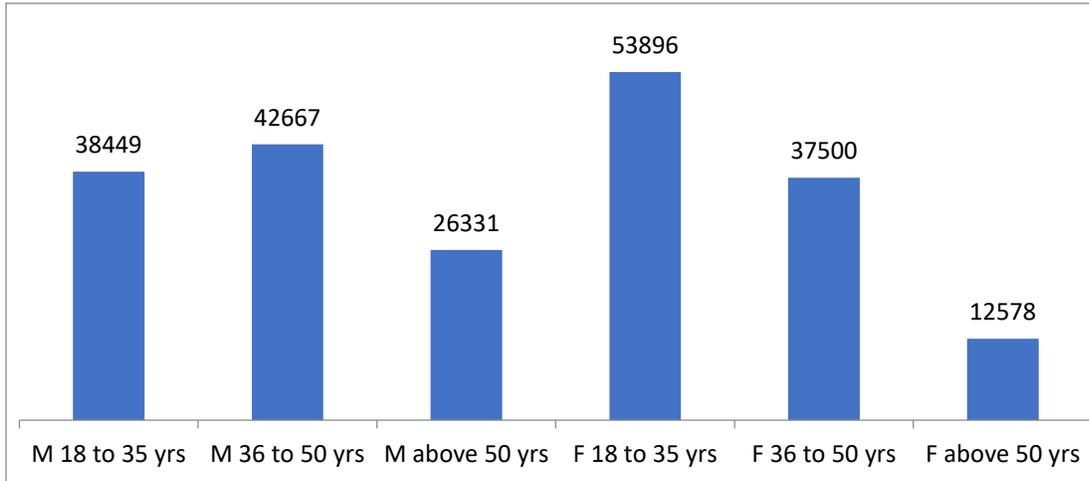
Social Mobilization progress for some key indicators during the quarter (Planned vs actual):

SN	Indicator	Planned	Actual	Progress (%)
1	Community Profile completed	1440	1466	102
2	CDCs Elected	1414	1407	99.5
3	CDP completed	743	1092	147
4	Sub-committees formed	790	1092	138
5	Cluster CDC formed	537	529	95
6	PCCMC	10	20	200
7	DCCMC	50	83	166

CDC and community analysis:

- Total CDC membership is 211,437 (men: 107,457, 51% and women: 103,980, 49%)
- Total 42,420 Office Bearers (OB) elected (men: 21,330, 50% and women: 21,090, 50%)
- 92% of CDC members and 82% OBs are new (never elected before under NSP)
- From more than 4 million eligible voters, women's participation in CDC elections was 79% and men's participation was 76%.

Age-Wise Breakdown of CDC members



Gender / women's participation:

Citizens' Charter Program works to achieve women's meaningful and effective involvement in all development activities.

One of the goals of this program is to amplify women's voices, ensure they are heard, able to participate in analysis, planning and action, and be part of monitoring the CDC and the Government. This goal is easier some area and difficult to achieve, depending on security situation and existing norms that shape gender relations.

Women's awareness level and women's participation in the community and CCNPP activities have improved. Citizens' Charter policy supports and encourages communities to ensure 50% of women participation in all PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) tools. Sharing the women's priority in the community development plan (CDP), and providing support to poor women are other positive elements. In most communities females are the head of CDCs. There are total 36 CDCs headed by women and also in 9,666 CDCs the women are as Deputy Head. And they are able to take part in decision making activities in their villages. In the meantime, they are able to decide their needs, discuss their problems and challenges and find solutions for them

Achievements:

- HRAIS training needs to be done by High risk unit, while the Gender training has already completed in all regions by Gender Division.
- Gender focal points were selected by PMUs and FPs
- Field visits were done by field staff and mostly it is to find active participation of women on the ground, and they conduct meetings with CDCs women to know their ideas and what they need from CCNPP. Also, they observe level of participation of women in the CDC meetings and gathering, besides they make them able to share their ideas give feedback and contribute in decision making process ie..(there are 58% women new members in CDCs). The finding is that there was a communication gap between CCNPP and FPs colleagues, so for that precaution is

taken and they have started consecutive meetings with FPs colleagues to work more productively.

- Gender Working Group meetings: the main objective of this working group is to have all program and gender experts in one platform to share ideas, knowledge, lesson learned and obstacles in terms of gender in the community level. Regular meetings are done with FPs on monthly base in the HQ and quarterly meetings in regions. Members of GWG are one representative from each FPs, World Bank and CCNPP Sr. Management at HQ level and in the region level Sr. Gender Officers, Provincial Managers, PMUs Social Organizers, FPs Social Organizers and Chief Trainers. Overall 16 GWG meeting is conducted both at HQ and Region. The output of these meetings, we can say that now there is strong coordination between FP colleagues and CCNPP colleagues, a sort of reporting line is established between SOs and Sr. Gender officer to work more in an effective way.
- A spot has been carried out in order to assess women's participation as CDC members also ordinary community members in the social mobilization of the program. Spot check was done in 8... communities of 34 provinces. *(More detail in the M&E section)*
- The draft ToR for Gender study is prepared.
- Gender working group meetings were conducted in Kunduz, Kandahar and Kabul regions
- Decreasing unnecessary expenses by the female head-households with the inspiration taken from the leaking pot thus, women are able to make some savings.
- Members of Sub-committees support and encourage other female members of the communities to enroll for schools and take care of their environment.
- Women have active role in sub-committee having weekly gathering in Spin Boldak district of Kandahar; they have clear idea to help their community by reducing dowry for a better and happy life for girls and encouraged families to send their children to school for having a bright future.
- Awareness raising workshop is done for women at community level.
- In Kuchies Manual Gender mainstreaming is included based on Gender Strategy.
- Women are more dynamic within their communities and are paid more attention than before. Now a day's women are very active in their communities compare to a few years ago, some of them are in the positions of CDC Head and Deputy Head, thus this makes them capable to take part in decision making within their community. And women have active role in sub-committees too, they are able to participate in CDCs meetings share their ideas and thoughts and have active role providing useful input for their communities. For example, in Nawabad Baykhana CDC in Sar-e-pul Province which is one of the insecure areas, but still we can find better improvement in the CDCs on active participation of women. In this CDC women are satisfied with the Health Sub-Committee and they said that, we have learned a lot from the SOs about day to day hygiene and how to keep your environment clean. Ms. Halima one of the members said that, this Health sub-committee is very interesting and they told us how to take care of our self and our environment to reduce sickness.

In these pictures, first one shows health sub-committee conducted meeting, the other shows two members of health sub-committee are visiting door to door and giving information about hygiene and clean environment.



Key Challenges and Recommendations:

Challenges	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging of the female CDC members is a challenge. Since most of CDCs women members have no Birthday Certificate (Tazkera), also they are not honest for revealing their exact ages so it's difficult to determine it. • Less interest of women to participate in CDC meeting (some part of the country) • Cultural and traditional barriers in some part of the country such as in East and south regions most of the people do not let women to go outside of house to contribute on social aspect of the community and this is a big challenge, also this will lead to lack of women participation in CDCs decision making, CDP and sub-committees. • Women priority for livelihood projects like: tailoring, carpeting, chicken farming etc. We will share the mentioned livelihood projects with the (WEERDP/MRRD program) to consider such projects in the future. • Lack of security in some part of Afghanistan such as in Uruzgan, zabol provinces, these are the provinces that are severely strict and to conduct meetings with women is unrealizable. • Some CDCs female members do not have the national Identification cards (Tazkira). This is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More awareness raising programs in regards to active participation of women through CDD or FPs/SOs for CDC members particularly men who have more authority at home and can easily motivate females to take part within the community. • Building the capacity of CDC members regarding gender and SS related issues. • SOs should conduct awareness meeting with CDC female members regarding the Citizens' Charter program; however this practice has been done but seems it still needs more work. • FPs should work on building of SOs capacity. • Organizing of gender related seminars for community key figures (Mullah, Maliks, district governors, elders...)

<p>one of the important points and CCNPP colleagues are struggling to give community people positive mindset and make them aware from the benefit of having National ID card.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women illiteracy; as they cannot understand easily about several tools during trainings and explanation 	
---	--

Lessons learned:

- Leaking pot inspires communities to decrease the unnecessary expenses
- Female CDC meetings organize women and this shows that these CDC meetings are platform for women to come together and share their ideas such as in some CDCs women wants to explore small income projects (tailoring, chicken forms, sewing...) for women.

Engineering

During the reporting period, 338 subprojects proposals have been approved for disbursement, which is 29 subprojects have disbursement and 309 subprojects are waiting for disburse.

Furthermore, the Engineering Division planned to translate the CCNPP Technical Manual for easy use of engineers at the field; with following to this, WASH sector relevant technical documents are translated in both local languages and the other technical documents are under progress.

Progress to date:

Progress has been better than expected in subproject proposal preparation and implementation in all 34 provinces. Totally US\$ 624,055 have been disbursed to 29 subprojects) in the 34 provinces during the reporting period.

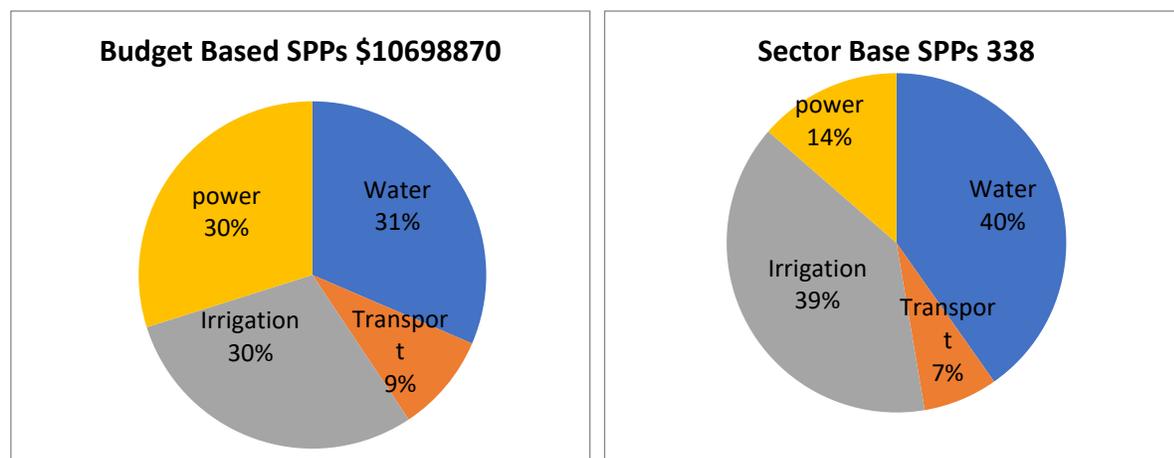
Sector/SP type	# of SP Submitted	# of SP financed	# of SP complete	Grants committed SP \$Million	Grants disbursed \$Million	Grants utilized	Estimated beneficiaries for financed SPs	Actual beneficiaries completed SPs	Average cost / project / comt (USD)
Water	136	10	119	3,365,539	169,235	-	312,373	-	24747
Transport	24	0	-	984,666	0	-	45,241	-	41027
Irrigation	132	18	76	3,153,040	403,861	-	28083	-	23886
Energy	42	1	6	280,1067	50,959	-	52034	-	66692
Grid Ext	4	0	-	394,558	0	-	7856	-	98639
TOTAL	338	29	201	10,698,870	624,055	-	445,587	-	254,991

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

Note 2: The sub-projects completed (201) in this table are based on the 100% progress while their SFSTRs are in the process and will be up in the MIS before the next quarter

Subproject Details:

Ongoing Subproject Progress:



Physical Progress of the sub-projects								
Progress in %	51-60 %	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	91-99%	Completed	SFSRs Pending with Engineering Division	SFSRs Pending with Finance Division
# Communities with sub-project progress (above 50%)	170	374	264	155	129	282	40	127

Missions conducted:

No	Sector	No of Missions	No of provinces Covered	No of Districts Covered	No of days spent
1	Watsan	6	6	9	26
2	Transport	4	4	6	30
3	Irrigation	2	3	5	6
4	Power	2	2	3	9
Total		14	15	23	71

Conducted Technical Trainings:

No	Sector	Field Specific training			Field on the job training		
		No of Districts Engineers	No of PMUs Engineers	Total	No of Districts Engineers	No of PMUs Engineers	Total
1	Watsan	140	12	152	18	4	22
2	Transport	0	0	0	20	6	26
3	Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Power	111	22	133	23	7	30
Total		90	90	251	34	285	61

Technical Tools Categories Based on Suppliers /Country							
S/N	Category as per Country	Category as per Supplier	Items Description/ Model	Brand/Made in	Accessible in country	Quantity	Unit
1	I	A	Optical level POL 15	HILTI /Germany	Afghanistan	19	Set
2			Theodolite POT 10	HILTI /Germany	Afghanistan	31	Set
3		B		Bep Edu World /USA	India	80	Set
4	II	C	Digital Clamp meter	SEAWARD/ USA	United Kingdom	70	Num
5		D	Turbidity meter	Dulagua /United Kingdom	United Kingdom	6	PCS
6			Microbiological Kit No-2	Dulagua/United Kingdom	United king dom	6	Kit
7			Arsenate Digital Kit	Dulagua/United Kingdom	United king dom	6	Kit
8		E	Digital Electrical Depth meter (200 m)/ or water level monitoring	Wagtech /United Kingdom	United Kingdom	34	Num
9		F	Photometer 7500 for chemical test	Palintest/United Kingdom	United Kingdom	6	Set
9.1			Boron Reagent	Palintest/United Kingdom		30	Pack
9.2			Chromium VI (Chromicol™) Reagent			30	Pack
9.3			Fluoride Reagent			30	Pack
9.4			Iron HR Reagent			30	Pack
9.5			Magnesium Hardness (Magnecol®) Reagent			30	Pack
9.6			Manganese Reagent			30	Pack

9.7			Nitrate (Nitratetest™) Reagent			30	Pack
9.8			Nitrite (Nitricol®) Reagent			30	Pack
9.9			Sulphate Reagent			30	Pack
9.1			Total Hardness Photometer 7500 Reagent.			30	Pack
9.11			Calcium Hardness Photometer 7500 Reagent.			30	Pack
10		G	Irradiance meter (Solar Survey 200R)	SEAWARD/ USA	United Kingdom	35	Num
11	III	H	EC Meter	WTW / Germany	Germany	6	Num

Approved of F8s⁴:

No	Sector	No of approved F8	No of project returned	No of project redesign
1	Watsan	162	26	3
2	Transport	24	6	3
3	Irrigation	132	40	5
4	Power	46	24	2
Total		364	364	364

Progress on pilot initiatives:

- **Solar Mini Grid System Pilot Projects:** The plan is for 34 provinces. Currently, 23 pilots have started with survey of site selection, designs, and proposals completed. Six of them have completed and others are ongoing.
- **Micro Hydro Power Pilot Project:** MHP pilot is underway to enable MHP projects in areas where water depth is below 4 meters. The pilot is using new locally available technology. It is stopped by the reason of social problem.

Below listed equipment are needed for the projects, the procurement is under progress and no significant progress is seen yet. This equipment affected around 30% of big projects progress and 5% of those subprojects needs water quality test in critical area.

⁴ Form 8 is the Sub Project Proposal Form content of project profile, details of site selection, engineering technical survey, design, BoQ, Cost, ESS related checklists, community contribution plan, time bound work plan, output, cost per output and conclusion.

