

# Research Methodology Note

## Sustainable Rural Development Programme (SRDP) IV

### Household-Level Endline Assessment

AFG1803f

Afghanistan

31/05/2021

Version 1.0



Localised Response  
Inclusive Recovery  
Effective Stabilisation

## 1. Executive Summary

<b>Country of intervention</b>	Afghanistan		
<b>Type of Emergency</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<b>Type of Crisis</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
<b>Mandating Body/ Agency</b>	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
<b>Project Code</b>	02iAHT 3Z5		
<b>Overall Research Timeframe</b> (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	20/05/2021 to 31/08/2021		
<b>Research Timeframe</b> Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Start collect data: 06-06-2021		5. Preliminary presentation: N/A
	2. Data collected: 22-06-2021		6. Outputs sent for validation: 30-07-2021
	3. Data analysed: 30-06-2021		7. Outputs published: 15-07-2021
	4. Data sent for validation: 30-06-2020		8. Final presentation: 29.08.2021
<b>Number of assessments</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>Baseline, Midline, Endline (This ToR relates to the Endline assessment)</i>	
<b>Humanitarian milestones</b> Specify <b>what</b> will the assessment inform and <b>when</b> e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	30 /08/2021
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	-- /-- /----
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	-- /-- /----
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	30/08/2021
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	-- /-- /----
<b>Audience Type &amp; Dissemination</b> Specify <b>who</b> will the assessment inform and <b>how</b> you will disseminate to inform the audience	<b>Audience type</b>	<b>Dissemination</b>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic	<input type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		

			<input type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
<b>Detailed dissemination plan required</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	X No
<b>General Objective</b>	To provide an endline update on the socio-economic situation of the population residing in the areas of SRDP IV interventions <sup>1</sup> in terms of the whole programme's overall impact in enhancing socio-economic wellbeing, access and effectiveness of public services, and sustainable, inclusive rural development among this population <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Specific Objective(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be able to compare the household-level demographic characteristics and vulnerabilities of the target population from the baseline (april 2019 ) to the endline (June 2021) of the project;</li> <li>• To understand how the household-level socio-economic situation of the target population<sup>3</sup> has changed following the beginning of the SRDP IV project;</li> <li>• To understand how household-level access to quality basic services (education, water, health, energy, roads) in assessed areas has changed since the beginning of the SRDP IV project;</li> <li>• To understand how household perceptions regarding their ability to participate in and contribute towards local development planning in their areas of residence has changed during the SRDP IV Project;</li> <li>• To identify variations, if any, in terms of how socio-economic needs and vulnerabilities has changed between (1) households in different types of manteqas<sup>4</sup> and (2) different household profiles across all provinces<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• To identify variations, if any, in terms of how socio-economic needs and vulnerabilities has changed between households in areas of intervention (treatment group) as opposed to those outside these areas (control group)</li> </ul>		
<b>Research Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the demographic characteristics and vulnerabilities of the assessed households? How have these characteristics or vulnerabilities changed since the beginning of the SRDP IV project (in September 2018)?</li> <li>2. What is the current socio-economic situation of the assessed households? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How has the economic security of households in assessed areas changed since the beginning of the SRDP IV project?<sup>6</sup> How does this vary between different types of manteqas?</li> <li>b. How has asset ownership by households in assessed areas changed since the beginning of the SRDP IV project?</li> <li>c. Have consumption behaviours and expenditure patterns<sup>7</sup> of households in assessed areas changed since the beginning of the SRDP IV project? How have these varied between different types of manteqas?</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		

<sup>1</sup> SRDP-IV interventions will take place in 64 manteqas across Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan provinces.

<sup>2</sup> Outcome indicator 1 in project AME framework

<sup>3</sup> Focused on understanding poverty through income security (income levels, stability of income sources), asset ownership, household expenditure patterns, and reliance on livelihood coping strategies

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

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

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

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

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. How have employment opportunities that are accessible to households changed in assessed areas since the beginning the SRDP IV project? How do these vary between different types of manteqas?</li> <li>e. What are coping strategies households commonly rely on to cope with a lack of income to meet basic household needs? In what way have these changed since the baseline?</li> <li>f. How has the socio-economic situation of the assessed households been impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak and related lockdown measures?</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. How has the availability and accessibility of basic services for households in assessed areas changed since the baseline? To what extent are households satisfied with these services? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How does these vary between different types of manteqas?</li> <li>b. How has the access to basic services for households in areas been impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak and related lockdown measures?</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. How have perceptions of assessed households regarding their level of engagement in and ability to contribute towards local development in their areas changed since the baseline? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How do these vary between different types of manteqas?</li> <li>b. How has the level of engagement of households been impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak and related lockdown measures?</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. How do socio-economic conditions, access to services and ability to participate in local development processes vary between households in areas of intervention (treatment group) changed, as opposed to those outside (control group)?</li> </ol>
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<p>Key Informant Interviews component: 58 manteqas in 24 districts across 4 provinces (Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan)</p> <p>Household Interviews component: 18 manteqas in 16 districts across 6 provinces (Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, and Baghlan)</p>
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Balkh Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey, Central Statistics Organization of Afghanistan, 2016</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Balkh's Economy in Transition, Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, 2013</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Food Security in Afghanistan: Evidence from Balkh, Herat, and Nangarhar, Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization, 2014</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Contingency Plan: Inter-Cluster Drought Response, OCHA, 2018</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Child Labour Assessment in Balkh and Samangan Provinces, Afghanistan, ILO, 2015</a></li> <li>• Global Education Monitoring Report, UNESCO, 2015</li> <li>• <a href="#">2015 Demographic and Health Survey: North Region Factsheet, CSO/MPH/USAID, 2015</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Rebuilding Afghanistan's agricultural economy: Vegetable production in Balkh province, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, 2012</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Afghanistan Opium Survey 2017: Cultivation and Production, UNODC/MCN/NSD, 2017</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Doing Business in Afghanistan 2017, World Bank Group, 2017</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the North-South Corridor Project Mazar- Puli-Baraq Package, Ministry of Public Works/ADB, 2012</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Afghanistan's Faryab Province, Tufts University, 2011</a></li> <li>• Social Water Management in Faryab: A Manteqas Case Study, ACTED, 2016</li> </ul>

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

**Population(s)**

Select all that apply

<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
X	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	X	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	X	Host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Stratification</b> <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	X	Manteqa type #: 58 <sup>8</sup> manteqas across 24 districts and 4 provinces (detailed below) X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X	Group: 2 - Treatment and control Population size per strata is known? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Data collection tool(s)</b>	X	Structured (Quantitative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
		<b>Sampling method</b>		<b>Data collection method</b>
<b>Structured data collection tool (s) # 1</b> <i>Key Informant Interviews with Manteqa Leadership</i>		X <b>Purposive</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		X <b>Key informant interview (Target #): 442<sup>9</sup></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):0 <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):0 <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):0
<b>Structured data collection tool (s) # 2</b> <i>Household Interviews</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling X <b>Probability / Stratified cluster sampling</b> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):0 X <b>Household interview (Target #): 5,159<sup>10</sup></b> <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):0 <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):0
<b>Target level of precision if probability sampling</b>		95% level of confidence		5% +/- margin of error
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	X	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	X	<b>Report #: 1</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: __	X	<b>Presentation (Final) #: 1</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __
	X	#: 3 Datasets (HH Treatment, HH Control, KII).		
<b>Access</b>	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)		
<b>Visibility</b> <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>		<b>AGORA</b>		
		<b>Donor: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>		
		<b>Coordination Framework: SRDP IV Stakeholders</b>		
		<b>Partners: IMPACT, ACTED</b>		

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

<sup>9</sup> The number of KI interview was defining with the size of population by the 6 different manteqas types in the 4 provinces assessed.

<sup>10</sup> The number of household's interview was defining with the size of population by the 6 different manteqas types in the 6 provinces assessed. Households will be sampled using a two-stage stratified cluster sampling to achieve representative findings to a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error per manteqa type

## 2. Rationale

### 2.1. Rationale

Afghanistan has been undergoing a prolonged, protracted crisis over the last four decades, with conflict and natural disaster devastating the population's access to basic services and livelihoods security and contributing to destabilization in the region. As the rural economy in Afghanistan has been gradually declining, mainly due to drought, rural communities have been struggling.<sup>11</sup> Access to public services in rural areas is more restricted, due to a combination of remote locations, mountainous areas and a lack of infrastructure. Inclusive local governance remains a challenge, which is further complicated by the volatile security situation and vulnerability to natural disasters.

The Sustained Rural Development Programme - Phase IV (SRDP IV), is the fourth in a decade-long series of development programmes funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and implemented by ACTED in Northern Afghanistan, which focuses on improving the effectiveness of local governance, rural livelihoods, and provision of education, health, and water services. The project started in 2008 in southern Faryab Province and has since expanded to 24 districts in four provinces of Afghanistan's northern region, which all register high levels of humanitarian need and challenges to economic development, as well as a long-term established ACTED presence.<sup>12</sup> The SRDP IV's rationale is to tackle the root causes of instability and poverty in Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan provinces by creating a conducive environment for the active participation of local authorities and citizens in community-driven initiatives, at the manteqa level.

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

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

A major part of this research (including the Baseline and Midline Assessment) will be the monitoring of the impact of the project. Following a Baseline Assessment in April 2019, AGORA has provided a yearly update on the impact of the programme, and how the SRDP IV has impacted the populations in the manteqas that ACTED is working in (treatment) vs. those that it is not (control). Last year this was done through the Midline assessment. This Endline assessment will provide an update on the impact of the SRDP IV project since the beginning of the implementation. Similar tools (e.g. questionnaires) will be used for a comparison of indicators, and will allow for a comparative analysis between the Baseline, Midline and Endline assessments. Like the previous Baseline and Midline assessments, the Endline Assessment makes use of both a household survey (random sample) and KI interviews with KIs in community leadership positions. One report will be delivered at the end of the assessment. The report is accompanied by a meeting for partners and donors in which one presentation will be held.

