AFGHANISTAN

Sustained Rural Development Programme Phase IV

Manteqa Profiles: Balkh

Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan

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AGORA

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AGORA, a joint initiative of ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives, was founded in 2016. AGORA promotes efficient, inclusive and integrated local planning, aid response and service delivery in contexts of crisis through applying settlement-based processes and tools.

AGORA enables more efficient and tailored aid responses to support the recovery and stabilization of crisis-affected communities, contributing to meet their humanitarian needs, whilst promoting the re-establishment of local services and supporting local governance actors. AGORA promotes multi-sectoral, settlement-based aid planning and implementation, structured around partnerships between local, national and international stakeholders.

AGORA's core activities include community mapping, multi-sector and area based assessments, needs prioritisation and planning, as well as support to area-based coordination mechanisms and institutional cooperation.

These manteqa profiles represent a key product within a global AGORA program supported by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, targeting cities in crisis to inform area-based response and recovery plans, and provide support to information management and coordination efforts. The results of this assessment are the sole responsibility of the author and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry.

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INTRODUCTION

Following 40 years of protracted conflict and frequent natural disasters, including drought and flooding, Afghanistan remains one of the world's most complex and difficult humanitarian crises. Persistent conflict and environmental disruptions to life and livelihoods has significantly undermined the population's resilience, and has left approximately 6.3 million people in acute need of assistance by the end of 2018.¹ With conflict affecting nearly half of the population, the capacity of the government to provide its population with basic services and economic opportunities is limited and hinders the country's development, leaving 54% of the population below the poverty line.²

ACTED was founded in Afghanistan in 1993 and has been active in the country ever since. Since 25 years, ACTED has been delivering multi-sector emergency assistance, as well as supporting inclusive, community-driven early recovery initiatives throughout the provinces. This allowed ACTED to develop extensive community knowledge and expertise, as well as making ACTED highly accepted in communities across Afghanistan. As one of the largest aid actors in Afghanistan, ACTED currently supports 3,586,792 individuals, over 10% of the Afghan population in 2018.³⁴

Following decades of protracted crisis from conflict and natural disaster, Afghanistan continues to struggle with access to basic services and livelihoods for most of the population. Following the 2003 Constitutional *Loya Jirga* meeting that determined the new administrative governance of Afghanistan, the country was divided into provinces, districts, and villages.⁵ However, most Afghans often identify themselves as being part of a larger historical, social, and territorial unit known as a manteqa.⁶ Very few humanitarian and development actors, including the government and international organizations, have used manteqas as a gateway for interaction with rural communities, thereby potentially limiting the impact that actors can have improving the lives of people living in rural communities in Afghanistan.

The manteqa is an informal but relatively precise geographic delineation that lies between the village and district level. Manteqas are usually based around shared resources, particularly irrigation canals, forests and communal water resources, but also other services, including riadsm nisqyesm and other infrastructure. Each manteqa encompasses all of the villages that rely on these shared resources. Over time, these manteqas have taken on additional historical, social, governance, and cultural meanings, forming a broader community and sense of belonging to which everyone living in each manteqa can relate , a sentiment which is often referred to as, *"mushtarakat-e-manteqa."*⁷⁸

The Sustained Rural Development Programme - Phase IV (SRDP IV), is the fourth phase (2018-2021) of 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 basic services in Northern Afghanistan. The project started in 2008 in southern Faryab Province, and has since expanded to most of the districts in four provinces of Afghanistan's northern regions, which all register high levels of humanitarian need and challenges to economic development, as well as having a long-term established ACTED presence.⁹

As part of the SRDP IV programme, AGORA conducted a study of 64 manteqas, examining reported levels of inclusivity in community structures, market access and available livelihoods, as well as basic service access to health, education, and water services between October 2018 and September 2019.⁶ These profiles give a general overview of the situation in each manteqa as of 2 September 2019, and allow for development actors to both identify stakeholders, agricultural resources, livelihoods opportunities, and access to basic services in order to inform the SRDP IV project of the communities' needs at the manteqa level, as well as identify the ways in which the manteqa can be used as an entry point for the provision of development and early recovery support in rural Afghanistan.

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
	3	5	Rural	100	38,643	202,198	39
Jawzjan	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
Comercen	1	11	Rural	127	23,077	231,939	58
Samangan	3	1	Urban	130	33,223	200,173	12
	18	60	Rural	1,504	367,894	2,239,746	419
Total	6	5	Urban	431	168,358	1,093,657	57
	24	65	Total	1,935	536,252	3,333,403	476

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1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA), Humanitarian Needs Assistance, November 2018.

2. Afghanistan Central Statistics Organization, Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey, 2016/2017.

3. ACTED, Annual Report 2018, July 2019.

4. UNOCHA, 2019 Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview, December 2018.

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METHODOLOGY

AGORA began with an extensive secondary data review between October November 2018 of all any research conducted in Northern Afghanistan, in regards to agricultural development, basic service access, and manteqa geographic delineations and leadership structures. This secondary data review was used to inform the development of tools used in primary data collection.

Primary data was collected in three phases using three separate methodologies. The first involved a detailed mapping of the manteqa boundaries with community leaders between October and November 2018. This established the boundaries on the basis of which maps of each manteqa were produced.

The sample size was based on the population shown in Table 1, divided between different typologies. The assessment covers all of these populations by urban/rural divide. Data for data collection phase 2 used each village as a unit of analysis, while data collection phase 3 used a different number of KI interviews per manteqa based on the total population of each manteqa. All population data came from community leaders spoken to during the second phase of data collection (detailed below).¹⁰

For the second phase of data collection, between 1 January and 28 February 2019, trained AGORA enumerators interviewed key informants (KIs), usually in village leadership positions, in 1,935 villages across the four selected provinces. KIs were selected from ACTED lists based on their positions as community leaders. These lists were created during the initial phase 1 of data collection, where community focal points in each village were identified so that the SRDP IV teams were able to contact communities remotely. All held leadership positions at the head of villages including arbabs (village leaders), chakbashis (village agricultural specialists), malims (village teachers), mirabs (water managers), mullahs (religious leaders), humanitarian staff, shura (village council) members, and guarya dars/gumandan (village headmen). KIs were asked questions about community infrastructure, agricultural land and supply chains, and stakeholder presence. If KIs did not want to be interviewed, a "snowball" approach was used, in which KIs provided the contact information for other potential KIs to be interviewed instead.¹¹ As most community leadership work together in rural Afghanistan, it would be relatively easy to contact other community leadership through these designated focal points.

In phase 3, between 17 August and 2 September, KIs were randomly selected from each manteqa to provide additional information on opportunities, industry, and access to basic services.

Unlike phase 2, in which KIs from individual villages were interviewed, and village-level data was aggregated up to the manteqa level afterwards, phase 3 was conducted directly at the manteqa level. In order to determine how many interviews were necessary, the AGORA team devised a scale that based the number of interviews to be conducted in each manteqa on the population of the manteqa. The population was broken

 Lister, Understanding State-Building and Local Government in Afghanistan, Crisis States Research Centre, Working Paper no. 14, May 2007.
 Mielke and Schetter, "Where Is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.

7. ACTED, Social Water Management in Faryab: A Manteqas Case Study, 2016.

Table 2: Key informants interviewed by manteqa population size:

Population Size	Number of key informant 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

into discrete ranges and each range was given a number of interviews to be conducted. This ensured that larger manteqas, which were likely to have a greater variation in conditions, had a greater number of KIs providing data on the conditions of the manteqa. This would ensure that the data would better represent the population in question. The specific ranges and KI interviews are shown in Table 2.

The difference in methodology was due both to the improved information on population collected during phase 2, which allowed for more accurate sampling methodologies to be used, and the nature of the questions, which were more generally focused and required less of a village-level understanding of each mantega.

In total, 1,935 KI interviews were conducted in phase 2 (1 for each village) and 506 KI interviews were conducted in phase 3 across 64 manteqas. While 475 KI interviews were required for the sample, 506 KI interviews were done. In the case of inconclusive or conflicting results, the presence of services, livelihoods, or local institutions was considered to have a greater weight than responses indicating non-existence, based on the premise that most KIs likely lacked complete information. In both cases, this ensured a broad, modal response for the population as a whole.

While this methodology did provide a comprehensive understanding of the manteqa as a cohesive unit, it does mean that in certain cases, differences within the manteqa can lead to seemingly contradictory findings. For instance, in some villages a particular industry was still active, whereas in other villages, it used to be active but it no longer was at the time of data collection. In these cases, data might show the industry to be both active and inactive; this indicates differences between villages within the manteqa itself, rather than poor data quality.

An additional implication of this approach is that small groups within a manteqa that may be experiencing differing conditions may not have their current living situation reflected in the results. This should be kept in mind so that the results are interpreted as the majority, rather than all, of the manteqa's population.

 Mielke and Schetter, "Where Is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.
 UNOCHA, 2019 Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview, December 2018.

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It should also be noted that while scholarly research had been conducted on mantegas and established them as an approximate territorial unit in Afghanistan, the context to which a mantega is referred to can often affect the geographic boundaries to which members of the manteqa may refer to.7 Some studies have noted that depending on the context of how the mantega is mentioned, it may or may not include pastureland/rangeland, irrigation networks, or other non-inhabited areas. Distance can also play a role; the farther away one is from a mantega, the larger the group can become; similar to identifying oneself as being from a particular district for those nearby, while it may make more sense to describe oneself as being from a country or province to foreigners who have less grounding in the local context. (See Annex 1 for a comprehensive list of sources used in developing a frame work on manteqa-based research, including current debates). As a result, it's possible that some mantegas are better defined than others, and all mantega boundaries should be considered as tentative. Further research that is planned may highlight variations in the boundaries and number of mantegas in the future.

In addition, because the assessment is at manteqa level, it does not account for differences between individual villages in manteqas, even though there might still be differing levels of access to services and economic opportunities between villages. Since this is the first assessment of its kind, there is not

Map 1: Assessed Manteqas in Northern Afghanistan, 2019

yet enough data to show longitudinal changes over time, and findings presented should therefore be regarded as an indicative snapshot of economic opportunities and leadership inclusivity, and basic service access in each manteqa at a particular point in time.

