



REGIONAL AFGHAN MUNICIPALITIES PROGRAM FOR URBAN POPULATIONS – REGIONAL COMMAND EAST

QUARTERLY REPORT OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2012



Pupils from the Alayee school in Jalalabad participating in the voluntary neighborhood cleaning day on December 13

31 JANUARY 2013

REGIONAL AFGHAN MUNICIPALITIES PROGRAM FOR URBAN POPULATIONS – REGIONAL COMMAND EAST

QUARTERLY REPORT OCTOBER 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2012

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ACRONYMS

AO	Assistance Objective
AMRAN	Afghan Mobile Reconstruction Association
AREP	Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Education Program
ARARO	Afghanistan Relief and Rehabilitation Organization
ASGP	Afghanistan Sub-national Governance Program
BRD	Bureau for Reconstruction and Development
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DoWA	Department of Woman's Affairs
GDMA	General Department of Municipal Affairs (Office within IDLG)
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
GIS	Geographic Information System
ECW	Education and Training Center for Poor Women and Girls
FY	Fiscal Year
LEDP	Local Economic Development Plan
HO	Home Office
IR	Intermediate Result
ICS	Internal Capacity Survey
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIPs	Municipal Improvement Plan
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPWA	National Action Plan for poor Woman of Afghanistan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PO	Project Objective
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RAMP UP	Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Populations
RC East	ISAF Regional Command East
RIAP	Revenue Improvement Action Plan
RSSAO	Reconstruction and Social Service for Afghanistan Organization
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TAMIS	Technical Assistance Management Information System (DAI)
TAR	Technical Assessment Report
TWG	Technical Work Group
ToT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

1 Summary and Quarterly Highlights

Introduction

This Quarterly Report presents the accomplishments of RAMP UP East for the period of September 1 through December 31, 2012, or the second quarter of Option Year 2. The report shows project activities that have been completed and progress made in support of indicator targets under USAID's Strategic Objective to promote a more capable, accountable, and effective government in Afghanistan that serves the people and can eventually function with limited international support, and Assistance Objective 1: Improved performance and accountability of Governance. The RAMP UP East Project Objective is to create effective, responsive, democratic, transparent, accountable, municipal governance in the fourteen provinces that comprise the International Security Assistance Force's (ISAF's) Regional Command East. Progress is measured on a quarterly and annual basis against targets set for selected indicators, which are defined in the RAMP UP East Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), and summarized in this Quarterly Report.

In September 2012, USAID requested DAI to submit a proposal and budget for a contract amendment. The proposed amendment consists of two scenarios: a baseline scenario and an optimistic scenario. The baseline scenario includes a 6 month extension of the period of performance of the project until December 9, 2013, and a modest funding increase to continue program activities in a gradually reducing number of municipalities. The optimistic scenario also consists of a 6 month extension and additional funding that would allow RAMP UP East to extend the support in all 14 target municipalities, intensify and expand capacity building support, technical assistance activities, and small grants and fund a limited number of new initiatives.

DAI submitted its technical and financial proposals for the two scenarios to USAID on October 15. However, given that USAID has not yet finalized the contract modification, the draft PMP for Option Year 2 that was submitted to USAID in July 2012 is used as the basis for this Quarterly Report.

Capacity Building

Training in Solid Waste Management Annual Budgeting

This quarter marked the completion of training, implementation and handover of the short-term continuation of support for solid waste collection in 11 municipalities. In October and November, training in Solid Waste Annual Budget Preparation was completed in all municipalities. The training was an initial step toward preparation for the sustainability of solid waste services in the municipalities. The training included formulating performance indicators and targets in terms of outcomes, outputs, processes, as well as inputs. This training was also meant to reinforce the idea that budget preparation is not only a financial planning exercise but requires a collaborative effort among all stakeholders. As a result of the training, all municipalities completed SWM budget proposals that were included in the annual budgeting cycle. In November, Mayors were notified that December 16 was the end date for RAMP UP East financial assistance for the program. RAMP UP East embedded advisors worked closely with their counterparts to set into motion the sustainability plans that were designed to ensure the continuation of the service at the end of RAMP UP East's support. Despite these efforts, a significant reduction in the volumes of waste collected occurred after December 16. It is uncertain when the municipalities will be able to reach the previous levels of collection again: one important factor is the pending approval of the 1392 municipal budget, which includes allocations for SWM.

Public Finance

The nine month 1391 budget year came to an end in December. The tables below provide a summary of actual revenue collection and expenditure as compared with the budget forecasts.

Six municipalities had a negative variance greater than 15% for recurring revenue while eight for non-recurring revenue. On average across all participating RAMP UP East municipalities, the variance in recurring revenue averaged 34% and in non-recurring revenue nearly 50%. As confirmed by municipal revenue managers, this reveals that municipalities significantly over estimated their revenue in an effort to allow them to increase their expenditure allocations, specifically for salaries. To address this issue, a more structured forecasting methodology was introduced by RAMP UP East as part of the budget preparation process for FY 1392.

Municipality	Recurring Revenue			Non-Recurring Revenue		
	1391 Forecast	1391 Actual	Variance	1391 Forecast	1391 Actual	Variance
Asadabad	12,958,223	11,198,019	-13.58%	608,858	785,102	28.95%
Bamyan	10,875,500	12,895,526	18.57%	11,200,000	5,362,547	-52.12%
Bazarak	4,405,000	1,979,585	-55.06%	5,092,500	12,088,541	137.38%
Charikar	4,988,542	5,799,806	16.26%	5,100,000	5,213,958	2.23%
Gardez	27,475,000	19,954,711	-27.37%	16,525,000	23,315,274	41.09%
Ghazni	40,437,728	36,994,144	-8.52%	72,402,952	19,091,909	-73.63%
Jalalabad	195,245,980	105,810,343	-45.81%	83,598,750	38,475,925	-53.98%
Khost	62,995,500	34,025,534	-45.99%	173,812,589	102,091,567	-41.26%
Mahmud Raqi	5,992,200	1,347,995	-77.50%	6,795,000	2,124,450	-68.74%
Maidan Shar	3,987,750	4,053,914	1.66%	154,865,000	86,810,459	-43.94%
Mehterlam	17,130,000	17,212,066	0.48%	41,104,019	5,472,719	-86.69%
Puli Alam	10,000,000	7,341,262	-26.59%	26,824,864	23,550,416	-12.21%
Sharana	4,802,250	4,633,363	-3.52%	64,678,796	8,484,724	-86.88%
Total	401,293,673	263,246,268	-34.40%	662,608,328	332,867,591	-49.76%

All of the municipalities reported more than 15% positive variance in operations spending and development spending (with the exception of Asadabad for development), as compared with their budget projections. On average, the municipalities recorded a 43% positive variance in operations spending and 65% in development. This is an indication that municipalities also lack a reliable methodology to forecast expenditures and assess the costs of development projects. Both of these issues have been addressed by the introduction of performance-oriented and functional budgeting methodologies and training on technical assessments provided by RAMP UP East as part of the support for the preparation of the 1392 budget.

Municipality	Operating Budget			Development Budget		
	1391 Forecast	1391 Actual	Variance	1391 Forecast	1391 Actual	Variance
Asadabad	13,388,420	11,024,887	17.65%	18,031,261	17,770,882	1.44%
Bamyan	5,279,946	3,186,726	39.64%	38,679,419	7,056,665	81.76%
Bazarak	4,154,811	2,714,061	34.68%	19,705,301	11,897,289	39.62%
Charikar	16,220,782	5,646,736	65.19%	106,453,938	23,132,056	78.27%
Gardez	14,152,653	8,563,942	39.49%	129,199,568	31,552,828	75.58%
Ghazni	26,912,047	18,600,505	30.88%	105,068,164	14,703,296	86.01%
Jalalabad	78,965,026	45,394,779	42.51%	190,984,039	82,040,630	57.04%
Khost	32,245,382	17,153,597	46.80%	292,090,077	117,850,133	59.65%
Mahmud Raqi	3,523,366	2,355,704	33.14%	17,394,514	9,186,279	47.19%
Maidan Shar	33,794,328	17,103,334	49.39%	134,330,751	69,874,108	47.98%
Mehterlam	21,715,630	8,824,304	59.36%	66,160,000	14,667,849	77.83%
Puli Alam	18,038,508	11,750,420	34.86%	50,083,592	20,882,972	58.30%
Sharana	7,357,560	5,554,444	24.51%	96,952,468	42,314,280	56.36%
Total	196,783,433	112,478,660	42.84%	1,074,149,053	380,888,637	64.54%

Anti-Fraud Training for Civil Society Organizations

This quarter, anti-fraud training targeting civil society organizations (CSOs) was offered in Asadabad, Bamyan, Mahmud Raqi, Maidan Shar, Bazarak, and Sharana. The aim of the training was to raise awareness among CSOs that will enable them to act as effective government partners in identifying and fighting fraud. The training was a follow-on to the anti-fraud training provided in Option Year 1 to municipal government staff and RAMP UP East employees.

Internal Capacity Survey

Data collection for the Internal Capacity Survey was completed at the start of the quarter. The RAMP UP East technical area managers and M&E team reviewed the data and sent it to subcontractor NRC at the end of October. NRC prepared draft municipal level reports and these were reviewed by the M&E team and the municipal advisors. However, during the review of the reports, a number of errors were found in data collection and in the database itself. NRC is in the process of correcting the database and the revised municipal reports will be completed by the end of January. NRC will also complete a comparative report across all municipalities and including data from the baseline, Base Year and Option Year 1 surveys. This report is expected to be completed by the end of February.

