AFGHANISTAN

Sustained Rural Development Programme Phase IV

Manteqa Profiles: Samangan

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 Business	Community Leadership	Markets	Overall
	Aybak	Aybak	5	5	5	1	3	5	4	5
	er	Feroz nakhcheer	2	5	3	1	3	4	4	4
	Feroz Nakhcheer	Owzan	4	4	3	1	1	5	0	3
	Na	Qesh Mahela	0	4	1	1	1	5	0	2
Samangan Khuram Wa Hazrat-e-Sultan	an	Ala Shah	0	5	5	1	0	4	2	3
	azrat-e-Sult	Markaz (Hazrat- e-Sultan)	5	5	2	1	2	5	4	4
		Omali	2	2	2	0	1	5	0	2
	PH	Panj Qarya	3	3	2	0	1	4	0	2
	m Wa agh	Khuram	5	5	5	2	2	5	4	4
		Pusht Band	0	5	2	1	2	4	3	3
	(huram W Sarbagh	Qainar	1	5	0	1	2	4	0	2
	<u> </u>	Sarbagh	0	4	5	1	3	5	4	4

12. Note that not all manteqas in Faryab, Jawzjan, Balkh, or Samangan Provinces have been mapped. As a new project, AGORA focused only mapped those manteqas in districts of intervention for the SRDP IV project. 13. All indicators were normalised to percentages, and each 20% range was given the following number, from 0 (no access) to 5 (very good access) : 0% = 0, 1% to 20% = 1, 21% to 40% = 2, 41% to 60% = 3, 61% to 80% = 4, 81% to 90% = 5.

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Samangan Province

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Aybak District

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INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

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

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

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Small Bazaar Main Market

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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.

ACTED

Aybak Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

Qumandan	Agriculture	\mathbf{X}	Livestock	(
Village Elder	СВО		Poultry	(
Arbab/Malik	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	0
No	×	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
٢	Secondary Source

River
None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position
Water Management Group

water management Gro

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

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{x}

ń	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	\bigcirc
	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	
Ļ	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	

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

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

ů <i>ÿ</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	317,220	37%
ųų		Irrigated	43,056	5%
	Pastureland	Natural	391,965	46%
19		Artificial	2,000	0%
*	Forest	Pistachio	61,775	7%
		Natural	33,010	4%
	Horticulture	Horticulture	23,538	3%
Y		% Fruitful horticult	ture land	46%
		% Non-fruitful hor	ticulture land	54%

.....

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

17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.

18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa. 19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use. 20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

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

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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	rted active economic	sectors ¹⁷	18		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	×	
<u>(</u> 1)	Communications	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	
Ť	Handicrafts		×	\bigotimes	
	Manufacturing	8	\mathbf{x}	×	
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}	×	×
ş	Sales	× • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\mathbf{x}		S S S S S
Å	Services		\mathbf{x}	×	
	Transport		\mathbf{x}	×	×
•	Social services		\mathbf{x}	×	
	Other	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto		Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)				\mathbf{X}
Milk c	or eggs	8 8 8	\checkmark		×
Meat			000		×
Anim	al labour			0000	×
Fertili	zer/manure	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}		×
Other		×	×	×	\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 📀		hough jobs for with similar skills
Ť	Women are able to own	businesses		Women travel	are unable to

Men and women have equal acc financial services

fin					a	/6	e	qu	aı	a	.0	50	5	.0		<u>~</u>	

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

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

	•	KE.	J L	INSE L		
	0	Yes		No Longer	Produced	0
		No	\boldsymbol{X}	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Repo	rted non-agricultura	l produ	cts ^{17 18} :			
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Proc	duced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1	(\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Carpe	ets			×	\checkmark	0
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	;		\checkmark		\mathbf{X}
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool		X	×	\checkmark	×
Silk, d	cashmere		X	×	\checkmark	×
Other			×	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
Repo	orted livelihood coo	perative	es ^{14 17} :	Reported I	ivelihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture			🧳 Agricult	ure	
T	Livestock) 9	Livesto	ck	
	Pisciculture			Poultry		×
**	Bee Keeping	Ø				
	Dairy			Reported ve	terinary clin	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops) q	Livesto	ck	
Ť	Cotton	×		Poultry		\mathbf{X}

RESPONSE KEV

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

Almond Poultry

(

Men Women

Men	Women

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Microfinance	\checkmark	\checkmark	Formal savings and credit groups	\bigcirc	×	
Village savings and loans groups			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	23	457	17	141,950
5	Retail Profits	23	457	23	38,950
5	Processed profits	23	457	307	764,500
	Gross profits				945,400
	Net profits				943,495

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.

Aybak Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population that has	s 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	

Madrasa²⁹ No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and open for use

Markets physically accessible to everyone in the mantega



ole 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	
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport18:AvailableTransportAvailableTransport routes in the manteqa are accessibleImage: Comparison of transportation is sufficient for population's needsPublic transportation is sufficient for population's needsImage: Comparison of transport access existChallenges to public transit access existImage: Comparison of transport coutes not being accessibleMain public transit challengeNot enough vehiclesTrade between markets is conducted in the manteqaImage: Comparison of transport routes not being accessibleMain reasons for transport routes not being accessibleRoute is too dangerous

HEALTH

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

Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	14
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

Staff have enough tri qualifications	aining/
Medical equipment	(
Enough medication	(
Clean water sources	(

Youth

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported ficality services a	valiable
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}:



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

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

29. A madrasa is a guranic 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

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 other parts of the population.

A





INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of tran	sport infrastr	ucture ¹⁴	·		Reported infrast	tructure
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque	
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries	
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Minivan	Comotoneo	\checkmark
Natural Resources	Forest	k	Tertiary Transport Type	Zaranj		

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.

re available in the mantega¹⁴:



☑ \mathbf{x}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

AGORA 🐼 ACTED

Feroz Nakhcheer Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

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

DISPLACEMENT

No

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}: Drimon Course

Primary Source
Secondary Source

Spring Well

Present

 (\mathbf{X})

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position Water Management Group

Ŀ,

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

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

ń	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	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

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

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

Agricultural Rainfed 36,600 49% 88 Irrigated 6,700 9% Pastureland Natural 30,250 41% Artificial 0% Pistachio Forest 0% Natural 280 0% Horticulture 2,955 Horticulture 4% Y % Fruitful horticulture land 86% % Non-fruitful horticulture land 14%

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

17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.

