

Sustained Rural Development Programme Phase IV

Manteqa Approach and Profiles

Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern
Afghanistan and Water User Group Mapping

January 2020

AGENDA

AGENDA

- I. ACTED updates
- II. IMPACT updates
- III. Manteqa Approach
- IV. Methodology
- V. Products:
 - *Manteqa Profiles*
 - *Baseline Report*
- VI. Practical Application
- VII. Next steps



01

ACTED
UPDATES

PROGRAM STRUCTURE

OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND PILLARS

Goal: to promote participatory, resource-based development planning at the Manteqa level to improve governance and support inclusive rural development in Faryab, Jawzjan, Balkh and Samangan.

The manteqa-based approach will form the foundation of the below-mentioned four pillars:

- **Result 1:** Improved participatory and resource-based local development planning using the Manteqa framework
- **Result 2:** Improved government accountability and basic service delivery
- **Result 3:** Improved youth and women's education and employability levels
- **Result 4:** Increased agricultural productivity and vulnerable households' income



RESULT 2

IMPROVING GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY AND SERVICE DELIVERY

- **Activity 2.1:** Knowledge transfer to local government institutions
- **Activity 2.2:** Capacity building of grassroots CSOs
- **Activity 2.3:** Establishment of local accountability mechanisms
- **Activity 2.4:** Basic service delivery improvement



RESULT 3

IMPROVING YOUTH AND WOMEN'S EDUCATION AND EMPLOYABILITY LEVELS

- **Activity 3.1:** Support to literacy and education service provision
- **Activity 3.2:** Support to Youth Development Centres (YDCs)
- **Activity 3.3:** Support to Vocational Training Centers (VTCs)
- **Activity 3.4:** Support to off-farm job creation



RESULT 4

INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS INCOME

- **Activity 4.1:** Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and social water management
- **Activity 4.2:** Agricultural productivity and value chain development
- **Activity 4.3:** Livestock and veterinary services development
- **Activity 4.4:** Local market development



02

IMPACT
UPDATES



OBJECTIVE

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Identify entry point for community-led economic development at local community level in rural Afghanistan

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 1) **Identify local stakeholders** and community leadership
- 2) **Catalogue shared economic resources** (land, irrigation networks, water) and **infrastructure** (mosques, markets, roads)
- 3) **Map boundaries** of existing sub-district communities in rural Afghanistan context
- 4) Develop **methods of engagement with local communities**



CONTEXT

MANTEQA APPROACH

- Identify pre-existing communities, resource management, and leadership structures to identify pathways for **improving rural economic development**
- The research activities were conducted by AGORA, a joint initiative of ACTED and IMPACT, between October 2018 and December 2019, and included the following:
 - Present stakeholders and leadership structures
 - Mapping of population and shared resources and infrastructure
 - Identification of manteqas and typology
 - Mapping of agricultural lands and management structures
 - Market dynamics and availability
- The research has informed a **community-led approach to development based on engagement with existing communities and management of shared economic resources**

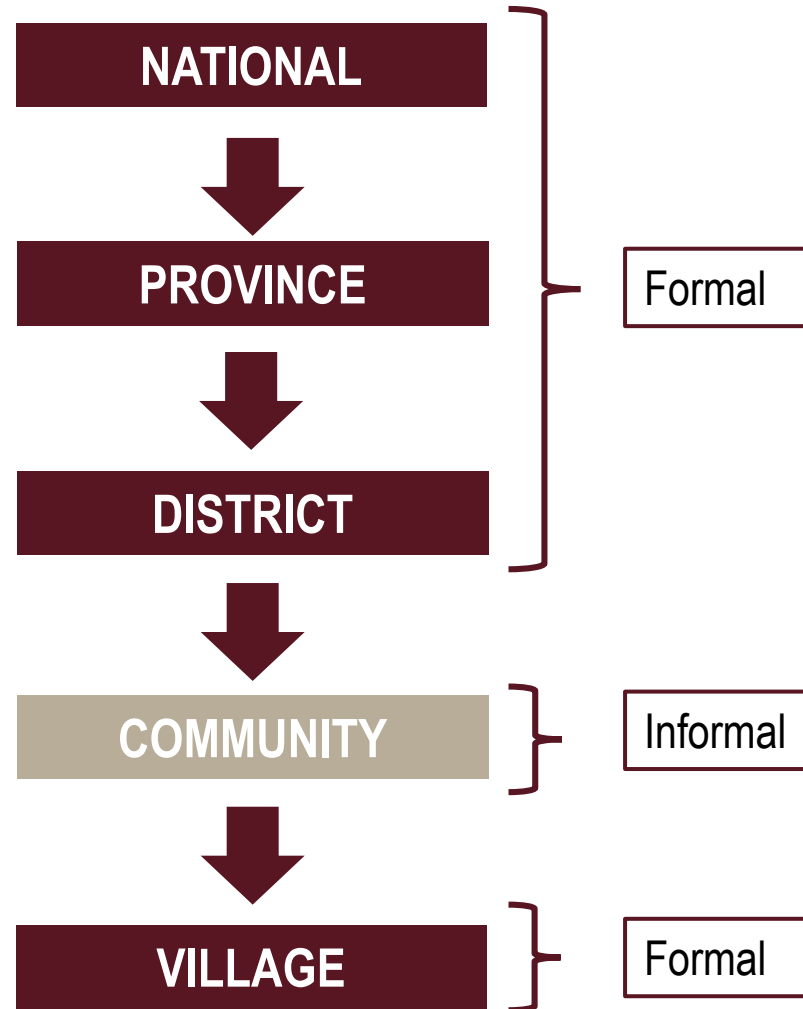


03

**MANTEQA
APPROACH**

WHAT IS A MANTEQA?

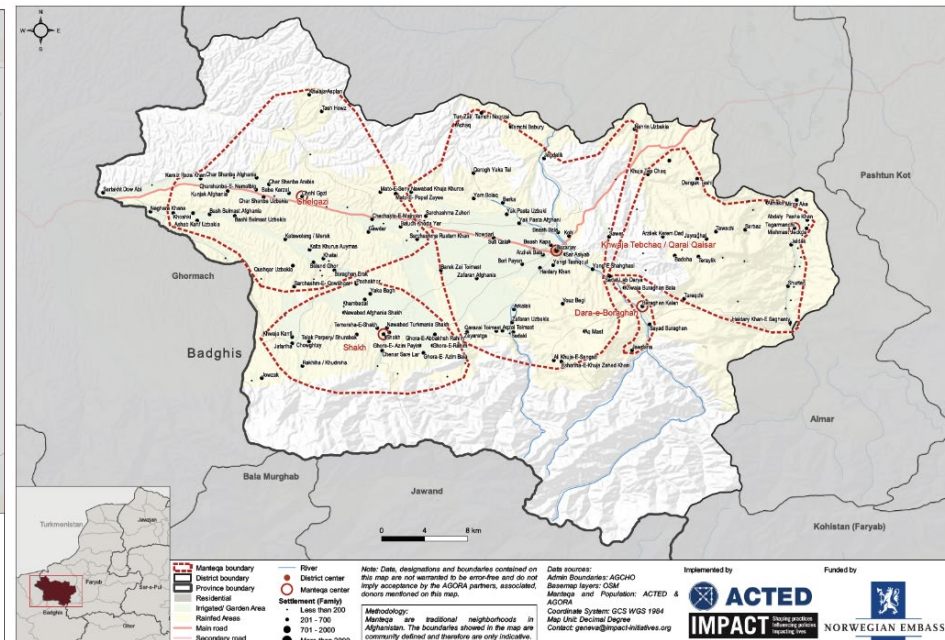
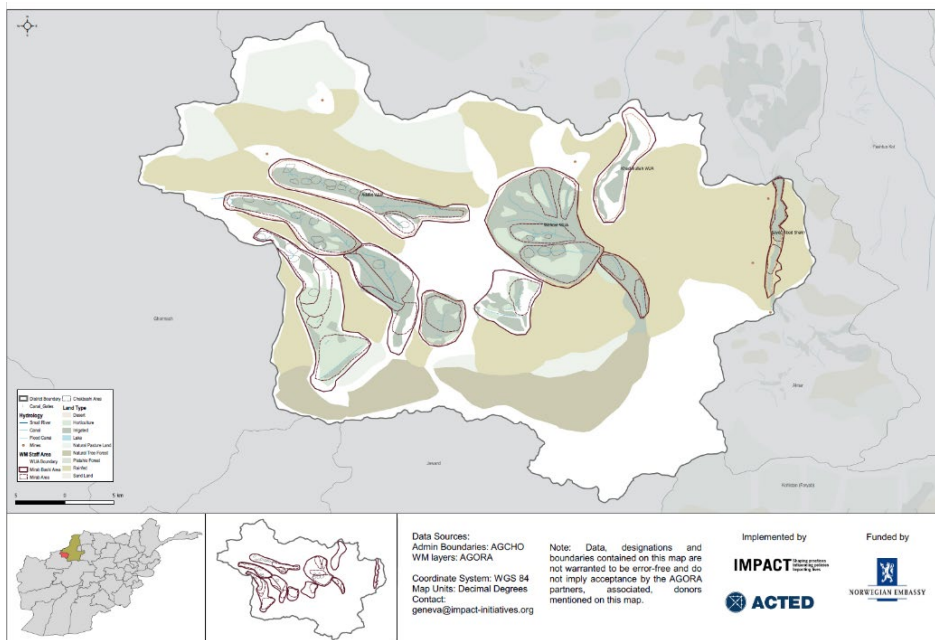
FEDERAL GOVERNANCE IN AFGHANISTAN



WHAT IS A MANTEQA?