Key challenges:

- The recent drought affected the country due to draw down of water table in all provinces. This issue has direct affect on cost of projects during implementation of bore wells. One of the examples of this issue was raised in Nimroz province.
- Delay in procuring Citizens' Charter field technical survey equipment during two years. At the beginning of the program, the list of survey tools and water quality test equipment were prepared in accordance with the standard criteria but due to the unavailability of the equipment with predefined standard in the local market, the procurement process failed. Later on a direct approval was taken from the Ministry's leadership to purchase the equipment from international suppliers/market where they requested for advance payment before they transfer the equipment which ultimately failed and caused almost two years delay in the process and now we do not have this equipment in hand. In addition to this, lack of equipments and material quality control parts at the PMUs or Regions and HQ level is challenge.
- Cost limitation (25,000 USD) in irrigation subprojects caused that some CDs could not propose irrigation projects, due to World Bank decision.
- The slow recruitment process of the technical staff, mostly engineers, mostly depends on HRD procedure; where ED is facing lack of engineers in the field in order to provide necessary support to the program implementation which has direct effects on the quality implementation of the projects as well as on time implementation of the plan. The continuation of this problem will result with similar consequences in the future.

Recommendations:

- The engineers need to be trained on surface irrigation solar
- For researching of underground water and prevention from water well failures need geophysics search machines and geological and hydro geological at the regional level. .
- To avoid from increasing of un-sustainable shallow wells over the country (without special conditions), Engineers at the field should use the revised MRRD WASH Policy (2016-2020)

Plans for next quarter:

- Technical review and approval of subprojects proposals F8 in the system
- Conditioning subprojects quality implementation, EQRA procedure and safety equipment's trainings for districts engineers in the remaining 4 regions.
- Quality monitoring of 10% Ongoing subprojects in all Sectors.
- Revise Engineering Manual power and water supply parts
- Revise PE pipe implementation guideline in Wash Sector.
- Solar water supply network design training for all regions,
- Hydrogeological Training for all regions
- EQRA School Projects proposals preparation.
- CCNPP Irrigation EM Annual upgrading. Conducting of Irrigation survey and design technical trainings for CCNPP district engineers.
- Technical mission(3missions/month) including to following tasks:
 - ✓ Monitoring of irrigation subprojects
 - ✓ Technical check of Irrigation subprojects proposals at the PMU level
- Support provincial & district engineers in the CCNPP MSS, Irrigation policy
- PMUs and Districts Engineers On the job training and etc.

EQRA SCHOOLS PROJECT:

- Out of 6,000 schools, EQRA School project, MRRD CCNPP is responsible for 2,647 schools out of which 413 are girls' schools and 1497 mixed and the rest are boys' schools' construction, the work has been started on the conducting technical survey, design proposals, and implementation, so far, and 1,576 schools' proposals in 17 provinces for US \$ 106,359,932 have been made.
- 221 schools' budget has been transferred to the CDC accounts.
- Construction work has started in 85 schools in 7 provinces (Khost, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Balkh, Faryab, Herat and Paktika), and rest of the schools' work are stopped due to the cold weather. The implementation work of the remaining schools has not yet begun due to their disbursement.
- In addition, the elementary schools survey for the remaining 17 provinces will be started in near future.
- EQAR First Round Technical Coordination Meeting conducted with MoE and MRRD in CCNPP HQ
- EQRA Regional Coordination Meeting done in Heart between MOE Department in Heart and CCNPP PMU and delegation from CCNPP HQ,

Region	Province	Total Schools	# of Proposals prepared	Estimated Budget	# of Disbursed schools	# of schools under construction
Center(Kabul)		775	347	1,648,521,625	46	9
	GHAZNI	196	49	288,262,769	7	
	KABUL	153	115	511,442,933	11	8
	PAKTIKA	180	125	567,265,934	19	
	WARDAK	246	58	281,549,989	9	1
East(Jalalabad)		550	450	2,590,733,136	46	23
	KHOST	74	104	582,059,485	20	17
	LOGAR	83	88	342,817,145	3	
	NANGARHAR	225	203	1,227,003,296	14	6
	NURISTAN	168	55	438,853,210	9	
Northeast(Kunduz)		135	66	356,994,717	4	
	KUNDUZ	135	66	356,994,717	4	
Northwest(Mazar)		340	159	759,100,531	56	23
	BALKH	180	129	556,451,589	47	14
	FARYAB	160	30		9	9

				202,648,942		
South(Kandhar)		258	260	1,289,193,555	30	5
	HELMAND	43	83	448,109,200	1	
	KANDAHAR	95	79	323,090,170	17	5
	URUZGAN	79	24	156,366,185	0	
	ZABUL	41	74	361,628,000	12	
West (Herat)		589	236	1,184,215,000	39	15
	BADGHIS	255	91	507,316,000	16	
	HIRAT	334	145	676,899,000	23	15
Grand Total		2647	1518	7,828,758,564	221	75

Scorecards:

The initial methodology of the Scorecard introduced in the communities for Infrastructure, Health and Education was on community based for all three sectors which means each community was reporting one scorecard for all three areas, but based on the lesson learned from the implementation of the first round of MSS Scorecard, It was recommended to implement MSS Scorecard for Infrastructure on community basis, while for Health and Education on facility basis as a number of communities that use the same school or health centre should come together and fill one scorecard in a focus group while for the infrastructure each community should report one separate scorecard. Thus, the Implementation procedure and MSS Scorecard forms were changed and separated for Infrastructure, Health and Education which altogether the changes in the forms and methodology, their NoL, and training of FP field staff delayed the implementation process of scorecard in accordance with the revised approach. Taking the challenges into consideration, we could only report on the number of scorecard completed in the field, but could not report on the analysis which will be reported in the next quarter.

# Schools for which communities reported on scorecards	# of Health Centers for which communities reported on Scorecard	# of communities reported for infrastructure reported	Total
488	466	775	1,729

Maintenance Cash and Construction Grant (MCCG)

Major achievements:

The processing and clearance of the IUFRR was delayed and as such no new disbursement made for Communities under MCCCCG but during this quarter a total of 51 subprojects have been completed which generated 113,877 labour days for 3,913 labourers. Out of the total labourers, 22% (860) are IDPs and returnees. 128,784 people will benefit from the completed MCCG projects. It is planned that 150 communities will be covered in the next quarter.

Breakdown of ongoing projects of MCCG by sector:

S. No	Sectors	MCCG ongoing projects sector/ types	# of projects
1	Transport	Culvert/ construction/rehabilitation	10
2		Pathway/ construction/ rehabilitation	35
3		Tertiary road basic access/ graveling	471
4		Concrete and Stone Masonry side ditch Rehabilitation/construction	24
		Concrete, Gabion and Stone Masonry Retaining Wall	57
5	Irrigation	Protection wall/ construction/Extension/ rehabilitation	84
6		Canal extension/ rehabilitation/ construction	92
7		Intake construction	5
8	Education	Secondary school construction	4
9	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Education	Rotary Tube shallow well / Boring	3

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

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Progress during the reporting quarter	Cumulative up to end of current reporting quarter
# of provinces covered	9	0	9
# of districts covered	14	0	14
# of communities with approved maintenance plans	1,074	0	1,074
# of communities received MCCG	1,074	0	1,074
MCCG disbursed to communities (US\$ million)	33.33	0	33.33
# of communities completed MCCG work	58	51	109
MCCG utilized and closed in communities (US\$)	1,299,944	1,027,892	2,327,836
Grant portion committed to labor in proposals (US\$)	19,986,081	0	19,986,081
Grant portion committed to non-labor in proposals (US\$)	13,324,054	0	13,324,054
# of est labor days (unskilled)	3,317,006	0	3,317,006
# of est labor days (skilled)	313,395	0	313,395
Total # of labor days estimated.	3,630,401	0	3,630,401
# of skilled laborers estimated	7,834	0	7,834
# of unskilled laborers estimated	82,927	0	82,927
Total # of laborers estimated	90,761	0	90,761
# of subprojects	1,802	0	1,802
# of beneficiaries estimated for paid labor	583,352	0	583,352
# of beneficiaries estimated for repaired/constructed infrastructure	2,331,276	0	2,331,276
Grant used for labor (US\$)	857,631	539,070	1,396,701
Grant used for non-labor (US\$)	531,113	400,021	931,134
# of labor days (unskilled)	161,764	108,614	270,378
# of labor days (skilled)	4,205	5,263	9,468
Total # of labor days actual	165,969	113,877	279,846
# of skilled laborers actual	114	203	317
# of unskilled laborers actual	4,042	3,710	7752
Total # of laborers actual	4,156	3,913	8,069
# of subprojects	64	45	109
# of beneficiaries from paid labor	19,940	23,478	43,418
# of beneficiaries from infrastructure	91,649	128,784	220,433

Lessons learned:

The form 8 of CCAP (modified version) has been added to MCCG forms to ensure better technical verification, cost effectiveness, quality and project side selection. Also, for the former mentioned quality improvements another layer of verification has been added to the MCCG database, where engineering division of CCNPP will verify the project proposals from technical perspective, after proposals are verified by Bilateral Fund Management Division colleagues.

Social Inclusion Grant and Grain Banks**Major achievements:**

Grain banks have been established in 6883 communities. There is widespread optimism and willingness of communities and CDCs towards this initiative. In total, 1,4527 “Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaigns” were completed in 6,883 communities to provide awareness around the need to help food insecure households. Vulnerable Groups Sub-committees have been formed in 114 districts of 34 provinces. As a result of these efforts, 6,883 communities established food/grain banks and mobilized food and non-food items worth \$788,920 from which nearly 13,810 households benefited so far.

From the above communities, 890 communities submitted request for the Social Inclusion Grant in 31 districts of 17 provinces. The estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities is 884,665. The total matching grant disbursed under SIG is \$751,942 from which 13,719 households actually benefited from the total 22,148 planned. Remaining disbursements will be made during the lean season, as planned.

Lessons learned:

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

Social Inclusion Grant Outputs:

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Progress during reporting quarter	Cumulative up to end of current reporting quarter
# of provinces covered	17	0	17
# of districts covered	15	1	16
# of communities with established Vulnerable Groups Sub-Committees	872	309	1,181
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	822	224	1,076
# of communities with food/grain banks set up	694	196	890
# of communities that have submitted requested for SIG matching grants	578	312	890
Estimated value of goods/labor/cash raised by communities for the SIG	621,050	263,615	884,665
Total SIG matching grants disbursed (US\$)	687,884	64,058	751,942
# of beneficiaries planned by communities for the SIG (HH)	19,146	3,002	22,148
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with SIG grants distributed (HH)	3,784	9,935	13,719
# of additional “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	1,940	515	2,455

Community Grain Banks:

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous reporting quarter	Progress during reporting quarter	Cumulative up to end of current reporting quarter
# of provinces covered	34	0	34
# of districts covered	100	14	114
# of Communities with established Vulnerable Groups Sub-Committees	4,024	1,343	5,367
# of communities with “stop seasonal hunger campaigns” completed	3,875	921	4,796
# of communities with food/grain banks set up	3,448	1,104	4,552
Total value of the food and non-food items mobilized (US\$)	449,580	339,340	788,920
Actual # of beneficiaries in communities with food and non-food items have been distributed (Households)	8,921	4,889	13,810
# of additional “Stop Seasonal Hunger Campaigns” Completed	6090	110	6200

4. b. Urban

Community Mobilisation

Major achievements:

During the reporting period 51 communities were mobilized, 41 CDC elections were completed and 67 CDPs were completed, bringing the total of communities mobilized to 808, CDCs elected to 791 and CDPs completed to 749 (i.e. 95%, 93.2% and 88% respectively of the contracted 850 urban communities). As yet, only, Mazar-e-Sharif PMU has fully established all their contracted CDCs and completed CDPs (150). IDLG has facilitated the ISM team trip to Herat province, in this trip the team visited two urban level CDCs and subprojects and also met Herat province deputy governor.

Progress to date:

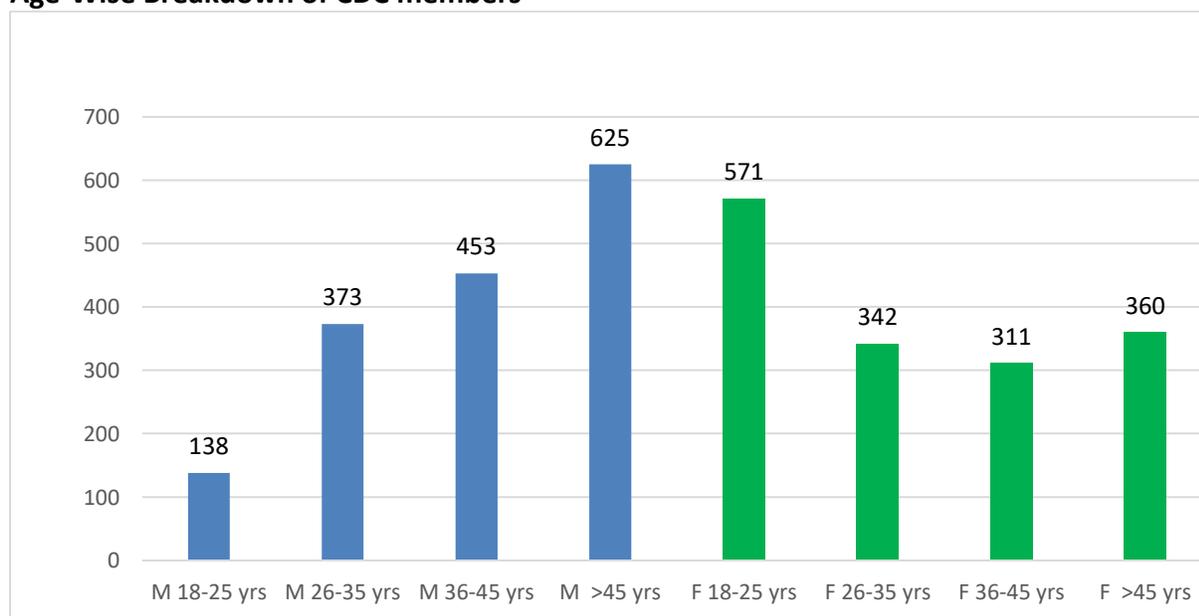
The progress of community mobilization, CDC formation, bank account opening, PLA tools exercise and CDP preparation in the 4 major cities have been better than expected. Thus far, Mazar-e-Sharif has met 100% of their contractual obligations in terms of CDC establishment and preparing community development plan.

At Gozar level, a total of 145 Gozar elections, 134 Gozar Development Plans (GDPs) has been completed and 104 subproject proposals has been reviewed and approved (i.e. 85.3%, 78.8% and 61.2% respectively of the contracted 170 urban communities for this phase). The Social Organizers have conducted 786 household surveys with the support of community volunteers.

CDC and community analysis:

- Total CDC membership is 16,970 (Men: 8,498, 50.09% and women: 8,472, 49.91%)
- Total Office Bearers are 3,172 (Men: 1,588, 50.06% and women: 1,584, 49.94%)
- Of nearly 611,672 eligible voters, women's participation in CDC elections was 49.55% and men's participation was 50.45%.