18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa. 19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use. 20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

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

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}:

repor	teu active economic	, Sectors	•		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
۳.	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\checkmark
Ť	Handicrafts		\bigotimes	\bigcirc	\checkmark
-	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
ń	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
*	Sales		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	\mathbf{x}	×	
	Transport		\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
•	Social services	S	\mathbf{x}	×	
	Other	×	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
Liveste	ock products ^{17 18} :				
Sector	r24	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Own c	onsumption (not sold)		\bigcirc		\mathbf{x}
Milk or	eggs	S	0	0000	\mathbf{x}
Meat					\mathbf{x}
Anima	l labour		\mathbf{x}		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Fertiliz	er/manure	×	\mathbf{x}		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Other		×	×	×	\bigotimes
Report	ed business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
-	Opportunities		Availab	ole Main ba	arriers
Women are able to work outside of the			the 📀	Lack sk	ills for jobs that

	opportunities	Available	Wall Dallers
	Women are able to work outside of the home	⊘	Lack skills for jobs that exist
Ť	Women are able to own businesses		Lack access to financial resources
	Men and women have equal access to financial services		

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

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	Yes 🗸	No	Longer I	Produced	0
	0 0 0	No 💽	Do	n't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Repo	rted non-agricultural	products ¹⁷	7 18:			
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produce	d Ex	cported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1			$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigcirc	×
Carpe	ets	×		\bigotimes	\bigcirc	×
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves		\mathbf{X}		\boldsymbol{x}	\bigcirc	×
Karakul (sheep skin), wool				\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}	×
Silk, d	cashmere	×		\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	×
Other		\mathbf{X}		\boldsymbol{x}	×	\bigotimes
Repo	orted livelihood coop	eratives ¹⁴¹	¹⁷ : Re	ported li	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture	\checkmark	₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricult	ure	\mathbf{X}
T	Livestock	×	T	Livesto	:k	
	Pisciculture	×	7	Poultry		
**	Bee Keeping	×				
Ĩ	Dairy	×	Rep	orted ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
3 34	Cereal Crops	×	T	Livesto	ck	

 \mathbf{x}

Women

 (\mathbf{X})

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

Men

Poultry

Formal savings and

credit groups Women's business

associations

Sarafi hawala

services

 \mathbf{x}

Women

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Men

RESPONSE KEY

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9.

Cotton

Almond Poultry

Microfinance

loans groups

Village savings and

Community-based

savings groups

institutions

kepor	ted value chain p	rotits (in A	FG)°:		
	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	9	2,366	22	571,256
Ğ	Retail Profits	9	2,366	25	1,750
5	Processed profits	9	2,366	65	592,200
	Gross profits				1,165,206
	Net profits				1,149,726

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.

Feroz Nakhcheer Manteqa

2

S

EDUCATION

Reported population that has	completed education level ¹⁸ :
Men	Women

	wen	women
Primary	Half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Half	Less than half

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

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

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 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

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Enough desks and chairs for all students

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

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	N/A
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	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	\checkmark
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	Ø
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	×
Clean water sources	Ø

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fieditil services a	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}:



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



NORWEGIAN EMBASSY



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 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



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	Minivan
Natural Resources	Forest	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None

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

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:



Small Bazaar

☑

 \mathbf{x}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

Owzan Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

Qumandan	\bigotimes	Agriculture	\mathbf{X}	Livestock	
Village Elder		CBO	×	Poultry	
Arbab/Malik		Child Protection	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Social	
Mirab	\bigotimes	Educational	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Economic	
Mullah		Health	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Training	
CDC Member	\bigotimes	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	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 "":		
	Primary Source	Kanda
٥	Secondary Source	None

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Ŀ,

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	\mathbf{X}
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar) ²⁰	$\boldsymbol{\times}$

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	\bigcirc
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\bigcirc
*	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	\bigcirc
	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Ŀ,	Drinking water to meet the population's needs	

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

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

-					
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	2,300	21%	
ųΫ		Irrigated	-	0%	
_	Pastureland	Natural	8,500	79%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	0	0%	
Y		% Fruitful horticulture	land	0%	
		% Non-fruitful horticu	lture 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.

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

No longer

ECONOMY

Reported acti	ve economic	sectors ^{17 18} :
---------------	-------------	----------------------------

керс	orted active economic	c sectors"			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
\$ <i>\$</i>	Agriculture		\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
(۲)	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	×	\bigcirc
Ť	Handicrafts	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	S
	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	×	\mathbf{x}	
*	Sales	×	×	\mathbf{x}	8 8 8 8
<u>Å:</u>	Services	×	×	\mathbf{x}	
\rightarrow	Transport		×	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}
•	Social services	000	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}
	Other		\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)		×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Milk	or eggs		\mathbf{x}		\mathbf{X}
Meat		000		000	\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour		\mathbf{x}		\mathbf{X}
Fertil	izer/manure	×	×	\mathbf{x}	×
Othe	r	×	×	×	\bigotimes
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 ac resourc	ccess to financial es

	-				produced ²⁵	
Wood	1	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}		\bigotimes	
Carpe	ets	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
Silk, d	cashmere	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
Other		×	×	×	\mathbf{x}	
Repo	orted livelihood coope	ratives ^{14 17} :	Reported I	ivelihood a	ssociations ¹⁴	17:
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		🗱 Agricult	ure	×	
TH	Livestock		Livesto	ck	×	
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{X}	Poultry		\mathbf{x}	
**	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{x}				

RESPONSE KEY

Produced Exported Imported

No

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector²⁴

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

**	Bee Keeping	×		
	Dairy	×	Reported veterinary clinics ^{9 13} :	
***	Cereal Crops	\mathbf{x}	Livestock	
Ť	Cotton	×	📥 Poultry 🔀	
Y	Almond	×		
•	Poultry	\mathbf{x}		

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	\boldsymbol{x}	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Formal savings and credit groups	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}
Village savings and loans groups		$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Women's business associations	\bigotimes	\bigcirc
Community-based savings groups	\boldsymbol{x}	\mathbf{X}	Sarafi hawala services	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\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	58	170	N/A	N/A
5	Retail Profits	58	170	21	240,000
5	Processed profits	58	170	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				240,000
	Net profits				237,900

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.

Owzan Manteqa

9

EDUCATION

Reported population that h	as completed education level ¹⁸ :
Men	Women

Primary	Less than half	None
Secondary	Less than half	None
Literate	Less than half	None

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

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

School type available^{17 18}:

Government	
Community based education	6

Madrasa²⁹ 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

ailable 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	
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 Not enough vehicles 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	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	
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	\mathbf{X}
Clean water sources	Ø

Ethnic minorities

other parts of the population.

Disabled

Youth

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported ficality 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}:



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

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



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

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

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

AGQRA 🐼 ACTED



☑

 $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{S}}$

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

 \bigotimes

 \mathbf{x}

 \mathbf{x}

Educational

Health

Literature

Law

CDC Member

CDC Head Other Leadership

Mirab

Mullah

STAKEHOL Reported local leade		ns ^{14 17} : Reported civil so	ciety or	ganizations ^{14 1}	7.	•	SPC	ONSE KEY
Qumandan		Agriculture	\mathbf{S}	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	Yes	\bigcirc	No Longer Produce
Village Elder	$\overline{\mathbf{O}}$	СВО	\mathbf{x}	Poultry	8	° No	×	Don't know or Not
Arbab/Malik		Child Protection		Social		• 8 • • • • •		

Economic

Training

WASH

DISPLACEMENT

Reported	population	composition ¹⁸ :
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Local community remaining	None
IDP presence	\mathbf{X}
IDP percentage	N/A
Refugee returns:	

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

WATER AND SANITATION

Repo	Reported main drinking water sources ^{14 19} :				
	Primary Source	Kanda			
	Secondary Source	None			
Repo	Reported water management ^{14 17} :				
	Water management position	F	Present		
	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	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
*	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
**	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	River	None
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	1,500	3%	I
ųψ		Irrigated	-	0%	
	Pastureland	Natural	50,000	97%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
X	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	0	0%	
Y		% Fruitful hortic	culture land	0%	
		% Non-fruitful h	orticulture 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.

