AFGHANISTAN

Sustained Rural Development Programme Phase IV

Manteqa Profiles: Faryab I

Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan

August 2019



Implemented by









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.

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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
laurian	3	5	Rural	100	38,643	202,198	39
Jawzjan	1	1	Urban	136	32,931	229,151	12
Dallah	3	9	Rural	253	82,636	400,092	67
Balkh	1	2	Urban	100	85,726	345,731	24
Familah	11	35	Rural	1024	223,538	1,256,562	225
Faryab	1	1	Urban	65	16,478	103,887	9
Comorana	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.

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

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		Markets	Overall
		Almar	Δ	4	3	2	Business 2	Leadership	4	Δ
Almar	mar	Khwaja Gawhar	0	2	2	1	0	4	5	2
	Qarai Almar	4	3	2	1	0	4	4	3	
	Andkhoy	Andkhoy	5	0	0	3	0	5	5	3
	7 mannoy	Markaz	5	2	3	1	1	5	5	4
	Dawlat Abad	Shor Darya	2	0	0	1	1	4	0	1
	Khan-e-Char	Khancharbagh	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Bagh S	Deh naw	4	2	4	1	0	3	0	2
	khwaja Sabz Posh	Khwaja Qushri	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	1
	khwa	Saray Qala	2	2	3	1	0	3	0	2
		Bandar	1	0	1	1	0	3	5	2
	Kohistan	Lafrayee	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	1
		Lawlash 1	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	2
		Lawlash 2	2	0	1	1	0	3	4	2
Faryab	_	Malghay	4	0	0	1	2	5	0	2
Fai		Sar-e-Zindan	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	1
	Maymana	Maimana	5	3	5	2	5	3	5	4
		Emam Sahib	5	3	5	1	0	4	4	3
		Gelem Baf	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1
	fot	Kata Qala	1	2	2	1	0	3	4	2
	Pashtun Kot	Khwaja Musa	5	5	5	1	4	5	4	4
	Pasl	Meyan Dara	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1
		Nawa-e-Khushk	1	0	0	1	0	4	5	5
		Yaka Toot	0	3	3	3	0	4	4	3
		Chelgazi	4	0	1	1	0	4	5	3
		Dara-e-Boraghan	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	1
	Qaisar	Khwaja Tebchaq / Qarai Qaisar	1	0	0	1	2	3	5	2
	a	Qarai Qaisar Qaisar	1	0	1	1	2	4	5	2
		Shakh	4	0	1	2	0	4	5	3
L										

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. Note that Faryab Province is divided into two separate documents, therefore, not all of the manteqas in the table above appear in this document. 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.

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Province	District	Manteqa	Water	Education	Health	Agriculture	Women in Business	Community Leadership	Markets	Overall
	Qaram Qul	Qaram Qul	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2
	Qurghan	Qurghan	3	1	0	2	2	0	4	2
Faryab Shirin Tagab	٩	Astana Baba	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	2
	Jalayeer	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	
	hirin	Markaz	5	3	2	1	0	5	5	3
	<u>s</u>	Shor Darya	1	0	0	4	2	5	0	2



Faryab Province

N. AF

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Almar District

AL





INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa ¹⁴ :				
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque		Small Bazaar	×
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries		Main Market	
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Rickshaw				
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	Motorcycle				

4

GQRA 🖾

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.

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Almar Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	\checkmark	No Longer Produced	0
No	×	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

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

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 Well

,	
Secondary Source	

Hawz

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:

 \mathbf{x}

<u>é</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\bigcirc
f₽	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}
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	Flood	Rainwater
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

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

di <i>16</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	217,307	45%
₿ <i>₿</i>		Irrigated	163,297	34%
	Pastureland	Natural	104,009	21%
19		Artificial	-	0%
*	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%
		Natural	-	0%
	Horticulture	Horticulture	11,994	2%
Y		% Fruitful horticulture land		30%
		% Non-fruitful horticulture land		70%

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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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	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	0
Tobacco	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	×	0
Nuts	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Vegetables	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Beans	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Opium	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	0
Other	×	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$

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).

ECONOMY

Repo	Reported active economic sectors ^{17 18} :							
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth			
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		\bigotimes		\mathbf{X}			
" <u>1</u> "	Communications	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes					
Ť	Handicrafts		0					
	Manufacturing	S	0	0000	00000000			
ń	Public Administration	×	\bigotimes					
*	Sales	\bigcirc	0					
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	0					
	Transport		0	×				
₽	Social services	×	\mathbf{x}	×				
	Other	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes			
Livest	Livestock products ^{17 18} :							
Secto	r ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵			
Own c	consumption (not sold)		\bigcirc		×			
Milk o	r eggs		\bigcirc		\mathbf{X}			
Meat		000	000		×			
Anima	I labour		\bigcirc	000	×			
Fertiliz	zer/manure	×	\mathbf{X}	Ø	\mathbf{X}			
Other		×	×	×	\mathbf{x}			
Repor	ted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :					
	Opportunities		Availab	ole Main b	arriers			
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 📀	Women they ho	i are in danger if Id jobs			
Ť	Women are able to own businesses				are not allowed businesses			

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

	0	Yes	🕑 No	No Longer Produced			
	0 0 0 0	No	Do	Don't know or Not Available			
Repo	rted non-agricultural	product	S ^{17 18} :				
Secto		Produ		cported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵	
Wood	ł				\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	
Carpe	ets				\bigcirc	0	
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves)			0	
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool				\bigcirc	0	
Silk, d	cashmere	×		×	\bigcirc	0	
Other	ſ			$\boldsymbol{\times}$	×	\mathbf{X}	
Repo	orted livelihood coop	eratives	^{14 17} : Re	ported liv	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :	
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultu	ire	×	
TH	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	T	Livestoc	k	×	
-	Pisciculture	×	•	Poultry		\bigotimes	
**	Bee Keeping	×					
	Dairy	×	Rep	orted vet	erinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :	
*	Cereal Crops		THI	Livestoc	k		

Poultry

Formal savings and

credit groups Women's business

associations

Sarafi hawala

services

 \mathbf{x}

Women

 \checkmark

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

Men

R

Women

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Men

Cotton

Almond Poultry

Microfinance

Village savings and loans groups

Community-based

savings groups

institutions

RESPONSE KEY

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

•	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Š	Retail Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Processed profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				N/A
	Net profits				N/A

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.

AG

Almar Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population	that has	completed	education	level ¹⁸ :
Max	•	Man		

	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}:

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



le	in		

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	

No

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

RESPONSE KEY

 \checkmark

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	Poor road quality
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	\bigcirc
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	N/A

HEALTH

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}:

Re

Adequate medical staff	
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	Ø
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	×
Clean water sources	\checkmark

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported ficality services a	vanabic
Outpatient facility	
Inpatient facility	×
Surgery	×
Tuberculosis treatment	
Malaria treatment	
HIV treatment	×
Dental care	
Eye care/visual care	×
Other	\mathbf{x}

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}: Education Markets Water Health Group

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

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

health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.

other parts of the population.

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



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa ¹⁴ :				
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque		Small Bazaar	
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries		Main Market	
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Rickshaw				
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	Motorcycle				

4

G9RA 🖾

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.

Ξ D

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

ACT

 \mathbf{X}

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

Agriculture

Child Protection

Educational

Health

Literature

Present

Law

Well None CBO

Livestock

Poultry

Social

Economic

Training

WASH

X

X

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

X

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

Qumandan

Village Elder

Arbab/Malik

CDC Member

CDC Head Other Leadership

Mirab

Mullah

•	RESPONSE KEY	
	RESPONSE RET	

res	\checkmark	No Longer Produced	Ų
No	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

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

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}:

٢	Primary Source
	Secondary Source

Reported	water	manad	iement ^{14 11}	7

Water management position

Water Management Group

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

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	×
f⊡	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	×
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14 21}: Too many people using source

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

Agricultural Rainfed 75,517 64% 88 Irrigated 5,617 5% Pastureland Natural 37,023 31% Artificial 0% Pistachio Forest 0% Natural 0% Horticulture 501 0% Horticulture Y % Fruitful horticulture land 3% % Non-fruitful horticulture land 97%

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.