Manteqa: Informal but precise **rural** geographic area that lies between the district and village level. Its boundaries are based around **shared community resources**, particularly water, irrigation networks, and agricultural land management. Manteqas are often multi-ethnic, and discretely encompass all of the villages within their boundaries. Over time, additional historical, governance, and cultural meanings make the manteqa into a **cohesive community** based around **shared economic resource** management.

Irrigation resources and manteqa locations in Qaisar District, Faryab Province:



WHAT A MANTEQA IS NOT

LIMITATIONS:

There are methodological limitations to the manteqa perspective which should be clarified so findings are not misinterpreted or used inappropriately:

- ❖ The data was analysed at manteqa level, meaning that **nuances between villages are not shown** in this dataset, but could be analysed separately as needed.
- ❖ “Manteqa” is **not a fixed definition**, and **can vary slightly** depending on the location being referred to and cultural context in which it is used.
- ❖ Urbanization, population growth, improved government service delivery, changes in land and property laws, and government-led redistricting all **have significant effects on the importance and relevance of the manteqa** as a territorial unit or shared resources.



04

METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY – PHASES I - V

I. Literature and Secondary Data Review (Oct 2018)



II. Manteqas identified and borders drawn by ACTED Staff (Oct 2018)



III. Demographics, Infrastructure, and Agriculture Assessment (Nov 2018 – Jan 2019)

- **Total interviews:** 1,935 (1 per karia/village)



IV. Market, Leadership, and Basic Service Assessment (Aug 2019 – Sep 2019)

- **Total interviews:** 476 (# of interviews per manteqa based on population of manteqa)

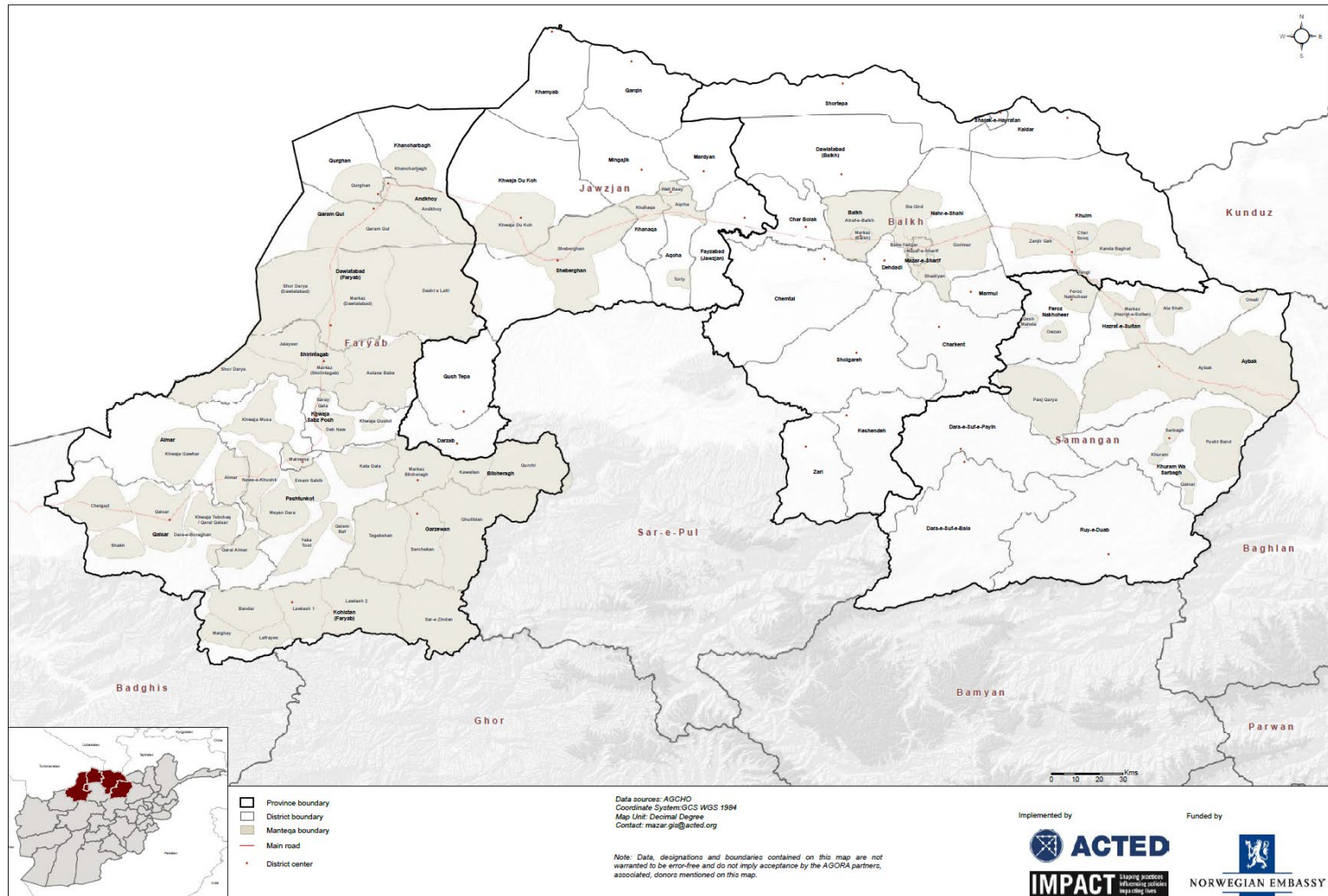


V. Water Infrastructure, User Group, and Land Type Assessment (Nov 2019 – March 2020)

- **Total interviews:** 24 (1 interview/map per district)



METHODOLOGY – ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



Phase 01 (2008 - 2011)
Phase 02 (2010 - 2012)
Phase 03 (2013 - 2017)
Phase 04 (Ongoing)

Legend
 Country
 Provinces
 Districts
 Manteqa Boundary

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by ACTED mentioned on this map.

Data sources: AGCHO
Coordinate System: WGS 1984
Map Unit: Degree

METHODOLOGY – SAMPLING

In total, 1,935 village level interviews and 476 manteqa-level interviews were conducted

Total population and interviews of Phase III and Phase IV, by province and environment type

Table 1: Villages, families, population and number of KI interviews for assessment, by rural/urban environments

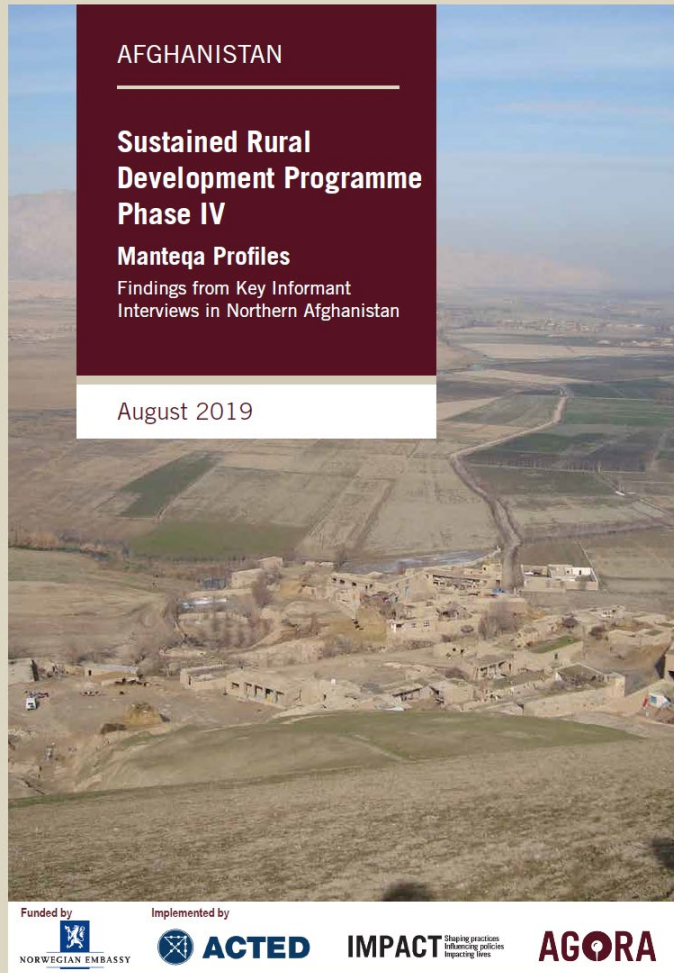
Province	District	Manteqa	Environments	Villages	Families	Population	KI Interviews
Jawzjan	3	5	Rural	100	38,643	202,198	39
	1	1	Urban	136	32,931	229,151	12
Balkh	3	9	Rural	253	82,636	400,092	67
	1	2	Urban	100	85,726	345,731	24
Faryab	11	35	Rural	1024	223,538	1,256,562	225
	1	1	Urban	65	16,478	103,887	9
Samangan	1	11	Rural	127	23,077	231,939	58
	3	1	Urban	130	33,223	200,173	12
Total	18	60	Rural	1,504	367,894	2,239,746	419
	6	5	Urban	431	168,358	1,093,657	57
	24	65	Total	1,935	536,252	3,333,403	476



05

PRODUCTS

MANTEQA PROFILES - OVERVIEW



- ❖ Booklet of **64 manteqa-level factsheets**, outlining an area-based approach for available infrastructure, basic service access, market access, and inclusivity of leadership structures.