Age-Wise Breakdown of CDC members



Gender / women's participation:

- The percentage of women beneficiaries is 48.9% (568,508 females out of 1,163,020 population), and female CDC members are 49.91%.
- The field level participation of women as CDC members and office bearers is very good overall (almost 50%). Acceptance of female participation in the program is also increasing in communities.
- Female staff in IDLG increased to 20%

Important lessons learned:

- Conducting Gender training to the CDCs is a good practice for advocating and awareness raising on women's right and the women increasingly women participation in the communities and caused high interest of women in participating in the election process of CDCs (increased women participation higher than 60% of the voters in the CDCs election process based on TPM report.)
- The Citizens 'Charter has increased women's role in communities decision making process (50% of CDCs & Office Bears including 10 women as CDC level chair persons and 2 women GA level chair persons in Herat, Mazar cities)

Coordination Meetings:

- Cooperated the First Lady Office (FLO) for conducting women's summit on peace at Kabul and provincial levels.
- Held coordination meeting with SHAHAR program for sharing ideas and experiences on Gender related issues/activities.
- Held coordination meeting with MOWA in order to streamline plan with the MOWA plan and report the CC gender related activities report in accordance to their desire.
- Conducted meeting with Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) team of Administrative Office of the President (AOP)

Key challenges and recommendations:

- The traditional convictions of communities' prevailing members are against women active participation in the social activities. Insecurity is another stumbling block that has limited movement of CDCs female members, social organizers and municipalities' lady staffs especially in Jalalabad and Kandahar. A few CDCs can have joint meetings of men and women, however, the social organizers are busy to convince the community's elders to ensure women's participation in CDCs meetings and other social activities. Remediation of this challenge needs long term efforts of all intellectual and educated members of the communities.

Plans for next quarter:

- Holding Gender Working Group (GWG) meeting at IDLG Citizens' Charter level in order to discuss on Gender related issues.
- Conducting monthly women staff coordination meetings in order to discuss women common challenges in the workplace.
- Conducting Gender related workshops in Kabul and in the 4 cities on Anti-Harassment policy and safe workplaces for women in the urban CC PIU/PMUs / FPs offices.
- Conducting Livelihood training for FPs, PMUs and municipalities for smooth implementation of Gozar women Livelihood projects
- Preparing regular reports and analysis, compiling both national urban CC data and comparison between the 4 major cities, on gender and youth inclusion and participation issues specifically.

Engineering

Major achievements:

Based on field reports, 14 subprojects have been completed (5 Herat, 1 Jalalabad, 3 Kandahar and 5 Mazar), in addition, 111 (87 CDCs and 24 Gozars) new subprojects proposals have been reviewed by the PIU technical team, approved and entered into MIS along with their Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Reinforced Concrete Structure Building Design Manual, Concrete Basics Guideline and QA/QC Manuals were translated from English to Pashto and Dari languages and translation of technical manuals are under process.

PIU senior engineers conducted six field missions to the four major cities (two to Jalalabad, two to Kandahar, one to Mazar-e-Sharif and one to Herat city) for the purpose of visiting subprojects progress, identifying deviations, checking communities' procurement and accountant files and solving the technical problems existed at the field level.

The engineering unit has worked continuously on rectifying MSI/TPM reported deviations. As the end of reporting period 41 out of 47 deviations are rectified and closed in TPM online system, six deviations which were stopped due to winter season will be rectified during next reporting period.

The Engineering Unit actively participated in the World Bank ISM held during February-March 2019 and presented the unit achievements and challenges to the ISM team.

Progress to date:

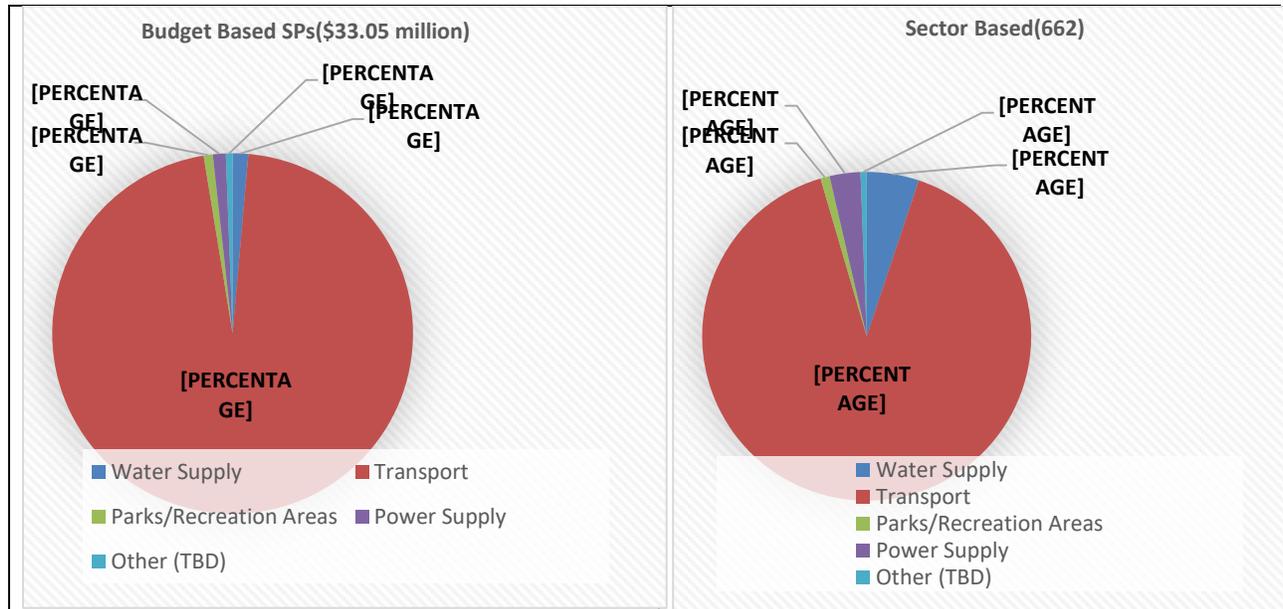
By end of the reporting period, totally **\$50.02** million has been disbursed for 782 subprojects (42 water supply, 693 transport, 9 park/recreation areas and 38 power supply) in the 4 major cities and **\$33.05** million have been disbursed to the communities during the reporting period.

Sector/ SP type	# of SP Submitted	# of SP financed	# of SP complete	Grants committed SP \$Million	Grants disbursed to communities \$Million	Grants utilized for SP \$Million ⁵	Estimated # beneficiaries for financed SPs	Actual # beneficiaries completed SPs
Water Supply	42	34	0	0.87	0.46	0.66	56,287	0
Transport	697	598	0	47.19	31.74	11.61	1,007,921	0
Parks/Recreation Areas	9	6	0	0.60	0.27	0.12	8,123	0
Power Supply	38	20	0	1.08	0.38	0.39	33,290	0
Other (TBD)	4	4	0	0.28	0.2	0	4,923	0
TOTAL	790	662	0	50.02	33.05	12.78	1,110,544	

Note: 14 CDC level sub projects have been completed (5 Herat, 1 Jalalabad, 3 Kandahar, 5 Mazar) but have not been recorded in MIS as end of reporting period.

Important lessons learned:

The current number of civil engineers are not enough to monitor each CDCs and GAs subprojects. At the beginning, the civil engineers recruited based on provinces instead of considering the number of targeted CDCs and GAs. Therefore, the Civil Engineers should be increased in the targeted cities based on allocated CDCs to ensure effective monitoring and supervising of all subprojects.



Key challenges and recommendations:

- With consideration of the workload and the number of the ongoing sub projects the current technical staffs are not enough, so, the technical staffs need to be increased in each of the major cities commensurate to the number of CDCs and subprojects.
- It is recommended that the communities’ contributions are collected by end of subproject implementation work as most of the communities contributions may be labour work.
- The FPs should plan the duration of subprojects implementation based on the past experiences and the lessons learned.
- The communities contribution would be better to reconsidered based on well-being/poverty level analysis.
- If found that there is high turnout in FPs’ staff, it is recommended that FPs should keep their qualified and expert staffs till end of their contracts.
- Communities should be encouraged to implement their subprojects by themselves rather than subcontracting as this practice may affect the quality of the projects.
- The communities are to be encouraged for planting trees and also some amount is to be allocated in subproject proposal (CCAP form-8).
- Adjustments in the proposed Block Grant (BG) should be based on inflation.

Plans for next quarter:

- Review and approval of 66 community (32 ARTF+34 IDA) and 50 Gozar SPPs
- Conducting of 29 field missions in the four major cities

- Completion/handover of 90 subprojects
- Finalizing of Power Supply Manual
- Preparation of 116 ESMPs
- Establishment and training of 120 ESS sub-committees
- Collection of GIS data on formed CDCs and GAs from the four major cities.
- Field visits for boundary verification of CDCs and GAs in the 4 major cities.

Scorecards

During last quarter, the first round of scorecard completed in 431 urban CDCs which covers 59 education facilities and 27 health facilities. The result of scorecard has been shared with Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health and through Ministry of Finance, the report is also shared with World Bank and presented in ISM 6th. Ministry of Public Health has called its' provincial directorates and facilitating partners and shared the result of scorecard with them to improve the quality of health minimum service standards at the health facilities and cooperate with CDC members while they are exercising the scorecard for second round.

On first January 2019 the urban Facilitating Partners and PMUs are instructed to conduct the second round of scorecard in all CDC based on revised scorecard format and guideline. The second round period covers 1st Jan 2019 till 30th June 2019, a comprehensive report on second round of the scorecard will be produced in June and July 2019 and will be shared with all parties, meanwhile, MoE and MoPH will have access to MIS on the result of scorecards filled by CDCs. During the reporting quarter the FPs has started filling the scorecard in the field but in two cities (Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif) due to seasonal vacation of school, the scorecards have not filled for schools and will be filled once the schools are started.

6. Operations Progress

MIS

Key Achievements:

- The MIS had good progress during the quarter with the development of some new modules such as IMI, Scorecard, CPM, and Training modules for CDC and Municipality training. These new modules have brought positive changes in decision making and planning. The TOR for the Internal Monitoring System has been drafted and shared with management. Recommendations from the third party monitor, BDO, have been implemented (User Policies, Account Disabling and etc.)
- The Women livelihood outputs which were missing in MIS are added to MIS.
- Regular follow-up on data entry in MIS and cleaning data from most of possible errors (a continuous work).
- Form 1C and PLA tools were identified which had errors and gaps and the complete list was shared with FPs, PMUs and other relevant offices.
- Developed and revised internal M&E Forms.
- Developing data accuracy verification policy and procedures.
- Built an online system for sharing files, so that coordination and files sharing within organization were improved.
-

Plans for next quarter:

- Updating Grievance module.
- Conducting MIS refresher training for the provincial MIS officers.
- Developing of Linkage and FPMU Module.
- Adding GA subcommittees to MIS.
- Developing Form 9 &10 (expenditure forms) t for GAs
- Starting HRMIS development.
- Working on tasks assigned in last ISM In coordination with other units.
- Adding engineering unit subprojects physical progress in MIS in coordination with MRRD colleagues.
- Completing unloaded data in MIS and cleaning it from any possible errors.
- Recruitment of EZ-Kar MIS staffs
- Planning of EZ-Kar specific modules development in MIS.
- Developing MIS Internal monitoring system
- Working with Finance Unit to develop a financial management system.

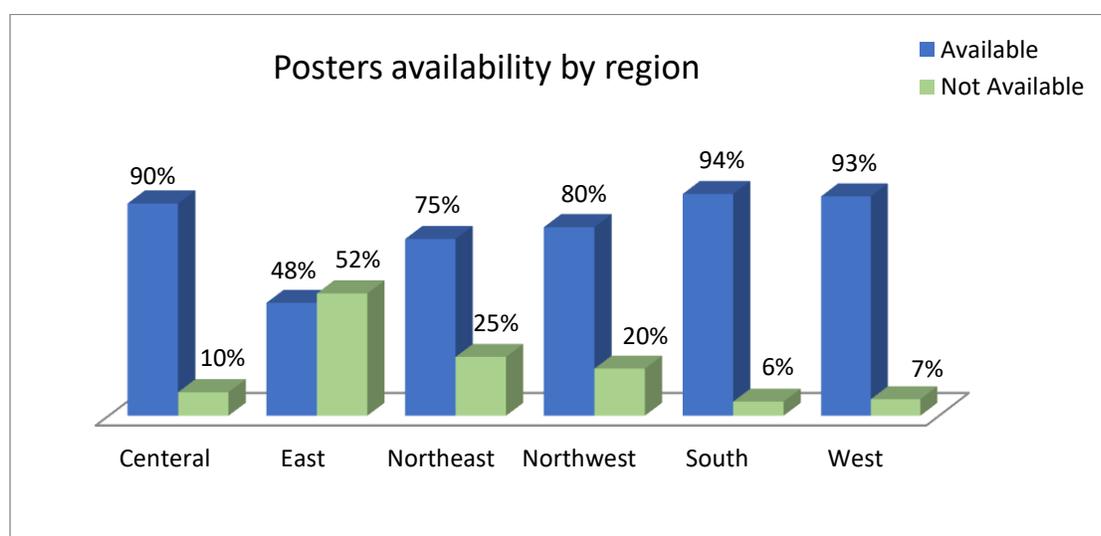
Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Findings from Monitoring Reports (Rural)

The monitoring section reflects the findings from the social mobilization and sub-project implementation of sampled monitored communities during the quarter as follow:

Social Mobilization monitoring:

Out of the 821 communities monitored during the reporting period, the posters were available in 84% of the communities for the most stated reason that the FP social organizers have brought the posters to their office to fix the errors and mistakes. In some cases, the posters were not prepared by FP. The table below indicates posters and tools availability at the communities by region during the visits. The sample data shows that the problem exists mostly in the provinces under BRAC and DACAR contractors respectively.



Community Development Plan was available in 92% of monitored communities. The CDPs were prepared with consultation of both male and female community members.

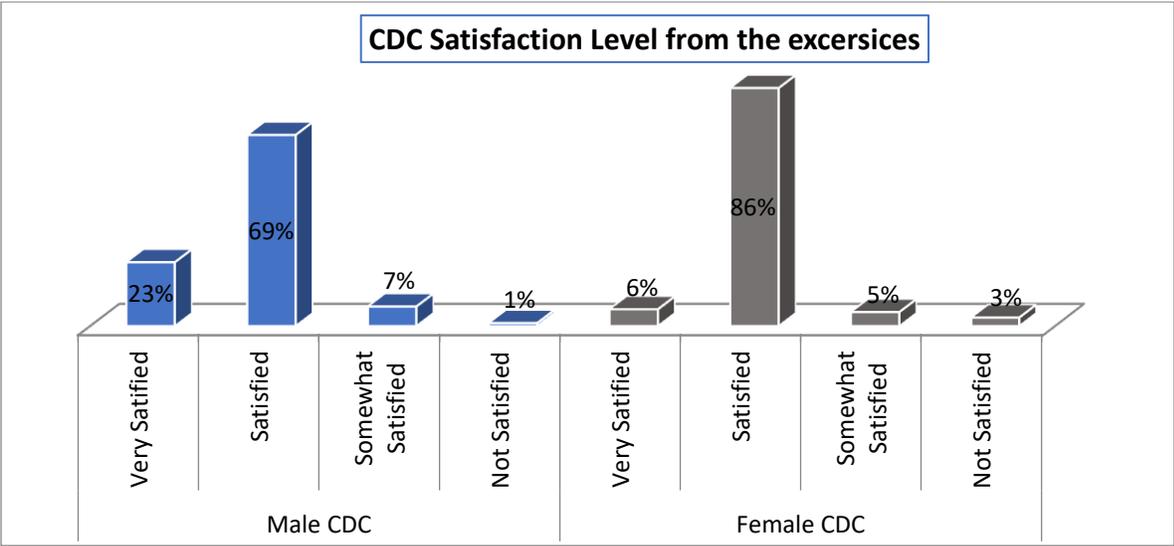
The main four infrastructure sub-projects prioritized by male members were Clean Drinking Water almost 44%, Irrigation around 20%, electricity 12% and Road around 8% subsequently. Meanwhile, the main sub-projects prioritized by female members were Clean Drinking Water around 40%, Irrigation 18%, electricity 13%, and Road around 6%.

Sub-committees were established in 48% of sampled monitored communities in male wings of the CDCs. On the other hand, in 45% of the sampled monitored communities the sub-committees were established in female wings of the CDCs.

