



# **Sustained Rural Development Programme Phase IV**

## **Manteqa Approach and Profiles**

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

January 2020



# 1 | INTRODUCTION










# AGORA

# CONTEXT

## MANTEQA APPROACH

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



# AGENDA

## AGENDA

- I. Introduction
- II. Manteqa Approach
- III. Methodology
- IV. Manteqa Profiles
- V. Practical Application
- VI. Conclusions



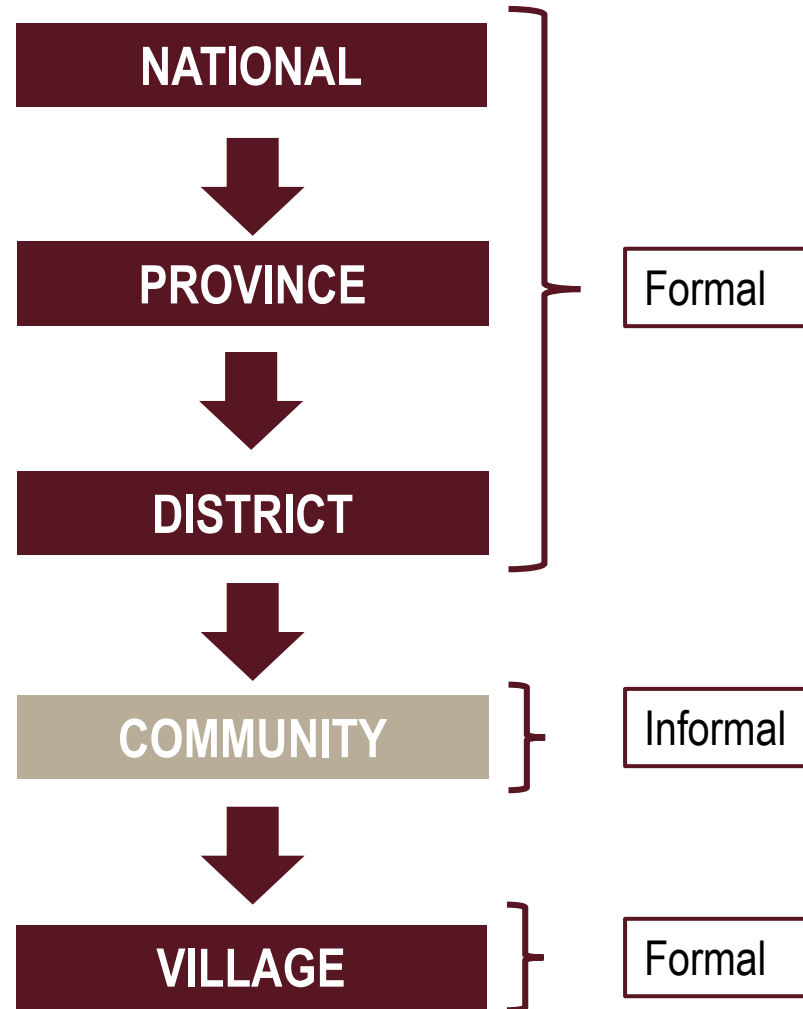


02

**MANTEQA  
APPROACH**

# WHAT IS A MANTEQA?

## FEDERAL GOVERNANCE IN AFGHANISTAN



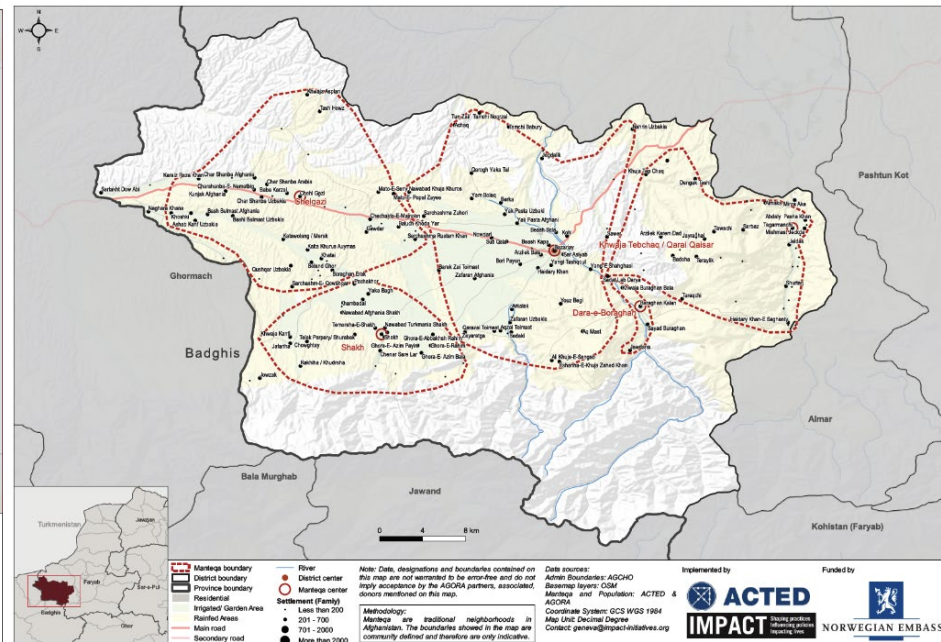
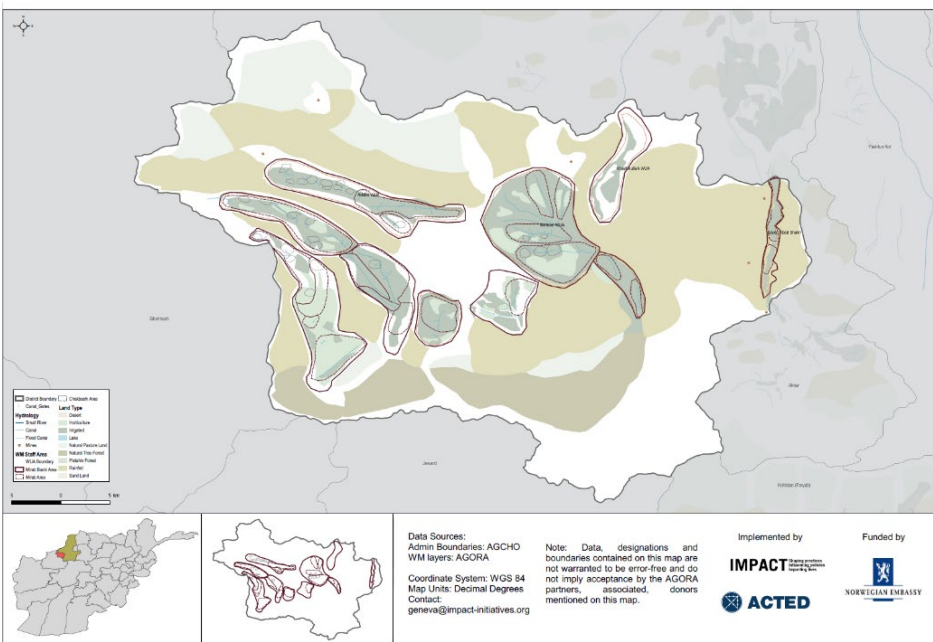


