Research Methodology Note

Sustainable Rural Development Programme (SRDP) IV
Household-Level Endline Assessment
AFG2301
Afghanistan

15/2/2023
Version 1.0

AGORA | Localised Response · Inclusive Recovery · Effective Stabilisation

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Afghanistan				
Type of Emergency	X	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□ Slow onset		X Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs				
Project Code	02iAHT 3Z5				
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	30/01/2023 to 30/3/2023 for Endline 2018 to 2023 for the report of all phases				

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Start collect data: 12-03-2023	5. Preliminary presentation: N/A
	2. Data collected: 25-03-2023	6. Outputs sent for validation: 05-04-2023
	3. Data analysed: 10-04-2023	7. Outputs published: 15-04-2023
	4. Data sent for validation: 15/-4/2023	8. Final presentation: TBD

Number of assessments	□	Single assessment (one cycle)
	X	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) *Baseline, Midline, Endline (This ToR relates to the Endline assessment)*

Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when*** *e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	X	Donor plan/strategy	_30 _/_4 _/_23 _ _ _
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	X	NGO platform plan/strategy	_2 _/_5 _/_23 _ _ _
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**	**Dissemination**
	X Strategic X Programmatic X Operational □ [Other, Specify]	□ General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) □ Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)

| | | | □ Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) |
			□ [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	X No
General Objective	To provide an endline update on the socio-economic situation of the population residing in the areas of SRDP IV interventions[1] in terms of the programme's progress in enhancing socio-economic wellbeing, access and effectiveness of public services, and sustainable, inclusive rural development among this population[2].		
Specific Objective(s)	• To be able to compare the household-level demographic characteristics and vulnerabilities of the target population since the baseline (April 2019) to the endline (March 2023); • To understand how the household-level socio-economic situation of the target population[3] has changed following the first year of the SRDP IV project; • To understand how household-level access to quality basic services (education, water, health, energy, roads) in assessed areas has changed following the first year of the SRDP IV project; • To understand how household perceptions regarding their ability to participate in and contribute towards local development planning in their areas of residence has changed after the first year of the SRDP IV Project; • To identify variations, if any, in terms of how socio-economic needs and vulnerabilities have changed between (1) households in different types of manteqas[4] and (2) different household profiles across all provinces[5]; • To identify variations, if any, in terms of how socio-economic needs and vulnerabilities have changed between households in areas of intervention (treatment group) as opposed to those outside these areas (control group).		

Research Questions	1. What are the demographic characteristics and vulnerabilities of the assessed households? How have these characteristics or vulnerabilities changed since the first year of the SRDP IV project (in September 2018)?
	
	2. What is the current socio-economic situation of the assessed households?
	    a. How has the economic security of households in assessed areas changed since the first year of the SRDP IV project?[6] How does this vary between different types of manteqas?
	    b. How has asset ownership by households in assessed areas changed since the first year of the SRDP IV project?
	    c. Have consumption behaviours and expenditure patterns[7] of households in assessed areas changed since the first year of the SRDP IV project? How have these varied between different types of manteqas?		

---

[1] SRDP-IV interventions will take place in 64 manteqas across Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan provinces.

[2] Outcome indicator 1 in project AME framework

[3] Focused on understanding poverty through income security (income levels, stability of income sources), asset ownership, household expenditure patterns, and reliance on livelihood coping strategies.

[4] For the purpose of this baseline assessment, manteqa typology would be defined in terms of demographic, geographical and socio-economic variables identified through the basic mapping and profiling activity conducted prior to the baseline.

[5] The purpose of this objective is to provide data that can eventually help to identify what kind of external factors could have facilitated or hindered SRDP-IV's ability to achieve intended impacts.

[6] This corresponds to the following indicator from the project AME framework: % of beneficiary respondents whose household income security has increased by the end of the program (disaggregated by sex, age, and area of origin). Income security will be measured through (1) household income level and (2) household's reliance on stable vs. unstable sources of income.

[7] This will be measured through (1) average monthly expenditure (2) types of expenditure (3) spending priorities between male and female members of the household.

<div style="text-align: right">d. How have employment opportunities that are accessible to households changed in assessed areas since the first year of the SRDP IV project? How do these vary between different types of manteqas?</div>

<div style="text-align: right">e. What are coping strategies households commonly rely on to cope with a lack of income to meet basic household needs? In what way have these changed since the baseline?</div>

<div style="text-align: right">f. How has the socio-economic situation of the assessed households been impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak and related lockdown measures?</div>

3. How has the availability and accessibility of basic services for households in assessed areas changed since the baseline? To what extent are households satisfied with these services?

   a. How does these vary between different types of manteqas?

   b. How has the access to basic services for households in areas been impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak and related lockdown measures?

4. How have perceptions of assessed households regarding their level of engagement in and ability to contribute towards local development in their areas changed since the baseline?

   a. How do these vary between different types of manteqas?

   b. How has the level of engagement of households been impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak and related lockdown measures?

   c. How has the level of engagement of households been impacted by the changes after 2021?

5. How do socio-economic conditions, access to services and ability to participate in local development processes vary between households in areas of intervention (treatment group) changed, as opposed to those outside (control group)?

Geographic Coverage	Key Informant Interviews component: 58 manteqas in 24 districts across 4 provinces (Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan) Household Interviews component: 18 manteqas in 16 districts across 6 provinces (Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, and Baghlan)
Secondary data sources	· Balkh Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey, Central Statistics Organization of Afghanistan, 2016 · Balkh's Economy in Transition, Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, 2013 · Climate Change and Food Security in Afghanistan: Evidence from Balkh, Herat, and Nangarhar, Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization, 2014 · Contingency Plan: Inter-Cluster Drought Response, OCHA, 2018 · Child Labour Assessment in Balkh and Samangan Provinces, Afghanistan, ILO, 2015 · Global Education Monitoring Report, UNESCO, 2015 · 2015 Demographic and Health Survey: North Region Factsheet, CSO/MPH/USAID, 2015 · Rebuilding Afghanistan's agricultural economy: Vegetable production in Balkh province, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, 2012 · Afghanistan Opium Survey 2017: Cultivation and Production, UNODC/MCN/NSD, 2017 · Doing Business in Afghanistan 2017, World Bank Group, 2017 · Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the North-South Corridor Project Mazar- Puli-Baraq Package, Ministry of Public Works/ADB, 2012

	· Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Afghanistan's Faryab Province, Tufts University, 2011
	· Social Water Management in Faryab: A Manteqas Case Study, ACTED, 2016
	· Increasing the Access and Quality of Basic Education for Marginalized Girls in Faryab: An Educational Baseline Survey for ACTED, Samuel Hall/ACTED, 2013
	· Acute malnutrition among under-five children in Faryab, Afghanistan: prevalences and causes, ACTED, 2016
	· Accompanying Afghan girls towards education and empowerment in marginalized areas of Afghanistan, ACTED, 2016
	· Gender Provincial Profile: Jawzjan, USAID, 2014
	· Coverage Assessment (SLEAC Report), UNICEF/Save the Children, Action Against Hunger/Coverage Monitoring Network, 2015
	· SMART nutrition assesment report: Report of Nutrition and Mortality in Jawzjan province of Afghanistan, Save the Children, 2012
	· Enrolling Girls without Learning: Evidence from Public Schools in Afghanistan, University of Malaya/BRAC International, 2018
	· Demographic and Health Survey, CSO/MPH, ICF, 2015
	· Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey: Samangan, CSO, 2015
	· Summary of the Context Analysis: Education for Girls in Samangan Province, Afghan Health and Development Services, 2013
	· Economic Assessment and Labour Market Survey of Mazar-i-Sharif, Pul-I Khumri, Kandahar City and Kunduz City
	· Community Area Based Development Approach (CABDA) Programme: An alternative way to address the current African food crisis, 2007
	· Conceptual failure, the Taliban's parallel hierarchies, and America's strategic defeat in Afghanistan, 2014
	· Etat, Islam et tribus face aux organisations internationales: Le cas de l'Afghanistan, 1978-1998
	· Fuzzy Sovereignty: Rural Construction in Afghanistan between Democracy Promotion and Power Games, 2012
	· Helpdesk Research Report: The impact of Area Based Programming, 2011
	· Humanitarian response to urban crises: A review of area-based approaches, 2015
	· Implementing area-based approaches (ABAs) in urban post-disaster contexts, 2012
	· Interface between State and Sovereignty in Afghanistan, 2005
	· Local Shura, Security and Development in Afghanistan, 2006
	· Subnational State-Building in Afghanistan, 2008
	· Using an Asset-Based Approach to Identify Drivers of Sustainable Rural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Central America: A Conceptual Framework, 2005
	· War and Boundaries in Afghanistan: Significant and Relativity of Local and Social Boundaries, 2001
	· "Where is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, 2007
	· Beyond kinship and tribe: New forms of solidarity and interest representation, 2016
	· AGORA, Sustained Development Programme: Phase IV, Baseline Assessment, Findings from Household and Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan, April 2019
	· AGORA, Sustained Rural Development Programme IV. Manteqa Profiles. Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan, August 2019.

	· AGORA, Water User Group Mapping, December 2019, *Forthcoming*.					
Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp		□	IDPs in informal sites	
	X	IDPs in host communities		□	IDPs [Other, Specify]	
	□	Refugees in camp		□	Refugees in informal sites	
	X	Refugees in host communities		□	Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	X	Host communities		□		
Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	X	Manteqa type #: 58[8] manteqas across 24 districts and 4 provinces (detailed below) X Yes □ No	X	Group: Treatment and control Population size per strata is known? X Yes □ No	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? X Yes □ No

	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Data collection tool(s) X Structured (Quantitative)		□ Semi-structured (Qualitative)
Structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Key Informant Interviews with Manteqa Leadership*	**X Purposive** □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	**X Key informant interview (Target #): 372** □ Key Informant women interviews (Target 20 percent of total):75 □ Focus group discussion (Target #):0 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):0
Structured data collection tool control (s) # 2 *Household Interviews*	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling **X Probability / Stratified cluster sampling** □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):0 **X Household interview (Target #): 720** X Household women Interviews (Target 20% additional of total)135 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):0
Structured data collection tool treatment (s) # 3 *Household Interviews*	□ Purposive/e □ Probability / Simple random m □ Probability / Stratified simple random m □ Probability / Cluster sampling g **X Probability / Stratified cluster sampling** g □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):0):0 **X Household interview (Target #): 74820** X Household women Interviews (Target 20%)% additional of total)14477 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):0:0
Target level of precision if probability sampling	0.9 level of confidence	0.085 margin of error
Data management platform(s)	X IMPACT	□ UNHCR
	□ [Other, Specify]	
Expected ouput type(s)	□ Situation overview #: _ _ X **Report #: 1**	□ Profile #: _ _
	□ Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _ X **Presentation (Final) #: 1**	□ Factsheet #: _ _

[8] While 65 Manteqas have been identified through the basic profiling exercise undertaken by AGORA from November 2018 to January 2019, one of these Manteqas (Dasht-e-Laili) in Dawlatabad district in Faryab province currently has no population residing there.

	□	Interactive dashboard #:_		□	Webmap #: _ _		□	Map #: _ _	
	X	[Other, Specify] #: 3 Datasets (HH Treatment, HH Control, KII).								
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)								
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)								
Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	*AGORA*									
	Donor: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs									
	Coordination Framework: SRDP IV Stakeholders									
	Partners: IMPACT, ACTED									

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

Afghanistan has been undergoing a prolonged, protracted crisis over the last four decades, with conflict and natural disaster devastating the population's access to basic services and livelihoods security and contributing to destabilization in the region. As the rural economy in Afghanistan has been gradually declining, mainly due to drought, rural communities have been struggling.[9] Access to public services in rural areas is more restricted, due to a combination of remote locations, mountainous areas and a lack of infrastructure. Inclusive local governance remains a challenge, which is further complicated by the volatile security situation and vulnerability to natural disasters.

The Sustained Rural Development Program - Phase IV (SRDP IV), is the fourth in a decade-long series of development programmes funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and implemented by ACTED in Northern Afghanistan, which focuses on improving the effectiveness of local governance, rural livelihoods, and provision of education, health, and water services. The project started in 2008 in southern Faryab Province and has since expanded to 24 districts in four provinces of Afghanistan's northern region, which all register high levels of humanitarian need and challenges to economic development, as well as a long-term established ACTED presence. [10] The SRDP IV's rationale is to tackle the root causes of instability and poverty in Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan provinces by creating a conducive environment for the active participation of local authorities and citizens in community-driven initiatives, at the manteqa level.

The post-2001 administrative boundaries of Afghanistan follow three main divisions: provinces, districts, and villages. However, Afghans themselves often identify their location and origin according to a historical social and territorial unit: the manteqa. This informal but precise geographic delineation lies between the village level and the district level. Manteqas are generally centred on a shared service or resource and encompass all villages that rely on this central point. As such, it is an organic organizing principle that defines a community in rural Afghanistan.

Despite the importance and relevance of manteqas, few development actors, including the government and the international community, use them as gateway to work with rural communities, and there is very little available research on these manteqas. As a result, many interventions may have missed opportunities on effectively reaching the communities that they serve. The research to be undertaken under the SRDP IV will, therefore, aim to help to define what populations identify as being their communities and, moreover, what the overarching characteristics of these communities are. Specifically, the research will then allow implementing partners to better identify interventions relevant for the populations in need. The SRDP IV research component, AGORA, will be essential to gain a robust understanding of community dynamics, socio-economic vulnerabilities, and available resources and services within the manteqas, to inform an area-based approach to inclusive and sustainable development.