Overall, this document is meant to act as a starting point, upon which further research will be conducted. The following pages provide a brief overview of all of the assessed mantegas and to help guide the creation of mantega development platforms, which will link the research done as part of the AGORA project to the next stages of ACTED's SRDP IV development strategy. The findings from this report will be shared with the assessed communities, and used in a participatory approach with community stakeholders to develop projects to improve livelihoods and basic service access in their respective mantegas. These proposed projects will be implemented with the buy-in of local stakeholders, including the communities themselves and local governance. More broadly, this research represents a first step, intended as a bridge to future research aimed at aiding development work using traditional community organization and structures in rural Afghanistan. By using a bottom-up, community-designed and led approach to development interventions, development actors can change the way that development is done in rural Afghanistan to be more inclusive of local needs and concerns.



10. Population data was provided by community leadership at village level because data at administrative levels below district level was not publicly available.

 Due to fluctuations in the security environment during the data collection period, several manteqas were not always accessible and interviews were conducted remotely by phone call.

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 ouput, market activity, womens' access to the economy, and service access for water, education, and health.¹²

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
Province	District	Manteqa	Water	Education	Health	Agriculture	Women in Business	Community Leadership	Markets	Overall
	Balkh	Atraf-e-Balkh	5	1	0	5	4	5	3	4
	Ba	Markaz (Balkh)	5	1	1	4	5	4	5	4
		Char Sooq	4	4	0	4	4	4	0	3
	Khulm	Kanda Baghat	5	4	2	4	4	4	0	4
		Tangi	0	2	0	0	4	4	0	2
Balkh		Zanjir Gah	2	1	0	0	2	4	0	2
	Mazar-e-Sharif	Mazar-e-Sharif	5	3	1	4	4	5	5	4
	-=	Baba Yadgar	5	0	1	1	5	5	0	2
	-Shał	Gorimar	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5
	Nahr-e-Shahi	Shadiyan	3	2	0	1	4	4	0	2
		Sia Gird	4	0	0	3	5	4	5	3

12. Note that not all manteqas in Faryab, Jawzjan, Balkh, or Samangan Provinces have been mapped. As a new project, AGORA focused only mapped those manteqas in districts of intervention for the SRDP IV project. 13. All indicators were normalised 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.

ACT



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CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

Estimated Families¹⁴:

19,365

Estimated Individuals¹⁴:

117,948

RESPONSE KEY No Longer Produced

Yes

No

0 Don't know or Not Available ?

Map of Mantega villages, irrigation and farmland:



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

1

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				Reported infrast	ructure av	ailable in the mar	nteqa14:	
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque		Small Bazaar	
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries		Main Market	\mathbf{x}
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Minivan	Connectantico			
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	Motorcycle				

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14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

ACTE

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Qumandan 🗸 🗸	Agriculture	×	Livestock	
Village Elder	СВО	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Poultry	\mathbf{x}
Arbab/Malik	Child Protection	\mathbf{x}	Social	
Mirab	Educational	\mathbf{x}	Economic	\mathbf{x}
Mullah 🗸	Health	\mathbf{x}	Training	\mathbf{x}
CDC Member	Law	\mathbf{x}	WASH	\mathbf{x}
CDC Head	Literature	\mathbf{X}		
Other Leadership				

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
٢	Secondary Source

Well None

Present

 (\mathbf{X})

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position Water Management Group

Ŀ, Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced Yes Don't know or Not Available No

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition	18.
Local community remaining	Half

Local community remaining	Hair
IDP presence	\bigcirc
IDP percentage	Less than half
Refugee returns:	S

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	\checkmark
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	
*	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	Ø
	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	\bigcirc

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	River	Well/Hand Pump
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	WUG	None

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)^{14 23}:

	51				
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	3,500	1%	
ų <i>ų</i>		Irrigated	220,207	84%	
	Pastureland	Natural	27,780	11%	
T		Artificial	2,226	1%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	8	0%	
		Natural	8,253	3%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	18,645	7%	
Y		% Fruitful horticult	ure land	55%	
		% Non-fruitful hort	iculture land	45%	

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) Kanda: 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.

1

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\bigcirc	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Barley, maize, flax	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\bigcirc	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	0
Roots	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	0
Beans	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Opium	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

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23. A jerib 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).

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ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}:

Repo	orted active economic	: sectors ¹⁷	18:		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
¥ <i>4</i>	Agriculture		\bigotimes	×	
((<u>1</u>))	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	×	
Ť	Handicrafts		\mathbf{x}	×	\bigcirc
- CC#-	Manufacturing	×	\bigotimes	×	\mathbf{x}
<u>m</u>	Public Administration		×	\mathbf{X}	×
ş	Sales		0	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc
Å	Services	$\bigcirc \bigcirc $	×	\mathbf{X}	
R	Transport		\bigotimes	×	×
•	Social services	×	×	\mathbf{X}	
	Other	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{x}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Sect	0r ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	d No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)				0
Milk	or eggs				0
Meat					×
Anim	al labour	0000	\mathbf{x}	000	×
Fertil	izer/manure	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Othe	r	×	×	×	\bigotimes
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availab	ole Main b	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	the 🗸		hough jobs for with similar skills	
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses		Lack ac	ccess to financial

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced Exported Imported No longer produced²⁵ Wood \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}) \mathbf{x} Carpets \bigotimes Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Karakul (sheep skin), wool \mathbf{x} Silk, cashmere $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Other $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Reported livelihood cooperatives^{14 17}: Reported livelihood associations^{14 17}: Agriculture Agriculture 88

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

		-			-
T	Livestock		T	Livestock	\checkmark
٠	Pisciculture		-	Poultry	\mathbf{x}
≭,≱	Bee Keeping				
	Dairy		Rep	orted veterinary clinic	CS ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops		T	Livestock	\bigcirc
Ť	Cotton		۲	Poultry	\bigcirc
Y	Almond	\mathbf{x}			
٢	Poultry				

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	\boldsymbol{x}	×	Formal savings and credit groups	×	×
Village savings and loans groups	\boldsymbol{x}	×	Women's business associations	\bigotimes	
Community-based savings groups			Sarafi hawala services	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigotimes

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

Men and women have equal access to



resources

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

•	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	13	2,507	N/A	N/A
\$	Retail Profits	13	2,507	28	522,933
\$	Processed profits	13	2,507	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				522,933
	Net profits				514,717

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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

Atraf-e-Balkh Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population that has o	completed education level ¹⁸ :
Men	Women

Primary Less than half	Less than half
Secondary Less than half	Less than half
Literate Less than half	Less than half

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁴:

Boys	Families have no money for education
Girls	Families have no money for education

School type available^{17 18}:

Government

Community based education

Madrasa²⁹ No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and open for use

Markets physically accessible to everyone in the manteqa



Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	
Students have enough books and school materials	8
Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education	×
Enough desks and chairs for all students	×
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	×

Yes

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: 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: Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

Reported	number	of health	facilities14 17 30:	
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•	
Basic health centre	8
Comprehensive health centre	2
Clinic	5
Health Post	7
Hospital	0
Family health house	2
Health sub-centre ³¹	0
Medical Camp	0

Reported health service access ^{17 18} :					
Adequate medical staff	$\boldsymbol{\times}$				
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	×				
Medical equipment	$\boldsymbol{\times}$				
Enough medication	×				
Clean water sources	\boldsymbol{X}				

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fication services available					
Outpatient facility					
Inpatient facility	×				
Surgery	×				
Tuberculosis treatment	×				
Malaria treatment	×				
HIV treatment	×				
Dental care	\mathbf{X}				
Eye care/visual care	×				
Other	\mathbf{X}				

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MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



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



29. A madrasa is a guranic 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.

of transmost infra

Reported condition of transport infrastructure **:						
	Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque
	Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries
	Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Minivan	Comotones
	Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	Motorcycle	

..... 14

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

rted infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

AGORA 🐼 ACTED

Small Bazaar Ø Main Market \mathbf{x}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

 \checkmark

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

Agriculture

Child Protection

Educational

Health

Literature

Law

CBO

Livestock

Poultry

Social

Economic

Training

WASH

 \mathbf{X}

X

 \mathbf{x}

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

Qumandan

Village Elder

Arbab/Malik

CDC Member

CDC Head Other Leadership

Mirab

Mullah

DISPLACEMENT

Yes

No

Reported	population	composition ¹⁸ :
----------	------------	-----------------------------

Local community remaining	None
IDP presence	\bigcirc
IDP percentage	Less than half
Refugee returns:	\bigcirc

Don't know or Not Available

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}: Primary Source **Shallow Well** Secondary Source None

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20



Present

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	\checkmark
Í₽	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	\bigcirc
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	

Reported main reason why there is not enough water¹⁴²¹: Too many people using source

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)14 23:

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	1,000	5%	
ųγ		Irrigated	15,090	72%	
	Pastureland	Natural	3,550	17%	
T		Artificial	115	1%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	1,227	6%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	1,663	8%	
Y		% Fruitful hortic	culture land	44%	
		% Non-fruitful h	orticulture land	56%	

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) Kanda: 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.