- ❖ Based on 1,935 village-level and 476 manteqa-level key informant interviews, conducted between Nov 2018 - Jan 2019 and Aug-Sep 2019, respectively. While 476 KI interviews were required for the sample, 506 KI interviews were done.

- ❖ Overview of manteqa-focused methodology and summary of overall findings based on needs.

Objective: Provide humanitarian/development community with overview of community needs, markets, and resources at sub-district level based on communities of shared resources.

MANTEQA PROFILES – 2/4

Community leadership and CSOs

Irrigated water management structures and availability of clean water

Agriculture/pastoral land and agricultural products

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

Reported local leadership positions^{14,17}: Reported civil society organizations^{14,17}:

Qumandan	✓	Agriculture	✗	Livestock	✗
Village Elder	✓	CBO	✗	Poultry	✗
Arbab/Malik	✓	Child Protection	✗	Social	✗
Mirab	✓	Educational	✗	Economic	✗
Mullah	✓	Health	✗	Training	✗
CDC Member	✓	Law	✗	WASH	✗
CDC Head	✓	Literature	✗		
Other Leadership	✓				

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	✓	No Longer Produced	!
No	✗	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition¹⁸:

Local community remaining	Less than half
IDP presence	✓
IDP percentage	Less than half
Refugee returns:	✓

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14,17}:

Primary Source	Well
Secondary Source	None

Reported water management^{14,17}:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	✓
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Salgar) ¹⁹	✓

Reported water management capacity¹⁴:

Technical knowledge to manage water	✓
Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	✓
Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	✓
Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	✓
Drinking water to meet the population's needs	✓

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14,21}: Drought has reduced water supply

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	Well/Hand Pump	Well/Hand Pump
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	WUG	None

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)^{14,21}:

Agricultural	Rainfed	157,650	60%
	Irrigated	21,740	8%
Pastureland	Natural	83,190	32%
	Artificial	-	0%
Forest	Pistachio	81	0%
	Natural	765	0%
Horticulture	Horticulture	5,923	2%
	% Fruitful horticulture land		30%
	% Non-fruitful horticulture land		70%

Reported agricultural products^{17,18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Barley, maize, flax	✓	✓	✗	✗
Rice	✗	✗	✓	✗
Cotton	✗	✗	✓	!
Tobacco	✗	✗	✓	!
Nuts	✓	✗	✗	✗
Fruits	✓	✓	✓	✗
Roots	✓	✓	✗	✗
Vegetables	✗	✗	✗	✗
Beans	✗	✗	✓	✗
Herbs	✗	✗	✗	✗
Opium	✗	✗	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

16. Stakeholders are leadership, civil society, development actors, and government officials with decision making power and leadership roles in the manteqa.

17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.

18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa.

19. Traditional water sources include: 1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Janda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use.

20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.

21. Response was only asked if there was insufficient water in the manteqa.

22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups managed with the local government.

23. A jirib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m² (0.49 acres).



AGORA



ACTED



AGORA

MANTEQA PROFILES – 3/4

Economic sectors and non-agricultural products

Livestock products, livelihood cooperatives, associations, veterinary clinics

Women's access to business and financial services

Value chain of top 3 products

Markaz (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

- 30 -

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors²⁴ 18:

Sector ²⁴	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	✓	!	✗	✓
Communications	✗	!	✓	✓
Handicrafts	✓	!	✗	✓
Manufacturing	✗	!	✓	✓
Public Administration	✗	!	✓	✗
Sales	✓	!	✗	✗
Services	✗	!	✓	✓
Transport	✗	✗	✗	✓
Social services	✗	!	✓	✓
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Livestock products²⁷ 18:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁸
Own consumption (not cold)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Milk or eggs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Meat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Animal labour	✓	✓	✓	!
Fertilizer/manure	✗	✗	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported business opportunities for women²⁶:

Opportunities	Available	Main barriers
Women are able to work outside of the home	✗	
Women are able to own businesses	✗	Women are punished for owning businesses
Men and women have equal access to financial services	✓	

VALUE CHAIN²⁷ 28

Reported value chain costs (in AFG):

Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
Labour	12	667	2	12,667
Fertilizer				2,500
Storage	N/A	N/A		N/A
Transport				167
Total capital cost				2,667

Reported value chain profits (in AFG):

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	10	1,600	N/A
Retail Profits	10	1,600	393,000
Processed profits	10	1,600	N/A
Gross profits			393,000
Net profits			390,333

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	✓	No Longer Produced	!
No	✗	Don't know or Not Available	?

Reported non-agricultural products²⁷ 18:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁸
Wood	✓	✓	✓	!
Carpets	✓	✓	✓	✗
Handicrafts, jewelry, scarves	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✗	!
Silk, cashmere	✗	✓	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported livelihood cooperatives²⁴ 17: Reported livelihood associations²⁴ 17:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁸
Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✗
Livestock	✓	✓	✓	✗
Pisciculture	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bee Keeping	✗	✗	✗	✗
Dairy	✗	✗	✗	✗
Cereal Crops	✗	✗	✗	✗
Cotton	✗	✗	✗	✗
Almond	✓	✓	✓	✗
Poultry	✓	✓	✓	✗

Reported veterinary clinics²⁴ 17:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁸
Livestock	✓	✓	✓	✗
Poultry	✓	✓	✓	✗

Reported financial services available by gender²⁶:

Financial services	Men	Women	Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	✗	✗	✗	✗
Village savings and loans groups	✓	✓	✗	✗
Community-based savings groups	✓	✓	✗	✗

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a manteqa level, it is possible that the presented results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the manteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villagers within the manteqa.

25. "No longer produced," refers to goods that used to be produced in the manteqa but in the last year no longer are.

26. Categories mean the following: Active: People are currently working in this sector; Formerly Active: People used to work in this sector but no longer do; Recently active: People only started working in this sector in the last year; Possibility for growth: There is

a need for more people to work in this sector.

27. An analysis of the value chain of the top three agricultural products in each manteqa was conducted, which looked at labour and capital expenses, along with the average projected outcomes based on the projected prices and land available for production. Summary data is presented at manteqa level. Not every manteqa was assessed, and data combines production of different crops.

28. Not all value chain inputs and value chain profits involved all of the components listed (days, per unit, no. unit for costs and ave. no. jeribs, kgs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

MANTEQA PROFILES – 4/4

Education services

Market and road access

Health infrastructure and quality

Inclusivity of services

Markaz (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

- 31 -

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level¹⁶:

	Men	Women
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Half	Less than half

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁶:

Boys	Families have no money for education
Girls	Dangerous for girls to attend school

School type available^{17 18}:

Government	✓	Madrassa ²⁹	✓
Community based education	✗	No school	✗

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	✓	No Longer Produced	!
No	✗	Don't know or Not Available	?

Reported education service capacity¹⁶:

Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	✓
Students have enough books and school materials	✗
Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education	✓
Enough desks and chairs for all students	✗
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	✗

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁶:

Markets are present and open for use	✓	Markets are open for use all year	✓
Markets physically accessible to everyone in the manteqa	✓	All goods are available in the market all year	✓

Reported market transport¹⁶:

Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	✓
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	✓
Challenges to public transit access exist	✓
Main public transit challenge	Insecurity
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	✓
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	N/A

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 20}:

Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	2
Health Post	0
Hospital	0
Family health house	0
Health sub-centre ³¹	0
Medical Camp	0

Reported health service access^{17 18}:

Adequate medical staff	✓
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	✓
Medical equipment	✗
Enough medication	✗
Clean water sources	✓

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Outpatient facility	✓
Inpatient facility	✓
Surgery	✗
Tuberculosis treatment	✓
Malaria treatment	✓
HIV treatment	✗
Dental care	✓
Eye care/visual care	✗
Other	✗

MINORITY ACCESS³²

Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures^{17 18}:

IDPs	✗
Ethnic minorities	✓
Youth	✓
Women	✓

Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men^{17 18}:

Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets
Women	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ethnic minorities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Disabled	✓	✗	✓	✓
Youth	✗	✗	✗	✗

²⁹ A madrassa is a quaranic school common in the Islamic world.

³⁰ All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009.

³¹ "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of

health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.

³² "Minority access," refers to how inclusive community leadership structures, markets and services to people in the manteqa that are prone to being less-enfranchised than other parts of the population.



AGORA



ACTED
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development



NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

AGORA

MANTEQA PROFILES – SERVICE QUALITY RANKING

SERVICE QUALITY

In order to identify manteqas in greater need of service intervention, AGORA enumerators asked a series of key questions on leadership structures and inclusivity, agricultural production and output, market activity, women's access to the economy, and service access for water, education, and health.