Municipal Improvement Plans and Technical Assessment Reports

The public financial management function in the municipalities is affected by problems that negatively impact the ability of the municipalities to collect revenue and provide basic services. Most municipalities rely on less than one-third of the total number of revenue sources allowed under existing regulations. Collection coverage and efficiency are low; tariffs are outdated.

On the expenditure side, allocations especially those comprising the development portion of the budget appear arbitrary, accomplished only for the purpose of complying with requirements and securing budget approval. At the end of each fiscal year, it is common for a significant portion of the development budget to remain undisbursed. In FY 1390, for example, the 13 RAMP UP East municipalities had a combined approved budget of almost Afs 1.3 billion. The total disbursement at the end of the fiscal year was only Afs 598 million (46%). Of the undisbursed portion of Afs 699 million, almost 91% (Afs 633 million) was accounted for by the unspent development budget.

While arguably under-spending of the budget incurs no financial cost as any undisbursed portion is carried over to the next year, what raises concerns are the foregone benefits that could have accrued to citizens had the approved budgets been fully spent. It could also be the cause of the observed inertia in revenue generation – municipalities do not have the incentive to optimally exploit revenue sources as their bank balances are sufficient to cover next year's expenditures.

The hypothesis underlying the updating of the Municipal Improvement Plans (MIPs), therefore, is that under-spending of the budget is not solely a budget-execution issue, that the cause of the problem can be traced back to the lack of rigor in budget preparation. In the case of the development budget, in particular, this requires the selection of projects that citizens have prioritized and will benefit from and that have passed the test of technical, financial, environmental, and institutional feasibility.

Municipalities face real constraints in budget execution apart from those encountered in budget preparation. One of these is the lack of engineering skills, and some municipalities do not even have an engineer on their payroll. For this reason, RAMP UP East has put together a technical assistance package commencing from budget preparation up to budget execution, including the provision of training and supplementary on-site engineering capacity. The updating of the MIP is a vital part of that support.

During a one-day briefing conducted on October 16, the MIP updating activity plan and MIP content outline were discussed in detail. Inputs to the updating process were also presented. A modification that was introduced is the inclusion of a financing plan for each project that is included in the MIP. The guidelines provided for project selection and prioritization underscored the utilization of municipal resources as the primary source of project financing, seeking to ensure that municipalities will assume full ownership of their respective updated MIPs.

During the month of November, all RAMP UP East municipalities completed the update through a participatory process that included at least two public consultations, first to gather inputs on citizens' needs and priorities, on the basis of which the draft updated MIPs were prepared, and second to secure confirmation and finalize the MIPs. A number of municipalities applied a bottom-up consultation process with project identification, selection, and prioritization starting at the *gozar* (village) level.

As anticipated, municipalities used different approaches to the formulation of the investment programs in the MIPs. Some were conservative, considering their limited revenue-generating and project-implementation capacities on the one hand, and that donor financing and technical support can no longer be relied upon, on the other. Others, however, were more aggressive, especially in pursuing private-sector resources for the implementation of their development projects.

In summary, the updating of the MIPs for 13 RAMP UP East municipalities yielded a total of 72 core investment projects and 33 supporting activities. The aggregate investment cost of these projects and supporting activities, or the cost of implementing all 13 MIPs, amounts to Afs 736.7 million. The municipalities signified their readiness to finance 51% (Afs 374.2 million) of the total cost. They hope to generate Afs 232.7 million (32%) of the total cost from the private sector, Afs 17 million (2%) from the beneficiary communities, and almost Afs 113 million (15%) from donors.

In December, the preparation of a technical assessment report (TAR) for each proposed project in the MIPs was started by municipal engineers with assistance from RAMP UP East embedded advisors and additional engineers deployed from Kabul. The TAR provides an indication of the technical feasibility of the project, as well as a more refined cost estimate. It serves as the basis for the municipality to decide on the feasibility and affordability of the project as an input to the decision whether to include the project in the annual development budget for the coming fiscal year.

Service Delivery Improvements

Solid Waste Management

The end of the support from RAMP UP East for solid waste collection in 11 municipalities in mid-December resulted in reduced coverage and volume of waste collected and transported to the final disposal site in all municipalities. During the month of December, the number of formal sites serviced went down by 767 and informal sites by 1,205. In terms of volume, waste collection was down by 3,463 cubic meters compared to November. A comparison of the collection performance during the months of November and December is shown in the following table.

COMPARISON OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2012 SOLID WASTE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE

No.	Municipality	Nov. 2012 Collection Performance				Dec. 2012 Collection Performance				Changes in Dec. 2012 Performance			
		No. of Sites Serviced		Vol. of Waste (m3)		No. of Sites Serviced		Vol. of Waste (m3)		No. of Sites Serviced		Vol. of Waste (m3)	
		Formal	Informal	Gene-rated	Collected	Formal	Informal	Gene-rated	Collected	Formal	Informal	Gene-rated	Collected
1	Assadabad	198	22	391	363	168	22	358	265	(30)	-	(33)	(98)
2	Bamyar	351	71	237	216	384	18	169	140	33	(53)	(68)	(76)
3	Bazarak	136	65	140	95	102	39	105	61	(34)	(26)	(35)	(34)
4	Charikar	130	380	2,800	1,560	100	260	2	992	(30)	(120)	(2,798)	(568)
5	Gardez	348	148	1,560	1,358	326	132	1,560	1,039	(22)	(16)	-	(319)
6	Ghazni	520	155	1,290	1,420	500	70	1,130	985	(20)	(85)	(160)	(435)
7	Jalalabad	700	1,017	5,311	4,502	630	864	4,581	4,094	(70)	(153)	(730)	(408)
8	Khost	345	502	1,465	1,287	272	72	600	452	(73)	(430)	(865)	(835)
9	Mahmud-i-Raqi	409	147	450	445	334	104	360	346	(75)	(43)	(90)	(99)
10	Maidan Shahr	206	61	280	216	92	31	112	103	(114)	(30)	(168)	(113)
11	Mehterlam	567	152	1,400	727	421	75	1,120	503	(146)	(77)	(280)	(224)
12	Pul-i-Alam	275	301	450	412	185	142	350	238	(90)	(159)	(100)	(174)
13	Sharana	289	36	275	244	193	23	220	163	(96)	(13)	(55)	(81)
Total/Average		4,474	3,057	16,049	12,843	3,707	1,852	10,667	9,381	(767)	(1,205)	(5,382)	(3,463)

The outlook for the coming months remains uncertain. With RAMP UP East assistance, all the municipalities have prepared performance-oriented solid waste management budgets for FY 1392 all aiming to maintain the levels of service delivery they achieved with RAMP UP East assistance. The proposed municipal budgets are at the deliberation and approval stage and are not expected to be approved until March.

On the positive side, the municipalities have shown their capacity to immediately resume service delivery once resources become available. That capacity was manifested during the temporary cessation of RAMP UP East assistance between June and August 2012, when most municipalities needed only a week of lead time to mobilize labor and equipment and restart solid waste collection service, although at a reduced level.

Infrastructure Subprojects

RAMP UP East support has been instrumental in increasing the visibility of the efforts made by the municipal governments to provide public services to the citizens. Basic infrastructure projects allow the municipality to provide physical evidence of efficacy. By providing facilities such as drainage ditches, roads, markets, and public latrines, which directly improve the lives of citizens and contribute to municipal revenue generation, the municipality is able to provide additional services and safer, more convenient facilities that improve the quality of life for the community. These projects also serve as a reminder, with the GIRoA and USAID branding, that GIRoA and the United States of America are working together to bring development to the country. Finally, construction projects create employment opportunities for local residents and serve as capacity building opportunities for municipal staff in project planning, design, construction supervision and quality control, budgeting and project management.

Currently, there are 21 ongoing projects being implemented by the municipalities with RAMP UP East financial and technical support. A list of these subprojects is included in Annex 3.



The casting of concrete in molds to produce the slabs for the Bamyán street paving project

Environmental Compliance

In accordance with the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) approved by USAID Mission Environmental Officer; RAMP UP East is implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS). The EMS is being used to guide RAMP UP East environmental reviews of proposed service delivery projects. EMS procedures are used to examine the environmental impact of subprojects which include Solid Waste Management, sanitation and latrines, small scale infrastructure, and roads improvements. Applicable documentation is prepared in accordance with USAID environmental policy 22CFR 216 prior to project approval. For projects that require implementation of environmental mitigation measures and monitoring, such activities are documented in an Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan (EMMP), and upon subproject completion are included in the subproject file.

As of this quarter, RAMP UP East has initiated a total of 93 subprojects of which 72 have been completed. Twenty-one subprojects are currently ongoing. Environmental compliance tracking records for each subproject are compiled in the Environmental Management System.