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	0
Nuts	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\bigcirc		\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Beans		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Herbs			\checkmark	0
Opium	×	×	×	0
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}

Repo	rted active economic	sectors"	8:		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₩</i>	Agriculture		0		
<u>"</u> "	Communications	\mathbf{X}	0	×	\bigcirc
Ť	Handicrafts		\bigotimes		\bigcirc
	Manufacturing		0	×	\bigcirc
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	×	×	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
ÿ	Sales		\bigotimes	×	\bigcirc
Å	Services		\bigotimes	×	\bigcirc
	Transport	\bigcirc	\bigotimes	×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
•	Social services	8	\mathbf{S}	×	×
	Other	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Livest	ock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	r ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own o	consumption (not sold)				\mathbf{x}
Milk o	r eggs				×
Meat			0		\mathbf{X}
Anima	al labour	0			\mathbf{X}
Fertili	zer/manure		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	\mathbf{X}
Other		\boldsymbol{x}	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigotimes
Repor	ted business opport Opportunities	unities for	women ¹⁸ : Availab	le Main b	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of t			are not allowed

Women are able to own businesses

Men and women have equal access to financial services

Women are not allowed to hold jobs
Lack access to financial resources

RESPONSE KEY

	• •	Yes 📀	No	Longer F	roduced	0		
	• • •	No 🔀	Do	n't know	or Not Availa	ble ?		
•	Reported non-agricultural products ^{17 18} :							
Secto	0r ²⁴	Produced	E	cported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵		
Wood	I					\mathbf{x}		
Carpe	ets					\bigotimes		
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves				\checkmark	\bigotimes		
Karak	ul (sheep skin), wool	\mathbf{x}		×		\bigotimes		
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{x}		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		\mathbf{X}		
Other		\checkmark		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}		
Repo	orted livelihood coop	eratives14 17	: Re	ported liv	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :		
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultu	ire			
T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	T	Livestoc	k	×		
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{X}	•	Poultry		×		
**	Bee Keeping	\bigcirc						
	Dairy	\checkmark	Rep	orted vet	erinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :		
	Cereal Crops	\checkmark	T	Livestoc	k			
Ť	Cotton		٢	Poultry		×		
Y	Almond	×						
٢	Poultry	×						

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

Women Men Men Women Microfinance Formal savings and institutions credit groups Village savings and Women's business loans groups associations Community-based Sarafi hawala \checkmark savings groups services

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

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Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	13	450	53	306,750
5	Retail Profits	13	450	50	112,500
	Processed profits	13	450	60	351,000
	Gross profits				770,250
	Net profits				766,592

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

Markaz (Balkh) Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population that has co	ompleted education level ¹⁸ :
Men	Women

	WCIT	WOITIGH
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Less than half	Less than half

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁴:

Boys	Families have no money for education
Girls	Girls marry and do not finish school

School type available^{17 18}:

Community based education

Madrasa²⁹ No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and open for use

Markets physically accessible to everyone in the mantega



le in

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	
Students have enough books and school materials	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education	×
Enough desks and chairs for all students	×
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	×
	-

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Available Transport Available Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible Image: Comparison of transportation is sufficient for population's needs Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs Image: Comparison of transport access exist Challenges to public transit access exist Image: Comparison of transport access exist Main public transit challenge Image: Comparison of transport routes not being accessible Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible Image: Comparison of transport routes not being accessible

HEALTH

Reported number	of health	facilities ^{14 17 30} :
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•	
Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	0
Health Post	0
Hospital	1
Family health house	0
Health sub-centre ³¹	0
Medical Camp	0

Reported health service access ^{17 18} :				
Adequate medical staff	\mathbf{X}			
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	\bigotimes			
Medical equipment	\mathbf{X}			
Enough medication	\mathbf{X}			
Clean water sources				

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Outpatient facility	
Inpatient facility	
Surgery	
Tuberculosis treatment	\bigotimes
Malaria treatment	
HIV treatment	
Dental care	
Eye care/visual care	
Other	\bigcirc

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



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

Women	\bigotimes	×	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Ethnic minorities	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
Disabled	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	
Youth	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}

29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world.

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

Khulm District

C.MA



Ξ D

RESPONSE KEY CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND No Longer Produced Estimated Families¹⁴: 2,571 14,678 Yes Estimated Individuals¹⁴: Ø No Don't know or Not Available ? Map of Mantega villages, irrigation and farmland: Baba Siddiq Deh Warda Deh Hassan Kohna Khulum Char Sood Logari Ha Shahi Khel Arabia Gul Cholozai Mantega boundary District boundary Province boundary Irrigated/ Garden Area Baghatche Khan Mi Rainfed Areas Baghatche Ali Mhd Residential Tapa Shikhi Tajikia Abdul Naza Main road Tapa Shikhi Afghania Rozibay Nasrullah Sayed Mutahar Bay Mirza Shams Julqi Secondary road Uzbekistan Hazrat Belal Hetoul Bay Tajikistan Rivers Qalai Arab Big District center Shah Rahim Cha<mark>g</mark>hir Qalandarha \bigcirc Manteqa center Kundu iula Mhd Nabi Settlement (Family) Less than 200 201 - 700 701 - 2000 2 km Samangan 0 1 More than 2000

Туре

None

None

Rickshaw

INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure¹⁴:

Infrastructure	Туре		Transport
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel i	i	Primary Transport Type
Secondary Road Conditions	None j	j	Secondary Transport Type
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Mosque
Cemeteries

AGORA 🐼 ACTED



Ø

15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.



Char Sooq Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

Qumandan	\bigotimes	Agriculture	\checkmark	Livestock	
Village Elder		СВО	×	Poultry	
Arbab/Malik	S	Child Protection	\mathbf{X}	Social	
Mirab		Educational	\mathbf{X}	Economic	
Mullah		Health	×	Training	
CDC Member		Law	\mathbf{X}	WASH	
CDC Head	\mathbf{X}	Literature	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		
Other Leadership					

RESPONSE KEY							
Yes		No Longer Pro	oduced	0			
No	×	Don't know or	Not Available	?			
DIS	SPL/	ACEMEI	NT				
Reported population composition ¹⁸ :							
Local	commu	nity remaining	Less than	half			

Less than half

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

Primary Source
Secondary Source

Semi-Deep Well None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position

Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

IDP presence

IDP percentage Refugee returns:

X

<u>m</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	
ж	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	
	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	\bigcirc
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	×

Reported main reason why there is not enough water¹⁴²¹: Drought has reduced water supply

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	River	Spring
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)14 23:

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	500	1%	
ųų		Irrigated	21,240	63%	
	Pastureland	Natural	11,500	34%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	462	1%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	1,760	5%	
Y		% Fruitful horti	culture land	49%	
		% Non-fruitful I	horticulture land	52%	

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) Kanda: 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.

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\checkmark	\bigotimes	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Beans	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Opium	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
Other		×	×	\bigotimes

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

RWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors ^{17 18} :					
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
<u>"</u> L"	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Ť	Handicrafts		0		
	Manufacturing	00	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	S
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
	Sales	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
	Transport	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
•	Social services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
	Other	×	\boldsymbol{x}	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
Livesto	ock products ^{17 18} :				
Sector	•	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own c	onsumption (not sold)				\mathbf{x}
Milk or	eggs	000	\bigcirc		×
Meat			\mathbf{x}		\mathbf{X}
Anima	labour	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
Fertiliz	er/manure	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
Other		$\boldsymbol{\times}$	×	×	\bigotimes
Report	ed business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
Opportunities Available Main barriers					arriers
	Women are able to worl home	k outside of	the	Women they ho	are in danger if Id jobs
Ť	Women are able to own	×	Lack of skills	f educaiton or	

	•	Yes 🗸	No Longer Produced			
	•	No 🔀	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?	
Reported non-agric Sector ²⁴	cultural p	products ¹⁷ Produced		Imported	No longer	
Wood		×	\mathbf{x}		produced ²⁵	
Carpets		\mathbf{x}	×	\bigcirc	0	
Handicrafts, jewelery,	scarves		\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	
Karakul (sheep skin),	wool	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	\bigotimes	\bigotimes	
Silk, cashmere		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	\bigotimes	\bigotimes	
Other		×	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	
Reported livelihoo	od coope	ratives14 17	: Reported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :	
🗱 Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	🗱 Agricult	ure	×	
Livestock		×	r Livestoo	:k	\mathbf{X}	
 Pisciculture 		×	Poultry		\mathbf{X}	
🍂 🛛 Bee Keeping		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$				
Dairy		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Reported ve	terinary clii	nics ^{9 13} :	
🛎 Cereal Crops		\mathbf{x}	F Livestoo	:k	\mathbf{X}	
Cotton		\mathbf{x}	 Poultry 		\bigcirc	
Almond		\mathbf{x}				
Poultry		\boldsymbol{x}				
Reported financial	services	available	by gender ¹⁸ :			
·	Men	Women		Me	n Women	
Microfinance			Formal saving	s and	0	

RESPONSE KEY

institutions	$\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}}$	\mathbf{O}	credit groups	\sim	\mathbf{O}
Village savings and loans groups			Women's business associations	×	×
Community-based savings groups			Sarafi hawala services	×	×

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

Men and women have equal access to



24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	1	128	325	8,167
Ğ	Retail Profits	1	128	267	21,000
6	Processed profits	1	128	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				29,167
	Net profits				25,703

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

Char Sooq Manteqa

2

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level ¹⁸ :		
Men	Women	

	IVIEIT	WOITIETT
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Half	Half

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁴:

Boys	Families have no money for education
Girls	Families do not allow girls to attend

School type available^{17 18}:

Government
Community based education



Markets are open for use

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and	
open for use	
Markets physically	

accessible to everyone in

the manteqa

 \mathbf{X} all year: All goods are available in the market all year

Reported education service capacity¹⁸: 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

Yes

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport ¹⁸ :	
Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	\bigcirc
Challenges to public transit access exist	\bigcirc
Main public transit challenge	Cost of use it too high
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	?
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	Using route costs too much

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 30}:

ĵ		
	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}:

1		
	Adequate medical staff	?
	Staff have enough training/ qualifications	?
	Medical equipment	?
	Enough medication	?
	Clean water sources	?

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fieditif Serv	
Outpatient facility	\mathbf{x}
Inpatient facility	\mathbf{X}
Surgery	\mathbf{X}
Tuberculosis treatment	\mathbf{X}
Malaria treatment	\mathbf{X}
HIV treatment	\mathbf{X}
Dental care	\mathbf{x}
Eye care/visual care	\mathbf{X}
Other	\mathbf{x}

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Reported minority	groups wi	th equal acces	s to service	s as men ^{17 18} :
Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets

Women	\bigotimes		\bigotimes	\bigotimes
Ethnic minorities	\mathbf{x}		\bigotimes	×
Disabled	\mathbf{x}		\bigotimes	×
Youth	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×

29. A madrasa is a quranic 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.

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

Estimated Families¹⁴:

2,372

Estimated Individuals¹⁴:

14,360

RESPONSE KEY No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Yes

No

Map of Mantega villages, irrigation and farmland:



Туре

None

None

AGORA (

Rickshaw

INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure¹⁴:

Infrastructure	Туре		Transport
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type
Secondary Road Conditions	None j	j	Secondary Transport Type
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Mosque
Cemeteries

 \mathbf{X}



15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

0

?