These were then normalized on a 0 (no access) to 5 (very good access) scale.¹³ Overall findings were obtained by averaging the results. This gives an overview table of service, market, and leadership quality in each manteqa, assisting prioritisation. For more information on the questions and scale, see Annex II.

Province	District	Manteqa	Water	Education	Health	Agriculture	Women in business	Community Leadership	Markets	Overall
Faryab	Almar	Almar	4	4		2	2	5	4	4
		Khawaja Gawhar	0	2		1	0	4	5	2
		Qarai Almar	4	3		1	0	4	4	3
	Andkhoy	Andkhoy	5	0		3	0	5	5	3
		Markaz	5	2		1	1	5	5	4
	Dawlat Abad	Shor Darya	2	0		1	1	4	0	1
		Khancharbagh	2	3		1	0	0	0	2
	Khan-e-Char Bagh	Deh naw	4	2		1	0	3	0	2
		Khawaja Qushri	0	2		1	0	3	0	1
		Saray Qala	2	2		1	0	3	0	2
	Kohistan	Bandar	1	0		1	0	3	5	2
		Lafayee	1	0		1	0	3	0	1
		Lawlash 1	4	0		1	0	4	0	2
		Lawlash 2	2	0		1	0	3	4	2
		Malghay	4	0		1	2	5	0	2
		Sar-e-Zindan	3	0		1	0	3	0	1
	Maymana	Maimana	5	3		2	5	3	5	4
		Emam Sahib	5	3		1	0	4	4	3
	Pashtun Kot	Gelem Baf	0	2		0	0	3	0	1
		Kala Qala	1	2		1	0	3	4	2
		Khawaja Musa	5	5		1	4	5	4	4
		Meyan Dara	0	0		1	0	3	0	1
		Nawa-e-Khushk	1	0		1	0	4	5	5
		Yaka Toot	0	3		3	0	4	4	3
	Qaisar	Chelgazi	4	0		1	0	4	5	3
		Dara-e-Boraghan	1	0		1	2	3	0	1
		Khawaja Tebchaq / Qarai Qaisar	1	0		1	2	3	5	2
		Qaisar	1	0		1	2	4	5	2
		Shakh	4	0		2	0	4	5	3

13. All indicators were normalized to percentages, and each 20% range was given the following number, from 0 (no access) to 5 (very good access): 0% = 0, 1% to 20% = 1, 21% to 40% = 2, 41% to 60% = 3, 61% to 80% = 4, 81% to 90% = 5.

RANKING CRITERIA

- Composite scores were created to **rank the manteqas based on quality of service access by sector**
- Most composites were based on a series of yes/no or present/not present questions, aggregated, and then normalised to a 0-5 point scale
 - Agriculture composite based on the % of irrigated land in manteqa
- Scores for each sector were averaged and rounded to the nearest whole number to produce an overall score
- All scores reflect the situation for **most** of the manteqa population; service quality differs within manteqas and scores do not reflect the situation for every village or household within the manteqa

AGORA



ACTED



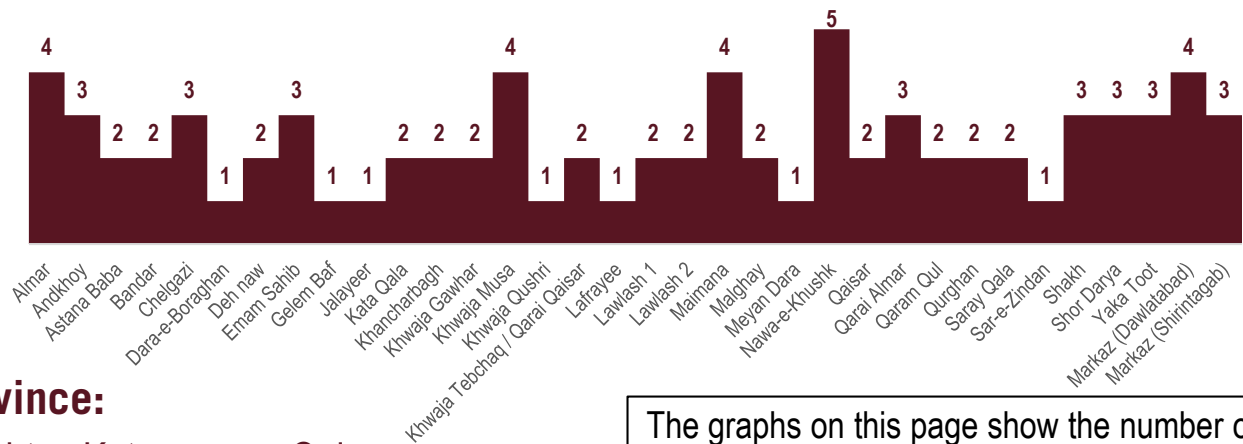
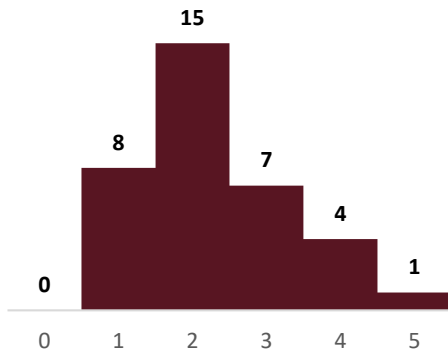
NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

AGORA

KEY FINDINGS – OVERALL SERVICE ACCESS

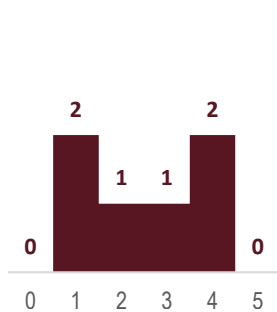
Faryab Province

Manteqas of Faryab Province

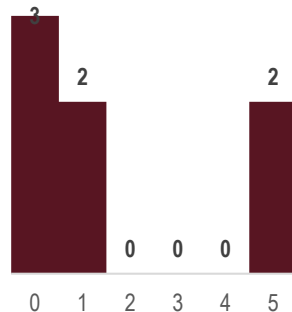


Districts of Faryab Province:

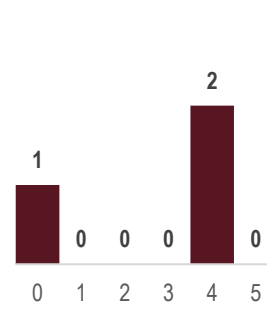
Kohistan



Pashtun Kot



Qaisar



The graphs on this page show the number of manteqas reported in Faryab province by level of overall service quality (top left), for three districts (bottom left) and the overall score for each manteqa (above). **These graphs show significant differences in quality of services between manteqas, even those in the same district.**

KEY FINDINGS – PART I

- ❖ There are significant differences in access to markets, water, education, and health services between manteqas, showing the importance of interventions at the sub-district level.

- **Working at the sub-district level will allow actors to better target needs and design projects appropriate for the population.**

- ❖ While leadership structures are not active at the manteqa level, most communities have been receptive to setting up manteqa development platforms which have quickly taken on a legitimate interface between development actors and communities.

- **Communities are likely to be receptive to manteqa-level interventions, providing an open avenue through which development actors can implement at community level.**

- ❖ Most manteqas had robust agricultural industries that exported at least some of their crops, and had opportunities for expansion and scaling up

- **Activities aimed at improving agriculture and market activities are likely to have space to grow and improve economic activity in rural communities.**

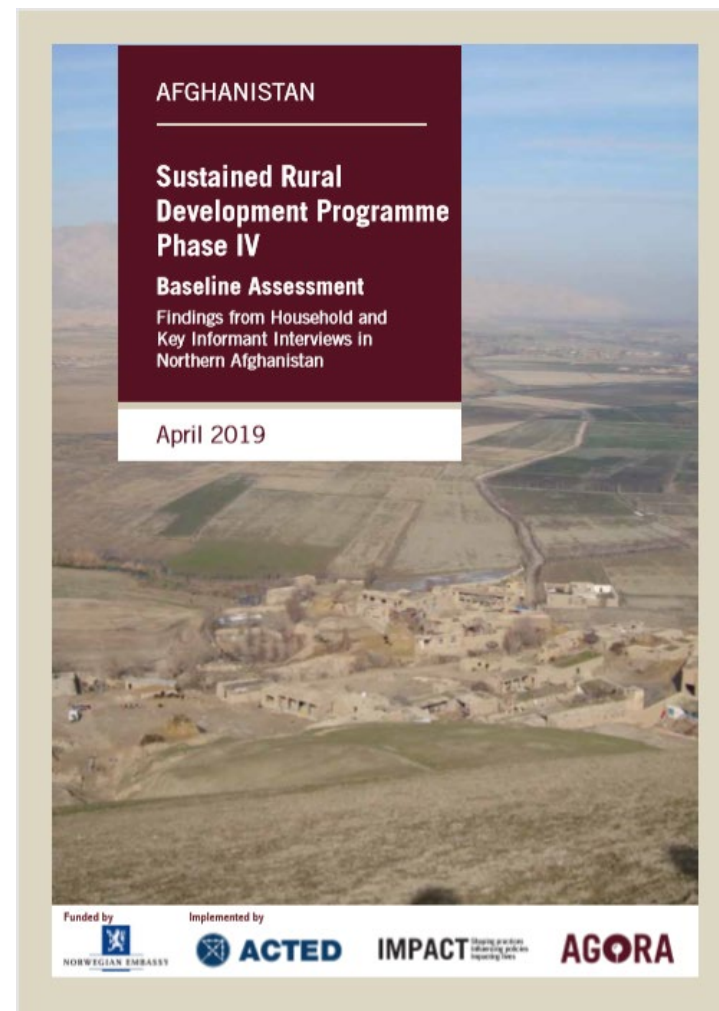
KEY FINDINGS – PART II

- ❖ Irrigation water management structures were in place in most manteqas; however, many were understaffed or lacked sufficient resources to be meet the community's needs.
 - **Existing resource management structures are in place and are likely to benefit from development support to the community.**
-
- ❖ Manteqas are largely a rural concept; urbanisation, re-districting and district/provincial level projects have an effect on the relationship between manteqas and communal resource management.
 - **The manteqa approach should be limited to rural areas where community bonds and their connection to management of local resource management is strongest and most relevant.**