Δ

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	×	\mathbf{X}
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\mathbf{X}
Roots	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Vegetables	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Beans	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Opium	\checkmark	\checkmark	\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 sectors¹⁷¹⁸:

керс	orted active economic	sectors"			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		\bigotimes		×
" Ľ "	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}		
Ť	Handicrafts		\mathbf{x}	×	
-	Manufacturing	×	\bigotimes		
Ŕ	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
ÿ	Sales	×	\mathbf{x}		
<u>Å</u> :	Services	×	\bigotimes		
	Transport		\bigotimes	×	×
-	Social services	×	\bigotimes	×	×
	Other	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Sect	•	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		\bigcirc		\mathbf{x}
Milk	or eggs				×
Meat	:	S	0	000	×
Anim	al labour		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	×
Fertil	izer/manure	×	\mathbf{X}		×
Othe	r	×	×	×	×
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availat	ole Main b	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗙		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses			are not allowed

Men and women have equal access to
financial services

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



to own businesses

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

	•				U
	0 0 0 0	No 🔀	Don't know	or Not Avail	able ?
Repo	• • rted non-agricultural p	oroducts ^{17 18}	•••••• ³ :		
Secto		Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	ł	×	\mathbf{X}		\bigotimes
Carpe	ets	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}		\mathbf{X}
Karakul (sheep skin), wool			\bigcirc	\checkmark	0
Silk, cashmere		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	0
Other	r	×	\bigotimes	×	×
Repo	orted livelihood coope	eratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :
₩ <i>₩</i>	Agriculture	×	🗱 Agricult	ure	×
m t	Livestock	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	H Livesto	ck	\mathbf{X}
-	Pisciculture	\bigotimes	Poultry		\bigotimes
**	Bee Keeping	×			
	Dairy	×	Reported ve	terinary clii	nics ^{9 13} :

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Ÿ <i>Ÿ</i>	Agriculture	×	Ų₿	Agriculture	×
TH	Livestock	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}
-	Pisciculture	×	-	Poultry	×
**	Bee Keeping	×			
1	Dairy	\mathbf{X}	Repo	orted veterinary clinic	s^{9 13}:
-	Cereal Crops	\bigotimes	T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}
Ť	Cotton	\mathbf{X}	۲	Poultry	×
Y	Almond	\mathbf{X}			
۲	Poultry	\mathbf{X}			

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
5	Bulk Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Retail Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Processed profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				N/A
	Net profits				N/A

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.

Khwaja Gawhar Manteqa

9

 \checkmark

 \bigotimes

EDUCATION

Reported population that has	completed education level ¹⁸ :
Men	Women

	wen	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	X

Madrasa²⁹ \mathbf{x} No school

 $\mathbf{\Omega}$

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

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸:

Enough desks and chairs for all students

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

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

HEALTH

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

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

Reported health service access^{17 18}: . . . -11 - - 1 - 1 - **1** \checkmark

Adequate medical staff	5
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	
Medical equipment	6
Enough medication	(
Clean water sources	(

Youth

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported health services 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}:

R→	IDPs	\bigotimes
Ť	Ethnic minorities	×
<u>†*†</u>	Youth	\mathbf{X}
†	Women	×

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

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

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.



Туре

Car

Rickshaw

Motorcycle

AGQRA 🖾

INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of	f transport infrast	tructure ¹⁴ :
Infractructure	Tune	Transport

Intrastructure	туре		Transport
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type
Secondary Road Conditions	None	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:





D

✓✓

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

ACTE

- 17 -

Qarai Almar Manteqa

- 18 -

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶ Reported local leadership positions^{14 17}: Reported civil society organizations^{14 17}: Qumandan Agriculture Livestock \mathbf{X} CBO Poultry Village Elder X Arbab/Malik **Child Protection** Social \mathbf{x} Mirab Educational X Economic Mullah Health Training CDC Member Law WASH Literature CDC Head Other Leadership

River None

Present

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	\bigcirc	No Longer Produced	0
No	×	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

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

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
١	Secondary Source

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position
Water Management Group

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)²º

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

<u>é</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\bigcirc
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\checkmark
*	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	×

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14 21}: Too many people using source

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	79,247	37%
ųų		Irrigated	37,549	17%
	Pastureland	Natural	98,502	46%
T		Artificial	-	0%
*	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%
		Natural	-	0%
	Horticulture	Horticulture	10,148	5%
Y		% Fruitful horticulture	e land	29%
		% Non-fruitful horticu	ulture land	71%

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	×	\mathbf{X}
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	×	\mathbf{x}	×	0
Nuts	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Vegetables	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Beans	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Opium	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	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). Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}

ECONOMY

Repo	orted active economic	c sectors ^{1/}	18				
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth		
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		0	×	\mathbf{x}		
((<u>†</u>))	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	×			
Ť	Handicrafts		0	\bigotimes	S		
	Manufacturing	000	0	×	\bigcirc		
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}	×	\bigotimes		
ÿ	Sales	×	×	×	\bigcirc		
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	×	×	000		
	Transport	×	×	×	\bigcirc		
•	Social services	×	×	×	\bigcirc		
	Other	×	×		\mathbf{X}		
Lives	Livestock products ^{17 18} :						
Secto	0r ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵		
Own	consumption (not sold)				\bigotimes		
Milk o	or eggs	000	000	\checkmark	\bigotimes		
Meat				0000	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		
Anim	al labour				$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		
Fertil	izer/manure	\boldsymbol{x}	×		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		
Other	r	×	×	×	\bigotimes		
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :				
	Opportunities		Availat	ole Main ba	arriers		
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗙				
Ť	Women are able to own	l businesses	×		are not allowed businesses		
	Men and women have	equal access	s 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

NLJI					
Yes 🗸	No Longer Produced				
No 🗙	Don't know	or Not Avail	able ?		
I products ¹⁷	18 <u>.</u>	• • • • • •			
Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵		
		×	\mathbf{X}		
\mathbf{x}	×	\checkmark	0		
s 🔀	×	\checkmark	0		
×	×	\checkmark	0		
\mathbf{x}	×	\checkmark	0		
\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}		
peratives ^{14 17}	: Reported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :		
\bigotimes	🗱 Agricult	ure	\bigotimes		
\mathbf{X}	Livesto	ck	×		
\mathbf{X}	Poultry		\mathbf{X}		
\mathbf{X}					
\mathbf{X}	Reported ve	terinary clii	nics ^{9 13} :		
\bigotimes	H Livesto	ck	\bigotimes		
×	 Poultry 		×		
	Yes No No Products ¹⁷ Produced S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Yes No Longer No Don't know Il products ^{17 18} : Produced Exported S X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Yes No Longer Produced No Don't know or Not Available Il products ^{17 18} : Produced Produced Exported Imported S S S S S S S S S S S S Peratives ¹⁴⁻¹⁷ : Reported livelihood as S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S Poultry S Reported veterinary clint S Livestock		

RESPONSE KEY

<i>₿₿</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{X}	<i>₿₿</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{X}
T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{X}	-	Poultry	×
**	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{X}			
Ĭ	Dairy	\mathbf{X}	Repo	orted veterinary clinic	S^{9 13}:
	Cereal Crops	\mathbf{X}	T	Livestock	×
ĩ	Cotton	\mathbf{X}	۲	Poultry	\mathbf{X}
Y	Almond	\mathbf{X}			
٠	Poultry	\mathbf{x}			

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Š	Retail Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Processed profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				N/A
	Net profits				N/A

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.

Qarai Almar Manteqa

2

 \checkmark

EDUCATION

Reported populat	tion that has com	pleted education level ¹⁸ :
	Man	Maman

	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	\mathbf{x}

Madrasa²⁹ X No school X

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and open for use

Markets physically accessible to everyone in the manteqa



Э	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	6

Yes

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸:

Enough desks and chairs for all students

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

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

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 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	Ø
Medical equipment	\mathbf{X}
Enough medication	×
Clean water sources	×

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fieditil Services 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 wit	h equal access	s to service	s as men ^{17 18} :
Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets

Group				
Women	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
Ethnic minorities	×	×	\mathbf{X}	×
Disabled	×	×	\mathbf{X}	×
Youth	\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. **Andkhoy District**



AGORA 🕅

ACT Agency for Technical (opperation

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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	Zaranj
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 🐼 ACTEI

Small Bazaar

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

- 22 -

Andkhoy Manteqa

CDC Member

CDC Head Other Leadership

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

Law

Literature

WASH

RESPONSE KEY



DISPLACEMENT

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Repo	rted main drinking water sour	rces ^{14 19} :
	Primary Source	Water Tank
	Secondary Source	None
Repo	rted water management ^{14 17} :	
	Water management position	Present
	Water Management Group	×

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi,

Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

<u> </u>	rechnical knowledge to manage water	\sim
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	
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	Ø

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	Canal	None
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	34,290	14%	
ųγ		Irrigated	109,796	43%	
	Pastureland	Natural	109,610	43%	
T		Artificial	-	0%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	104	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	2,848	1%	
Y		% Fruitful horticul	ture land	31%	
		% Non-fruitful hor	ticulture land	69%	

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	×
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\checkmark	\bigcirc	×
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	0
Tobacco	×	×	\bigcirc	0
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	×
Fruits	\checkmark	×	\bigcirc	0
Roots			\bigcirc	0
Vegetables	\checkmark	×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Beans	×	×	\bigcirc	0
Herbs	×	×	\bigcirc	\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.