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<sup>11</sup> Pain, Kantor, Understanding and addressing context in rural Afghanistan: How villages differ and why, AREU Issues Paper series, 2010.

<sup>12</sup> AGORA, Sustained Rural Development Programme IV. Manteqa Profiles. Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan, August 2019.



## 3. Methodology

### 3.1. Methodology overview

Information for this assessment will be collected through Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) and Household (HH) interviews.

The semi-structured KIIs will be undertaken in 58<sup>13</sup> manteqas in 24 districts in 4 provinces. The purpose of the KIIs is to provide supplementary qualitative information to the data gathered through the household assessment. The KIIs are also designed to capture indicators which are not possible to address at a household level. KIIs will be purposively sampled, drawing from a database of individuals in village leadership positions constructed during the Baseline Assessment by the AGORA team. The number of KIIs conducted for each manteqa will be adjusted according to population size, ranging from 3 (population of less than 4,000) to 12 (population of more than 120,000) (see Table 1). A total of 442 semi-structured Key Informant Interviews are planned for the Midline Assessment.

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

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

The household interviews will be conducted in 18 manteqas in 16 districts in 6 provinces, including both manteqas where SRDP IV interventions took place (treatment) as well as those where they did not (control). Findings from the treatment manteqas will be analysed for 6 different types of manteqas (see Figure 1). For each manteqa typology, households will be sampled using a two-stage stratified cluster sampling to achieve representative findings to a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error per manteqa type (see Table 5). For each of the six typologies, two manteqas will be selected resulting in a total of twelve manteqas to be assessed. To ensure representation across the entire assessment area, manteqas will be drawn from all four provinces covered by the SRDP IV project.

In the control group areas, the sample will not be stratified and interviews will be conducted at the district-level, and not the manteqa-level, since these areas were not included in the manteqa mapping exercise. In addition to that, the control group areas have not benefitted from the SRDP IV intervention, so discrete impacts within a manteqa-like area are unlikely to be meaningful, which makes the district-level a suitable level of analysis. Households will be also two-staged cluster sampled with a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error too. The control areas will not be stratified by manteqa type. As a result of this difference in units of measurements/ sampling between the control and treatment groups, comparisons between the control and treatment groups will be possible only at the aggregated level.

<sup>13</sup> Following a security analysis conducted in March 2020, two manteqas are inaccessible due to high security risk. However, due to remote data collection, this will likely not have consequences for the data collection in these manteqas.

### 3.2. Population of interest

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

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

Province	District	Manteqa	Security	Typology (Treatment)	Population
Faryab	Qaisar	Markaz Qaisar	Fully accessible	Rural, Agriculture Irrigated, Not-Citizen	72,156
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Emam Sahib	Fully accessible	Charter	47,740
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Shadiyan	Fully accessible	Rural, Agriculture Rain-Fed, Not-Citizen	3,250
Faryab	Kohistan	Bandar	Fully accessible	Charter	30,571
Faryab	Andkhoy	Andkhoy	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	77,640
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Markaz (Hazrat-e-Sultan)	Fully accessible		24,840
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Kata Qala	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Not-Citizen Charter	57,808
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Aqcha	Fully accessible		80,777
Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Fully accessible	Urban, Citizen Charter	103,887
Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Sheberghan	Fully accessible		229,151
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Baba Yadgar	Fully accessible	Urban, Not Citizen Charter	133,455
Samangan	Aybak	Aybak	Fully accessible		200,173
Province	District	District	Security	Typology (Control)	Population
Balkh	Dehdadi	Dehdadi District	Fully accessible	Control	82,876
Jawzjan	Faizabad	Faizabad District	Fully accessible	Control	53,093
Balkh	Marmul	Marmul District	Fully accessible	Control	10,007
Baghlan	Pul-e-Khumri	Pul-e-Khumri City	Fully accessible	Control	132,300
Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul City	Fully accessible	Control	95,592
Sar-e-Pul	Sozmaqala	Sozmaqala District	Fully accessible	Control	110,950
<b>TOTAL</b>					

The total number of interviews that will be conducted is 5,159, which will be achieved through a network of 16 team leaders and 72 enumerators (see sampling section below). One team leader will be managing a set number of enumerators managing a specific geographic area (see Table 3).

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

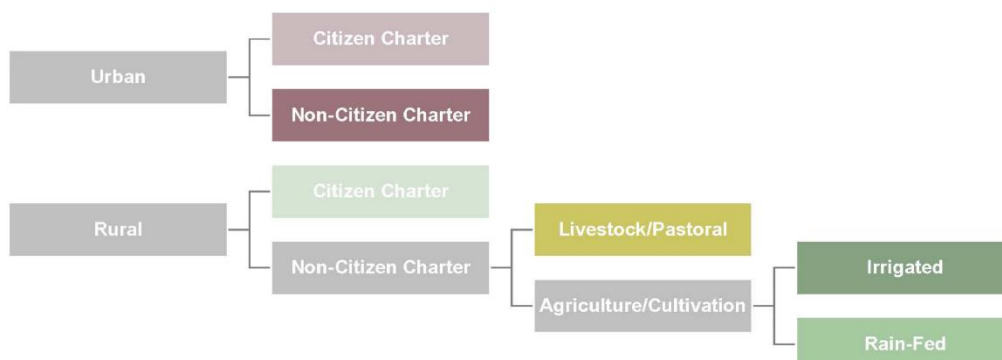
Provinces	Number of Team Leaders Per Province	Number of Enumerators
Balkh	4	16
Faryab	4	18
Jawzjan	3	14
Samangan	2	5
Sar-e-Pul	2	13
Pul-i-Khumri	1	6

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



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

**Figure 1: Six Manteqa types by stratification:**



### 3.3. Secondary data review

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

#### *Village*

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

#### *Manteqas*

In the Afghan context, the concept of manteqas is more appropriate and useful than the notion of village. Most Afghans often identify themselves as being part of a larger historical, social, and territorial unit known as a manteqa.<sup>19</sup> Manteqa literally means 'area' or 'region'<sup>20</sup>, but over time, these manteqas have taken on additional historical, social, and cultural meanings, forming a broader community to which all those living in them relate. As such, it is an organic organizing principle that defines the territorial identity of a community in rural Afghanistan.<sup>21</sup> The manteqa is an informal but geographically defined area that lies between the village and district level.<sup>22</sup> Manteqas are communal in nature and are usually composed of a cluster of villages/settlements based around shared resources, particularly irrigation canals and communal water

<sup>14</sup> Lister, Understanding State-Building and Local Government in Afghanistan, Crisis States Research Centre, Working Paper no. 14, May 2007.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid

<sup>16</sup> Favre, Interface between State and Society in Afghanistan: Discussion on Key Social Features affecting Governance, Reconciliation and Reconstruction, February 2005.

<sup>17</sup> Mielke and Schetter, "Where Is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

<sup>19</sup> Ibid

<sup>20</sup> Favre, Interface between State and Society in Afghanistan: Discussion on Key Social Features affecting Governance, Reconciliation and Reconstruction, February 2005.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid

<sup>22</sup> AGORA, Sustained Rural Development Programme IV. Manteqa Profiles. Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan, August 2019.

resources, but also other services, including markets and agriculture.<sup>23</sup> Scholars have argued that a mapping of the manteqas across Afghanistan would ensure fair representation of all population groups, which is considered a key factor in emergency and humanitarian programming.<sup>24</sup> It was furthermore stressed that the manteqa is the missing interactive link between districts and hamlets.<sup>25</sup> Others have studied at the village-level to understand how village-level governance impacts service provision, and if variations between villages can be used to inform programme design.<sup>26</sup>

#### *Community Development Committees (CDCs) – National Solidarity Programme (NSP)*

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

#### *Citizens’ Charter (CC) Initiative*

Citizen Charters (CCs) are public agreements between citizens and service delivery providers that clearly codify expectations of basic service provision.<sup>33</sup> The Citizens’ Charter (CC) initiative is seen as the successor to the NSP.<sup>34</sup> The Citizens’ Charter Afghanistan Project was launched in 2016, and marked the end of the NSP.<sup>35</sup> According to the World Bank, the CDCs will be entrusted with greater responsibilities in the CC Initiative. The objective of the Citizens’ Charter, which is effectively a social contract between the government and CDCs, is to improve the delivery of infrastructure and social services to communities.<sup>36</sup> This Midline Assessment disaggregates by (non)-Citizens’ Charter-registered manteqas, to analyze whether these communities have higher socio-economic status, increased access to basic services, and more inclusive local governance.

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

### **3.4. Primary Data Collection**

#### **3.4.1. Household (HH) Interviews**

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

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid

<sup>24</sup> Favre, Interface between State and Society in Afghanistan: Discussion on Key Social Features affecting Governance, Reconciliation and Reconstruction, February 2005.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid

<sup>26</sup> Pain, A. Using village context analysis in Afghanistan: methods and wider implications. Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium, 2016.

<sup>27</sup> Lister, Understanding State-Building and Local Government in Afghanistan, Crisis States Research Centre, Working Paper no. 14, May 2007.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid

<sup>29</sup> Mielke and Schetter, “Where Is the Village?” Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid

<sup>31</sup> Brick, Investigating the sustainability of community development councils in Afghanistan, February 2008.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid

<sup>33</sup> Post, Agarwal, How-to Notes: Citizen Charters: enhancing Service Delivery through Accountability. (Year of publication unknown).

<sup>34</sup> Pain, A. Using village context analysis in Afghanistan: methods and wider implications. Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium, 2016.

<sup>35</sup> Loha, Citizens’ Charter Afghanistan Project, 2018..

<sup>36</sup> The World Bank, Afghanistan government inaugurates Citizens’ Charter to Target Reform and Accountability, 2016.

