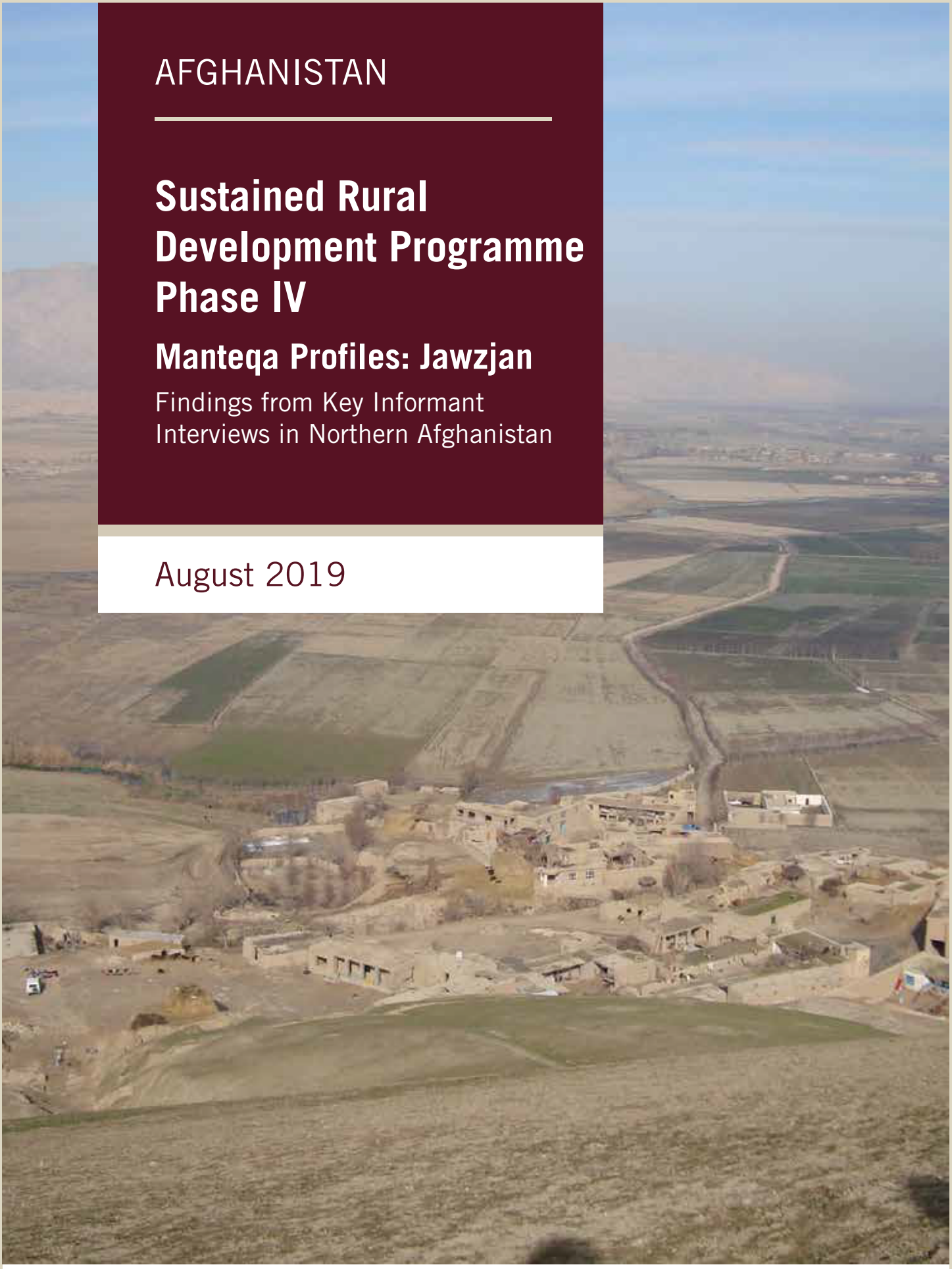
AFGHANISTAN

Sustained Rural Development Programme Phase IV

Manteqa Profiles: Jawzjan

Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan

August 2019



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AGORA

SUSTAINED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - PHASE IV

Manteqa Profiles, Afghanistan – August 2019

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

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

Following 40 years of protracted conflict and frequent natural disasters, including drought and flooding, Afghanistan remains one of the world's most complex and difficult humanitarian crises. Persistent conflict and environmental disruptions to life and livelihoods has significantly undermined the population's resilience, and has left approximately 6.3 million people in acute need of assistance by the end of 2018.[1] With conflict affecting nearly half of the population, the capacity of the government to provide its population with basic services and economic opportunities is limited and hinders the country's development, leaving 54% of the population below the poverty line.[2]

ACTED was founded in Afghanistan in 1993 and has been active in the country ever since. Since 25 years, ACTED has been delivering multi-sector emergency assistance, as well as supporting inclusive, community-driven early recovery initiatives throughout the provinces. This allowed ACTED to develop extensive community knowledge and expertise, as well as making ACTED highly accepted in communities across Afghanistan. As one of the largest aid actors in Afghanistan, ACTED currently supports 3,586,792 individuals, over 10% of the Afghan population in 2018.[3 4]

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

The manteqa is an informal but relatively precise geographic delineation that lies between the village and district level. Manteqas are usually based around shared resources, particularly irrigation canals, forests and communal water resources, but also other services, including riadsm nisqyesm and other infrastructure. Each manteqa encompasses all of the villages that rely on these shared resources. Over time, these manteqas have taken on additional historical, social, governance, and cultural meanings, forming a broader community and sense of belonging to which everyone living in each manteqa can relate , a sentiment which is often referred to as, *"mushtarakat-e-manteqa."* [7 8]

The Sustained Rural Development Programme - Phase IV (SRDP IV), is the fourth phase (2018-2021) of a decade-long series of development programmes funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and implemented by ACTED in Northern Afghanistan, which focuses on improving the effectiveness of local governance, rural livelihoods, and provision of basic services in Northern Afghanistan. The project started in 2008 in southern Faryab Province, and has since expanded to most of the districts in four provinces of Afghanistan's northern regions, which all register high levels of humanitarian need and challenges to economic development, as well as having a long-term established ACTED presence.[9]

As part of the SRDP IV programme, AGORA conducted a study of 64 manteqas, examining reported levels of inclusivity in community structures, market access and available livelihoods, as well as basic service access to health, education, and water services between October 2018 and September 2019.[6] These profiles give a general overview of the situation in each manteqa as of 2 September 2019, and allow for development actors to both identify stakeholders, agricultural resources, livelihoods opportunities, and access to basic services in order to inform the SRDP IV project of the communities' needs at the manteqa level, as well as identify the ways in which the manteqa can be used as an entry point for the provision of development and early recovery support in rural Afghanistan.

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

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

1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA), Humanitarian Needs Assistance, November 2018.
2. Afghanistan Central Statistics Organization, Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey, 2016/2017.
3. ACTED, Annual Report 2018, July 2019.
4. UNOCHA, 2019 Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview, December 2018.

METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

Unlike phase 2, in which KIs from individual villages were interviewed, and village-level data was aggregated up to the manteqa level afterwards, phase 3 was conducted directly at the manteqa level. In order to determine how many interviews were necessary, the AGORA team devised a scale that based the number of interviews to be conducted in each manteqa on the population of the manteqa. The population was broken into discrete ranges and each range was given a number of interviews to be conducted. This ensured that larger manteqas, which were likely to have a greater variation in conditions, had a greater number of KIs providing data on the conditions of the manteqa. This would ensure that the data would better represent the population in question. The specific ranges and KI interviews are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Key informants interviewed by manteqa population size:

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

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

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

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

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

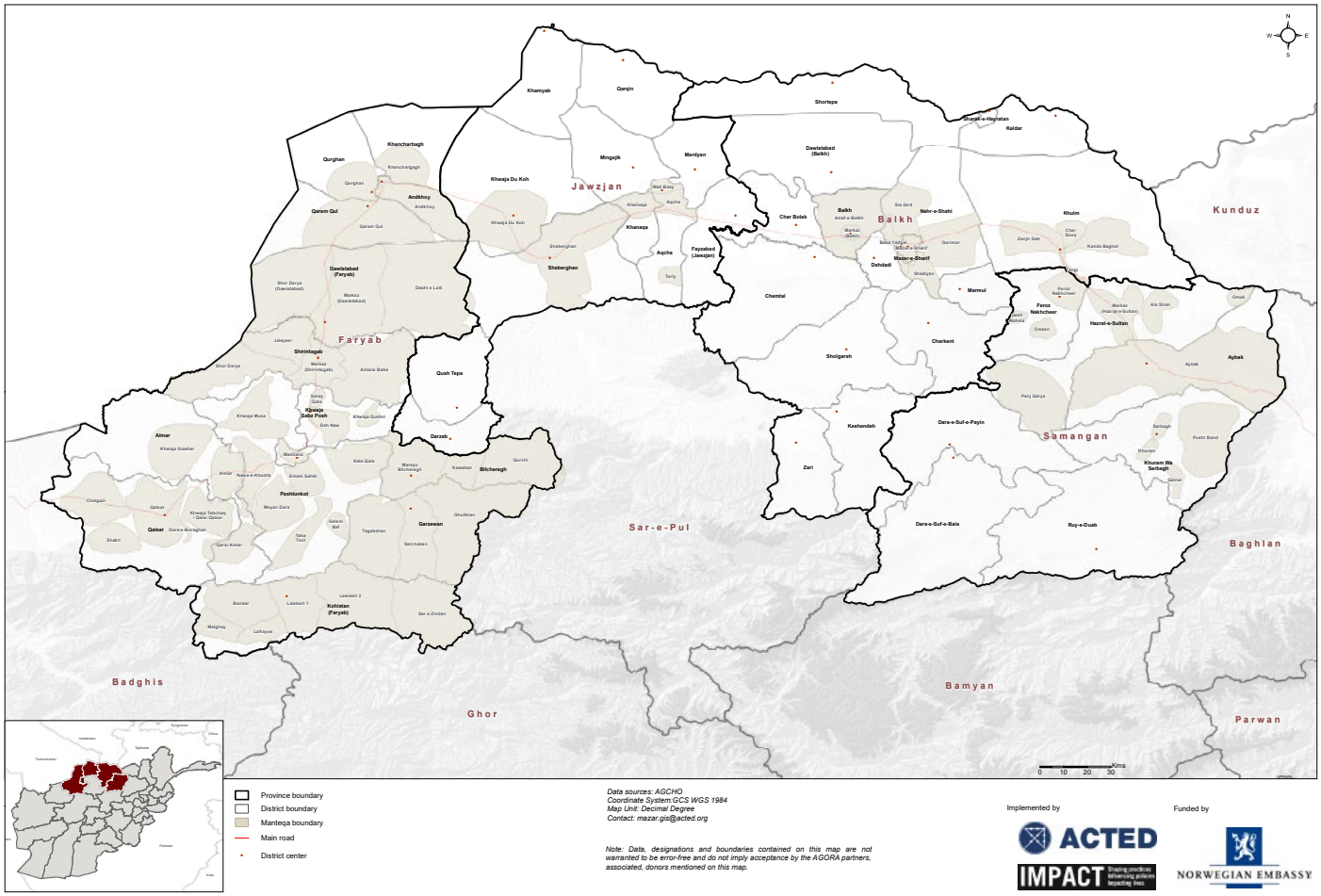
5. Lister, Understanding State-Building and Local Government in Afghanistan, Crisis States Research Centre, Working Paper no. 14, May 2007.
6. Mielke and Schetter, "Where Is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.
7. ACTED, Social Water Management in Faryab: A Manteqas Case Study, 2016.
8. Mielke and Schetter, "Where Is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.
9. UNOCHA, 2019 Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview, December 2018.

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

In addition, because the assessment is at manteqa level, it does not account for differences between individual villages in manteqas, even though there might still be differing levels of access to services and economic opportunities between villages. Since this is the first assessment of its kind, there is not yet enough data to show longitudinal changes over time, and findings presented should therefore be regarded as an indicative snapshot of economic opportunities and leadership inclusivity, and basic service access in each manteqa at a particular point in time.