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 sectors¹⁷¹⁸: Sector²⁶ Active Formerly Recently Possibility for Active²⁴ Started arowth 88 Agriculture 0 \checkmark Communications "" \bigotimes Ø Handicrafts 0 Manufacturing 0 Ē \bigotimes **Public Administration** \mathbf{x} n fan Sales 0 ÷ Ø Services 0 Å. Transport \bigotimes Social services \bigotimes \bigotimes ₽ X Other \mathbf{x} Livestock products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced Exported Imported No longer produced25 Own consumption (not sold) \checkmark \checkmark (\mathbf{X}) Milk or eaas Meat Animal labour Fertilizer/manure \bigotimes X Other \bigotimes Reported business opportunities for women¹⁸: Available Opportunities Main barriers Women are able to work outside of the \mathbf{x} home Women are able to own businesses Women are not allowed X to own businesses

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

Men and women have equal access to



 \mathbf{x}

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

	0		••••			-
	•	Yes 🗸	No	Longer	Produced	0
	•	No 🔀	Do	n't know	or Not Availa	able ?
	0					
Repo	rted non-agricultural	products ¹⁷	18:			
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	E	ported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	ł	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		\boldsymbol{x}	\checkmark	\bigotimes
Carpe	ets				\mathbf{X}	0
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves				\checkmark	×
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool				\mathbf{X}	0
Silk, d	cashmere	\bigcirc			\bigcirc	0
Other	r	\mathbf{x}		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{X}	0
Repo	orted livelihood coop	eratives ^{14 17}	: Re	oorted li	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{X}	₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricult	ure	
T	Livestock		T	Livesto	ck	
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{x}	-	Poultry		
**	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{x}				
	Dairy	\mathbf{x}	Repo	orted ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops		T	Livesto	ck	
Ť	Cotton	×	٢	Poultry		
Y	Almond	\mathbf{x}				
	B #					

RESPONSE KEY

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

Poultry

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	2	30	100	2,000
¥	Retail Profits	2	30	325	7,333
\$	Processed profits	2	30	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				9,333
	Net profits				4,983

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

Andkhoy Manteqa

2

 \mathbf{X}

X

EDUCATION

Reported populatio	n that has	completed	education level ¹⁸ :
		147.	

	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	Insecurity
Girls	Insecurity
• • • •	

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 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

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸:

Enough desks and chairs for all students

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

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

HEALTH

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

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/ \mathbf{X} qualifications Medical equipment Enough medication Clean water sources

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported health services a	valiable
Outpatient facility	\bigcirc
Inpatient facility	
Surgery	
Tuberculosis treatment	
Malaria treatment	
HIV treatment	
Dental care	
Eye care/visual care	×
Other	×

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets
Women			×	
Ethnic minorities	×		×	

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

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.

Dawlat Abad District



NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Ξ D

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

Estimated Families¹⁴:

9,742

Estimated Individuals¹⁴:



RESPONSE KEY No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Yes

No

Q

?

Map of Manteqa villages, irrigation and farmland:



GORA

4

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	Zaranj
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:

Ξ D





NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

ACT

Markaz (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶ Reported local leadership positions^{14 17}: Reported civil society organizations^{14 17}: Qumandan Agriculture Livestock \mathbf{X} CBO Poultry Village Elder \mathbf{x} Arbab/Malik Child Protection Social \mathbf{x} Mirab Educational X Economic Mullah Health Training CDC Member Law WASH Literature CDC Head

Well None

Present

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	Ø	No Longer Produced	0
No	×	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

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
٥	Secondary Source

Other Leadership

Demented				17
Reported	water	manage	ement	

Water management position

Water Management Group

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

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

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	\checkmark
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	\checkmark
Ļ.	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	\checkmark

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

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

Primary source	Secondary source
Well/Hand Pump	Well/Hand Pump
WUG	None

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

Agricultural Rainfed 157,650 60% 88 Irrigated 21,740 8% Pastureland Natural 83.190 32% Artificial 0% Pistachio 81 Forest 0% Natural 765 0% Horticulture 5,923 Horticulture 2% Y % Fruitful horticulture land 30% % Non-fruitful horticulture land 70%

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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.

AG

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	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	0
Tobacco	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	0
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Roots			\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	×	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
Beans	×	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	×	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Opium	×	×	\bigcirc	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}:

керс	orted active economic	c sectors"			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		0	×	
((<u>1</u>))	Communications	×	0		
Ť	Handicrafts		0		\bigcirc
	Manufacturing	×	0	× •	0000
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	0		\mathbf{X}
**	Sales		0	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
<u>À</u>	Services	×	0		× • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Ì	Transport	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	\checkmark
•	Social services	×	0		
	Other	×	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{X}
Lives Sect	tock products ^{17 18} : or ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)				\mathbf{x}
Milk	or eggs				\mathbf{X}
Meat				000	\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour				0
Fertil	izer/manure	×	\mathbf{x}		0
Othe	r	×	×	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availab	le Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗴		
Ť	Women are able to own businesses				are pnished for businesses

Men and women have equal access to financial 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 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

	0 0 0	No 😢	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Repor	ء : rted non-agricultural p	products ^{17 18}			
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1	\checkmark	\checkmark	\bigcirc	0
Carpe	ets	\checkmark	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	×
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves		\checkmark		\mathbf{X}
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	0
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
Other		×	×	×	\mathbf{X}
Repo	orted livelihood coope	ratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		🕼 Agriculti	ure	×
TH	Livestock		Livestoo	k	\mathbf{X}
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{x}	Poultry		\bigotimes
**	Bee Keeping	\bigotimes			
	Dairy	🗙 F	Reported ver	terinary clin	nics ^{9 13} :

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Dairy	×	Reported veterinary clinics ^{9 13}		
Cereal Crops	\mathbf{x}	T	Livestock	
Cotton	\mathbf{x}	۲	Poultry	\checkmark
Almond				
Poultry				

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	10	1,600	N/A	N/A
\$	Retail Profits	10	1,600	22	393,000
9	Processed profits	10	1,600	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				393,000
	Net profits				390,333

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.

Markaz (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

9

X

 \bigotimes

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level¹⁸:

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

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

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

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		
	Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education		

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸:

Enough desks and chairs for all students

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

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

HEALTH

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

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

Reported health service access^{17 18}:

Adequate medical staff	\checkmark
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	Ø
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	×
Clean water sources	

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

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

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}: Education Markets Water Health 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



other parts of the population.



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Penarted condition of transport infrastructure¹⁴

ĸe	Reported condition of transport infrastructure .					
In	frastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	
Pr	imary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	
Se	econdary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Zaranj	
Na	atural 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 X Cemeteries V

AGORA 🖾

Small Bazaar Main Market

D

×

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

ACTE

Shor Darya (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

- 32 -



RESPONSE KEY

100	$\mathbf{\nabla}$	no zongor i roddood	U
No	\mathbf{x}	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population compo	sition ¹⁸ :
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Local community remaining	Less than half
IDP presence	\mathbf{x}
IDP percentage	N/A
Refugee returns:	\bigotimes

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

۲	Primary Source	None
•	Secondary Source	None

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management positionPresentWater Management GroupImage: Complexity of the second seco

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	\mathbf{x}
1₽	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	
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	\boldsymbol{x}

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14 21}: Too many people using source

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	N/A	N/A
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	N/A	N/A

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

-					
11: <i>11</i> :	Agricultural	Rainfed	335,500	46%	
₩ <i>₩</i>		Irrigated	8,690	1%	
_	Pastureland	Natural	377,050	52%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	2	0%	
		Natural	450	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	690	0%	
Y		% Fruitful horticult	ure land	4%	
		% Non-fruitful horf	iculture land	96%	

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	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Cotton	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Tobacco	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes	×	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\checkmark	\bigotimes	×	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Beans	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
Opium	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Other	\bigcirc	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$

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).

Shor Darya (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

- 33 -

ECO	NO	MY
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Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}:

Keho		5001015	•		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
¥ <i>4</i>	Agriculture		×	\bigotimes	\bigcirc
((<u>1</u>))	Communications	×	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Ť	Handicrafts		\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc
	Manufacturing	×	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	×	\bigotimes	×
ÿ	Sales	×	×	\bigotimes	×
<u>À:</u>	Services		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc
,	Transport	×	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
-	Social services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
	Other		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	\mathbf{X}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Sect	-	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		×		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Milk	or eggs	×	×		0
Meat			\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour	×	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Fertil	izer/manure	×	×	\mathbf{x}	×
Othe	r	×	×		\mathbf{X}
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
-	Opportunities		Availal	ble Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 📀		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses	×		are pnished for businesses

Reported non-agricultural p	roducts ^{17 18} :			
Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}		×
Carpets	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	×
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	×
Silk, cashmere	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	×
Other	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Reported livelihood coope	ratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :
🗱 Agriculture	?	Agricult	ure	?
Livestock	? 1	Livestoo	ck	?

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

		ě.			ě
	Pisciculture	?	•	Poultry	?
**	Bee Keeping	?			
	Dairy	?	Repo	rted veterinary clini	CS ^{9 13} :
-	Cereal Crops	?	net	Livestock	?
Ť	Cotton	?	۲	Poultry	?
Y	Almond	?			
٠	Poultry	?			

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

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	7	685	N/A	N/A
Retail Profits	7	685	107	577,067
Processed profits	7	685	N/A	N/A
Gross profits				577,067
Net profits				573,900
	Bulk Profits Retail Profits Processed profits Gross profits	jeribs Bulk Profits 7 Retail Profits 7 Processed profits 7 Gross profits	jeribs jerib Bulk Profits 7 685 Retail Profits 7 685 Processed profits 7 685 Gross profits	jeribs jerib kg Bulk Profits 7 685 N/A Retail Profits 7 685 107 Processed profits 7 685 N/A Gross profits

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.