ACTE D NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

☑

CDC Head Other Leadership

	5					
STAKEHOL Reported local leade		⁴¹⁷ : Reported civil so	ociety org	anizations ¹⁴¹	¹⁷ .	
Qumandan		Agriculture	\mathbf{x}	Livestock		Yes 📀 No Longer I
Village Elder		СВО	\mathbf{x}	Poultry	×	No 🔀 Don't know
Arbab/Malik		Child Protection	×	Social	×	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Mirab		Educational	×	Economic	×	DISPLACEME
Mullah		Health	\mathbf{x}	Training	×	Reported population co
CDC Member	\mathbf{x}	Law	\mathbf{x}	WASH		Local community remaining

KEY Produced w or Not Available

ENT

Reported	population	composition ¹⁸ :
----------	------------	-----------------------------

Local community remaining	Less than half
IDP presence	\bigcirc
IDP percentage	Less than half
Refugee returns:	\bigotimes

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

Primary Source
Secondary Source

Semi-Deep Well None

Present

Literature

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position

Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

<u>é</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	
ж	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	
Ŀ,	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	\checkmark

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	River	Spring
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	WUG	None

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)1423-

Repu	rieu ianu typ	e (by Jirib)			
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	2,980	5%	
ŸŸ		Irrigated	35,665	63%	
	Pastureland	Natural	15,140	27%	
T		Artificial	200	0%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	2,658	5%	
		Natural	50	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	5,500	10%	
Y		% Fruitful horticul	ture land	53%	
		% Non-fruitful ho	ticulture land	47%	

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) Kanda: 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.

1

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Barley, maize, flax	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Торассо	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Nuts	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\bigcirc	\checkmark	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Roots	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Beans	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	0
Herbs	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Opium	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}: Sector²⁶ Active Formerly Recently Possibility for Active²⁴ Started growth 88 Agriculture \mathbf{X} Communications \mathbf{x} "" \bigotimes \bigotimes Handicrafts 0 \bigotimes Manufacturing \bigotimes \mathbf{x} Ē $\boldsymbol{\otimes}$ **Public Administration** \mathbf{x} n fan $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ \mathbf{x} Sales ÷ \mathbf{x} Services $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ \mathbf{x} Å. \mathbf{x} Transport \bigotimes $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Social services \bigotimes \bigotimes ₽ \mathbf{X} Other \mathbf{x} \bigotimes Livestock products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced Exported Imported No longer produced²⁵ Own consumption (not sold) \bigtriangledown (\mathbf{X}) \checkmark Milk or eggs Meat \bigotimes Animal labour \bigotimes Fertilizer/manure \mathbf{x} X Other \bigotimes Reported business opportunities for women¹⁸: Available Opportunities Main barriers Women are able to work outside of the \checkmark home Women are able to own businesses Women are not allowed \mathbf{x} to own businesses Men and women have equal access to

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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

	0	Yes 🕑	No Longer Produced			
	0 0 0	No 🗴	Doi	n't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Repo	نة rted non-agricultural p	broducts ^{17 18}	•••	• • • •		
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Ex	ported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		\mathbf{X}		\bigotimes
Carpe	ets	\mathbf{X}		×		×
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	\bigcirc		×		×
Karał	kul (sheep skin), wool	\mathbf{X}		×	\mathbf{x}	×
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{X}		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
Other		\mathbf{X}		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
Repo	orted livelihood coope	eratives ^{14 17} :	Rep	orted li	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\checkmark	₩ <i>₩</i>	Agricult	ure	\mathbf{X}
T	Livestock		T	Livestoc	:k	\mathbf{X}
	Pisciculture	\bigotimes	•	Poultry		\mathbf{X}
**	Bee Keeping	\bigotimes				
	Dairy	(X)	Repo	rted vet	erinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops	\bigotimes	T	Livestoc	:k	×
Ť	Cotton	\mathbf{x}		Poultry		
Y	Almond	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$				
۲	Poultry	8				

RESPONSE KEY

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	\bigotimes	×	Formal savings and credit groups	\bigotimes	×
Village savings and loans groups	\boldsymbol{x}	×	Women's business associations	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	×
Community-based savings groups	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}	Sarafi hawala services	×	×

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

Retail Profits N/A 115 300 N Processed profits N/A 115 N/A N	•	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Processed profits N/A 115 N/A N		Bulk Profits	N/A	115	350	4,083
		Retail Profits	N/A	115	300	N/A
Gross profits 4,0	\$	Processed profits	N/A	115	N/A	N/A
		Gross profits				4,083
Net profits 6		Net profits				677

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

ACT

Kanda Baghat Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population that h	nas completed education level ¹⁸ :
Mon	Women

	ivien	women
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Less than half	Less than half

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁴:

Boys	Families have no money for education
Girls	Families have no money for education

School type available^{17 18}:

Government
Community based education

Madrasa²⁹ No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and	
open for use	
Markets physically	

sically accessible to everyone in the manteqa

Markets are open for use all year:
All goods are available in the market all year

ailable in

\bigcirc
×

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Available Transport Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs Challenges to public transit access exist \mathbf{X} Main public transit challenge N/A Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa ? Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible: Using route costs too much

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 30}:

1		
	Basic health centre	C
	Comprehensive health centre	C
	Clinic	2
	Health Post	C
	Hospital	C
	Family health house	C
	Health sub-centre ³¹	C
	Medical Camp	C

Reported health service access^{17 18}: Adequate medical staff \mathbf{X} Staff have enough training/ qualifications Medical equipment Enough medication

Clean water sources

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

•	
Outpatient facility	
Inpatient facility	\mathbf{X}
Surgery	\boldsymbol{x}
Tuberculosis treatment	\boldsymbol{x}
Malaria treatment	×
HIV treatment	\boldsymbol{x}
Dental care	\boldsymbol{x}
Eye care/visual care	\boldsymbol{x}
Other	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men^{17 18}: Water Education Health Markets Group



29. A madrasa is a guranic 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.





INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport intrastructure ⁴⁴ :				
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Rickshaw
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	None
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Mosque Cemeteries

AGORA 🐼 ACTED

Small Bazaar

✓✓

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

Tangi Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

		•		
Qumandan		Agriculture	\checkmark	Livestock
Village Elder		СВО	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Poultry
Arbab/Malik		Child Protection	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Social
Mirab		Educational	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Economic
Mullah		Health	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Training
CDC Member	\bigotimes	Law	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	WASH
CDC Head	\bigotimes	Literature	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	
Other Leadership				

RESPONSE KEY				
Yes	\bigcirc	No Longer Produc	ced D	
No	\boldsymbol{x}	Don't know or Not	Available	
DISPLACEMENT				
Reported population composition ¹⁸ :				
Local	commu	unity remaining	None	
IDP p	oresence	9		

None

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
•	Secondary Source

Semi-Deep Well None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position

Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)²⁰

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

X

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	×
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\mathbf{X}
⋇	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	×
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	×
Ļ,	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	×

IDP percentage

Refugee returns:

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	River	None
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)^{14 23}:

	51				
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	30,000	44%	
9 <i>9</i>		Irrigated	-	0%	
	Pastureland	Natural	38,000	56%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	0	0%	
Y		% Fruitful horticulture	e land	0%	
		% Non-fruitful horticu	ulture land	100%	

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) Kanda: 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.

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Barley, maize, flax		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Rice	×	\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	×
Cotton	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	×
Tobacco	×	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
Fruits		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Roots		\bigcirc		\mathbf{x}
Vegetables		\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Beans		\mathbf{X}		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Herbs	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Opium	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

Q

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ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}: Sector²⁶ Active Formerly Recently Possibility for Active²⁴ Started growth 88 Agriculture \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X} \bigotimes Communications "" \bigotimes \bigotimes X Handicrafts \mathbf{x} $\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$ $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Manufacturing $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ X \mathbf{x} $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Ē \mathbf{x} **Public Administration** $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} n fan \mathbf{x} Sales \bigotimes ÷ \mathbf{X} Services $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Å. \mathbf{x} Transport \bigotimes \bigotimes \mathbf{x} Social services \bigotimes \bigotimes ₽ \checkmark Other \mathbf{x} \bigotimes Livestock products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced Exported Imported No longer produced²⁵ Own consumption (not sold) \checkmark \checkmark (\mathbf{X}) Milk or eaas X Meat X Animal labour \mathbf{x} Fertilizer/manure \mathbf{x} X Other \bigotimes Reported business opportunities for women¹⁸: Available Opportunities Main barriers Women are able to work outside of the I ack education qualifications home Women are able to own businesses Lack access to financial

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced Exported No longer Imported produced²⁵ Wood \mathbf{x} (\mathbf{X}) \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} Carpets \bigotimes Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves Karakul (sheep skin), wool $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} Silk, cashmere $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ X \mathbf{x} Other \mathbf{x} X X Reported livelihood cooperatives^{14 17}: Reported livelihood associations^{14 17}: Agriculture Agriculture 84 $\mathbf{\Omega}$ 84 \mathbf{X} Livestock \bigotimes \mathbf{x} Livestock Pisciculture Poultry R 2 \mathbf{x} Bee Keeping R *,₄ Reported veterinary clinics^{9 13}: Dairv $\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$ i Cereal Crops \mathbf{x} Livestock \mathbf{X} 322 Cotton R Poultry X Almond Poultry \mathbf{x} Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	×	×	Formal savings and credit groups	\bigotimes	×
Village savings and loans groups	×	×	Women's business associations	×	\mathbf{X}
Community-based savings groups	\bigcirc		Sarafi hawala services	×	\bigotimes

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

Men and women have equal access to



 \mathbf{x}

resources

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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 mantega.

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	3	2,100	35	N/A
Š	Retail Profits	3	2,100	32	177,333
5	Processed profits	3	2,100	20	37,333
	Gross profits				214,667
	Net profits				209,417

a need for more people to work in this sector.