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

Map 1: Assessed Manteqas in Northern Afghanistan, 2019



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

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

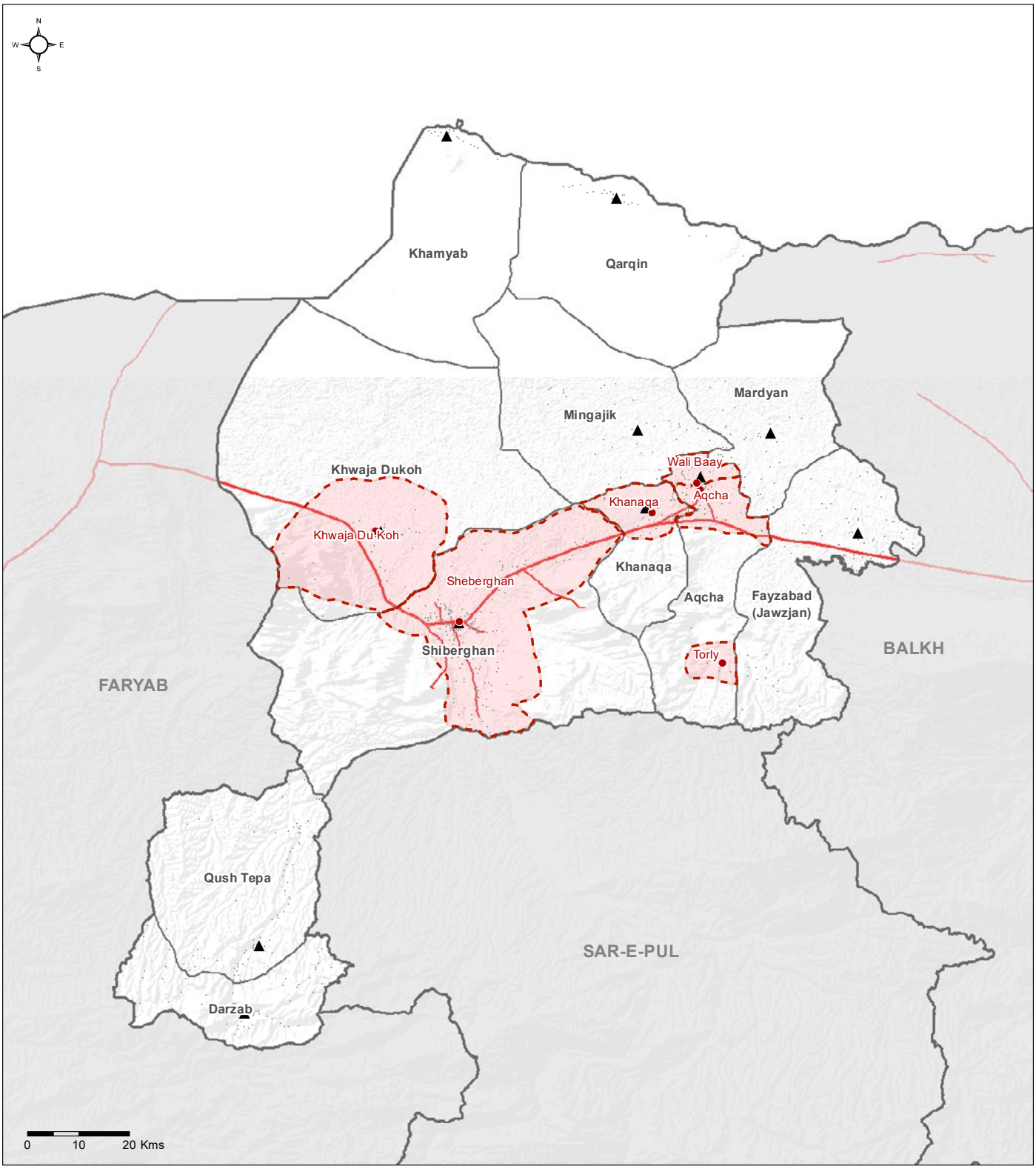
SERVICE QUALITY

In order to identify manteqas in greater need of service intervention, AGORA enumerators asked a series of key questions on leadership structures and inclusivity, agricultural production and ouput, market activity, womens' access to the economy, and service access for water, education, and health.[12] These were then normalized on a 0 (no access) to 5 (very good access) scale.[13] Overall findings were obtained by averaging the results. This gives an overview table of service, market, and leadership quality in each manteqa, assisting prioritisation. For more information on the questions and scale, see Annex II.

Province	District	Manteqa	Water	Education	Health	Agriculture	Women in Business	Community Leadership	Markets	Overall
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Aqcha	5	2	3	3	5	5	5	5
		Torly	1	0	0	5	1	5	0	2
		Wali Baay	1	0	0	5	4	5	5	3
	Khanaqa	Khanaqa	5	2	2	4	5	2	0	3
	Khwaja Dukoh	Khwaja Du Koh	4	0	2	2	5	4	5	4
	Sheberghan	Sheberghan	5	2	3	3	5	5	5	4

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

Jawzjan Province



Manteqa boundary
District boundary
Province boundary
Irrigated/Garden Area
Rainfed Area
Main road
Secondary road
River
District center

Manteqa center
Settlement

Data sources:
Admin Boundaries: AGCHO
Basemap layers: OSM
Coordinate System:GCS WGS 1984
Map Unit: Decimal Degree
Contact: geneva@impact-initiatives.org

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

Methodology:
Manteqa are traditional neighborhoods in Afghanistan. The boundaries showed in the map are community defined and therefore are only indicative.

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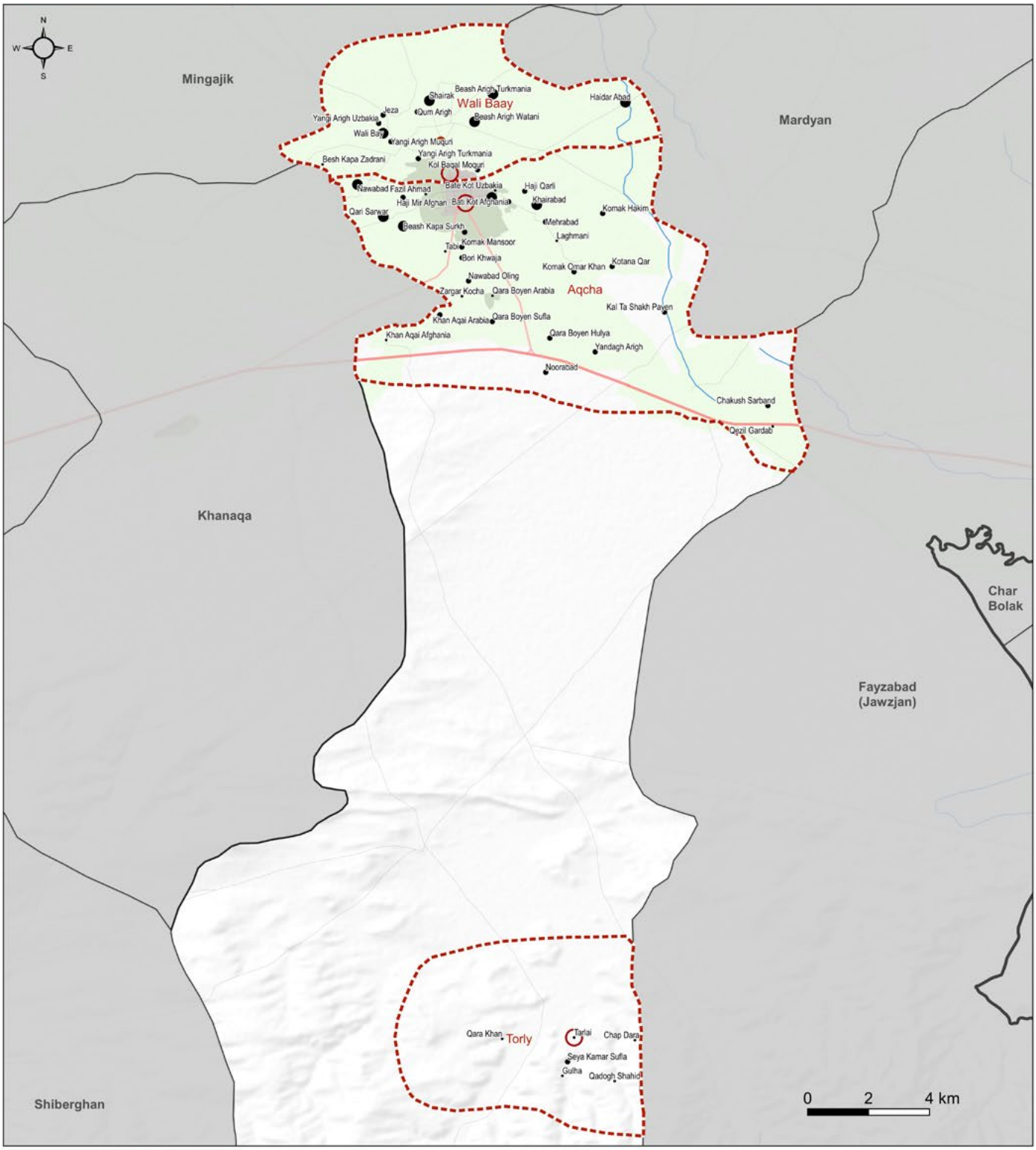
Aqcha District



Manteqa boundary
District boundary
Province boundary
Residential
Irrigated/ Garden Area
Rainfed Areas
Main road
Secondary road
River
District center
Manteqa center

Settlement (Family)
- Less than 200
- 201 - 700
- 701 - 2000
- More than 2000

Methodology:
Manteqa are traditional neighborhoods in Afghanistan. The boundaries showed in the map are community defined and therefore are only indicative.

Data sources:
Admin Boundaries: AGCHO
Basemap layers: OSM
Manteqa and Population: ACTED & AGORA
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Map Unit: Decimal Degree
Contact: geneva@impact-initiatives.org

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

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CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

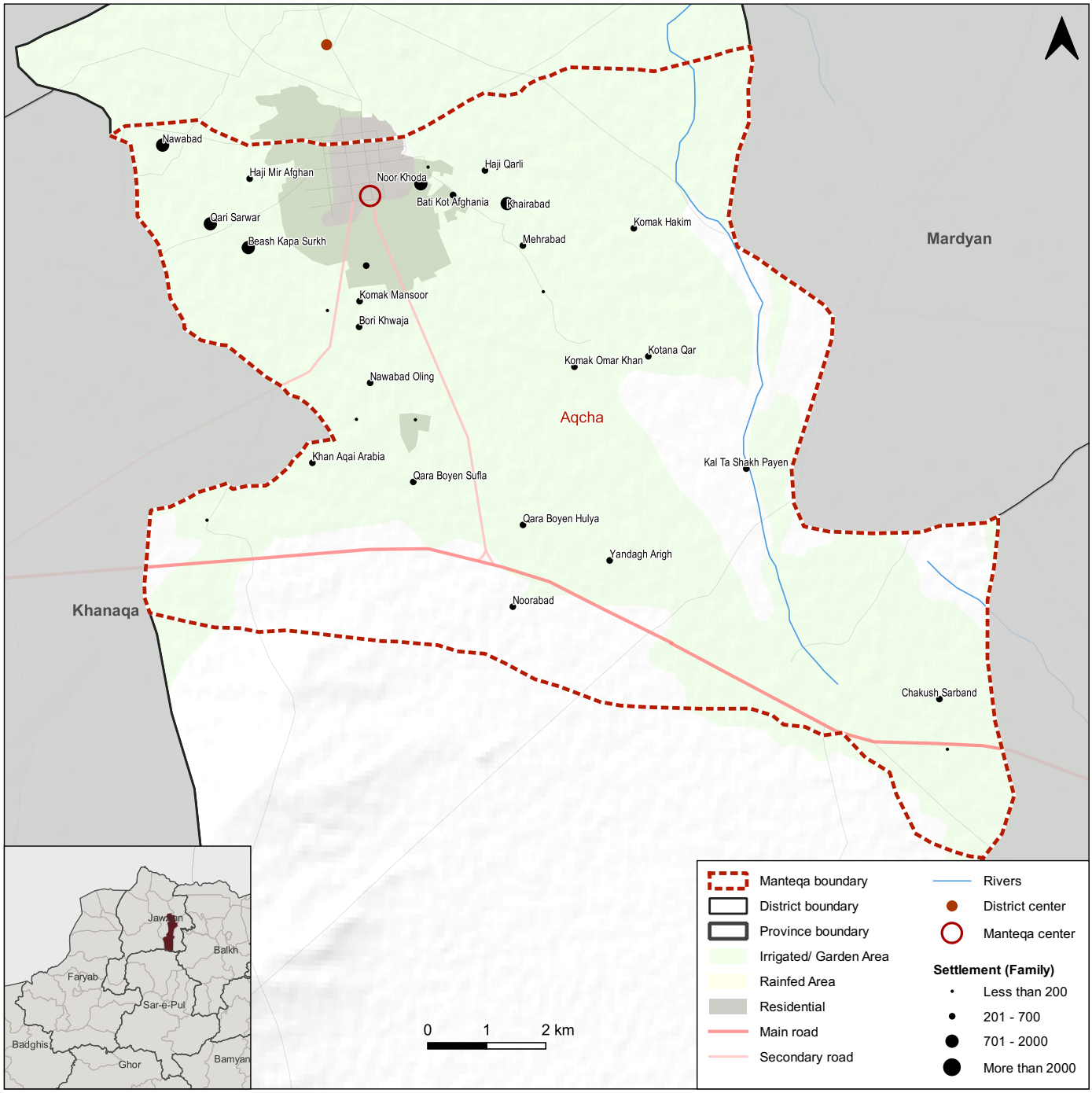
Estimated Families[14]: **14,395** Estimated Individuals[14]: **80,777**