Shor Darya (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

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

X

EDUCATION

Boys

Girls

Government

Reported population that has completed education level¹⁸:

	Men	Women
Primary	None	None
Secondary	None	None
Literate	None	None

NA

NA

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	\checkmark	No Longer Produced	Q
No	×	Don't know or Not Available	?

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	?

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

School type available^{17 18}:

Community based education

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

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

Madrasa²⁹

No school

ble	in	

 \mathbf{x}

Reported market transport¹⁸: Transport

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

HEALTH

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

1		
	Basic health centre	0
	Comprehensive health centre	0
	Clinic	0
	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	1
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	1
Medical equipment	1
Enough medication	1
Clean water sources	-

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Available

Reported fieditil Services a	valiable
Outpatient facility	×
Inpatient facility	×
Surgery	×
Tuberculosis treatment	×
Malaria treatment	×
HIV treatment	×
Dental care	×
Eye care/visual care	×
Other	\mathbf{X}

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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

<i>?</i> i→	IDPs	\bigotimes
Ť	Ethnic minorities	×
<u>†*†</u>	Youth	×
Ť	Women	\boldsymbol{x}

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

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

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.
Khan-e-Char Bagh District



AGORA

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NFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				Reported infras	tructure av	vailable in the mai	nteqa14:	
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque		Small Bazaar	
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Motorcycle	Cemeteries		Main Market	
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Zaranj	00111010100			
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None				

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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.

a¹⁴:

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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STAKEHOL Reported local lead		ns ^{14 17} : Reported civil so	ciety or	rganizations ^{14 15}	7.	RE
Qumandan	\bigotimes	Agriculture	8	Livestock	\mathbf{x}	Yes
Village Elder	×	СВО	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Poultry	×	° No
Arbab/Malik	×	Child Protection	\bigotimes	Social	×	• 9 • • • •
Mirab	×	Educational	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Economic	×	DI
Mullah	8	Health	×	Training	×	Rep
CDC Member	×	Law	×	WASH	×	Loc
CDC Head	×	Literature	×			• IDP
Other Leadership	\mathbf{x}					. IDP
						° Ref

ESPONSE KEY No Longer Produced

10	3	\mathbf{v}	No Longer Froduced	U
No)	×	Don't know or Not Available	?

ISPLACEMENT

Reported pop	ulation composition ¹⁸ :
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None
\bigcirc
Less than half
\bigotimes

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}: Primary Source Well Secondary Source **Bottled Water**

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	\bigcirc
f⊡	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	\mathbf{X}
Ļ	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	Rainwater	Rainwater
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	WUG	None

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	15,150	11%	L
ųų		Irrigated	56,238	40%	
	Pastureland	Natural	68,500	49%	
T		Artificial	-	0%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	290	0%	
Y		% Fruitful horticultur	e land	0%	
		% Non-fruitful hortic	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.

> Δ 5

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	×	0
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	0
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Cotton	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Tobacco	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	0
Roots	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	0
Vegetables	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Beans	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Herbs		×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Opium	×	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Other	\mathbf{X}	×	\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).

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}:

керс	orted active economic	sectors"			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>4</i>	Agriculture		\bigotimes	\bigotimes	
(۲))	Communications	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc
Ť	Handicrafts		×		\bigcirc
	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	\bigotimes	×	\mathbf{x}
ş	Sales	×	×	×	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
<u>À:</u>	Services	×	×	\mathbf{X}	
\rightarrow	Transport		×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
•	Social services	×	\bigotimes	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}
	Other	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Sect	or ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		\mathbf{x}		0
Milk	or eggs		\bigcirc	0000	\mathbf{X}
Meat		0000	\bigcirc	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour		×	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fertil	izer/manure		×	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Othe	r	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availal	ole Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of t	the 🗴		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses	×	Lack ac resourc	cess to financial es

	×			Y
	8	8	8	۲
von	nen ¹⁸ :			Repor
	Available	Main barri	ers	
e				Microf

Men and women have equal access to financial 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

0 0 0 0	No 🔀	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?
* Reported non-agricultural	products ^{17 18} :			
Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	×
Carpets			\mathbf{X}	0
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves		\bigotimes	\bigcirc	0
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	\bigcirc	\bigotimes	\bigcirc	0
Silk, cashmere	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	\bigotimes
Other	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	×
Reported livelihood coop	peratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
🗤 Agriculture		Agricult	ure	
F Livestock	8	Livestoo	ck	\bigotimes
✤ Pisciculture	$\mathbf{\otimes}$	Poultry		\mathbf{X}
🍂 🛛 Bee Keeping	\mathbf{x}			
Dairy	X F	Reported ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
👟 Cereal Crops		Livestoo	ck	×
T Cotton	×	Poultry		×
S Almond	8			_

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

rted financial services available by gender¹⁸:

Poultry

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	2	56	N/A	N/A
\$	Retail Profits	2	56	242	6,933
	Processed profits	2	56	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				6,933
	Net profits				3,733

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.

Khancharbagh Manteqa

?

EDUCATION

Reported population that ha	as completed education level ¹⁸ :
Man	Werner

	Men	Women
Primary	More 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 have no money for education

School type available^{17 18}:

Government	\checkmark	Madrasa ²⁹
Community based education	\mathbf{X}	No school

\mathbf{x} chool

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

?

Reported market access¹⁸:

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

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

ble	in	

 \mathbf{x}

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	
Enough desks and chairs for all students	
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	8

.

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	
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:	Traders are not wanted there

HEALTH

the manteqa

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

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

Reported health service access^{17 18}: ٢)

Adequate medical staff	×
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	0
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	×
Clean water sources	×

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fielding Scivices t	a anabic
Outpatient facility	\checkmark
Inpatient facility	×
Surgery	×
Tuberculosis treatment	\mathbf{x}
Malaria treatment	×
HIV treatment	\mathbf{x}
Dental care	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Eye care/visual care	\mathbf{x}
Other	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



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



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.

Khwaja Sabz Posh District

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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	Zaranj
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:

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NORWEGIAN EMBASSY



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

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Deh naw Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported p	opulation	composition ¹⁸ :
------------	-----------	-----------------------------

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

Well River

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:

 \mathbf{X}

<u>m</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\checkmark
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\checkmark
ж	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	

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	Canal	River
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

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

\$ <i>\$</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	182,900	70%	
	Destaded	Irrigated	12,887	5%	
T	Pastureland	Natural Artificial	64,880	25%	
			-	0%	
Ä	Forest	Pistachio	1,000	0%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	5,826	2%	
Y		% Fruitful horticult		70%	
		% Non-fruitful horti	culture land	30%	

.....

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 products¹⁷¹⁸:

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

 Δ

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}

ECONOMY

Керо	rted active economic	c sectors"	10		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		0	×	\bigcirc
<u>"</u> "	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	×	
Ť	Handicrafts		0	×	
	Manufacturing	X	\mathbf{x}	×	000
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	0	0	×	\mathbf{X}
**	Sales		0	×	×
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	0	×	0
	Transport	×	\bigotimes	×	\sim
-	Social services	×	0	×	
	Other	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\bigotimes
Livest	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto		Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		\bigotimes
Milk c	or eggs	000	×	Ø	×
Meat			×	×	×
Anima	al labour	×	×	×	×
Fertili	zer/manure	×	×		×
Other		×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Repor	ted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availab	le Main b	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗴		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses	\bigotimes		are not allowed businesses

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

	0	ILUI				
	•	Yes	No	Longer	Produced	0
	0 0 0 0	No	3 Do	on't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Repo	• rted non-agricultural	products	17 18:			
Secto		Produce		cported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	Ł				\bigcirc	×
Carpe	ets	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	0
Hand	licrafts, jewelery, scarves			×	\bigcirc	×
Karal	kul (sheep skin), wool				\mathbf{X}	×
Silk, (cashmere			\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc	×
Other	r	×		\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Rep	orted livelihood coop	eratives ¹⁴	¹⁷ : Re	ported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture	×	<i>₩</i>	Agricult	ure	\bigotimes
TH	Livestock	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	T	Livesto	ck	×
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{X}	•	Poultry		×
**	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{X}				
	Dairy	×	Rep	orted ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops	×	T	Livesto	ck	\mathbf{X}
Ť	Cotton	×	۲	Poultry		×
Y	Almond	\mathbf{X}				

RESPONSE KEY

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

 \mathbf{x}

Poultry

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	\boldsymbol{x}	\mathbf{X}	Formal savings and credit groups	\bigotimes	×
Village savings and loans groups	\boldsymbol{x}	×	Women's business associations	×	\mathbf{X}
Community-based savings groups			Sarafi hawala services	0	

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	7	87	N/A	N/A
	Retail Profits	7	87	45	29,033
\$	Processed profits	7	87	67	42,333
	Gross profits				71,367
	Net profits				69,383

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.