Out of 851 communities monitored, 408 CDCs established their sub-committees out of which the sub-committees of 265 (65%) CDCs had vision and the sub-committees of 245 (60%) of CDCs had activity plan and the achievements of the 45% subcommittee was matching the activity plan and time line for the male wings of the CDCs. Meanwhile, 47% of the subcommittees had vision and 43% of the subcommittees had activity plan and the achievements of the 32% subcommittee was matching the activity plan and time line for the female wings of the CDCs.

Functionality of Sub-committees	Male		Female	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Whether they have vision?	65%	35%	47%	53%
Whether they have activity plan?	60%	40%	43%	57%
Does vision and activity plan reflect the CDP?	58%	42%	39%	61%
Do the achievements of the committee match the activity plan and time line?	45%	55%	32%	68%

Male CDC members expressed their satisfaction as with “very satisfied” 23%, “satisfied” 69%, somewhat satisfied 7% and “not satisfied” 1% of the sampled monitored communities with each exercises done at the community. While the average level of female CDC members satisfaction was 6% of the CDCs monitored “very satisfied”, 86% “satisfied”, 5% “somewhat satisfied” and 3% “not satisfied” from each exercises done at the community during social mobilization. Below chart and table shows the satisfaction level between men and women CDC members from the exercises.



CDC Satisfaction Level	Male CDC					Female CDC				
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Grand Total	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Grand Total
Community Profile	3	591	62	165	821	9	522	32	36	599
Resource Mapping	3	569	62	187	821	16	505	35	43	599
Social Mapping	4	623	58	136	821	19	509	42	29	599
Well Being Analysis	5	593	58	165	821	24	507	43	25	599
Seasonal Calendar	4	557	57	203	821	22	524	29	24	599

Leaking Pot	4	503	55	259	821	22	497	25	55	599
CDP	6	522	61	232	821	9	534	21	35	599
Women Mobility						8	511	19	61	599
Average	4	565	59	192	821	16	514	31	39	599

Fifty percent of the sampled monitored communities, that completed the score cards, have access to universal clean drinking water; while 49% of the communities have met the basic electricity requirements. It can be seen from the chart that 73% of the sampled monitored communities have access to basic roads; on the other hand, 38% of the sampled monitored communities meet the requirements of small scale irrigation infrastructure.

The table below shows the FP Social Organizers' performances in the communities during the social mobilization.

Do the SO make appointments for visits?				Are these appointments based on best day to meet all people are available?				Do SO treat all community members with respect and listen to their views?			
Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
14	807	38	561	10	790	23	532	4	803	27	572

Sub-project implementation monitoring findings

Total 533 sub-projects were monitored during in 32 provinces during the reporting period.

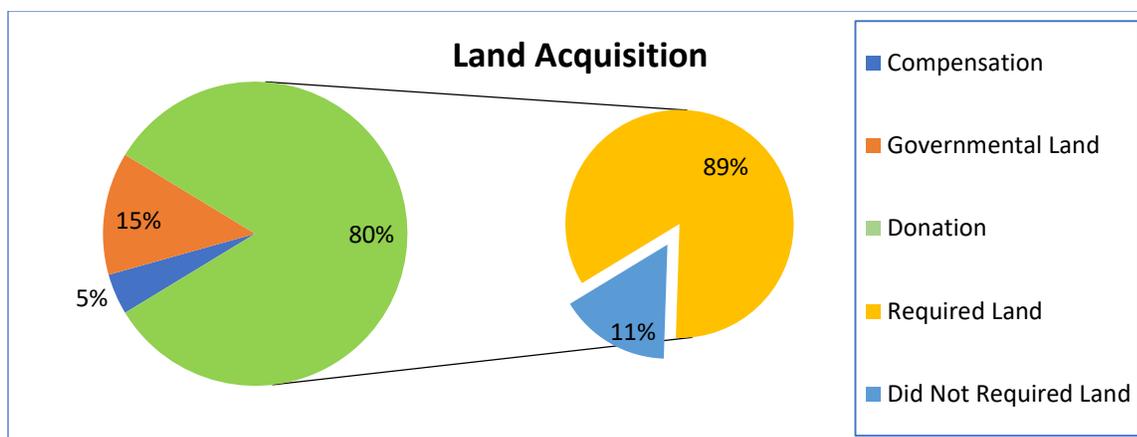
The projects which are selected in the sampled monitored communities are in four different sectors: Water Supply and Sanitation 50%, Irrigation 45%, Transport 3%, and Power 2% in sampled monitored communities. All sampled monitored communities contributed around 10% of the sub-project cost.

509 (95%) of the total sampled monitored sub-projects were according to the design specified in the proposal.

Overall, 73 (16%) of the sampled monitored sub-projects were delayed due to: delay in installment (23), social problems (17), technical problems (7), delay in procurement (6), cold weather (5), security problem (2), and the remaining 13 sub-projects were delayed due other reasons.

During the monitoring visits it was found that sign board was installed in 48 (9%) of total 533 sampled monitored communities. The financial and procurement documents were kept properly by CDCs in 57% of the monitored communities.

The Operation and maintenance plans were available in 42% of sampled monitored communities; as it was observed, 86% of the sampled monitored communities included voluntary labor, cash, and materials in their O and M plan whereas 64% of these communities (out of 42%) a member (155 men and 115 women) of the community were trained to operate and maintain the subproject. The Pie Chart below describes the land acquisition for the sub-project implementation. It can be seen that 89% of the sub-project required land, and the land acquired for the sub-project implementation were 80% donated, 15% governmental land, and 5% were compensated.



The transaction of land has been documented through legal departments based on ESMP land guideline and policy in 94% of sampled monitored communities in which their sub-projects required land; furthermore, in 71% of the sampled monitored communities the safeguard requirements for the subprojects included in bidding and contract documents.

The CPM committees were established in 86% of sampled monitored communities; meanwhile, 45% of the established CPM committees received training on CPM. The monitoring indicators/list, monitoring plan, and monitoring data/report/finding were available in 60%, 65%, and 41% of the sampled monitored communities respectively in male wings of the CDCs. On the other hand, in female wings of the CDCs on an average 39% of the established CPM committees received training on CPM; at the same time, the monitoring indicators/list, monitoring plan, and monitoring data/report/finding were available in 26%, 25%, and 13% of the sampled monitored communities.

Generally, the grievance box was available in 65% of sampled monitored communities; while, it is accessible to all the community members specially women in 85% of the communities, where grievance box, was available. Overall, in 2 communities out of total coverage, 11 grievances were collected in Kapisa and Nuristan provinces. 6 out of 11 collected grievances were resolved in Kapisa province. It seems that, close attention was not paid in this section (grievances collection), therefore it is required to develop and improve this section, so the community member's voice is heard and their grievances are referred to the related departments.

MCCG findings:

S. N	Key indicators of MCCG Monitoring Form	Yes %	No %
1	Was the MCCG poster posted in a public place?	51	49
2	If No, was the MCCG poster available with one of the CDC Office Bearers?	91	9
3	Was the Resources Map available with one of the CDC Office Bearers?	97	3
4	Was materials purchased for the subproject?	83	17
5	Were equipment/ tools purchased for the subproject?	92	8
6	Was the Well Being Analysis poster available with the CDC Office Bearers?	94	6
7	Was there a lottery in the community for selecting labourers?	91	9
8	Do the Social Organizers responsible for the MCCG in this community visit and work with you?	99	1
9	Do the Engineer responsible for the MCCG in this community visits and works with you?	100	0
10	Do they record their visits in CDC log book?	100	0

Challenges:

1. Lack of awareness and functionality of the sub-committees (this was mostly reported for the CPM/Grievances sub-committees) and
2. M&E division cannot extract on time and clean data from the MIS which mostly cause delay in reporting for M&E and also affect the quality of sampled data.
3. Lack of transportation in the provinces has always remained a challenge for the monitoring officers to conduct on time monitoring and verify the feedbacks.
4. Total 3 male and 8 female monitoring officers' positions have been vacant for enough long time while this has been regularly communicated and followed with HR, but no progress yet. (Male vacant positions: Nuristan, Daikundi, and Kunduz and Female vacant positions: Nuristan, Paktika, Kunar, Zabul, Uruzgan, Ghor, Parwan, and Kandahar)
5. Women participation remains a challenge in some provinces which affect the overall progress of the program implementation.

6. As SIG matching grant is linked to the mobilization of food and non-food items for the grain banks (valued 68,000 Afs) and it has not been distinguished among the communities with different number of households where the communities with less number of HHs face difficulties in mobilizing these items in order to be eligible for the matching grant.

Recommendations:

1. The social organizers need to spend sufficient time with the community as allocated in the training manual in order to deliver quality work in the communities.
2. The complaint boxes need to be installed in the areas where accessible to everyone and the CPM/Grievances sub-committees need to be trained properly
3. The sub-committees' formation process should be accelerated and meanwhile they should be trained in accordance with the Training Manual.
4. As reported in the last quarter, the CPM/grievances handling sub-committees still need to be turned to functional bodies by improving their awareness and capabilities as their role has been very important in many areas including the regular monitoring from the implementation of the program at the community level, helping in the grievances channelling and reporting, coordinating and arranging the social audit meetings, etc.
5. Operation and Maintenance plan for the subprojects need to be prepared and included in CDC documents at the community level for the subprojects.
6. Score cards implementation need to be accelerated at field level for infrastructure, health and education.
7. Close attention should be provided on CPM trainings and functionality on the ground.

Actions Taken:

1. Challenge # 1: As bilateral meeting have been taking place with all FPs and this issue is shared with them while most of them considered refresher trainings to the CPM teams at the community level.
2. Challenge #2: A task force is assigned and now the system is functional and we can get the needed data from the MIS ⁶
3. Challenge #3: The issue of transportation has already been shared with the provincial managers and now they are managing different teams in the same time for maximum and efficient utilization of the cars
4. Challenge # 6: the FPs are briefed to link such communities with other neighboring communities and other external resources in order enable them collect

The monitoring findings and challenges have been shared with relevant colleagues at different levels and the follow up is closely taking place.

Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Rural:

The ARTF third party monitor (TPM), MSI identified deviations in 59 of the 201 subprojects or approximately 30% of all subprojects monitored in year one. Approximately 60% of rural community subprojects were reported to be of “Good” quality construction while 40% were of “Average” quality. The team will first accelerate the process of rectification then a plan to bring the “average” quality of the sub-projects to “good” for which the team will develop a quality control mechanism.

By end of the reporting quarter, a total 408 field visits have been conducted by provincial M&E Officers and two field missions conducted by Kabul M&E team to Jalalabad and Herat cities. The M&E Unit has developed a 14 joint missions plan, two missions which were planned for the first quarter were not conducted due unavailability of cash with the finance department. But it is planned in the next quarter at least two joint missions to be conducted in Kandahar and Jalalabad cities.

The M&E Unit has analyzed 125 monitoring visits which were conducted during last six months, a detail report of the analysis has been shared with PIU, PMUs and FPs for considering the issues in their plan and controlling system, followings are the summary of monitoring finding:

Key Findings from Monitoring Reports (Urban)

- During last six months the monitoring team has visited 17 percent of communities.
- 67% of monitoring visits shows that the Social Organizers have visited the CDC once in a week. (33% visited less than twice a month)
- 81% of monitoring visits shows that the CDCs are holding their meeting in the mosque and 20% holding in the local guest houses.
- 78% of CDC elections are held in the mosque and 22% held in the local guest houses.
- On average 89 men attended CDCs key meetings (CC orientation, resource map developing, social map developing and well-being analysis)

⁶ As of May 1st 2019

- Monitoring shows that 100% of neighborhood has represented in each CDC meeting.
- 92.8% of monitoring visits show that CDC members can explain the CC posters and exercises.
- All M&E staff relatively new to CDD and CCAP type monitoring: Needs considerable more trainings
- Work heavily dependent on MIS, the feedback and follow-up mechanism for monitoring finding to be emplaced.
- OC (UN-H) includes 4 MIS/ M&E staff that supports the unit. Unit will be understaffed from Mar 2019.
- Field monitoring visits difficult in some insecure areas of Jalalabad city and, for women monitors in Kandahar city.
- Most of the scorecards have been filled at Gozar level, neighbouring CDCs which are not in the same Gozar but using the same facility are not included in scorecards. It is a wrong practice, it should be completed based on facility, that more than two or three GAs are using the same facility (i.e. school or Clinic). The relevant Education or Health Subcommittees must be included in Scorecard of the mentioned facility.
- Operation Manual does not have clear direction about number of participants who should be present while filling IMI.
- Assigning one couple of social organizers for 18 to 20 CDCs is not adequate and they are not able to perform all assigned activities to these CDCs in an efficient manner, which badly affect the quality of the program. It is recommended that number of CDCs be limited for one couple of social organizers.
- Lack of transportation facilities at field level have affected the field level monitoring visits.

Next Quarter Plans:

- Recruitment of two Senior M&E Officers for CCAP and three M&E staff for EZ-KAR
- Develop M&E Plan (Framework)
- Conduct training to M&E staff on changes
- Conduct at least 84 monitoring visits (80 by field, 4 by HQ staff)
- Develop monitoring tools for EZ-KAR
- Produce 1 quarterly and 3 monthly progress reports.
- Prepare 1 quarterly monitoring analytical reports
- Work with MIS Unit to develop monitoring finding follow-up module
- Evaluation (future plan is to coordinate with MRRD and WB for 6 studies and CC Mid-term review)
- Following up of TPM deviations
- Follow up incorporating the forms (Grievance Registration) in the database with MIS
- Analysing and following-up of monitoring findings.
- Distributing of the grievance brochures and posters

Third Party Monitor (TPM) Urban:

As the end of reporting period, a total of 47 deviations found by TPM, 41 of them were rectified and closed by TPM in their online system. Six of the deviations are pending because these six subprojects are stopped due to winter season, as far subprojects have been resumed the deviations will be rectified by

field engineers. The deviations list also officially shared with FPs to analyse and take preventive measures for the rest of subprojects.

Dr. Sibghat, the PIU director has instructed the engineering unit to trace the deviations and find where deviation has taken place, who's the engineer, when the deviation took place and other aspects. After tracing the deviations, refer to that engineer, place and time and check if the similar problem has taken place in other projects. This is the strategic prevention of deviations for subprojects.

Key Findings from Evaluations/Studies Undertaken

The Asia Foundation's Survey of Afghan People Booster Study: The Project had commissioned The Asia Foundation (TAF) Afghanistan to include a CC Booster Survey as part of its Annual Survey of Afghan People, 2018. The CC Booster Survey took place in July 2018 in ten districts, eight rural and two urban districts with a sample of 2,040 respondents (1014 men, 1026 women). CC plans to repeat the survey in two years. Some of the initial findings were that: 56 percent of respondents were aware of CDCs; 76 percent are satisfied with CDC performance, and 83 percent consider CDCs trustworthy (83%). As CC subproject activities are just beginning, this booster survey will serve as a useful measurement over time for citizens' attitudes towards CC activities and impacts. The Government and WB team will request any additional analyses to be included for the final report. TAF is planning to submit the draft final report to the Government and WB for review no later than the end of March 2019 with final approved report in end April 2019.

The Conflict and Fragility Study: The conflict and fragility study with ATR is also underway and the WB mission met with the team regarding the research progress. The Conflict and Fragility Study aims to examine the drivers of conflict and fragility in CC areas and recommend ways that CC can improve its approach. ATR is still working through its overall analysis of quantitative data and qualitative findings, conclusions and recommendations. The draft final report is due to the Government and WB later in March with final approved report in April 2019.