In accordance with its EMS procedures, RAMP UP East has completed the following activities during this quarter:

1. Prepared Environmental Screening Assessment & Checklist documenting environmental review for the following projects:
 - Municipal Office Compound Boundary Wall and Sidewalk Construction project MIR-0021 in the Mahmud Raqi Municipality.
2. Conducted a site visit and completed EMS forms for the Landfill Construction Project (GHZ-0003) in the Municipality of Gardez.
3. Performed monitoring visits to verify environmental compliance and findings for the following subprojects:
 - Mahmud Raqi Municipal Office Compound Boundary Wall and Sidewalk Construction Project (MIR-0021)
 - Puli Alam Fruit and Vegetable Market Construction Project (PEA-0010)
 - Sharana Solid Waste Collection Bins/Enclosures Construction Project (SHA-0010)
 - Sharana Fruit and Vegetable Market Construction Project (SHA-0017)
 - Maiden Shar Sports Stadium Renovation and Construction Project (MSH-0004)
 - Maiden Shar Women & Children's Park Construction Project (MSH-0005)

- Ghazni Shah Mir Asphalt Subroad #1 and Drainage Ditch Reconstruction Project (GHZ-0003)
- Ghazni Paving of Asphalt Sub-roads Project (GHZ-0004)

A summary of the environmental screening status of all completed RAMP UP East service delivery and infrastructure projects is included in Annex 4.

Economic Development and Revenue Generation

Business Licensing

All 13 municipalities have fully functioning business registration and fee collection systems in place, although 11 are currently operational and being used routinely. This quarter marked efforts to ensure sustainability of these systems including on-the-job training for at least two staff from each municipality. The system has brought transparency to the license fee collection process and municipal staff have produced ad hoc reports and analyzed previously unavailable data using the system. Progress in Bamyan and Ghazni was delayed due to a number of issues, which were resolved with the assistance of GDMA. The Ghazni mayor agreed to continue with the new system after minor modifications were made to the database. The mayor of Bamyan presented his issues with the new system, but decided to complete the registration activity using the old system.

Overall, the establishment of the business licensing system has been successful. It has resulted in significant increases in municipal management capacity and understanding of revenue assessment, projection and collection methodologies. However, the collection and tracking of the same revenue figures by two different RAMP UP advisors (i.e., municipal finance advisor and economic development advisor) for the last year has revealed a number of anomalies in the financial management systems of several municipalities. According to revenue data collected by the municipal finance advisors, the total revenue collected for business licenses in FY 1391 was Afs 5,211,627. However, the data recorded by the business licensing system reported a total figure of Afs 3,166,283 for the same period (see table below).

No	Municipality	Number of businesses registered		Number of business license bills printed		Total fees deposited in the bank (AFs)		Number of licenses issued	
		Reporting period	Total	Reporting period	Total	Reporting period	Total	Reporting period	Total
1	Gardez	40	2,205	70	182	39,550	94,100	102	182
2	Jalalabad	464	6,344	850	1,850	225,920	362,360	794	1,047
3	Khost	35	5,534	174	1,090	69,500	479,869	171	1,087
4	Maidan Shar	0	332	8	40	2,400	11,500	8	40
5	Mehterlam	0	3,120	121	1,481	7,020	76,025	131	1,045
6	Mahmud Raqi	8	1,002	88	283	28,410	102,300	55	260
7	Bazarak	6	504	32	106	10,550	27,930	32	106
8	Puli-Alam	32	1,508	108	989	155,476	1,148,166	129	925
9	Charikar	15	2,514	248	2,009	87,900	152,405	946	1,681
10	Ghazni	8	6,855	328	328	21,750	49,500	193	183
11	Asadabad	7	1,678	274	588	93,000	193,900	274	588
12	Bamyan	28	868	28	868	11,600	364,618	28	868
13	Sharana	0	1,140	0	1,140	0	107,610	0	1,140
Total		643	32,636	2,329	10,954	782,226	3,166,283	2,863	9,152

Examples include Ghazni, which collected Afs 1,674,722 (97%) of their business license revenue using the old system and Afs 49,500 (3%) with the new system; and Gardez, which collected 73%

of its revenue with the old system and (27%) using the new one. This indicates that some of the revenue from the business licensing system introduced by RAMP UP East is not officially reported, or the accounting practices in some municipalities need further improvement. The embedded Economic Development Advisors and Municipal Finance Advisors are aware of the discrepancies and will work with their municipal counterparts to close the gap.

Property Registration

Property registration was completed in Charikar, Khost, Mahmud Raqi, Mehterlam and Asadabad this quarter. Due to budget constraints, support for Jalabad was suspended in December. RAMP UP East offered workshops for municipal staff and assisted with presentations at citizen forums to facilitate the continued implementation of the system and to increase community awareness and cooperation.



A survey team at work in the municipality of Asadabad

Municipal Boundaries

During this reporting period, GDMA instructed all municipalities to draw up their official municipal district boundaries, RAMP UP East has been assisting in this process, providing technical direction on drawing the boundaries as well as helping to plot the boundaries on maps. Charikar, Khost, Jalalabad, Mehterlam, Mahmud Raqi, and Asadabad have all received RAMP UP East assistance in mapping their municipal boundaries this quarter.

Local Economic Development Plans

The preparation of Local Economic Development Plans is currently a priority for GDMA and these plans will have to be produced for all provincial capital municipalities. In the TWG meeting held on December 12, GDMA instructed all implementing partners to support the municipalities in drafting their LEDP. GDMA praised RAMP UP East as the model for producing LEDPs: *“RAMP UP East is ahead in helping municipalities prepare their local economic development plans. They have completed 7 LEDPs already, so I’m kindly requesting you to follow RAMP UP East’s formats and steps for producing the plans. The format has already been shared with you; again, if you need help please contact RAMP UP East”*.

Gender and Youth Programs

The one year gender-responsive governance small grants program concluded in all fourteen municipalities this quarter. The gender team facilitated briefings and consultations with RAMP UP East team leaders to work with the municipalities to include gender mainstreaming and youth participation activities in their annual budget for FY 1392.

Also this quarter, the RAMP UP East youth participation team completed consultations with mayors and youth organizations in all 14 municipalities about a door-to-door campaign. The campaign will help mobilize the public in taking an active role as responsible citizens in activities and decisions that affect their lives. RAMP UP East has worked with hundreds of male and female youth through its small grants program and now plans to engage them and other adolescents as volunteers in educating the public on the roles and responsibilities of citizens and municipalities. The door-to-door campaign will educate the public about their roles and responsibilities as citizens and encourage youth to be educators in raising awareness and strengthening the relationship

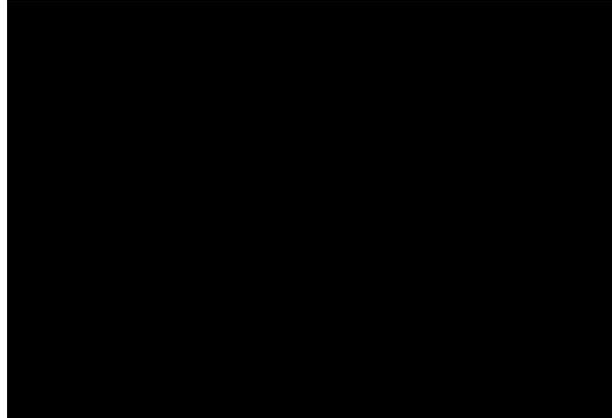
between municipalities and citizens. The activity promotes the vision of a community that works together to take responsibility for city cleaning, greenery, beautification and maintenance of public assets.

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Women’s Organization Benefits from Grantee Disposition

A grassroots organization, Mullah Ghulam Women Shura in Bamyan, received basic office equipment and computers that were purchased by gender grantee BRD with funds from RAMP UP East. [REDACTED]

the head of Mullah Ghulam Women’s Shura said: “Two days after we received the equipment, twenty eight girls of Mullah Ghulam village who had long wished to find an opportunity to study computer skills, have registered their names with our organization in Bamyan to learn computer skills.”



The head of the Mullah Ghulam Women’s Shura in Bamyan receiving donated office equipment from RAMP UP East

Parun Receives Equipment and Training to Kick Off RAMP UP East Assistance



The Mayor of Parun (right) expressed his gratitude for the technical support and office equipment he received from RAMP UP East.

Between October 1 and 3, RAMP UP East hosted the mayor of Parun, Engineer Eisa Delawar, for a series of orientations by RAMP UP East technical advisors and specialists in the Kabul office. The mayor was very keen to learn about each department’s functions.

The municipality of Parun received basic office furniture and other equipment from RAMP UP East. The mayor thanked USAID and RAMP UP East for the equipment and for the 3-day training with the technical and administrative teams in Kabul.

Increasing Youth Participation in Municipal Affairs through Art

“I have made this drawing to say I want my city to be like this. [REDACTED] a grade 6 student at Alikhel girls’ school is one of the 595 students who participated in the USAID sponsored drawing competition in Mahmud Raqi, entitled “Let’s Take Care of Our Ancient City.”

Throughout Afghanistan, USAID is working to increase citizens’ involvement in municipal government affairs. Often, the importance of involving children at a young age in the affairs of the

community is overlooked. The drawing contest sought to cultivate a sense of pride and ownership in the community through a fun activity that shows children how they too can do something at a young age to help care for their neighborhood. Students were asked to create an original hand drawn creation that would emphasize the theme of keeping the community clean and safe.