> G

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

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:

Keho	neu active economi	5001013	•		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	×
(۳)	Communications	×	\bigotimes	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
Ť	Handicrafts		\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	
	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
ń	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
**	Sales	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
<u>Å:</u>	Services		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
	Transport		\bigotimes	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{x}
•	Social services	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}
	Other	×	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		×	×	×
Milk c	or eggs	\boldsymbol{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	0
Meat		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	×	0
Anima	al labour		\mathbf{X}	×	0
Fertili	zer/manure	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	×	×
Other		×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availat	ole Main ba	rriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 📀		
-	14/			1.47	

Men and women have equal access to financial services

Women are able to own businesses

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	Yes 📀	No Longer Produced		0
	0 0 0	No 🔀	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Reno	* rted non-agricultural	nroducts ^{17 18}			
Secto		Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	ł	\bigotimes	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		\mathbf{X}
Carpe	ets	\mathbf{x}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\checkmark	0
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	\mathbf{x}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		0
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool	\mathbf{x}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\mathbf{X}	0
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{x}	×	\mathbf{X}	0
Other	r	\mathbf{x}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	×
Repo	orted livelihood coop	eratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :
₩ <i>₩</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{x}	🗱 Agricult	ure	×
T	Livestock	\mathbf{x}	r Livesto	ck	×
٠	Pisciculture	\bigotimes	Poultry		\mathbf{X}
**	Bee Keeping	\bigotimes			
	Dairy		Reported ve	terinary clin	nics ^{9 13} :

RESPONSE KEY

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{X}	₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{X}
T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}
٠	Pisciculture	\mathbf{X}	7	Poultry	\mathbf{X}
**	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{X}			
ŧ	Dairy	\mathbf{X}	Rep	orted veterinary clini	CS ^{9 13} :
-	Cereal Crops	×	T	Livestock	×
Ť	Cotton	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	۲	Poultry	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Y	Almond	$\boldsymbol{\times}$			
۲	Poultry	×			

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

Women are not allowed to own businesses

	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
	Bulk Profits	14	85	N/A	N/A
×	Retail Profits	14	85	21	20,340
ğ	Processed profits	14	85	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				20,340
	Net profits				18,173

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.

Qesh Mahela Manteqa

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EDUCATION

Reported population that has	completed education level ¹⁸ :
Men	Women

	INIGH	women
Primary	Less than half	Less than half
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half
Literate	Less than half	None

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		Madrasa ²
Community based education	\mathbf{X}	No schoo

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

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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

```
ailable in
```

 \mathbf{x}

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

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	\bigotimes
Challenges to public transit access exist	\bigcirc
Main public transit challenge	Not enough vehicles
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}:

ĵ		
	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	\bigotimes
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Clean water sources	×

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fiealth 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}:



Reported mine	ority groups wit	th equal acces	s to service	s as men ^{17 18} :
Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets
14/2002				



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.

Hazrat-e-Sultan 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	Minivan	
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None	

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

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Mosque Cemeteries

AGORA 🖾

Small Bazaar

✓✓

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

Ala Shah Manteqa

- 27 -

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

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

Livestock

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported	populatio	on compos	ition ¹⁸ :
----------	-----------	-----------	-----------------------

Local community remaining	None
IDP presence	\mathbf{x}
IDP percentage	N/A
Refugee returns:	\bigotimes

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources ^{14 19} :						
	Primary Source	Spring				
٢	Secondary Source	Kanda				
Reported water management ^{14 17} :						
Water management position Present						

Water Management Group

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



Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

ń	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}: Drought has reduced water supply

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

₩ <i>₩</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	30,140	32%	
ŸŸ		Irrigated	6,740	7%	
_	Pastureland	Natural	52,000	55%	l
		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	5,000	5%	
		Natural	500	1%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	1,420	2%	
Y		% Fruitful horticultu	re land	70%	
		% Non-fruitful hortic	ulture 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.

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	×
Tobacco	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	×
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	×
Fruits	\checkmark	\checkmark	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Roots			\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Beans		×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	×	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Opium	×	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Other	×	×	×	\bigotimes

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

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} $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ \checkmark Communications "" \bigotimes \bigotimes Handicrafts \mathbf{x} \bigotimes \bigotimes Manufacturing \bigotimes \mathbf{x} . $\boldsymbol{\otimes}$ \mathbf{x} Public Administration \mathbf{x} n fan \mathbf{x} Sales \bigotimes ÷ \bigotimes Services Å. \mathbf{x} Transport \bigotimes \bigotimes Social services \bigotimes ₽ \checkmark Other \bigotimes Livestock products^{17 18}: Sector²⁴ Exported Produced Imported No longer produced²⁵ Own consumption (not sold) \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}) \checkmark Milk or eggs Meat \bigotimes Animal labour \bigotimes Fertilizer/manure \mathbf{x} X Other \bigotimes \mathbf{x} 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 $\boldsymbol{\otimes}$ to own businesses

Men and women have equal access to financial services

VALUE CHAIN²⁷²⁸

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

•	Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
<u>Å:</u>	Labour	31	740	6	35,172
10	Fertilizer				11,753
	Storage	6	N/A		N/A
	Transport				24,351
	Total capital cost				29,766

 \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 0	RESPO	DNSE P	(EY	
	0 0 0	Yes 📀 No Longer Produced			
	• • •	No 🔀	Don't know	or Not Availa	ible ?
Reported n	。 on-agricultural	products ^{17 18}	• • • • • • •		
Sector ²⁴		Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood		\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}		\bigotimes
Carpets			\mathbf{X}		\bigotimes
Handicrafts,	jewelery, scarves	0000	\mathbf{X}	000	\mathbf{X}
Karakul (she	eep skin), wool		\mathbf{X}	\checkmark	×
Silk, cashme	ere	×	\mathbf{X}	×	\mathbf{X}
Other		×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Reported	livelihood coop	eratives ^{14 17} :	Reported I	ivelihood as	sociations ^{14 1}
🗱 Agric	culture	×	🗱 Agricul	ture	\mathbf{X}
📹 Lives	stock	\mathbf{X}	Livesto	ck	\mathbf{X}
🕳 Pisci	culture	\bigotimes	Poultry		\bigotimes
🍂 Bee	Keeping	\bigotimes			
Dairy	1	(X)	Reported ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
👛 Cere	al Crops		Livesto	ck	\bigcirc
T Cotto	n	\mathbf{X}	Poultry		\bigotimes
MImc	nd	\bigotimes			
📥 Poul	try	\bigotimes			
Reported financial services available by gender ¹⁸ :					

Re

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	10	1,055	380	75,250
\$	Retail Profits	10	1,055	23	121,688
9	Processed profits	10	1,055	60	6,000
	Gross profits				202,938
	Net profits				173,172

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

Ala Shah Manteqa

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EDUCATION

Reported population that has	completed education level ¹⁸ :
Men	Women

	INIGH	avoillell
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 do not allow girls to attend

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



 \mathbf{X}

X

 \mathbf{x}

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	

Yes

No

RESPONSE KEY

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Enough desks and chairs for all students

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

Reported market transport ¹⁸ :	
Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	
Challenges to public transit access exist	\bigcirc
Main public transit challenge	Not enough vehicles
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	0
Health Post	0
Hospital	0
Family health house	0
Health sub-centre ³¹	1
Medical Camp	0

Reported health service access^{17 18}:

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

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fiealth 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	×

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



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 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	Minivan				
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.