In the Endline Assessment, AGORA will repeat the methodology from the Baseline and Midline Assessment. The methodology in the previous assessments started with an exercise to identify shared geographical and socio-economic characteristics that could be used to group manteqas together by typology. Characteristics were identified based on the findings from the basic mapping and profiling activity conducted prior to the baseline. Following this, a stratified two-staged cluster sample was drawn to generate findings that would be representative to the population living within each manteqa typology and control group with a 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error. The full list of manteqas to be considered for the sampling, together with their estimated population sizes,<sup>37</sup> is provided in Table 2. An additional buffer of 10% was also included in the target sample size to account for non-response rates and potential deletion of entries during data cleaning. In the Endline assessment, AGORA will not repeat the exercise to identify shared characteristics, or the basic mapping and profiling activity, as the manteqa types have to remain consistent for comparative purposes, and are clearly defined now. The random sample is repeated for the HH surveys with a 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error.

For the data collection of the HH interviews, AGORA will hire a total of 16 team leaders and 72 enumerators. While AGORA will aim to have a gender balance in the team of enumerators, this may not be possible in all districts. Training will be conducted through a Training of Trainers (ToT) model, which includes training a Senior Focal Point (SFP) or a Focal Point (FP) who will then continue to train their staff (team leaders and enumerators). The data will be collected using an Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox), allowing constrained and efficient data collection using smartphones in the field. Therefore, all enumerators will have access to a smartphone provided by AGORA from the phones that IMPACT and ACTED currently have in stock. Due to COVID-19, precautionary measures for our staff are taken, and direct data collection was temporarily suspended. All staff will be hired from the provinces that they are living in; staff in each province will be given the training remotely. They will then train teams of staff hired from within the province. Precautionary measures for the staff to do safe direct data collection include wearing facemasks, gloves and observing physical distancing measures.

Household (HH) interviews will be conducted with Head of Households, and if they are not available then with adult household members present at the time of data collection.

#### *Strata*

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

**Table 4: Six Manteqa Typologies definitions**

Urban, Citizen Charter (UCC)	<p><b>Urban:</b> &gt;=50% of Manteqa population resides within the boundaries of a provincial capital</p> <p><b>Citizen Charter:</b> &gt;=50% of the Manteqa area is within a district covered by the Citizen Charter project</p>
Urban, Non-Citizen Charter (UNCC)	<p><b>Urban:</b> &gt;=50% of Manteqa population resides within the boundaries of a provincial capital</p> <p><b>Non-Citizen Charter:</b> &lt;50% of the Manteqa area is within a district covered by the Citizen Charter project</p>

<sup>37</sup> Central Statistics Organization. "Estimated Settled Population, 2017-18."

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

### Sampling Framework

The Endline Assessment makes use of a stratified two-stage cluster sampling methodology, keeping it same as what was used for the Baseline Assessment in 2019 and the Midline Assessment in 2020. In two-stage cluster sampling, a simple random sample of clusters is selected and then a simple random sample is selected from the units in each sampled cluster. Step 1 is to randomly select villages (i.e. the clusters) from the total list of villages in the sampling frame. Step 2 is to randomly select households within the selection of the villages in which they live per strata. These steps will be done from standard Common Operational Datasets of Villages and Population which will, using R, assign a number of interviews to be conducted from a random selection of villages of the planned 18 manteqas (same as those assessed in the baseline). The HH survey will be conducted in 900 villages in total. Please find the Sampling Overview Table below.

**Table 5: Sampling Overview**

Strata	Population Size	# HH surveys
Treatment: Rural, Agriculture Irrigated, Not-Citizen Charter	119,896	403
Treatment: Rural, Agriculture Rain-Fed, Not-Citizen Charter	33,821	399
Treatment: Rural, Citizen Charter	102,480	403
Treatment: Rural, Livestock, Not-Citizen Charter	138,585	404
Treatment: Urban, Citizen Charter	333,038	404
Treatment: Urban, Not Citizen Charter	333,628	404
Control	484,818	2,742
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,546,266</b>	<b>5,159</b>

### Field Team Management

Enumerators will conduct approximately 6 interviews per day per enumerator (see Table 6 below).

The enumerators report to the team leaders, and the team leaders report to the SFOs, who in turn report to the Assessment Officer (AO). The SFOs and the AO will jointly take decisions on the data collection process in case issues arise. Prior to roll-out of the assessment, the AO will train the SFOs in a 2 or 3-day training. Following that, a 3-day training of the enumerators which includes a 1-day pilot will take place. The SFOs with support of the AO, will provide training to all enumerators, in Mazar-i-Sharif and in Maimana (this might take place over Skype following the developments of Covid-19). The training will be critical for the enumerators to learn how to use the Kobo Toolbox and to understand the overall programme as well as the assessment methodology, questionnaire, and key terms and concepts. The pilot day will be held to make sure the Kobo questionnaire works without issue, and to ensure familiarity with the Kobo Tool as well as the questionnaire.

**Table 6: Enumerator Chart**

No. Provinces	Number of Enumerators	Intr/day/Enu.	No. of day
Balkh	16	6	12
Faryab	18	6	12
Jawzjan	14	6	12
Samangan	5	6	12
Sar-e-Pul	13	6	12
Pul-i-Khumri	6	6	12

**Table 7: Team Leaders Chart**

No. Provinces	Number of Team Leaders Per Province (1 per district)
Balkh	4
Faryab	4
Jawzjan	3
Samangan	2
Sar-e-Pul	2
Pul-i-Khumri	1

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

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

### 3.4.2. Key Informant Interviews

To triangulate the household data, Key Informant interviews (KIIs) will be conducted in each manteqa. The KII survey will be a semi-structured interview, conducted on Kobo but with slightly more open-ended questions that allow for detailed responses. The questions will be designed to be similar to the household survey, but at the community level, in order to check the household data for consistent findings and to ensure that additional information is available to provide depth to the household findings. In the Baseline Assessment, KIs were identified through a “snowball” approach, where community leaders in each manteqa will be identified by staff and interviewed. In the Midline Assessment, KIs were purposively sampled, drawing from the database that was produced during the stakeholder mapping component of the security analysis, led by the Good Governance division of the AGORA team in the Baseline Assessment. The same methodology for the Midline will be used for the Endline assessment. If needed, additional “snowballing” will be conducted: KIs will then be asked for the contact information of other community leaders in the same and other manteqas to contact and interview as well.

Community leadership positions included arbabs (village leaders), chakbashis (village agricultural specialists), maliks (a local mediation specialist), malims (village teachers), mirabs (water managers), mullahs (religious leaders), humanitarian staff, CDC/shura (village council) members, village elders and quarya dars/qumandan (village headmen/leaders). 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 based on the population size of the manteqa. The population was broken 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 4. The full sampling framework for the KIIs can be found in Annex 3.

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

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

#### *Field Team Management*

To conduct the KIIs, dedicated enumerators will be hired to interview the Key Informants. The SFO will provide them an in-person training for one day. The KI enumerators will travel with the field enumerators, and report to the SFOs, who in turn report to the Assessment Officer (AO). The SFOs and the AO will jointly take decisions on the data collection process in case issues arise. Enumerators will conduct approximately 4 interviews per day per enumerator (see Table 8 below).

**Table 8: KI Enumerator Chart**

No. Provinces	Number of Enumerators	Intr/day/Enu.	No. of day
Balkh	2	4	12
Faryab	6	4	12
Jawzjan	1	4	12
Samangan	1	4	12



### 3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

The household findings will be generalizable across populations at the manteqa typology level at a 95% confidence level and 5%+/- margin of error. Findings from the treatment group of manteqas will be aggregated to compare the SRDP IV intervention impact between the different manteqa types. Following that, findings from the control group of manteqas will be compared more generally with the treatment group. Where possible, findings will be disaggregated with a sex and age variable in order to evaluate the impact of the programme specifically on women and youth. However, since the sample will not be stratified by age or gender, such disaggregation will only be possible to a limited extent. An Endline Assessment report and datasets will be produced.

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

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

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

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

## 4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

## 5. Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

See Annex 1 for the DAP of the KIs and Annex 2 for the DAP of the HH interviews.

## ANNEX 1: DATA ANALYSIS PLAN (KII)

Research Question	Indicator group	Midline assessment indicator	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Response
<div> <div>&gt;</div> <div>Household respondent information</div> </div>	Metadata	Consent note	<p>Hello my name is _____. I work for AGORA/REACH. Together with ACTED, we are currently conducting a survey to monitor the impact of development programming, and assess the current needs of communities in four provinces in Afghanistan. We would like to know more about the needs of your family and the services you have access to. We will also ask you a few questions about yourself personally and members of your household. The survey usually takes about 20 minutes.</p> <p>Any information that you provide will be kept anonymous. Participation in the survey does not have any impact on whether you or your household receives assistance. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions?</p>	N/A
		N/A	1.1 Enter enumerator name/ID/number	Dropdown list
		N/A	1.2 In which province is the household located?	Province drop down list
		N/A	1.3 In which manteqa is the household located?	Manteqa drop down list
		N/A	1.4 In which village is the household located?	Village drop down list
		N/A	1.5 Location (GPS)	geopoint
		N/A	1.6 Which of the following population groups are operational within your manteqa?	Ethnic/Cultural groups, Youth groups, Women's groups, Displaced groups, Other
		N/A	1.7 Which of the following groups are operational within your manteqa?	Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Water User Associations (WUAs), Water User Groups (WUGs), Agricultural Cooperatives, Community Development Councils (CDCs), Education Shuras, Community Shuras, Women's Cooperatives, Other
			2.1 Respondent name	Text
			2.2 What is the sex of the respondent?	Male, Female
			2.3 What is the age of the respondent?	Integer
			2.4 How would you describe your role within your manteqa?	Qumandan (the village leader), Village elders, Malik (a local mediation specialist), Mirab (a water specialist who determines the use of water among a community), Mula (religious leader), CDC Representatives, Arbabs (village leaders), Chakbashis (Village Agricultural Specialist), Malim (village teacher), Humanitarian Staff, Other
			2.5 Is the respondent the head of the household?	Yes, No
			2.6 If no, is the head of the household male or female?	Male, Female
			2.7 How old is the head of the household?	Integer
			2.8 What is the average monthly household income for households in your manteqa? (AFN)	Integer

What is the current socio-economic situation of the assessed households?