Map of Manteqa villages, irrigation and farmland:

RESPONSE KEY

Yes — No Longer Produced

No — Don't know or Not Available



INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Reported condition of transport infrastructure[14]:

Infrastructure	Type		Transport	Type
Primary Road Conditions	Gravel	i	Primary Transport Type	Car
Secondary Road Conditions	None	j	Secondary Transport Type	Zaranj
Natural Resources	Gas	k	Tertiary Transport Type	None

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa[14]:

Mosque	✓	Small Bazaar	✓
Cemeteries	✓	Main Market	✓

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

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

STAKEHOLDERS[16]

Reported local leadership positions[14 17]:

Qumandan	✓
Village Elder	✓
Arbab/Malik	✓
Mirab	✓
Mullah	✓
CDC Member	✓
CDC Head	✓
Other Leadership	✓

Reported civil society organizations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
CBO	✓
Child Protection	✗
Educational	✗
Health	✗
Law	✗
Literature	✗
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗
Social	✗
Economic	✗
Training	✗
WASH	✗

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition[18]:

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources[14 19]:

Primary Source	**Spring**
Secondary Source	**None**

Reported water management[14 17]:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	✗
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)[20]	✓

Reported water management capacity[18]:

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

Reported main reason why there is not enough water[14 21]:
Drought has reduced water supply

Reported main irrigation sources[14]:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	**Canal**	**Well/Hand Pump**
Formal WUG/WUA present[22]	**None**	**None**

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)[14 23]:

Agricultural	Rainfed	11,700	16%
	Irrigated	39,110	55%
Pastureland	Natural	20,182	28%
	Artificial	-	0%
Forest	Pistachio	2	0%
	Natural	438	1%
Horticulture	Horticulture	1,154	2%
	% Fruitful horticulture land		68%
	% Non-fruitful horticulture land		32%

Reported agricultural products[17 18]:

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

16. Stakeholders are leadership, civil society, development actors, and government officials with decision making power and leadership roles in the manteqa.
17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.
18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa.
19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use.
20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.
21. Response was only asked if there was insufficient water in the manteqa.
22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups managed with the local government.
23. A jerib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m2 (0.49 acres).

ECONOMY

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported active economic sectors[17 18]:

Sector[26]	Active	Formerly Active[24]	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	✓	!	✗	✓
Communications	✗	!	✓	✓
Handicrafts	✓	!	✗	✓
Manufacturing	✓	!	✓	✓
Public Administration	✗	!	✓	✓
Sales	✓	✗	✗	✗
Services	✗	!	✓	✓
Transport	✓	✗	✓	✓
Social services	✗	✗	✓	✓
Other	✗	!	✗	✗

Livestock products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Own consumption (not sold)	✓	✗	✓	!
Milk or eggs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Meat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Animal labour	✓	✓	✓	!
Fertilizer/manure	✗	✗	✓	✗
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported non-agricultural products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Wood	✓	✗	✓	✗
Carpets	✓	✓	✓	!
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	✓	✓	✓	!
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✓	!
Silk, cashmere	✗	✓	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✓	✗

Reported livelihood cooperatives[14 17]:

Agriculture	✓
Livestock	✓
Pisciculture	✓
Bee Keeping	✗
Dairy	✗
Cereal Crops	✗
Cotton	✗
Almond	✗
Poultry	✓

Reported livelihood associations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✓
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✓

Reported veterinary clinics[9 13]:

Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported business opportunities for women[18]:

Opportunities	Available
Women are able to work outside of the home	✓
Women are able to own businesses	✓
Men and women have equal access to financial services	✓

Main barriers
Women are in danger if they hold jobs
Lack access to financial resources

Reported financial services available by gender[18]:

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

VALUE CHAIN[27 28]

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)[9]:

Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
Labour	47	10376	31	555,922
Fertilizer				3,167
Storage	N/A	N/A		N/A
Transport				350
Total capital cost				3,333

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)[9]:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	28	41,677	73	18,357,333
Retail Profits	28	41,677	15	4,250,000
Processed profits	28	41,677	N/A	N/A
Gross profits				22,607,333
Net profits				22,604,000

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a manteqa level, it is possible that the presented results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the manteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villagers within the manteqa.
25. "No longer produced," refers to goods that used to be produced in the manteqa but in the last year no longer are.
26.Categories mean the following: Active: People are currently working in this sector; Formerly Active: People used to work in this sector but no longer do; Recently active: People only started working in this sector in the last year; Possibility for growth: There is a need for more people to work in this sector.
27. An analysis of the value chain of the top three agricultural products in each manteqa was conducted, which looked at labour and capital expenses, along with the average projected outcomes based on the projected prices and land available for production. Summary data is presented at manteqa level. Not every manteqa was assessed, and data combines production of different crops.
28. Not all value chain inputs and value chain profits involved all of the components listed (days, per unit, no. unit for costs and ave. no. jeribs, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level[18]:

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender[14]:

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

School type available[17 18]:

Government	✓	Madrasa[29]	✓
Community based education	✓	No school	✗

Reported education service capacity[18]:

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

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access[18]:

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

Reported market transport[18]:

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

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities[14 17 30]:

Basic health centre	0
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	3
Health Post	0
Hospital	0
Family health house	0
Health sub-centre[31]	0
Medical Camp	0

Reported health service access[17 18]:

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

Reported health services available[17 18]:

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

MINORITY ACCESS[32]

Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures[17 18]:

IDPs	✓
Ethnic minorities	✓
Youth	✓
Women	✓

Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men[17 18]:

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

29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world.
30. All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009.
31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.
32. "Minority access," refers to how inclusive community leadership structures, markets and services to people in the manteqa that are prone to being less-enfranchised than other parts of the population.

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

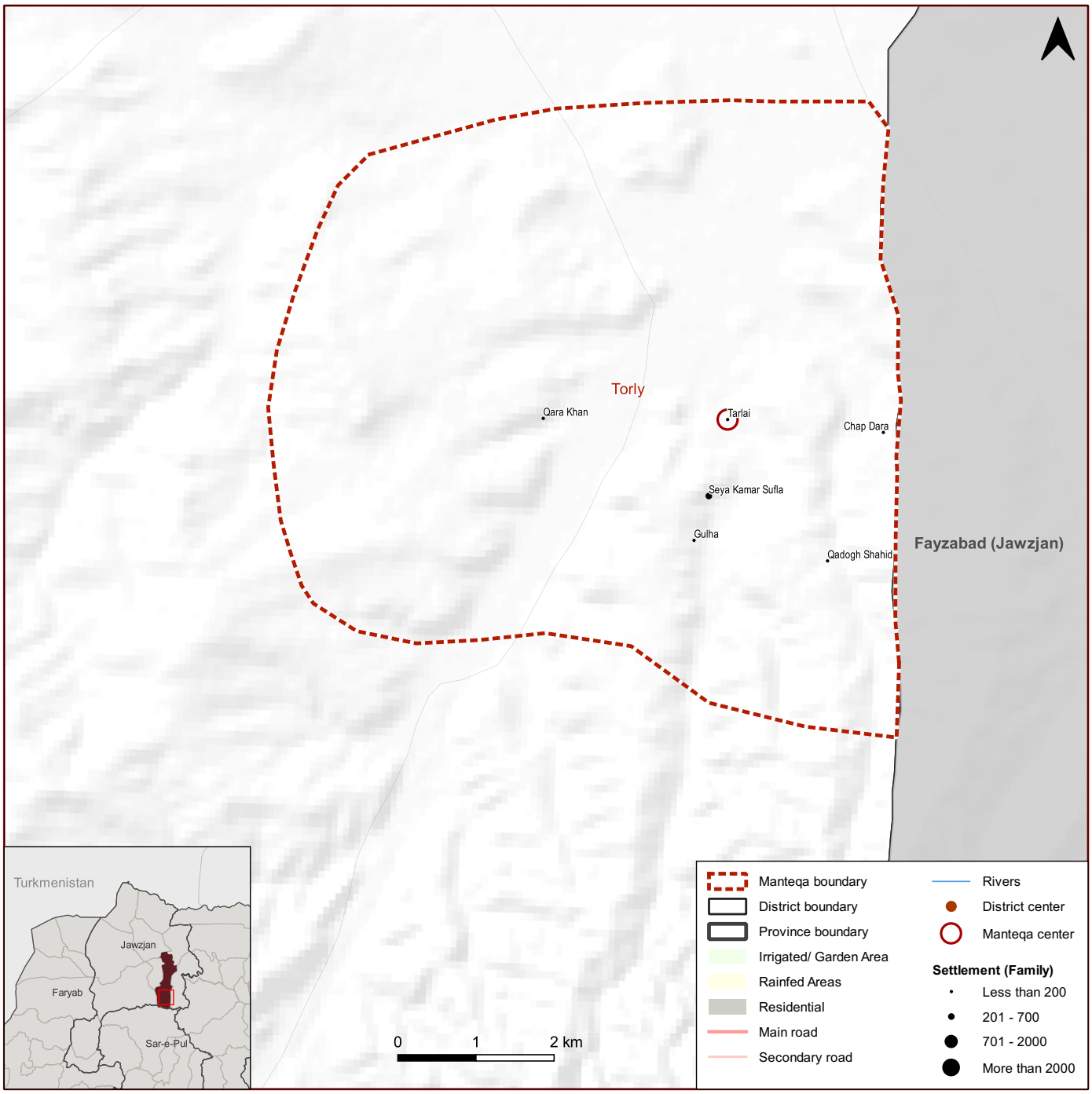
Estimated Families[14]: **894** Estimated Individuals[14]: **5,035**

Map of Manteqa villages, irrigation and farmland:

RESPONSE KEY

Yes — No Longer Produced

No — Don't know or Not Available



INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Reported condition of transport infrastructure[14]:

Infrastructure	Type		Transport	Type
Primary Road Conditions	**Unpaved**	i	Primary Transport Type	**Car**
Secondary Road Conditions	**None**	j	Secondary Transport Type	**Motorcycle**
Natural Resources	**None**	k	Tertiary Transport Type	**None**

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa[14]:

Mosque	✓	Small Bazaar	✓
Cemeteries	✓	Main Market	✗

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

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

STAKEHOLDERS[16]

Reported local leadership positions[14 17]:

Qumandan	✓
Village Elder	✓
Arbab/Malik	✓
Mirab	✓
Mullah	✓
CDC Member	✓
CDC Head	✓
Other Leadership	✓

Reported civil society organizations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗	Livestock	✗
CBO	✗	Poultry	✗
Child Protection	✗	Social	✗
Educational	✗	Economic	✗
Health	✗	Training	✗
Law	✗	WASH	✗
Literature	✗		

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition[18]:

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources[14 19]:

Primary Source	**Spring**
Secondary Source	**None**

Reported water management[14 17]:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	✗
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)[20]	✗

Reported water management capacity[18]:

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

Reported main reason why there is not enough water[14 21]:
Drought has reduced water supply

Reported main irrigation sources[14]:

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

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)[14 23]:

Agricultural	Rainfed	-	0%
	Irrigated	64,140	100%
Pastureland	Natural	-	0%
	Artificial	-	0%
Forest	Pistachio	17	0%
	Natural	25	0%
Horticulture	Horticulture	516	1%
	% Fruitful horticulture land		69%
	% Non-fruitful horticulture land		31%

Reported agricultural products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Wheat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Barley, maize, flax	✓	✓	✓	✗
Rice	✗	✗	✓	✗
Cotton	✗	✗	✓	✗
Tobacco	✗	✗	✓	✗
Nuts	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fruits	✗	✗	✓	✗
Roots	✗	✗	✓	✗
Vegetables	✗	✗	✓	✗
Beans	✗	✗	✓	✗
Herbs	✗	✗	✗	✗
Opium	✗	✗	✗	✗
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

16. Stakeholders are leadership, civil society, development actors, and government officials with decision making power and leadership roles in the manteqa.
17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.
18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa.
19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use.
20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.
21. Response was only asked if there was insufficient water in the manteqa.
22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups managed with the local government.
23. A jerib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m2 (0.49 acres).