Δ

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

ACT

Tangi Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population that has	completed education level ¹⁸ :
Men	Women

	IVIEIT	women
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Less than half	Less than half

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁴:

Boys	Families have no money for education
Girls	Girls marry and do not finish school

School type available^{17 18}:

Government
Community based education

Madrasa²⁹ No school

Markets are open for use

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

 \mathbf{X}

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and
open for use
Markets physically accessible to everyone in

all year:All goods are availa the market all year

able	in	

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	
Students have enough books and school materials	×
Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education	\mathbf{x}
Enough desks and chairs for all students	
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	×
	-

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Available Transport Available Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible Image: Comparison of transportation is sufficient for population's needs Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs Image: Comparison of transport could be transit access exist Main public transit challenge Not enough vehicles Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa Image: Comparison of transport routes not being accessible:

HEALTH

the manteqa

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 30}:

Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	1
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	\boldsymbol{x}				
Enough medication	\mathbf{X}				
Clean water sources	×				

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported realth services available				
Outpatient facility	×			
Inpatient facility	×			
Surgery	×			
Tuberculosis treatment	\mathbf{x}			
Malaria treatment	×			
HIV treatment	×			
Dental care	\mathbf{X}			
Eye care/visual care	×			
Other				

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men¹⁷¹⁸:





29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world. health set

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

INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Zanjir Gah Manteqa

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :					Reported infras	tructur
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque	
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Rickshaw	Cemeteries	-
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	None	Comotones	\checkmark
Natural Resources	Salt	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None		

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Small Bazaar Main Market

15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

D NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

☑

- 29 -

AGORA 🖾 ACTE

Zanjir Gah Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

•			-	-	
Qumandan	\bigcirc	Agriculture	\bigcirc	Livestock	
Village Elder		СВО	\mathbf{X}	Poultry	(
Arbab/Malik		Child Protection	\mathbf{X}	Social	
Mirab		Educational	\mathbf{X}	Economic	
Mullah		Health	\mathbf{X}	Training	
CDC Member	\bigotimes	Law	\mathbf{X}	WASH	(
CDC Head	\bigotimes	Literature	\mathbf{X}		
Other Leadership					

RESPONSE KEY Yes No Longer Produced

No 🗙 Don't know or Not Available

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition¹⁸:

Local community remaining	None
IDP presence	
IDP percentage	None
Refugee returns:	

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
•	Secondary Source

Semi-Deep Well None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)²⁰

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

<u>m</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\mathbf{x}
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\mathbf{X}
*	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	\mathbf{X}
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	

Reported main reason why there is not enough water¹⁴²¹: Water is only available from source for part of the year

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	River	Spring
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	WUG	AUW

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)¹⁴²³

Repu	Reported land type (by Jinb)						
₿ <i>₩</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	7,620	22%			
		Irrigated	15,180	43%			
_	Pastureland	Natural	7,650	22%			
		Artificial	90	0%			
*	Forest	Pistachio	1,064	3%			
		Natural	1	0%			
	Horticulture	Horticulture	3,385	10%			
Y		% Fruitful horti	culture land	63%			
		% Non-fruitful h	norticulture land	37%			

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) Kanda: 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.

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	×
Cotton	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	×
Tobacco	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	0
Roots	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Beans	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Opium	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

Q

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}: Sector²⁶ Active Formerly Recently Possibility for Active²⁴ Started growth 88 Agriculture 0 \mathbf{x} Communications "" \bigotimes \bigotimes X Handicrafts \mathbf{x} $\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$ $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Manufacturing \bigotimes \mathbf{x} X \mathbf{x} Ē **Public Administration** $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} n fan Sales \bigotimes ÷ \mathbf{X} Services $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Å. \mathbf{x} X Transport \bigotimes \bigotimes **?** Social services \bigotimes \bigotimes \checkmark Other \mathbf{x} \bigotimes Livestock products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ No longer Produced Exported Imported produced²⁵ Own consumption (not sold) \checkmark (\mathbf{X}) \checkmark Milk or eaas Meat X Animal labour Fertilizer/manure \bigotimes X Other Reported business opportunities for women¹⁸: Available Opportunities Main barriers Women are able to work outside of the I ack education qualifications home

No Don't know or Not Available ? Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced Exported No longer Imported produced²⁵ Wood \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \checkmark \mathbf{X} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} Carpets Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves Karakul (sheep skin), wool \mathbf{x} Silk, cashmere $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Other \mathbf{x} X \mathbf{x} Reported livelihood cooperatives^{14 17}: Reported livelihood associations^{14 17}: Agriculture Agriculture 84 \checkmark 84 \mathbf{X} Livestock \mathbf{x} Livestock Pisciculture Poultry R 2 \mathbf{x} ≭_⊮ Bee Keeping R Reported veterinary clinics^{9 13}: Dairv $\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$ i Cereal Crops \mathbf{x} Livestock \mathbf{X} 322 Cotton R Poultry X Almond

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

 \mathbf{x}

Poultry

Lack access to financial

resources

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{X}

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	×	Formal savings and credit groups	\bigotimes	×
Village savings and loans groups	\boldsymbol{x}	×	Women's business associations	\bigotimes	×
Community-based savings groups			Sarafi hawala services	×	×

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

Women are able to own businesses

Men and women have equal access to



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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	5	378	300	33,600
\$	Retail Profits	5	378	20	42,000
	Processed profits	5	378	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				75,600
	Net profits				71,450

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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

ACT

Zanjir Gah Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level ¹⁸ :		
Men	Women	

	INCLI	women
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Less than half	Less than half

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁴:

Boys	Families have no money for education
Girls	Girls are made to work instead of school

School type available^{17 18}:

Community based education

Government

Madrasa²⁹ No school

Markets are open for use

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and	
open for use	
Markets physically	

accessible to everyone in

the manteqa

All goods are available the market all year

all year:

 \mathbf{x}

able	in	

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	\checkmark
Students have enough books and school materials	\mathbf{X}
Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education	\mathbf{X}
Enough desks and chairs for all students	\mathbf{X}
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	\bigotimes

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Available Transport 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 Not enough vehicles Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa ? Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible: Markets are too far away

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 30}:

Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	2
Health Post	0
Hospital	1
Family health house	0
Health sub-centre ³¹	0
Medical Camp	0

Reported health service access^{17 18}: Adequate medical staff \mathbf{X} Staff have enough training/ qualifications Medical equipment Enough medication Clean water sources

Reported health services available^{17 18}.

Reputied fiealth services available		
Outpatient facility		
Inpatient facility	\mathbf{X}	
Surgery	\mathbf{X}	
Tuberculosis treatment	\mathbf{X}	
Malaria treatment	\mathbf{X}	
HIV treatment	\mathbf{X}	
Dental care	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
Eye care/visual care	\mathbf{X}	
Other		

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



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

Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets
Women	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Ethnic minorities	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Disabled	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigotimes	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
Youth				

29. A madrasa is a guranic 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.







INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :						
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре		
Primary Road Conditions	Paved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car		
Secondary Road Conditions	Unpaved	j	Secondary Transport Type	None		
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None		

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Ø



15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

Estimated Families¹⁴:

59,231

384,891 Estimated Individuals¹⁴:

Yes

No Longer Produced

RESPONSE KEY

0

- 34 -
STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶ Reported local leadership positions^{14 17}: Reported civil society organizations^{14 17}: Qumandan Agriculture Livestock \mathbf{X} \checkmark CBO Poultry Village Elder \mathbf{x} Arbab/Malik **Child Protection** Social Mirab Educational Economic Mullah Health Training

RESPONSE KEY Yes No Longer Produced No Omit know or Not Available DISPLACEMENT Reported population composition¹⁸:

	•	
Local community remaining	Less than half	
IDP presence	\bigcirc	
IDP percentage	Less than half	
Refugee returns:	\bigcirc	

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

Primary Source
Secondary Source

CDC Member

CDC Head Other Leadership

> Piped Network None

> > Present

Law

Literature

WASH

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position

Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)²⁰

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

<u>m</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\bigcirc
*	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	
Ŀ,	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	None	None
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)¹⁴²³:

	51			
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	2,740	35%
ųų		Irrigated	5,170	65%
_	Pastureland	Natural	-	0%
T		Artificial	-	0%
*	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%
		Natural	-	0%
	Horticulture	Horticulture	226	3%
Y		% Fruitful horticulture	land	5%
		% Non-fruitful horticult	ure land	95%

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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) Kanda: 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.

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Barley, maize, flax		×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Rice	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	0
Roots		×	\bigcirc	0
Vegetables	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	0
Beans	×	×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	×	×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Opium	×	×	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}

Reported active economic sectors ^{17 18} :						
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth	
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}		\bigcirc	
" <u>1</u> "	Communications		\mathbf{x}			
Ť	Handicrafts		0		\bigcirc	
- CC#-	Manufacturing		\mathbf{x}	×		
<u>m</u>	Public Administration		\mathbf{x}	×	×	
ş	Sales	000000	\mathbf{x}		×	
<u>Å:</u>	Services		0	×		
,	Transport		\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}	
•	Social services	×	\mathbf{x}	×		
	Other	\boldsymbol{x}	\bigotimes		\mathbf{x}	
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :					
Sect	Or ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	l No longer produced ²⁵	
Own	consumption (not sold)				0	
Milk o	or eggs		\checkmark		0	
Meat			\mathbf{X}	8 8	0	
Anim	al labour	\boldsymbol{x}	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{x}	
Fertil	izer/manure		\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
Othe	r	×	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{x}	
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :			
	Opportunities			ole Main b	arriers	
	Women are able to work outside of the home				hough jobs for with similar skills	
Women are able to own businesses			×	Lack ac resourc	ccess to financial es	

No Don't know or Not Available Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced Exported Imported No longer produced²⁵ Wood \mathbf{X} Carpets \bigotimes Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves Karakul (sheep skin), wool $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Silk, cashmere Other $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Reported livelihood cooperatives^{14 17}: Reported livelihood associations^{14 17}: Agriculture Agriculture 84 **R** 84 \mathbf{X} Livestock Livestock \mathbf{x} Pisciculture Poultry 2 \mathbf{x} ≭_⊮ Bee Keeping

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Dairy	×	Reported veterinary clinics ^{9 13} :		
Cereal Crops	\mathbf{x}	Livestock		
Cotton	\mathbf{X}	📥 Poultry 🔀		
Almond	\mathbf{X}			
Poultry	\mathbf{X}			