Economic security

% of KIs reporting on main source of income in manteqa	3.1 What do you consider to be the most common income sources in the manteqa?	Farming/Agriculture, Livestock production, Formal employment: private or public sector employee, Small business/sales/rent, Skilled labor: Carpenter, electrician, mechanic, driver, construction, Unskilled labor: domestic work, manual labor, carrying things Borrowing/loans/humanitarian assistance (cash assistance, vouchers, in-kind assistance), Other
% of KIs reporting on steady/irregular income in manteqa throughout the year	3.2 Would you describe the income in the manteqa as regular, or does it change throughout the year?	Steady income, Irregular income
% of KIs reporting on main livelihoods/income-generating opportunities in manteqa	3.3 What do you consider to be the main livelihood/ income-generating opportunities available in this manteqa?	Farming/Agriculture, Livestock production, Formal employment: private or public sector employee, Small business/sales/rent, Skilled labor: Carpenter, electrician, mechanic, driver, construction, Unskilled labor: domestic work, manual labor, carrying things), Other
% of KIs that report the majority of households (more than 50%) being able to access livelihood opportunities	3.4 Are the majority (more than 50%) of manteqa members able to access these opportunities?	Yes, No
% of KIs reporting on main barriers to accessing livelihood opportunities	3.4.1 If No, why are the majority of manteqa members not able to access these opportunities?	General lack of employment opportunities, Lack of employment opportunities that match people's skills, Lack of employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, Lack of employment opportunities for women, Low wages, Lack of information about possible opportunities for accessing livelihoods, Security situation in the community, Other
% of KIs reporting on main livelihood opportunities through vocational training for manteqa members	3.5 In which areas do you consider to be the major livelihoods opportunities for manteqa members to gain relevant skills through vocational training?	Welding or mechanics, IT, computing, or mobile repair, Tailoring or embroidery, Bakery or food production, Beauty parlor, Agriculture or livestock, Business development, Other
% of KIs reporting on ability of manteqa members to access vocational training	3.6 Are most members of your manteqa able to access these vocational training opportunities?	Yes, No
% of KIs reporting on main barriers to accessing vocational training opportunities for manteqa members	3.6.1 If No, why are most members of your manteqa not able to access these vocational training opportunities?	Lack of resources for training, Community members have household or family caring responsibilities / lack of time, Transportation costs too high / distance too far, Lack of information on vocational training opportunities, Unable to obtain parental consent, No specific vocational training opportunities for women, Able to access training but training is not useful / beneficial / relevant, Other
% of KIs reporting on improvement of income or socio-economic situation	3.7 Has the overall income or socio-economic situation in general improved for people living in the manteqa since the SRDP IV programme started (in September 2018)?	Yes, No
% of KIs who attributes improvement in socio-economic situation in the manteqa to the SRDP IV programme	3.7.1 If Yes, do you think these changes can be attributed to the SRDP IV programme?	Yes, No, Don't know
% of KIs who attributes negative change in socio-economic situation in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	3.8 Has the economic situation and/or people's income in the manteqa been negatively affected by Covid-19 or the government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19?	Yes, No
% of KIs' reasons for attributing negative change in socio-economic situation in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	3.8.1 If yes, how has the economic situation and/or income in the manteqa been negatively affected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to restrictions on movement, people were unable to go to work/business and did not earn money during this time</li> <li>• Due to the restrictions, people lost their jobs, and sources of income</li> <li>• Due to the restrictions, people had to stop working in order to care for other household members.</li> <li>• People contracted Covid-19 and were unable to work as a result</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People have contracted Covid-19, and are socially stigmatized in the community</li> <li>• Due to restrictions, people have lost their sources of income and have borrowed money from relatives</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> </ul>
<p>What is the availability and accessibility of basic services (education, water, health, energy, roads) for households in assessed communities? To what extent are households satisfied with these services?</p>	Roads	% of KIs reporting on manteqa being connected to other communities of the district by roads	4.1 Is your manteqa connected to other communities of the district by roads?	Yes, No
		% of KIs reporting on members of manteqa accessing and using roads	4.2 Are manteqa members able to access and use these roads?	Yes, No
		% of KIs satisfaction with the quality and availability of roads	4.3 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of road conditions in your area?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied
	Transportation	% of KIs reporting on transportation services available for households in the manteqa	4.4 Are there transportation services available for households in your manteqa?	Yes, No
		% of KIs satisfaction with the quality and availability of transportation	4.5 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of transportation services in your manteqa?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, No change, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
	Education	% of KIs reporting on functioning primary school in the manteqa	4.6 Is there a functioning primary school in your manteqa?	Yes, No
		% of KIs reporting on students' ability to attend primary school in manteqa	4.6.1 If Yes, are students able to attend it?	Yes, No
		% of KIs reporting on barriers to attending primary school	4.6.2 If No, why are students (of school-going age 6-18) not able to attend the primary school in your manteqa?	Parents cannot afford to pay for the costs (including stationary and outfit), School too far, Parents lacked documentation to enroll child, Child has to earn money instead, Child has to collect plastic/woods instead, Child does not speak the language of school, Cultural reasons, Not enough teachers or rooms, Security concerns of child travelling or being at school, Other
	Education (boys)	% of KIs reporting on boys' ability to attend primary schools	4.7 Are most (more than 50%) boys (of school-going age, 6-18) within your manteqa attending primary schools?	Yes, No
		% of KIs reporting on barriers for boys to attend primary school	4.7.1 If No, why are most boys (of school-going age, 6-18) within your manteqa not attending primary school?	Parents cannot afford to pay for the costs (including stationary and outfit), School too far, Parents lacked documentation to enroll child, Child has to earn money instead, Child has to collect plastic/woods instead, Child does not speak the language of school, Not allowed due to cultural sensitivity, Not enough teachers or rooms, Security concerns of child travelling or being at school, Other
		% of KIs reporting on quality of boys school	4.8 How would you describe the quality of the boys school?	Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, Very poor
		% of KIs who know the average fee for boys school, by month, per boy	4.9 Do you know the monthly fee for the boys school, per boy?	Yes, No
		Average fee for boys school, by month, per boy	4.9.1 What is the monthly fee for the boys school, per boy?	Integer
	Education (girls)	% of KIs reporting on girls' ability to attend primary school	4.10 Are most (more than 50%) girls (of school-going age, 6-18) within your manteqa attending primary school?	Yes, No
		% of KIs reporting on barriers for girls to attend primary school	4.10.1 If No, why are most girls (of school-going age, 6-18) within your manteqa not attending primary school?	Parents cannot afford to pay for the costs (including stationary and outfit), School too far, Parents lacked documentation to enroll child, Child has to earn money instead, Child has to collect plastic/woods instead, Child does not speak the language of school, Not allowed due to cultural sensitivity, Not

			enough teachers or rooms, Not enough female teachers, Security concerns of child travelling or being at school, Other
	% of KIs reporting on quality of girls school	4.11 How would you describe the quality of the girls school?	Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, Very poor
	% of KIs who know the average fee for girls school, by month, per girl	4.12 Do you know the monthly fee for the girls school, per girl?	Yes, No
	Average fee for girls school, by month, per girl	4.12.1 What is the monthly fee for the girls school, per girl?	Integer
	% of KIs reporting on overall satisfaction with the quality and availability of education services	4.13 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of education services in these facilities?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied
Health	% of KIs reporting on functioning hospital in the manteqa	4.14 Is there a functioning hospital in your manteqa?	Yes, No
	% of KIs reporting on manteqa members ability to access the hospital in the manteqa	4.14.1 If Yes, are the manteqa members able to access/use it?	Yes, No
	% of KIs reporting on barriers for not using hospital in the manteqa	4.14.2 If No, why is the community in the manteqa not able to access the hospital?	Feel unsafe travelling to or being at health facilities, Cost of services too high, Cost of medicines are too high, Lack of medicines, Unable to reach (lack of transport), Problems with documentation, Insufficient female medical staff, Medical staff refuse treatment without explanation, Women not allowed by men, Hospitals/clinics not functioning 24/7, Other
	% of KIs reporting on functioning health clinic in the manteqa	4.15 Is there a functioning health clinic in your manteqa?	Yes, No
	% of KIs reporting on manteqa members accessing health clinic in the manteqa	4.15.1 If yes, are the manteqa members able to access/use it?	Yes, No
	% of KIs reporting on manteqa members barriers for not accessing clinic in the manteqa	4.15.2 If No, why are the manteqa members not able to access the clinic?	Feel unsafe travelling to or being at health facilities, Cost of services too high, Cost of medicines are too high, Lack of medicines, Unable to reach (lack of transport), Problems with documentation, Insufficient female medical staff, Medical staff refuse treatment without explanation, Women not allowed by men, Hospitals/clinics not functioning 24/7, Other
	% of KIs reporting on services that health centers have that are active	4.16 Do the available healthcare services (hospital or clinics) have the following services/items?	Sufficient medical staff to attend to patients within 24 hours? Sufficient medication to treat illnesses of patients? Sufficient beds to accommodate patients who needs treatment? Sufficient capacity to open the facility every day of the week
	% of KIs satisfaction with quality and availability of healthcare	4.17 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of healthcare services (hospital or clinic) in these facilities?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, No change, Dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied
Drinking Water	% of KIs reporting on main source of drinking water in manteqa	4.18 What is the main source of drinking water in the manteqa?	Handpump (pumped well) – private, Handpump (pumped well) – public, Piped water – private, Piped water – municipal, Spring, well, or Kariz – protected, Spring, well, or kariz – unprotected, Surface water (stream, river, irrigation), Water trucking/tankering, Other
	% of KIs reporting on drying up of main source of drinking water in manteqa	4.19 Has the main source of drinking water used by the manteqa members dried up at any point within the last year?	Yes, No
	% of KIs satisfaction with the amount of water in manteqa	4.20 How satisfied are you with the quantity/amount of water available from this source?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, No change, Dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied
	% of KIs barriers for not having enough quantity/amount of water available from this source	4.20.1 If Dissatisfied or Very dissatisfied, why is there not enough quantity/amount of water available from this source?	Source has been damaged, Source has been destroyed, Too many people in the community use the source, Not enough containers to fetch and store water, Other