ECONOMY

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported active economic sectors[17 18]:

Sector[26]	Active	Formerly Active[24]	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	✓	✗	✗	✓
Communications	✗	✗	✗	✗
Handicrafts	✓	!	✗	✓
Manufacturing	✓	✗	✗	✗
Public Administration	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sales	✗	✗	✗	✓
Services	✗	✗	✗	✓
Transport	✓	✗	✗	✗
Social services	✗	!	✗	✓
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Livestock products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Own consumption (not sold)	✓	✗	✓	✗
Milk or eggs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Meat	✓	✓	✓	!
Animal labour	✓	✓	✓	!
Fertilizer/manure	✗	✗	✓	✗
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported non-agricultural products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Wood	✗	✗	✓	✗
Carpets	✗	✗	✓	!
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	✓	✗	✓	✗
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✗	✗
Silk, cashmere	✓	✓	✗	✗
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported livelihood cooperatives[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
Livestock	✗
Pisciculture	✗
Bee Keeping	✗
Dairy	✗
Cereal Crops	✗
Cotton	✗
Almond	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported livelihood associations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported veterinary clinics[9 13]:

Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported business opportunities for women[18]:

Opportunities	Available	Main barriers
Women are able to work outside of the home	✗	
Women are able to own businesses	✗	Women are not allowed to own businesses
Men and women have equal access to financial services	✓	

Reported financial services available by gender[18]:

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

VALUE CHAIN[27 28]

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)[9]:

Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
Labour	28	6200	15	77,733
Fertilizer				1,500
Storage	10	N/A		N/A
Transport				1,433
Total capital cost				2,433

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)[9]:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	5	17,362	63	191,273
Retail Profits	5	17,362	N/A	N/A
Processed profits	5	17,362	N/A	N/A
Gross profits				191,273
Net profits				188,840

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a manteqa level, it is possible that the presented results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the manteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villagers within the manteqa.
25. "No longer produced," refers to goods that used to be produced in the manteqa but in the last year no longer are.
26.Categories mean the following: Active: People are currently working in this sector; Formerly Active: People used to work in this sector but no longer do; Recently active: People only started working in this sector in the last year; Possibility for growth: There is a need for more people to work in this sector.
27. An analysis of the value chain of the top three agricultural products in each manteqa was conducted, which looked at labour and capital expenses, along with the average projected outcomes based on the projected prices and land available for production. Summary data is presented at manteqa level. Not every manteqa was assessed, and data combines production of different crops.
28. Not all value chain inputs and value chain profits involved all of the components listed (days, per unit, no. unit for costs and ave. no. jeribs, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level[18]:

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender[14]:

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

School type available[17 18]:

Government	✓	Madrasa[29]	✓
Community based education	✗	No school	✗

Reported education service capacity[18]:

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

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access[18]:

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

Reported market transport[18]:

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

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities[14 17 30]:

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

Reported health service access[17 18]:

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

Reported health services available[17 18]:

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

MINORITY ACCESS[32]

Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures[17 18]:

IDPs	✗
Ethnic minorities	✗
Youth	✓
Women	✗

Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men[17 18]:

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

29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world.
30. All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009.
31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.
32. "Minority access," refers to how inclusive community leadership structures, markets and services to people in the manteqa that are prone to being less-enfranchised than other parts of the population.

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

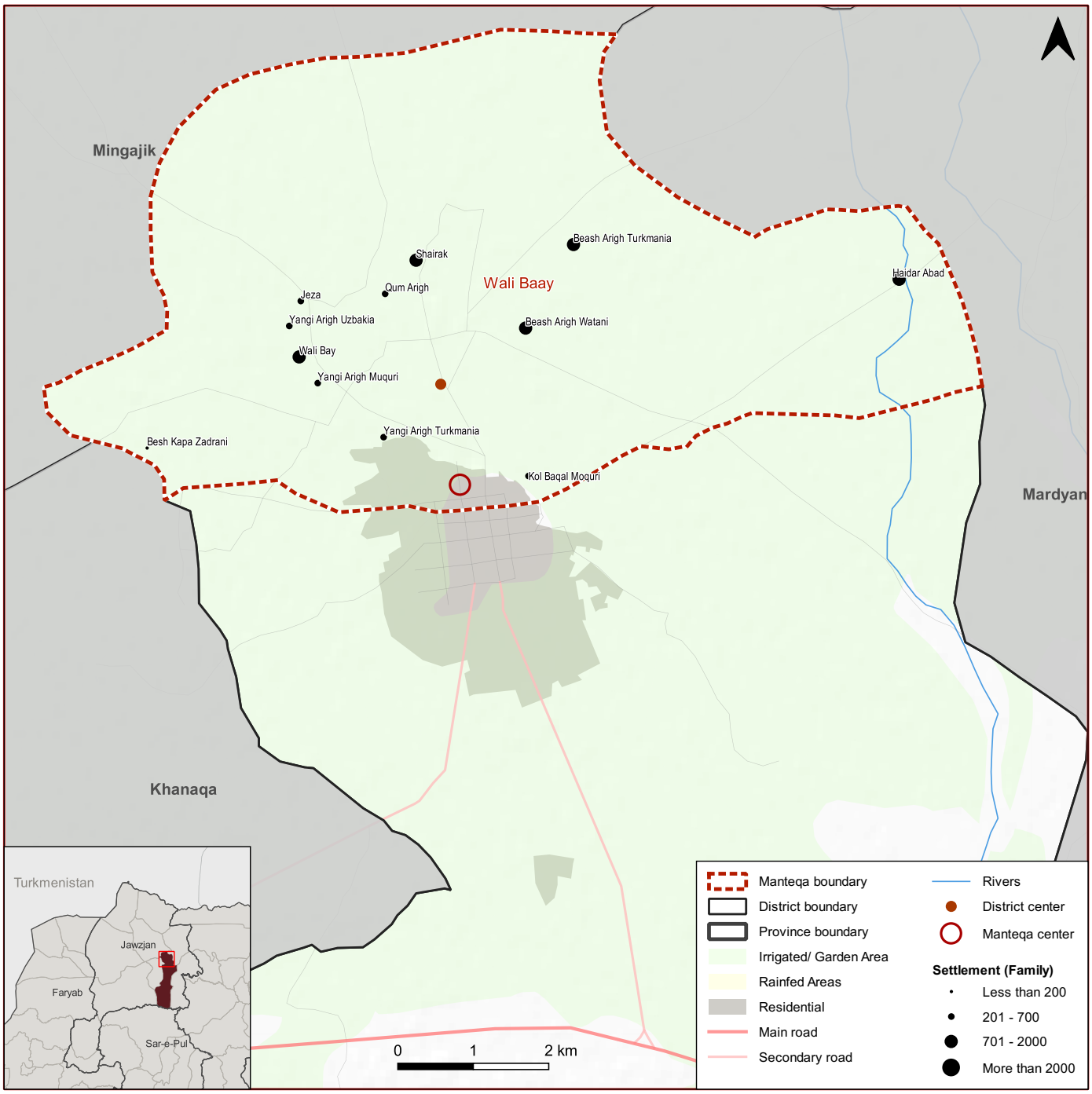
Estimated Families[14]: **7,230** Estimated Individuals[14]: **37,886**

Map of Manteqa villages, irrigation and farmland:

RESPONSE KEY

Yes — No Longer Produced

No — Don't know or Not Available



INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Reported condition of transport infrastructure[14]:

Infrastructure	Type		Transport	Type
Primary Road Conditions	**Gravel**	i	Primary Transport Type	**Car**
Secondary Road Conditions	**None**	j	Secondary Transport Type	**Zaranj**
Natural Resources	**None**	k	Tertiary Transport Type	**None**

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa[14]:

Mosque	✓	Small Bazaar	✓
Cemeteries	✓	Main Market	✗

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

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

STAKEHOLDERS[16]

Reported local leadership positions[14 17]:

Qumandan	✓
Village Elder	✓
Arbab/Malik	✓
Mirab	✓
Mullah	✓
CDC Member	✗
CDC Head	✓
Other Leadership	✓

Reported civil society organizations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
CBO	✗
Child Protection	✗
Educational	✗
Health	✗
Law	✗
Literature	✗
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗
Social	✗
Economic	✗
Training	✗
WASH	✗

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition[18]:

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources[14 19]:

Primary Source	**Spring**
Secondary Source	**Hand Pump**

Reported water management[14 17]:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	✗
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)[20]	✓

Reported water management capacity[18]:

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

Reported main reason why there is not enough water[14 21]:
Drought has reduced water supply

Reported main irrigation sources[14]:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	**Canal**	**Well/Hand Pump**
Formal WUG/WUA present[22]	**None**	**None**

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)[14 23]:

Agricultural	Rainfed	20,850	43%	
	Irrigated	2,595	5%	
Pastureland	Natural	25,000	52%	
	Artificial	-	0%	
Forest	Pistachio	-	0%	
	Natural	-	0%	
Horticulture	Horticulture	106	0%	
	% Fruitful horticulture land		0%	
	% Non-fruitful horticulture land		100%	

Reported agricultural products[17 18]:

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

16. Stakeholders are leadership, civil society, development actors, and government officials with decision making power and leadership roles in the manteqa.
17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.
18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa.
19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use.
20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.
21. Response was only asked if there was insufficient water in the manteqa.
22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups managed with the local government.
23. A jerib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m2 (0.49 acres).

ECONOMY

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported active economic sectors[17 18]:

Sector[26]	Active	Formerly Active[24]	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	✓	✗	✓	✓
Communications	✗	✗	✗	✓
Handicrafts	✓	!	✓	✓
Manufacturing	✓	!	✗	✓
Public Administration	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sales	✓	✗	✓	✓
Services	✓	✗	✗	✓
Transport	✗	✗	✗	✓
Social services	✗	!	✗	✓
Other	✗	!	✗	✗

Livestock products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Own consumption (not sold)	✓	✗	✓	✗
Milk or eggs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Meat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Animal labour	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fertilizer/manure	✗	✗	✓	✗
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported non-agricultural products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Wood	✓	✗	✓	!
Carpets	✓	✓	✓	!
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✓	!
Silk, cashmere	✓	✓	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported livelihood cooperatives[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
Livestock	✗
Pisciculture	✗
Bee Keeping	✗
Dairy	✗
Cereal Crops	✗
Cotton	✗
Almond	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported livelihood associations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported veterinary clinics[9 13]:

Livestock	✓
Poultry	✗

Reported business opportunities for women[18]:

Opportunities	Available	Main barriers
Women are able to work outside of the home	✓	Not enough jobs for people with similar skills
Women are able to own businesses	✗	Lack access to financial resources
Men and women have equal access to financial services	✓	

Reported financial services available by gender[18]:

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

VALUE CHAIN[27 28]

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)[9]:

Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
Labour	62	16773	37	1,591,950
Fertilizer				2,933
Storage	12	N/A		N/A
Transport				800
Total capital cost				3,300

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)[9]:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	22	23,357	68	8,762,000
Retail Profits	22	23,357	10	5,833,333
Processed profits	22	23,357	N/A	N/A
Gross profits				14,595,333
Net profits				14,592,033