G

Deh naw Manteqa

9

EDUCATION

Reported population that has	completed education level ¹⁸ :
------------------------------	---

	Men	Women
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondar	y Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Less than half	Less than half

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

Boys	Insecurity
Girls	Insecurity

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 evervone in	

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

ble	in		

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

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 Main public transit challenge Insecurity Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa ? Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible: N/A

HEALTH

the manteqa

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

Ĩ		
	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}:

F

Adequate medical staff	
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	Ø
Medical equipment	Ø
Enough medication	×
Clean water sources	\checkmark

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fielding Scivices	available
Outpatient facility	\checkmark
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}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



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

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





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	Zaranj	
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None	

1

GORA

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:

ED





×

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	×	Livestock	
Village Elder		СВО	\bigcirc	Poultry	
Arbab/Malik		Child Protection	8	Social	
Mirab		Educational	\mathbf{x}	Economic	
Mullah	×	Health	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Training	
CDC Member		Law	\mathbf{x}	WASH	
CDC Head	×	Literature	\mathbf{x}		
Other Leadership					

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	\bigcirc	No Longer Produced	0	
No	\bigotimes	Don't know or Not Available	?	

DISPLACEMENT

Reported	d popula	tion com	position ¹⁸ :
----------	----------	----------	--------------------------

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

۲	Primary Source
	Secondary Source

Well None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position
Water Management Group

Ŀ,

Traditional	Water	Manager	(Mirbashi,
Bashi, Mira	b, or S	atgar)20	

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

X

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

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	Canal	River
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

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

di <i>11</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	119,300	78%	
¥ <i>¥</i>		Irrigated	9,550	6%	
	Pastureland	Natural	23,640	15%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	3,064	2%	
Y		% Fruitful horticulture land		70%	
		% Non-fruitful horticulture land		30%	

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 products¹⁷¹⁸:

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

Mar

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

N/

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors¹⁷¹⁸:

керс	orted active economic	; sectors.			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		\bigotimes	×	\bigotimes
((<u>1</u>))	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	×	
Ť	Handicrafts		\mathbf{x}	×	\bigotimes
	Manufacturing	×	\bigotimes	×	
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	
ÿ	Sales		\bigotimes	×	\bigotimes
<u>Å</u>	Services	×	\bigotimes	×	
N	Transport	×	\bigotimes	×	\bigotimes
•	Social services	×	\bigotimes	×	\bigotimes
	Other	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Sect	or ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		0	×	\bigotimes
Milk	or eggs		\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	×
Meat		×	000		×
Anim	al labour		\bigcirc	×	×
Fertil	izer/manure	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Othe	r	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availat	ole Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗙		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses			are not allowed

	W	
n businesses	\bigotimes	Women are not allo to own businesses
equal access to		

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

Men and women have 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 🔀	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Damas	• •	· · · · · · · ·		• • • • • • •	
	rted non-agricultural				
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1			\mathbf{X}	×
Carpe	ets	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	×
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool			\mathbf{X}	×
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{x}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		×
Other		$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
Repo	orted livelihood coope	eratives ^{14 17} :	Reported l	ivelihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\bigotimes	🗱 Agricult	ure	\mathbf{X}
T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	Livesto	ck	×
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{X}	Poultry		×
**	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{X}			
	Dairy	×	Reported ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops	\mathbf{X}	Livesto	ck	×
Ť	Cotton	×	Poultry		×

RESPONSE KEY

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸: Mon Women

Almond Poultry

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	27	100	N/A	N/A
\$	Retail Profits	27	100	27	52,817
9	Processed profits	27	100	28	61,850
	Gross profits				114,667
	Net profits				111,483

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.

Khwaja Qushri Manteqa

?

X

EDUCATION

Reported population that has 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 Girls	Insecurity Insecurity	
School type	available ^{17 18} :	

Government

Community based education

Madrasa²⁹ \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

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

Markets are open for use all year:
All goods are available in 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			
Enough desks and chairs for all students			

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸:

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

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	Insecurity
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	?
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	N/A

HEALTH

the manteqa

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

Ĩ			
	Basic health centre	0	
	Comprehensive health centre	0	
	Clinic	0	
	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	Ø
Medical equipment	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Enough medication	\mathbf{x}
Clean water sources	×

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

	a fundario
Outpatient facility	
Inpatient facility	×
Surgery	×
Tuberculosis treatment	×
Malaria treatment	×
HIV treatment	×
Dental care	×
Eye care/visual care	×
Other	×

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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

<i>?</i> i→	IDPs	\mathbf{x}
Ť	Ethnic minorities	\boldsymbol{x}
<u>†*†</u>	Youth	\mathbf{X}
Ť	Women	\mathbf{X}

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



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.





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	Zaranj	
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.

4

GORA

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:



 \mathbf{X}

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

Saray Qala Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported p	opulation	composition ¹⁸ :
------------	-----------	-----------------------------

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

Well River

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position
Water Management Group

water management c

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

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

<u>é</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\bigcirc
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	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
÷.	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	Ø

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	Canal	River
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	108,950	35%	
ųų		Irrigated	15,540	5%	
	Pastureland	Natural	187,960	60%	
19		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	4,585	1%	
Y		% Fruitful horticul	ture land	70%	
		% Non-fruitful hor	ticulture land	30%	

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 products¹⁷¹⁸:

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

Ο

9

No longer

ECONOMY

Repo	rted 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> "	Communications	×	×	×	
Ť	Handicrafts		0	×	S
=	Manufacturing	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×
ÿ	Sales		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	
, ,	Transport	×	×	×	S
-	Social services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
	Other	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)			×	\mathbf{x}
Milk c	or eggs			×	×
Meat		S		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}
Anim	al labour			×	×
Fertili	izer/manure	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		×
Other	ſ	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\mathbf{x}
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availat	ole Main b	arriers
	Women are able to work home	coutside of t	the 🗴		
Women are able to own businesses			×		are not allowed businesses

					produced ²⁵
Wood	l			\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
Carpe	ets	\checkmark		\mathbf{x}	0
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves		\mathbf{x}		\bigotimes
Karak	ul (sheep skin), wool		\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
Silk, c	cashmere		\bigcirc		\bigotimes
Other		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Repo	orted livelihood coo	peratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
₩ <i>₩</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{x}	🗱 Agricult	ure	\bigotimes
T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	Livesto	ck	\bigotimes
-	Pisciculture	×	Poultry		\otimes
**	Bee Keeping	×			
ŧ	Dairy	× I	Reported ve	terinary clin	ics ^{9 13} :
-	Cereal Crops	×	r Livesto	ck	×
Ť	Cotton	×	Poultry		8
Y	Almond	×			_
۲	Poultry	×			
Dana	ted financial acrete	a available b			
керо	rted financial service Men		by gender**:	Mer	Women

RESPONSE KEY

Produced Exported Imported

No

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector²⁴

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

F

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

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	16	67	N/A	N/A
\$	Retail Profits	16	67	35	40,967
	Processed profits	16	67	50	56,867
	Gross profits				97,833
	Net profits				94,800

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.

Saray Qala Manteqa

X

EDUCATION

Reported pop	ulation that has	s completed education level ¹⁸ :	Yes 💽 No Longer Produced 🚺
	Men	Women	
Primary	Half	Half	No 🐼 Don't know or Not Available 🧖
Secondary	Half	Half	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Literate	Half	Half	

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

Boys	Insecurity	
Girls	Insecurity	
School type	e available ^{17 18} :	-

Government

Government	
Community based education	

Madrasa ²⁹	×
No school	×

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

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

Markets are open for use all year:
All goods are available in 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			
Enough desks and chairs for all students			

RESPONSE KEY

Reported market transport¹⁸:

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

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

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities^{14 17 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	S
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	×
Clean water sources	

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported ficaliti del fideo avallabie				
Outpatient facility	\checkmark			
Inpatient facility	×			
Surgery	\bigotimes			
Tuberculosis treatment	\mathbf{x}			
Malaria treatment	\bigotimes			
HIV treatment	\mathbf{x}			
Dental care	×			
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}: 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

Kohistan District



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ACT

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INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Natural Resources

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	Motorcycle

k Tertiary Transport Type

4

None

GQRA 🖾

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.

None

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}

Bandar Manteqa

- 55 -

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

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	\bigcirc	No Longer Produced	0
No	×	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Other Leadership

Reported main drinking water sources ^{14 19} :						
	Primary Source	Spring				
٢	Secondary Source	None				
Repo	rted water management ^{14 17} :					
	Water management position		Present			
	Water Management Group		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$			
÷	Traditional Water Manager (Mirba	shi,				

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	×
f₽	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	×

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14 21}: Water management has locked/closed water source

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}:

Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

•	21			
di <i>16</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	31,120	36%
₿ <i>₿</i>		Irrigated	11,340	13%
	Pastureland	Natural	29,540	34%
T		Artificial	351	0%
X	Forest	Pistachio	7,160	8%
		Natural	6,737	8%
	Horticulture	Horticulture	2,393	3%
Y		% Fruitful horticultur	re land	48%
		% Non-fruitful hortic	ulture land	52%

16 Chalabaldan ara laadambin aivil aasiatu davalanmant astam ana

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	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Beans	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Opium	\checkmark	\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).