		% of KIs satisfaction with quality of water in manteqa	4.21 How satisfied are you with the quality of water available from this source?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, No change, Dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied
		% of KIs reporting on barriers for not having satisfactory quality of water available from this source	4.21.1 If Dissatisfied, or Very dissatisfied, why is the quality of water available from this source not satisfactory?	The water is salient, The water tastes weird, The water has a weird color/smell, The water makes people sick, Other
	Energy	% of KIs reporting on main source of energy of the manteqa for heating and cooking	4.22 What is the main source of energy in the manteqa for heating and cooking?	Main network (electricity), Solar panels, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), Wood, Bushes, Coal, Charcoal, Animal dung, Waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.), Other
		% of KIs satisfaction with quality and availability of energy in manteqa	4.23 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of energy sources available for cooking and heating in your manteqa?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, No change, Dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied
		% of KIs reporting on barriers for not having satisfactory quality and availability of energy sources available for cooking and heating	4.23.1 If Dissatisfied or Very dissatisfied, why is the quality and availability of energy sources available not satisfactory?	LPG (Gas) is too expensive, Solar panels are too expensive, Main network (electricity) is too expensive, Main network (electricity) is not functioning 24/7, Not enough fuel available, Children have to collect firewood, Other
	Change in access to basic services	% of KIs reporting on improvement of access to basic services	4.24 Did access to basic services in this manteqa in general improve since the SRDP IV programme started (in September 2018)?	Yes, No
		% of KIs who attributes improvement to the SRDP IV programme	4.24.1 If Yes, do you think these changes can be attributed to the SRDP IV programme?	Yes, No, Don't know
		% of KIs who attributes negative change in access to basic services in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	4.25 Has access to basic services of people in the manteqa been negatively affected by government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19?	Yes, No
	Engagement in local development planning	% of KIs' reasons for attributing negative change in access to basic services in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	4.25.1 If yes, how has the access to basic services of people in the manteqa negatively been affected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictions on movement prevented people's use of transportation or roads</li> <li>Restrictions on movement prevented children from accessing schools</li> <li>Restrictions on movement prevented people to access needed healthcare at hospitals and/or clinics</li> <li>Restrictions on movement prevented people to access communal water sources</li> <li>Restrictions on movement have reduced people's ability to pay for services (education, water, etc.)</li> <li>Restrictions limited the supply and procurement of goods or needed items in markets</li> <li>People who have contracted Covid-19 have been denied services</li> <li>Other (specify):</li> </ul>
		% of KIs that have taken part in community level discussions on development	5.1 In the last year, have you taken part in any community-level discussions or meetings to discuss local development planning for your manteqa, such as the development of public transport?	Yes, No
What are the perceptions of assessed households regarding their level of engagement in and ability to contribute towards local development in their communities?	Engagement in local development planning	% of KIs that think that their feedback was taken seriously	5.1.1 If yes, do you think your feedback was taken into consideration and directly contributed towards local development planning?	Yes, No, Don't Know
		% of KIs that think community level discussions on development are inclusive of members of manteqa concerns	5.2 In general, how inclusive / participative do you think the local development planning process in your manteqa is in terms of taking into consideration feedback from the community?	Highly participative (always takes community feedback into account), Participative (sometimes takes community feedback into account), Neutral, Somewhat participative (rarely takes community feedback into account), Not participative at all (never takes community feedback into account)

Perception of local development planning processes	% of KIs that think community management of public resources is equal	5.3 In general, do you think the local development plan for your manteqa uses resources (i.e. water, land) in a way that equally benefits everyone in the manteqa?	Yes, No, Don't Know
	% of KIs that think manteqa resources are not distributed equally	5.3.1 If No, why is the local development plan for your manteqa not distributing resources equally?	Not distributed proportionally (e.g. do not take into account household size), Not distributed in an inclusive manner (e.g. do not take into account vulnerable groups), Distributed only to targeted specific community/population (e.g. target households working in agriculture), Other
Perception of local accountability mechanisms	% of KIs that are aware of feedback mechanisms in manteqa	5.4 Are you aware of mechanisms that are in place through which you or households in your manteqa can provide feedback on issues concerning local development?	Yes, No
	% of KIs reporting on effectiveness of feedback mechanisms	5.5 How effective do you think these mechanisms are to hold people in charge accountable to their actions?	Very effective, Effective, No change, Less effective, Not effective at all
	% of KIs that report on barriers to effective mechanisms	5.5.1 If Less effective or Not effective at all, why do you think these mechanisms are not or less effective?	Mechanisms are slow / no fast follow up, People in charge are too powerful to be held accountable, People are reluctant to use the mechanism to provide feedback because they are afraid of repercussions, There are no clear guidelines on how to hold people accountable (no clear procedure), There are no instruments to hold people accountable (e.g. no functioning shuras), Other
	% of KIs reporting on top three most important factors for community development	5.6 What do you consider to be the top three most important factors for (community) development of your manteqa?	Access to drinking water, Access to health services, Access to energy/electricity, Access to transport, Education - general, Education - women's/girls', Solid waste management, Access to employment opportunities, Security, Other
	% of KIs reporting on confidence in getting a response through the mechanism	5.7 How confident are you that any complaint, suggestion or comment submitted through the mechanism will be given a response?	Very confident, Confident, Neutral, Less confident, Not confident at all
	% of KIs being aware of the top three development activity priorities	5.8 Do you know what the top three development activity priorities are for the manteqa leadership?	Yes, No
	% of KIs reporting on the top three development activity priorities	5.9 What are three of the manteqa leadership's development activity priorities?	Roads; Clean water source; Dams, protection walls or irrigation canals; Seeds, agricultural machinery, or fertilizer; Water reservation for animals; Health centre; Agricultural farms or livestock farms; Vocational training centres (VTC); Community centres; Bridges or culverts; Football stadiums or parks; Schools; Livestock clinics; Cold storage; Greenhouse; Electricity systems; Youth development centres (YDC); Library; Latrines or toilets
Change in level of engagement	% of KIs reporting on improvement of level of engagement	5.10 Did your level of engagement in and ability to contribute towards local development improve since the start of the SRDP IV programme (in September 2018)?	Yes, No
	% of KIs who attributes improvement to the SRDP IV programme	5.10.1 If Yes, do you attribute these changes to the SRDP IV programme?	Yes, No, Don't know
	% of KIs who attributes negative change in level of engagement in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	5.11 Has engagement between local leadership and people in the manteqa been negatively affected by Covid-19 or the government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19?	Yes, No

		<p>% of KIs' reasons for attributing negative change in level of engagement in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19</p>	<p>5.11.1 If yes, how has the level of engagement between community leadership and people in the manteqa been negatively affected?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictions on movement prevented community-level discussions or meetings from taking place</li> <li>Feedback mechanisms were not available during restrictions</li> <li>Local development plans have stopped due to restrictions</li> <li>Restriction on movement prevented people from attending funerals (Fateha).</li> <li>Restriction on movement prevented people going to Mosque for prayer.</li> <li>Fear of contracting the disease made people afraid to meet up with leadership/representatives</li> <li>Other (specify)</li> </ul>
		<p>Number of Manteqa platforms and Compliance Units who are planning to continue to conduct the score cards for at least one year Denominator: Number of Manteqa platforms and Compliance Unit members surveyed</p>	<p>5.12 Does your Manteqa Development Platform plan to continue to use the score card system that was part of SRDP IV community leadership for another year, until September 2022 or longer?</p>	<p>Yes, No</p>
		<p>% of KIs reporting on change in number of jeribs of irrigated land since September 2018</p>	<p>6.1 Has the number of jeribs of irrigated land available in the manteqa changed since September 2018?</p>	<p>Yes, No, Don't know</p>
		<p>% of KIs reporting on increase or decrease in number of jeribs of land available</p>	<p>6.2 Has the number of jeribs of irrigated land available in the manteqa increased or decreased since September 2018?</p>	<p>Increased, Decreased</p>
		<p>Average amount of jeribs of irrigated land which reportedly increased or decreased</p>	<p>6.3 How many jeribs of irrigated land have increased or decreased in the manteqa since September 2018?</p>	<p>Integer</p>
		<p>% of KIs aware of how many jeribs of irrigated land are currently available in the manteqa</p>	<p>6.4 Do you know how many jeribs of irrigated land are currently available in the manteqa?</p>	<p>Yes, No, Don't know</p>
		<p>Average amount of jeribs of irrigated land currently available</p>	<p>6.5 How many jeribs of irrigated land are currently available in the manteqa?</p>	<p>Integer</p>
		<p>KIs additional comments</p>	<p>6.6 Anything else you would like to add?</p>	<p>Text</p>