An aerial photograph of a dense urban neighborhood, likely in Mexico City, showing a mix of residential buildings and greenery. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent red filter. The text 'WHAT IS A MANTEQA?' is prominently displayed in white, bold, uppercase letters on the left side of the image.

# WHAT IS A MANTEQA?

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

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

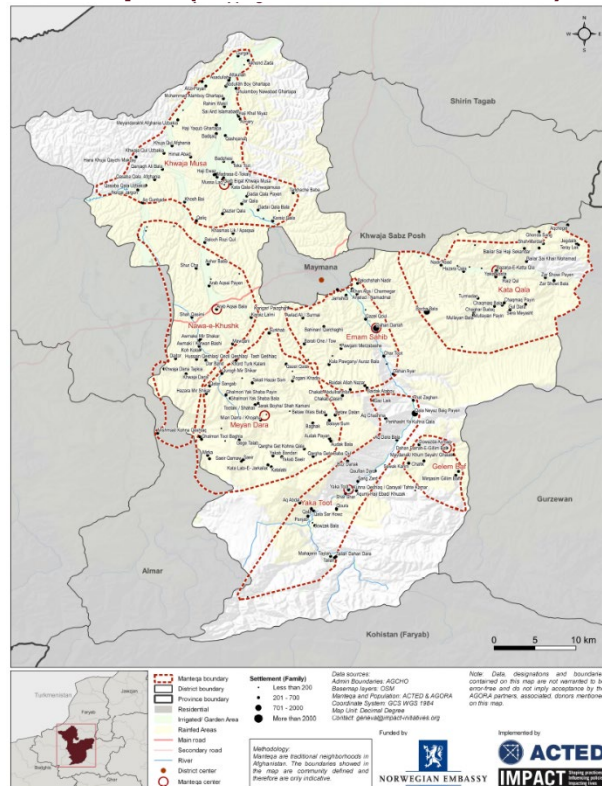




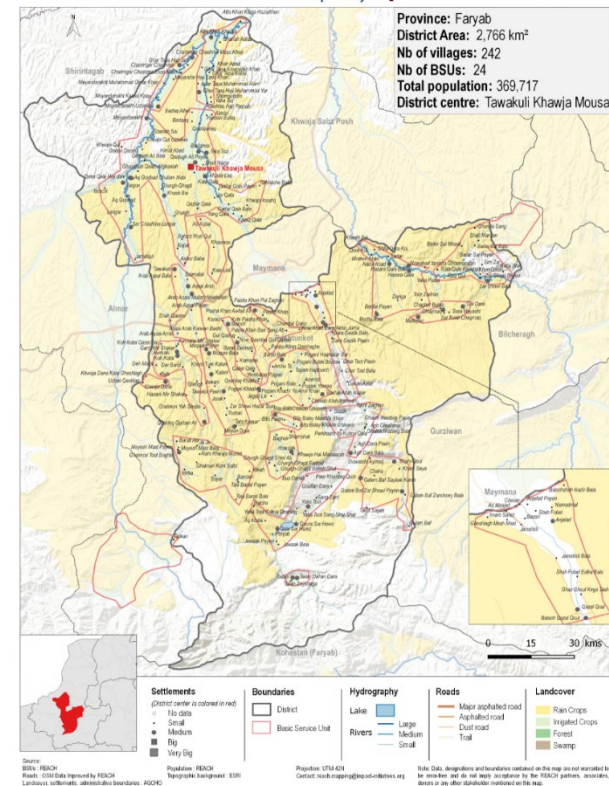
# MANTEQA VS. BASIC SERVICE UNIT

The Manteqa is not a basic service unit (BSU). BSUs represent areas of land where the people inside of them have similar access to basic services. Manteqas are areas within which **common resources are managed** and can have very large disparities in service access between qaryas/villages.