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

AGORA 🐼 ACTED

Markaz (Hazrat-e-Sultan) Manteqa

- 31 -

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

RESPONSE KEY Yes No Longer Produced

No 🗴 Don't know or Not Available ?

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition¹⁸:

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
١	Secondary Source

River
None

Present

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position
Water Management Group

Hater management ereap

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

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

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

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

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

ů <i>ÿ</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	81,000	34%
ųų		Irrigated	27,200	11%
	Pastureland	Natural	125,200	52%
19		Artificial	-	0%
*	Forest	Pistachio	5,135	2%
		Natural	-	0%
	Horticulture	Horticulture	7,924	3%
Y		% Fruitful horticult	ure land	80%
		% Non-fruitful hort	iculture land	20%

.....

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

17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.

18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa. 19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use. 20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

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

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

Ο

?

No longer

produced²⁵

 \mathbf{X}

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors¹⁷¹⁸:

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

Men and women have equal access to financial services

Women are not allowed to own businesses

						-	
Carpe	ets		\mathbf{x}		×		\mathbf{X}
Hand	licrafts, jewelery, scar	ves			\checkmark		0
Karal	kul (sheep skin), wool	I	\mathbf{x}		\otimes		\bigotimes
Silk, (cashmere		×		\bigotimes	×	\bigotimes
Othe	r		×		×	×	×
Rep	orted livelihood c	oope	ratives ¹⁴¹	⁷ : Re	ported liveli	hood ass	ociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		×	₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		×
net	Livestock		×	net	Livestock		\bigotimes
٠	Pisciculture		×	-	Poultry		\bigotimes
**	Bee Keeping						
1	Dairy		\mathbf{X}	Rep	orted veterin	nary clinic	S ^{9 13} :
111. 	Cereal Crops		\bigcirc	net	Livestock		
Ť	Cotton		8	٠	Poultry		S
Y	Almond		\bigotimes				
۲	Poultry		\mathbf{X}				
Repo	rted financial serv	/ices	available	by a	ender ¹⁸ :		
		len	Women	- , 9		Men	Women
Miore	ofinance	_	-	Form	al covinge on	4	

RESPONSE KEY

Exported

No

Produced

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector²⁴

Wood

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Imported

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

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

.

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



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

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

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	2	4,533	N/A	N/A
Retail Profits	2	4,533	106	123,667
Processed profits	2	4,533	N/A	N/A
Gross profits				123,667
Net profits				104,333
	Bulk Profits Retail Profits Processed profits Gross profits	jeribs Bulk Profits 2 Retail Profits 2 Processed profits 2 Gross profits	jeribs jerib Bulk Profits 2 4,533 Retail Profits 2 4,533 Processed profits 2 4,533 Gross profits	jeribs jerib kg Bulk Profits 2 4,533 N/A Retail Profits 2 4,533 106 Processed profits 2 4,533 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.

Markaz (Hazrat-e-Sultan) Manteqa

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Ø

Available

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	Less than half	Less than half

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

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

School type available^{17 18}:

Government

Community based education

Madrasa²⁹ No school

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and open for use

Markets physically accessible to everyone in the manteqa



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

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

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	Insecurity
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	\bigcirc
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	Markets are too far away

HEALTH

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

•	
Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	1
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	×
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	\mathbf{X}
Clean water sources	\bigcirc

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported ficaliti cerviceo avallabie					
Outpatient facility	\checkmark				
Inpatient facility					
Surgery	\mathbf{x}				
Tuberculosis treatment					
Malaria treatment					
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 guranic school common in the Islamic world.

30. All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009. 31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of



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



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

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

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

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:



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

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 $\boldsymbol{\mathbb{S}}$
Omali Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported	l popul	lation	composi	tion ¹⁸ :
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Local community remaining	Less than half
IDP presence	\bigcirc
IDP percentage	Less than half
Refugee returns:	\bigotimes

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources ¹⁴ 15:						
	Primary Source	Kanda				
٢	Secondary Source	None				
Reported water management ^{14 17} :						

eported water management

Ŀ,

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	×
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar) ²⁰	$\boldsymbol{\times}$

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 \mathbf{X}

<u>é</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\mathbf{x}
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\mathbf{X}
*	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	\checkmark
	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 source is too far to access

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

-					
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	5,000	22%	
ųų		Irrigated	-	0%	
	Pastureland	Natural	10,000	43%	
		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	8,000	35%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	0	0%	
Y		% Fruitful horticultu	ure land	0%	
		% Non-fruitful horti	culture land	100%	

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

17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.

18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa. 19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use. 20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

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

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ECONOMY

Reported active economic se	ctors ^{17 18} :
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Repo	orted active economic	c sectors"	10:		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
(۲)	Communications	×	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
Ť	Handicrafts		\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	×	×	\bigotimes
÷;	Sales		×	×	\bigotimes
<u>Å</u> :	Services	×	×	×	\bigotimes
	Transport		\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes
•	Social services	×	×	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
	Other	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	\bigotimes
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Sect	or ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		×		\mathbf{X}
Milk o	or eggs	000	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	×
Meat			\mathbf{x}		\mathbf{X}
Anim	al labour		\mathbf{x}	0000	\mathbf{X}
Fertil	izer/manure	×	×		×
Othe	r	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	\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 🗙		
Women are able to own businesses		×		are not allowed businesses	

Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exporte	d Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1			\bigcirc	\bigotimes
Carpe	ets		×		\bigotimes
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×		\mathbf{X}
Karał	kul (sheep skin), wool		\bigcirc		\mathbf{X}
Silk, d	cashmere		×		\mathbf{X}
Other		×	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Repo	orted livelihood coope	ratives ^{14 17} :	Reporte	d livelihood a	ssociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{x}	🗱 Agric	culture	\bigotimes
T	Livestock	\mathbf{x}	📑 Lives	stock	\bigotimes
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{x}	Poul	try	×
≭,≱	Bee Keeping	\mathbf{x}			
	Dairy	8 I	Reported	veterinary cli	nics ^{9 13} :
-	Careal Crops		📥 Livo	stock	

RESPONSE KEY

No

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	×	₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture	×
T	Livestock	\mathbf{X}	T	Livestock	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
-	Pisciculture	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	•	Poultry	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
**	Bee Keeping	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$			
	Dairy	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Repo	orted veterinary clinic	S ^{9 13} :
522.	Cereal Crops	\mathbf{x}	-	Livestock	
	ocical olops		1-1		\mathbf{X}
Ť	Cotton	8		Poultry	\mathbf{x}
Ť Y		-		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	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\mathbf{X}	Women's business associations	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
Community-based savings groups			Sarafi hawala services	×	

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

Men and women have equal access to



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

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

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

-	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	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.

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Omali Manteqa

EDUCATION

				· RESPUNSE REI				
Reported pop	oulation that has com	pleted education level ¹⁸ :		Ye	s 💽	No Longer Produ	ced	0
	Men	Women			V	-		•
Primary	Less than half	Less than half		No		Don't know or No	t Available	?
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half		••••				
Literate	Less than half	None						
Reported mai	n reasons for studer	nts not attending school, per gender ¹⁴ :	Reported education serv	vice ca	pacity ¹	8:		
Boys	NA		Adequate number of teache	ers for th	e amour	nt of students		
Girls	NA		Students have enough book	s and s	chool ma	aterials	2	

School type available^{17 18}:

Government
Community based education

 \bigotimes 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 manteqa	

Markets are open for us all year:	e
All goods are available i the market all year	n

ble	in		

\bigcirc
?
?
\bigcirc
×

DECOUNCE KEV

.