Procurement

Completed Procurements		end of previous period		current reporting period		Cumulative	
		# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions	# of contracts	Value US\$ millions
Goods, works, non-consulting services	MRRD	21	0.29	14	0.24	35	0.53
	IDLG	7	0.63	9	0.57	16	1.2
Consulting services	MRRD						
	IDLG	0	0	1	0.09	1	0.09

Completed (MRRD):

- Procurement Office furniture for EQRA
- Procurement Office furniture for MCCG
- Procurement of Laptops for EQRA
- Procurement of Laptops for MCCG

Completed (IDLG):

No	Contracts	Amounts
1	Generators (IDLG)	AFN 4,495,229
2	IT Equipment (IDLG) Shopping	AFN 1,264,880
3	Shifting (IDLG)	AFN 495,000
4	Floor Mate (IDLG)	AFN 497,000
5	PVC (IDLG)	AFN 438,000
6	IT Equipment (IDLG)	AFN 21,082,500
7	Furniture (IDLG)	AFN 3,821,000
8	Printing and Communication materials (IDLG)	AFN 3,143,765
9	Rental House (IDLG)	AFN 7,615,200
10	International Advisor	AFN 7,242,900
Total Amount		AFN 50,095,474

Underway:

- Procurement of IT Equipment (MRRD)
- Procurement of Generators (MRRD)
- Procurement of Telephone for complain handling (MRRD)
- Procurement of Engineering Equipment (MRRD)
- Procurement of Office Furniture (MRRD)
- Procurement of Media Equipment (MRRD)
- Procurement of Security Equipment for Farah Province (MRRD)
- Procurement of Heaters (MRRD)
- Procurement Conex Container for Parwan Province (MRRD)
- Procurement of five packages of provincial media (MRRD)
- Civil Engineering Equipment - 1- Hilti Germany
- Water Quality Test Engineering Equipment - 4 - Standard Supply Agencies
- Joint Irrigation Project of Hirat Province
- Rental Vehicle (IDLG)

Staffing

MRRD: Of the total 2,850 staff approved in the staffing plan, 2097 are contracted, the recruitment for 245 is underway, and 437 will be recruited later in the CC implementation.

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

Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

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

IDLG has a total 220 staff approved in the staffing plan, 200 staff are onboard, recruitment of 19 staff is under process and one staff will be recruited later in the CC implementation. Among the staff 20% of them are female. As of 14-March-2019 the Oversight Consultant contracted has been expired, five of their staff will be transferred under EZ-Kar financing.

Successful completion of UN-Habitat contract as OC:

UN-Habitat has remained a strategic partner of Partner of DMM/IDLG and been providing technical support to address urbanization as well as building the institutional capacity of DMM and Municipalities to tackle the urban problem and managing urbanization in partnership with urban stakeholder. DMM/IDLG wishes to strengthen its partnership by changing the partnership modalities for productive results with all partners.

Based on the Citizens 'Charter program core operation concept and utilizing UN-Habitat experience on the community driven development and capacity building of municipalities, DMM IDLG asked UN-Habitat to support the IDLG in design in management of CCAP. During this initiative both DMM & UN habitat Experimented a new partnership moral, in which UN Habitat was using the apprenticeship model of capacity building to work together with DMM in development and designed & subsequent implementation and established a sustained capacity in the implementing agency. This model proceeds good result in the DMM and currently PIU/PMU got the required capacity to managed CCAP after the closer of the OC contract.

IDLG/DMM is proud of its recent partnership with UN-Habitat in contributing greatly to the design and implementation of citizen charter program in which UN-Habitat playing the role of oversight consultant to provide technical support for the design and capacity building, support for the implementation of the citizen charter. In this program UN-Habitat is not only contributed to the development by ensuring that urban difference is included in the development of program guiding documents such as operation manual, social manual, training manual and also trained and coach as well as mentor the DMM staff, and understand, used them as guide for their action and decision.

UN-Habitat has helped the IDLG to get the required and sustainable structure, trained staff who understand the needed routine and processes of their function, and the required policy procedures and guidelines to lead the actions and decision of the staff in their operation, and also the result and customer oriented culture by creating the required accountability measures within the organization. IDLG is pleased to confidently claim that DMM currently has the required capacity to not only manage and implement the citizens' charter program independently, but also take charge for the design of the urban development programs and manage their implementation.

IDLG/DMM during the course of CCAP implementation, also designed the project to address the Returnees, IDP issue in urban area by designing of the EZ-KAR, and we are appreciating the support that UN-Habitat team of CCAP provided during the design and implementation of the project as well. IDLG/DMM would congratulate UN-Habitat with successful fulfilment of their roles as oversight consultant in design and implementation of the CCAP, and building the required capacity at DMM national and sub-national offices to manage the development projects, and looking forward to improve our partnership in talking the urbanization issue in our country.

Hope that with the spirit of productive partnership we continue of collaboration to achieve our shared vision of cities for all, referring to addressing urban poverty and inequality, equal use and enjoyment of

cities and human settlements, managing and responding to urban crises, protecting the environment, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants of current and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements, to foster prosperity and quality of life for all.

Table below shows breakdown of contracted staff:

URBAN	Gender-disaggregated			Unit disaggregated		
NTA Levels	M	F	Total	HQ	Municipality	Total
Management (A & B)	29	2	31	27	4	31
Professional (C, D & E)	90	34	124	54	70	124
Support (F, G and H)	41	4	45	28	17	45
Total #	160	40	200	109	91	200
Total %	80%	20%	100%	55%	45%	100%

Public Communications (MRRD)

Media Engagement:

Regular contacts and engagements have been established and strengthened with media. Awareness sessions through meetings are conducted regularly with media managers and journalists; press releases, daily CCNPP news bulletins are shared with media and footages are provided for them pro-actively or as per their request; medias are invited for project inauguration or completion ceremonies, PCCMC and DCCMC events across the provinces and other important gatherings to cover these events; A one-year contract with the leading media (TV & Radio) outlets have been signed to promote CCNPP through short spots. These media engagement efforts have resulted to expansion of CCNPP coverage by the media. The media monitoring demonstrates that the media and public have a positive image and perception on the program. Around 30 media outlets covered the coordination workshop on 9th and 10th of Feb 2019 including the leading TV channels such as Tolo and Tononews, 1TV, Ariana, Shamshad, BBC and others. We also conducted follow up round table discussions and provided clips for some of these media outlets regarding the purpose and importance of the coordination event on CCNPP and other programs achievements. CCNPP's presence in the media's social programs is also enhanced and the management is participating at these programs to raise awareness on the positive results of CCNPP. For example, CCNPP was recently highlighted at morning program (Gulbang) of 1TV or afternoon program (Roy Khat Zendagi) of Tamadon TV. These programs are more soft talks aiming at raising awareness on the socio-economic aspects of CCNPP.

In the reporting quarter maintaining media relation was again the top priority for Public Communications Unit in IDLG. The media team has continued the awareness raising meetings with the management of media outlets which have large number of viewers at national level and specifically in the 4 major cities. The media orientation & relation made tremendous results as Citizens' Charter has 57 media heads and more than 6 TV/Radio Shows conduct. The heads were mostly positive, elaborating people contribution and participation in the project selection also contained testimonials where mostly municipalities were being lauded & program expansion has been continually requested. Meanwhile 5 media field mission launched as well as a Journalism Training conducted to Herat Local Journalists in early January 2019.

A big media event was organized to inaugurate the completion of the first CDC subproject in Mazar-e-Sharif city where more than 12 local media agencies covered the event. The local government officials,

District Managers, Mayors and other Social Influencer Personalities participated the event. At the side of the event a question- answer session was also managed, where the officials presented updated information on program implementation to the media outlets in mid-February 2019. Kabul PCMCC continued from 9-10 February 2109, was another big media click organized by MRRD but provided ground for larger media campaign for the Citizens' Charter.

The Urban Citizens' Charter has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with BANOO TV, Maiwand TV, Zan TV, Isteqlal TV in Herat and Enikass TV in Jalalabad Cities and some others where life serial programs will be developed to outreach audience.

The PCU has shared about 89 news release to 8 media outlets at national level and 24 media outlets in 4 major cities. The Media FAQs has also been developed for program staff to have strategized answers to media questions.

Media Monitoring:

Established and conducted regular media monitoring on daily basis to track the reflections on CCNPP in the media. PCD could capture 812 times reflection of CCNPP over the first quarter of 2019 t. (a list of the media monitoring table, a summary of the media monitoring table and chart are attached below that shows media reflections during the quarter). PCD is conducting media monitoring on daily, weekly and monthly basis and provide with a report respectively. A media monitoring table is attached at the end of this document.

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

Website and Social Media

The website and social media platforms are updated regularly on the main page and below pages:

- Gallery: With pictures
- Video: With video spots and clips
- Event: With important reports and inaugurations
- Vacancies: With advertised vacancy announcements
- Website Flash: With the slide show of projects' pictures
- Made some edits of the Dari and Pashto languages
- 7 Press Release on Various Program Process.
- 4 Success Stories on program engagement and impact
- Procurement announcements, it increases Page Visits
- Vacancy announcements of EZ-Kar, CIP & Citizens' Charter

Awareness campaigns covering 2 – 3 daily messages are going on through social media (Facebook and twitter) including messages on the outcome and progress of important topics such as construction of the school buildings through EQRA project in different provinces, CCNPP's four main areas of interventions such as access to clean drinking water, irrigation, energy and transport as well as MCCG and the grain banks initiatives as major sub-programs under CCNPP. CCNPP YouTube page is also being

update by uploading all in-house produced films and documentaries as well as the video reports by the major media which are then linked to website and social media platforms.

Social Media:

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

As per insight studies more views and engagement is on videos, therefore, 7 short videos have been uploaded on program support in last quarter reporting period. At the same time about 53 Press Release also shared through CC Facebook Page.

In the 4 Cities, Facebook is of one the top medium of communication among people, therefore there are some other popular pages as Governors House, Municipalities, Media, Civil Societies Pages/Websites, the PCU has also targeted them as tool of CC communication so about 13 Websites and Facebook Pages runs/support Citizens' Charter Products. IDLG's page at national level has 121K followers and regularly updates with CC achievements.

Production and creativity:

Videos through social media has large number of viewers therefore PCU developed 7 Videos with in-house capacity in support to program social processes. An informative motion-graphic video with 35 second length on Score Card was produced in 2 languages. The 2 Documentary Videos is another production of the PCU which is being played in different events.

Events:

The PCU and Communication Staffs at PMUs facilitated 3 CDC Exchange Visits in Herat at the same time 3 Orientation Workshops to Urban Stakeholders was conducted in Mazar-e- Sharif. The MCCMC held in Mazar-e-Sharif on late January 2019, had big media coverage and was First Coordination Meeting with CDC members from all over Mazar city.

Publications & Print Materials:

The 26 Item Citizens' Charter Branding Kit has been designed by the PCU which all will be used as effective tool in support of traditional media as well as informative kit also was designed.

Key challenges:

- The PCU/IDLG is in serious need of the equipment where it can affect the unit productivity
- The Citizens' Charter overall is entering into new phase where appropriate training on risk communications is highly required to all communication staff
- Staff needs to be trained on Adobe Collection New Features as new version is now using in market, it increases the quality of work.

Plans for next quarter:

- Preparing an Information Kit for Districts Managers based on president instruction
- Designing Informative Factsheet per Province
- Awareness Campaign for Score Card & MSS including Billboards, Videos Spots and Brochures
- Citizens' Charter Profile
- Survey of Communication Deliverables
- Revision of the Communication Strategy
- Changing CC Website Content/Design
- Taking preparation for CDCs Jirga

Figure 2: Social Media Pages & Websites Heads

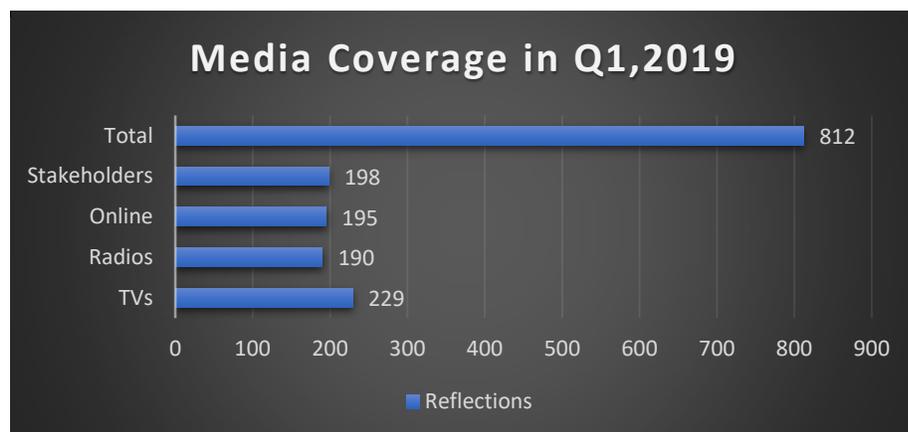
Media Outlets	Channels	Program	Coverage/Province	# of Viewers	Frequency of Broadcasting			Remarks
					Jan	Feb	Mar	
TVs & Radio at broadcasting National & Regional Level	Tolo TV	Talk Show	Nation	13M	0	3	0	
	Zan TV	Talk Show	Nation Wide	550K	0	0	1	
	Radio Azadi	News Report	Mazar City	450K	0	3	0	
	Aryana News (Herat Studio)	News Report	Herat City	134K	0	0	1	
	Aryana TV	News Report	Mazar City	132K	0	3	0	
	Herat National TV	News Report	Herat City	61K	1	0	1	
	Eslaah TV	News Report	Herat City	51K	2	0	1	
	Paykan TV	News Report	Mazar City	45K	0	3	0	
	Esteghlal TV	Zir Zarabeen	Herat City	43K	1	1	0	
	Nageen Al Gheyas TV	News Report	Herat City	40K	0	1	1	
	Sharq Radio Television	News Report	Nangarhar, Laghma, Kunar	30K	1	2	0	
	Enikass Radio Television	News Report	Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar	30K	2	1	0	
	Shahr Ara TV	News Report	Mazar City	21K	2	4	0	
	Sama TV	News Report	Mazar City	18K	1	3	0	
	Sharq Radio Television	Morning Program	Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar	15K	0	0	1	
	Mazal Radio	News Report	Nangarhar Province	15K	1	1	0	
	Afghanistan 24 TV	News Report	Mazar City	12K	1	3	0	
	Nangarhar National Radio Television	News Report	Nangarhar Province	12K	1	1	0	
	Asia TV	News Report	Herat City	12K	0	0	1	
	Radio Azad	News Report	Mazar City	4K	0	4	0	
Radio Bayan -e- Shamal	News Report	Mazar City	4K	1	3	0		
Total TVs and Radios Head					14	36	7	

Other important achievements:

- PCD assisted in coordination and conducting the Coordination workshop from 9th- 11th Feb, 2019.
- Prepared 350 information packages for three participants of this workshops including, Presentations, Operation and Social Manuals, Sub-project Factsheets, PCCMC and DCCMC ToRs for the provincial and district governors and a DVD of the videos on CCNPP
- Developed a 7-minute documentary film on the achievements of CCNPP which was played during the opening session of ISM as well as during donor meeting session to attract donors. Also the key donor participants were provided with promotional material including success story films on the achievements of the program
- Developed a success story film on the role of women and their achievements which was also played as part of the ISM sessions on gender as well as disseminated through website and social media platforms
- Prepared a video on the achievements of CCNPP-MRRD during the year 1397 and was broadcasted through social media pages

Summary of Media Hits during the quarter

Media Coverage in Q1,2019					
Media Outlet	TVs	Radios	Online	Stakeholders	Total
Reflections	229	190	195	198	812



Environmental and Social Safeguards Update

Environmental section of ED already submitted the list of Joint projects to the World Bank for review and decision for the developing new safeguards policy for the screening of joint projects.