A major part of this research (including this Endline assessment and previous Midlines and Baselines) will be the monitoring of the impact of the project. Following a Baseline Assessment in April 2019, Midline, 2020, Midline, 2021 AGORA is providing

---

[9] Pain, Kantor, Understanding and addressing context in rural Afghanistan: How villages differ and why, AREU Issues Paper series, 2010.
[10] AGORA, Sustained Rural Development Programme IV. Manteqa Profiles. Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan, August 2019.

a yearly update on the impact of the programme, and how the SRDP IV has impacted the populations in the manteqas that ACTED is working in (treatment) vs. those that is it not (control). This assessment will provide an update on the impact of the SRDP IV project after a year of implementation. Similar tools (e.g., questionnaires) will be used for a comparison of indicators and will allow for a comparative analysis between the Baseline, Midline assessment and Endline Assessments. The Endline Assessment makes use of both a household survey (random sample) and KI interviews with KIs in community leadership positions. One report will be delivered at the end of the assessment. The report is accompanied by a meeting for partners and donors in which one presentation will be held.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

Information for this assessment will be collected through Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) and Household (HH) interviews. The structured KIIs will be undertaken in 58[11] manteqas in 24 districts in 4 provinces. The purpose of the KIIs is to provide supplementary quantitative information to the data gathered through the household assessment. The KIIs are also designed to capture indicators which are not possible to address at a household level. KIs will be purposively sampled, drawing from a database of individuals in village leadership positions constructed during the Baseline Assessment by the AGORA team. The number of KIIs conducted for each manteqa will be adjusted according to population size, ranging from 3 (population of less than 4,000) to 12 (population of more than 120,000) (see Table 1). A total of 372 structured Key Informant Interviews are planned for the Endline Assessment.

Table 1: Key Informant Interviews to be conducted according to Manteqa population

Population Size	Number of Key Information Interviews
Less than 4,000	3
4,001 - 10,000	4
10,001 - 15,000	5
15,001 - 23,000	6
23,001 - 36,000	7
36,001 - 46,370	8
46,371 - 60,000	9
60,001 - 80,000	10
80,001 - 120,000	11
More than 120,000	12

The household interviews will be conducted in 18 manteqas in 16 districts in 6 provinces, including both manteqas where SRDP IV interventions took place (treatment) as well as those where they did not (control). Findings from the treatment manteqas will be analysed for 6 different types of manteqas (see Figure 1). For each manteqa typology, households will be sampled using a two-stage stratified cluster sampling to achieve representative findings to a 0.9 level of confidence and a 0.085 margin of error per manteqa type (see Table 5). For each of the six typologies, two manteqas will be selected resulting in a total of twelve manteqas to be assessed. To ensure representation across the entire assessment area, manteqas will be drawn from all four provinces covered by the SRDP IV project.

In the control group areas, the sample will stratify, at the district-level, and not the manteqa-level, since these areas were not included in the manteqa mapping exercise. In addition to that, the control group areas have not benefitted from the SRDP IV intervention, so discrete impacts within a manteqa-like area are unlikely to be meaningful, which makes the district-level a suitable level of analysis. Households here too will be two staged cluster sampled with a 0.9 level of confidence and a

---

[11] Following a security analysis conducted in March 2020, two manteqas are inaccessible due to high security risk. However, due to remote data collection, this will likely not have consequences for the data collection in these manteqas.

0.085 margin of error. As a result of this difference in units of measurements between the control and treatment groups, comparisons between the control and treatment groups will be possible only at the aggregated level.

3.2. Population of interest

The KIIs will be undertaken in 24 districts within the four provinces of Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan. In total, it is expected that the research will cover populations within approximately 58 manteqas. KIs consist of community representatives which included arbabs (village leaders), chakbashis (village agricultural specialists), maliks (a local mediation specialist), malims (village teachers), mirabs (water managers), mullahs (religious leaders), humanitarian staff, CDC/shura (village council) members, village elders and quarya dars/qumandan (village headmen/leader). The HH interviews will be undertaken in 18 manteqas in 16 districts within the five provinces of Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Sar-e-Pul, and Samangan. See Table 2 below for an in-depth overview.

Table 2: List of Manteqas and Districts to be covered for household interviews

Province	District	Manteqa	Security	Typology (Treatment)	Population
Faryab	Qaisar	Markaz Qaisar	Fully accessible	Rural, Agriculture Irrigated, Not-Citizen Charter	86153
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Emam Sahib	Fully accessible		61731
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Shadiyan	Fully accessible	Rural, Agriculture Rain-Fed, Not-Citizen Charter	1575
Faryab	Kohistan	Bandar	Fully accessible		18808
Faryab	Andkhoy	Andkhoy	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	39816
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Markaz (Hazrat-e-Sultan)	Fully accessible		26751
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Kata Qala	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Not-Citizen Charter	22831
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Aqcha	Fully accessible		121152
Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Fully accessible	Urban, Citizen Charter	101994
Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Sheberghan	Fully accessible		138702
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Baba Yadgar	Fully accessible	Urban, Not Citizen Charter	22446
Samangan	Aybak	Aybak	Fully accessible		199988
Province	**District**	**District**	**Security**	**Typology (Control)**	
Balkh	Dehdadi	Dehdadi District	Fully accessible	Control	70607
Jawzjan	Faizabad	Faizabad District	Fully accessible	Control	30402
Balkh	Marmul	Marmul District	Fully accessible	Control	1159
Baghlan	Pul-e-Khumri	Pul-e-Khumri City	Fully accessible	Control	104395
Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul City	Fully accessible	Control	185476
Sar-e-Pul	Sozmaqala	Sozmaqala District	Fully accessible	Control	49865
TOTAL					

The total number of interviews that will be conducted is 2040, which will be achieved through a network of 43 enumerators (see sampling section below). Per province there will be one team leader among the enumerators managing other enumerators and acting a link between Agora SPO / SFOs and enumerators. As the interviews are less as compared to previous years so separate/ leaders are not needed this time. (See Table 3).

Table 3: Proposed Number of Team Leaders and Enumerators (to conduct HH surveys)

Provinces	Number of Enumerators
Balkh	8
Faryab	13
Jawzjan	7
Samangan	5
Sar-e-Pul	6
Pul-i-Khumri	4

The sampling used in the previous rounds was done based on the population count given in the TORs of Midline and Baseline[12] which was slightly different from the current treatment group and KIs in this round. The population data used for sampling in 2022/23 is from World pop raster data. For counting Manteqa population we follow bottom-up approach i.e., counting population of villages and then aggregating it to Manteqa and districts[13]. Manteqas consist of several villages and its boundaries are mapped by ACTED and IMPACT in northwest of Afghanistan while district and province boundaries are formally present.

In the Baseline Assessment, only the manteqas that were part of the SRDP IV programme were taken into consideration in the data analysis. In the Midline Assessment and Endline Assessment, data from both manteqas where the SRDP IV intervention took place (treatment), and manteqas that did not benefit from the intervention (control), will be analysed. The same treatment group manteqas that were assessed in the Baseline Assessment will be assessed in the Midline/ Endline assessment.

The stratification of the different manteqa into six types is based on resource sharing arrangements, which highlights different rural (and urban) resource economy types and define each manteqa as being one of these types. In addition, AGORA looks at the impact of pre-existing community-based programming, such as the Citizens' Charter programme, and included them as a category as well. The structure showing how these types are linked can be found in Figure 1.