17:

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors¹⁷¹⁸: Sector²⁶ Active Formerly Recently Possibility for Active²⁴ Started arowth 88 Agriculture \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X} \checkmark Communications "" \bigotimes \bigotimes \mathbf{x} Handicrafts \mathbf{x} \bigotimes Manufacturing \bigotimes \mathbf{x} . **Public Administration** $\boldsymbol{\otimes}$ \mathbf{x} n fan $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Sales ÷ \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 Produced Exported Imported No longer produced²⁵ Own consumption (not sold) \mathbf{X} \checkmark (\mathbf{X}) Milk or eaas Meat Animal labour Fertilizer/manure \bigotimes X Other \bigotimes Reported business opportunities for women¹⁸: Available Opportunities Main barriers Women are able to work outside of the \mathbf{x} home Women are able to own businesses Women are not allowed \mathbf{x} to own businesses

Men and women have equal access to financial services

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



 \mathbf{X}

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 0	No 🔀	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?
• Reported non-agricultural	products ^{17 18}		• • • • • •	
Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood			\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
Carpets		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	0
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves			\checkmark	\bigotimes
Karakul (sheep skin), wool		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Silk, cashmere	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Other	\mathbf{x}	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Reported livelihood coop	peratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	ivelihood as	ssociations ^{14 1}
🗤 Agriculture		🔐 Agricult	ure	\checkmark
Hivestock		Livesto	ck	\bigotimes
✤ Pisciculture	\mathbf{x}	Poultry		\mathbf{x}
🍂 🛛 Bee Keeping	\mathbf{X}			

i

RESPONSE KEY

	Dairy	×	Repo	orted veterinary clin	ics ^{9 13} :
,	Cereal Crops		T	Livestock	×
	Cotton	×	۲	Poultry	×
	Almond	×			
;	Poultry	×			

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	28	750	17	302,500
Ğ	Retail Profits	28	750	22	27,500
6	Processed profits	28	750	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				330,000
	Net profits				326,950

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

Bandar Manteqa

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EDUCATION

Reported population	that has co	mpleted edu	cation level ¹⁸ :
M .		14/	

	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	Insecurity

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 manteqa



Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students
Students have enough books and school materials

Yes

No

Students have enough books and school materials	\boldsymbol{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	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

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:	Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

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

S ^{17 18} :
×
×
×
×
>

Disabled

Youth

(

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported health services a	valiable
Outpatient facility	
Inpatient facility	×
Surgery	×
Tuberculosis treatment	×
Malaria treatment	×
HIV treatment	×
Dental care	×
Eye care/visual care	×
Other	×

X

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets	
Women	×	\mathbf{X}	×	\bigotimes	
Ethnic minorities					

 \mathbf{X}

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

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.

4



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				Reported infrast	Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa ¹⁴ :			
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque	\mathbf{X}	Small Bazaar	×
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries		Main Market	×
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Motorcycle				
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None				

AGORA 🖾

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.

ACTED

Lafrayee Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

Qumandan		Agriculture	×	Livestock	(
Village Elder	0	СВО	\mathbf{x}	Poultry	
Arbab/Malik	$\mathbf{\overline{o}}$	Child Protection	\mathbf{x}	Social	
Mirab		Educational	8	Economic	(
Mullah	\bigcirc	Health	\mathbf{S}	Training	(
CDC Member	×	Law	\mathbf{x}	WASH	(
CDC Head	×	Literature	\mathbf{X}		
Other Leadership					

Well None

 (\mathbf{X})

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

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

Local community remaining	Less than half
IDP presence	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
IDP percentage	N/A
Refugee returns:	

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

Primary Source
Secondary Source

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

Water management position Present Water Management Group Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi,

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	\mathbf{x}
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	\checkmark
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	\mathbf{x}

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14 21}: Water source is too far to access

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}:

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	53,300	96%	
ŸŸ		Irrigated	1,070	2%	
_	Pastureland	Natural	700	1%	
T		Artificial	-	0%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	480	1%	
		Natural	180	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	648	1%	
Y		% Fruitful horti	culture land	15%	
		% Non-fruitful h	norticulture land	85%	

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	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Rice	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Tobacco	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Fruits		×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Roots		×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Beans	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs		×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Opium	×	×	\bigcirc	\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 a	ctive eco	nomic secto	rs ^{17 18} :
------------	-----------	-------------	-----------------------

Repo	rted active economic	c sectors ¹⁷	18		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
" Ľ "	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
Ť	Handicrafts		\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
***	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc
ÿ	Sales	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc
	Transport		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc
-	Social services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc
	Other	×	\bigotimes	×	\bigotimes
Livest	ock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	r ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own o	consumption (not sold)		\mathbf{X}		\mathbf{X}
Milk o	r eggs	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}		×
Meat			\checkmark		\mathbf{X}
Anima	al labour		\checkmark	0000	×
Fertili	zer/manure	×	\mathbf{x}		×
Other		\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\mathbf{x}
Repor	ted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availal	ble Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗙		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses	×	Lack o skills	f educaiton or

Yes	No Longer	Produced	0	
No	Don't know	or Not Avail	able ?	
Reported non-agricultural products	17 18 <mark>.</mark>			
Sector ²⁴ Produc	ed Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵	
Wood	\boldsymbol{x}		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
Carpets 🗸	\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	\bigotimes	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	\bigotimes	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	
Silk, cashmere	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
Other X	\boldsymbol{x}	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
Reported livelihood cooperatives ¹⁴	¹⁷ : Reported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :	
🗱 Agriculture	🗱 Agricult	ure	×	
r Livestock	📹 Livesto	ck	\mathbf{X}	
 Pisciculture 	Poultry		\bigotimes	
🍂 Bee Keeping 🛛 😵				
🛔 Dairy 🗙	Reported ve	terinary clii	ni cs ^{9 13} :	
🛬 Cereal Crops	📹 Livesto	ck	×	
T Cotton	Poultry		\bigotimes	
Y Almond				

RESPONSE KEY

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

 \mathbf{x}

Poultry

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

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	9	617	21	113,750
5	Retail Profits	9	617	N/A	N/A
\$	Processed profits	9	617	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				113,750
	Net profits				108,583

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.

Lafrayee Manteqa

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EDUCATION R

EDUCATION			RESPONSE KEY			
Reported pop	ulation that has com	pleted education level ¹⁸ :	Yes 💽 No Longer Produced			
	Men	Women				
Primary	Less than half	None	No 😧 Don't know or Not Available			
Secondary	None	None	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Literate	Less than half	Less than half				

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

Boys	Other				
Girls	Dangerous for girls to attend school				
School type avail	lable ^{17 18} :				
Government	Madrasa ²⁹	×			

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Community based education

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

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

No school

ble	in		

 \mathbf{X}

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	\bigotimes
Enough desks and chairs for all students	×
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	×

Reported market transport¹⁸: Available Transport Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible \bigotimes 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: Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

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

1		
	Basic health centre	C
	Comprehensive health centre	C
	Clinic	C
	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}:

Reported field in Services t	a anabic
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}:

<i>?</i> i→	IDPs	\bigotimes
Ť	Ethnic minorities	×
<u>†**</u>	Youth	×
Ť	Women	×

Reported minority g	roups witl	n equal access	to services	s as men ^{17 18} :
Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets

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

RESPONSE KEY CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND No Longer Produced Estimated Families¹⁴: 5,998 Estimated Individuals¹⁴: 35,490 Yes 0 No Don't know or Not Available ? Map of Manteqa villages, irrigation and farmland: Almar **Pashtun Kot** Ini Himam Haji Qouroq Sar Asyab Khair Abad Ğuldan Mullah Arifi Dawr Qala ^{Sanjedak} Chashma Sangi Kham-E-Langar Lashi Qazat Sar Sang Saeed Ha Qadouq Mullah Hussain Lawlash Hawz Maran Tagawak Roy Bala Narej Qodoghak-E-Kalan Mantega boundary District boundary Province boundary Irrigated/ Garden Area Rainfed Areas Residential Main road Sayad Takhel Secondary road Rivers Turkmenistar District center Nzja Takhel \cap Mantega center Settlement (Family) Less than 200 Farval Charsadra 201 - 700 701 - 2000 4 km Badghi Ghor More than 2000

INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Lawlash 1 Manteqa

F	Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :					Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa ¹⁴ :			
	Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque		Small Bazaar	
	Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries		Main Market	0
	Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Motorcycle				
	Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None				

AGORA 🖾

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.