In a one day exhibition hosted at the Governor's compound in Kapisa, judges chose 30 outstanding drawings and awarded the artists with a new backpack, school supplies, and an art kit to encourage continued creativity. Parents, teachers, students, and members of the Provincial Department of Education were all proud of the children's work and voiced their belief in communal responsibility. The Mayor of Mahmud Raqi and the Deputy Governor also came out to show their support for the important message. More than 700 members of the community came together to admire the children's artwork. [REDACTED] the father of a 9th grade participant was enthusiastic about the contest: *"I see this event as a very effective way of encouraging citizens to take part in cleaning the city. I am a baker and I have closed my shop today to be here."*

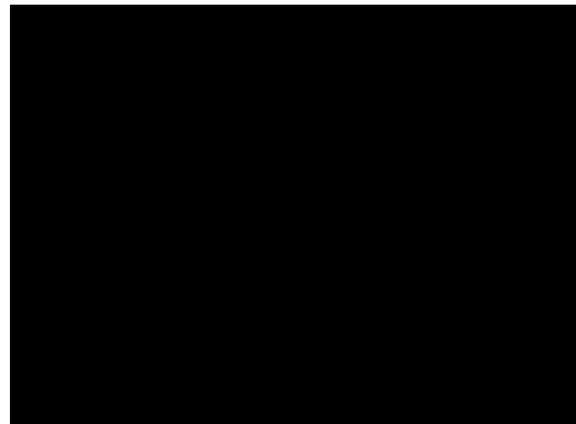


A student from Mahmud Raqi showing her winning entry for the drawing contest

Through events like this, RAMP UP East is encouraging Afghans of all ages to get involved as citizens in environmental management and other municipal affairs. Encouraging students to care of their neighborhood will inspire them to be better informed and more active members of the community in the future.

Gender Activism Campaign

RAMP UP East Kabul and field staff took active part in the 16 days of activism campaign to end violence against women. In addition to the distribution of ribbons and cards prepared by the US Embassy, the cross cutting team distributed a one page information sheet about the nature of violence against women and the role Afghan men can play in the elimination of violence and discrimination against women.



Distribution of purple ribbons and leaflets during the campaign to end violence against women

The cross cutting team also held discussions with staff members in Kabul and in the field offices to raise awareness about the campaign, the widespread violence against women and girls in Afghanistan, and Afghan men's responsibility in ending violence against women.

The gender mainstreaming team facilitated and participated in a meeting between USAID and civil society organizations in the municipality of Charikar. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the 16 days of activism campaign to end violence against women.



Discussion about the campaign to end violence against women at the DOWA office in Charikar, November 20.

Interviews with the Mayors

The public outreach team continued to conduct interviews with the mayors of the RAMP UP East target municipalities. The mayors of Sharana, Gardez Bamyan, Asadabad and Khost were interviewed this quarter.

When asked what IDLG and GDMA could do to help develop Sharana, the mayor said: *“Both IDLG and GDMA are supportive of our work, but we would like GDMA to speed up the approval process. Usually it takes up to two months to receive GDMA approval for requests and tasks. The other area that we need GDMA’s support is to provide opportunities for mayors and other municipal officials across the country to learn from one another’s experience and share lessons learned and challenges. I personally do not know many of the mayors and I am not in contact with them. I would also like GDMA to implement the PAR process.”*

The mayor of Gardez also had some ideas about ways that IDLG/GDMA could assist the municipalities. He said: *“We would like for GDMA to have direct and regular contact with the municipality and assist and*

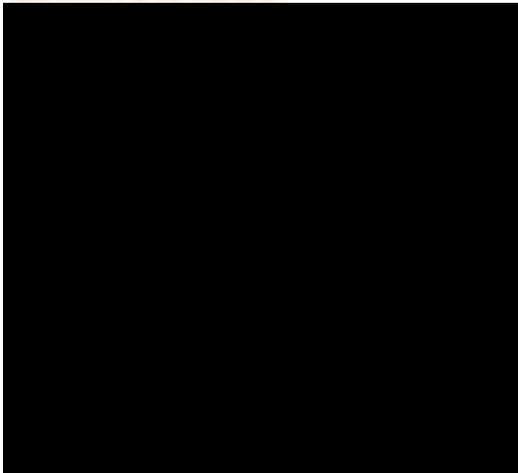


The Mayor of Asadabad during his interview with RAMP UP East

guide us in minimizing the influence and interference of other governmental organizations in our decisions.”

The mayor of Bamyan was very positive when asked about his vision for the municipality. He said: *“My vision is to have steady revenue and implement more development projects in the city and to continue working with non-governmental sectors. In the next 5 to 10 years we will enforce good governance and create a responsible and accountable municipality in addition to building a modern and clean city.”*

The mayor of Asadabad also has a vision for the future of his municipality: *“Let me say this about the future plan of Asadabad, as you know we have only a small land area and our vision for the municipality is to be a tourism city. Our natural setting is ideal for sightseeing with a very green valley, along with clean air and nice weather. I am sure that many Afghans and foreigners would like to visit Asadabad. As I mentioned, we have limited land for agriculture with only 13% agricultural land and the rest is mountains and hills. Asadabad municipality is planning to have hotels, restaurants and a small airport near the Kunar River. When we provide facilities for tourists it will have a positive effect on increasing municipal revenue.”*



The Deputy Mayor of Khost being interviewed by RAMP UP East

The Deputy Mayor of Khost expressed his satisfaction with the RAMP UP East capacity building that is ongoing in the municipality. He shared, *“(It is) Very effective. Our staff capacity has increased significantly because of the capacity building and on-the-job training. Today we have a computerized system in place, property and business registration database, and a more organized staff. We still need assistance with revenue generation and economic development.”*

Jalalabad Youth participate in City Cleaning and the Arts

The Jalalabad Municipality – in collaboration with the Department of Education and supported by the RAMP UP East – held a drawing contest among the pupils of ten boys and girls schools (grades 4 to 9) in the municipality. The contest highlighted the importance of citizens’ involvement in municipal affairs. Prior to the contest the students took active part in a four day voluntary city cleaning campaign from December 5 to 9. Students took time from their studies to help clean their



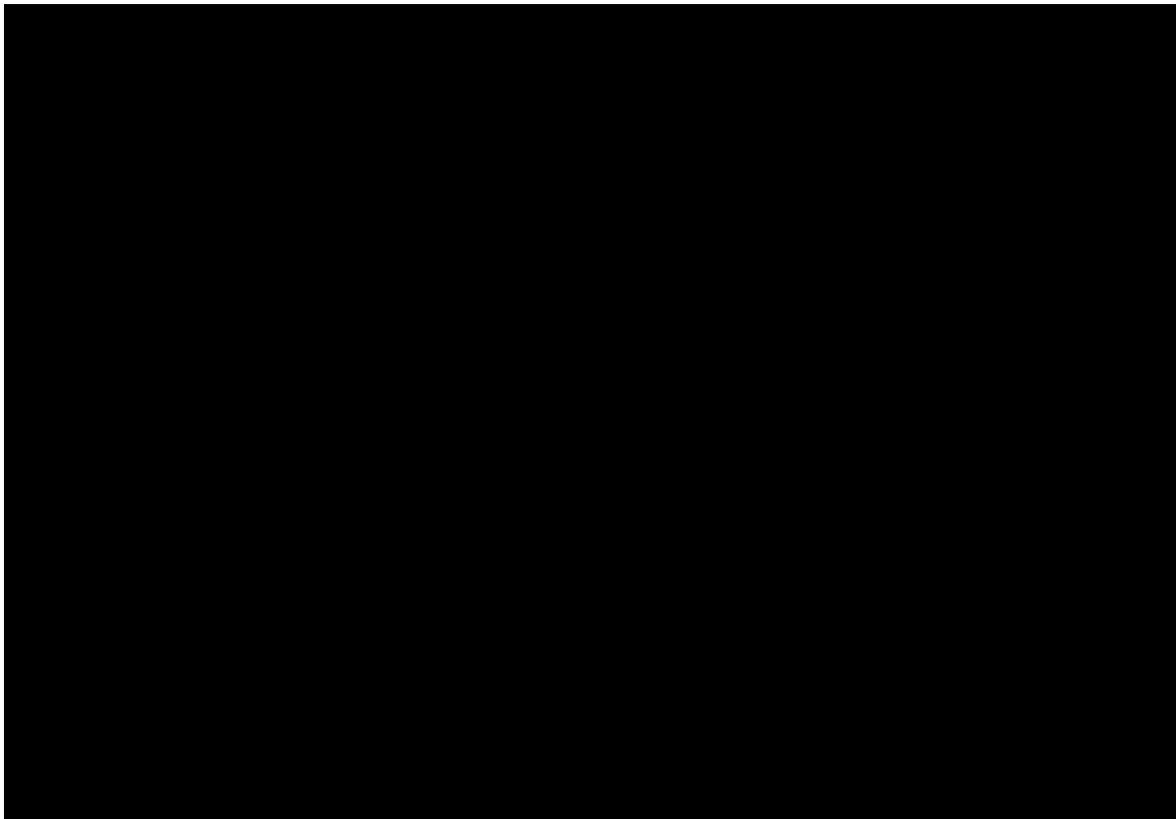
Children and adolescents participated in a 4 day voluntary city cleaning campaign in the municipality of Jalalabad

city and representatives from the Department of Education, Jalalabad Municipality, USAID, and 20 teachers and principals visited 5 girls' school and 5 boys' schools to offer their encouragement and thank the children for a job well done.