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a manteqa level, it is possible that the presented results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the manteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villagers within the manteqa.
25. "No longer produced," refers to goods that used to be produced in the manteqa but in the last year no longer are.
26.Categories mean the following: Active: People are currently working in this sector; Formerly Active: People used to work in this sector but no longer do; Recently active: People only started working in this sector in the last year; Possibility for growth: There is a need for more people to work in this sector.
27. An analysis of the value chain of the top three agricultural products in each manteqa was conducted, which looked at labour and capital expenses, along with the average projected outcomes based on the projected prices and land available for production. Summary data is presented at manteqa level. Not every manteqa was assessed, and data combines production of different crops.
28. Not all value chain inputs and value chain profits involved all of the components listed (days, per unit, no. unit for costs and ave. no. jeribs, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level[18]:

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

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender[14]:

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

School type available[17 18]:

Government	✓	Madrasa[29]	✓
Community based education	✓	No school	✗

Reported education service capacity[18]:

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access[18]:

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

Reported market transport[18]:

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

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities[14 17 30]:

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

Reported health service access[17 18]:

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

Reported health services available[17 18]:

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

MINORITY ACCESS[32]

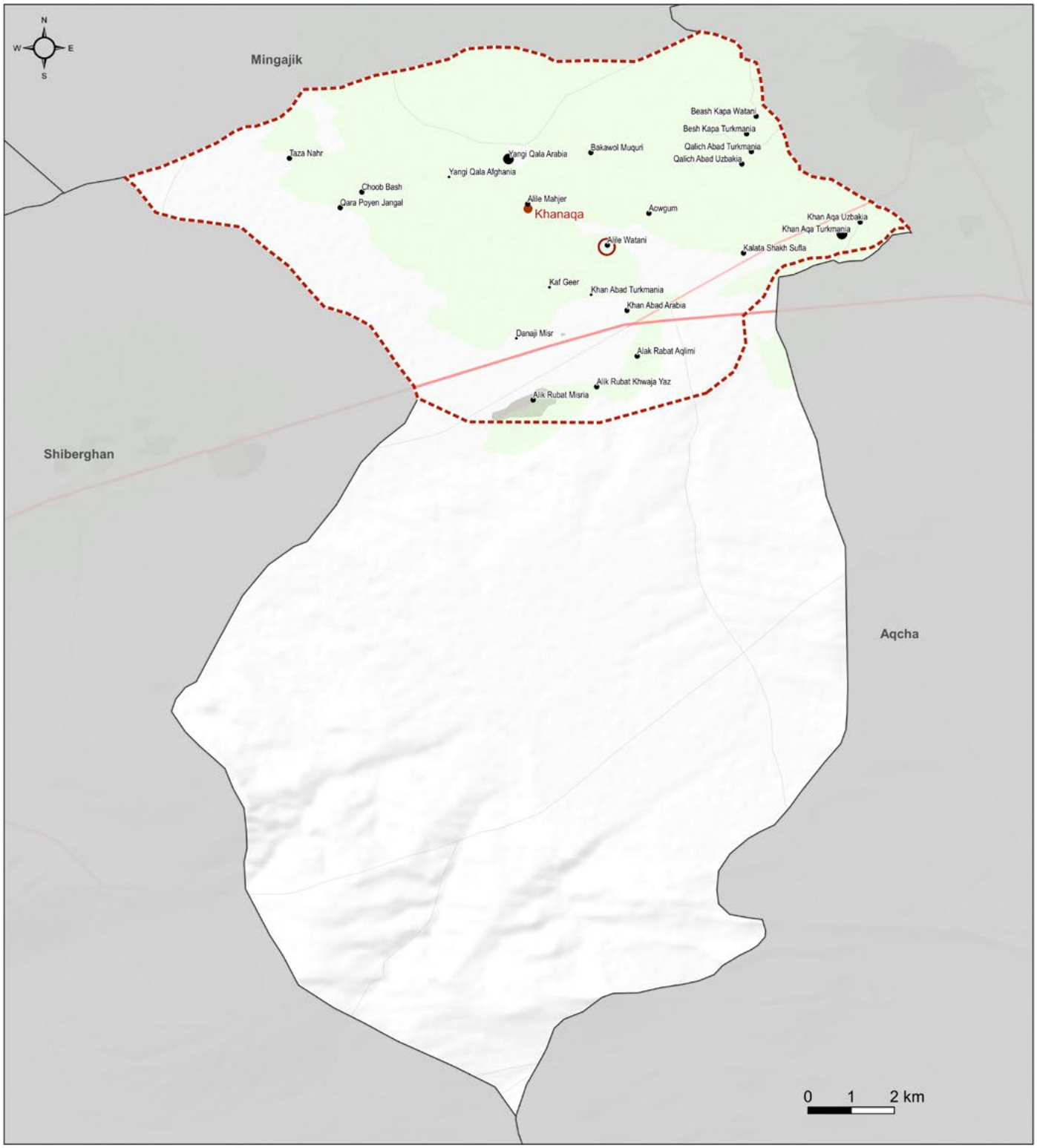
Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures[17 18]:

IDPs	✓
Ethnic minorities	✓
Youth	✓
Women	✓

Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men[17 18]:

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

29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world.
30. All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009.
31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.
32. "Minority access," refers to how inclusive community leadership structures, markets and services to people in the manteqa that are prone to being less-enfranchised than other parts of the population.



Manteqa boundary
District boundary
Province boundary
Residential
Irrigated/ Garden Area
Rainfed Areas
Main road
Secondary road
River
District center
Manteqa center

Settlement (Family)
- Less than 200
- 201 - 700
- 701 - 2000
- More than 2000

Methodology:
Manteqa are traditional neighborhoods in Afghanistan. The boundaries showed in the map are community defined and therefore are only indicative.

Data sources:
Admin Boundaries: AGCHO
Basemap layers: OSM
Manteqa and Population: ACTED & AGORA
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Map Unit: Decimal Degree
Contact: geneva@impact-initiatives.org

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

Funded by
NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Implemented by
ACTED
IMPACT Shaping practices Influencing policies Impacting lives

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

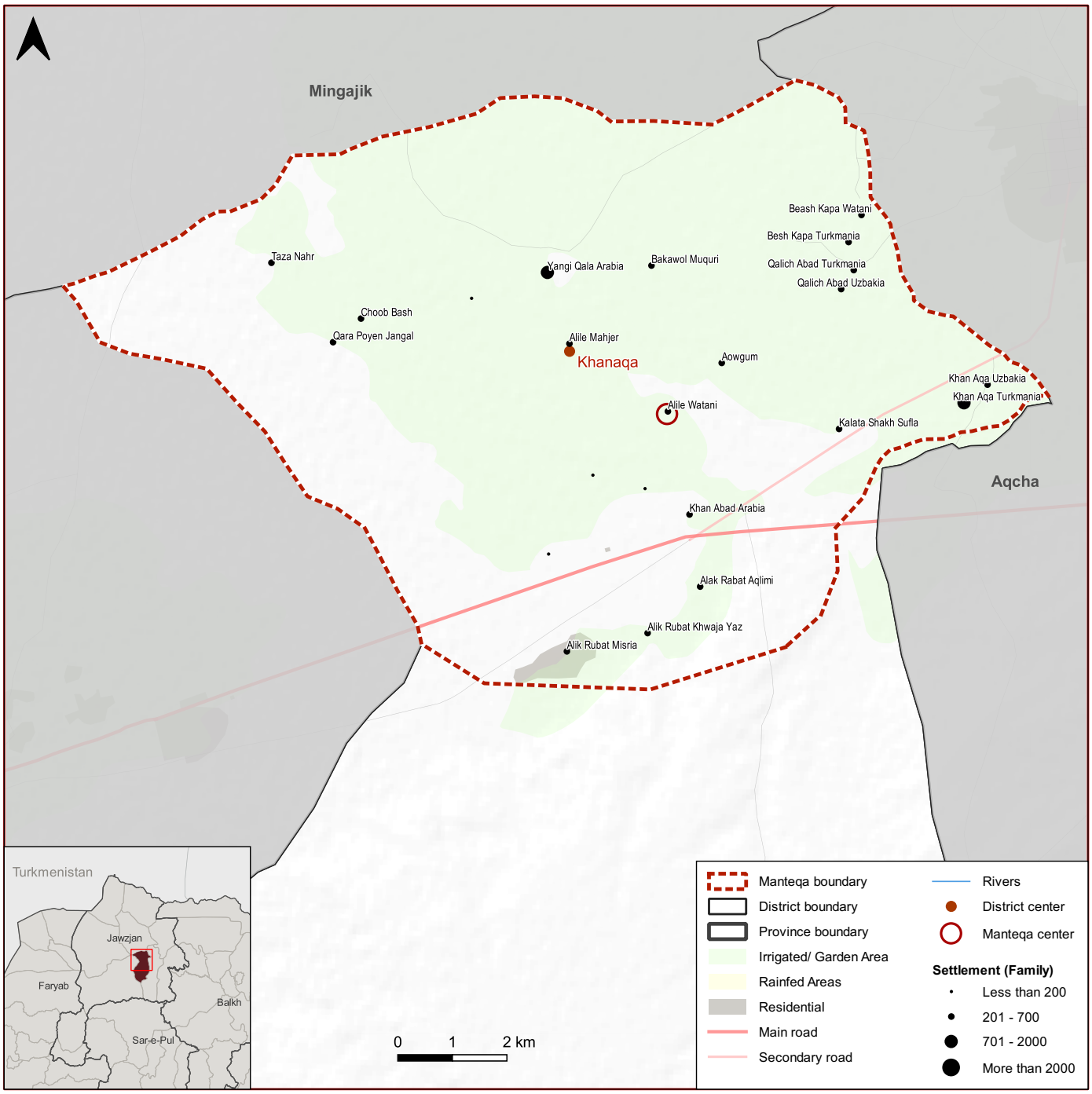
Estimated Families[14]: **8,113** Estimated Individuals[14]: **38,857**

Map of Manteqa villages, irrigation and farmland:

RESPONSE KEY

Yes — No Longer Produced

No — Don't know or Not Available



INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Reported condition of transport infrastructure[14]:

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

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa[14]:

Mosque	✓	Small Bazaar	✓
Cemeteries	✓	Main Market	✓

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

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

STAKEHOLDERS[16]

Reported local leadership positions[14 17]:

Qumandan	✓
Village Elder	✓
Arbab/Malik	✗
Mirab	✗
Mullah	✗
CDC Member	✗
CDC Head	✗
Other Leadership	✗

Reported civil society organizations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
CBO	✓
Child Protection	✗
Educational	✗
Health	✗
Law	✗
Literature	✗
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗
Social	✗
Economic	✗
Training	✗
WASH	✗

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition[18]:

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources[14 19]:

Primary Source	**Spring**
Secondary Source	**None**

Reported water management[14 17]:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	✗
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)[20]	✓

Reported water management capacity[18]:

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

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

Reported main irrigation sources[14]:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	**Canal**	**None**
Formal WUG/WUA present[22]	**None**	**None**

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)[14 23]:

Agricultural	Rainfed	26,700	11%
	Irrigated	185,625	77%
Pastureland	Natural	30,110	12%
	Artificial	-	0%
Forest	Pistachio	-	0%
	Natural	-	0%
Horticulture	Horticulture	297	0%
	% Fruitful horticulture land		49%
	% Non-fruitful horticulture land		51%

Reported agricultural products[17 18]:

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

16. Stakeholders are leadership, civil society, development actors, and government officials with decision making power and leadership roles in the manteqa.
17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.
18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa.
19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use.
20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.
21. Response was only asked if there was insufficient water in the manteqa.
22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups managed with the local government.
23. A jerib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m2 (0.49 acres).