Reported market transport ¹⁸ :	
Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	0
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	0
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:	Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

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

ľ		
	Basic health centre	1
	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	
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	?
Medical equipment	×
Enough medication	\mathbf{x}
Clean water sources	\bigcirc

Ethnic minorities

other parts of the population.

Δ

Disabled

Youth

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}:



Group	Water	Education	Health	Markets	
Women	\mathbf{x}	×	\bigotimes	\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

 Δ

 \mathbf{X}



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				Reported infras	tructure a	vaila	
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque		S
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries		N
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Minivan	Connectences	\checkmark	IV
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.

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa¹⁴:

Small Bazaar Main Market

D

☑

 \mathbf{x}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

ACTE

Panj Qarya Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported	i popula	tion compos	ition ¹⁸ :
----------	----------	-------------	-----------------------

Local community remaining	None
IDP presence	×
IDP percentage	N/A
Refugee returns:	\bigotimes

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
•	Secondary Source

Kanda
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}

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

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

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	47,700	24%	
ųų		Irrigated	-	0%	
	Pastureland	Natural	152,800	76%	
T		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	40	0%	
		Natural	300	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	0	0%	
Y		% Fruitful hortic	ulture land	0%	
		% Non-fruitful h	orticulture 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.

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

ECONOMY

Reported activ	e economic	sectors ^{17 18} :
----------------	------------	----------------------------

Керо	rted active economic	c sectors"	10		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\bigotimes	\checkmark
<u>"</u> 1"	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Ť	Handicrafts		×	×	\bigotimes
	Manufacturing	×	×	×	×
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	×	×	\mathbf{x}
ÿ	Sales		\mathbf{x}	×	S
Å	Services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
	Transport		×	×	\bigotimes
•	Social services	×	×	×	×
	Other	×	×	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Lives	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)				\mathbf{X}
Milk o	or eggs		\mathbf{x}		×
Meat			$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$		\bigotimes
Anim	al labour		×		8
Fertili	zer/manure	×	\bigotimes	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}
Other	ſ	×	×	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$
Repo	rted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availab	ole Main b	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 🗙		
Women are able to own businesses		\bigotimes		are pnished for businesses	

VA		СНУ	IN ^{27 28}
VA	LUE	UDA	

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 0 0	Yes 🗸	No	Longer I	Produced	0
	0 0 0	No 🔀	Do	n't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Repo	rted non-agricultural	products ^{17 18}	•••			
Secto	•	Produced		ported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1			×	\bigcirc	\bigotimes
Carpe	ets			×	\bigcirc	×
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves			×	\bigcirc	\bigotimes
Karał	kul (sheep skin), wool			×	\bigcirc	\bigotimes
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{x}		×	\bigcirc	\bigotimes
Other		\mathbf{x}		×	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Repo	orted livelihood coop	eratives ^{14 17} :	Rep	orted li	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		<i>₩</i>	Agricult	ure	\mathbf{X}
T	Livestock		F	Livestoo	k	\bigotimes
	Pisciculture	\bigotimes	•	Poultry		×
≭_⊭	Bee Keeping	\otimes				
	Dairy	× F	Repo	orted ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops	×	T	Livesto	k	×
Ť	Cotton	\mathbf{X}		Poultry		8
Y	Almond	8				_
		-				

RESPONSE KEY

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

 \bigotimes

Poultry

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

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.

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Panj Qarya Manteqa

EDITCATION

EDUGAI			: RESPUNSE KEY
Reported pop	ulation that has con	pleted education level ¹⁸ :	Yes 💉 No Longer Produced
	Men	Women	
Primary	Less than half	Less than half	No 🚫 Don't know or Not Available 🦓
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Literate	Less than half	Less than half	
Reported mai	n reasons for studer	nts not attending school, per gender ¹⁴ :	Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :
Boys	NA		Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students
Girls	NA		Students have enough books and school materials
School type a	vailable ^{17 18} :		Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education
Government		Madrasa ²⁹	Enough desks and chairs for all students

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Community based education

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

No school

able	in		

 \mathbf{x}

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	Insecurity
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	?
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	Using route costs too much

Sanitation facilities are present on school premises

ADAMAE MEN

HEALTH

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

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

Reported health service access^{17 18}:

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

Youth

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

	cponted incultin services ava	nubic
(Outpatient facility	
I	npatient facility	×
ç	Surgery	\bigotimes
٦	Fuberculosis treatment	\bigotimes
ſ	Malaria treatment	\mathbf{X}
ł	HIV treatment	\bigotimes
[Dental care	\bigotimes
E	Eye care/visual care	\bigotimes
(Other	\bigotimes

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	×	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	
Disabled	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	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.

Khuram Wa Sarbagh District

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NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

 \mathbf{X}

ACT Agency for Technical Com

Ξ D



INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

1

Reported condition of transport infrastructure					
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	N
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	C
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Minivan	
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	Truck	

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:



AGORA 🐼 ACTED



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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.

Khuram Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

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

RESPONSE KEY

Yes		No Longer Produced	0
No	\boldsymbol{x}	Don't know or Not Available	?

DISPLACEMENT

Reported	popula	tion compos	sition ¹⁸ :
----------	--------	-------------	------------------------

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
٢	Secondary Source

River
None

Present

 (\mathbf{X})

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position
Water Management Group

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

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

 ∞

<u>m</u>	Technical knowledge to manage water	\bigcirc
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	
*	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}: na

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

Agricultural Rainfed 57,790 47% 88 Irrigated 2,215 2% 61,400 Pastureland Natural 50% Artificial 0% Pistachio Forest 0% Natural 2.420 2% Horticulture 1,600 Horticulture 1% Y % Fruitful horticulture land 51% % Non-fruitful horticulture land 49%

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

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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

Reported active economic sectors¹⁷¹⁸:

iveho	neu active economic	5001015	•		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		×	×	×
<u>"</u> "	Communications	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
Ť	Handicrafts		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	×
<u>m</u>	Public Administration		×	×	\mathbf{x}
*	Sales		\bigotimes	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigotimes
<u>Å</u> :	Services	000	\bigotimes	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigotimes
	Transport		\mathbf{X}	×	\bigotimes
-	Social services		\bigotimes	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigotimes
	Other	\bigotimes	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	\bigotimes	\mathbf{x}
Livest	tock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto)r ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)				×
Milk c	or eggs				×
Meat			S	S	×
Anima	al labour		\bigcirc		\mathbf{x}
Fertili	zer/manure	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}
Other		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	×	\mathbf{x}
Repor	ted business opport	unities for			
	Opportunities		Availat	ole Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 📀	Lack sk exist	tills for jobs that