## Manteqas (Pashtun Kot District):



## Basic Service Units (Pastun Kot District):



# WHAT A MANTEQA IS NOT

## LIMITATIONS:

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

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





03

METHODOLOGY

# METHODOLOGY – PHASES I - V

I. Literature and Secondary Data Review (Oct 2019)



II. Manteqas identified and borders drawn by ACTED Staff (Oct 2019)



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

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



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

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



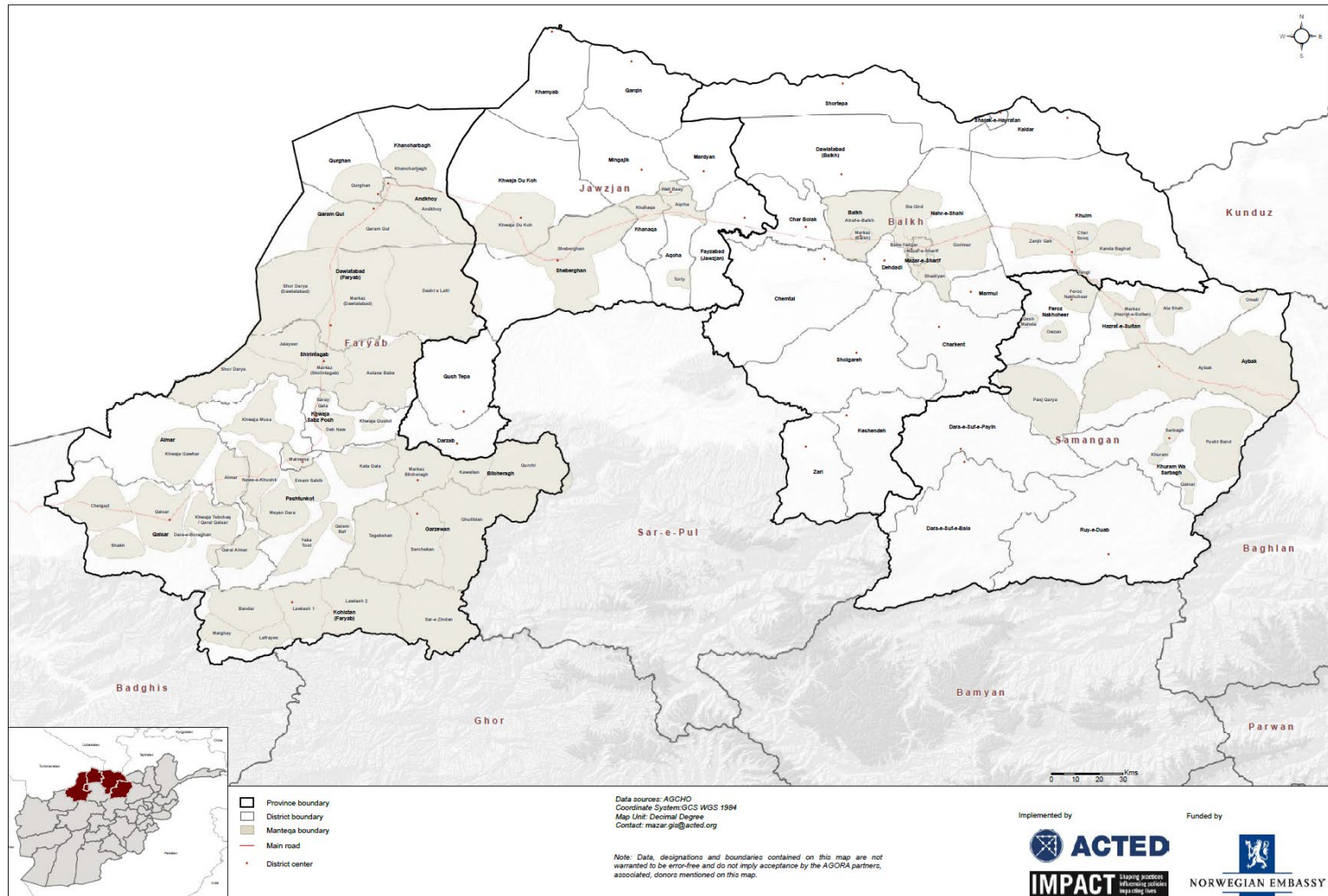
V. Water Infrastructure, User Group, and Land Type Assessment (Nov 2019 – March 2020)