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

i

Microfinance institutions Village savings and

loans groups Community-based

savings groups

Men

Women		Men	Women
	Formal savings and credit groups	⊘	
×	Women's business associations	×	\bigotimes
	Sarafi hawala		

services

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

Men and women have equal access to



24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

•	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	1	114,000	N/A	N/A
Ğ	Retail Profits	1	114,000	15	1,400,000
6	Processed profits	1	114,000	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				1,400,000
	Net profits				1,383,060

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Mazar-e-Sharif Manteqa

FDIICATION

EDUCAT	TION		RESPONSE KEY	
Reported pop	ulation that has com	pleted education level ¹⁸ :	Yes 💽 No Longer Produced	
	Men	Women		,
Primary	Half	Half	No 🐼 Don't know or Not Available 🦓)
Secondary	Half	Half	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Literate	More than half	Half		
Reported mai	n reasons for studer	nts not attending school, per gender ¹⁴ :	Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Boys	Families have no n	noney for education	Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	
Girls	Families have no n	noney for education	Students have enough books and school materials	

School type available^{17 18}:

Government	Madrasa ²⁹
Community based education	No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and open for use

Markets physically accessible to everyone in the manteqa



Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
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	

Reported market transport ¹⁸ :	
Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	•
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	
Challenges to public transit access exist	\bigcirc
Main public transit challenge	Cost of use it too high
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	\bigcirc
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	Markets are too far away

HEALTH

Reported number of	of health	facilities ^{14 17 30} :
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•	
Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	4
Health Post	0
Hospital	2
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/ qualification

quaincations
Medical equipment
Enough medication
Clean water sources

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported reality services available			
Outpatient facility			
Inpatient facility			
Surgery			
Tuberculosis treatment	\bigcirc		
Malaria treatment			
HIV treatment			
Dental care			
Eye care/visual care	\bigcirc		
Other			

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men^{17 18}: Water Education Health Markets Group



29. A madrasa is a guranic 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

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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.

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY









AGORA (

FRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :					
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	None	
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None	

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:



 \mathbf{X}

Small Bazaar \checkmark

> Ξ D

Main Market



NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

ACT

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶ Reported local leadership positions^{14 17}: Reported civil society organizations^{14 17}: Qumandan Agriculture

Village Elder	СВО	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Poultry	
Arbab/Malik	Child Protection	\mathbf{X}	Social	
Mirab	Educational	\mathbf{X}	Economic	
Mullah	Health	×	Training	
CDC Member	Law	×	WASH	
CDC Head	Literature	×		
Other Leadership				

Livestock

RESPONSE KEY No Longer Produced Yes Don't know or Not Available No DISPLACEMENT Reported population composition¹⁸: Local community remaining None IDP presence Less than half IDP percentage

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

٥	Primary Source
	Secondary Source

Hand Pump None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

<u>m</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	
*	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	Ø
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	
÷	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	

Refugee returns:

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	River	Well/Hand Pump
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	WUG	WUA

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)14 23:

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	3,300	14%	
¥Ÿ		Irrigated	14,602	62%	
	Pastureland	Natural	5,350	23%	
		Artificial	300	1%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	85	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	1,548	7%	
Y		% Fruitful horticulture land		42%	
		% Non-fruitful horticulture land		58%	

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) Kanda: 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.

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59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	0
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	0
Rice	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Cotton	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Tobacco	\checkmark		\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\checkmark		\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits			\checkmark	0
Roots				$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Vegetables			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Beans			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Herbs				$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Opium		×	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

Q

?

No longer

produced²⁵

 (\mathbf{X})

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

X

X

 \mathbf{x}

 \checkmark

 \mathbf{x}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}: Sector²⁶ Active Formerly Recently Possibility for Active²⁴ Started growth 88 Agriculture \mathbf{X} \checkmark Communications "" \bigotimes \bigotimes X Handicrafts \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} Manufacturing 0 Ē \bigotimes **Public Administration** \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} n fan $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Sales ÷ \mathbf{x} Services Å. \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} Transport \bigotimes \bigotimes Social services \bigotimes \bigotimes ₽ Other \mathbf{x} \bigotimes Livestock products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced Exported Imported No longer produced²⁵ Own consumption (not sold) \checkmark \checkmark (\mathbf{X}) Milk or eaas X Meat \mathbf{x} Animal labour \mathbf{x} Fertilizer/manure X Other \bigotimes Reported business opportunities for women¹⁸: Available Opportunities Main barriers Women are able to work outside of the Women are not allowed to hold jobs home Women are able to own businesses Lack access to financial \mathbf{x} resources

Other \mathbf{x} Reported livelihood cooperatives^{14 17}: Reported livelihood associations^{14 17}: Agriculture Agriculture 84 \checkmark 84 Livestock Livestock Pisciculture ? Poultry Bee Keeping *,₄ Reported veterinary clinics^{9 13}: Dairv i Cereal Crops Livestock 322 Cotton Poultry Almond \mathbf{x} Poultry Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸: Women Men Men Mi ins Vill

RESPONSE KEY

Exported

 (\mathbf{X})

No

Produced

 \mathbf{x}

 $\mathbf{\Sigma}$

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector²⁴

Wood

Carpets

Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves

Karakul (sheep skin), wool

Silk, cashmere

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Imported

 \checkmark

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Microfinance institutions			Formal savings and credit groups	0	
Village savings and loans groups			Women's business associations	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	
Community-based savings groups	\bigcirc		Sarafi hawala services	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

Men and women have equal access to



24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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 mantega.

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	9	774	15	84,525
Ğ	Retail Profits	9	774	N/A	N/A
\$	Processed profits	9	774	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				84,525
	Net profits				82,750

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

ACT

EDUCAT	ION		RESPONSE	E KEY
Reported pop	ulation that has con Men	mpleted education level ¹⁸ : Women	Yes 🕑 No Lon	nger Produced
Primary	Half	Half	No 区 Don't k	now or Not Available
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Literate	Half	Less than half		
Reported mair	n reasons for stude	ents not attending school, per gender ¹	4: Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Boys	Families have no	money for education	Adequate number of teachers for the amount of studen	its 📀
Girls	Families have no	money for education	Students have enough books and school materials	8
School type a	vailable ^{17 18} :		Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory	education
Government	•	Madrasa ²⁹	Enough desks and chairs for all students	S
Community bas	ed education	No school	Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	\bigotimes
MARKE	FS AND TR	ΔΝςρηρτ		
Reported mark			Reported market transport ¹⁸ :	
Markets are pre open for use	sent and	Markets are open for use	Transport	Available
Markets physica accessible to ev		All goods are available in the market all year	Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	S
the manteqa			Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	
			Challenges to public transit access exist	\bigcirc
			Main public transit challenge	Cost of use it too high
			Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities ^{14 17 30} :
--

1	
Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	5
Health Post	0
Hospital	0
Family health house	0
Health sub-centre ³¹	0
Medical Camp	0

Reported health service acce	SS ^{17 18} :
Adequate medical staff	\mathbf{X}
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	\bigotimes
Medical equipment	\mathbf{X}
Enough medication	\boldsymbol{X}
Clean water sources	

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Using route costs too much

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Reported ricatin set	
Outpatient facility	
Inpatient facility	
Surgery	
Tuberculosis treatmen	t 🔀
Malaria treatment	\mathbf{x}
HIV treatment	×
Dental care	\mathbf{X}
Eye care/visual care	
Other	\mathbf{x}

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men^{17 18}: Education Markets Water Health Group Women \odot

Ethnic minorities $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Disabled Youth X \mathbf{x} \mathbf{X}

29. A madrasa is a quranic 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



RA

Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:

and services to people in the manteqa that are prone to being less-enfranchised than other parts of the population.

ACT



AGORA 🖾

INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :					
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	None	
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None	

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Mosque Cemeteries



D

☑ \mathbf{x}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

ACTE

Gorimar Manteqa

- 44 -

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

•			-	-	
Qumandan	\mathbf{x}	Agriculture	\checkmark	Livestock	(
Village Elde	r 📀	СВО	\mathbf{X}	Poultry	(
Arbab/Malik	0	Child Protection	\mathbf{X}	Social	(
Mirab	0	Educational	\mathbf{X}	Economic	(
Mullah	\bigcirc	Health	\mathbf{X}	Training	(
CDC Memb	er 📀	Law	\mathbf{X}	WASH	(
CDC Head	\bigcirc	Literature	\mathbf{X}		
Other Leade	ership				

RE S	SPC	INSE K	(EY						
Yes	\bigcirc	No Longer	Produc	ed		(0		
No	×	Don't know	or Not	Avai	ilable		?		
				• •	• • •		• •	• •	
DI2	PL/	ACEM	IN I						
Repo	rted po	opulation co	ompos	itior	1 ¹⁸ :				
Local	comm	unity remainin	g	Les	s tha	n h	alf		

Less than half

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

Primary Source
Secondary Source

Piped
None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)²⁰

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

<u>m</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\checkmark
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\bigcirc
*	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	\bigcirc
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	\bigcirc
ئ يا	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	

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

IDP presence

IDP percentage

Refugee returns:

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)^{14 23}:

•					
11 14	Agricultural	Rainfed	33,112	65%	
₩ <i>₩</i>		Irrigated	8,415	17%	
	Pastureland	Natural	6,501	13%	
T		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	2,051	4%	
		Natural	501	1%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	270	1%	
Y		% Fruitful horticultur	re land	16%	
		% Non-fruitful hortic	ulture land	8 4%	

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) Kanda: 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.