██████████ an 8th grade student said: *"Today we are happy, and all of us came together to clean our school surroundings which was a lot of work. The municipality alone cannot clean the entire city. I will encourage my family and relatives to clean their neighborhood."* Another 8th grade student, ██████████ commented: *"Today we learned that working together in groups really speeds up work. I hope to be able to work with others in rebuilding our country."* The principal of Bibi Zainab High School, ██████████ added: *"The Hashar [voluntary work] and drawing contest are great initiatives that highlight the importance of working together for our city and encourage creativity through art."*

Children's Drawing Contest

The children's drawing contest took place from December 5 to 12, with the theme "Let's Take Care of Our Beautiful and Green Jalalabad". A total of 1,551 entries were submitted by 875 students (498 girls and 377 boys). The students worked very hard and the artwork reflected the talent and enthusiasm of all the participants. The judges chose 30 drawings (19 from girls and 11 from boys) that were considered the most outstanding, and the artists were awarded prizes, including backpack, stationary and art kits.



Some of the winners of the children's drawing contest held in Jalalabad. The city cleaning campaign and drawing contest raised awareness among the youth about environmental issues and municipal governance.

2 Background

RAMP UP East contributes to the accomplishment of USAID's Strategic Objective 6-A Democratic Government with broad citizen participation. The purpose of the Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Populations (RAMP UP) is to create effective, responsive, democratic, transparent, and accountable municipal governance in the fourteen provinces that comprise the International Security Assistance Force's (ISAF's) Regional Command East.

RAMP UP East will: (1) increase the capacity of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIROA) municipal officials; (2) markedly improve the delivery of municipal services to citizens in target municipalities; and (3) increase municipal capacity to enable, support, and sustain economic growth. As a result of the RAMP UP East program, Afghan citizens will receive better services, understand the responsibilities of municipal leaders, play an active role in the municipal decision-making process, and see local governance structures as legitimate.

Area of Responsibility

RAMP UP East covers 14 municipalities that are included in ISAF's Regional Command East. The table below presents population estimates taken from the Municipal Economic Profiles developed with RAMP UP East assistance.

Population of RAMP UP East supported municipalities			
No.	Municipality (Province)	Population*	Mayor
1	Asadabad (Kunar)	90,000	Engr. Abdul Ghani Abasi
2	Bamyan (Bamyan)	78,000	Khadam Husain Fetrat
3	Charikar (Parwan)	50,140	Khwaja Rohullah Sediqi
4	Gardez (Paktya)	76,858	Agha Mohammad Sayedee
5	Ghazni (Ghazni)	154,618	Abdul Baseer
6	Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	456,500	Lal Agha Kakar
7	Khost (Khost)	158,546	Eng. Sharif (Deputy Mayor) ¹
8	Mahmud Raqi (Kapisa)	60,400	Abddul Nabi Wahab Safi
9	Maidan Shar (Wardak)	5,804	Mahmood Amiri
10	Mehterlam (Laghman)	39,254	Abdul Moqeen Niaza
11	Bazarak (Panjshir)	15,593	Abdul Khabir Bakhshi
12	Parun (Nuristan)	n/a	Engineer Delawar Eisa
13	Puli-Alam (Logar)	100,000	Mohammad Ahmad Ulfat
14	Sharana (Paktika)	54,416	Engineer Mohammad Asif Saifi (Acting)

* Source: Afghanistan Central Statistics Office population estimates, 2010-2011

¹ Haji Amanullah Jalily was appointed as Acting Mayor of Khost last year. However, he has not been in the municipality during the past three months. Eng. Sharif, the Deputy Mayor, is overseeing the day-to-day affairs of Khost municipality.

RAMP UP East Programming

RAMP UP East provides assistance to the GIRoA under three primary objectives or components, each of which is tied to a specific goal, as follows:

Component 1 ~ Capacity Building of GIRoA officials at the municipal level. All activities under Component 1 directly contribute to enhancing the capacity of municipal officials, managers and technicians to perform their core municipal management responsibilities. Based on an empirical understanding of the skills, capabilities, and knowledge of municipal staff, RAMP UP East provides a combination of on-the-job mentorship, training, and advising to enable more visible, responsive, and accountable governance at the municipal level.

Component 2 ~ Support to GIRoA to provide responsive, effective, and visible municipal service delivery programs. Activities carried out under Component 2 support municipalities in delivering visible, tangible, and desirable services to citizens in the form of municipal service delivery projects. These projects simultaneously fill two purposes: (1) municipal projects provide citizens with marked improvements in their daily life, helping them gain satisfaction with and confidence in their municipal government; and (2) in executing projects hand-in-hand with municipal officials, RAMP UP East builds capacity with a clear learning-by-doing approach, solidifying the GIRoA's capacity to sustainably deliver services to citizens in the long term.

Component 3 ~ Support to GIRoA to improve economic development and revenue generation at the municipal level. Activities implemented under this component directly support local economic development and strengthening of revenue generation, and thereby the municipality's ability to finance its service delivery mandate and operating costs. As RAMP UP East activities under Components 1 and 2 strengthen municipal capacity and service delivery, activities under Component 3 use the capacity, service improvements, and infrastructure to facilitate business growth and job creation.

RAMP UP East's approach entails the provision of comprehensive programming that addresses each of the three component objectives through a combination of technical assistance, training, provision of material support, and improvements in infrastructure and services delivered to municipal communities and governments.

The project also implements cross-cutting activities that support the 3 components described above and promote local governance. The cross-cutting activities include, among others, public outreach, empowerment of youth and women, and gender mainstreaming.

The bulk of the hands-on support of RAMP UP East is provided by teams of technical advisors embedded in the municipalities. In partnership with the technical experts based in Kabul (with specializations in areas such as engineering and construction management, urban planning, financial management, economic development, public outreach, youth and gender, fraud prevention, communications, and performance monitoring), the embedded advisory teams design capacity development activities that are tailored to the unique conditions in each municipality.

3 RAMP UP East accomplishments per component

This section presents the progress made by RAMP UP East during the months of October, November and December 2012, or the second quarter of Option Year 2. Accomplishments are presented in the same sequence as the indicators in the (draft) Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).

In September 2012, USAID requested DAI to submit a proposal and budget for a contract amendment. The proposed amendment consists of two scenarios: a baseline scenario and an optimistic scenario. The baseline scenario includes a 6 month extension of the period of performance of the project until December 9, 2013, and a modest funding increase to continue program activities in a gradually reducing number of municipalities. The optimistic scenario also consists of a 6 month extension and additional funding that would allow RAMP UP East to extend the support in all 14 target municipalities, intensify and expand capacity building support, technical assistance activities, and small grants and fund a limited number of new initiatives.

DAI submitted its technical and financial proposals for the two scenarios to USAID on October 15. However, given that USAID has not yet finalized the contract modification, the draft PMP for Option Year 2 that was submitted to USAID in July 2012 is used as the basis for this Quarterly Report.

Annex 1 of this report provides an overview of the RAMP UP East performance indicators, including the Option Year 2 baseline, targets and accomplishments.

Project Objective Indicators

Project objective indicators, also called impact indicators, measure citizen satisfaction, trust, and perception about local government performance in reference to their access to services provided by the municipality. These indicators are measured annually. A baseline survey was carried out in September 2010 and the survey to measure the results of the Base Year was conducted one year later in September 2011. In both surveys, households from 13 municipalities were asked the same set of questions to enable year-to-year comparisons. The municipality of Parun in Nuristan was not included in the survey due to the adverse security situation in the province.

In September 2012 RAMP UP East started the survey for Option Year 1, in order to compare the progress made in the second year of the program with the Base Year. For the first time, the municipality of Parun was included in the survey and the results of this survey will serve as the baseline for this municipality. Data collection in all municipalities was undertaken during the month of September. Data entry, data analysis and reporting on survey results was completed by the end of December, and a summary of the results are listed below and detailed in Annex 2.

PO 1 Citizen Satisfaction with the municipal government

<i>Indicator PO 1: Percentage change in citizen satisfaction with the municipal government</i>				
Year	Baseline Sep 2011	Target Sep 2012	Actual Sep 2012	Target Sep 2013
Option Year 1 Results Option Year 2 Targets	72%	20% increase (20% of 28%=5.6%)	74% (+2%)	20% increase (20% of 26%=5.2%)
Percentage who said their municipal government was doing a very good or a somewhat good job.				

In the 2011 survey, 72% of respondents across 13 municipalities expressed satisfaction with the municipal government. In Option Year 1 RAMP UP East targeted a 20% reduction in the

number of respondents who were not yet satisfied with the performance of their municipal government. This translates into a net result of 78% (5.6% increases).

The results of the annual survey conducted in September 2012 determined a 2% decrease in the number of respondents who were not satisfied with the performance of their municipal government, leading to a total of 74% of respondents who expressed their satisfaction.

Municipal level results can be found in Appendix 2, No 1.

PO 2 Citizen perception that local government officials are working for their needs

<i>Indicator P.O. 2: Percentage change in citizen perception that local government officials are working to serve their needs</i>				
Year	Baseline Sep 2011	Target Sep 2012	Actual Sep 2012	Target Sep 2013
Option Year 1 Results	59%	20% increase	58%	20% increase
Option Year 2 Targets		(20% of 41%=8%)	(-1%)	(20% of 42%=8%)
Percentage who said municipal government was always or sometimes working to serve people like you (respondent)				

Another tenant of the development proposition is to help citizens see local governance structures as legitimate. Legitimacy has the potential to reduce citizen support for insurgent groups. Increases in citizen perception will be measured against the baseline survey and subsequent annual surveys.