Women are able to own 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 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	RESP	ONS	SE K	(EY	
	•	Yes 📀	No I	onger	Produced	0
	• • •	No 🔀	Don	't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Repo	* rted non-agricultural	products ¹⁷¹	•••			
Secto	•	Produced		orted	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	1			>	\mathbf{x}	×
Carpe	ets	\mathbf{x}	(×	×	×
Hand	icrafts, jewelery, scarves	\mathbf{x}	(×	\checkmark	\bigotimes
Karak	kul (sheep skin), wool	\mathbf{x}	(×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Silk, d	cashmere	\mathbf{x}	(×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}
Other		×		×	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	\bigotimes
Repo	orted livelihood coop	peratives ^{14 17} :	Rep	orted l	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
₩	Agriculture	×	₩ <i>₩</i>	Agricult	ure	\mathbf{X}
T	Livestock	\bigotimes	T	Livesto	ck	\bigotimes
	Pisciculture	\bigotimes	•	Poultry		\bigotimes
**	Bee Keeping	\bigotimes				
	Dairy	\mathbf{x}	Repo	rted ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
	Cereal Crops	\bigotimes	10Ť	Livesto	ck	\bigotimes
Ť	Cotton	\mathbf{x}	•	Poultry		8
Y	Almond	\bigotimes				
۲	Poultry	\mathbf{X}				
Repo	rted financial service	es available	by ge	nder ¹⁸ :		

Rep

Lack access to financial

resources

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	5	105	30	2,000
Ğ	Retail Profits	5	105	30	14,050
6	Processed profits	5	105	200	13,333
	Gross profits				29,383
	Net profits				29,150

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Khuram Manteqa

9

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EDUCATION

Reported popul	ation that has cor	npleted education level ¹⁸ :
	Maria	147

	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

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

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

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

HEALTH

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

Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	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				
Medical equipment				
Enough medication				
Clean water sources				

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported fielding Scivices (
Outpatient facility	
Inpatient facility	×
Surgery	×
Tuberculosis treatment	×
Malaria treatment	×
HIV treatment	×
Dental care	×
Eye care/visual care	×
Other	×

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



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



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

30. All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009. 31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of



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.



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	Minivan	
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	Truck	

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 Small Bazaar \bigotimes \checkmark



 (\mathbf{X})



 \mathbf{x}

- 47 -

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

ACTE

Pusht Band Manteqa

STAKEHOLDERS¹⁶

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

Qumandan		Agriculture	×	Livestock	
Village Elder		СВО	×	Poultry	
Arbab/Malik	0	Child Protection	×	Social	(
Mirab	$\boldsymbol{\times}$	Educational	×	Economic	(
Mullah		Health	×	Training	(
CDC Member	\bigotimes	Law	×	WASH	(
CDC Head		Literature	×		
Other Leadership					

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

8.
ì

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

Primary Source
Secondary Source

River
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}

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	×
Í₽	Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	\mathbf{X}
⋇	Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	×
**	Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	×
ب	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	Spring	None
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	41,330	29%	
**		Irrigated	1,158	1%	
	Pastureland	Natural	96,200	68%	
T		Artificial	-	0%	
*	Forest	Pistachio	2,550	2%	
		Natural	-	0%	
	Horticulture	Horticulture	884	1%	
Y		% Fruitful horticultu	re land	30%	
		% Non-fruitful hortic	ulture 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.

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

ECONOMY

Reported	l active	economic	sectors ^{17 18}	:
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керо	rted active economic	sectors"			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{x}	×
<u>"</u> "	Communications	×	×	×	
ĩ	Handicrafts		×	×	\bigcirc
	Manufacturing	×	×	\mathbf{X}	×
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	×	\mathbf{x}	×
ş	Sales		×	\mathbf{x}	
Å	Services	×	×	\mathbf{X}	
	Transport		×	\mathbf{X}	×
7	Social services	00	×	\mathbf{X}	
	Other	×	×	\mathbf{x}	×
Lives Secto	tock products ^{17 18} : Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)	\checkmark		\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Milk o	or eggs	000		00000	\mathbf{x}
Meat		\checkmark	8	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Anim	al labour	\checkmark		\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Fertili	zer/manure	×	$\boldsymbol{\mathbf{x}}$		×
Other		×	$\boldsymbol{\mathbf{x}}$	×	×
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	×	Women travel	are unable to

	•	Yes	No	Longer	Produced	0
	0 0 0	No	3 Do	on't know	or Not Availa	able ?
Repo	• rted non-agricultural	products	17 18			
Sect	-	Produce		cported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Wood	d			×	\checkmark	×
Carp	ets			×		×
Hand	licrafts, jewelery, scarves				0	\bigotimes
Karal	kul (sheep skin), wool			×	\bigcirc	\bigotimes
Silk,	cashmere	×		×	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}
Othe	r	\mathbf{x}		×	\mathbf{X}	×
Rep	orted livelihood coop	eratives ¹⁴	¹⁷ : Re	ported li	velihood as	sociations ^{14 17} :
\$ <i>#</i>	Agriculture	\mathbf{x}	₩ <i>₩</i>	Agricult		\bigotimes
n t	Livestock	×	T	Livesto	ck	\bigotimes
	Pisciculture	×	-	Poultry		\bigotimes
**	Bee Keeping	×				_
ŧ	Dairy	×	Rep	orted ve	terinary clir	nics ^{9 13} :
-	Cereal Crops	×	T	Livesto	ck	×
Ť	Cotton	×	۲	Poultry		×
Y	Almond	×				-
٢	Poultry	×				
Repo	rted financial service		e bv a	ender ¹⁸ :		

RESPONSE KEY

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

VALUE CHAIN^{27 28}

financial services

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:

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	38	403	90	157,500
\$	Retail Profits	38	403	25	425,000
5	Processed profits	38	403	163	3,495,000
	Gross profits				4,077,500
	Net profits				4,075,367

a need for more people to work in this sector.

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

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Pusht Band Manteqa

2

EDUCATION

Reported population the	nat has completed education level ¹⁸ :
Man	Werner

	WIEII	avomen
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 mantega



ole 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	
Sanitation facilities are present on school premises	

RESPONSE KEY

No

No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Reported market transport¹⁸: Transport

Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	\bigcirc
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	
Challenges to public transit access exist	
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:	N/A

HEALTH

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

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

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

Clean water sources

2 0

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Available

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men¹⁷ ¹⁸:

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

Qainar Manteqa

Reported condition of transport infrastructure ¹⁴ :				Reported infras	Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa ¹⁴ :			
Infrastructure	Туре		Transport	Туре	Mosque		Small Bazaar	X
Primary Road Conditions	Unpaved	i	Primary Transport Type	Car	Cemeteries		Main Market	
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Minivan	Comotonico	V	Main Markot	
Natural Resources	None	k	Tertiary Transport Type	Truck				

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.