---

[12] Impact Repository (impact-repository.org)

[13] Firstly 5 km buffer is taken around each village in Fig 1 as the boundaries of villages in Afghanistan are not mapped. After buffering villages, Thiessen polygon is created around villages in another layer, see Figure 2. The polygon helps to separate villages from each other so that they are separately counted. In the Final step the buffer village Fig 1 and Theisen polygon Fig 3 are intersected to get unique villages with non-overlapping boundaries.
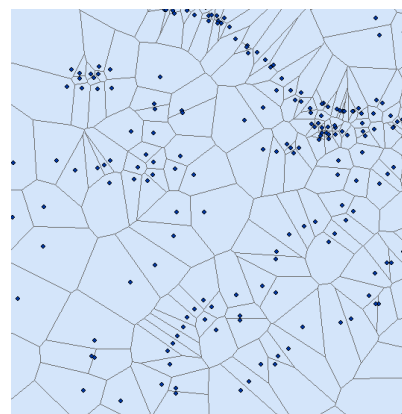

Fig   1

Fig   2

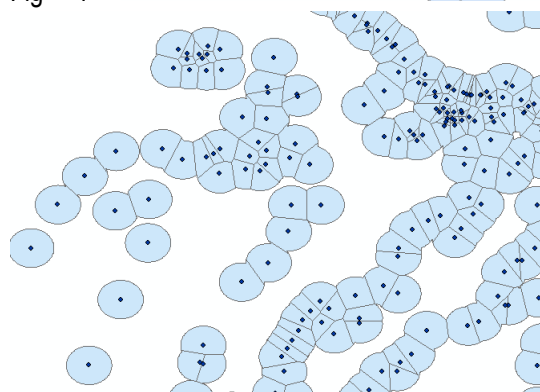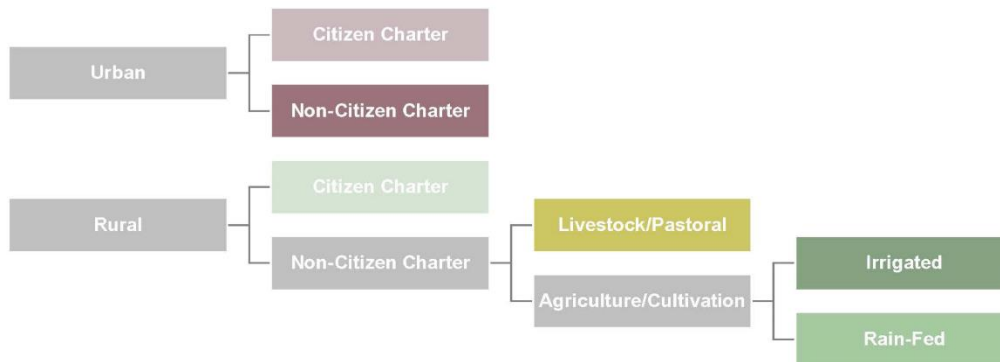

Fig 3

Figure 1: Six Manteqa types by stratification:

3.3. Secondary data review

The Endline Assessment will be heavily based on the Midline and baseline assessment, and a comparative review will be taken of the methodology, data, and findings of the baseline assessment. For this assessment, the concepts of village, manteqa, Community Development Committees (CDCs) and Citizen-Charter are important.

Village

The years following the Soviet Invasion in 1979 in Afghanistan marked a breakdown of traditional power structures, and caused a decentralization of power.[14] The post-2001 administrative boundaries of Afghanistan followed three main divisions: provinces, districts, and villages, which were defined in the 2003/2004 Constitutional Loya Jirga.[15] However, the notion of village is not clear and subject to various interpretation.[16] The Constitution did not clearly define rural areas beyond the district-level.[17] In addition to that, outdated village lists from the 1960s and 1970s are still officially in use, with maps contradicting each other, highlighting that a territorial subdivision of the rural areas is still required.[18]

Manteqas

In the Afghan context, the concept of manteqas is more appropriate and useful than the notion of village. Most Afghans often identify themselves as being part of a larger historical, social, and territorial unit known as a manteqa.[19] Manteqa literally means 'area' or 'region'[20], but over time, these manteqas have taken on additional historical, social, and cultural meanings, forming a broader community to which all those living in them relate. As such, it is an organic organizing principle that defines the territorial identity of a community in rural Afghanistan.[21] The manteqa is an informal but geographically defined area that lies between the village and district level.[22] Manteqas are communal in nature and are usually compose of a cluster of villages/settlements based around shared resources, particularly irrigation canals and communal water resources, but also other services, including markets and agriculture.[23] Scholars have argued that a mapping of the manteqas across Afghanistan would ensure fair representation of all population groups, which is considered a key factor in emergency and humanitarian programming.[24] It was furthermore stressed that the manteqa is the missing interactive link between districts

---

[14] Lister, Understanding State-Building and Local Government in Afghanistan, Crisis States Research Centre, Working Paper no. 14, May 2007.
[15] Ibid
[16] Favre, Interface between State and Society in Afghanistan: Discussion on Key Social Features affecting Governance, Reconciliation and Reconstruction, February 2005.
[17] Mielke and Schetter, "Where Is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.
[18] Ibid
[19] Ibid
[20] Favre, Interface between State and Society in Afghanistan: Discussion on Key Social Features affecting Governance, Reconciliation and Reconstruction, February 2005.
[21] Ibid
[22] AGORA, Sustained Rural Development Programme IV. Manteqa Profiles. Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan, August 2019.
[23] Ibid
[24] Favre, Interface between State and Society in Afghanistan: Discussion on Key Social Features affecting Governance, Reconciliation and Reconstruction, February 2005.

and hamlets.[25] Others have studied at the village-level to understand how village-level governance impacts service provision, and if variations between villages can be used to inform programme design.[26]

Community Development Committees (CDCs) – National Solidarity Programme (NSP)
Public administrative reform at the subnational level in Afghanistan has been proven to be slow and difficult.[27] However, the World Bank-funded community-driven development programme National Solidarity Programme (NSP) of the Afghan government has been deemed "relatively successful".[28] Monitored by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), and implemented by a variety of foreign and domestic NGOs below the district-level, the NSPs two main goals are 1) reducing poverty and improve livelihoods through infrastructure projects and 2) establishing participatory and representative institutions.[29] The latter crystallized in the form of Community Development Councils (CDCs), or *shurā*s, that were elected in open, free, fair elections, tasked with the planning and implementation of the infrastructure project(s).[30] Since 2003, the NSP has established more than 19,000 CDCs in more than 20,000 villages across all 34 provinces in Afghanistan.[31] Although the NSP has allegedly "significantly improved and transformed lives in rural Afghanistan" through the CDCs, challenges, such as the sustainability of the CDCs, remain.[32]

Citizens' Charter (CC) Initiative
Citizen Charters (CCs) are public agreements between citizens and service delivery providers that clearly codify expectations of basic service provision.[33] The Citizens' Charter (CC) initiative is seen as the successor to the NSP.[34] The Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project was launched in 2016 and marked the end of the NSP.[35] According to the World Bank, the CDCs will be entrusted with greater responsibilities in the Initiative. The objective of the Citizens' Charter, which is effectively a social contract between the government and CDCs, is to improve the delivery of infrastructure and social services to communities. ⬚ This Midline Assessment disaggregates by (non)-Citizens' Charter-registered manteqas, to analyze whether these communities have higher socio-economic status, increased access to basic services, and more inclusive local governance.

AGORA will consider the findings of assessments conducted since the beginning of the SRDP IV project, including the Baseline Report (April 2019), Midline,2020, 2021 and Manteqa Profiles (August 2019), WUG Mapping (March 2020), and independent research. This information will be used to improve the understanding of manteqas and their relationship to development outcomes.