## ANNEX 2: DATA ANALYSIS PLAN (HH)

Research Question	Indicator group	Midline assessment indicator	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Response
What are the demographic characteristics and vulnerabilities of the assessed households?	Metadata	Consent note	<p>Hello my name is _____. I work for AGORA/REACH. Together with ACTED, we are currently conducting a survey to monitor the impact of development programming, and assess the current needs of communities in four provinces in Afghanistan. We would like to know more about the needs of your family and the services you have access to. We will also ask you a few questions about yourself personally and members of your household. The survey usually takes about 20 minutes.</p> <p>Any information that you provide will be kept anonymous. Participation in the survey does not have any impact on whether you or your household receives assistance. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions?</p>	N/A
		Enumerator ID	1.1 Enter enumerator number	Dropdown list
		Household location (province)	1.2 In which province is the household located?	Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan
		Household location (manteqa)	1.3 In which manteqa or district is the household located?	Dropdown admin list
		Household location (village)	1.4 In which village is the household located?	Dropdown admin list
	Household demographics	Respondent gender	2.1 What is the gender of the respondent?	Male, Female
		Respondent age	2.2 What is the age of the respondent?	Integer
		Share contact number	2.3 Does the respondent consent to share their contact number?	Yes, No
		Share contact number	2.3.1 What is the contact number of the respondent?	Integer
		Adult house members	2.4 How many adult household members (18 years and above) are in your household?	Integer
		Household demographic breakdown (# of household members, by age and gender)	2.5 Household composition (How many adult household members fall into the following categories? Enter number for each category.)	# Male young adults (18<25) # Female young adults (18<25) # Male adults aged 25 to 65 # Female adults aged 25 to 65 # Male elderly (65>) # Female elderly (65>)
		Children house members	2.6 How many children are in your household?	Integer
		Young household members	2.7 Household composition (How many household members fall into the following categories? Enter number for each category.)	# Female new born (<2) # Male new born (<2) # Young girls (2<5) # Young boys (2<5) # School-aged girls (5<18) # School-aged boys (5<18)
		Adults working	2.8 How many household members aged 25 years or above are earning an income outside of the household?	Integer
		Youth Working	2.9 How many youth household members (18<25 years) are earning an income outside of the household?	Integer

		Children Working	2.10 How many children of the household (under 18 years) are earning an income outside of the household?	Integer
		N/A	2.11 Is the respondent the head of the household?	Yes, No
		N/A	2.12 What is the gender of the household head?	Male, Female
		N/A	2.13 How old is the head of the household?	Integer
	Household vulnerabilities	Household members with disabilities	2.14 How many of the members in your household have the following conditions:	Physically disabled, Mental health concerns, Chronic illnesses
		Household members with pregnant household members	2.15 In the last 6 months have you had news that you will become a father or mother?	Yes, No, Don't know
		Household members with newborn babies	2.16 In the last 6 months, have you become a new father or mother?	Yes, No, Don't know
		Household members that are illiterate	2.17 Number of adult (18 or older) household members who are illiterate (cannot read or write)?	Integer
		% of households that are displaced	2.18 Is the current home of the household (where the interview is taking place), the community of origin of the majority of the household members?	Yes, No
		% households by reason for displacement	2.18.1 If no, why has the majority of the household members been displaced (most recently)?	Mainly due to conflict, Mainly due to natural disaster, Mainly due to economic reasons, mainly to gain access to basic services, other
		% households previously living in another country	2.19 Has the majority of the household previously been living in another country or only moved within Afghanistan?	Yes, the majority of the household moved previously outside of Afghanistan No, the majority of the household moved within Afghanistan
		% households by length of displacement	2.20 When was the majority of the household displaced (most recently)?	Less than 6 months ago More than 6 months ago
What is the current socio-economic situation of the assessed households?	Economic security	% of households in debt	2.21 Is your household currently in debt?	Yes, No
		% of households that are able to repay debt in the next 6 months	2.21.1 If currently in debt, does your household have the means or capacity to repay this loan in the coming six months?	Yes, No
		Total cash income by households	2.22 What was the total cash income from all sources for your household in the last 30 days (in AFN)?	Integer
		% of households by primary source of income	2.23 What is your household's primary source of income?	Farming/Agriculture Livestock production Formal employment: private or public sector employee  Small business / sales / rent Skilled labour: Carpenter, electrician, mechanic, driver, construction  Unskilled labour: domestic work, manual labour Borrowing / loans / humanitarian assistance Other (Specify)

	% of households by employment agreement for main source of income	2.24 What kind of employment agreement does the main breadwinner have?	Formal (written) employment agreement (1 month or longer), Informal (verbal) day-to-day work agreements, Short-term (written) employment agreements (less than 1 month), other
	% of households with consistent income sources over the last year	2.25 Does the average monthly (30 days) income from this source stay the same for most times in the past year?	Yes, No
	Number of times households without consistent saw their income fall over the last year	2.25.1 If no, which are the seasons of the preceding year, when your household's income was lower than the other seasons?	Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
Asset ownership	% of households that own the following items	2.26 Which of the following items does your household currently own?	Tazkira, Mattress, Pillow, blankets, rugs, Kitchen tools and utensils, Heater, fan, Livestock, Curtains, Window, door, LPG gas tank, Mobile phone, Bicycle, Motor cycle, Fridge, Toilet with slab, TV, Radio, Dresser, cupboard, Washing machine
Housing, Land and Property	% of households that own their current accommodation	2.27 Does your household own the house in which you currently reside?	Yes, No
	% of household that have documents to prove their ownership of their current accommodation	2.27.1 If yes, do you have official documentation of your ownership?	Yes, No
Availability of and access to livelihood opportunities in the community	% of households that own land used for farming/agriculture production	2.28 Does your household own any land used for farming/ agricultural production?	Yes, No
	Amount of land that households that are farming use for farming and agriculture production	2.28.1 If yes, how much land (in jeribs) do you have for farming/ agricultural production?	Integer
	% of households by main agricultural product harvested	2.28.2 If yes, what is the main type of agricultural product you harvest?	Wheat, Barley, Maize, Cotton, Beans, Vegetables, Fruits, Other
	% of households that own livestock	2.29 Does your household own livestock?	Yes, No
	% of households by type of livestock owned	2.29.1 If yes, what type of livestock do you own?	Sheep, Goats, Camels, Horses, Cows, Donkeys, Poultry, Other (specify)
	% of households by main livelihood/income-generating activity	2.30 What are the main livelihood/ income-generating opportunities available in this community?	Farming/Agriculture, Livestock production, Formal employment: private or public sector employee, Small business / sales / rent, Skilled labor: Carpenter, electrician, mechanic, driver, construction, Unskilled labor: domestic work, manual labor, None, Other
	% of households able to access employment opportunities	2.31.1 Are members of your household able to access these employment opportunities? (Farming)	Yes, No
		2.31.2 Are members of your household able to access these employment opportunities? (livestock)	Yes, No
		2.31.3 Are members of your household able to access these employment opportunities? (formal employment)	Yes, No
		2.31.4 Are members of your household able to access these employment opportunities? (Small business)	Yes, No
		2.31.4 Are members of your household able to access these employment opportunities? (skilled labor)	Yes, No
		2.31.5 Are members of your household able to access these employment opportunities? (unskilled labor)	Yes, No
		2.31.6 Are members of your household able to access other employment opportunities?	Yes, No



	% of households by vocational training opportunities	2.32 In which areas are the main opportunities available to gain relevant skills through vocational training?	Welding or mechanics, IT, computing, or mobile repair, Tailoring or embroidery, Bakery or food production, Beauty parlor, Agriculture or livestock, Business development, None, Other
	% of households able to access vocational training opportunities	2.32.1 Are members of your household able to access these vocational training opportunities? (Welding or mechanics)	Yes, No
		2.32.2 Are members of your household able to access these vocational training opportunities? (IT, computing, or mobile repair)	Yes, No
		2.32.3 Are members of your household able to access these vocational training opportunities? (Tailoring or embroidery)	Yes, No
		2.32.4 Are members of your household able to access these vocational training opportunities? (Bakery or food production)	Yes, No
		2.32.5 Are members of your household able to access these vocational training opportunities? (Beauty parlor)	Yes, No
		2.32.6 Are members of your household able to access these vocational training opportunities? (Agriculture or livestock)	Yes, No
		2.32.7 Are members of your household able to access these vocational training opportunities? (Business development)	Yes, No
		2.32.8 Are members of your household able to access these other vocational training opportunities?	Yes, No
Household consumption behavior	Total household expenditure	2.33 On average, what was your household's total expenditure (in AFN) in the last 30 days?	Integer
		2.33.1 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on food?	Integer
		2.33.2 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on drinking water?	Integer
		2.33.3 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on livestock and agriculture inputs?	Integer
		2.33.4 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on healthcare and medication?	Integer
		2.33.5 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on education for boys (under 18 years)?	Integer
		2.33.6 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on education for girls (under 18 years)?	Integer
		2.33.7 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on rent and shelter materials?	Integer
		2.33.8 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on fuel and electricity?	Integer
		2.33.9 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on transport and communication?	Integer
		2.33.10 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on fines and taxes (any kind)?	Integer
		2.33.11 How much was spent in the last 30 days, in AFN, on adult items (tobacco, adult clothing, shoes)?	Integer
Livelihood coping strategies	% of households that have faced shortages of food and non-food items due to a lack of money	2.34 Has there been a time in the last year when your household did not have enough money to buy food and basic non-food items?	Yes, No

		% of households using coping strategies due to a lack of money (by type of strategy)	2.34.1 If yes, did anyone in the household use any of the following coping strategies when the household did not have enough money?	Sold more animals than usual or earlier than usual, Sold last woman animals, Decreased expenditures on health and education, Spent savings, Sold household assets, Sold income-generating equipment or means of transport, Decreased expenditures on fertilizer, pesticide, fodder, animal feed, veterinary care, etc., Migrated the entire household, Consumed seed stocks that were to be saved for the next season, Begged/relied on charity, Withdrew children from school, Sent children under the age of 12 to work or beg, Married daughters under the age of 15 earlier than preferred, Sold house or land to purchase food or health expenditures, Engaged in illegal activities, Worked for armed factions, Borrowed money
		% of households by reason that a strategy wasn't used	2.34.2 What is the reason these coping strategies were not used?	No, because it wasn't necessary, No, because I already sold those assets or did this activity within the past 12 months and I cannot continue to do it, Not applicable, Other
	Change in Socio-Economic Situation	Midline Assessment Change Indicator Socio-Economic Situation	Calculation (Composite Indicators)	
		% of households reporting on improvement of income or socio-economic situation	2.35 Did your households' (combined) income or socio-economic situation in general improve since the SRDP IV programme started (in September 2018)?	Yes, No
		% of households who attributes improvement in socio-economic situation in the mantega to the SRDP IV programme	2.35.1 If Yes, do you think these changes can be attributed to the SRDP IV programme?	Yes, No, Don't know
		% of households who attributes negative change in socio-economic situation in the mantega to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	2.36 Has your households' socio-economic situation and/or ability to access these income-generating activities been negatively affected by government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19?	Yes, No

What is the availability and accessibility of basic services (education, water, health, energy, roads) for households in assessed communities? To what extent are households satisfied with these services?