AGORA 🐼 ACTED

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

- 51 -

Qainar Manteqa

Mullah

CDC Member

CDC Head Other Leadership

- 52 -

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

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

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

WATER AND SANITATION

 \otimes

Reported main drinking water sources^{14 19}:

	Primary Source
٥	Secondary Source

River
None

Health

Literature

Present

 (\mathbf{X})

Law

Reported water management^{14 17}:

Water management position Water Management Group

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

Reported water management capacity¹⁸:

Livestock

Poultry

Social

Economic

Training

WASH

ń	Technical knowledge to manage water	\mathbf{x}
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	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

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	Spring	None
Formal WUG/WUA present ²²	None	None

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed Irrigated	13,600 272	43% ■ 1% ∣	
n t	Pastureland	Natural	17,500	55%	
	Forest	Artificial Pistachio	-	0% 0%	
		Natural	250	1%	
Y	Horticulture	Horticulture % Fruitful horticultur	142 re land	0% 45%	
		% Non-fruitful hortic	ulture land	55%	

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}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Tobacco	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Nuts	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}
Fruits	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Roots		×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Vegetables	\checkmark	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Beans	×	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Herbs	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\mathbf{x}
Opium	×	×	\mathbf{X}	$\boldsymbol{\times}$
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

Repor	ted active economic	c sectors ^{1/}	18		
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		×	×	×
<u>"</u> "	Communications	×	×	×	
Ť	Handicrafts		×	×	×
[19]	Manufacturing	×	×	×	×
<u>m</u>	Public Administration	×	×	×	×
	Sales		×	\mathbf{X}	
<u>À:</u>	Services	S	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
	Transport		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	×
-	Social services		×	\mathbf{X}	×
	Other	×	×	×	\mathbf{X}
Livest	ock products ^{17 18} :				
Secto	r ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	I No longer produced ²⁵
Own c	consumption (not sold)		\mathbf{X}		×
Milk o	reggs	0	×		×
Meat		\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	S S	×
Anima	l labour		\mathbf{X}		×
Fertiliz	zer/manure	0	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	×
Other		×	×	×	\mathbf{X}
Repor	ted business opport	unities for	women ¹⁸ :		
	Opportunities		Availat	ole Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor	k outside of	the 💽	Lack	education

	Women are able to work outside of the home	0	Lack quali
ŕ	Women are able to own businesses	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	Worr trave
	Men and women have equal access to financial services		

lifications nen are unable to el

Almond Poultry

RESPONSE KEY No Longer Produced

	•		No Longer	Flouncen	Ų	
	0 0 0 0	No 🗴	Don't know	or Not Availa	able ?	
Repo	• • rted non-agricultural p	products ^{17 18}				
Sect		Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵	
Wood	d		×	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	
Carp	ets	\bigcirc	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	
Hand	licrafts, jewelery, scarves		\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	\mathbf{X}	
Karal	kul (sheep skin), wool	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	
Silk, cashmere		×	\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\mathbf{X}	
Othe	r	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes	\mathbf{X}	
Rep	orted livelihood coope	eratives ^{14 17} :	Reported li	velihood as	ssociations ^{14 17} :	
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		🗱 Agricult	ure	\mathbf{x}	
T	Livestock		Livesto	ck	\mathbf{X}	
	Pisciculture	\mathbf{x}	Poultry		\bigotimes	
**	Bee Keeping	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$				
	Dairy	🔀 F	Reported ve	terinary clin	nics ^{9 13} :	
-	Cereal Crops		Livesto	ck	\bigotimes	
Ť	Cotton		Poultry		\mathbf{X}	

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

S

	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	×	
Community-based savings groups	\boldsymbol{x}	\mathbf{X}	Sarafi hawala services	×	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$

VALUE CHAIN²⁷²⁸

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Reported value chain costs (in AFG)9:



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

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

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	6	150	40	33,000
ğ	Retail Profits	6	150	N/A	N/A
	Processed profits	6	150	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				33,000
	Net profits				32,995

a need for more people to work in this sector.

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

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

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Qainar Manteqa

EDUO ATION

tion that has com Men	pleted education level ¹⁸ : Women	Yes 💉 No Longer Produced
Less than half	Less than half	No 🛛 Don't know or Not Available
Less than half	Less than half	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Less than half	Less than half	
easons for studen	ts not attending school, per gender ¹⁴ :	Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ : Adequate number of teachers for the amount of students
NA		Students have enough books and school materials
able ^{17 18} :		Teachers have sufficient training to provide satisfactory education
	Madrasa ²⁹	Enough desks and chairs for all students
education	No school	Sanitation facilities are present on school premises
	Less than half easons for studen NA NA lable ^{17 18} :	Less than half Less than half easons for students not attending school, per gender ¹⁴ : NA NA Hable ^{17 18} :

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 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	\checkmark
Main public transit challenge	Cost of use it too hig
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	?
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	N/A

HEALTH

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

•	
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}: 3

Adequate medical staff		
Staff have enough training/ qualifications	$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	
Medical equipment	×	
Enough medication	×	
Clean water sources	×	

Disabled

A

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported health services available."				
Outpatient facility	\checkmark			
Inpatient facility	\bigotimes			
Surgery	\bigotimes			
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}			

 \bigotimes

X

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

MINORITY ACCESS³²

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



Water Education Health Markets Group Women \odot Ethnic minorities $\mathbf{\Sigma}$

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

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



ACI



Туре

Car

Minivan

AGORA 🕺

Truck

INFRASTRUCTURE¹⁵

Re	ported condition of t	ransport infrastruc	ture ¹⁴ :

Infrastructure	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:



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

Sarbagh Manteqa

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	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				

Present

 (\mathbf{X})

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported	popu	lation	composition	8.
----------	------	--------	-------------	----

Local community remaining	None
IDP presence	×
IDP percentage	N/A
Refugee returns:	

WATER AND SANITATION

 Primary Source
 Spring

 Secondary Source
 None

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}

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

Reported main reason why there is not enough water^{14 21}: na

Reported main irrigation sources¹⁴:

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

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

₿ <i>₿</i>	Agricultural	Rainfed	32,160	50%
ųų		Irrigated	960	1%
	Pastureland	Natural	31,000	48%
T		Artificial	-	0%
*	Forest	Pistachio	-	0%
		Natural	-	0%
	Horticulture	Horticulture	710	1%
Y		% Fruitful horticultur	e land	58%
		% Non-fruitful hortic	ulture land	42%

16. Stakeholders are leadership, sivil assisty development estars, and a

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

17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.

18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa. 19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use. 20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.

1

59

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

Reported agricultural products^{17 18}:

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

?

No longer produced²⁵

 \mathbf{X}

 \bigotimes

 \mathbf{X}

 \bigotimes

X

 \mathbf{X}

 \mathbf{x}

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors^{17 18}:

керо	rted active economic	sectors.			
	Sector ²⁶	Active	Formerly Active ²⁴	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
₿ <i>₿</i>	Agriculture		×	\mathbf{X}	×
<u>(</u> 1)	Communications	×	\mathbf{x}	\checkmark	
Ť	Handicrafts	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\bigcirc
	Manufacturing	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
凾	Public Administration	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
*	Sales		\mathbf{x}	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Å	Services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	
\rightarrow	Transport		\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
7	Social services	×	\mathbf{x}	\mathbf{X}	\bigotimes
	Other	×	\boldsymbol{x}	×	\mathbf{x}
Livestock products ^{17 18} :					
Secto	Dr ²⁴	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced ²⁵
Own	consumption (not sold)		\bigcirc		×
Milk c	or eggs	S S	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{x}
Meat					×
Anim	al labour		\bigcirc		×
Fertili	zer/manure	×	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{X}	×
Other		$\boldsymbol{\otimes}$	×	×	\bigotimes
Repo	rted business opport Opportunities	unities for	women ¹⁸ : Availat	ole Main ba	arriers
	Women are able to wor home	k outside of	the 📀	Women to hold j	are not allowed

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

Women are unable to travel

** Bee Keeping S Image: Dairy Image: Dairy Image: Dairy Image: Cereal Crops Im

Reported financial services available by gender¹⁸:

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

RESPONSE KEY

Exported

 \mathbf{X}

Agriculture

Livestock

Poultry

Livestock

Poultry

Reported veterinary clinics^{9 13}:

No

Produced

X

 $\mathbf{\Sigma}$

 $\mathbf{\Sigma}$

 \checkmark

 \mathbf{x}

Reported livelihood cooperatives^{14 17}: Reported livelihood associations^{14 17}:

84

2

Reported non-agricultural products^{17 18}:

Sector²⁴

Wood

Carpets

Other

84

Silk, cashmere

Agriculture

Livestock

Pisciculture

Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves Karakul (sheep skin), wool No Longer Produced

Don't know or Not Available

Imported

 \checkmark

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 manteqa level, it is possible that the presented results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the manteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villagers within the manteqa.