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

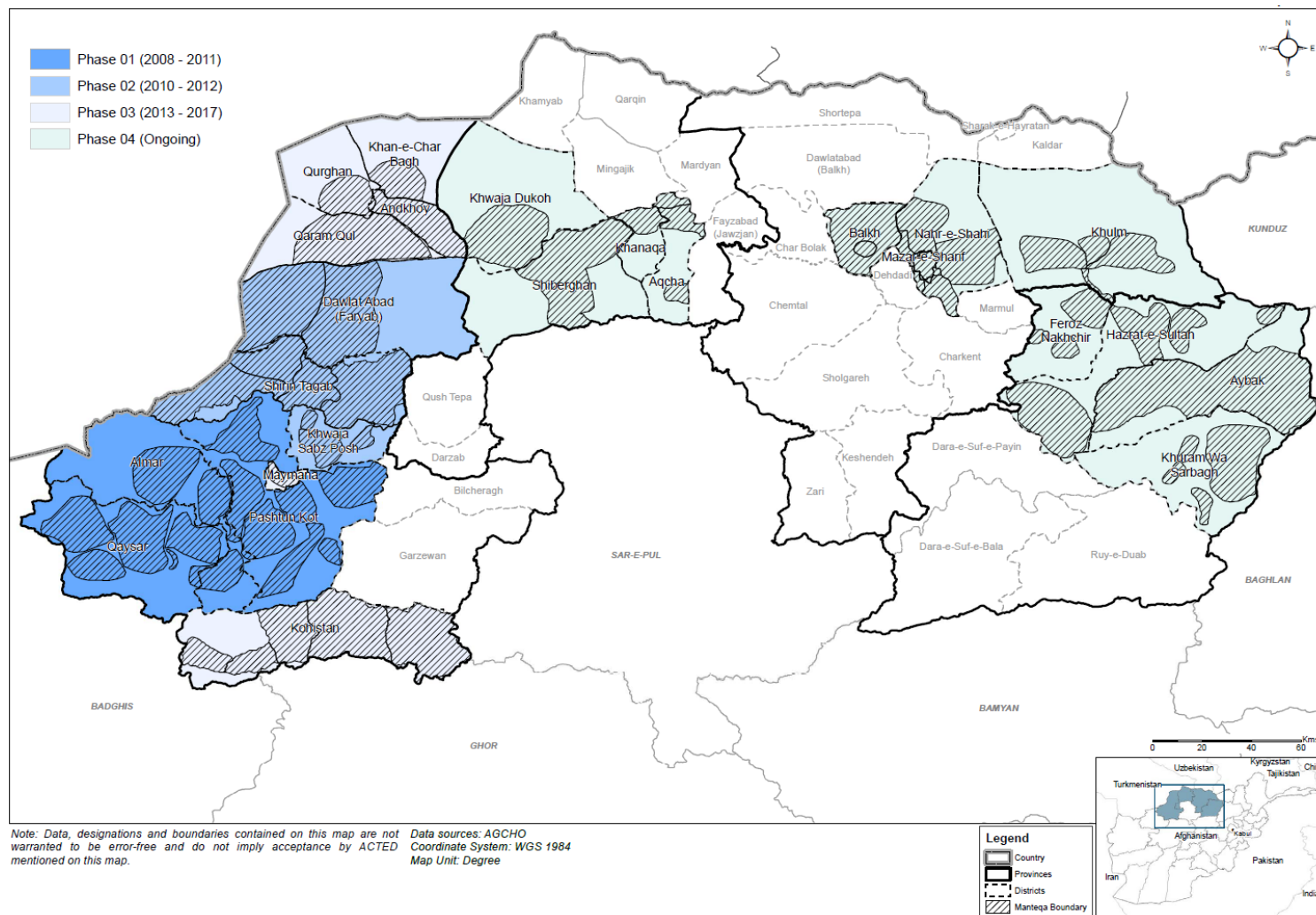




# METHODOLOGY – ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



# METHODOLOGY – IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD





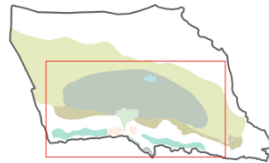
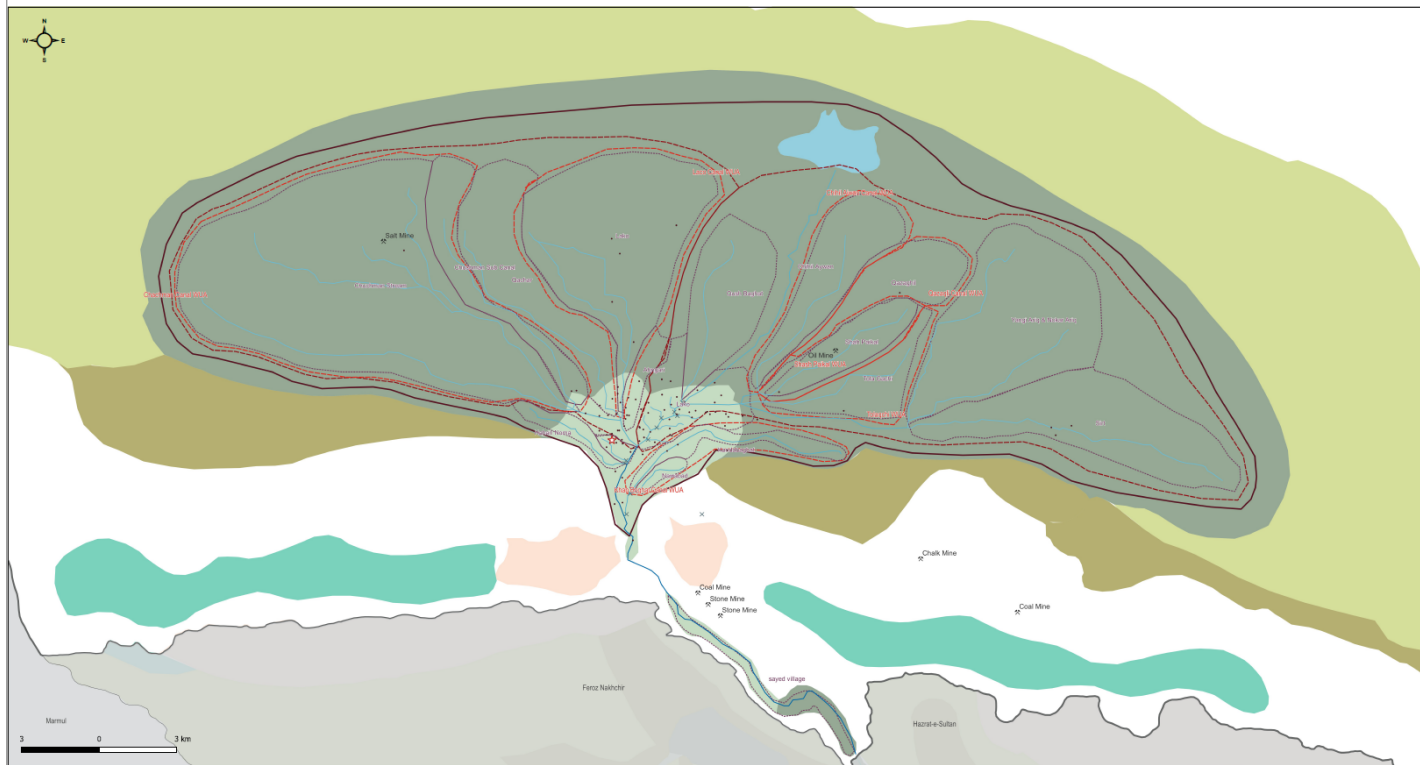
## METHODOLOGY – MAPPING SHARED RESOURCES