This indicator is linked to Question #32 in the RAMP UP East External Survey: “How often do you think local government officials are working to serve people like you?” with the following response options: “Almost always, sometimes, rarely or never”.

Across the 13 municipalities, the result of the survey held in September 2011 showed that 59% of the respondents felt that local government officials were working to meet the needs of constituents. In Option Year 1, the target was a 20% reduction in the number of respondents who do not agree that the local government is working to serve citizens’ needs, bringing this number to 67% (or an 8% decrease in the number of dissatisfied respondents).

The results of the annual survey conducted one year later in September 2012 indicated a 1% increase in the number of respondents who do not agree that the local government is working to serve citizens’ needs, dropping back the target to 58% satisfaction.

Municipal level results can be found in Appendix 2, No 2.

PO 3 Citizens indicating they trust their municipal officials to conduct activities to benefit the people

<i>Indicator PO 3: Percentage change of citizens indicating they trust GIRoA officials in municipalities to conduct its activities to benefit the people of the city</i>				
Year	Baseline Sep 2011	Target Sep 2012	Actual Sep 2012	Target Sep 2013
Option Year 1 Results	50%	20% increase	61%	20% increase
Option Year 2 Targets		(20% of 50%=10%)	(+11%)	(20% of 39%=7.8%)
Percent who said they had a great deal or some trust in the Municipal Government to conduct its activities to the benefit of people in their city				

This project objective indicator is a continuation of the legitimacy tenant. Decisions and actions by local government officials are perceived as more legitimate and acceptable if citizens trust that officials are acting in the best interest of the citizens.

This indicator is linked to Question #34 in the RAMP UP East External Survey: “To what extent do you trust each of the following to conduct its activities to benefit the people in your

city? Do you have a great deal of trust; some trust; little trust; or no trust in: businesses in the local market; the local religious leaders; the U.S. government; the municipal government; the provincial government; the Afghan national government?"

The 2011 survey results showed that 50% of the respondents across 13 municipalities said that their local officials were working for the benefit of the general public. In Option Year 1 the target was a 20% reduction in the number of respondents who did not yet have a great deal or some trust in the municipal government to work to benefit the people, or an increase in the positive perception to 60%.

The results of the annual survey conducted in September 2012 determined an 11% decrease in the number of respondents who did not have a great deal or some trust in the municipal government to work to benefit the people, translating in a total of 61% of respondents who expressed their satisfaction.

Municipal level results can be found in Appendix 2, No 3.

IR 2.4 Citizens who believe that their access to municipality-provided services has increased

<i>Indicator I.R.2.4: Percentage of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased</i>				
Year	Baseline Sep 2011	Target Sep 2012	Actual Sep 2012	Target Sep 2013
Option Year 1 Results Option Year 2 Targets	58%	20% increase (20% of 42%=8%)	60% (+2%)	20% increase (20% of 40%=8%)
Percentage of municipal services NOT rated as poor or unavailable (trash, drainage/ditches, roads and parks)				

The 2011 survey showed that an average of 58% of the respondents in 13 municipalities believed that their access to services provided by the municipality had increased. In option Year 1, RAMP UP East targeted to reduce the number of respondents who did not believe that access to municipal services has improved by another 20%, or a net gain of 8%, to 66%.

The results of the annual survey conducted in September 2012 determined a 2% reduction in the number of respondents who did not believe that access to municipal services has improved, reaching a total result of 60% of respondents who agreed that their access to services provided by the municipality had increased.

Municipal level results are summarized in Appendix 2, No 4.

Intermediate result Indicators

RAMP UP East's 3 main components – Capacity Building, Service Delivery, and Revenue Generation/Economic Development, match the Intermediate Results (IR) defined in the (draft) Project Management Plan (PMP).

IR 1 Increased Capacity of GIROA Municipal Institutions

All activities under IR 1 will directly contribute to enhancing the capacity of municipal officials, managers and technicians to perform their core municipal management responsibilities. This component has three indicators, namely: (1) IR 1.1 number of municipalities with functioning performance budgeting systems; (2) IR 1.2 number of municipalities with functioning accounting systems; and (3) IR 1.3 number of participatory citizen engagement mechanisms implemented by municipal officials.

Municipal Accounting and Budgeting

Measuring improvement in accounting and budget practices in public finance

Quarterly surveys are conducted by the embedded RAMP UP East public finance advisor in each of the municipalities to measure the level of best practices implemented in the areas of accounting and budgeting. The survey for each topic includes ten best practices for that particular topic area. The public finance advisors work with their municipal counterparts to increase the number of best practices adopted by the municipalities. In Option Year 1, for municipalities to qualify as having a functional accounting system (Indicator 1.2) they must have implemented 7 out of 10 (70%) general accounting practices identified in the survey. Municipalities which achieved 70% on the combined surveys for budgeting practices (revenue forecasting and budget process) would be considered to have functioning performance budgeting systems in place (Indicator 1.1). In Option Year 2, municipalities must implement all of the best practices (100%) to qualify as achieving best practices for functional accounting and performance budgeting.

CLIN 1 - Indicator 1.1: The number of municipalities with functioning performance budgeting systems

Indicator 1.1: # of municipalities with functioning performance budgeting systems					
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	13	0	0		

The Introduction of performance based budgeting will enable the local governments to measure progress in delivering the public services that are most important to the citizens. Measuring municipal service delivery performance is dependent on a consistent and accurate budgetary process. To implement best budgetary practices that support the municipality to move toward performance budgeting, RAMP UP East public finance and revenue management have concentrated on two areas: revenue forecasting and budget preparation. Budget preparation includes best practices for expenditure forecasting, meeting budget approval deadlines, and providing budgetary information to the public.

Second Quarter Activities

Revenue Planning and Forecasting

In Option Year 1, one of the major activities in revenue generation was the establishment of Economic Development Action Committees (EDACs) and the development of Revenue Improvement Action Plans (RIAPs). The RIAP development process was based upon a methodology designed by ASGP, which included using historical revenue collections to forecast revenue over the next five years. These forecasts were then intended to be the basis for the 1391 budget forecast. The RIAP process also included developing improvement plans for major sources of revenue. These plans included proposed expenditures required to achieve the revenue improvements and municipal capacity assessments. The expenditure estimates were also intended to be included in the 1391 budget forecast.

During the second quarter of Option Year 2, the public finance team reviewed the previous year's RIAPs with the intention of updating the plans for the 1392 budget forecast. The review revealed that the forecasting technique of using historical revenue collection data, required by ASGP, was not a suitable methodology for Afghan municipalities that experience varying revenue earnings from year to year. Because of this, many of the municipal revenue managers and mayors chose not to use the RIAP forecast for the 1391 budget. The RIAP review also found that none of the municipalities had included the expenditures associated

with the revenue improvement plans in the 1391 budget. Interviews with municipal revenue managers regarding these issues showed that most of the managers found the RIAP expenditure forecasts too complex and thus did not accept the result.

The RAMP UP East public finance advisors worked together with the revenue generation advisors and developed a revenue forecasting methodology more oriented to the revenue streams of the municipalities. As many of the municipalities lack the data necessary to forecast and monitor their revenue, the new methodology focused on determining the revenue base, average tariff structure, collection coverage and collection efficiency for each revenue source. A workshop was conducted with the municipal revenue managers and advisors in Kabul in late October. Following this workshop, in November, the revenue managers and advisors worked together to complete revenue profiles and new medium term revenue forecasts for each revenue source using the new methodology.

The revenue managers were also encouraged to develop a revenue improvement plan for only 1 or 2 revenue sources. The expenditure forecast process was simplified and included in the 1392 budget preparation procedures.

During 1391, the public finance advisors worked with the municipal revenue managers to develop quarterly revenue collection analysis reports that compared forecasted revenue to actual collection. These reports were presented by the revenue managers to the mayors on a quarterly basis. The production of these reports and presentation on a quarterly basis were added as a new activity in the quarterly revenue survey.

As the 1391 budget year ended on December 20, 2012, the revenue survey for this quarter and future quarters will assess the level of implementation of best practices in 1392. As the municipalities are in the initial stages of implementing these practices for 1392, the results of this survey are lower than the survey in the last quarter, which was based upon the RIAP process performed in 1391.

The results of this quarter's survey show that the leading municipality is Puli Alam, which has to date successfully implemented 80% of the best practices. Asadabad and Maidan Shar have each implemented 70%. These two municipalities are still in the process of completing their 1392 budget and are currently working on including the RIAP expenditures. The other municipalities, except Jalalabad, have implemented 50 or 60% of the best practices and are also in the process of completing a draft budget for 1392. Jalalabad has only implemented 30% of the best practices due to ongoing issues with both the revenue manager and mayor. Historically, Jalalabad has not been forthcoming with information related to its revenue. The municipality consistently forecasts and collects lower amounts of revenue each year. While Jalalabad should be able to collect close to 1 billion Afs in revenue (similar to Kandahar) the municipality records only 30 to 35% of this amount. The issues with Jalalabad have been presented a number of times to GDMA and have also been reported over the past year to USAID in weekly and monthly reports.