Baseline Report - Overview

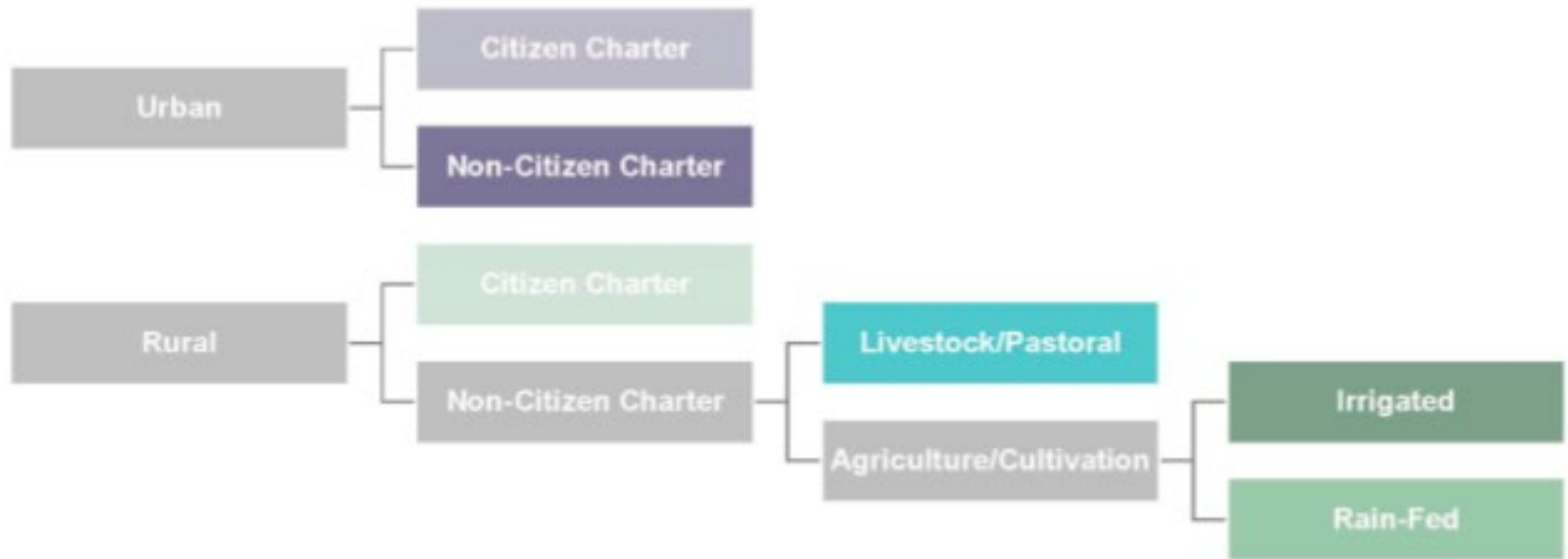
Context

- Household assessment to measure socio-economic effect of ACTED's SRDP IV programming on the populations residing within Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan
- Three research themes:
 1. Socio-economic situation
 2. Access to basic services and satisfaction
 3. Engagement in and ability to contribute towards local development
- Total of 58 manteqas assessed, each manteqa was classified into one of six typologies:
 - Urban / Rural
 - Citizen Charter / Non-Citizen Charter
 - Livestock / Crop-cultivation
 - Irrigated agriculture/ rain-fed agriculture



Manteqa typologies

Figure 1: Manteqa typologies

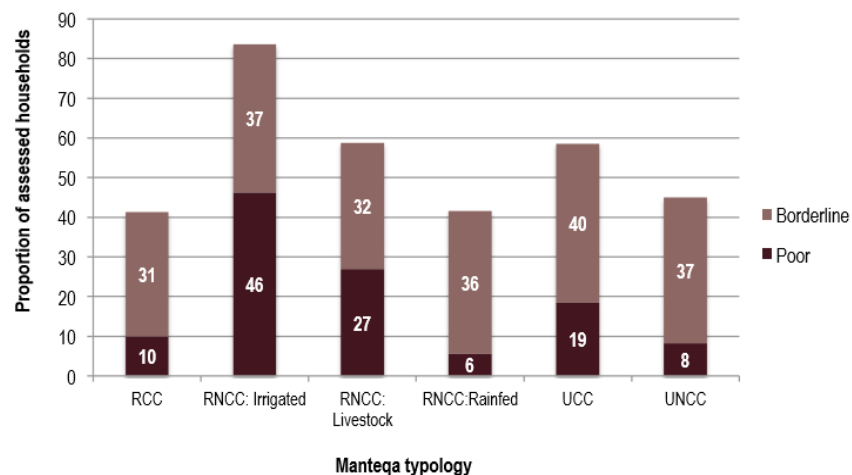


Baseline Report – Key Findings

Socio-economic status

- Urban and Citizen Charter manteqas were **more income secure** than rural, non-Citizen Charter manteqas
- The **inability to repay loans** had a large bearing on income security

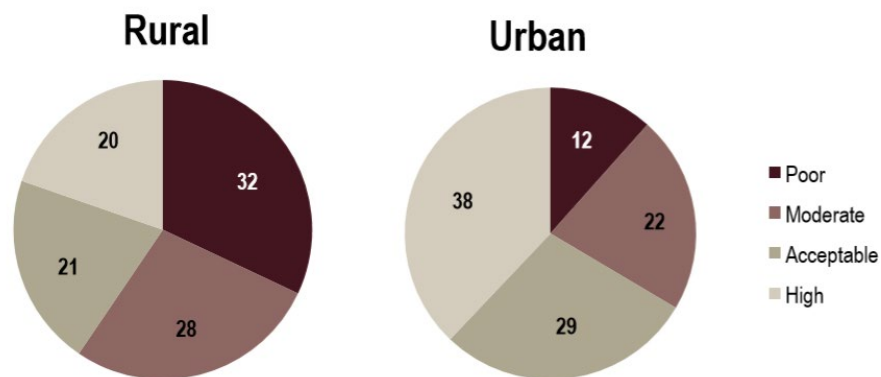
Proportion of households with poor or borderline income security, by manteqa



Basic service access

- Access to hospitals and use of lower quality fuel sources (e.g. dung) appeared to be related to **lower overall satisfaction** with basic services
- Households in urban and Citizen Charter manteqas had better access and satisfaction with services, while irrigated agriculture manteqas had less access/ lower satisfaction

Rates of basic service satisfaction, by manteqa locale

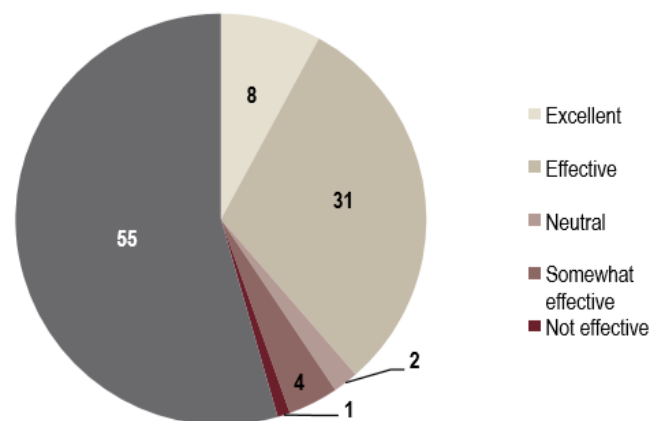


Baseline Report – Key Findings

Engagement in community development planning

- Households in every Manteqa type had confidence that **feedback mechanisms were effective** in holding people in charge to account
- Citizen Charter and Livestock agriculture-based Manteqa households had the highest engagement and confidence in community planning processes.
- Overall, **security was the most significant priority for development**, particularly for rural agriculture-based Manteqas
- KIs from rural Manteqas did not prioritize security in their reporting of development priorities

Proportion of households reporting perceived effectiveness of feedback mechanisms for all manteqas