	% of households' reasons for attributing negative change in socio-economic situation in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	2.36.1 If yes, how has your households' socio-economic situation and/or income been negatively affected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to restrictions on movement, I could (temporarily) not access my work/business and did not earn money during this time</li> <li>• Myself or other household members lost employment and sources of income</li> <li>• Myself or other household members lost sources of income and had to borrow money from relatives</li> <li>• My relatives/family members lost their sources of income and I had to take care of them</li> <li>• Myself or one of my family members contracted Covid-19, which led to social stigmatization in our community</li> <li>• Myself or other household members contracted Covid-19 and were unable to work as a result</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> </ul>
Service access & availability	% of households connected to other areas of their district by roads	2.37 Is your manteqa connected to other areas of the district by roads?	Yes, No
Satisfaction with services	% of households satisfied with quality and availability of road conditions	2.38 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of road conditions in your manteqa?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
Service access & availability	% of households with transportation services available for households in their community	2.39 Are there transportation services available for households in your manteqa?	Yes, No
Satisfaction with services	% of households satisfied with the quality and availability of transportation services in their community	2.40 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of transportation services in your manteqa?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
Service access & availability	% of households able to use transportation services in the community	2.41 Are you able to access and use the transportation services available in your manteqa?	Yes, No
Service access & availability	% of households able to access a functioning primary school	2.42 Is the nearest functioning primary school to your household, within walking distance or accessible by transportation services?	Yes, No
	% of households able to access a functioning secondary school	2.43 Is the nearest functioning secondary school to your household, within walking distance or accessible by transportation services?	Yes, No
	% of households able to access a functioning community-led education center	2.44 Is the nearest functioning community-led education center within walking distance or accessible by public transportation?	Yes, No
	% of households with boys able to access primary education	2.45 Do boys (under 18) within your household have access to the primary school services?	Yes, No
	% of households with boys able to access secondary education	2.46 Do boys (under 18) within your household have access to the secondary school services?	Yes, No
	% of households with boys able to access community-led education services education	2.47 Do boys (under 18) within your household have access to the community-led education center services?	Yes, No

Satisfaction with services	% of households satisfied with boys education quality	2.48 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of education services for boys in these facilities?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
Service access & availability	% of households with girls able to access primary education	2.49 Do girls (under 18) within your household have access to the primary school services?	Yes, No
	% of households with girls able to access secondary education	2.50 Do girls (under 18) within your household have access to the secondary school services?	Yes, No
	% of households with girls able to access community-led education services education	2.51 Do girls (under 18) within your household have access to the community-led education center services?	Yes, No
Satisfaction with services	% of households satisfied with girls education quality	2.52 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of education services for girls in these facilities?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
Service access & availability	% of households able to access a hospital	2.53 Is the nearest functioning hospital to your household, within walking distance or accessible by transportation services?	Yes, No
	% of households able to access a health clinic	2.54 Is the nearest functioning clinic to your household, within walking distance or accessible by transportation services?	Yes, No
Satisfaction with services	% of households satisfied with the quality of health services	2.55 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of healthcare services (hospital or clinic) in these facilities?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
Service access & availability	% households by primary drinking source	2.56 What is the main source of drinking water used by your household?	Handpump (pumped well) – private Handpump (pumped well) – public Piped water – private Piped water – municipal Spring, well, or kariz – protected Spring, well, or kariz – unprotected Surface water (stream, river, irrigation) Water trucking / tankering Other (Specify)
	% households with drinking sources that are seasonally available	2.57 Has the main source of drinking water used by the household dried up at any point within the last year?	Yes, No
Satisfaction with services	% households satisfied with amount of water available	2.58 How satisfied are you with the quantity/amount of water available from this source?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
	% households satisfied by quality of water available	2.59 How satisfied are you with the quality of water available from this source?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
Service access & availability	% of households by main energy source used for heating a cooking	2.60 What is the main source of energy used by households for heating and cooking?	Wood, Bushes, Coal, Charcoal, LPG (liquid petroleum gas), Electricity, Animal dung, Solar panels, Other
Satisfaction with services	% of households satisfied by quality and availability to energy sources	2.61 How satisfied are you with the quality and availability of energy sources available for cooking and heating in your community?	Very satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied
Change in access to basic services	Midline Assessment Change Indicator Access to Basic Services	Calculation (Composite Indicators)	
	% of households reporting on improvement of access to basic services	2.62 Did your households' access to basic services in general improved since the SRDP IV programme started (in September 2018)?	Yes, No
	% of households who attributes improvement to the SRDP IV programme	2.62.1 If Yes, do you think these changes can be attributed to the SRDP IV programme?	Yes, No, Don't know
	% of households who attributes negative change in access to basic services in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	2.63 Has your households' access to basic services been negatively affected by government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19?	Yes, No

What are the perceptions of assessed households regarding their level of engagement in and ability to contribute towards local development in their community?		% of households reasons for attributing negative change in access to basic services in the muntega to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	2.63.1 If yes, how has your households' access to basic services been negatively affected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictions on movement reduced mobility of myself or household members and prevented use transportation or roads</li> <li>• Restrictions on movement prevented children in my household from accessing schools</li> <li>• Restrictions on movement prevented myself or household members to access needed healthcare at hospitals and/or clinics</li> <li>• Restrictions on movement prevented myself or household members to access communal water sources</li> <li>• Restrictions on movement have reduced my or household members' ability to pay for services (education, water, etc.)</li> <li>• Myself or other household members who have contracted Covid-19 have been denied healthcare services</li> <li>• Restrictions limited the supply which prevented myself or other household members to procure goods or needed items</li> <li>• Other (specify)</li> </ul>
			2.63.2 If yes, which of your households' access to basic services has been specifically impacted?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to roads (e.g. being able to travel/commute)</li> <li>• Access to transportation services</li> <li>• Access to education (if relevant)</li> <li>• Access to health care services</li> <li>• Access to water</li> <li>• Access to energy sources</li> </ul>
		Midline Assessment Change Indicator Access to Basic Services	Calculation (Composite Indicators)	
	Engagement in local development planning	% of households aware of community-level discussions about local development plans in the last year	2.64 Are you aware of any community-level discussions or meetings to discuss local development planning for your muntega (e.g. transport development), that took place in the last year?	Yes, No
		Number of meetings held	2.64.1 If yes, of how many community-level discussions or meeting to discuss local development planning are you aware?	Integer
		% of households that have participated in community-level discussions on development	2.65 In the last year, have you taken part in any community-level discussions or meetings to discuss local development planning for your muntega, such as the development of public transport?	Yes, No
	Perception of local development planning processes	% of households that think their feedback was taken into consideration	2.65.1 If yes, do you think your feedback was taken into consideration and directly contributed towards local development planning?	Yes, No
		% of households than plan to attend discussions in the next year	2.66 Are you planning to attend any of these community-led discussions or meetings in the coming year?	Yes, No

	% of households that think the local development planning process is taking community feedback into consideration	2.67 In general, how inclusive do you think the local development planning process in your manteqa is in terms of taking into consideration feedback from the community?	Highly participative (always takes community feedback into account), Participative (sometimes takes community feedback into account), Neutral, Somewhat participative (rarely takes community feedback into account), Not participative at all (never takes community feedback into account)
	% of households that think that resources are managed for the community's benefit	2.68 In general, do you think the local development plan for your manteqa uses community resources (i.e. water, land) in a way that equally benefits everyone in the community?	Yes, No, Don't know
Perception of local accountability mechanisms	% of households aware of feedback mechanisms in place on development	2.69 Are you aware of mechanisms that are in place through which you can provide feedback on issues concerning local development?	Yes, No
	% of households that think these mechanisms help hold people accountable	2.69.1 If Yes, how effective do you think these mechanisms are to hold people in charge accountable to their actions?	Very effective, Effective, Neutral, Less effective, Not effective at all
	% of households that are confident that complaints, suggestions or comments will be given a response	2.70 How confident are you that any complaint, suggestion or comment submitted through the mechanism will be given a response?	Very confident, Confident, Neutral, Less confident, Not confident at all
	% of households by three most important factors for community development	2.71 What do you consider to be the top three most important factors for community development?	Access to drinking water, Access to health services, Access to energy/electricity, Access to transport, Education - general, Education - women's/girl's, Solid waste management, Access to employment opportunities, Security, Other
Change in level of engagement	Midline Assessment Change Indicator Level of Engagement	Calculation (Composite Indicators)	
	% of households reporting on improvement of level of engagement	2.72 Did your households' level of engagement in and ability to contribute towards local development improve since the start of the SRDP IV programme (in September 2018)?	Yes, No
	% of households who attributes improvement to the SRDP IV programme	2.72.1 If Yes, do you attribute these changes to the SRDP IV programme?	Yes, No, Don't know
	% of households who attributes negative change in level of engagement in the manteqa to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19	2.73 Has your households' level of engagement been negatively affected by government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19?	Yes, No



		<p>% of households' reasons for attributing negative change in level of engagement in the mantega to government-led restrictions related to the outbreak of Covid-19</p>	<p>2.73.1 If yes, how has your households' level of engagement been negatively affected?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictions on movement prevented myself or household members from participating at community-level discussions or meetings</li> <li>• Feedback mechanisms were not available for myself or household members during restrictions</li> <li>• Fear of contracting the disease made me or my household afraid to meet up with leadership/representatives</li> <li>• Restriction on movement prevented me or household members to attend funerals (Fateha).</li> <li>• Restriction on movement prevented me or household members to going to the mosque for prayer</li> <li>• Other (specify)</li> </ul>
		<p>Households additional comments</p>	<p>2.74 Anything else you would like to add?</p>	<p>Text</p>

### ANNEX 3: KII SAMPLING PLAN

Based on a security analysis conducted in March 2020, one manteqas (Sia Gird ) is not accessible due to high security risk.