On the capacity building site, the safety training conducted for Northeast, Northwest and South regions total 60 district and provincial engineers participated. In Northeast and Northeast a one day ESS orientation training was conducted for new recruited Engineers for EQRA.

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

Indicator	Cumulative up to the end of the previous reporting period		Variation (+/-) during the reporting period		Cumulative up to the end of this reporting period	
	MRRD	IDLG	MRRD	IDLG	MRRD	IDLG
# of Site Selection done	6738	844	508	98	7246	942
# of ESMPs prepared	6762	775	575	109	7334	884
# of voluntary land donations	5,108	8	2,784	16	7,892	24
# of purchased land	3	2	12	0	15	2
# of Public land (community/gov)	720	2	775	0	1495	2
# of ESS sub-committees established ⁷	3567	572	744	157	4311	729
# of Communities trained on ESS	1430	540	641	167	2071	707
# of ESS related grievances recorded	7	15	1	6	8	21
# of Monitored ESS issues in SP	1152	122	226	183	1378	305

Important Lessons Learned:

- In order to maintain greenery and clean environment it is vital to strengthen ESS committees and engage them in the process of sub-project implementation.
- Regular monitoring of ESS committee helps attract more community trust towards program and decrease community conflict and dispute during the project implementation.
- ESS refresher trainings are needed to keep community members well aware of ESS issues.
- ESS training materials can be more useful and effective if they are presented in the form of visual and Info graphics information.

Key challenges:

- NEPA certificate is still a problem, although it was discussed previously.
- Workers are not using PPE in some CDCs due to security problems.
- FP focal points are not paying serious attention to the ESS issues.
- Some municipalities are not enough cooperative.
- There is no any specific person in provincial offices (FP and PMU) to follow ESS related issues, only civil engineers are acting as ESS focal points while they have many other responsibilities to deal

Recommendations:

- There should be a specific person hired as ESS focal point in each province, current ESS focal points are civil engineers with many other responsibilities.
- FPs' ESS focal points should show commitment in following up ESS issues.

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

Grievance Handling

By end of the reporting period, a total of 84 complaints have been recorded by grievance handling team which all the recorded grievances have been resolved, currently the complainers can register their complaints through a hotline number “3330” and complaint boxes have been installed in CDCs set up for grievance uptake. The GRM will be further improved by introducing additional uptake channels. The Grievance Redress Mechanism has been revised to uptake the program and operation management related grievances such as procurement, FM, HR complaints and follow up with relevant departments to address the grievances in stipulated time. The grievance forms and Grievance handling mechanism is revised and NOL has already been taken in this regard, the grievance handling staffs are working with MIS to update the Grievances database at the near future.

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	327	0	77	1	186	13	6	0	513	13	83	1
# of grievances investigated and solved/closed	304	0	77	1	145	11	6		449	11	83	1
# of grievances under investigation	23	0			43	2	0		64	2	0	0
Types of Grievances Received												
Corruption charges against CDCs (individual members/joint)	6	0	0		2	0	0		8	0	0	
Weak performance allegations of CDC	51	0	8	1	8	1	3		59	1	13	1
Infraction of CC Om procedures	140	0	23		14	7	7		154	7	33	
Social safeguards related	0	0	0		4	0	0		4	0	0	
Environmental safeguards	1	0	4		3	0	0		4	0	4	
Subproject implement / quality related	38	0	23		37	1	8		75	1	32	
Beneficiary targeting and subproject selection	46	0	0		64	2	2		110	2	2	
N/A to CC	45	0	0		54	2	0		99	2	0	
Sector-wise breakdown												
MRRD Transport												
MRRD Water												
MRRD Energy												
MRRD Irrigation							1				1	
IDLG Transport							1				1	

IDLG Water												
IDLG Energy												
Health												
Education												

7. Inter-Ministerial Coordination

PCCMC:

On 10 Feb, 2019 the PCCMC workshop was held in Kabul province. Around 200 people including H.E Minister Karimi, Deputy Governor and Deputy Ministers of Finance, MRRD, IDLG, Education, MoPH and MAIL participated in the conference.

DM Level Meeting:

The Citizens' Charter DM Level Inter-ministerial Coordination Meeting was held on Jan 21, 2019. It was opened by DM Naheed Sarabi and was attended by DM Essa Qudrat, DM Abdul Baqi Popal, DM Diwa Samad and representative from MoE. In the outset, DM Sarabi gave an overview of the program, major updates and issues to be resolved. The main agenda points of the meeting was to finalize line ministries' ToR and map of responsibilities for service delivery and responding to Scorecards results in rural and urban areas. In addition to this, line ministries' updated projects list and the establishment of PCCMC in Kabul Province was discussed. MAIL, MoPH and MoE were tasked to prepare the Orientation Package for sub-committees.

Health:

- MoPH conducted one day coordination workshop for 120 members of BPHS & EPHS implementers and Citizens' Charter FPs.
- Planned CCNPP orientation workshop for PHC and CBHC officers of 34 provinces.
- Shared PDQ tools and concept with IDLG for its use in urban Health sub committees.
- Shared public HF cods and HMIS access code with MRRD and IDLGs.

Inter-ministerial coordination meetings:

Meeting	Date	Participating Entities
Meeting with MoF Budget & Treasury on FM MoU	Dec 23, 2018	MoF, IDLG, MRRD
Scorecard follow up meeting with line ministries	Dec 25, 2018	MoF, IDLG, MRRD, MoE, MoPH
Portfolio review meeting of AMD at Bank	Jan 09, 2019	MoF, WB
Meeting on Scorecard reporting and format	Jan 16, 2019	MoF, MRRD, IDLG, MoE, MoPH
Citizens' Charter DM level coordination meeting	Jan 21, 2019	MoF, IDLG, MRRD, MoPH, MoE
Kabul PCCMC preparation meeting	Jan 23, 2019	MoF, IDLG, MRRD, MoPH, MoE
Kabul PCCMC working group follow up meeting	Feb 02, 2019	MoF, IDLG, MRRD, MoPH, MoE

8. Key Challenges

b. Urban

Key Challenges and Recommendations:

Challenges	Recommendations
The overall prevailing security situation in the country and social norms are challenges towards active participation of women in the CDCs and as well as affected properly visiting of social organizers (SO) from the CDCs.	Conducting awareness raising workshops for male and female members of the CDCs and communities regarding women's right and importance of women participation in social affairs for prosperity and development of the society. The Gender related trainings to CDCs is to be taken serious by FPs, they should emphasis on quality and effectiveness of trainings are conducted for the CDCs.
Lack of transportation facilities is a major problem at PIU and PMUs levels since 6th June 2018 which badly has affected different aspects of the program smooth running.	The procurement and the admin units are to accelerate the contracting process of the rental vehicles pending since last year.
Some necessary and important sections have not been developed in MIS yet e.g. GA profile.	The MIS team is to develop the remaining required sections in MIS.
Lack of adequate office space comparing to the number of staffs in the PMU offices.	Those PMUs have office space problem are to be authorized to find a rental building for office out of municipalities compound.
A great number of staffs in HQ and PMUs don't have computer and other office equipment. Long ago the engineering unit has requested UPS plotter but due to long procurement process.	For solving this problem the procurement unit is to speed up the procurement process.

Success stories

Women Improve Livelihoods in the Rural

In addition to developing communities and social welfare, the Citizens' Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP) helps to create unified villages so that everyone can actively take part in the construction and infrastructure projects in the villages and cities through this community-driven development program across Afghanistan. Ensuring an equal part for both men and women through Community Development Councils (CDCs), the Citizens' Charter has facilitated the grounds for women to play a key role in decision-making process. Giving voice to the most vulnerable groups especially women in the communities is one of the top priorities at CCNPP.



Maryam Sheikh, Deputy Head of Chuqor Mahala CDC and Head of Herat Herat Women Silk Production Company

The Citizens' Charter mobilization process including certain community participatory exercises such as the Leaking Pot, Well-being Analysis, Seasonal Calendar and Resource Map, has had a positive result on women participation and awareness in the villages. One of the successful cases is in Zendajan district of Herat province.

Ms. Maryam Shaikh, Deputy Head of CDC in Chuqor Mahala village of Zendajan district, is trying to improve livelihood for women in the village.

Maryam Says: "As CCNPP started its operation in our village, I was elected as the Deputy Head of Chugor Mahala CDC. Working with the village women, I noticed that women in Zendajan district, were breeding silkworms and converting it to silk cord, to weave carpets and make shawls. They were working so discretely and were facing a lot of challenges in their efforts to make good result. I thought it is a good idea to provide the women with necessary facilities to come together and work systematically".

Maryam started to meet the village women and seek ways to get them together. "I met women from 7 CDCs and talked to them on how to start our work together by our own. Ideas emerged, we also talked to several donor funded projects that promotes women businesses in the rural areas. So, there was a

great opportunity for us to attract some support and came to a decision to establish Herat Women Silk Production Company”, Maryam added.

Maryam Sheikh says that they got a business license for the company and currently 750 women are member of the Herat Women Silk Production Company. She says: “Together we are producing much more and now the women’s income has significantly increased in the village”.

In Citizens’ Charter, men and women have alike role in planning, implementation and access to core infrastructure and social services. The objective is to amplify women’s voices, ensure they are heard, be able to participate in analysis, planning and action. Based on the Citizens’ Charter policy, there should be 2 male and 2 female members to lead the CDC executive committee, who are selected through democratic election process in the communities.



A Chuqor Mahala’s women resident working at Herat Herat Women Silk Production Company

Balkh Province
Mazar-e-Sharif City
Ansariha CDC

Citizens’ Charter a beginning to end a tragedy

Ayub Khan Muhmand Chairman of Ansariha Community Development Council is a hardworking man with many great achievements, since he has been elected as chairman of the Ansariha Council has gathered several times contributions from different governmental and non-governmental organizations for the community.

As he himself said, when the Citizens’ Charter started its activities to cover the area and the council was formed, several ways of serving the people concept were learnt from this program and by the program motivation they have launched different developmental programs with their own community contributions with small donations from other governmental and non-governmental organizations apart from Citizens’ Charter National Priority Program grants.

The community members act in a teamwork spirit and desire to change the situation of their community. A member of the council devoted his land to Bibi Sanawber school, and the chairman of the council has done all his efforts to build the school, all the community members unitedly contributed to build the school with the help of the relevant governmental organs; the school still without any chairs for its classes and students sit on the floor; the students of this school are belong to poor families who cannot afford to meet the minimum needs of their children education. The chairman of this council has provided pen, notebook and bags for the school students.

Bibi Sanawar School is not like a standard urban education facility, but the kind teachers by ignoring all the existing problems, educating more than 400 male and female students and are optimist to their own and their students' future.

Mr. Khan has paved self-reliance opportunities for the community members like tailoring courses for less educated and illiterate women of the CDC. A number of community women are now self-dependent and the chairman is paving the opportunities till the community women show their products in the showrooms and exhibits in order to enable them to sell their products, so that their self-esteem and self-dependency are revived.

Mr. Khan said: Citizens' Charter was a good beginning and foremost guided us the ways of development; we were not needy of having fish from the others hand, we were needy to learn how to have fishing skills; Citizens' Charter learned us so.

Balkh Province
Mazar-e-Sharif
Seventh District
Ansari Seventh Development Council

Citizens' Charter caused Unity and Innovative Actions of the Community Members

Due to prevailing poverty the residents of this community were passing a miserable and hard life and were face with a lot of troubles, every member of the community was seeking ways to get rid of this miserable life, but due to disunity and different opinion and believes they were unable to find the right path.

Formation of the community development council was a platform for all residents to get together; and also holding different types of the training programs provided a transparent prospective of safe future for all the residents of the community.

One of the female member of community council said that before the program covers our area; we all were living in one area but no one was counting themselves responsible for what happened in the community. The hard times had spoiled our confidence even we were unable to take benefit of what we had in our disposals. After formation of the development council all men and women were gathered and acted collectively and everyone was led to take on his/her responsibility to the area and get ways and solutions for their problems. Our area from poverty strike and backwardness area was changed to a beautiful, safe and secure environment.

Although the people of this community were faced with lots of difficulties and challenges but giving priority to their needs Citizens Charter Provincial Office in Mazar Sharif put the implemented a road construction project in the area. During this process and prior to it the employees, trainers and social awareness teams of CC provincial office and facilitating partner officials regularly visited the residents of the council and provided them necessary trainings and awareness.

The subcommittees of the mentioned development council established and conducted sanitation training to 400 families at Gozar level; the subcommittee of environmental protection is engaged in planting trees. The people of the council who were motivated by the community contribution under CC got united with other relevant councils and Asr-e-Naween Gozar and with their own contribution dig two wells and cleaned other five wells. They have trained one person in their area to rebuild the damaged wells when needed. Due to health, job and other socials affairs related requirements of poor families the members of the CDC created a Loan Fund Box, collected 200,000 Afghani aiming to provide loans with no interest to those families who are unable to do work or treat their patients. A high number of young boys and girls of the community are illiterate. But a number of literate women in the CDC are working to create literacy classes and teach illiterate women and girls to fight the illiteracy phenomenon and eliminate it from their community.

Meanwhile, the women of the Seventh Ansari Council have created Loan Fund Box to give loan to the women of the community, right now with their continued and consistent support and coordination with CC developmental projects they are focusing on other public projects which resulted from their own investment.

It's worth mentioning that the residents of this community with the other related communities and Asr-e-Naween Gozar had active financial and human resources contribution in installation of a transformer with the capacity of 260 KW electricity at Gozar level.

Contact Information:

Any queries, clarifications, or feedback on this report may be sent to Mr. Abdulbari Ahmadzai (a.ahmadzai@ccnpp.org) for urban and Mr. Wadan Sherzad (w.sherzad@ccnpp.org) for rural. Further information on the Citizens' Charter is available on www.ccnpp.org.