# METHODOLOGY – MAPPING SHARED RESOURCES

## Afghanistan - Balkh Province - Khulm District Water Management Structure

For humanitarian purpose only



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

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

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

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

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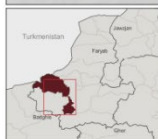
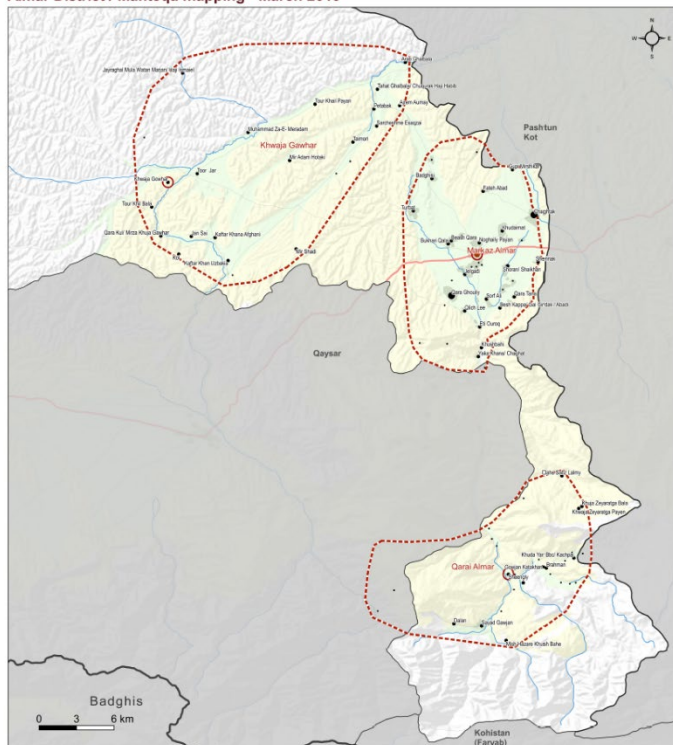


# METHODOLOGY – MANTEQA VS. WATER MANAGEMENT

## Almar District Manteqas

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

For Humanitarian Purposes Only  
Production date : 07 March 2019



**Settlement (Family)**

- Less than 200
- 201 - 700
- 701 - 2000
- More than 2000

**Data sources:**  
Admin boundaries: ADOCH  
Base map layers: DSM  
Manteqa and Population: ACTED & AGORA  
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984  
Map Unit: Decimal Degree  
Contact: [pervez@impact-norwegian.org](mailto:pervez@impact-norwegian.org)

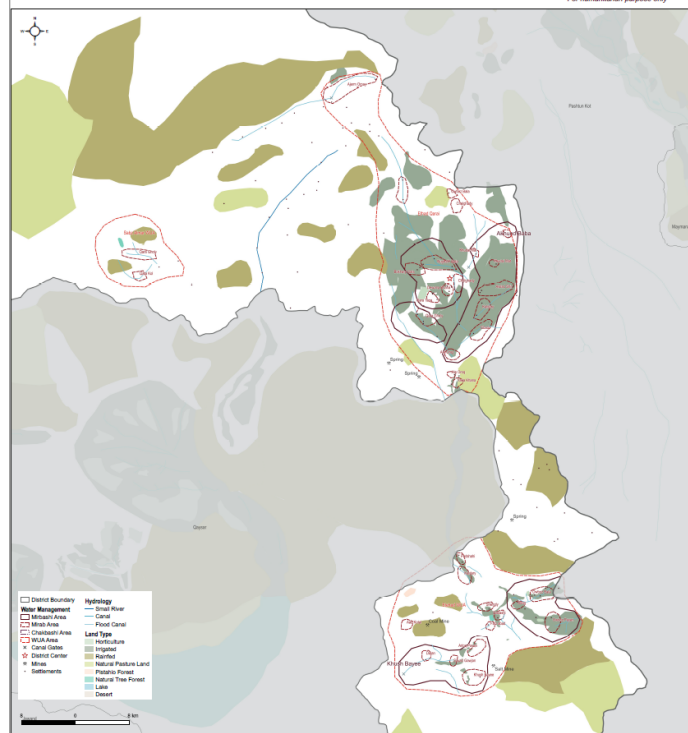
**Note:** Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the AGORA partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.



## Almar District Water Management Groups

Afghanistan - Faryab Province - Almar District  
Water Management Structure

For humanitarian purpose only



**Data sources:**  
Admin boundaries: ADOCH  
Base map layers: DSM  
Water Management: WGS 84  
Map Unit: Decimal Degree  
Contact: [pervez@impact-norwegian.org](mailto:pervez@impact-norwegian.org)