ECONOMY

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported active economic sectors[17 18]:

Sector[26]	Active	Formerly Active[24]	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	✓	✗	✓	✓
Communications	✗	✗	✗	✓
Handicrafts	✓	!	✗	✓
Manufacturing	✗	✗	✗	✓
Public Administration	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sales	✗	✗	✗	✓
Services	✗	✗	✗	✓
Transport	✓	!	✗	✗
Social services	✓	✗	✗	✗
Other	✗	✗	✓	✓

Livestock products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Own consumption (not sold)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Milk or eggs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Meat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Animal labour	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fertilizer/manure	✓	✓	✓	✗
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported non-agricultural products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Wood	✗	✗	✓	✗
Carpets	✓	✓	✓	✗
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✓	!
Silk, cashmere	✗	✗	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported livelihood cooperatives[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
Livestock	✗
Pisciculture	✗
Bee Keeping	✗
Dairy	✗
Cereal Crops	✗
Cotton	✗
Almond	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported livelihood associations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported veterinary clinics[9 13]:

Livestock	✓
Poultry	✗

Reported business opportunities for women[18]:

Opportunities	Available	Main barriers
Women are able to work outside of the home	✓	
Women are able to own businesses	✓	Lack of educaiton or skills
Men and women have equal access to financial services	✓	

Reported financial services available by gender[18]:

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

VALUE CHAIN[27 28]

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)[9]:

Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
Labour	42	1917	13	40,817
Fertilizer				1,000
Storage	7	600		3,600
Transport				460
Total capital cost				4,807

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)[9]:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	5	43,353	25	666,667
Retail Profits	5	43,353	33	4,169,667
Processed profits	5	43,353	50	4,166,667
Gross profits				9,003,000
Net profits				8,998,193

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a manteqa level, it is possible that the presented results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the manteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villagers within the manteqa.
25. "No longer produced," refers to goods that used to be produced in the manteqa but in the last year no longer are.
26.Categories mean the following: Active: People are currently working in this sector; Formerly Active: People used to work in this sector but no longer do; Recently active: People only started working in this sector in the last year; Possibility for growth: There is a need for more people to work in this sector.
27. An analysis of the value chain of the top three agricultural products in each manteqa was conducted, which looked at labour and capital expenses, along with the average projected outcomes based on the projected prices and land available for production. Summary data is presented at manteqa level. Not every manteqa was assessed, and data combines production of different crops.
28. Not all value chain inputs and value chain profits involved all of the components listed (days, per unit, no. unit for costs and ave. no. jeribs, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level[18]:

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

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender[14]:

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

School type available[17 18]:

Government	✓	Madrasa[29]	✓
Community based education	✓	No school	✗

Reported education service capacity[18]:

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access[18]:

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

Reported market transport[18]:

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

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities[14 17 30]:

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

Reported health service access[17 18]:

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

Reported health services available[17 18]:

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

MINORITY ACCESS[32]

Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures[17 18]:

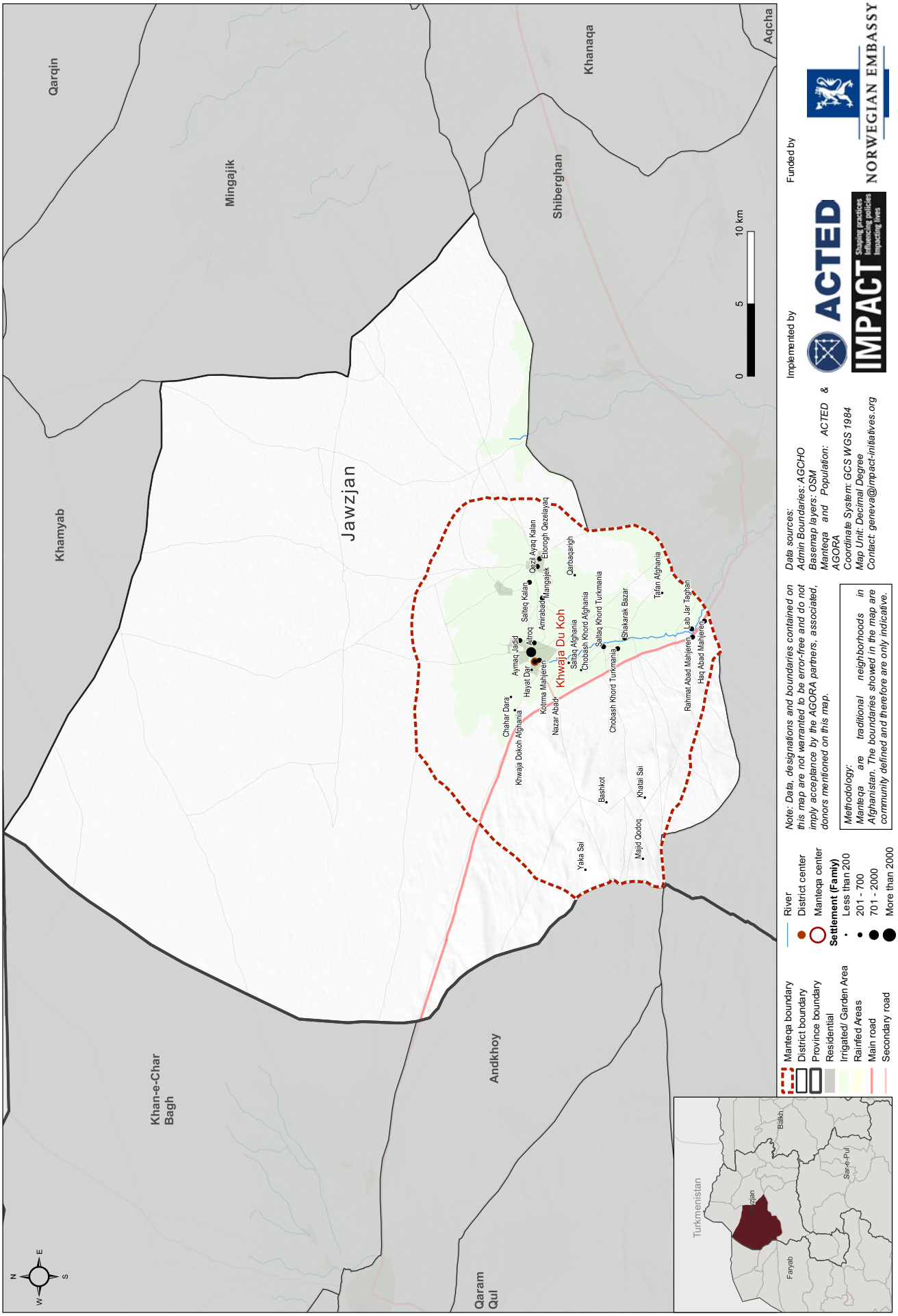
IDPs	✓
Ethnic minorities	✓
Youth	✓
Women	✓

Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men[17 18]:

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

29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world.
30. All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009.
31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.
32. "Minority access," refers to how inclusive community leadership structures, markets and services to people in the manteqa that are prone to being less-enfranchised than other parts of the population.

Khwaja Dukoh District



CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

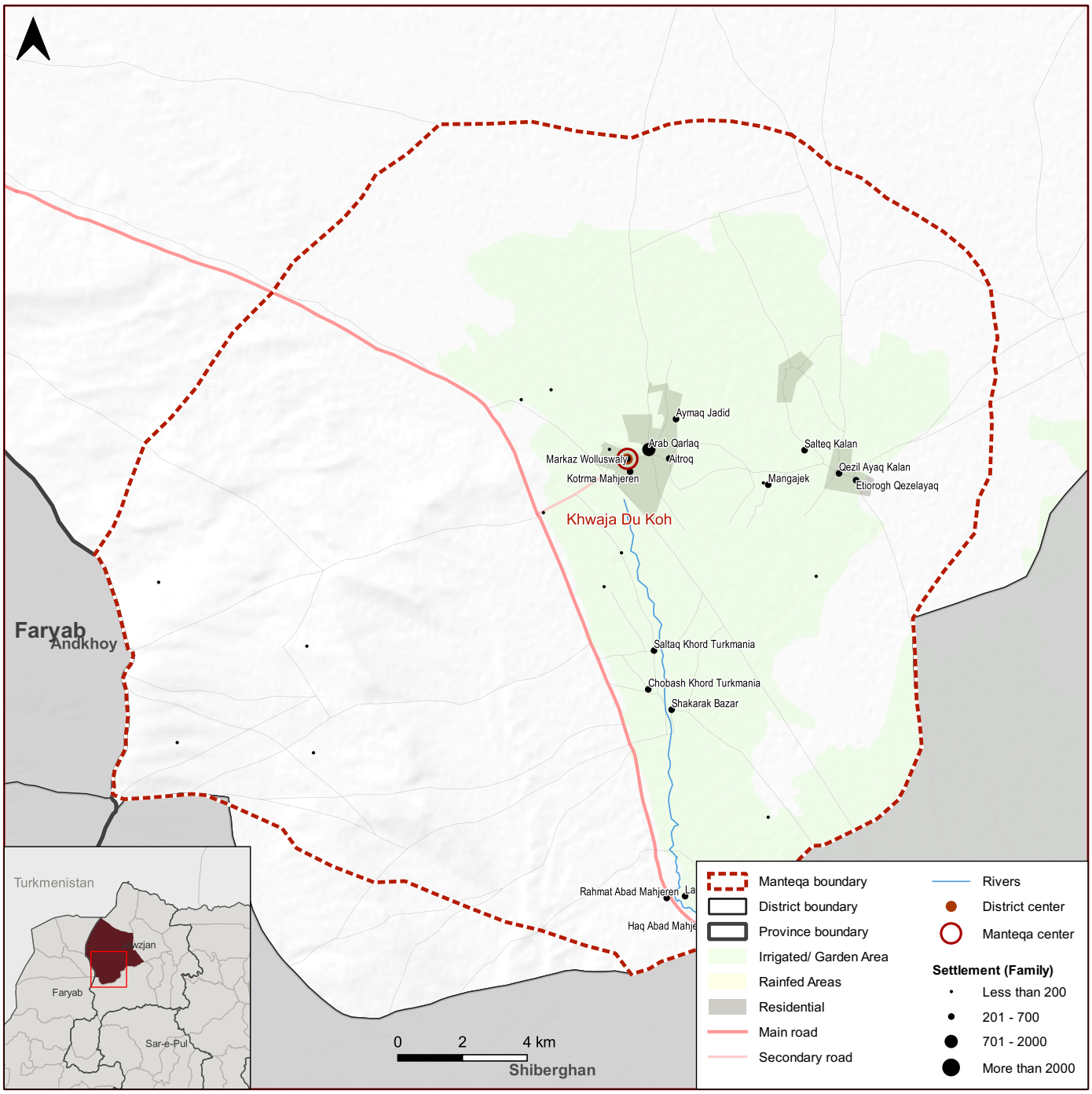
Estimated Families[14]: **8,011** Estimated Individuals[14]: **39,643**

Map of Manteqa villages, irrigation and farmland:

RESPONSE KEY

Yes — No Longer Produced

No — Don't know or Not Available



INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Reported condition of transport infrastructure[14]:

Infrastructure	Type		Transport	Type
Primary Road Conditions	**Unpaved**	i	Primary Transport Type	**Car**
Secondary Road Conditions	**None**	j	Secondary Transport Type	**Zaranj**
Natural Resources	**Chalk; Gas**	k	Tertiary Transport Type	**Motorcycle**

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa[14]:

Mosque	✓	Small Bazaar	✓
Cemeteries	✓	Main Market	✓

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

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

STAKEHOLDERS[16]

Reported local leadership positions[14 17]:

Qumandan	✓
Village Elder	✓
Arbab/Malik	✓
Mirab	✗
Mullah	✓
CDC Member	✓
CDC Head	✗
Other Leadership	✓

Reported civil society organizations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
CBO	✓
Child Protection	✗
Educational	✗
Health	✗
Law	✗
Literature	✗
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗
Social	✗
Economic	✗
Training	✗
WASH	✗

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition[18]:

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources[14 19]:

Primary Source	**Piped Network**
Secondary Source	**None**

Reported water management[14 17]:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	✓
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)[20]	✓

Reported water management capacity[18]:

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

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

Reported main irrigation sources[14]:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	**Canal**	**None**
Formal WUG/WUA present[22]	**None**	**None**

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)[14 23]:

Agricultural	Rainfed	37,050	11%
	Irrigated	101,232	30%
Pastureland	Natural	202,500	59%
	Artificial	-	0%
Forest	Pistachio	-	0%
	Natural	19	0%
Horticulture	Horticulture	522	0%
	% Fruitful horticulture land		22%
	% Non-fruitful horticulture land		78%

Reported agricultural products[17 18]:

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

16. Stakeholders are leadership, civil society, development actors, and government officials with decision making power and leadership roles in the manteqa.
17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.
18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa.
19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use.
20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.
21. Response was only asked if there was insufficient water in the manteqa.
22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups managed with the local government.
23. A jerib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m2 (0.49 acres).