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\checkmark	\checkmark	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	0
Tobacco	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	0
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Roots	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Vegetables	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Beans	\mathbf{X}	×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	\mathbf{X}	×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Opium	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}

ECONOMY

nopo	orted active economic	0 3001013	•		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		\bigotimes	×	
<u>(</u> 1))	Communications	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	×	
Ť	Handicrafts		0		
***	Manufacturing		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	0000
<u>ń</u>	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	×	
÷	Sales		\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Å	Services	×	0	×	\mathbf{X}
	Transport		\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
•	Social services	0	0	×	
	Other	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	Or ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
~					
Own	consumption (not sold)	\checkmark			0
	consumption (not sold) or eggs	S	S	S	0 ×
	or eggs	000	000	000	•
Milk o Meat	or eggs	0000	8 8 8 8 8	© () () () () () () () () () () () () () (8
Milk o Meat Anim	or eggs	00000	\bigcirc		× ×
Milk o Meat Anim	or eggs al labour izer/manure	8 8 8 8 8	✓✓	✓✓	× × ×
Milk o Meat Anim Fertili Other	or eggs al labour izer/manure	×	 <		8 8 8 8
Milk o Meat Anim Fertili Other	or eggs al labour izer/manure r	×	 <	 × × × 	8 8 8 8 8
Milk o Meat Anim Fertili Other	or eggs al labour izer/manure r r ted business oppor	X tunities for	V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	V X X X Nain ba	8 8 8 8 8
Milk o Meat Anim Fertili Other	or eggs al labour izer/manure r rted business oppor Opportunities Women are able to wo	tunities for	V V V Women ¹⁸ : Availab	V X X X X X Not en people v	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×

VALUE	CHAIN ^{27 28}
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financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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

	0	KE2PU	UN	3E R	LE Y		
	0	Yes 📀	No	Longer	Produced	0	
	0 0 0	No 🗴	Do	n't know	or Not Availa	able ?	
	rted non-agricultural	•					
Secto	0r ²⁴	Produced	Ex	ported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵	
Wood	1	\mathbf{X}		\mathbf{x}		\bigotimes	
Carpe	ets	\checkmark				\mathbf{X}	
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	\bigcirc			\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool	\mathbf{x}		×	\mathbf{x}	0	
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{X}		\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	
Other		\mathbf{x}		×	×	\mathbf{X}	
Repo	orted livelihood coop	eratives ^{14 17} :	Rep	oorted li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17}	
₩ <i>₩</i>	Agriculture	\bigcirc	₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricult	ure	\mathbf{X}	
T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	T	Livesto	ck	\mathbf{X}	
	Pisciculture	\checkmark	7	Poultry			
**	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{X}					
	Dairy	\mathbf{X}	Repo	orted ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :	
334- 	Cereal Crops	\mathbf{x}	T	Livesto	ck	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
Ť	Cotton	\mathbf{X}	٢	Poultry		\checkmark	
Y	Almond	S					
٢	Poultry	\bigcirc					

BECDUNCE KEA

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	\bigotimes	×	Formal savings and credit groups	\mathbf{X}	×
Village savings and loans groups	\boldsymbol{x}	×	Women's business associations	×	
Community-based savings groups			Sarafi hawala services	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	11	1,134	38	141,600
\$ Retail Profits	11	1,134	20	10,000
\$ Processed profits	11	1,134	30	7,500
Gross profits				159,100
Net profits				155,700

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Gorimar Manteqa

?

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level ¹⁸ :		
Men	Women	

Primary	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 gender¹⁴:

Boys	Families have no money for education
Girls	Families have no money for education

School type available^{17 18}:

Government	
Community based education	

Madrasa²⁹ No school

Markets are open for use

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

 \mathbf{X}

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and	
open for use	
Markets physically	

accessible to everyone in

the manteqa

all year: All goods are available in the market all year

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	\mathbf{X}
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	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

Yes

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport ¹⁸ :	
Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	\bigcirc
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	\bigcirc
Challenges to public transit access exist	\bigcirc
Main public transit challenge	Cost of use it too high
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	?
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	Markets are too far away

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 30}:

ĵ		
	Basic health centre	0
	Comprehensive health centre	0
	Clinic	4
	Health Post	0
	Hospital	0
	Family health house	0
	Health sub-centre ³¹	0
	Medical Camp	1

Reported health service acc	ess ^{17 18} :
Adequate medical staff	×
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	×
Medical equipment	\mathbf{X}
Enough medication	\mathbf{X}
Clean water sources	

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reporte		
Outpatie	nt facility	
Inpatient	t facility	
Surgery		\mathbf{x}
Tubercu	losis treatment	\mathbf{x}
Malaria t	treatment	\mathbf{x}
HIV treat	tment	\mathbf{x}
Dental c	are	\mathbf{x}
Eye care	e/visual care	\mathbf{x}
Other		

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men^{17 18}: Water Education Health Markets Group



29. A madrasa is a quranic 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.

ACT

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Car
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	None
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:





15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

☑

 \mathbf{x}

Shadiyan Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

Qumandan	\bigotimes	Agriculture		Livestock	(
Village Elder		СВО	×	Poultry	
Arbab/Malik		Child Protection	×	Social	
Mirab	\bigotimes	Educational	×	Economic	
Mullah		Health	×	Training	
CDC Member	\bigotimes	Law	\mathbf{X}	WASH	
CDC Head		Literature	\mathbf{X}		
Other Leadership					

RESPONSE KEY Yes No No No No Don't know or Not Available Post Post DISPLACEMENT Reported population composition¹⁸: Local community remaining None

	•
Local community remaining	None
IDP presence	\bigcirc
IDP percentage	Less than half
Refugee returns:	

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
•	Secondary Source

Spring
None

Present

 (\mathbf{X})

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)²⁰

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

<u>m</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\bigcirc
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\bigcirc
ж	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	\bigcirc
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	\mathbf{X}
Ļ,	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	×

Reported main reason why there is not enough water¹⁴²¹: Drought has reduced water supply

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	River	None
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by jirib)^{14 23}:

•	51				
di <i>16</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	23,900	79%	
₿ <i>₿</i>		Irrigated	4,370	15%	
	Pastureland	Natural	1,000	3%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	370	1%	
		Natural	155	1%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	1,250	4%	
Y		% Fruitful horticulture land		60%	
		% Non-fruitful horticulture land		40%	

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) Kanda: 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.

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Rice	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco		×	×	\mathbf{x}
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Fruits			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Roots				0
Vegetables			\checkmark	0
Beans		×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Opium	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}

керо	rted active economic	c sectors"			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Ů <i>Ÿ</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	
۳	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	
Ť	Handicrafts	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	
	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
*	Sales	×	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
<u>À:</u>	Services		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	
	Transport		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
•	Social services	×	\bigotimes	\bigotimes	×
	Other	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Livest	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	0r ²⁴	Produced	Exported		I No longer produced ²⁵
Own o	consumption (not sold)		×	0	×
Milk o	or eggs	\bigcirc			×
Meat					×
Anima	al labour	SS	\checkmark	S	×
Fertili	zer/manure		\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	×
Other		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}
Repor	ted business opport Opportunities	unities for	women ¹⁸ : Availat	ole Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 📀	Lack qualifica	education ations

Women are able to own businesses Men and women have equal access to

qualifications Lack access to financial resources

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

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Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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

	0 0 0	Yes 🗸	No	Longer I	Produced	0
	0	No 🗙	Doi	n't know	or Not Availa	able ?
	•					
Repor	rted non-agricultural	products ¹⁷¹	8:			
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Ex	ported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1	×		×		\bigotimes
Carpe	ets	×		\bigotimes	\checkmark	×
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	\mathbf{x}		×	\checkmark	×
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool	\mathbf{x}		×	\mathbf{X}	×
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{x}		×	\mathbf{X}	×
Other		×		×	×	×
Repo	orted livelihood coop	eratives14 17	: Rep	orted li	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{X}	₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricult	ure	×
TH	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	net	Livesto	ck	×
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{X}	₹	Poultry		\bigotimes
**	Bee Keeping	×				
	Dairy	×	Repo	orted ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops	\mathbf{X}	1 1	Livestoo	k	×

Poultry

Formal savings and

Women's business

credit groups

associations

Sarafi hawala

services

Men

Women

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Cotton

Almond Poultry

Microfinance

loans groups

Village savings and

Community-based

savings groups

institutions

RESPONSE KEY

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

Men

Women

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	6	644	31	42,233
Ğ	Retail Profits	6	644	50	N/A
\$	Processed profits	6	644	25	3,500
	Gross profits				45,733
	Net profits				41,125

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

Shadiyan Manteqa

2

 \mathbf{x}

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level¹⁸: Momor Mon

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

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁴:

Boys	Boys are made to work instead of school
Girls	Families do not allow girls to attend

School type available^{17 18}:

Community based education

Gov	ernment	
Gov	ernment	

Madrasa²⁹ No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and	
open for use	
Markets physically	

sically accessible to everyone in the manteqa

Markets are open for use all year:
All goods are available in the market all year

ailable in ar

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	
Students have enough books and school materials	\mathbf{x}
Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education	\bigcirc
Enough desks and chairs for all students	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Transport Available Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs Challenges to public transit access exist \mathbf{X} Main public transit challenge N/A Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa ? Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible: Markets are too far away

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 30}:

ľ		
	Basic health centre	0
	Comprehensive health centre	0
	Clinic	1
	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	$\boldsymbol{\times}$				
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	×				
Medical equipment	\boldsymbol{x}				
Enough medication	×				
Clean water sources	\mathbf{X}				

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported health services available					
Outpatient facility					
Inpatient facility	×				
Surgery	×				
Tuberculosis treatment	×				
Malaria treatment	×				
HIV treatment	×				
Dental care	\mathbf{x}				
Eye care/visual care	×				
Other	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$				

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men^{17 18}: Water Education Markets Health Group

Women	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
Ethnic minorities	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
Disabled	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
Youth	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×

29. A madrasa is a guranic 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



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.



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ²¹ :								
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре				
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car				
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	None				
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None				

14. Data was collected from key informants at village level and then aggregated up based on if the indicator required the mean, mode, or total sum of the response. Only those villages that had key informants to interview were included.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Mosque Cemeteries

AGORA 🖾

Small Bazaar Main Market

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

15. Infrastructure was identified through participatory mapping with key informants that drew out all of the main locations in the manteqa.