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

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# METHODOLOGY – SAMPLING

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

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

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

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

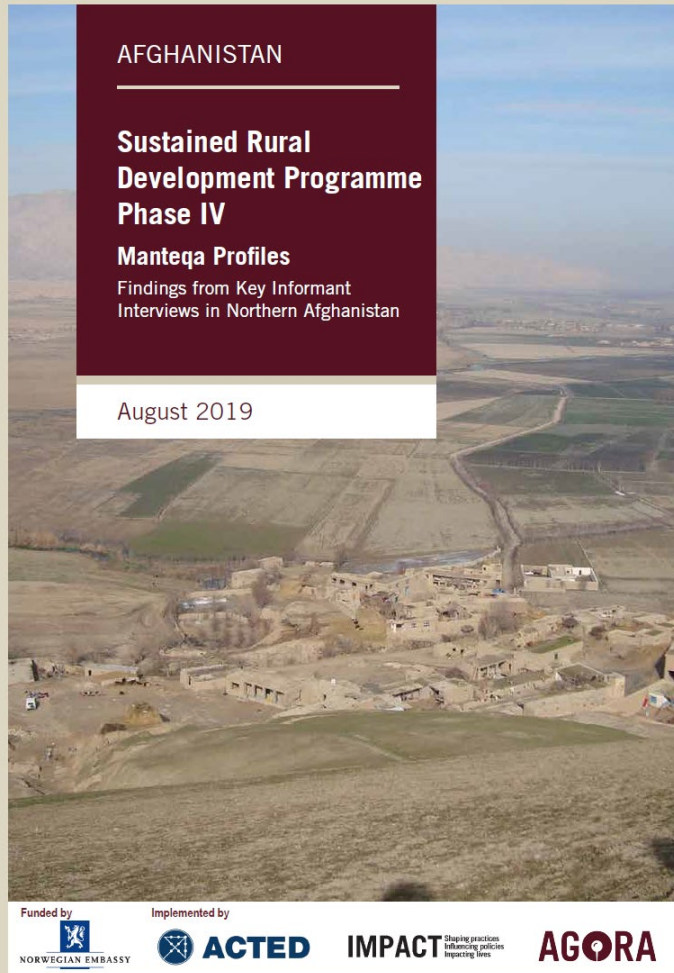




04

MANTEQA  
PROFILES

# MANTEQA PROFILES - OVERVIEW



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

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

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

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





# MANTEQA PROFILES – 2/4

Community leadership and civil society organizations

Irrigated water management structures and availability of clean water

Agriculture/pastoral land and agricultural products

## Markaz (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

- 29 -

### STAKEHOLDERS<sup>16</sup>

Reported local leadership positions<sup>14 17</sup>: Reported civil society organizations<sup>14 17</sup>:

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

### RESPONSE KEY

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

### DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition<sup>18</sup>:

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

### WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources<sup>14 19</sup>:

Primary Source	Well
Secondary Source	None

Reported water management<sup>14 17</sup>:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	✓
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Salgar) <sup>20</sup>	✓

Reported water management capacity<sup>14</sup>:

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

Reported main reason why there is not enough water<sup>14 21</sup>:  
Drought has reduced water supply

Reported main irrigation sources<sup>14</sup>:

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

### AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)<sup>14 23</sup>:

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

Reported agricultural products<sup>17 19</sup>:

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

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

17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.

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

19. Traditional water sources include: 1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) 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.

22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups managed with the local government.  
23. A jirib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> (0.49 acres).

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# MANTEQA PROFILES – 3/4

Economic sectors and non-agricultural products

Livestock products, livelihood cooperatives, associations, veterinary clinics

Women's access to business and financial services

Value chain of top 3 products

## Markaz (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

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### ECONOMY

#### Reported active economic sectors<sup>17 18</sup>:

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

#### Livestock products<sup>17 18</sup>:

Sector <sup>24</sup>	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced <sup>25</sup>
Own consumption (not cold)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Milk or eggs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Meat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Animal labour	✓	✓	✓	!
Fertilizer/manure	✗	✗	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

#### Reported business opportunities for women<sup>26</sup>:

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

### RESPONSE KEY

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

#### Reported non-agricultural products<sup>17 18</sup>:

Sector <sup>24</sup>	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced <sup>25</sup>
Wood	✓	✓	✓	!
Carpets	✓	✓	✓	✗
Handicrafts, jewelry, scarves	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✗	!
Silk, cashmere	✗	✓	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

#### Reported livelihood cooperatives<sup>17 18</sup>:

Sector <sup>24</sup>	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced <sup>25</sup>
⌘ Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✗
⌘ Livestock	✓	✓	✓	✗
⌘ Pisciculture	✗	✗	✗	✗
⌘ Bee Keeping	✗	✗	✗	✗
⌘ Dairy	✗	✗	✗	✗

#### Reported veterinary clinics<sup>17 18</sup>:

Sector <sup>24</sup>	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced <sup>25</sup>
⌘ Livestock	✓	✓	✓	✗
⌘ Poultry	✓	✓	✓	✗
⌘ Cereal Crops	✗	✗	✗	✗
⌘ Cotton	✗	✗	✗	✗
⌘ Almond	✓	✓	✓	✗
⌘ Poultry	✓	✓	✓	✗

#### Reported financial services available by gender<sup>26</sup>:

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

### VALUE CHAIN<sup>27 28</sup>

#### Reported value chain costs (in AFG):

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

#### Reported value chain profits (in AFG):

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

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

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

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

a need for more people to work in this sector.

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

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

# MANTEQA PROFILES – 4/4

## Education services

## Market and road access

## Health infrastructure and quality

## Inclusivity of services

### Markaz (Dawlatabad) Manteqa

- 31 -

#### EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level<sup>16</sup>:

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

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender<sup>16</sup>:

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

School type available<sup>17 18</sup>:

Government	✓	Madrassa <sup>29</sup>	✓
Community based education	✗	No school	✗

#### RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported education service capacity<sup>16</sup>:

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

#### MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access<sup>16</sup>:

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

Reported market transport<sup>16</sup>:

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

#### HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities<sup>14 17 20</sup>:

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

Reported health service access<sup>17 18</sup>:

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

Reported health services available<sup>17 18</sup>:

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

#### MINORITY ACCESS<sup>32</sup>

Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures<sup>17 18</sup>:

IDPs	✗
Ethnic minorities	✓
Youth	✓
Women	✓

Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men<sup>17 18</sup>:

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

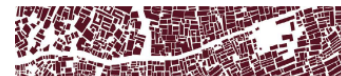
<sup>29</sup> A madrassa is a Quranic school common in the Islamic world.

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

<sup>31</sup> "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.

<sup>32</sup> "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.