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

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

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)9:

	Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
	Bulk Profits	4	103	N/A	N/A
Ğ	Retail Profits	4	103	45	19,800
	Processed profits	4	103	N/A	N/A
	Gross profits				19,800
	Net profits				19,800

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 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.

Sarbagh Manteqa

EDUCATION

EDUCATION			RESPONSE KEY		
Reported pop	ulation that has com	npleted education level ¹⁸ :	Yes 💽 No Longer Produced		
	Men	Women			
Primary	Half	Half	No 😧 Don't know or Not Available		
Secondary	Less than half	Less than half	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Literate	Half	Less than half			
Reported mai	n reasons for studer	nts not attending school, per gender ¹⁴ :	Reported education service capacity ¹⁸ :		
Reported man		no not attending concer, per genaer .			

Boys	NA				
Girls	NA				
School type available ^{17 18} :					
Governme	ent	\bigcirc	Madrasa ²⁹	\mathbf{x}	
Communi	ty based education	×	No school	×	

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access¹⁸:

Markets are present and	
open for use	
Markets physically	

accessible to everyone in the manteqa



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

Reported market transport ¹⁸ :	
Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	
Challenges to public transit access exist	×
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 I	nealth facilities ^{14 17 30} :
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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 Medical equipment

Enough medication Clean water sources

Reported health services available^{17 18}:

Reported health s	services available."
Outpatient facility	
Inpatient facility	
Surgery	\mathbf{X}
Tuberculosis treatm	nent 📀
Malaria treatment	\bigcirc
HIV treatment	\mathbf{X}
Dental care	\bigotimes
Eye care/visual car	e 🔀
Other	\bigotimes

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

. **MINORITY ACCESS**³²

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

1

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

ANNEX I

Secondary Data Review

- 1. Balkh Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey, Central Statistics Organization of Afghanistan, 2016
- Balkh's Economy in Transition, Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, 2013
- Climate Change and Food Security in Afghanistan: Evidence from Balkh, Herat, and Nangarhar, Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization, 2014
- 4. Contingency Plan: Inter-Cluster Drought Response, OCHA, 2018
- 5. Child Labour Assessment in Balkh and Samangan Provinces, Afghanistan, ILO, 2015
- 6. Global Education Monitoring Report, UNESCO, 2015
- 7. 2015 Demographic and Health Survey: North Region Factsheet, CSO/MPH/USAID, 2015
- 8. Rebuilding Afghanistan's agricultural economy: Vegetable production in Balkh province, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, 2012
- 9. Afghanistan Opium Survey 2017: Cultivation and Production, UNODC/MCN/NSD, 2017
- 10. Doing Business in Afghanistan 2017, World Bank Group, 2017
- Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the North-South Corridor Project Mazar- Puli-Baraq Package, Ministry of Public Works/ADB, 2012
- 12. Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Afghanistan's Faryab Province, Tufts University, 2011
- 13. Social Water Management in Faryab: A Manteqas Case Study, ACTED, 2016
- 14. Increasing the Access and Quality of Basic Education for Marginalized Girls in Faryab: An Educational Baseline Survey for ACTED, Samuel Hall/ACTED, 2013
- 15. Acute malnutrition among under-five children in Faryab, Afghanistan: prevalences and causes, ACTED, 2016
- 16. Accompanying Afghan girls towards education and empowerment in marginalized areas of Afghanistan, ACTED, 2016
- 17. Gender Provincial Profile: Jawzjan, USAID, 2014
- Coverage Assessment (SLEAC Report), UNICEF/Save the Children, Action Against Hunger/Coverage Monitoring Network, 2015
- 19. SMART nutrition assessment report: Report of Nutrition and Mortality in Jawzjan province of Afghanistan, Save the Children, 2012
- Enrolling Girls without Learning: Evidence from Public Schools in Afghanistan, University of Malaya/BRAC International, 2018

- 21. Demographic and Health Survey, CSO/MPH, ICF, 2015
- 22. Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey: Samangan, CSO, 2015
- Summary of the Context Analysis: Education for Girls in Samangan Province, Afghan Health and Development Services, 2013
- 24. Economic Assessment and Labour Market Survey of Mazar-i-Sharif, Pul-I Khumri, Kandahar City and Kunduz City
- Community Area Based Development Approach (CABDA) Programme: An alternative way to address the current African food crisis, 2007
- 26. Conceptual failure, the Taliban's parallel hierarchies, and America's strategic defeat in Afghanistan, 2014
- 27. Etat, Islam et tribus face aux organisations internationales: Le cas de l'Afghanistan, 1978-1998
- 28. Fuzzy Sovereignty: Rural Construction in Afghanistan between Democracy Promotion and Power Games, 2012
- 29. Helpdesk Research Report: The impact of Area Based Programming, 2011
- 30. Humanitarian response to urban crises: A review of areabased approaches, 2015
- 31. Implementing area-based approaches (ABAs) in urban post-disaster contexts, 2012
- 32. Interface between State and Sovereignty in Afghanistan, 2005
- 33. Les "Manteqas": Le Puzzle Souterrain de l'Afghanistan
- 34. Local Shura, Security and Development in Afghanistan, 2006
- 35. Subnational State-Building in Afghanistan, 2008
- Using an Asset-Based Approach to Identify Drivers of Sustainable Rural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Central America: A Conceptual Framework, 2005
- 37. War and Boundaries in Afghanistan: Significant and Relativity of Local and Social Boundaries, 2001
- 38. "Where is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, 2007
- 39. Beyond kinship and tribe: New forms of solidarity and interest representation, 2016



ANNEX II

Composite indicator construction key

DC Stream	Relevant Baseline Questionnaire Questions	Answer Options	Weight	
Access to health ser	vices			
Data Collection 2	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?	point scale		
	Do health facilities have enough medication?			
	Do health facilities have access to clean water sources?			
Access to education		1		
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Do schools have enough teachers?	"0/1	1	
	Do schools have enough books and school materials?	All questions are added up on a 1-5		
	Do school teachers have enough training?	point scale"		
	Do schools have enough desks and chairs for teachers and students?			
	Do schools have access to sanitation facilities?			
Access to Water			<u> </u>	
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		
	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 manteqa pay any fee to water managers for water usage?			
Access to markers				
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Are markets present in the manteqa ?	"0/1	1	
	Are markets physically accessable by everyone in the manteqa?	All questions are added up on a 1-4 point scale and then normalized to		
	Are markets open all year?	a 1-5 point scale"		
	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	9			
Data Collection 1 (Village-level KII)	What percentage of land in the community is Irrigated?	"0% = 0 1% - 20% = 1 21% - 40% = 2 41% - 60% = 3 61% - 80% = 4 81% - 100% = 5"	1	
Stakeholders presen	t			
(Village-level KII)	Is there an arbab or malik in the community?	"0/1	1	
	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