ACTE

D

Lawlash 1 Manteqa

- 63 -

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶ Reported local leadership positions^{14 17}: Reported civil society organizations^{14 17}: Qumandan Agriculture Livestock \mathbf{X} CBO Poultry Village Elder X Arbab/Malik Child Protection Social \mathbf{x} Mirab Educational X Economic Mullah Health Training CDC Member Law WASH Literature CDC Head

RESPONSE KEY

Yes		No Longer Produced	0
No	×	Don't 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

Other Leadership

Repo	rted main drinking water sou	rces ^{14 19} :	
۵	Primary Source	Spring	
	Secondary Source	None	
Repo	rted water management ^{14 17} :		
	Water management position	Present	
	Water Management Group	8	

Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi,

Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	\bigcirc
f₽	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	
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	\mathbf{X}

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	None	Conservation
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

AGRICULTURE

Y

Reported land type (by jirib)14 23: Agricultural Rainfed 107,800 93% 88 Irrigated 7,990 7% Pastureland Natural 0% Artificial 0% Pistachio Forest 0% Natural 0%

4%

59

21%

79%

Horticulture Horticulture 4,844 % Fruitful horticulture land % Non-fruitful horticulture land

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		\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Nuts		\bigotimes	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\bigcirc	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Vegetables		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Beans		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Opium		\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
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).

?

No longer produced²⁵

 \mathbf{X}

 \bigotimes

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors¹⁷¹⁸:

repu		5601015			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		×	\mathbf{x}	
((<u>1</u>))	Communications	×	×	\bigotimes	\checkmark
Ť	Handicrafts		×	\bigotimes	\checkmark
	Manufacturing	×	×	\mathbf{x}	
<u> </u>	Public Administration		×	\bigotimes	\bigcirc
ÿ	Sales		×	\bigotimes	000000000
<u>Å</u>	Services	×	×	\bigotimes	\bigcirc
, ,	Transport		×	\mathbf{x}	
•	Social services	×	×	\bigotimes	\bigcirc
	Other	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Sect	•	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)				\mathbf{X}
Milk	or eggs		×		\mathbf{x}
Meat	:				\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour				\mathbf{X}
Fertil	izer/manure	×	×		×
Othe	r	×	×	×	\mathbf{X}
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availal	ble Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗙		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses	×		i are not allowed businesses

X Silk, cashmere Other $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ Reported livelihood cooperatives^{14 17}: Reported livelihood associations^{14 17}: Agriculture Agriculture 8*8* 84 Livestock Livestock 1 Pisciculture Poultry \mathbf{x} ? ** Bee Keeping \mathbf{x} Reported veterinary clinics^{9 13}: Dairv $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ i Cereal Crops Livestock Cotton Poultry Almond Poultry \mathbf{x}

RESPONSE KEY

No

Produced

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves Karakul (sheep skin), wool

Sector²⁴

Wood

Carpets

No Longer Produced

Exported

Don't know or Not Available

Imported

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

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	10	833	18	142,333
1	Retail Profits	10	833	20	37,333
\$	Processed profits	10	833	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				179,667
	Net profits				175,333

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.

Lawlash 1 Manteqa

9

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level¹⁸: Momor Mon

	wen	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 Girls	NA
	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 mantega	

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

ole	in		

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	\mathbf{x}
Enough desks and chairs for all students	×
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	

RESPONSE KEY

 \checkmark

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Transport Available Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible \bigotimes 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: Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

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

Ĩ		
	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	\bigotimes			
Medical equipment	$\boldsymbol{\times}$			
Enough medication	×			
Clean water sources	×			

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported health services available				
Outpatient facility				
Inpatient facility	×			
Surgery	×			
Tuberculosis treatment	×			
Malaria treatment	×			
HIV treatment	×			
Dental care	×			
Eye care/visual care	×			
Other	×			

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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

<i>?</i> i→	IDPs	\bigotimes
Ť	Ethnic minorities	\mathbf{X}
<u>†**</u>	Youth	\mathbf{X}
Ť	Women	$\boldsymbol{\times}$

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

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

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.



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				Reported infrast	tructure av	vailable in the mai	nteqa ¹⁴ :	
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque		Small Bazaar	
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries		Main Market	×
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Motorcycle				
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None				

AGORA 🖾

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

D

Lawlash 2 Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported	l popul	lation	composi	tion ¹⁸ :
----------	---------	--------	---------	----------------------

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 Spring

	Secondary Source	
--	------------------	--

None

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

Water management position Water Management Group Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi,

Present (\mathbf{X})

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

<u>é</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\mathbf{x}
f₽	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}
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	×

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14 21}: Water source is too far to access

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)^{14 23}: Agricultural Rainfed 42,500 91% 88 Irrigated 3,530 8% Pastureland Natural 300 1% Artificial 0% Pistachio Forest 0% Natural 200 0% Horticulture 1,825 Horticulture 4% Y % Fruitful horticulture land 31% % Non-fruitful horticulture land 69%

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.

Δ

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		×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Barley, maize, flax	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	\bigcirc	\bigotimes	×	×
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	\bigotimes	\checkmark	×
Roots	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Vegetables	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Beans	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Herbs	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Opium	\checkmark	\checkmark	\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 sectors¹⁷¹⁸: Sector²⁶ Active Formerly Recently Possibility for Active²⁴ Started arowth 88 Agriculture \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} Communications "" \bigotimes \bigotimes $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Handicrafts \mathbf{x} \bigotimes 8 Manufacturing \bigotimes \mathbf{x} Ē **Public Administration** $\boldsymbol{\otimes}$ \mathbf{x} n fan \bigotimes $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Sales ÷ \mathbf{x} Services $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{X}}$ Å. \mathbf{x} Transport \bigotimes \bigotimes Social services \bigotimes \bigotimes ₽ Other \mathbf{x} \bigotimes Livestock products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Produced No longer Exported Imported produced25 Own consumption (not sold) \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X} \checkmark Milk or eaas Meat Animal labour Fertilizer/manure \mathbf{x} X Other \bigotimes \bigcirc Reported business opportunities for women¹⁸: Available Opportunities Main barriers Women are able to work outside of the \mathbf{X} home Women are able to own businesses Lack of education or skills

	Men	Women		Men	Women
			Formal savings and credit groups	\bigotimes	×
is and	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Women's business associations	×	×
ased	\bigcirc		Sarafi hawala	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

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

0	Yes 🗸	No Longer	Produced	0
0 0 0 0 0	No 🔀	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Reported non-agricultural	products ^{17 18} :			
Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Carpets		\bigcirc		\mathbf{x}
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	\bigcirc	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	\bigcirc	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Silk, cashmere	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Other	\mathbf{x}	×	×	\bigotimes
Reported livelihood coop	eratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	velihood as	sociations ¹⁴
🗱 Agriculture		Agricult	ure	\checkmark

RESPONSE KEY

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\checkmark	₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\checkmark
T	Livestock	\boldsymbol{x}	T	Livestock	\bigotimes
-	Pisciculture	\boldsymbol{x}	7	Poultry	\bigotimes
**	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{X}			
	Dairy	\mathbf{X}	Repo	orted veterinary clinic	S ^{9 13} :
-			-	Livestock	
	Cereal Crops	\checkmark		LIVESLOCK	\mathbf{X}
3 1	Cereal Crops Cotton	\mathbf{x}	¶¶ ♠	Poultry	×
Ť Y		-			

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	12	2,010	50	588,417
 Retail Profits	12	2,010	N/A	N/A
\$ Processed profits	12	2,010	N/A	N/A
Gross profits				588,417
Net profits				585,283

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

Lawlash 2 Manteqa

9

EDUCATION

Reported population	on that has comp	pleted education level ¹⁸ :
		147

	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	Girls are made to work instead of school

School type available^{17 18}:

Government	6
Community based education	6

Madrasa²⁹ \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and
open for use

Markets physically accessible to everyone in the manteqa



 \mathbf{X}

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	\mathbf{X}
Enough desks and chairs for all students	×

Yes

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸:

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	\bigotimes
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	\bigcirc
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

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

Ĩ			
	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	(J

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

Reported health services available^{17 18}

Reported health services a	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 g	roups with	equal access	to services	as men ^{17 18} :
Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets

Women	\bigotimes	\otimes	\otimes	\bigotimes
Ethnic minorities	\mathbf{x}		\mathbf{x}	
Disabled	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\bigotimes	
Youth	\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.

INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of tran	isport infrastruc	ture	•		Reported infrastri
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Motorcycle	Connotonio
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None	

4

GORA 🖾

1/

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:

e Small Bazaar eries 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.

ACTED

Malghay Manteqa

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

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

RESPONSE KEY

Yes	\bigcirc	No Longer Produced	
No	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Don't know or Not Available	

DISPLACEMENT

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

Less than half
\checkmark
Less than half
\bigotimes

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water	sources ^{14 19} :
Primary Source	Spring

r minary course
Secondary Source
,

Ŀ,

Shing
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:

 \mathbf{x}

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

Reported main reason why there is not enough water¹⁴²¹: Water source is too far to access

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

		· · · ·			
\$1.00	Agricultural	Rainfed	24,090	86%	
₿ <i>₿</i>		Irrigated	715	3%	
_	Pastureland	Natural	1,900	7%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	481	2%	
		Natural	830	3%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	236	1%	
Y		% Fruitful horticulture	e land	28%	
		% Non-fruitful horticu	ulture land	73%	

.....