9. Annex A: Detailed Output Data

Subproject by Sector

Renewable Energy

Urban / Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Construction	KW	1,285	0
Rural	Renewable Energy - Micro-Hydro Power Plants (<100KW) Rehabilitation	KW	15	0
Rural	Renewable Energy - Solar Mini Grid	KW	7,697	0

Grid Extension

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Grid Extension - Power line Extension	Length of 20KV	463	Length of 20KV
Rural	Grid Extension - Transformer Installation	Number	17	Number

Irrigation

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Construction	Jereeb	5,283	0
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Extension	Jereeb	944	0
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Rehabilitation	Jereeb	1,172,259	0
Rural	Irrigation - Canal Stone Masonry Lining Construction	Length Meter	800	0
Rural	Irrigation - Gabion Wall Construction	Length Meter	3,349	0
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe scheme Construction	Jereeb	14,815	0
Rural	Irrigation - Pipe sachem Rehabilitation	Jereeb	120	0
Rural	Irrigation –Protection Wall Construction	Jereeb	72,551	0
Rural	Irrigation - Protection Wall Rehabilitation	Length Meter	122	0
Rural	Irrigation - Water Divider Construction	Num	41	0
Rural	Irrigation - Water Reservoir Construction	M3	372	0
Rural	Irrigation - Weir Construction	Length Meter	35	

Transport

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimated units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in completed SP
Rural	Box Culvert Construction	Num	110	
Rural	Causeway Construction	Length Meter	17	

Rural	Pedestrian RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	131	
Rural	Pedestrian Steel Bridge Construction	Length Meter	13	
Rural	Pedestrian Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	50	
Rural	RCC Bridge Construction	Length Meter	256	
Rural	Stone Masonry Retaining Wall Construction	Length Meter	1,772	
Rural	Stone Masonry Side Ditch Construction	Length Meter	497	
Rural	Suspension Bridge Construction	Length Meter	40	
Rural	Tertiary Road Basic Access	Kilometer	431	
Rural	Tertiary Road Gravelling	Kilometer	120	
Rural	Tertiary Road Rigid Pavement	Kilometer	9	

Water

Urban / Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimate d units in approved SP proposals	# of actual units in complete d SP
Rural	(Kanada) water reservoir Construction	M3	20,457	
Rural	(Pool) water reservoir Construction	M3	29,974	
Rural	By gravity water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	4,664	
Rural	By gravity water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	435	
Rural	By gravity water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	66	
Rural	Digger shallow well Digging	Num	1,146	
Rural	Elevated water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	302	
Rural	Elevated water reservoir Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	7	
Rural	Hand Pump Installation	Num	2	
Rural	Percussion Deep well Boring	Num	4	
Rural	Percussion Tube Shallow Well Boring	Num	7,047	
Rural	Percussion Tube Shallow Well Deeping	Num	429	
Rural	Power pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	1,288	
Rural	Power pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	36	
Rural	Power pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	14	
Rural	Reverse Osmosis Water Filtering Construction	Water filter-liter/hour	9,000	
Rural	Rotary Tube shallow well Boring	Num	1,620	
Rural	Rotary Tube shallow well Deeping	Num	2	
Rural	Solar pumping water supply network Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	4,818	

Rural	Solar pumping water supply network Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	224	
Rural	Solar pumping water supply network Rehabilitation	Num (of public stand tap)	52	
Rural	Underground water reservoir Construction	Num (of public stand tap)	258	
Rural	Under ground water reservoir Extension	Num (of public stand tap)	4	

Urban Subprojects

Urban/ Rural	Sector/ SP type	Output unit	# of estimat ed units in approve d SP proposa ls	# of actual units in complet ed SP
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Boundary wall Park	Length Meter	3542.5	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Boundary wall Park	Number	2	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Electricity and Lighting	Number	10	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Green area	Number	3	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Tree and flower planting	Number	400	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Water Reservoir	Number	2	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Water well (shallow, deep)	Number	3	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Park and Green Area	Square Meter	4166	
Urban	Park & Recreation Area - Sanitary Toilets	Unit	10	
Urban	Power Supply - Grid Extension	Kilometre	8.05	
Urban	Power Supply - Transmission/Distribution line	Kilometre	8.65	
Urban	Power Supply - Grid Extension	Length Meter	3935	
Urban	Power Supply - Transmission/Distribution line	Length Meter	42472	
Urban	Power Supply - Installation of transformer	Number	21	
Urban	Power Supply - Provision of Solar Power	Number	137	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Secondary Road	Kilometre	192.22 1	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Tertiary Road	Kilometre	25.413	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Concrete Side Ditch	Length Meter	994334 .6	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Houses concrete Street	Length Meter	359839 .1	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Iron grill	Length Meter	15543. 6	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pathway-1	Length Meter	65568	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage – Sidewalk	Length Meter	11709	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry drainage	Length Meter	240	

Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry Retaining Wall	Length Meter	9351	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Stone Masonry Side Ditch	Length Meter	1504	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Street Pavement (Other)	Length Meter	1305	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Box Culvert	Number	832	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pipe Culvert	Number	14	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - RCC Slab	Number	262263	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Slab Culvert	Number	40	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Pathway (PCC)	Total Length Meter	12394	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Slab Culvert	Total Length Meter	8.6	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Houses concrete Street	Width meter	15	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Secondary Road	Width meter	7	
Urban	Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage - Tertiary Road	Width meter	138.65	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Reservoir (Tower)	Cubic Meter	60	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Network	Kilometre	22.57	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Scheme	Kilometre	7.337	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Network	m/Km	60321	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Water Supply Scheme	m/Km	12605	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Pump house	Number	2	
Urban	Water Supply and Sanitation - Well (Shallow, Deep)	Number	4	

A. Province-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Rural

Province	FP	# of District	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	#CDPs Completed	#SP Financed	#SPs Completed	Grants Disbursed (\$)	Grants Utilized (\$)
BADAKHSHAN	AKDN+CONCERN	8	648	445	370	102		1,998,717	-
BADGHIS	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	2	257	242	236	148		3,863,770	-
BAGHLAN	AKDN+SCA	5	455	409	406	261		4,156,621	-
BALKH	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	4	306	288	287	346		4,930,649	-
BAMYAN	OXFAM+AKDN	2	289	280	280	355		5,752,644	-
DAYKUNDI	OXFAM+AKDN	3	311	297	297	344		5,008,639	-
FARAH	CHA+MOVE	2	327	314	313	247		4,596,226	-
FARYAB	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	5	321	279	279	224		3,406,644	-
GHAZNI	CARE+RI+ORCD	5	1,025	753	735	275		3,839,888	-
GHOR	Afghan Aid+ CHA+OXFAM	3	508	496	496	204		3,289,313	-
HILMAND	CHA	4	687	327	274	180		2,769,627	-
HIRAT	Afghan Aid+ CHA+OXFAM	6	668	615	615	325		6,388,974	-
JAWZJAN	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	2	208	194	194	214		2,862,538	-
KABUL	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	5	298	274	263	279		3,374,590	-
KANDAHAR	CHA	3	646	401	356	278		5,255,523	-
KAPISA	CHA	1	255	249	227	221		3,229,908	-
KHOST	BRAC	4	217	367	204	123		2,032,512	-
KUNARHA	DACAAR	4	297	192	186	142		3,409,556	-
KUNDUZ	AKDN+SCA	2	304	291	290	116		1,667,334	-
LAGHMAN	DACAAR	2	374	317	285	206		2,512,154	-
LOGAR	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	2	312	301	289	164		2,414,311	-
NANGARHAR	BRAC	8	775	605	542	201		2,997,778	-
NIMROZ	CHA+ Move	3	207	178	178	202		4,036,815	-

NURISTAN	DACAAR	3	179	129	112	84		1,353,639	-
PAKTIKA	CARD+RI+ORCD	4	253	167	147	184		3,082,357	-
PAKTYA	BRAC	6	380	226	189	208		2,589,940	-
PANJSHER	CHA	3	77	60	59	67		1,078,781	-
PARWAN	CHA	2	242	232	228	301		5,031,631	-
SAMANGAN	AKDN+SCA	3	189	172	170	224		4,521,087	-
SARI PUL	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	2	264	224	210	99		1,749,961	-
TAKHAR	AKDN+CONCERN	8	875	588	275	73		1,570,625	-
URUZGAN	AHDS+SDO	2	421	53	48	41		676,564	-
WARDAK	SCA+ Afghan aid+ Action Aid	3	342	311	310	402		3,910,280	-
ZABUL	AHDS+SDO	2	325	253	177	91		1,333,842	-
		123	13,242	10,529	9,527	6,931	-	110,693,439	

City	FP	# of City	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	#CDPs	#SP Financed	#SPs Completed	Grants Disbursed (\$)	Grants Utilized (\$)
Mazar	CARE & PIN	1	150	150	150	155	0	7,020,396	2,106,498
Herat	Oxfam & AA	1	200	193	193	199	0	7,550,249	1,557,685
Kandahar	HRDA	1	300	235	221	189	0	8,954,181	2,913,177
Jalalabad	FGA	1	200	146	129	100	0	4,594,701	119329

Note: The finance unit has disbursed \$ 1,972,542 as 2nd instalment in advance to 105 CDCs in the 4 major cities based on WB no objection.

Urban

City	FP	# of City	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	#CDPs	#SP Financed	#SPs Completed	Grants Disbursed (\$)	Grants Utilized (\$)
Mazar	CARE & PIN	1	150	150	150	155	0	7,020,396	7525488.00
Herat	Oxfam & AA	1	200	193	193	201	0	7,550,249	8179818.00
Kandahar	HRDA	1	300	283	260	200	0	8,954,181	9869188.00
Jalalabad	FGA	1	200	165	146	100	0	4,594,701	4848900.00
	TOTAL	4	850	791	749	656		28,119,527	30423394

B. FP-Wise Implementation Progress in Outputs

Rural:

Urban /Rural	FP	# of District	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	# CDPs Completed	#CCDCs /GAs formed	#communities with scorecards completed	#communities with linkage requirements completed ⁸	#communities with subcommittees trained	#communities with self-initiated activity ⁹
Rural	BRAC	18	1,372	1,198	935	72	29		466	
Rural	DACAAR	9	850	638	583	92			294	189
Rural	CHA	6	574	541	514	78	13		235	2
Rural	CHA	7	1,333	728	630				56	26
Rural	ACTED+CHA+MOVE	7	578	521	515	106	145		464	103
Rural	NPORRAA+ACTED+SCA	8	778	706	691	109	5		357	87
Rural	Afghan Aid+CHA+OXFAM	9	1,176	1,111	1,111	161	2		582	21
Rural	AHDS+SDO	4	746	306	225	1			116	
Rural	AKDN+SCA	10	948	872	866	60	46		414	214
Rural	CARE+RI+ORCD	9	1,278	920	882	60			185	5
Rural	CHA+Move	5	534	492	491	80	26		420	

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

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

Rural	OXFAM+AKDN	5	600	577	577	106			437	68	
Rural	SCA+AfghanAid+Action Aid	10	952	886	862	38	1		569	58	
Rural	AKDN+CONCERN	16	1,523	1,033	645				236		
		123	13,242	10,529	9,527	963	267		-	4,831	773

Urban:

Urban/Rural	FP	# of District	# Contracted Communities	# CDC elections	# CDPs Completed	#CCDCs/GAs formed	#communities with scorecards completed	#communities with linkage requirements completed ¹⁰	#communities with subcommittees trained	#communities with self-initiated activity ¹¹
Urban	CARE & PIN (Mazar)	1	150	150	150	30	76	143	129	-
Urban	Oxfam & AA (Herat)	1	200	193	193	37	127	174	55	-
Urban	HRDA (Kandahar)	1	300	283	260	51	138	3	132	-
Urban	FGA (Jalalabad)	1	200	165	146	25	90	98	86	-
Urban	Total	4	850	791	749	143	431		275	

¹⁰ Further data is not available for linkages, the MIS and M&E units working to follow-up this.

¹¹ The data for community self-initiative activities is not available for urban areas. Rural numbers reflect grain banks.

C. Report on Training Sessions Conducted

MRRD Gov. and FP Staff:

Province	Training Date		Training Topic	Number of Participants				Total
Kabul/HQ	09-Feb-19	10-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	289	33	13	1	336
Herat	23-Dec-18	24-Dec-18	Joint Technical Training	24	0	0	0	24
Herat	25-Dec-18	27-Dec-18	Procurement and Finance Training	58	0	0	0	58
Heart	30-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	4	11	14	15	44
Herat	27-Jan-19	27-Jan-19	Score Card Orientation Training	1	0	6	2	9
Herat	02-Mar-19	02-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	114	1	5	0	120
Farah	29-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	1	5	19	8	33
Farah	07-Jan-19	09-Jan-19	MCCG Refresher Training	14	1	0	0	15
Farah	03-Mar-19	03-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	38	3	4	0	45
Ghor	05-Jan-19	06-Jan-19	SIG Training	9	2	1	0	12
Ghor	08-Jan-19	09-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	7	4	9	7	27
Ghor	28-Mar-19	28-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	78	10	2	0	90
Badghis	26-Jan-19	27-Jan-19	Gender Strategy Training	5	3	17	12	37
Badghis	16-Mar-19	16-Mar-19	EQRA Orientation	7	2	0	0	9
Badghis	04-Mar-19	04-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop	11	2	6	6	25
Samangan	16-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	3	3	17	9	32
Samangan	26-Feb-19	26-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop	56	6	3	1	66
Balkh	01-Jan-19	03-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	4	4	14	26	48
Balkh	20-Jan-19	21-Jan-19	Water Supply Training	19	0	0	0	19
Balkh	22-Jan-19	23-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	94	0	0	0	94
Balkh	06-Mar-19	06-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	51	8	3	2	64
Jawzjan	25-Dec-18	27-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	2	2	18	10	32
Jawzjan	03-Mar-19	03-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	42	7	3	1	53
Faryab	27-Dec-18	27-Dec-18	Refresher Training on Social Audit, CPM, IMI, Grievance Handling and Score Card	6	4	24	16	50
Faryab	07-Jan-19	08-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	3	3	11	8	25
Faryab	20-Feb-19	20-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	26	5	5	3	39
Sar-e-pul	29-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	3	2	23	16	44
Sar-e-pul	26-Feb-19	26-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	35	7	2	1	45

Nimroz	22-Dec-18	23-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	7	2	40	20	69
Nimroz	09-Mar-19	09-Mar-19	Joint Project Training	20	5	0	0	25
Nimroz	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC& DCCMC	41	7	3	1	52
Kandahar	13-Jan-19	14-Jan-19	EQRA Training	52	0	52	0	104
Kandahar	15-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	50	0	0	0	50
Kandahar	23-Mar-19	23-Mar-19	SIG Training	6	0	6	14	26
Kandahar	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	75	6	3	1	85
Uruzgan	09-Jan-19	10-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	2	0	18	3	23
Uruzgan	07-Jan-19	07-Jan-19	SIG Training	3	0	16	0	19
Uruzgan	27-Jan-19	29-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	13	0	3	0	16
Uruzgan	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	46	5	2	1	54
Zabul	22-Dec-18	23-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	3	0	24	3	30
Zabul	22-Jan-19	23-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	60	0	0	23	83
Zabul	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	55	6	2	1	64
Helmand	25-Dec-18	26-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	0	17	33	54	104
Helmand	13-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	0	21	32	25	78
Helmand	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	60	7	2	2	71
Kabul	29-Dec-18	02-Jan-19	Procurement and Finance Training	26	6	0	0	32
Kabul	15-Jan-19	16-Jan-19	Gender and Harassment issues Training	8	7	0	0	15
Daikundi	20-Jan-19	20-Jan-19	Refresher Training on Social Audit, CPM, IMI, Grievance Handling and Score Card	6	32	0	2	40
Daikundi	02-Mar-19	02-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	81	15	2	2	100
Bamyan	15-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	9	4	20	16	49
Bamyan	03-Mar-19	03-Mar-19	Refresher Training on Social Audit, CPM, IMI, Grievance Handling and Score Card	18	1	0	0	19
Bamyan	19-Mar-19	19-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	22	2	1	0	25
Paktika	25-Dec-18	27-Dec-18	ESS and Gender Training	3	3	17	7	30
Paktika	13-Mar-19	14-Mar-19	Procurement and Finance Training	11	0	0	0	11
Paktika	04-Mar-19	04-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMD &DCCMC	49	0	5	0	54
Logar	23-Dec-18	25-Dec-18	MCCG Refresher Training	27	2	0	0	29
Logar	20-Feb-19	21-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	31	7	5	0	43
Kunar	20-Feb-19	20-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	4	4	2	2	12
Laghman	21-Jan-19	26-Jan-19	MCCG Refresher Training	22	0	0	0	22
Laghman	12-Feb-19	12-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	8	0	3	0	11
Nangarhar	23-Dec-19	25-Dec-19	MCCG Refresher Training	96	0	0	0	96
Nangarhar	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC &DCCMC	15	3	2	1	21