In the coming months RAMP UP East will continue to provide additional chapters to the budgeting manual circulated by GDMA in the middle of last year. The RAMP UP East public finance team has so far completed the budget disbursement accounting and reporting chapter. The chapter on revenue projection and revenue improvement planning will follow soon. RAMP UP East has also proposed the development of a chapter on procurement, as part of the budget execution system, even though the project already developed a separate procurement SOP manual for municipalities based on the Afghan Procurement Law and Rules of Procedure for Public Procurement. One constraint is that GDMA does not have a clear concept of the content of the budgeting manual. RAMP UP East proposed a full content outline, covering both budget preparation and execution. However, GDMA opted for a piecemeal addition of new chapters to the manual developed with RAMP UP East support.

Performance Based Budgeting Revenue Planning and Forecasting Best Practices														
		Asadabad	Bamyayn	Bazarak	Charikar	Gardez	Ghazni	Jalalabad	Khost	Mahmud Raqi	Maidan Shar	Metherlam	Pul i Alam	Sharana
1	Revenue Policy Management: organized file of guiding policy, and any rate/fee tables.	√	√		√			√	√		√		√	√
2	Revenue Profile: a listing of all municipal revenue sources, 3 year history of actual earnings and forecast variances.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Revenue Forecast Table: 5 year revenue forecast for all revenue types that includes forecast assumptions	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√	√	√
4	Budget Revenue Forecast: Revenue forecast table is used as the basis for the 1392 budget forecast.	√	√	√	√	√				√	√		√	√
5	RIAP: RIAP developed for 1 source of revenue for 1392	√	√	√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	
6	RIAP Approval: RIAP approved by Mayor	√					√		√	√	√	√	√	
7	Budget Expenditure Allocation: 1392 budget includes expense allocations for the RIAP		√	√		√	√		√				√	
8	Revenue Reporting: revenue manager presents monthly/quarterly collection results to Mayor and/or EDAC – New Activity	√			√			√		√	√	√	√	√
9	Identify Monitoring Metrics : identify metrics for each revenue type													
10	Revenue Monitoring Plan: establish metrics and monitoring procedure for 1392 revenues													
Revenue Forecasting Total Score		70%	60%	50%	50%	50%	50%	30%	50%	60%	70%	50%	80%	50%

Budget Preparation

During the Base Year, RAMP UP East public finance analysis of the 1390 budget preparation revealed that municipalities had not formed budget committees, lacked basic planning skills, were not familiar with the proper use of the budget forms, and often did not receive budget approval before the end of the first quarter. This made it difficult for the municipalities to implement development projects and limited their ability to spend their development budget during the year. In Option Year 1, the public finance advisory team focused on improving the budget planning and administration activities. These activities included encouraging the municipalities to form budget committees, develop internal budget calendars, use the standard MOF budget forms, and submit the budget and receive approval by the deadlines.

In Option Year 2, the project is focused on improving the accuracy of the budget forecasting. At the end of the first quarter, RAMP UP East conducted a ToT training course for developing performance oriented budgets for the municipal solid waste collection service. The training course included advisors from all technical disciplines, including finance, revenue, public works, and engineering. Together these advisors established performance goals their municipality's solid waste management service, identified the required inputs and determined the cost of each input, and classified the expenditures as operating or development costs. This training prepared the advisors to conduct workshops in their municipalities and established a work plan for the 1392 budget preparation that included using performance-oriented budgeting for forecasting municipal service delivery expenditures.

In the second quarter, the advisory teams in 13 municipalities conducted workshops with the municipal staff to train them on the performance-oriented budgeting practice. The advisors then worked with the municipal staff to prepare performance budgets for the solid waste management program. As the municipalities will be responsible for funding the SWM program in FY 1392, rather than receiving funding from RAMP UP East, this program was a relevant service to be used as an example for this training.

Another major activity conducted during the second quarter was the development of Municipal Improvement Plans (MIPs), which were the vehicle for defining the development projects the municipality plans to complete in FY 1392. For each development project listed in the MIP, the engineering advisors assisted the municipal engineers in creating Technical Assessment Report (TARs) that included project financial assessments. These financial assessments served as the basis for the development budget forecasts for 1392.

As explained earlier in the revenue survey section, December 20 marked the end of FY 1391. The budgeting survey that was conducted during the last quarter related to activities in 1391. The survey conducted in the first week of January 2013 relates to activities completed or in process for the 1392 budget. As the surveys represent two different periods, the survey results for this quarter are lower than those in the previous quarter. As the municipalities work toward budget completion and approval, the future quarterly results will show greater percentages of best practices implemented.

At this point in time Puli Alam is the leading municipality as it has implemented 80% of the budgeting best practices. Six other municipalities – Bamyan, Bazarak, Charikar, Gardez, Mahmud Raqi, and Maidan Shar – have each implemented 70% of the best practices. These municipalities are in the process of completing their draft budget and submitting it for approval. Asadabad, Ghazni, and Mehterlam are still finalizing their development budgets and revenue forecasts. The municipality of Sharana submitted a budget, but didn't include a pay/grade reserve that was required and the budget was subsequently rejected by GDMA. These municipalities have thus implemented between 50 and 60% of best practices to date. Jalalabad has the lowest percentage at 30%. As of the end of the quarter, the municipal finance manager had been absent from the municipality for over a month and was keeping the accounting expenditure records at his home. The municipality has not recorded the 3rd quarter expenditures and has thus not been able to close the books for FY 1391.

On various occasions RAMP UP East has discussed the challenges in working with the municipality of Jalalabad with GDMA. RAMP UP East was assured that GDMA will handle the situation and resolve the problems in the near future. In the meantime, RAMP UP East has scaled back some of its support to the municipality. As soon as the conditions improve RAMP UP East will be ready to provide full support to the municipality in strengthening its municipal accounting and budgeting processes.

Performance Based Budgeting Budgeting Best Practices		Asadabad	Bamyan	Bazarak	Charikar	Gardez	Ghazni	Jalalabad	Khost	Mahmud Raqi	Maidan Shar	Metherlam	Puli Alam	Sharana
1	Budget Committee: formed in the municipality prior to developing 1392 budget	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Budget Calendar: internal calendar for 1392 budget preparation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Draft Budget Submitted: 1392 budget submitted in draft to Kabul Office		√	√	√	√				√	√		√	
4	Budget Deadline: submit 1392 budget by Feb 1 to GDMA												√	
5	Approval Deadline: received approval by end of 1392 first quarter													
6	Present Budget to Citizens: present 1392 budget proposal in print/presentation													
7	Quarterly Reporting: completed quarterly revenue/expenditure report for 1391	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Expenditure Forecasting: prepare O&M forecast for at least 1 service program	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Development Project Forecast: develop MIP and technical assessment reports for development project budget	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√		√	√
10	Performance Oriented Budgeting: develop a performance oriented budget for at least 1 municipal service.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Budget Process Total Score		60%	70%	70%	70%	70%	50%	30%	60%	70%	70%	50%	80%	60%

Overall Budgeting Results

As mentioned previously, municipalities that adopt 100% of the revenue forecasting and budgeting best practices are determined to meet the criteria to be considered municipalities prepared to implement performance based budgeting. The score for each municipality is determined as the average percentage calculated from the results of both surveys. The table below shows the results after averaging both surveys.

Percentage of best practices implemented to prepare for Performance Based Budgeting	Asadabad	Bamyan	Bazarak	Charikar	Gardez	Ghazni	Jalalabad	Khost	Mahmud Raqi	Maidan Shar	Metherlam	Puli Alam	Sharana
Revenue Forecasting	70%	60%	50%	50%	50%	50%	30%	50%	60%	70%	50%	80%	50%
Budget Preparation	60%	70%	70%	70%	70%	50%	30%	60%	70%	70%	50%	80%	60%
Average Score	65%	65%	60%	60%	60%	50%	30%	55%	65%	70%	50%	80%	55%

1.2 Number of municipalities with functioning accounting systems

Indicator 1.2: # of municipalities with functioning accounting systems					
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	13	3	0		

Functioning accounting systems are determined by the percentage of best practices that municipalities have chosen to adopt that produce more accurate, efficient and transparent financial record keeping. As described above, surveys are conducted quarterly by the RAMP UP East team in each municipality to assess the level of best practices that have been implemented by the municipal accounting and revenue departments.

The first surveys were developed at the close of the Base Year and implemented in the first quarter of Option Year 1. At that time, the accounting procedures in the municipalities were manual single entry and lacking cash accounting and reconciliation, procurement management, periodic monitoring reports or procedures. The survey questions were designed to represent best practices that could reasonably be accomplished by the municipalities over a 3-year horizon. The original best practices included transitioning from a manual to automated bank reconciliation, and advancing from manual single entry accounting to spreadsheet based double entry accounting. As the municipalities progressed, some original “best practices” have been modified or replaced with more advanced activities such as implementing monitoring plans and producing annual procurement plans.

Starting in the last quarter, a new activity – expenditure monitoring – has been added in place of quarterly bank reconciliations. The RAMP UP East public finance team will conduct a workshop on expenditure monitoring as part of the budget execution training. The municipalities are expected to work toward the implementation of a periodic monitoring practice during the 1392 budget year. Also, the previous best practice for developing annual procurement plans was intended for the 1391 budget year. Now that the municipalities have started the 1392 budget year in December 2012, this activity has been modified to be related to a plan for 1392. These two activities will be implemented in the next quarter of Option Year 2. Therefore, the municipalities are only able to achieve 80% of best practices as of this quarter, but potentially 100% in the next quarter. Because of these changes, municipalities that achieved 100% during the last quarter are now scoring 80% this quarter, but they are expected to rise again to 100% by the end of the third quarter.