Reported primary, secondary and tertiary priorities for development as reported by assessed households

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
RCC	Water	Employment	Health
RNCC: Irrigated	Security	Health	Water
RNCC: Livestock	Water	Health	Security
RNCC: Rainfed	Security	Education (general)	Health
UCC	Security	Employment	Education (general)
UNCC	Water	Health	Employment

Baseline Report – Conclusions

- ① Communities in rural, non-Citizen Charter Manteqas: Irrigated Manteqas are the most vulnerable compared to other Manteqas, and are most likely to have the greatest needs for intervention
- ② Communities in urban and Citizen Charter Manteqas were found to be more secure and have more advanced intervention needs
- ③ Female-headed households were found to be in greater need of support than male-headed households, regardless of Manteqa typology



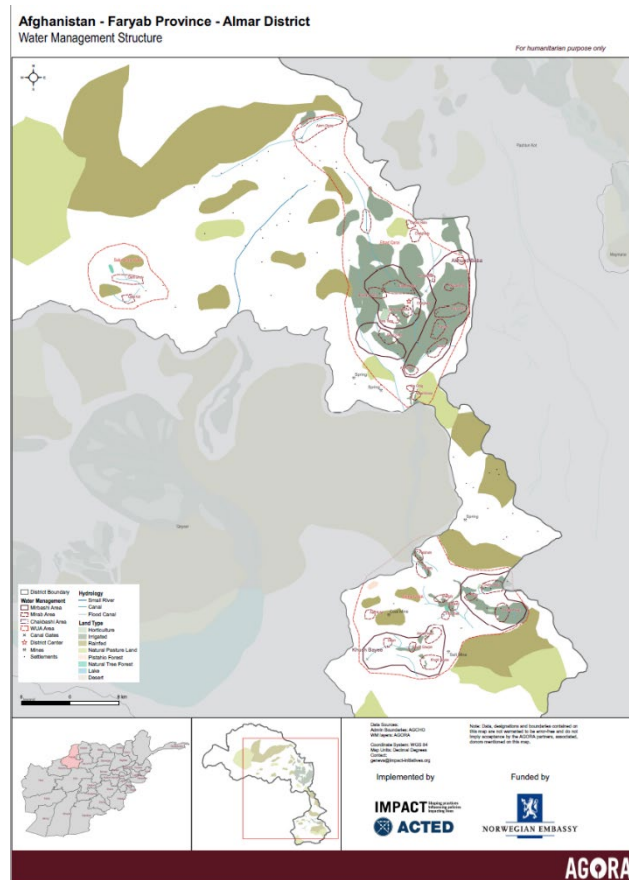
06

**PRACTICAL
APPLICATION**

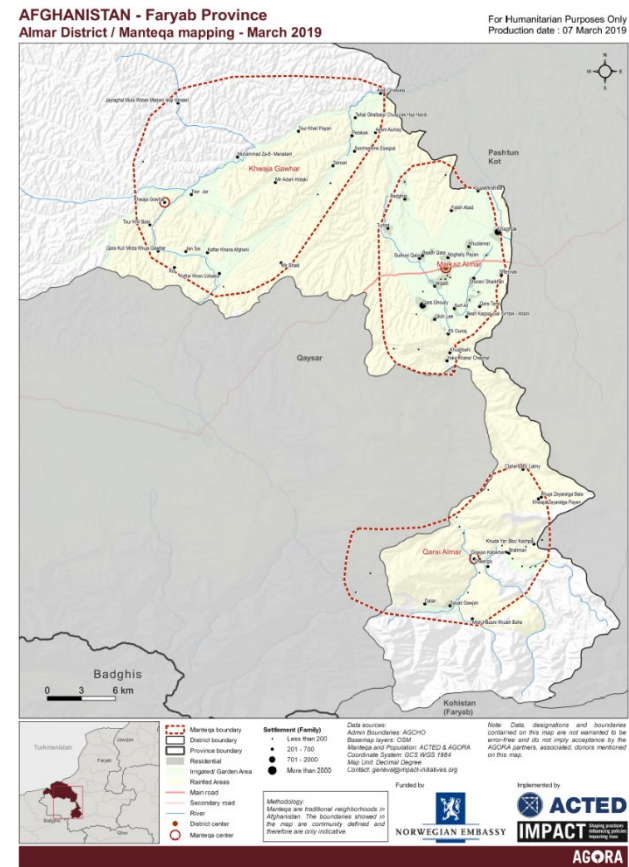
APPLICATION – STEP 1

STEP 1: Identify manteqas based on shared resources and community boundaries

Almar District Water Management Groups



Almar District Manteqas



APPLICATION – STEP 2

STEP 2: Assess economic, agricultural, and market resources and infrastructure to identify gaps and areas of intervention.

Almar Manteqa

- 11 -

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

Reported local leadership positions¹⁷:

Chairman	✓
Village Elder	✓
Arbab/Malik	✓
Mirab	✓
Mullah	✓
CDC Member	✓
CDC Head	✓
Other Leadership	✓

Reported civil society organizations¹⁸:

Agriculture	✓
CSO	✓
Child Protection	✓
Educational	✓
Health	✓
Law	✓
Literature	✓
Livestock	✓
Poultry	✓
Social	✓
Economic	✓
Training	✓
WASH	✓

RESPONSE KEY

Yes ✓ No Longer Produced ✗
No ✗ Don't know or Not Available ?

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition¹⁹:

Local community remaining: Less than half
IDP presence: Less than half
IDP percentage: Less than half
Refugee return: ✗

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources²⁰:

Primary Source	Well
Secondary Source	Hawz

Reported water management capacity²¹:

Technical knowledge to manage water	✓
Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	✓
Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	✓
Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	✓
Drinking water to meet the population's needs	✓

Reported main reason why there is not enough water²¹:

Too many people using source: ✗

Reported main irrigation sources²¹:

Primary source	Flood
Secondary source	Rainwater
Main irrigation source	None
Formal WUG/WUA presence ²²	None

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by Jirib)²³:

Agricultural	217,307	45%
Barren	163,297	34%
Pastureland	104,009	21%
Natural	-	0%
Artificial	-	0%
Forest	-	0%
Plaidich	-	0%
Natural	-	0%
Horticulture	11,994	2%
% Fruitful horticulture land	30%	
% Non-fruitful horticulture land	70%	

Reported agricultural products²⁴:

Sector ²⁵	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁶
Wheat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sorghum, maize, rice	✓	✓	✓	✗
Rice	✓	✓	✓	✗
Cotton	✓	✓	✓	✗
Tobacco	✓	✓	✓	✗
Maize	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fruits	✓	✓	✓	✗
Roots	✓	✓	✓	✗
Vegetables	✓	✓	✓	✗
Beans	✓	✓	✓	✗
Herbs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Opium	✓	✓	✓	✗
Other	✓	✓	✓	✗

Almar Manteqa

- 12 -

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors²⁷:

Sector ²⁸	Active	Formerly Active ²⁹	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✓
Communications	✓	✓	✓	✓
Handicrafts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Manufacturing	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Administration	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sales	✓	✓	✓	✓
Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transport	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓

Reported non-agricultural products³⁰:

Sector ³¹	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ³²
Wood	✓	✓	✓	✗
Carpets	✓	✓	✓	✗
Handicrafts, jewelry, scarves	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✓	✗
Silk, cashmere	✓	✓	✓	✗
Other	✓	✓	✓	✗

Reported livelihood cooperatives³³:

Agriculture	✓
Livestock	✓
Pisciculture	✓
Bee Keeping	✓
Dairy	✓
Cereal Crops	✓
Cotton	✓
Almond	✓
Poultry	✓

Reported livelihood associations³⁴:

Agriculture	✓
Livestock	✓
Poultry	✓

Reported business opportunities for women³⁵:

Opportunities	Available	Main barriers
Women are able to work outside of the home	✓	Women are in danger if they hold jobs
Women are able to own businesses	✓	Women are not allowed to own businesses
Men and women have equal access to financial services	✓	

Reported financial services available by gender³⁶:

Services	Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	✓	✗
Village savings and loan groups	✓	✗
Community-based savings groups	✓	✗
Formal savings and credit groups	✓	✗
Women's business associations	✓	✗
Sand hawala services	✓	✗

VALUE CHAIN^{27, 28}

Reported value chain costs (in AFG):

Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
Labour	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fertilizer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Storage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transport	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total capital cost				

Reported value chain profits (in AFG):

Production	Ave. no. per ha	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retail Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gross profits	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net profits	N/A	N/A	N/A

16. Stakeholders are leadership, civil society, development actors, and government officials with decision making power and leadership roles in the munteqa.

17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.

18. Informant data is aggregated from key informant interviews at munteqa level. The number of key informant interviews is based on the total population of the munteqa.

19. Traditional water sources include: 1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger and flow of water for irrigation. 2) Karakul: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for water irrigation use.

20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.

21. Response was only asked if there was insufficient water in the munteqa.

22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups, managed with the local government.

23. A Jirib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m² (0.49 acres).

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a munteqa level, it is possible that the government results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the munteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villages within the munteqa.