Paktya	24-Feb-19	24-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	99	17	4	0	120
Khost	25-Dec-19	25-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	154	22	3	1	180
Kunduz	16-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	48	38	8	4	98
Kunduz	25-Feb-19	25-Feb-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	61	15	2	2	80
Baghlan	18-Dec-18	03-Jan-19	2nd TOT Institutional Building	3	7	10	15	35
Takhar	25-Dec-18	03-Jan-19	2nd TOT Institutional Building	8	6	56	47	117
Takhar	16-Jan-19	17-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	8	6	61	54	129
Badakhshan	01-Jan-19	02-Jan-19	ESS and Gender Training	28	11	139	114	292
Badakhshan	15-Feb-19	22-Feb-19	2nd Round of Team Building Training	12	5	55	47	119
Badakhshan	05-Mar-19	05-Mar-19	Coordination Workshop PCCMC & DCCMC	166	26	2	2	196
			Total	2520	443	852	608	4423

Rural CDC training:

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

Urban:

Training Type	CDC Member Male	CDC Member Female	Community Member Male	Community Member Female	Total
Community Accounting/ Financial Management	1145	292	1136	176	2749
Disaster/ Risk Mitigation/ Management	841	655	861	654	3011
Environmental & Social Safeguards	966	367	967	245	2545
Established Urban/CDC/CCDC thematic sub-committees	287	285	581	567	1720
Grievance Handling	1413	1148	1697	1308	5566
Introduction to Citizens' Charter/ Citizens' Charter	0	0	4200	2700	6900
Score Card on Citizens' Charter MSS	576	584	905	700	2765
Social Audit and Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM)	1019	423	1295	605	3342
Urban/ CDC Community Development Planning	810	590	1234	885	3519
Urban/ Community CDC Members and office bearers roles and responsibilities	272	272	238	164	946
Urban/ Community Procurement	736	240	629	160	1765
Total	8065	4856	13743	8164	34828

Province	Training Date		Training Topic	Number of Participants				Total	Remarks
	Start	End		Government		FP/OC			
				M	F	M	F		
Jalalabad	1 st Jan 2019	1 st Jan 2019	Refresher trainings on procurement and accounting to FP, PMU, OC & Municipality engineers	0	0	35	10	45	
Herat	1 st Jan 2019	1 st Jan 2019	Refresher trainings on procurement and accounting to FP, PMU, OC & Municipality engineers	0	0	40	4	44	

Key Achievements:

- Preparation of the SOs report format for PMU.
- Conducting orientation Training workshop on CCNPP new cycle to FP, PMU & Municipality key and non-key staff at Jalalabad & Herat.
- Field visit to Herat and Nangarhar, the purpose of this visits were to make sure the mobilization part is going well.
- Preparation IMI guideline in Pashto & Dari.
- Revision and editing of all CCNPP topics for printing. training team revised all topics of CCNPP including training manuals and Handouts in 3 languages: English, Pashto and Dari
- Summarized the FP's training database on quarterly based province wise.
- Designed municipality training report form in Pashto, Dari & English.
- Facilitation the Kabul PCCMC.
- Facilitating the one day coordination workshop on CCNPP for all BPHS-HPHS implementing NGOs and also Facilitating Partners (FPs) of the CCNPP in order to enhance the cooperation and further coordination at the community level between health partners and FPs for effective implementation of the citizen's charter national priority program.

Challenges/problems and recommendations:

- Budget allocation is a challenge for better implementation of the program; this problem can be resolved through the Ministry of Finance and simplification of the processes.
- **Awareness:** FPs supposed to conduct refresher trainings for CDC and GA members' because the knowledge level is not sufficient.
- **Contribution:** In most of the CDCs and GA, people are complaining that the % of People contribution is very high for them so it is difficult to effort.
- For **Linkage** more attention is needed from FPs side with cooperation of PMUs and municipalities, The CDCs and GAs should have proper linkage with Government platform as like MCCMC and PCCMC.
- Coordination between program stakeholders need to improve.

Next Quarter Plan:

- Field visits
- development of the EZ-Kar project materials
- Mentoring and coaching/on job training

10. Annex B: Results Framework

Project Development Objective Indicators (CITIZENS' CHARTER 9th Quarter, as of 21st March 2019)

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative up to the end of last quarter	Cumulative to the end of current quarter	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
Direct project beneficiaries	Number	0	Urban = 1,163,020 population in 156,060 households in 693 communities. Rural = 8,481,988 population in 1,313,282 households in 8,608 communities.	Urban = 1,324,305 population in 177,132 households in 791 communities Rural = 9,418,663 population in 1,448,984 households in 9,527 communities. Total for Rural and Urban:	Rural = 936,675 Urban = 161,285	10,000,000	For this report, we have defined this as the total population in the communities with CDPs completed under the Citizens' Charter.
Female beneficiaries	Percentage	0	Urban= 48.88% Rural = 49.14 %	Rural = 49.15 % Urban = 49.10%	Rural: 49.14% Urban: 47.76%	50	Rural Communities: Cumulative: 4,630,531 female beneficiaries out of 9,418,663. Current Quarter: 460,282 Female beneficiaries out of 936,675 Urban communities: Female beneficiaries
Number of CDCs in rural and urban areas able to plan and manage their own development projects	Number	0		10,276	829	11,750	
Rural CDCs able to plan and	Number	0	8,608 CDP Plan with 6,359 SP Financed in	9,527 CDP Plan with 6,931 SP Financed in	919	11,000	The figure for this indicator is based on the CDP as when a

manage their own development projects			4,373 CDCs	4,632 communities			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.
Urban CDCs able to plan and manage their own development projects	Number	0	717 CDCs developed their CDP, 634 CDCs have at least one approved subproject and 590 CDCs are financed	749 CDCs developed their CDP, 693 CDCs have at least one approved subproject and 606 CDCs are financed	67	750	
Number of communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number				0	9,600	
Rural communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number	0	182	182	0	9,000	Out of 735 communities reported on Scorecard, 255 communities meet clean drinking water MSSs, 228 communities have access to basic electricity, 396 communities have access to basic road, 355 communities have access to small scale irrigation, 303 communities meet education MSSs, and 396 communities meet health MSSs where overall 182 communities meet Health, Education and Clean drinking water+ one of the infrastructure MSSs. The data for Scorecard is reported by-annually so the updated figure will be reflected in the next QPR

Urban communities meeting all minimum service standards	Number	0	60 CDC (Health: 162, Education: 195)	60 CDC (Health: 162, Education: 195)	0	600	
Number of targeted high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	Number	0		1072	405	2,200	
Number of rural targeted high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	Number	0	1,074	1,074	0	1,500	
Number of targeted urban high IDP/returnee communities provided with emergency support	Number	0	552	552	341	200	As urban Citizens' Charter does not have MCCG and SIG, we have interpreted this as the number of communities that have received UAB grants and have over 5% of their total population comprised of IDPs and/or returnees

Intermediate Results Indicator:

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative up to the end of last quarter	Cumulative to the end of current quarter	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
Rural areas - Number/Type of rural subprojects completed (for water points, roads, irrigation, electricity)	Number	0	0	0		9,000	There are projects completed in the field, but they appear in the MIS as soon as their SFSRs are entered
Urban areas - Number/type of urban subprojects completed (drainage, streets, street lighting, parks)	Number	0	0	0	0	600	No subproject yet completed to date.

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative up to the end of last quarter	Cumulative to the end of current quarter	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
Rural areas - Number of people (male/female) benefitting from each type of subproject (access to water, roads, irrigation and electricity)	Number	0	Transport (Road & Bridge) =218,270 Irrigation =2,700,653 Water supply =3,460,412 and Power=690,437	Transport (Road & Bridge) =250138 Irrigation = 2,863,732 Water supply = 3,629,103 and Power= 725,272	Transport (Road & Bridge) = (31,868) Irrigation = 163,079 Water supply = 168,691 and Power=34,835	TBD	
Urban areas - Number of urban residents (male/female) benefitting from each type of subproject (drainage, streets, street lighting, parks)	Number		Water Supply and Sanitation = 56,287; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage = 1,000,619 Power Supply = 31,085; Park & Recreation Area = 8123	Water Supply and Sanitation = 56,287; Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage = 1,007,921 Power Supply = 33,290; Park & Recreation Area = 8,123	Water Supply and Sanitation = 0 Road/Street Upgrading and Drainage = 907302 Power Supply = 2205 Park & Recreation Area = 0	TBD	This is based on 656 financed subprojects as in quarterly report. Total population of the communities has been considered as beneficiaries.
% of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with subproject/grant investments	Percentage	0		0	0	60	No subprojects are as yet completed and so this data is not yet collected
% of CDCs initiating activities to benefit marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, IDPs/returnees (in addition to service	Percentage	0	37%	52%	0	35	5,442 Communities established Grain Banks of 10,529 CDCs elected out of which 2,336 communities established grain banks during the quarter. Percentage during the quarter is not feasible as the number of

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative up to the end of last quarter	Cumulative to the end of current quarter	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
standards)							grain banks established during the quarter is more than the number of CDCs which means the grain banks were also established for the CDCs elected in the last quarters
% of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with CDC's performance in their mandated roles	Percentage	0	0	0	0	60	Social Audit
% of CDC members in rural areas who are women	Percentage	0	49	49	49	35	Cumulative: 93,508 female CDC members out of 190,904 Reporting period 15,154 Female CDC members out of 30,432
% of CDC members in urban areas who are women	Percentage	0	49.92	49.92	49.88	40	Cumulative: 8,472 females of a total of 16,970. Current reporting period, 1,633 females of 3,274 total CDC members.
% of sampled CDCs/communities whose CDPs include at least one women's priority activity	Percentage	0	Urban: 100 Rural: 90	Urban: 100 Rural: 90	Urban: 100 Rural: 90	60	
Number of districts/cities where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities	Number	0	21	99	78	128	

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative up to the end of last quarter	Cumulative to the end of current quarter	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
and CDC clusters/Gozars ¹²							
Number of rural districts where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/Gozars	Number	0	20	98	78	124	
Number of cities where Citizens' Charter coordination meetings are held between government authorities and CDC clusters/Gozars	Number	0	1	1	0	4	
Number of government provincial and municipalities whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM & procurement	Number	TBD	34 provinces+ 4 cities	34 provinces+ 4 cities	0	38	
Number of provinces whose abilities are strengthened in engineering, project management, FM and procurement	Number	TBD	34 provinces	34 provinces	0	34	
Number of municipalities whose abilities are	Number	TBD	4	4	0	4	

¹² This includes PCCMCs

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative up to the end of last quarter	Cumulative to the end of current quarter	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
strengthened in engineering, project management, FM and procurement							
Number of evaluations and studies completed	Number	0	0	0	0	6	
% of rural CDC cross-visits that include women CDC members	Percentage	0	0	0	0	20	Total 12 CDCs had cross-visits. As the number is very small, and looking at the number of CDCs elected, it cannot be reflected in %
% of urban CDC cross-visits that include women CDC members	Percentage	Data not available		7	7	50	Data not available
Rural: % of grievances received which are resolved	Percentage	0	93	87	70	70	total 199 grievances received during the quarter while 23 were pending from the last quarter (199+23=222) out of which 156 were resolved which is 70 %. As of the end of the Quarter cumulatively 526 grievances received out of which 460 were resolved which is 87 %
Urban: % of grievances received which are resolved	Percentage	0	100%	100%	100%	70	Total 84 grievances received and all of them were solved.
Number of rural and urban CDCs reporting semi-annually on service standard targets	Number	0	Urban: 431 Rural: 1,249	Urban: 431 Rural: 1,510	Urban: 289 Rural: 775	9600	
Number of vulnerable households receiving MCGG support	Number	0	90,761	90,761	0	115,000	
Number of vulnerable IDP/R HH receiving	Number	0	15,637	15,637	0	Monitored	

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative up to the end of last quarter	Cumulative to the end of current quarter	Current (This Quarter)	End Target	Remarks
MCCG support							
Number of communities in rural areas receiving MCCG grants within 6 months after AF effectiveness	Number	0	326	326 ¹³	0	700	
Number of vulnerable HHs benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	3,917	8,140	4,223	20,000	0
Number of vulnerable IDP/R HH benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	20	300	280	Monitored	0
Number of vulnerable disabled HH benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	369	1,507	1,138	Monitored	0
Number of vulnerable female-headed households benefitting from social inclusion grant	Number	0	815	3,772	2,957	10,000	0

¹³ When the additional financing was approved it was almost the end of the fiscal year (October, 2017) there was a very limited time for disbursement of the grant. In addition, we all know that the MCCG main objective is creation of temporary job at the lean season. Once the new fiscal year operationalized till end of lean season, we could cover only 326 CDCs.

Output Indicator	Cumulative up to end of previous quarter		Progress during reporting period		Cumulative up to end of this reporting period	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
# of communities mobilized	9,958	757	842	51	10,800	808
# of CDC elected	9,708	750	821	41	10,529	791
# of CDC members registered	190,956	15,642	18,301	1,328	209,257	16,970
# of male CDC members	97,423	7,832	9,036	666	106,459	8,498
# of female CDC members	93,533	7,810	9,265	662	102,798	8,472
# of CCDCs/GAs registered	654	115	309	30	963	145
# of CDPs completed	8,608	682	919	67	9,527	749
# of CCDPs/ GA Plans completed*	362	124	289	10	651	134
# of CDCs with SP financed	4,373	590	259	16	4,632	606

11. Annex C: Security Report

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

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

Below table shows security status of communities in each province.

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

22	PAKTIKA	4	18	20	
23	PAKTYA	6	73	49	78
24	PARWAN	2		113	
25	SAMANGAN	3	9	23	1
26	SARI PUL	2	5	8	
27	TAKHAR	8	52	50	2
28	URUZGAN	2	6	4	337
29	WARDAK	3	92		
30	ZABUL	2	124	59	
Grand Total		113	1749	1524	708

Withdrawal of Insecure CDCs and shifted to Kuchie's Program

These are the number of CDCs both additional in the FPS contract and problematic which will be shifted to kuchies program , total number of CDCs are 902, currently we have more suspended in next section it's illustrated, field colleagues of the FP and PMU and communities are trying best to find ways to start CCAP activities with CDCs yet need more time for consultation with opposed groups to get the permission. Hopefully the result of such efforts will be positive and the aim is to support insecure areas people by providing basic developmental services, because they are very keen for it and the number of withdrawals should not be increased.

List of Insecure CDCs shifted to Kuchies

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

Cancelation of Activities:

The work below listed CDCs have not been started because of high level insecurity, it could be still threaten to CDC members and field colleagues to implement the program in Paktika, Paktya and Ghazni provinces, women participation is a major challenge and it is impossible in such CDCs, FPs and PMUs struggled to remove the bearer to implement the program, but received threat letters and warnings from Armed opposed groups (AOG) as well as meetings held with community people to solve the problem of such provinces, none of them worked out and now it is requested for a week more to consult with communities and come up with final decision.

On the other hand, the issue of Uruzgan province is different, in this province armed opposed groups do not allow anyone to enter the area, even the FP hired local staff within the province from same district but that did not work and staff were two times kidnapped and then released after days of detention, sever warnings have been given and community people still not get the chance to get permission from AOGs to start CCAP activities, now they request for more time, it was suggested by field colleagues to have close follow ups with provincial and district governors and support of community people to find ways to implement the program, so requested for more time.

As per high risk strategy the flexibility time should be given in regards to women participation for mentioned CDCs, like continue the program without women inclusion. The time flexibility considered in HRAIS maximum of 6 months, during this period the FP and PMU should make on the ground efforts to include women in the process. As of now this is the only solution for such CDCs to prevent deprivation and let insecure areas people to get the advantage of developmental services.

List of suspended CDCs

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

		Trinkot	130		work there. The FP and PMU struggled but staff are now in Taliban custody.
Total			483		

Program Related Incident Report:

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

Note: Luckily, all those stakeholders kidnapped are released and most of the incidents occurred in relates to the program implementation.

Other information:

The database for insecurity ranking report has been developed, this semester insecurity ranking will be shown in the MIS system.