3.4. Primary Data Collection

3.4.1. Household (HH) Interviews

AGORA will use a quantitative approach to meet the objectives of this Endline Research. This will comprise of a household-level socio-economic vulnerability assessment, in addition to key informant interviews.

In the Endline Assessment, AGORA will repeat the methodology from the Baseline and Midline Assessments. The methodology in the Baseline Assessment started with an exercise to identify shared geographical and socio-economic characteristics that could be used to group manteqas together by typology. Characteristics were identified based on the findings from the basic mapping and profiling activity conducted prior to the baseline. Following this, a stratified two-staged cluster sample was drawn to generate findings that would be representative to the population living within each manteqa

[25] Ibid
[26] Pain, A. Using village context analysis in Afghanistan: methods and wider implications. Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium, 2016.
[27] Lister, Understanding State-Building and Local Government in Afghanistan, Crisis States Research Centre, Working Paper no. 14, May 2007.
[28] Ibid
[29] Mielke and Schetter, "Where Is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.
[30] Ibid
[31] Brick, Investigating the sustainability of community development councils in Afghanistan, February 2008.
[32] Ibid
[33] Post, Agarwal, How-to Notes: Citizen Charters: enhancing Service Delivery through Accountability. (Year of publication unknown).
[34] Pain, A. Using village context analysis in Afghanistan: methods and wider implications. Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium, 2016.
[35] Loha, Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project, 2018.

typology and control group with a 0.9 level of confidence and 0.5 margin of error. The full list of manteqas to be considered for the sampling, together with their estimated population sizes, [36] is provided in Table 2. In the Midline and Endline Assessment, AGORA will not repeat the exercise to identify shared characteristics, and neither the basic mapping and profiling activity, as the manteqa types have to remain consistent for comparative purposes and are clearly defined now. However, in the Endline Assessment the sampling size will be reduced due to budgetary constraints.

For the data collection, AGORA will hire a total of 43 enumerators; among them 11 will be women enumerators to ensure that interviews with women will be conducted by other women. Due to the current operational environment around women working, interviews with women will be conducted according to authorizations obtained from authorities and will likely use one of the following mitigation strategies: [37]

S1: Women are re-authorized to work (solution will allow women staff to work and women key informants to be targeted).

S2: Women KIs to be interviewed by women enumerators commuting between home and work. This way the ban does not apply, however confirmation or permission is to be sought.

S3. Women staff to conduct remote interviews via phone (solution will allow women staff to work and women key informants to be targeted; authorization from authorities still needed).

S4: Women staff are accompanied by mahram to conduct the interview women respondents; authorization from authorities still needed.

Along with these strategies, the tool for women KIs has been shortened given that remote data collection is the likeliest option. Relevant questions for women related to their specific needs, barriers, and access have been retained.

For the remote data collection, phone interviews will be conducted randomly at household level. The enumerators will go to a random house and interview male and women head of the household, which will be counted as one interview. The male enumerators will visit a random house and interview the male member of the house and the female member will be interviewed remotely by the female enumerator over phone. The household interviews are generally conducted with the head of the households and if they are not available, another adult member present at the time of data collection will be interviewed. Though the women interview is remotely done but the household selection is random and for household interviews we are not using a pre prepared contact list that would drag it towards purposive sampling.

Enumerators will be given Smart phones and sim cards by IMPACT to monitor interviews through Audio audit. Audio audit will record the background interview in Kobo which will be recorded with the permission of the respondent. After the data monitoring, IMPACT data team will delete the recording of the interview. For collecting the data from female head of the household, their phone numbers are collected and stored in the database system, which are safely managed under the safeguarding policy of REACH, only the Field Manager and Database Manager have access to these phone numbers. While contracting the enumerators, an agreement is signed with them to protect data and not to disclose any PII's, also to destroy these PII's immediately after the use. Reach is having well trained permanent professional enumerators who are having years of experience. Besides this, the enumerators can also connect the female interviewer and the interviewee through the office mobile and sim card when the male interview is finished. In this case no PII is collected as office phone is used. It also allows to interview those respondents who do not have their own mobile phones.

Training will be conducted through a Training of Trainers (ToT) model, which includes training a Senior Focal Point (SFP) or a Focal Point (FP) who will then continue to train their staff (team leaders and enumerators). The data will be collected using an Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox), allowing constrained and efficient data collection using smartphones in the field. Therefore, all enumerators will have access to a smartphone provided by AGORA from the phones that IMPACT and ACTED currently have in stock. All staff will be hired from the provinces that they are living in.

The mobile network coverage is generally good at intended districts except for some districts where the access is partial. Network accessibility issues doesn't matter much since only 20% of the district is covered for women interviews, which will

---

[36] Central Statistics Organization. "Estimated Settled Population, 2017-18."

[37] In December 2022 the Defacto authorities banned women working in NGOs and INGOs which also affected Reach along with other humanitarian organizations. Like other organizations we have also worked out some alternative ways for data collection until everything gets normal.

help to find different villages in the same district by running the sampling again with same confidence level and margin of error. Alternatively, we have 0.05 percent buffer and the total interview in partially inaccessible area is 110.

The random two stage cluster sample is repeated for the HH surveys with a 0.9 level confidence and 0.085 margin of error. There will be 20 percent women interviews, to ensure women representation in the household survey process to understand gender issues and their participation in the governance process. Women will be asked mainly about gender disaggregated information, employment opportunities, training opportunities, girls' education, livestock, SRDPIV impacts on women and girls and community engagement.

Strata

The stratification of the different manteqas is based on resource sharing arrangements, which highlights different rural (and urban) resource economy types and defines each manteqa as being one of these types. In addition, AGORA looks at the impact of pre-existing community-based programming, such as the Citizens' Charter programme, and included them as a category as well. Manteqas will be stratified into six exclusive typologies based on demographic, geographical, and socio-economic factors, which account for structural influences across four dimensions:) Urban - rural, 2) Citizen charter - non-citizen charter, 3) Livestock/pastoral - Agriculture/cultivation, and 4) Irrigated - rain-fed land. Manteqas from each type will be selected to be assessed. The structure showing how these types are linked can be found in Figure 1. This stratification will allow the research to account for structural factors that may influence the impact of the SRDP IV activities. It furthermore allows the research to compare the intervention impact of SRDP IV activities between the different types of Manteqas since the Baseline Assessment. In Table 4 definitions of the six different Manteqa types can be found.