25. "No longer produced" refers to goods that used to be produced in the munteqa but in the last year no longer are.

26. Categories mean the following: Active: People are currently working in this sector. Formerly Active: People used to work in this sector but no longer do. Recently Active: People only started working in this sector in the last year. Possibility for growth: There is a need for more people to work in this sector.

27. An analysis of the value chain of the top three agricultural products in each munteqa was conducted, which looked at labour and capital expenses, along with the average projected outcomes based on the projected prices and land available for production. Summary data is presented at munteqa level. Not every munteqa was assessed, and data contains production of different crops.

28. Not all value chain inputs and value chain profits involved all of the components listed (days, per unit, no. per ha, price per kg, total per ha, and price per kg for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

APPLICATION – STEP 3

STEP 3: Engage with manteqa development platforms with assessment information to determine key needs that community thinks will benefit livelihoods and economy of the manteqa


































APPLICATION – STEP 4

STEP 4: Develop manteqa platform and implement programmes developed by community, based on existing and needed resources.

Faryab Province, Almar District, Almar Manteqa

Activity Priority	Pillar	Planned Activities	Government Departments	Activity Resources		Beneficiaries		Activity Cost	Activity Duration
				Available	Needed	Male	Female		
1.1	⚙️	Construction of bridge and culverts	🏠	✖	✖ 🏠 🏠	15,000	17,500	\$ 160,000	7 Months
1.2	⚙️	Construction of roads (levelling, filling, and concrete)	🏠	✖	✖ 🏠 🏠	15,000	17,500	\$ 3,000,000	9 Months
1.3	⚙️	Construction of clean water source	🏠		✖ 🏠	13,000	15,000	\$ 300,000	4 Months
2.1	🌱	Construction of dams and canals	🌱 🏠	🏠	🏠	10,000	9,000	\$ 110,000	6 Months
2.2	🌱	Distribution of correction seeds and agriculture machinery	🌱	🏠	🌱 🏠	15,000	17,500	\$ 70,000	4 Months
3.1	🌱	Digging of water reservation for animals	🏠	✖	✖ 🏠 🏠	15,000	17,500	\$ 300,000	6 Months
3.2	⚙️	Construction of health centres	🏠	🏠	✖ 🏠 🏠	20,000	20,000	\$ 80,000	12 Months
3.3	🌱	Establishment of livestock farms	🌱	🏠	✖ 🏠	15,000	17,500	\$ 80,000	6 Months
4.1	🏠	Construction of VTC with equipment	🏠 🏠 🏠	🏠	🏠	0	17,500	\$ 60,000	7 Months
4.2	⚙️	Construction of community centres	🏠	🏠	🏠	15,000	17,500	\$ 120,000	6 Months
5.1	⚙️	Construction of bridge and culverts	🏠	✖	✖ 🏠 🏠	10,000	12,500	\$ 6,000,000	24 Months
5.2	🏠	Construction of football stadium	🏠 🏠	✖	✖ 🏠 🏠	18,000	2,000	\$ 100,000	5 Months

SRDP IV Pillar and Project Activities Symbology Key

Pillars	Government Departments		Available Resources		Needed Resources	
 Good Governance	 Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock	 Department of Education	 Basic Resources	 Agronomist	 Electricity Infrastructure	
 Education	 National Seed Board	 Department of Labour and Social Affairs	 Inactive Water Resource	 Agricultural Machinery	 Reservoir	
 Agriculture	 Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	 Department of Women's Affairs	 Human Resources	 Animals/Poultry	 Solar Panels	
	 Sub River Basins	 Department of Electronic Power and Water	 Land	 Construction Machinery	 Technical Staff	
	 Department of Economy	 Department of Public Health	 Technical Staff	 Construction Materials	 Trees	
	 Department of Information and Culture		 Well	 Correction Seeds		

AGORA



ACTED IMPACT

Shaping practices
Influencing policies
Inspiring lives





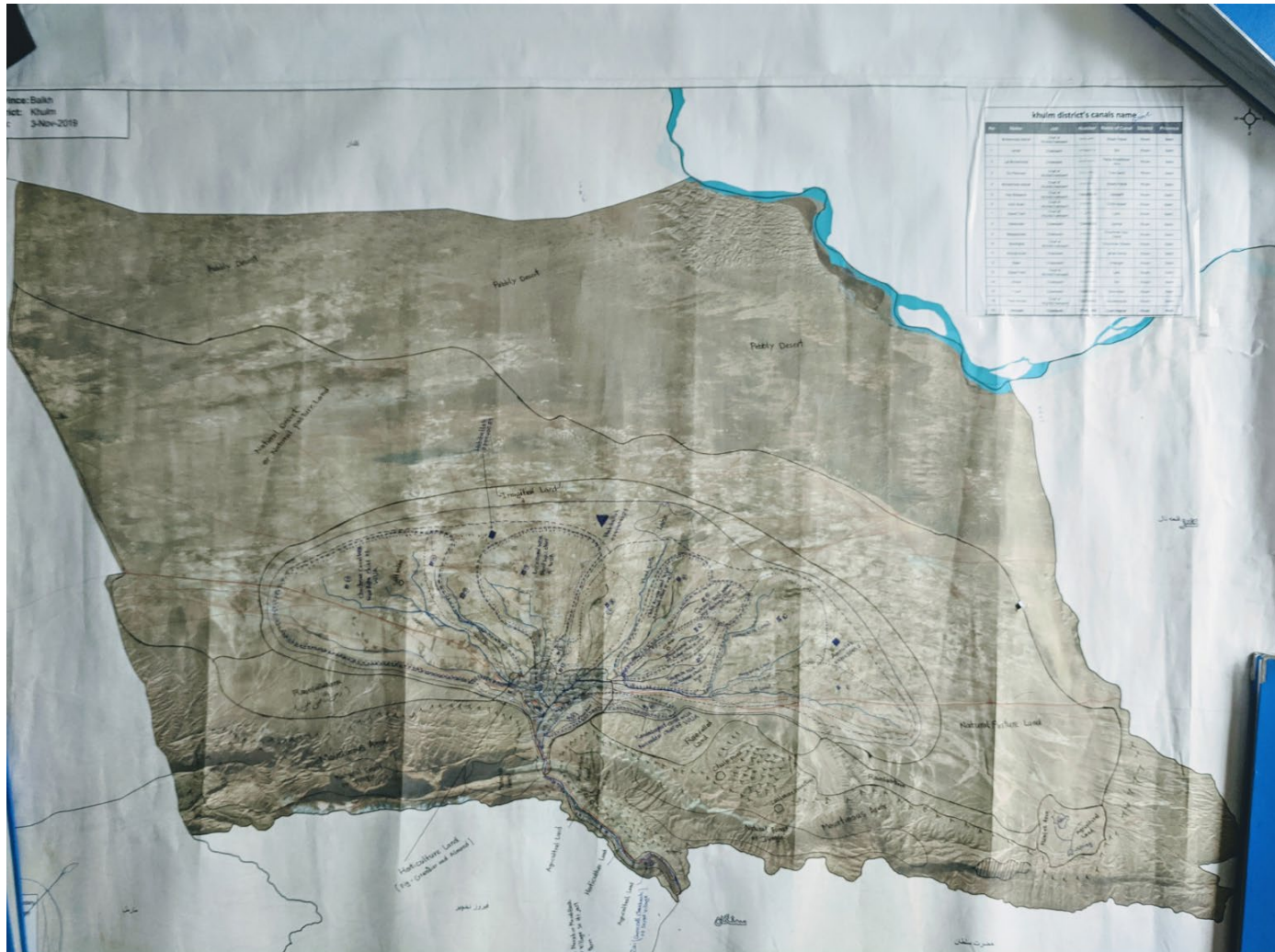
07

NEXT
STEPS

NEXT STEPS

- **Midline assessment – planned for April 2020:** household survey and KII data from control and treatment groups to compare against baseline findings (**impact study**)
- **Further mapping to explore role of different shared resources and services**
- **Further in-depth research; hired an independent researcher to explore key areas of interest identified through initial findings** e.g. different types of resource and programme management, the role and impact of different manteqa community platforms, differences across settlements within manteqas
- **In line with this, research will include a ‘deep-dive’ into 3 manteqas, selected based on key profiles:**
 1. Nar-e-shahi – rural but rapidly urbanising
 2. Khulm – rural and peri-urban
 3. Feroz Nakshir – rural and rain-fed and irrigated land