ECONOMY

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported active economic sectors[17 18]:

Sector[26]	Active	Formerly Active[24]	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	✓	!	✓	✓
Communications	✗	✗	✓	✓
Handicrafts	✓	!	✓	✓
Manufacturing	✗	✗	✗	✓
Public Administration	✓	✗	✗	✓
Sales	✓	✗	✓	✓
Services	✗	!	✓	✓
Transport	✓	✗	✗	✗
Social services	✗	✗	✗	✓
Other	✗	!	✗	✗

Livestock products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Own consumption (not sold)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Milk or eggs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Meat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Animal labour	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fertilizer/manure	✓	✓	✓	✗
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported non-agricultural products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Wood	✗	✗	✓	✗
Carpets	✓	✓	✓	✗
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✓	✗
Silk, cashmere	✓	✗	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✓	✗

Reported livelihood cooperatives[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
Livestock	✗
Pisciculture	✗
Bee Keeping	✗
Dairy	✗
Cereal Crops	✗
Cotton	✗
Almond	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported livelihood associations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗
Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported veterinary clinics[9 13]:

Livestock	✗
Poultry	✗

Reported business opportunities for women[18]:

Opportunities	Available	Main barriers
Women are able to work outside of the home	✓	Not enough jobs for people with similar skills
Women are able to own businesses	✓	Lack of educaiton or skills
Men and women have equal access to financial services	✓	

Reported financial services available by gender[18]:

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

VALUE CHAIN[27 28]

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)[9]:

Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
Labour	52	11833	22	326,833
Fertilizer				2,413
Storage	10	N/A		N/A
Transport				2,267
Total capital cost				3,680

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)[9]:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	12	233	59	85,433
Retail Profits	12	233	20	40,000
Processed profits	12	233	16	38,500
Gross profits				163,933
Net profits				160,253

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a manteqa level, it is possible that the presented results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the manteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villagers within the manteqa.
25. "No longer produced," refers to goods that used to be produced in the manteqa but in the last year no longer are.
26.Categories mean the following: Active: People are currently working in this sector; Formerly Active: People used to work in this sector but no longer do; Recently active: People only started working in this sector in the last year; Possibility for growth: There is a need for more people to work in this sector.
27. An analysis of the value chain of the top three agricultural products in each manteqa was conducted, which looked at labour and capital expenses, along with the average projected outcomes based on the projected prices and land available for production. Summary data is presented at manteqa level. Not every manteqa was assessed, and data combines production of different crops.
28. Not all value chain inputs and value chain profits involved all of the components listed (days, per unit, no. unit for costs and ave. no. jeribs, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level[18]:

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

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender[14]:

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

School type available[17 18]:

Government	✓	Madrasa[29]	✓
Community based education	✓	No school	✓

Reported education service capacity[18]:

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access[18]:

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

Reported market transport[18]:

Transport	Available
Transport routes in the manteqa are accessible	✓
Public transportation is sufficient for population's needs	✓
Challenges to public transit access exist	✓
Main public transit challenge	Cost of use it too high
Trade between markets is conducted in the manteqa	✓
Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible:	Route is too dangerous

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities[14 17 30]:

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

Reported health service access[17 18]:

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

Reported health services available[17 18]:

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

MINORITY ACCESS[32]

Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures[17 18]:

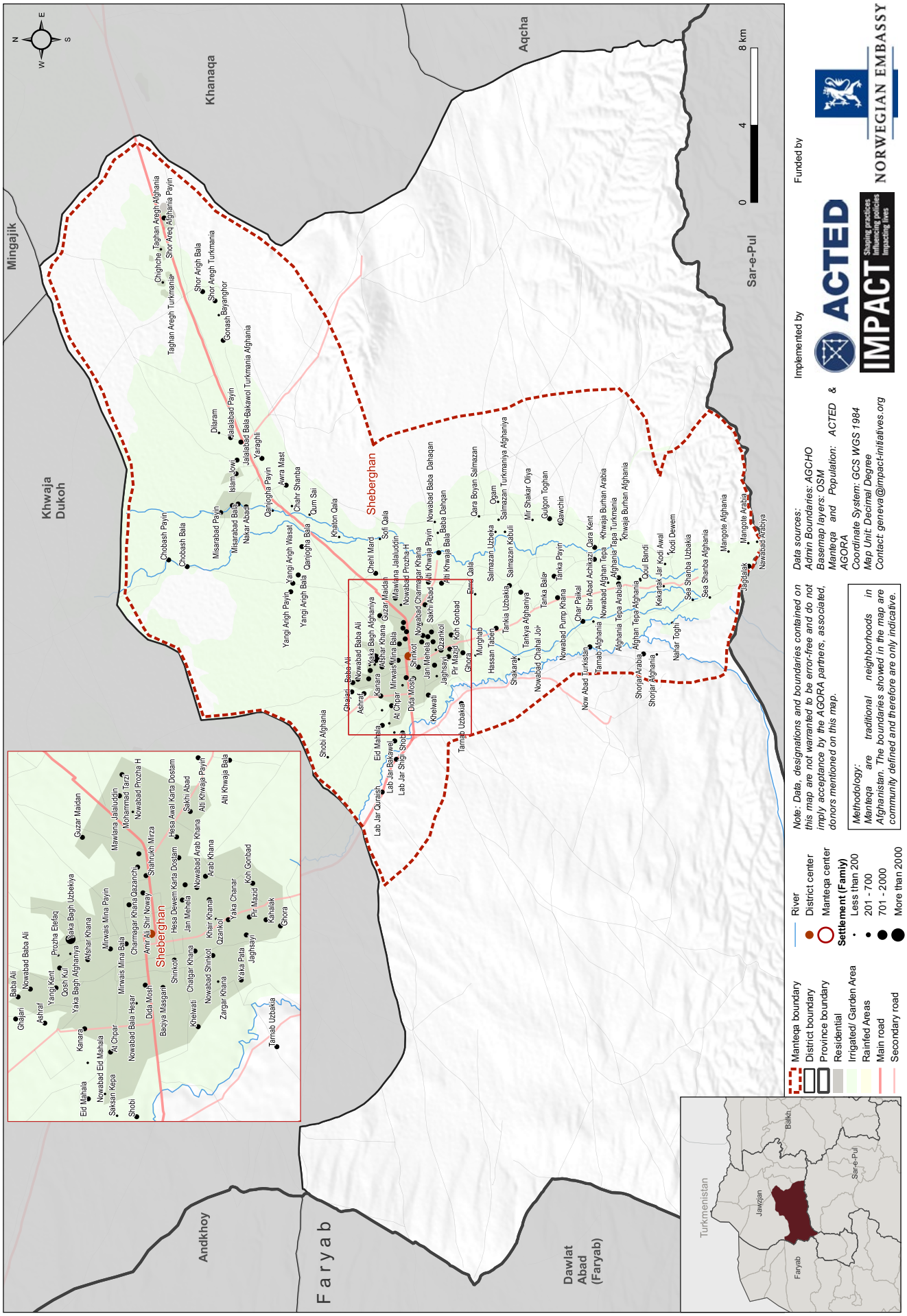
IDPs	✓
Ethnic minorities	✓
Youth	✓
Women	✓

Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men[17 18]:

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

29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world.
30. All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009.
31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.
32. "Minority access," refers to how inclusive community leadership structures, markets and services to people in the manteqa that are prone to being less-enfranchised than other parts of the population.

Sheberghan District



CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

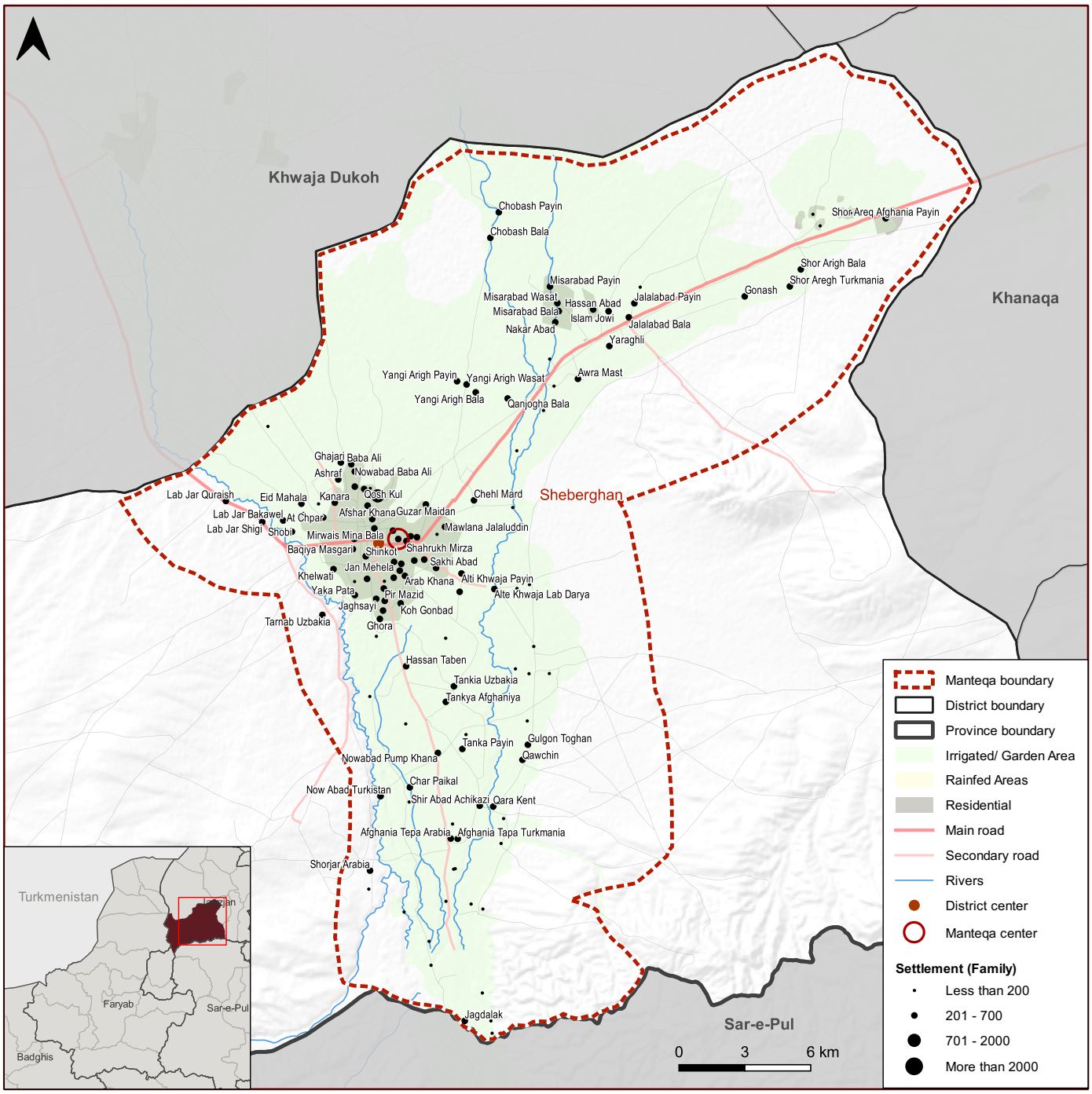
Estimated Families[14]: **32,931** Estimated Individuals[14]: **229,151**

Map of Manteqa villages, irrigation and farmland:

RESPONSE KEY

Yes — No Longer Produced

No — Don't know or Not Available



INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Reported condition of transport infrastructure[14]:

Infrastructure	Type		Transport	Type
Primary Road Conditions	**Gravel**	i	Primary Transport Type	**Car**
Secondary Road Conditions	**None**	j	Secondary Transport Type	**Zaranj**
Natural Resources	**Gas**	k	Tertiary Transport Type	**None**

Reported infrastructure available in the manteqa[14]:

Mosque	✓	Small Bazaar	✓
Cemeteries	✓	Main Market	✓

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

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

STAKEHOLDERS[16]

Reported local leadership positions[14 17]:

Qumandan	✓
Village Elder	✓
Arbab/Malik	✓
Mirab	✓
Mullah	✓
CDC Member	✓
CDC Head	✗
Other Leadership	✓

Reported civil society organizations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✗	Livestock	✗
CBO	✓	Poultry	✗
Child Protection	✗	Social	✗
Educational	✗	Economic	✗
Health	✗	Training	✗
Law	✗	WASH	✗
Literature	✗		

RESPONSE KEY

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

DISPLACEMENT

Reported population composition[18]:

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Reported main drinking water sources[14 19]:

Primary Source	**Hand Pump**
Secondary Source	**None**

Reported water management[14 17]:

Water management position	Present
Water Management Group	✓
Traditional Water Manager (Mirbashi, Bashi, Mirab, or Satgar)[20]	✓

Reported water management capacity[18]:

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

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

Reported main irrigation sources[14]:

	Primary source	Secondary source
Main irrigation source	**Canal**	**Well/Hand Pump**
Formal WUG/WUA present[22]	**WUG**	**None**

AGRICULTURE

Reported land type (by jirib)[14 23]:

Agricultural	Rainfed	228,019	33%
	Irrigated	286,593	42%
Pastureland	Natural	147,353	21%
	Artificial	7,362	1%
Forest	Pistachio	341	0%
	Natural	18,286	3%
Horticulture	Horticulture	8,274	1%
	% Fruitful horticulture land		39%
	% Non-fruitful horticulture land		61%

Reported agricultural products[17 18]:

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

16. Stakeholders are leadership, civil society, development actors, and government officials with decision making power and leadership roles in the manteqa.
17. Key informants were able to select multiple responses.
18. Numeric data is aggregated from key informant interviews at manteqa level. The number of key informants interviewed is based on the total population of the manteqa.
19. Traditional water sources include:1) Hawz: Traditional water tank or reservoir at the head of an irrigation system that permits larger unit flows of water for irrigation; 2) Kanda: a cave that water is channeled into for storage for later irrigation use.
20. A person who manages water for a wide geographic area, including defining village water allocation.
21. Response was only asked if there was insufficient water in the manteqa.
22. Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) are formal water management groups managed with the local government.
23. A jerib is a unit of measurement in the Middle East and South-western Africa. In Afghanistan, it is approximately equivalent to 2,000 m2 (0.49 acres).