Provinces	Districts	Manteqas	Security	Category	Population	KII sampling
Balkh	Balkh	Atraf-e-Balkh	Partially accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	117,948	11
Balkh	Balkh	Markaz (Balkh)	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	51,479	9
Balkh	Khulm	Char Sooq	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	14,678	5
Balkh	Khulm	Kanda Baghat	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	14,360	5
Balkh	Khulm	Tangi	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	4,815	4
Balkh	Khulm	Zanjir Gah	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	22,511	6
Balkh	Mazar-e-Sharif	Mazar-e-Sharif	Fully accessible	Urban, Citizen Charter	384,891	12
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Baba Yadgar	Fully accessible	Urban, Non-Citizen Charter	180,565	12
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Gorimar	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	174,560	12
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Shadiyan	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	3,250	3
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	Sia Gird	Inaccessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	119,735	11
Faryab	Almar	Khwaja Gawhar	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	44,745	8
Faryab	Almar	Markaz Almar	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	79,192	10
Faryab	Almar	Qarai Almar	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	40,462	8
Faryab	Andkhoy	Andkhoy	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	77,640	10
Faryab	Dawlatabad	Markaz (Dawlatabad)	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	57,078	9
Faryab	Dawlatabad	Shor Darya	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	16,903	6
Faryab	Khancharbagh	Khancharbagh	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	28,439	7
Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Deh Naw	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	38,197	8
Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Khwaja Qushri	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	9,904	4
Faryab	Khwaja Sabz Posh	Saray Qala	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	20,845	6
Faryab	Kohistan	Bandar	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	31,996	7
Faryab	Kohistan	Lafrayee	Partially accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	26,610	7

Faryab	Kohistan	Lawlash 1	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	35,490	7
Faryab	Kohistan	Lawlash 2	Partially accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	30,790	7
Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Fully accessible	Urban, Citizen Charter	49,899	9
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Emam Sahib	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	53,614	9
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Kata Qala	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	57,808	9
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Khwaja Musa	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	89,163	11
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Meyan Dara	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	68,083	10
Faryab	Pashtunkot	Yaka Toot	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	46,398	9
Faryab	Qaisar	Chelgazi	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	67,366	10
Faryab	Qaisar	Dara-e-Boraghan	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	5,712	4
Faryab	Qaisar	Markaz Qaisar	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	71,276	10
Faryab	Qaisar	Qarai Qaisar	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	43,765	8
Faryab	Qaisar	Shakh	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	38,510	8
Faryab	Qaram Qul	Qaram Qul	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	35,740	7
Faryab	Qurghan	Qurghan	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	98,877	11
Faryab	Shirintagab	Astana Baba	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	31,385	7
Faryab	Shirintagab	Jalayeer	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	1,132	3
Faryab	Shirintagab	Markaz (Shirintagab)	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	43,504	8
Faryab	Shirintagab	Shor Darya	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	4,830	4
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Aqcha	Fully accessible	Rural, Livestock, Non-Citizen Charter	80,777	11
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Torly	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	5,035	4
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Wali Baay	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	37,886	8
Jawzjan	Khanaqa	Khanaqa	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	38,857	8
Jawzjan	Khwaja Du Koh	Khwaja Du Koh	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	39,643	8
Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Sheberghan	Fully accessible	Urban, Citizen Charter	229,151	12

Samangan	Aybak	Aybak	Fully accessible	Urban, Non-Citizen Charter	200,173	12
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcheer	Feroz Nakhcheer	Fully accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	23,206	7
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcheer	Owzan	Partially accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Irrigated, Non-Citizen Charter	1,740	3
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcheer	Qesh Mahela	Partially accessible	Rural, Cultivation, Rain-Fed, Non-Citizen Charter	1,530	3
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Ala Shah	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	11,384	5
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Markaz (Hazrat-e-Sultan)	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	39,040	8
Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	Khuram	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	17,952	6
Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	Pusht Band	Partially accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	26,632	7
Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	Qainar	Partially accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	6,992	4
Samangan	Khuram wa Sarbagh	Sarbagh	Fully accessible	Rural, Citizen Charter	13,440	5
<b>Total:</b>					<b>3,333,403</b>	<b>442</b>

## Annex 4: Index Composition

### Income Security

Relevant questionnaire questions	Questionnaire answer	Weight
What was the total cash income from all sources for your households in the last 30 days (in AFN)?	AFN > 1000 = 1 AFN < 1000 = 0	3
If currently in debt, does your households have the means or capacity to repay this loan in the coming six months?	Yes = 1 N/A (household had no debt) = 1 No = 0	2
What kind of employment agreement does the main breadwinner have?	Owner of business / shop = 1 Formal (written) agreement (1 month or longer) = 1 Informal (verbal) day-to-day agreement = 0 Empty = N/A Other = N/A	2
Does the average monthly (30 days) income from this source stay the same for most times in the past year?	Yes = 1 No = 0	1
What is your household's primary source of income?	Farming/Agriculture = 1 Livestock production = 1 Formal employment: private or public sector employee = 1 Small business / sales / rent = 1 Skilled labour: Carpenter, electrician, mechanic, driver, construction = 1 Unskilled labour: domestic work, manual labour = 0 Borrowing / loans / humanitarian assistance = 0 Other = N/A	1
How many adult household members 25 years and older are earning an income outside of the household AND How many young adult household members 18-25 years are earning an income outside of the household?	DR = (number of all HH members – number of working HH members 18 or older [which is divided into two categories 18-24 and 25 or older]) / (number of working HH members 18 [which is divided into two categories 18-24 and 25 or older])  0-4 = 0 >5 = 1	1

#### Calculation of the composite indicator

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

Step 2: Add up the multiplied scored of all factors

Step 3: Divide the overall sum by 10

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

#### Ranking

% of households scored 0 – 0.25 = Poor income security

% of households scored 0.26 – 0.5 = Borderline income security

% of households scored 0.51 – 0.75 = Acceptable income security

% of households scored 0.76 – 1 = Good income security

## Access to Basic Services

Relevant questionnaire questions	Questionnaire answer	Weight
<i>Transport</i>		
Is your community connected to other communities of the district by roads?  AND Are you able to access and use the transportation services available in your community?	Yes = 1 No = 0  If the access question was skipped because the answer to connection was 'no', the score for transport should be 0	4
<i>Primary education (boys and girls under 18)</i>		
Do boys (under 18) within your household have access to education services?  AND Do boys/girls (under 18) within your household have access to primary education services?  AND Do boys/girls (under 18) within your household have access to community-led education services?	Yes = 1 No = 0  If the preceding two questions were skipped because no boy in the household had access to primary nor community education, the score for education should be 0  Add the number of the above, if the answer is anything higher than 0, the Primary Education Boys score should be '1', otherwise '0'	1
<i>Secondary education (boys and girls under 18)</i>		
Do boys (under 18) within your household have access to secondary education services?  AND Do boys/girls (under 18) within your household have access to education services?	Yes = 1 No = 0  If the preceding question was skipped because no boy in the households had access to secondary education, the score for Secondary education should be '0'	1
<i>Health</i>		
Is the nearest functioning hospital to your household, within walking distance or accessible by transportation services?  AND Is the nearest functioning clinic to your household, within walking distance or accessible by transportation services?	Yes = 1 No = 0  Add the number of the above. If the answer is anything higher than 0, the Healthcare score should be '1', otherwise '0'.	4
<i>WASH</i>		
What is the main source of drinking water used by your household?	Handpump – private or public = 1 Piped water – private or municipal = 1 Spring, well or kariz – protected = 1 Spring, well or kariz – unprotected = 0 Surface water (river/stream, irrigation) = 0 Water trucking = 0 Other = 0	4
<i>Energy</i>		
What is the main source of energy used by households for heating and cooking?	Wood = 1 LPG = 1	4

	Electricity = 1 Dung = 0 Coal = 0 Charcoal = 0	
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### Calculation for the composite index

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

Step 2: Add up the multiplied scores of all factors

Step 3: Divide the overall sum by 20

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

### Ranking

% of households scored 0 – 0.25 = Poor service access

% of households scored 0.26 – 0.5 = Moderate service access

% of households scored 0.51 – 0.75 = Acceptable service access

% of households scored 0.76 – 1 = High service access

### Satisfaction with public services

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

### Calculation of the composite index

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

Step 2: Add up the multiplied scores of all factors

Step 3: Divide the overall sum by 10

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

### Ranking

% of households scored 0 – 0.25 = Poor satisfaction with services

% of households scored 0.26 – 0.5 = Moderate satisfaction with services

% of households scored 0.51 – 0.75 = Acceptable satisfaction with services

% of households scored 0.76 – 1 = High satisfaction with services