ACTED

Sia Gird Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

Qumandan	\bigotimes	Agriculture	\bigcirc	Livestock	(
Village Elder		СВО	\mathbf{X}	Poultry	(
Arbab/Malik		Child Protection	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Social	(
Mirab		Educational	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Economic	(
Mullah		Health	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Training	(
CDC Member	\bigotimes	Law	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	WASH	(
CDC Head	\bigotimes	Literature	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		
Other Leadership					

KES	PU	N2	ΕI	KE	Y.								
Yes		No Lo	onger	Pro	oduc	:ed					9		
No	×	Don't	knov	v or	Not	A١	ail	abl	le		?		
• • • •		• • •	•••	• •	• • •	•	٠	• •		• •		٠	•
DISPLACEMENT													
Repor	ted po	pulati	on c	:om	pos	siti	on	18:					

ODONOE VEV

hope to a population comp	
Local community remaining	Less than half
IDP presence	\bigcirc
IDP percentage	Less than half
Refugee returns:	

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

Primary Source
Secondary Source

Piped Network None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position

Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)²⁰

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

<u>é</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	
Í₽	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	\mathbf{X}
Ŀ,	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	\bigcirc

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14 21}: Water is only available from source for part of the year

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

AGRICULTURE Reported land type (by iirib)^{14 23}:

Ксро	ricu iana typ	c (by jii b) .			
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	140	2%	
ųψ		Irrigated	4,700	55%	
	Pastureland	Natural	3,300	39%	
T		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	184	2%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	1,030	12%	
Y		% Fruitful horticulture land		99%	
		% Non-fruitful horticulture land		1%	

16. Stakeholders are leadership, rivil society, development actors, and do

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

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) Kanda: 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.

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wheat	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Barley, maize, flax			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Rice	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Cotton	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	×
Tobacco	\checkmark		\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\checkmark		\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark		\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots				$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Vegetables			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Beans			\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	×	×		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Opium	×	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Other	\mathbf{x}	×	×	\bigotimes

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

23. A jerib 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).

Ω

?

No longer produced²⁵

 \mathbf{X}

 \bigotimes

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{X}

 \bigotimes

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

Women

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

	E	C	0	Ν	0	Μ	Y
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Repo	rted active economic	sectors ¹⁷	18		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{X}		
" <u>t</u> "	Communications		\bigotimes	×	
ĩ	Handicrafts		0		
***	Manufacturing	S	\mathbf{X}	×	S
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{x}
ÿ	Sales	S	\mathbf{X}	×	
Å	Services		\mathbf{X}	×	
	Transport	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{x}
-	Social services		\mathbf{X}	×	
	Other	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Importe	d No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)				×
Milk o	or eggs		×	00000	0
Meat		0000	0		\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour				\mathbf{X}
Fertil	izer/manure		\bigcirc		\bigotimes
Other	ŗ	×	×	×	\bigotimes
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availat	ole Main b	parriers
	Women are able to work home	k outside of	the 📀		nough jobs for with similar skills
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses		Lack a resource	ccess to financial ces
	Men and women have e	equal acces	s to 📀		

Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves X Karakul (sheep skin), wool Silk, cashmere Other $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Reported livelihood cooperatives^{14 17}: Reported livelihood associations^{14 17}: Agriculture Agriculture 84 **R** 84 Livestock Livestock Pisciculture Poultry \mathbf{x} 2 *, Bee Keeping \mathbf{x} Reported veterinary clinics^{9 13}: Dairv $\mathbf{\Omega}$ i Cereal Crops Livestock -Cotton Poultry Almond Poultry \mathbf{x} Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸: Women Men Men Microfinance Formal savings and institutions credit groups Women's business Village savings and loans groups associations Community-based Sarafi hawala

 \checkmark

services

RESPONSE KEY

Produced Exported

 \mathbf{X}

No

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector²⁴

Wood

Carpets

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Imported

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a mantega 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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

savings groups

-	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	1	2,116	550	190,000
Ğ	Retail Profits	1	2,116	10	N/A
6	Processed profits	1	2,116	15	N/A
	Gross profits				190,000
	Net profits				186,700

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 mantega level. Not every mantega 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, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

Sia Gird Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population	on that has comp	pleted education level ¹⁸ :
	lon	Waman

	Men	women
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Less than half	Less than half

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender¹⁴:

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

School type available^{17 18}:

Community based education

Government

Madrasa²⁹ No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and open for use

Markets physically accessible to everyone in the mantega



le in

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	\mathbf{X}
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	×

Yes

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Available Transport Available Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible Image: Comparison of transportation is sufficient for population's needs Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs Image: Comparison of transport access exist Main public transit challenge Not enough vehicles Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa Image: Comparison of transport routes not being accessible: Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible: Using route costs too much

HEALTH

Reported number	of health	facilities ^{14 17 30} :
-----------------	-----------	----------------------------------

•	
Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	4
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	\mathbf{X}	
Medical equipment	\boldsymbol{x}	
Enough medication	\mathbf{X}	
Clean water sources	\mathbf{X}	

F

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fiedral Sci vices available			
Outpatient facility			
Inpatient facility	×		
Surgery	×		
Tuberculosis treatment	×		
Malaria treatment	×		
HIV treatment	×		
Dental care	×		
Eye care/visual care	×		
Other			

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



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

 Group
 Water
 Education
 Health
 Markets

Women	×		×	\mathbf{S}
Ethnic minorities	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}
Disabled	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	×
Youth	\mathbf{x}	×	×	\mathbf{x}

29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world.

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



ANNEX I

Secondary Data Review

- 1. Balkh Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey, Central Statistics Organization of Afghanistan, 2016
- 2. 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
- 4. Contingency Plan: Inter-Cluster Drought Response, OCHA, 2018
- 5. Child Labour Assessment in Balkh and Samangan Provinces, Afghanistan, ILO, 2015
- 6. Global Education Monitoring Report, UNESCO, 2015
- 7. 2015 Demographic and Health Survey: North Region Factsheet, CSO/MPH/USAID, 2015
- 8. Rebuilding Afghanistan's agricultural economy: Vegetable production in Balkh province, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, 2012
- 9. Afghanistan Opium Survey 2017: Cultivation and Production, UNODC/MCN/NSD, 2017
- 10. 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
- 12. Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Afghanistan's Faryab Province, Tufts University, 2011
- 13. Social Water Management in Faryab: A Manteqas Case Study, ACTED, 2016
- 14. Increasing the Access and Quality of Basic Education for Marginalized Girls in Faryab: An Educational Baseline Survey for ACTED, Samuel Hall/ACTED, 2013
- 15. Acute malnutrition among under-five children in Faryab, Afghanistan: prevalences and causes, ACTED, 2016
- 16. Accompanying Afghan girls towards education and empowerment in marginalized areas of Afghanistan, ACTED, 2016
- 17. Gender Provincial Profile: Jawzjan, USAID, 2014
- Coverage Assessment (SLEAC Report), UNICEF/Save the Children, Action Against Hunger/Coverage Monitoring Network, 2015
- 19. SMART nutrition assessment 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

- 21. Demographic and Health Survey, CSO/MPH, ICF, 2015
- 22. 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
- 24. 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
- 26. Conceptual failure, the Taliban's parallel hierarchies, and America's strategic defeat in Afghanistan, 2014
- 27. Etat, Islam et tribus face aux organisations internationales: Le cas de l'Afghanistan, 1978-1998
- 28. Fuzzy Sovereignty: Rural Construction in Afghanistan between Democracy Promotion and Power Games, 2012
- 29. Helpdesk Research Report: The impact of Area Based Programming, 2011
- 30. Humanitarian response to urban crises: A review of areabased approaches, 2015
- 31. Implementing area-based approaches (ABAs) in urban post-disaster contexts, 2012
- 32. Interface between State and Sovereignty in Afghanistan, 2005
- 33. Les "Manteqas": Le Puzzle Souterrain de l'Afghanistan
- 34. Local Shura, Security and Development in Afghanistan, 2006
- 35. 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
- 37. War and Boundaries in Afghanistan: Significant and Relativity of Local and Social Boundaries, 2001
- 38. "Where is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, 2007
- **39.** Beyond kinship and tribe: New forms of solidarity and interest representation, 2016



ANNEX II

Composite indicator construction key

DC Stream	Relevant Baseline Questionnaire Questions	Answer Options	Weight
Access to health ser	vices		
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Do health facilities have enough medical staff? Do health facility medical staff have enough training/qualifications? Do health facilities have enough medical equipment? Do health facilities have enough medication? Do health facilities have access to clean water sources?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	1
Access to education	I contraction of the second seco		<u> </u>
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Do schools have enough teachers? Do schools have enough books and school materials? Do school teachers have enough training? Do schools have enough desks and chairs for teachers and students? Do schools have access to sanitation facilities?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	1
Access to Water	1		I
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Does the water service provider have the technical knowledge to manage water sources? Does the water service provider have the technical skills to fix or repair the water source if breaks? Does the water service provider have the tools and equipment they need to maintain and repair the water resources? Does the water service provider have enough staff to manage, maintain and repair the water sources? Do members of the manteqa pay any fee to water managers for water usage?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	1
Access to markers	Do members of the manteda pay any ree to water managers for water usage?		ļ
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Are markets present in the manteqa ? Are markets physically accessable by everyone in the manteqa? Are markets open all year?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-4 point scale and then normalized to a 1-5 point scale"	1
Women's access to t	Are goods in markets accessible or affordable for most people in the manteqa ?		
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Do women face any unique challenges to finding work or livelihoods outside of the home in the manteqa? Are any businesses in the manteqa owned by women? Do women have the same access to financial services to men in the manteqa ?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-3 point scale and then normalized to a 1-5 point scale."	1
Access to agriculture			
Data Collection 1 (Village-level KII)	What percentage of land in the community is Irrigated?	"0% = 0 1% - 20% = 1 21% - 40% = 2 41% - 60% = 3 61% - 80% = 4 81% - 100% = 5"	1
Stakeholders presen	t	·	
Data Collection 1 (Village-level KII)	Is there an arbab or malik in the community? Is there a mirab in the community? Is there a mullah in the community? Is there a CDC member in the community? Is there a CDC Head in the community? Are there any other community leadership in the manteqa? Is there a qumandan in the community?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a1-8 point scale and then normalized to a 1-5 point scale."	1
	Are there village elders in the community?		

Calculation of the composite indicator

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

Step 2: Add up the multiplied scores of the factors.

Step 3: divide the overall number by the total possible sum to give a percentage.

Step 4: Normalize to a 1-5 point scale based on the percentage. Step 5: The higher the score the higher the access to basic services