Table 4: Six Manteqa Typologies definitions

Urban, Citizen Charter (UCC)	**Urban**: >=50% of Manteqa population resides within the boundaries of a provincial capital **Citizen Charter**: >=50% of the Manteqa area is within a district covered by the Citizen Charter project
Urban, Non-Citizen Charter (UNCC)	**Urban**: >=50% of Manteqa population resides within the boundaries of a provincial capital **Non-Citizen Charter**: <50% of the Manteqa area is within a district covered by the Citizen Charter project
Rural, Citizen Charter (RCC)	**Rural**: <=50% of Manteqa population resides within the boundaries of a provincial capital **Citizen Charter**: >=50% of the Manteqa area is within a district covered by the Citizen Charter project
Rural, Non-Citizen Charter, Livestock (RNCC:Livestock)	**Rural**: <=50% of Manteqa population resides within the boundaries of a provincial capital **Non-Citizen Charter**: <50% of the Manteqa area is within a district covered by the Citizen Charter project **Livestock**: Population relying on livestock as part of their income > population relying on agriculture as part of their income, as indicated by initial KIIs
Rural, Non-Citizen Charter, Agriculture, Irrigated (RNCC:Irrigated)	**Rural**: <=50% of Manteqa population resides within the boundaries of a provincial capital **Non-Citizen Charter**: <50% of the Manteqa area is within a district covered by the Citizen Charter project **Agriculture**: Population relying on livestock as part of their income < population relying on agriculture as part of their income, as indicated by initial Key Informant Interviews **Irrigated**: Agricultural land area within the Manteqa not irrigated by canals or rivers < agricultural land area within the Manteqa irrigated by canals or rivers

Rural, Non-Citizen Charter, Agriculture, Rainfed (RNCC:Rainfed)	**Rural**: <=50% of Manteqa population resides within the boundaries of a provincial capital **Non-Citizen Charter**: <50% of the Manteqa area is within a district covered by the Citizen Charter project **Agriculture**: Population relying on livestock as part of their income < population relying on agriculture as part of their income, as indicated by initial Key Informant Interviews **Rainfed**: Agricultural land area within the Manteqa not irrigated by canals or rivers > agricultural land area within the Manteqa irrigated by canals or rivers

Sampling Framework

The Endline Assessment makes use of a stratified two-stage cluster sampling methodology, keeping it same as what was used for the Baseline and Endline Assessment from 2019 onwards. In two-stage cluster sampling, a simple random sample of clusters is selected and then a simple random sample is selected from the units in each sampled cluster. Step 1 is to randomly select villages (i.e., the clusters) from the total list of villages in the sampling frame. Step 2 is to randomly select households within the selection of the villages in which they live per strata. First the village list will be prepared. The cluster size is 4 for treatment while its 3 for control group that means there will be four interviews per village in treatment group and 3 interviews per village in control group. The villages are randomized based on household population in our case we use that of World Pop. The villages containing less than 4 households will not be selected. The more the population the more interviews it gets. The confidence level will be 0.9 and the error margin will be 0.085. It's done using *Shiny App* and Reach/Impact Repository.

As it is cluster sampling, respective strata are selected with 6 Manteqa Categories as treatment group and 6 districts as control groups.w   Then, the ratio of female interviews will be calculated, which according to population is 20percent. Multiplying it with the number of interviews in each cluster will give us number of female interviews per that stratum.

Table 5: Sampling Overview

Strata	Population Size	# HH surveys
Treatment: Rural, Agriculture Irrigated, Not-Citizen Charter	147884	151
Treatment: Rural, Agriculture Rain-Fed, Not-Citizen Charter	20383	149
Treatment: Rural, Citizen Charter	66567	146
Treatment: Rural, Livestock, Not-Citizen Charter	143983	148
Treatment: Urban, Citizen Charter	240696	147
Treatment: Urban, Not Citizen Charter	222434	151
		897
Control		892
Total:	**841947**	**1789**

Field Team Management

Each enumerator will conduct approximately 5 interviews per day (see Table 3 below). They report to the team leaders, and the team leaders report to the SFOs and Agora SPO, who in turn report to the Assessment Officer (AO). The SFOs, SPO and the AO will jointly take decisions on the data collection process in case issues arise. Prior to roll-out of the assessment, the AO will train the SFOs and SPO in a 2 day training. Following that, a 3-day training of the enumerators which includes 1-day piloting will takes place. The SFOs and the SPO with the support of AO, will provide training to all enumerators, in Mazar-i-Sharif and in Maimana.The training will be critical for the enumerators to learn how to use Kobo Toolbox and to understand overall programme as well as the assessment methodology, questionnaire, and key terminologies and concepts.

The piloting will make sure that Kobo questionnaire works flawless, and also ensure familiarity with the Kobo Tool/ questionnaire.

Table 6: Enumerator Chart

No. Provinces	Number of Enumerators	Intr/day/Enu.	No. of day
Balkh	6	5	11
Faryab	10	5	10
Jawzjan	4	5	11
Samangan	4	5	11
Sar-e-Pul	4	5	11
Pul-i-Khumri	3	5	8

Women enumerator's chart

No. Provinces	Number of Enumerators	Intr/day/Enu.	No. of day
Balkh	2		8
Faryab	3		9
Jawzjan	2		9
Samangan	1		10
Sar-e-Pul	2		7
Pul-i-Khumri	1		8

In the field, to ensure randomisation of household selection, enumerators will be provided with the precise sample size for the manteqa they are visiting. They will then approach the centre of the area of intervention, pick a random direction (i.e. by spinning a pen and following the direction in which the pen points) and then walk in that direction to the boundary of the manteqa, counting either the number of minutes or number of houses passed. The minutes or number of houses will then be divided by the number of interviews to be completed, with the enumerator approaching every n-number house for data collection.

Interviews will be conducted with the head of household or in his/ her absence, any other adult household member over the age of 18 that is available at the time of data collection and knowledgeable about the household's affairs. If the household is willing to participate, and there is an adult household member available, the interview will be completed, and the enumerator will carry on to the next n-number house. If the household is unwilling to participate in the interview, or there are no adults present to do the interview, the next household will be identified, by going to the next closest household on the left. The enumerator will then return to the original location or the centre of the area of intervention and continue the randomisation process.

3.4.2. Key Informant Interviews

To triangulate the household data, Key Informant interviews (KIIs) will be conducted in each manteqa. The KII survey will be a semi structured interview, conducted on Kobo but with slightly more questions that allow for detailed responses. The questions will be designed to be similar to the household survey, but at the community level, in order to check the household data for consistent findings and to ensure that additional information is available to provide depth to the household findings.

In the Baseline Assessment, KIs were identified through a, "snowball" approach, where community leaders in each manteqa will be identified by staff and interviewed. In the Endline Assessment, KIs will be purposively sampled, drawing from the database that was produced during the stakeholder mapping component of the security analysis, led by the Good Governance division of the AGORA/ACTED team in the Baseline Assessment. If needed, additional "snowballing" will be conducted: KIs will then be asked for the contact information of other community leaders in the same and other manteqas to contact and interview as well. Community leadership positions includes arbabs (village leaders), chakbashis (village agricultural specialists), maliks (a local mediation specialist), malims (village teachers), mirabs (water managers), mullahs (religious leaders), humanitarian staff, CDC/shura (village council) members, village elders and quarya dars/qumandan (village headmen/leaders). Women KIs will include members from Community Development Council, Manteqa Development Council[38] ((in case they are established), teachers and women representatives. As the sampling is purposive, interview will cover 20 percent for women through remote interviewing, which will give an overview of the issues faced by women in community. To determine how many interviews are necessary; the AGORA team will devise a scale,based on the population size of the manteqa. The population will be broken into discrete ranges and then number of interviews to be conducted will be assigned to each range. Thus, the larger Manteqa with greater variation in conditions will have greater number of KIs, which ensures better representation of population in the survey. The specific ranges and KI interviews are shown in Table 4. The full sampling framework for the KIIs can be found in Annex 3.