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# MANTEQA PROFILES – SERVICE QUALITY RANKING

## SERVICE QUALITY

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

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

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

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

## RANKING CRITERIA

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

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ACTED



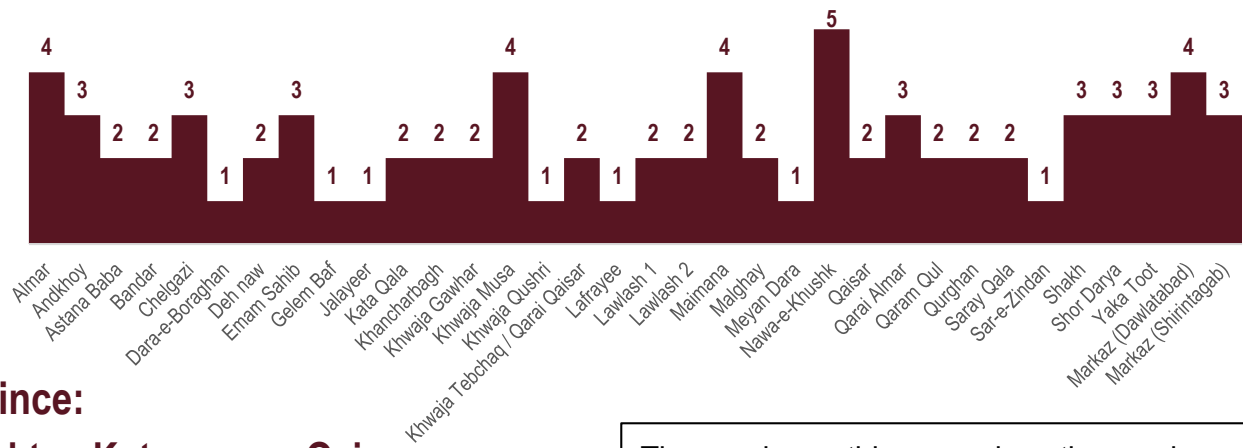
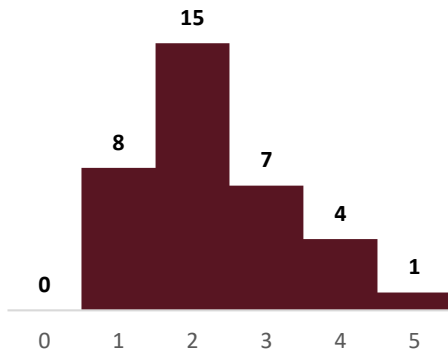
NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

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# KEY FINDINGS – OVERALL SERVICE ACCESS

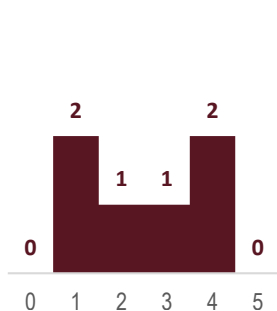
## Faryab Province

## Manteqas of Faryab Province

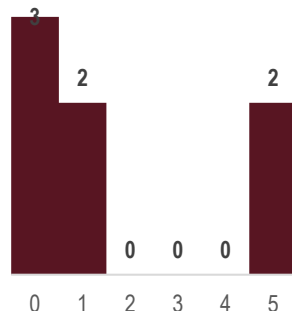


## Districts of Faryab Province:

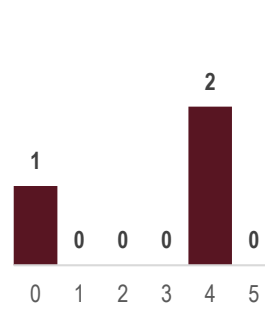
### Kohistan



### Pashtun Kot



### Qaisar



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



# KEY FINDINGS – PART I

- ❖ There are significant differences in access to markets, water, education, and health between Mantegas, showing the importance of interventions at the sub-district level.
- **Working at the sub-district level will allow actors to better target needs and design projects appropriate for the population.**
- ❖ While leadership structures are not active at the Mantega level, most communities have been receptive to setting up Mantega development platforms which have quickly taken on a legitimate interface between development actors and communities.
- **Communities are likely to be receptive to mantega-level interventions, providing an open avenue through which development actors can implement at community level.**
- ❖ Most Mantegas had robust agricultural industries that exported at least some of their crops, and had opportunities for expansion and scaling up
- **Activities aimed at improving agriculture and market activities are likely to have space to grow and improve economic activity in rural communities.**