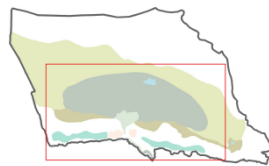
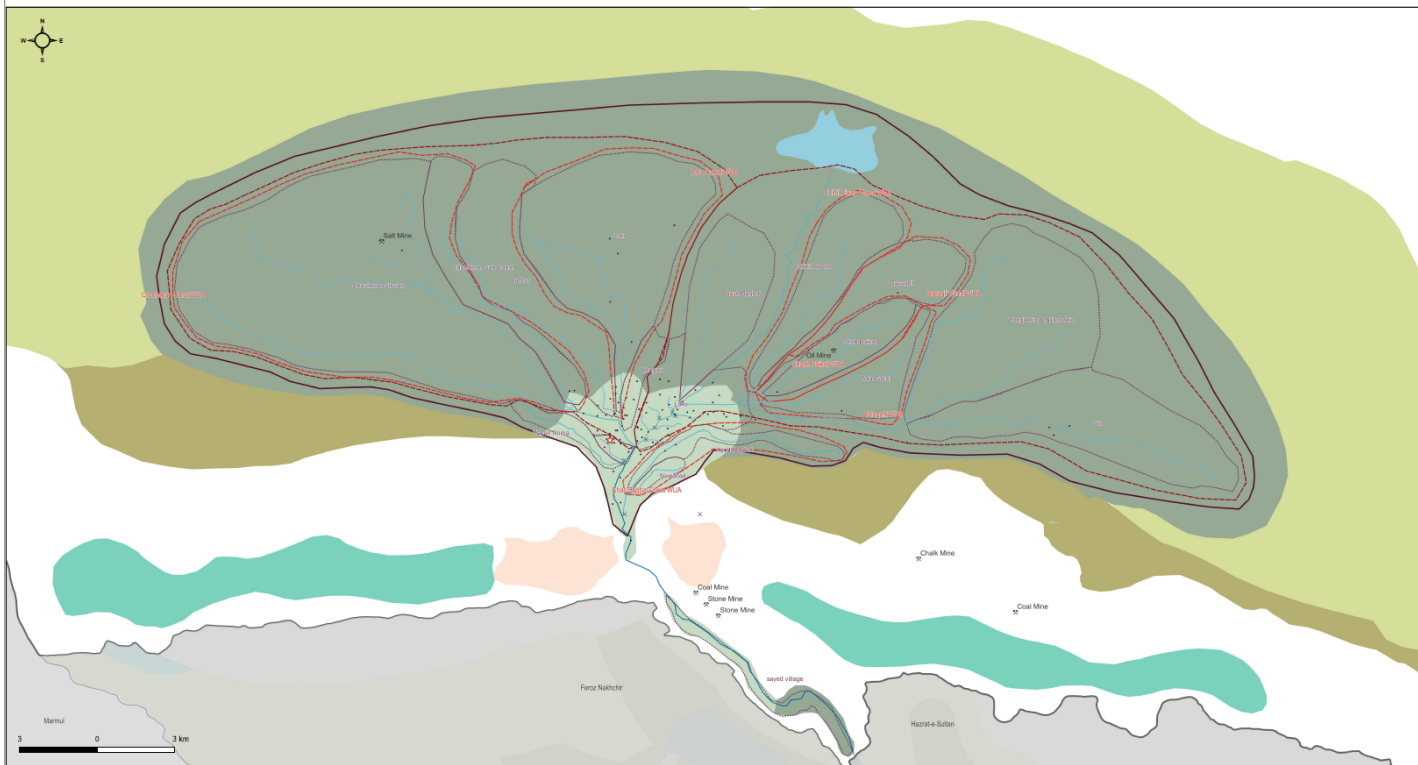
FURTHER MAPPING – MAPPING SHARED RESOURCES



FURTHER MAPPING – MAPPING SHARED RESOURCES

Afghanistan - Balkh Province - Khulm District Water Management Structure

For humanitarian purpose only



□ District Boundary
Water Management
■ Mirbashi Area
■ Mirab Area
■ Chakbashi Area
■ WUA Area
x Canal Gates
★ District Center
x Mines
• Settlements

Hydrology
— Small River
— Canal
— Flood Canal
Land Type
■ Irrigated
■ Rainfed
■ Natural Pasture Land
■ Natural Tree Forest
■ Lake
■ Desert

Data Sources:
Admin Boundaries: AGOHO
WM layers: AGORA
Coordinate System: WGS 84
Map Units: Decimal Degrees
Contact:
geneva@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the AGORA partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.

Implemented by



Funded by



AGORA

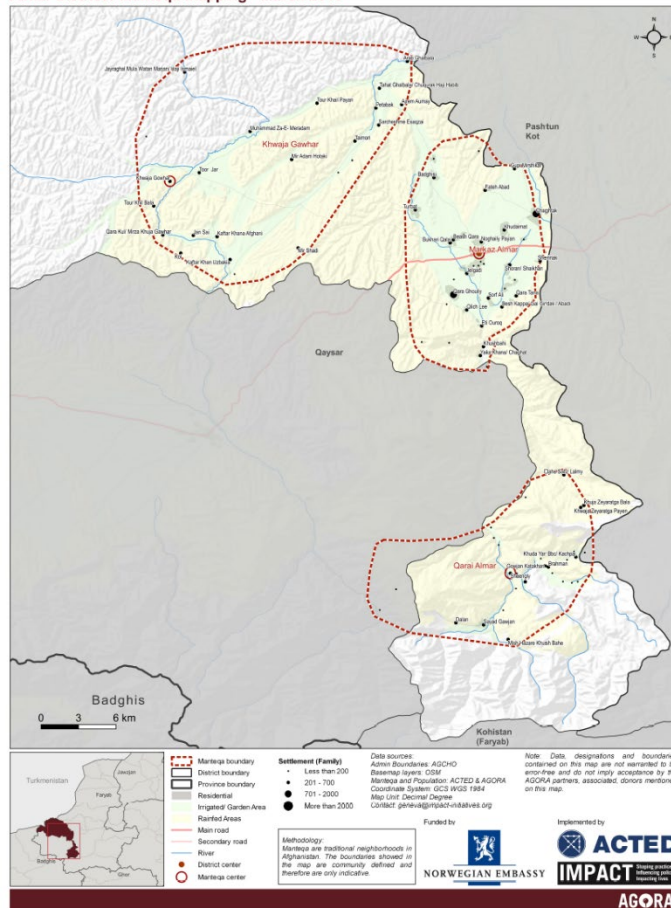
AGORA

FURTHER MAPPING –WATER MANAGEMENT GROUPS

Almar District Manteqas

AFGHANISTAN - Faryab Province
Almar District / Manteqa mapping - March 2019

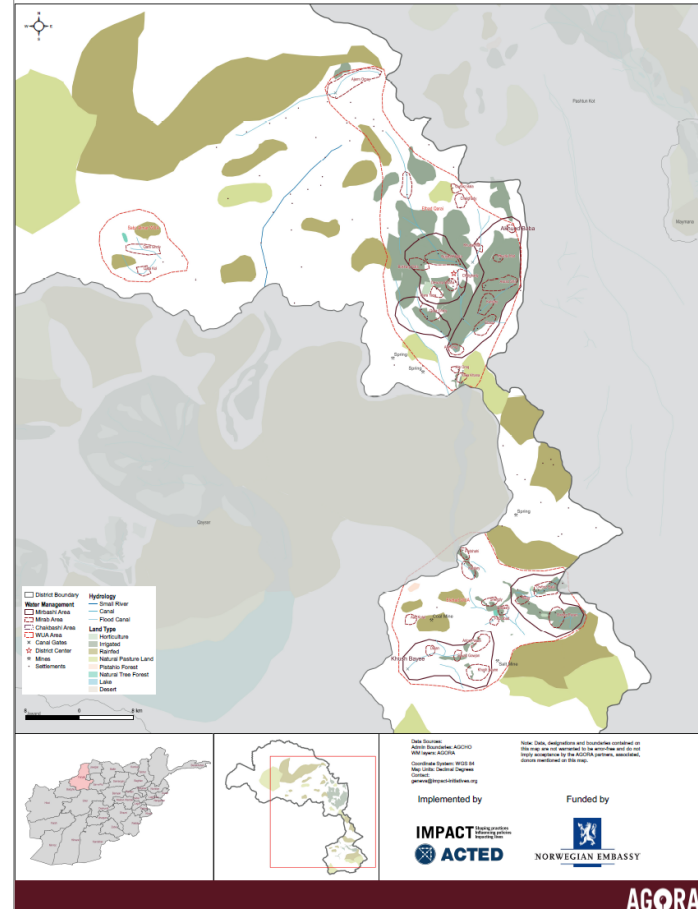
For Humanitarian Purposes Only
Production date : 07 March 2019



Almar District Water Management Groups

Afghanistan - Faryab Province - Almar District
Water Management Structure

For humanitarian purpose only



SOURCES

LITERATURE REVIEW

A significant body of scholarly research has been conducted on Manteqas in Afghanistan, though there is some disagreement on the definitions of what a Manteqa is as well as its relevance to community organisation and resource sharing:

- Lister, Understanding state-building and local government in Afghanistan, Crisis states research centre, Working paper no. 14, May 2007
- Favre, Interface between state and society in Afghanistan: Discussion on key social features affecting governance, reconciliation and reconstruction, February 2005.
- Mielke and Schetter, "Where is the village?" Local perceptions and development approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.
- Miakhel, "Understanding Afghanistan: The importance of tribal culture and structure in security and governance," USIP, November 2009.
- Miakhel, "The Importance of tribal structures and Pakhtunwali in Afghanistan; Their role in security and governance," 1995.
- Roussel, "Constraints and perspectives in the present context for the elaboration of an immediate rehabilitation strategy of the Afghan rural areas," UNORSA, June 1993.



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**



AGORA