Table 7: Key Informant Interviews to be conducted according to Manteqa population

Population Size	Number of Key Information Interviews
Less than 4,000	3
4,001 - 10,000	4
10,001 - 15,000	5
15,001 - 23,000	6
23,001 - 36,000	7
36,001 - 46,370	8
46,371 - 60,000	9
60,001 - 80,000	10
80,001 - 120,000	11
More than 120,000	12

Field Team Management

To conduct the KIIs, existing staff from the ACTED DLL Teams in their respective provinces will be leveraged. First, an in-person training with one key focal point of the ACTED DLL team is held, who will continue to conduct a training with their respective staff in the province.

Table 6: Enumerator Chart

No. Provinces	Number of Enumerators	Intr/day/Enu.	No. of day
Balkh	8	5	8
Faryab	11	5	12
Jawzjan	6	5	9
Samangan	5	5	8
Sar-e-Pul	5	5	8
Pul-i-Khumri	4	5	5

---

[38] MDP are local councils made by ACTED at Manteqa level for local recovery and resilience planning.

3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

The household findings will be generalizable across populations at the manteqa typology level at a 0.9 confidence level and 0.085 margin of error. Findings from the treatment group of manteqas will be aggregated to compare the impact of SRDP IV intervention between different manteqa types. Further to this findings from the control group of manteqas will be compared to the treatment groups, which will be disaggregated with sex and age variable, to evaluate the impact of programme, specifically on women and youth. However, since the sample is not well stratified by age and gender, such disaggregation will only be possible to a limited extent as we have 20 percent of women inclusion.

In addition to presenting findings for the key research indicators within the analysis plan, the Midline research is also designed to provide findings that could be used to conduct additional analysis for causal relationship testing and hypothesis verification during the Baseline, Midline and Endline assessments. Some examples of such additional analysis that could be conducted with the Midline Assessment include:

- **Building composite measures to determine severity rankings for households' situation in terms of socio-economic wellbeing, access to basic services and socio-economic wellbeing:** AGORA could look into the possibility of using findings to construct composite measures in three key areas in which the SRDP-IV programme intends to achieve impact: socio-economic wellbeing, inclusivity, and access to basic services. By providing a score for each of these composite measures, the impact of the programme over time can be tracked by monitoring any changes in household scores in the Midline or Endline assessment to compare the impact of the projects, See Annex 4 for more information.
- **Comparing changes seen in socio-economic well-being based on type of manteqas and type of household vulnerability profile:** Such comparisons could be interesting to determine the extent to which the effects of programme interventions have been inclusive and had an equitable impact on population in targeted areas. Two key guiding questions for this comparative analysis would thus be: (1) are all different types of manteqas participating in the programme progressing in the same way and (2) are all different household types in areas of intervention benefitting in the same way and to the same extent?
- **Testing the hypothesis that any changes brought about in socio-economic well-being, access to basic services, and inclusive governance in the areas of intervention were primarily, if not exclusively, a result of programme interventions:**
  - Hypothesis testing is testing if the hypothesis that changes in socio-economic well-being, access to basic services and inclusive governance were a result of the SRDP IV programme intervention.
  - The Midline and Endline research design, specifically the inclusion of a control-treatment sample group, will enable comparison between areas that did participate in the SRDP IV programme, as opposed to those that did not. Comparative analysis between these two groups over time will contribute towards testing the hypothesis that any changes that are witnessed in households' socio-economic conditions in the areas of intervention was a direct result of programme interventions.
  - Additionally, by grouping manteqas by typology for the sampling exercise, the research design will also enable identification of specific types of manteqas that could be performing better during the course of the programme over others. This can, in turn, help to identify and alienate specific characteristics and externalities that are facilitating or hindering the programme's ability to achieve intended outcomes.

Overall, such hypothesis testing would be useful to determine the overall sustainability of changes brought about by programme since the baseline assessment that was conducted in April 2019.

The Key informant data will be cleaned and then analysed unweighted, due to the weighting that was already done during the data collection process that determined the number of interviewed KIIs per manteqa based on population. The results will be presented as a total for all assessed KIs.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Junior Assessment Officer	Junior Assessment Officer	ACTED Programme, Monitoring and Evaluation, Research Manager and IMPACT HQ	Country Focal Point
Supervising data collection	Senior Field Officers	Junior Assessment Officer	Data Officer, Research Manager	Country Focal Point
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Database Officers	Junior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer, AM, IMPACT HQ	Country Focal Point
Data analysis	Data Officer	Junior Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Country Focal Point, GVA Research Team
Output production	Junior Assessment Officer	Junior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, GVA Research Team	Country Focal Point
Dissemination	Junior Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Country Focal Point, GVA Research Team	IMPACT HQ, ACTED HQ
Monitoring & Evaluation	Junior Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Country Focal Point, IMPACT HQ	ACTED
Lessons learned	Junior Assessment Officer	Research Manager	Country Focal Point	Country Focal Point, IMPACT HQ

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

5. Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

See Data Analysis Plan here

ANNEX 1: KII SAMPLING PLAN

Provinces	Districts	Manteqas	Security		Category	Population	KI interviews
Balkh	Balkh	Atraf-e-Balkh	Partially accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	84705	11
Balkh	Balkh	Markaz (Balkh)	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	40461	8
Balkh	Khulm	Char Sooq	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	6957	10
Balkh	Khulm	Kanda Baghat	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	10961	5
Balkh	Khulm	Tangi	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	8607	4
Balkh	Khulm	Zanjir Gah	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	16103	6
Balkh	Mazar-e-Sharif	Mazar-e-Sharif	Fully accessible		Urban, Citizen Charter	403034	8
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Baba Yadgar	Fully accessible		Urban, Non-Citizen Charter	7482	4
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Gorimar	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	19213	6
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Shadiyan	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	1575	3
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Sia Gird	Inaccessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	7613	4
Faryab	Almar	Khwaja Gawhar	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	15795	6
Faryab	Almar	Markaz Almar	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	59756	9
Faryab	Almar	Qarai Almar	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	8204	4
Faryab	Andkhoy	Andkhoy	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	39816	8
Faryab	Dawlatabad	Markaz (Dawlatabad)	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	21265	6
Faryab	Dawlatabad	Shor Darya	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	6240	4
Faryab	Khancharbagh	Khancharbagh/ pista choly	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	17674	6
Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Deh Naw	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	30836	7
Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Khwaja Qushri	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	4003	4
Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Saray Qala	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	11739	5
Faryab	Kohistan	Bandar	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	9404	4
Faryab	Kohistan	Lafrayee	Partially accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	3367	4
Faryab	Kohistan	Lawlash 1	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	10875	5
Faryab	Kohistan	Lawlash 2	Partially accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	17012	6
Faryab	Kohistan	Malghay	Partially accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	4538	4