ECONOMY

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported active economic sectors[17 18]:

Sector[26]	Active	Formerly Active[24]	Recently Started	Possibility for growth
Agriculture	✓	✗	✗	✗
Communications	✓	✗	✓	✓
Handicrafts	✓	!	✗	✓
Manufacturing	✗	!	✗	✓
Public Administration	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sales	✓	✗	✗	✗
Services	✓	!	✗	✓
Transport	✓	✗	✓	✗
Social services	✗	✗	✓	✓
Other	✗	!	✓	✓

Livestock products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Own consumption (not sold)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Milk or eggs	✓	✓	✓	✗
Meat	✓	✓	✓	✗
Animal labour	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fertilizer/manure	✓	✓	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	✗

Reported non-agricultural products[17 18]:

Sector[24]	Produced	Exported	Imported	No longer produced[25]
Wood	✓	✓	✓	✗
Carpets	✓	✓	✓	✗
Handicrafts, jewelery, scarves	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karakul (sheep skin), wool	✓	✓	✓	✗
Silk, cashmere	✓	✗	✓	!
Other	✗	✗	✗	!

Reported livelihood cooperatives[14 17]:

Agriculture	✓
Livestock	✓
Pisciculture	✗
Bee Keeping	✗
Dairy	✓
Cereal Crops	✓
Cotton	✗
Almond	✗
Poultry	✓

Reported livelihood associations[14 17]:

Agriculture	✓
Livestock	✓
Poultry	✓

Reported veterinary clinics[9 13]:

Livestock	✓
Poultry	✓

Reported business opportunities for women[18]:

Opportunities	Available	Main barriers
Women are able to work outside of the home	✓	Not enough jobs for people with similar skills
Women are able to own businesses	✓	Lack access to financial resources
Men and women have equal access to financial services	✓	

Reported financial services available by gender[18]:

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

VALUE CHAIN[27 28]

Reported value chain costs (in AFG)[9]:

Inputs	Days	Per Unit	No. Unit	Total
Labour	9	617	4	4,633
Fertilizer				N/A
Storage	8	N/A		N/A
Transport				150
Total capital cost				100

Reported value chain profits (in AFG)[9]:

Production	Ave. no. jeribs	kgs per jerib	Price per kg	Total
Bulk Profits	3	23,833	N/A	N/A
Retail Profits	3	23,833	25	2,766,667
Processed profits	3	23,833	85	416,667
Gross profits				3,183,333
Net profits				3,183,233

24. Due to the aggregation of data from a village to a manteqa level, it is possible that the presented results show that some goods are both produced and no longer produced in the manteqa. This indicates heterogeneity in production between villagers within the manteqa.
25. "No longer produced," refers to goods that used to be produced in the manteqa but in the last year no longer are.
26.Categories mean the following: Active: People are currently working in this sector; Formerly Active: People used to work in this sector but no longer do; Recently active: People only started working in this sector in the last year; Possibility for growth: There is a need for more people to work in this sector.
27. An analysis of the value chain of the top three agricultural products in each manteqa was conducted, which looked at labour and capital expenses, along with the average projected outcomes based on the projected prices and land available for production. Summary data is presented at manteqa level. Not every manteqa was assessed, and data combines production of different crops.
28. Not all value chain inputs and value chain profits involved all of the components listed (days, per unit, no. unit for costs and ave. no. jeribs, kegs per jerib, and Price per jerib for profits). In these cases, the cells are filled in beige.

EDUCATION

Reported population that has completed education level[18]:

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

RESPONSE KEY

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

Reported main reasons for students not attending school, per gender[14]:

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

School type available[17 18]:

Government	✓	Madrasa[29]	✓
Community based education	✓	No school	✗

Reported education service capacity[18]:

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

MARKETS AND TRANSPORT

Reported market access[18]:

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

Reported market transport[18]:

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

HEALTH

Reported number of health facilities[14 17 30]:

Basic health centre	1
Comprehensive health centre	0
Clinic	7
Health Post	0
Hospital	2
Family health house	0
Health sub-centre[31]	0
Medical Camp	0

Reported health service access[17 18]:

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

Reported health services available[17 18]:

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

MINORITY ACCESS[32]

Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures[17 18]:

IDPs	✓
Ethnic minorities	✓
Youth	✓
Women	✓

Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men[17 18]:

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

29. A madrasa is a quranic school common in the Islamic world.
30. All classifications of health infrastructure defined by: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health, A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan, 2009.
31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with fewer services designed for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.
32. "Minority access," refers to how inclusive community leadership structures, markets and services to people in the manteqa that are prone to being less-enfranchised than other parts of the population.

ANNEX I

Secondary Data Review

1. Balkh Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey, Central Statistics Organization of Afghanistan, 2016
2. Balkh's Economy in Transition, Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, 2013
3. Climate Change and Food Security in Afghanistan: Evidence from Balkh,Herat, and Nangarhar, Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization, 2014
4. Contingency Plan: Inter-Cluster Drought Response, OCHA, 2018
5. Child Labour Assessment in Balkh and Samangan Provinces, Afghanistan, ILO, 2015
6. Global Education Monitoring Report, UNESCO, 2015
7. 2015 Demographic and Health Survey: North Region Factsheet, CSO/MPH/USAID, 2015
8. Rebuilding Afghanistan's agricultural economy: Vegetable production in Balkh province, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, 2012
9. Afghanistan Opium Survey 2017: Cultivation and Production, UNODC/MCN/NSD, 2017
10. Doing Business in Afghanistan 2017, World Bank Group, 2017
11. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the North-South Corridor Project Mazar- Puli-Baraq Package, Ministry of Public Works/ADB, 2012
12. Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Afghanistan's Faryab Province, Tufts University, 2011
13. Social Water Management in Faryab: A Manteqas Case Study, ACTED, 2016
14. Increasing the Access and Quality of Basic Education for Marginalized Girls in Faryab: An Educational Baseline Survey for ACTED, Samuel Hall/ACTED, 2013
15. Acute malnutrition among under-five children in Faryab, Afghanistan: prevalences and causes, ACTED, 2016
16. Accompanying Afghan girls towards education and empowerment in marginalized areas of Afghanistan, ACTED, 2016
17. Gender Provincial Profile: Jawzjan, USAID, 2014
18. Coverage Assessment (SLEAC Report), UNICEF/Save the Children, Action Against Hunger/Coverage Monitoring Network, 2015
19. SMART nutrition assessment report: Report of Nutrition and Mortality in Jawzjan province of Afghanistan, Save the Children, 2012
20. Enrolling Girls without Learning: Evidence from Public Schools in Afghanistan, University of Malaya/BRAC International, 2018
21. Demographic and Health Survey, CSO/MPH, ICF, 2015
22. Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey: Samangan, CSO, 2015
23. Summary of the Context Analysis: Education for Girls in Samangan Province, Afghan Health and Development Services, 2013
24. Economic Assessment and Labour Market Survey of Mazar-i-Sharif, Pul-I Khumri, Kandahar City and Kunduz City
25. Community Area Based Development Approach (CABDA) Programme: An alternative way to address the current African food crisis, 2007
26. Conceptual failure, the Taliban's parallel hierarchies, and America's strategic defeat in Afghanistan, 2014
27. Etat, Islam et tribus face aux organisations internationales: Le cas de l'Afghanistan, 1978-1998
28. Fuzzy Sovereignty: Rural Construction in Afghanistan between Democracy Promotion and Power Games, 2012
29. Helpdesk Research Report: The impact of Area Based Programming, 2011
30. Humanitarian response to urban crises: A review of area-based approaches, 2015
31. Implementing area-based approaches (ABAs) in urban post-disaster contexts, 2012
32. Interface between State and Sovereignty in Afghanistan, 2005
33. Les "Manteqas": Le Puzzle Souterrain de l'Afghanistan
34. Local Shura, Security and Development in Afghanistan, 2006
35. Subnational State-Building in Afghanistan, 2008
36. Using an Asset-Based Approach to Identify Drivers of Sustainable Rural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Central America: A Conceptual Framework, 2005
37. War and Boundaries in Afghanistan: Significant and Relativity of Local and Social Boundaries, 2001
38. "Where is the Village?" Local Perceptions and Development Approaches in Kunduz Province, 2007
39. Beyond kinship and tribe: New forms of solidarity and interest representation, 2016

ANNEX II

Composite indicator construction key

DC Stream	Relevant Baseline Questionnaire Questions	Answer Options	Weight
Access to health services			
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Do health facilities have enough medical staff? Do health facility medical staff have enough training/qualifications? Do health facilities have enough medical equipment? Do health facilities have enough medication? Do health facilities have access to clean water sources?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	1
Access to education services			
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Do schools have enough teachers? Do schools have enough books and school materials? Do school teachers have enough training? Do schools have enough desks and chairs for teachers and students? Do schools have access to sanitation facilities?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	1
Access to Water			
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Does the water service provider have the technical knowledge to manage water sources? Does the water service provider have the technical skills to fix or repair the water source if breaks? Does the water service provider have the tools and equipment they need to maintain and repair the water resources? Does the water service provider have enough staff to manage, maintain and repair the water sources? Do members of the manteqa pay any fee to water managers for water usage?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-5 point scale"	1
Access to markers			
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Are markets present in the manteqa ? Are markets physically accessable by everyone in the manteqa? Are markets open all year? Are goods in markets accessible or affordable for most people in the manteqa ?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-4 point scale and then normalized to a 1-5 point scale"	1
Women's access to the economy			
Data Collection 2 (Manteqa-level KII)	Do women face any unique challenges to finding work or livelihoods outside of the home in the manteqa? Are any businesses in the manteqa owned by women? Do women have the same access to financial services to men in the manteqa ?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a 1-3 point scale and then normalized to a 1-5 point scale."	1
Access to agriculture			
Data Collection 1 (Village-level KII)	What percentage of land in the community is Irrigated?	"0% = 0 1% - 20% = 1 21% - 40% = 2 41% - 60% = 3 61% - 80% = 4 81% - 100% = 5"	1
Stakeholders present			
Data Collection 1 (Village-level KII)	Is there an arbab or malik in the community? Is there a mirab in the community? Is there a mullah in the community? Is there a CDC member in the community? Is there a CDC Head in the community? Are there any other community leadership in the manteqa? Is there a qumandan in the community? Are there village elders in the community?	"0/1 All questions are added up on a1-8 point scale and then normalized to a 1-5 point scale."	1

Calculation of the composite indicator
Step 1: Multiply the scores of the individual factors by their respective weight.
Step 2: Add up the multiplied scores of the factors.
Step 3: divide the overall number by the total possible sum to give a percentage.
Step 4: Normalize to a 1-5 point scale based on the percentage.
Step 5: The higher the score the higher the access to basic services