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	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Barley, maize, flax		\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Cotton	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
Nuts	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Fruits	×	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Roots	×	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Vegetables	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Beans	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
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).

?

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}:

repu		5601015	•		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture	\bigcirc	×	\mathbf{X}	×
((<u>1</u>))	Communications	\mathbf{x}	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{X}
Ť	Handicrafts	\checkmark	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
= =	Manufacturing	\bigotimes	×	\bigotimes	
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	\mathbf{x}	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
**	Sales	\mathbf{x}	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
<u>À</u>	Services	\mathbf{x}	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	00000000
Ì	Transport	\mathbf{x}	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
•	Social services	\mathbf{x}	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
	Other	\bigotimes	×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\bigotimes
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Sect	or ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)	×	\bigotimes		\bigotimes
Milk	or eggs	\mathbf{x}	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Meat		\bigcirc			\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Fertil	izer/manure	×	×	×	\mathbf{X}
Othe	r	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{X}	×	\bigotimes
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availab	ole Main ba	rriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of t	he 🗙		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses	\boldsymbol{x}		

Reported non-agricultural p	products ^{17 18} :	:		
Sector ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Carpets	\mathbf{x}	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	\mathbf{x}	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Silk, cashmere	\mathbf{x}	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Other	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	×

RESPONSE KEY

No

 \mathbf{x}

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Agriculture Agriculture \mathbf{x} 84 84 Livestock Livestock \bigotimes Pisciculture Poultry ? \mathbf{x} ≭,∗ Bee Keeping Reported veterinary clinics^{9 13}: Dairv i Cereal Crops Livestock \mathbf{X} 322 Cotton Poultry X Almond Poultry \mathbf{x}

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

MenWomenMenWomenMicrofinance
institutionsImage: Second second

 \checkmark

Sarafi hawala

services

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)

Community-based

savings groups

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
×	Retail Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$	Processed profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				N/A
	Net profits				N/A

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.

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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 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

Malghay Manteqa

9

0

EDUCATION

	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	NA
Girls	NA

School type available^{17 18}:

Government	
Community based education	

Madrasa²⁹ \mathbf{x} No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

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

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

ble	in	

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	

No

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	?

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Transport Available Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible \bigotimes 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: Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

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

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

Reported health services available^{17 18}

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

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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

<i>?</i> i→	IDPs	\bigotimes
Ť	Ethnic minorities	×
<u>†*†</u>	Youth	×
Ť	Women	\bigotimes

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

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

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

Disabled Youth

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.



1

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ : Reported infrastructure av						tructure ava
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque	
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries	
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Motorcycle	Comotonico	\checkmark
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None		

A

GQRA

 (\mathbf{X})

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.

ucture available in the mantega¹⁴:

Ξ D

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.

ACT

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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Sar-e-Zindan Manteqa

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STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶ Reported local leadership positions^{14 17}: Reported civil society organizations^{14 17}: Qumandan Agriculture \mathbf{X} CBO Village Elder \mathbf{x} Arbab/Malik Child Protection \mathbf{x} Mirab Educational X

Health

Literature

Present

 (\mathbf{X})

Law

None

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

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

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}: River

٨	Primary Source
	Secondary Source

Mullah

CDC Member

CDC Head Other Leadership

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)20

Water management position Water Management Group Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi,

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

Livestock

Poultry

Social

Economic

Training

WASH

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	\mathbf{x}
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	
÷	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	×

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	Conservation
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	WUG	None

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)^{14 23}: Agricultural Rainfed 27,000 91% 88 Irrigated 2,650 9% Pastureland Natural 0% Artificial 0% Pistachio Forest 0% Natural 0% Horticulture 1,100 Horticulture 4% Y % Fruitful horticulture land 36% % Non-fruitful horticulture land 64%

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.

Δ

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		×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Barley, maize, flax		\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}
Rice	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Cotton	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Tobacco	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	×	\mathbf{X}
Nuts		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Fruits	\checkmark	\bigotimes	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Roots	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Beans	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Opium	\checkmark	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Other	×	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$

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).

No longer produced²⁵

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors¹⁷¹⁸:

Kept		3001013	•		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
((<u>1</u>))	Communications	×	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	
Ť	Handicrafts		\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
	Manufacturing	×	×	\mathbf{x}	
<u> </u>	Public Administration	×	×	\bigotimes	S
ş	Sales		×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc
Ì	Transport		\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
•	Social services	×	×	\mathbf{x}	
	Other	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
Lives Sect	tock products ^{17 18} : or ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		×		\mathbf{X}
Milk	or eggs		×	×	\mathbf{X}
Meat	:		×	×	\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour			×	\mathbf{x}
Fertil	izer/manure	×	\mathbf{x}		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Othe	r	×	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availal	ble Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗙		
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses	×	Lack c skills	of educaiton or

Wood	I					×
Carpe	ets	Ø		8	Ø	Ō
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	S		8	8	×
Karak	ul (sheep skin), wool	ø		\bigotimes	$\overline{\mathbf{O}}$	8
Silk, d	cashmere	8		×	\otimes	8
Other		×		8	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
Repo	orted livelihood coope	ratives ¹⁴¹	¹⁷ : Re	ported live	lihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₩</i>	Agriculture		₿ <i>₩</i>	Agriculture	•	×
۳Ť	Livestock		T	Livestock		\bigotimes
-	Pisciculture	\mathbf{X}	•	Poultry		×
**	Bee Keeping	×				_
1	Dairy	×	Rep	orted veter	inary cli	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops		T	Livestock		×
Ť	Cotton	×	۲	Poultry		×
Y	Almond	×				_
۲	Poultry	×				
Repo	rted financial services	available	e bv a	ender ¹⁸ :		

RESPONSE KEY

Produced Exported Imported

No

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector²⁴

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Retail Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$	Processed profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				N/A
	Net profits				N/A

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.

Sar-e-Zindan Manteqa

2

 $oldsymbol{\mathbb{C}}$

 \mathbf{x}

X

 $\mathbf{\Sigma}$

EDUCATION

Reported population that has	s completed education level ¹⁸ :
------------------------------	---

	Men	Women
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	None
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

X

Reported market access¹⁸:

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

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

ble	in		

Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :	
Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students	
Students have enough books and school materials	

RESPONSE KEY

No

Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸:

Enough desks and chairs for all students

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	\bigotimes
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	?
Challenges to public transit access exist	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Main public transit challenge	N/A
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	?
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

the manteqa

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

Ĩ		
	Basic health centre	0
	Comprehensive health centre	0
	Clinic	0
	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 \mathbf{X} Staff have enough training/ \mathbf{X} qualifications Medical equipment Enough medication Clean water sources

Reported health services available^{17 18}: Outpatient facility

Outpatient facility	$\mathbf{\nabla}$
Inpatient facility	×
Surgery	×
Tuberculosis treatment	×
Malaria treatment	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
HIV treatment	×
Dental care	×
Eye care/visual care	×
Other	×

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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

<i>?</i> i→	IDPs	\bigotimes
Ť	Ethnic minorities	×
<u>†*†</u>	Youth	×
Ť	Women	×

Reported mind	ority groups wit	th equal acces	s to service	es as men ^{17 18} :
Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets
		_	_	_

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

ANNEX I

Secondary Data Review

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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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	Do health facilities have enough medical staff?	"0/1	1
Manteqa-level KII)	Do health facility medical staff have enough training/qualifications?	All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	
	Do health facilities have enough medical equipment?		
	Do health facilities have enough medication?		
	Do health facilities have access to clean water sources?		
Access to education	services		
Data Collection 2	Do schools have enough teachers?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	1
(Manteqa-level KII)	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?		
Access to Water	1	1	
Data Collection 2	Does the water service provider have the technical knowledge to manage water sources?	"0/1	1
(Manteqa-level KII)	Does the water service provider have the technical skills to fix or repair the water source if breaks?	All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	
	Does the water service provider have the tools and equipment they need to maintain and repair the water resources?	point scale	
	Does the water service provider have enough staff to manage, maintain and repair the water sources?		
	Do members of the mantega pay any fee to water managers for water usage?		
Access to markers			
Data Collection 2	Are markets present in the manteqa ?	"0/1	1
(Manteqa-level KII)	Are markets physically accessable by everyone in the manteqa?	All questions are added up on a 1-4 point scale and then normalized to a 1-5 point scale"	
	Are markets open all year?		
	Are goods in markets accessible or affordable for most people in the manteqa ?		
Women's access to t	he economy		
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Do women face any unique challenges to finding work or livelihoods outside of the home in the manteqa?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-3	1
	Are any businesses in the manteqa owned by women?	point scale and then normalized to a 1-5 point scale."	
	Do women have the same access to financial services to men in the manteqa ?		
Access to agriculture	3		
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			
Data Collection 1	Is there an arbab or malik in the community?	"0/1	1
Village-level KII)	Is there a mirab in the community?	All questions are added up on a1-8 point scale and then normalized to	
	Is there a mullah in the community?	a 1-5 point scale."	
	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?		
	Are there village elders in the community?		

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