Faryab	Kohistan	Sar-e Zindan	Partially accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	13317	5
Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Fully accessible		Urban, Citizen Charter	101914	11
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Emam Sahib	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	61731	10
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Gelem Baf	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	7866	4
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Kata Qala	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	22831	6
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Khwaja Musa	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	37836	8
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Meyan Dara	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	16228	6
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Nawa-e-Khushk	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	28873	7
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Yaka Toot	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	24039	7
Faryab	Qaisar	Chelgazi	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	35713	7
Faryab	Qaisar	Dara-e-Boraghan	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	5772	4
Faryab	Qaisar	Markaz Qaisar	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	91198	11
Faryab	Qaisar	Qarai Qaisar	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	43,765	8
Faryab	Qaisar	Shakh	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	12837	5
Faryab	Qaram Qul	Qaram Qul	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	13431	5
Faryab	Qurghan	Qurghan	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	38153	8
Faryab	Shirintagab	Astana Baba	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	27542	7
Faryab	Shirintagab	Jalayeer	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	15119	5
Faryab	Shirintagab	Markaz (Shirintagab)	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	32589	7
Faryab	Shirintagab	Shor Darya	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	6240	4
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Aqcha	Fully accessible		Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	60576	10
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Torly	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	1143	1
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Wali Baay	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	13244	5
Jawzjan	Khanaqa	Khanaqa	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	17867	6
Jawzjan	Khwaja Du Koh	Khwaja Du Koh	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	16149	6
Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Sheberghan	Fully accessible		Urban, Citizen Charter	138702	1
Samangan	Aybak	Aybak	Fully accessible		Urban, Non-Citizen Charter	99994	11
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcheer	Feroz Nakhcheer	Fully accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	3173	3
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcheer	Owzan	Partially accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	720	3
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcheer	Qesh Mahela	Partially accessible		Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	596	3

Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Ala Shah	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	7761	5
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Markaz (Hazrat-e-Sultan)	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	26751	7
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Omali	Inaccessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	2582	3
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Panj Qarya	Partially accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	26186	7
Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	Khuram	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	3993	4
Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	Pusht Band	Partially accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	12098	5
Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	Qainar	Partially accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	3181	3
Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	Sarbagh	Fully accessible		Rural, Citizen Charter	2993	3
Total:						**1,941,938**	372

Annex 2: Index Composition

Income Security

Relevant questionnaire questions	Questionnaire answer	Weight
What was the total cash income from all sources for your households in the last 30 days (in AFN)?	AFN > 1000 = 1 AFN < 1000 = 0	3
If currently in debt, does your households have the means or capacity to repay this loan in the coming six months?	Yes = 1 N/A (household had no debt) = 1 No = 0	2
What kind of employment agreement does the main breadwinner have?	Owner of business / shop = 1 Formal (written) agreement (1 month or longer) = 1 Informal (verbal) day-to-day agreement = 0 Empty = N/A Other = N/A	2
Does the average monthly (30 days) income from this source stay the same for most times in the past year?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
What is your household's primary source of income?	Farming/Agriculture = 1 Livestock production = 1 Formal employment: private or public sector employee = 1 Small business / sales / rent = 1 Skilled labour: Carpenter, electrician, mechanic, driver, construction = 1 Unskilled labour: domestic work, manual labour = 0 Borrowing / loans / humanitarian assistance = 0 Other = N/A	1
How many adult household members 25 years and older are earning an income outside of the household	DR = (number of all HH members – number of working HH members 18 or older [which is divided into two categories 18-24 and 25 or	1

	loder]) / (number of working HH members 18 [which is divided into two categories 18-24 and 25 or older])	
AND How many young adult household members 18-25 years are earning an income outside of the household?	0-4 = 0 >5 = 1	

Calculation of the composite indicator

Step 1: Multiply the scores of the individual factors by their respective weights

Step 2: Add up the multiplied scored of all factors

Step 3: Divide the overall sum by 10

Step 4: The higher the HH's score, the higher their income security

Ranking

% of households scored 0 – 0.25 = Poor income security

% of households scored 0.26 – 0.5 = Borderline income secuity

% of households scored 0.51 – 0.75 = Acceptable income security

% of households scored 0.76 – 1 = Good income security

Access to Basic Services

Relevant questionnaire questions	Questionnaire answer	Weight
Transport		
Is your community connected to other communities of the district by roads? AND Are you able to access and use the transportation services available in your community?	Yes = 1 No = 0 If the access question was skipped because the answer to connection was 'no', the score for transport should be 0	4
Primary education (boys and girls under 18)		
Do boys (under 18) within your household have access to education services? AND Do boys/girls (under 18) within your household have access to primary education services? AND Do boys/girls (under 18) within your household have access to community-led education services?	Yes = 1 No = 0 If the preceeding two questions were skipped because no boy in the household had access to primary nor community education, the score for education should be 0 Add the number of the above, if the answer is anything higher than 0, the Primary Education Boys score should be '1', otherwise '0'	1
Secondary education (boys and girls under 18)		
Do boys (under 18) within your household have access to secondary education services? AND	Yes = 1 No = 0 If the preceeding question was skipped because no boy in the households had access to secondary education, the score for Secondary education should be '0'	1

Do boys/girls (under 18) within your household have access to education services?		
Health		
Is the nearest functioning hospital to your household, within walking distance or accessible by transportation services? AND Is the nearest functioning clinic to your household, within walking distance or accessible by transportation services?	Yes = 1 No = 0 Add the number of the above. If the answer is anything higher than 0, the Healthcare score should be '1', otherwise '0'.	4
WASH		
What is the main source of drinking water used by your household?	Handpump – private or public = 1 Piped water – private or muncipal = 1 Spring, well or kariz – protected = 1 Spring, well or kariz – unprotected = 0 Surface water (river/stream, irrigation) = 0 Water trucking = 0 Other = 0	4
Energy		
What is the main source of energy used by households for heating and cooking?	Wood = 1 LPG = 1 Electricity = 1 Dung = 0 Coal = 0 Charcoal = 0	4

Calculation for the composite index

Step 1: Multiply the scores of the individual factors by their respective weight

Step 2: Add up the multiplied scores of all factors

Step 3: Divide the overall sum by 20

Step 4: The higher the household score, the higher their access to basic services

Ranking

% of households scored 0 – 0.25 = Poor service access
% of households scored 0.26 – 0.5 = Moderate service access
% of households scored 0.51 – 0.75 = Acceptable service access
% of households scored 0.76 – 1 = High service access

Satisfaction with public services

Relevant questionnaire questions	Response options	Weight
How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of road conditions in your community?	1-3 = 0 4-5 = 1	1
How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of transportation services in your community?	1-3 = 0 4-5 = 1	1
How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of education services for boys in these facilities?	1-3 = 0 4-5 = 1	1
How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of education services for girls in these facilities?	1-3 = 0 4-5 = 1	1
How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of healthcare services (hospital or clinic) in these facilities?	1-3 = 0 4-5 = 1	2
How satisfied are you with the quantity/amount of water available from this source?	1-3 = 0 4-5 = 1	1
How satisfied are you with the quality of water available from this source?	1-3 = 0 4-5 = 1	1
How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of energy sources available for cooking and heating in your community?	1-3 = 0 4-5 = 1	2

Calculation of the composite index

Step 1: Multiply the scores of the individual factors by their respective weight

Step 2: Add up the multiplied scores of all factors

Step 3: Divide the overall sum by 10

Step 4: The higher the household's score, the higher their satisfaction with basic services

Ranking

% of households scored 0 – 0.25 = Poor satisfaction with services
% of households scored 0.26 – 0.5 = Moderate sasisfaction with services
% of households scored 0.51 – 0.75 = Acceptable satisfaction with services
% of households scored 0.76 – 1 = High satisfaction with services