# KEY FINDINGS – PART II

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



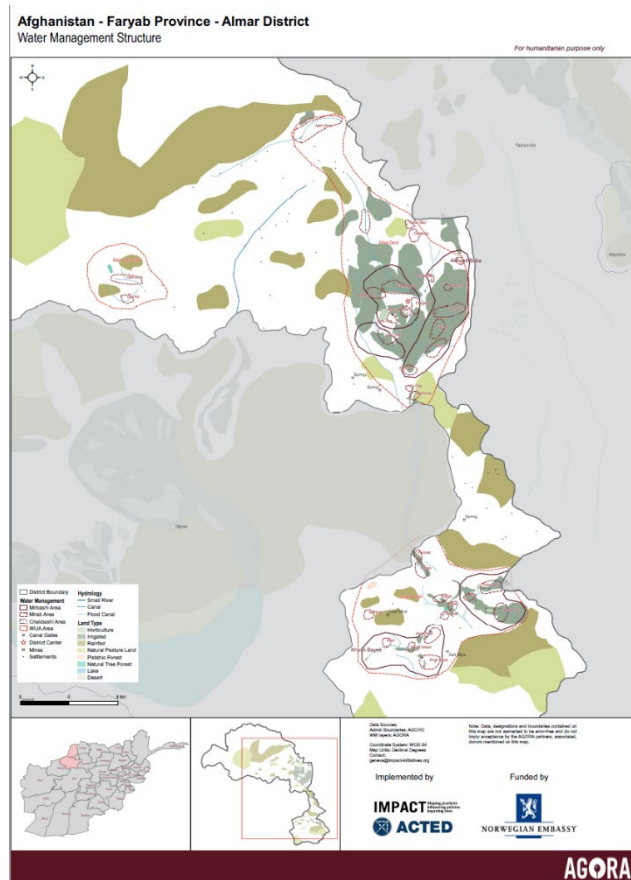


05

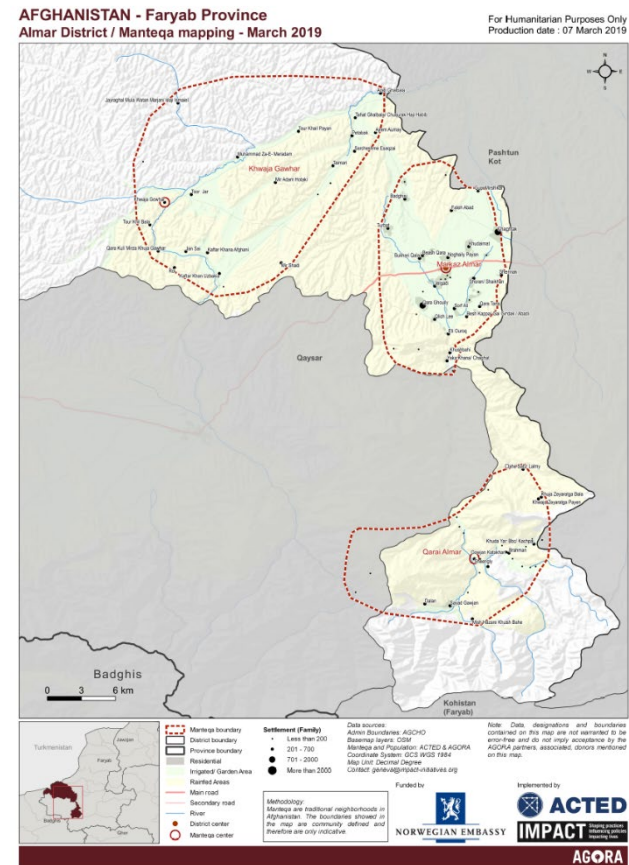
**PRACTICAL  
APPLICATION**

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

## Almar District Water Management Groups



## Almar District Mantegas





# APPLICATION – STEP 2

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

### Almar Manteqa - 11 -

#### STAKEHOLDERS<sup>16</sup>

Reported local leadership positions<sup>16,17</sup>:

Qumandan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livestock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Village Elder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CEO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arak/Malik	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Child Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Minre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Economic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Malah	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CDC Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CDC Head	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Other Leadership	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

#### RESPONSE KEY

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

#### DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition<sup>18</sup>:

Local community remaining	Less than half
IDP presence	Less than half
IDP percentage	Less than half
Refugee return:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources<sup>19</sup>:

Primary Source	Well
Secondary Source	Hawz

Reported water management<sup>20</sup>:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbach, Besh, Mirb, or Salgar) <sup>21</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Reported water management capacity<sup>22</sup>:

Technical knowledge to manage water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Staff have technical skills to fix or repair water source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tools or equipment available to maintain or repair water source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enough staff to manage, maintain and repair water source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Drinking water to meet the population's needs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Reported main reason why there is not enough water<sup>23</sup>:

Too many people using source

#### Reported main irrigation sources<sup>24</sup>:

Main irrigation source	Primary source	Secondary source
Formal WUG/WUA present <sup>25</sup>	None	None

#### AGRICULTURE

Reported land type by jirba<sup>26</sup>:

Agriculture	217,307	45%
Forest	163,297	34%
Pastureland	104,009	21%
Artificial	-	0%
Forest	-	0%
Platachio	-	0%
Natural	-	0%
Horiculture	11,094	2%
% Fruitful horticulture land	30%	
% Non-fruitful horticulture land	70%	

#### Reported agricultural products<sup>27</sup>:

Sector <sup>28</sup>	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced <sup>29</sup>
Wheat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Barley, maize, flax	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cotton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tobacco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nuts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fruits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Roots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vegetables	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Beans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Herbs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Opium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Almar Manteqa - 12 -

#### ECONOMY

Reported active economic sectors<sup>30</sup>:

Sector <sup>31</sup>	Active	Formerly Active <sup>32</sup>	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Handicrafts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public Administration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Social services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Reported non-agricultural products<sup>33</sup>:

Sector <sup>34</sup>	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced <sup>35</sup>
Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Carpets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Handicrafts, jewelry, scarves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kashul (sheep skin), wool	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Silk, cashmere	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Reported livelihood cooperatives<sup>36</sup>:

Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Livestock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pisciculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bee Keeping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dairy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cornal Crops	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cotton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Almond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poultry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Reported veterinary clinics<sup>37</sup>:

Livestock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poultry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Reported business opportunities for women<sup>38</sup>:

Opportunities	Available	Main barriers
Women are able to work outside of the home	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women are in danger if they hold jobs
Women are able to own businesses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women are not allowed to own businesses
Men and women have equal access to financial services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

#### Reported financial services available by gender<sup>39</sup>:

Men	Women
Microfinance institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Formal savings and credit groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Village savings and loans groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Community-based savings groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Self-help savings groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### VALUE CHAIN<sup>40</sup>

Reported value chain costs (in AFG):

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

#### Reported value chain profits (in AFG):

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

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# APPLICATION – STEP 3

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




































# APPLICATION – STEP 4

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

## Faryab Province, Almar District, Almar Manteqa

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

## SRDP IV Pillar and Project Activities Symbology Key

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

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ACTED IMPACT

Shaping practices  
Influencing policies  
Inspiring lives



# SOURCES

## LITERATURE REVIEW

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

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





**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**



**AGORA**