Functional Accounting System General Accounting Standard Operating Procedures		Asadabad	Bamyan	Panjshir	Charikar	Gardez	Ghazni	Jalalabad	Khost	Mahmud Raqi	Maidan Shar	Metherlam	Pul i Alam	Sharana
1	Post Revenue Receipt to Ledger account when cash deposit is received at bank	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Post Expenditure Payment to Ledger account when cash is withdrawn	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Reconcile Bank Statement to Revenue Ledger accounts at least quarterly	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Reconcile Bank Statement to Expenditure ledger accounts at least quarterly	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Post Revenue Receipts to Revenue and Cash Ledger when cash is received	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	
6	Post Expenditure Payments to both Expense and Cash Ledger when paid	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	Reconcile Bank Statement to Cash Ledger Account monthly.	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Used Automated Payroll	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Implement Expenditure Monitoring <i>New Question</i>													
10	Prepared Annual Procurement Plan -1392													
General Accounting Total Score		80%	50%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	70%	80%	80%	70%

First Quarter Activities

In Option Year 1 RAMP UP East focused on developing excel based templates that would enable the municipalities to increase the accuracy of revenue and expenditure transaction posting. During the first quarter of this year, the municipalities began implementing double entry book keeping by posting to a cash account for both cash receipts and disbursements. By posting to the spreadsheet-based cash account, bank reconciliation will become more accurate and transparent. The municipal finance and procurement staff participated in functional training on municipal procurement practices and were introduced to procurement planning.

Second Quarter Activities

During the second quarter of Option Year 2, public finance was focused on preparing the 1392 budget. The main activities and workshops covered revenue forecasting, performance and functional budgeting, and development project assessment. Due to this, there were no significant improvements in the accounting best practices.

Planned Third Quarter Activities

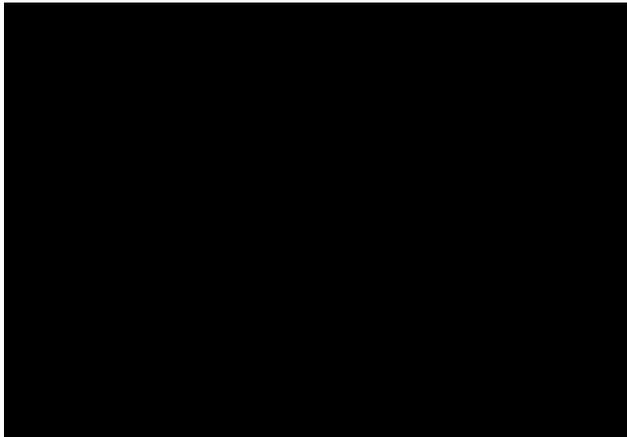
As the 1392 budget is due to be completed on January 4, the public finance team will also shift focus from budget preparation to budget execution. Two main activities that will be included in the capacity building agenda are developing annual procurement plans from the approved budgets, and establishing expenditure monitoring metrics and procedures. It is expected that by the end of next quarter, the ten municipalities that are currently implementing 80% of best practices for accounting, will be able to achieve 100%.

IR 1.3 Number of participatory citizen engagement mechanisms implemented

<i>Indicator IR 1.3: # of participatory citizen engagement mechanisms implemented by municipal officials</i>					
Year	Target	Q1: (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	At least 5 in each municipality (5x14 = 70)	30	9		

In the (draft) PMP for Option Year 2, the annual target was reduced from 70 to 65 because the number of municipalities that RAMP UP East was actually able to work in is only 13. The security situation in Parun remains an obstacle to the implementation of program activities. However, during the second quarter RAMP UP East succeeded in expanding activities in Parun. Consequently, the target has been raised again to 70 counts.

The project identified five mechanisms that are implemented in all 14 target municipalities. These mechanisms are citizen forums, municipal newsletters, outreach activities for opening and closing ceremonies of municipal projects, media outreach such as interviews and radio programs, and the installation of public notice boards. Each city will be targeted to conduct all five mechanisms during the year. The accomplishments of each municipality are calculated by counting the number of mechanisms implemented, regardless of how many times a particular mechanism is used. For example, if a municipality undertakes 12 citizen forums during the year, it is counted as one mechanism.



The Mayor of Mahmud Raqi in a radio talk show speaking about municipal activities and responsibilities

Citizens and government officials in Bazarak attended the hand-over ceremony for a road improvement project funded by RAMP UP East

Between October and December 2012, the municipalities employed 9 community engagement mechanisms for a total of 39 counts (see table below).

Citizen Engagement Mechanisms implemented (October-December 2012)																					
Municipality	Citizen Forum				Opening/Closing Ceremony				Newsletter				Media Outreach				Public Notice Boards				TOTAL
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Asadabad	1				0				1				1				0				3
Bamyan	1				0				1				1				0				3
Charikar	1				0	1			0				0	1			0				3
Ghazni	1				0				1				1				0				3
Gardez	0	1			0	1			0				0				0				2
Jalalabad	1				1				1				0	1			0				4
Khost	1				1				1	1			1				0	1			5
Maidan Shar	1				0				0				1				0				3
Mahmud Raqi	1				1				0				0	1			0				3
Mehterlam	1				0	1			0				0				0				2
Bazarak	1				1				0				0				0				2
Parun	0				0				0				0				0				0
Puli-Alam	1				1				1				1				0				4
Sharana	1				0				0				1				0				2
TOTAL	12	1			5	3			6	1			7	3			0	1			39

The municipalities of Asadabad, Bamyan, Charikar, Ghazni, Maidan Shar, and Puli-Alam, published and distributed a total of 9,400 copies of their municipal newsletters. The printing cost of these newsletters was funded from the municipal budget. In Bazarak and Gardez the mayors have so far refused to authorize the publication of a municipal newsletter. The newsletter is one of the communication tools with citizen.

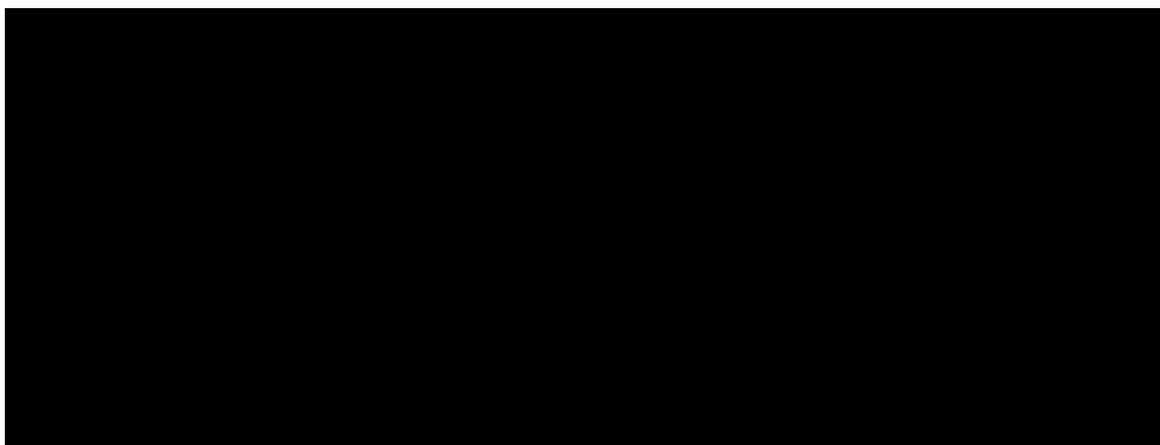
The mayors and staff of Bamyan, Charikar, Ghazni, Jalalabad, Khost, Mahmud Raqi, Maidan Shar, Puli-Alam and Sharana all took an active part in media activities, including participating in radio roundtables, call-in shows and interviews.

The table below summarizes the frequency of community engagement activities conducted by the municipalities during the reporting period. In total, 33 citizen forums were convened, 8 opening or closing ceremonies were organized, 8 issues of community newsletters were printed, 14 radio programs or media interviews were aired and public notice boards were installed in 1 municipality.



The municipal newsletter of Puli Alam for the month of December 2012

Frequency of Citizen Engagement Activities conducted per Municipality (October-December 2012)						
Municipality	Citizen Forum	Opening/ Closing Ceremony	News-letter	Media Outreach	Public Notice Boards	TOTAL
Asadabad	1	0	2	0	0	3
Bamyan	4	0	1	1	0	6
Charikar	3	1	0	1	0	5
Ghazni	2	0	1	2	0	5
Gardez	1	1	0	0	0	2
Jalalabad	2	0	0	2	0	4
Khost	3	2	0	2	1	8
Maidan Shar	3	0	1	2	0	6
Mahmud Raqi	2	1	0	1	0	4
Mehterlam	4	1	0	0	0	5
Bazarak	2	2	0	0	0	4
Parun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puli Alam	3	0	3	1	0	7
Sharana	3	0	0	2	0	5
TOTAL	33	8	8	14	1	64



The Head of Wakil Guzar talks with participants at the citizen forum in the municipality of Jalalabad on 21 November

During the reporting period, the RAMP UP East municipalities, excluding Parun, held a total of 33 citizen forums with 930 participants of which of 54 were women. Participants included community elders, representatives from the business sector, women and youth, civil society organizations and the general public.

With the support of RAMP UP East, citizen forums were initiated in all municipalities early on during the project. These citizen forums (and similar initiatives replicated by the RAMP UP programs in other regions) have evolved as a successful mechanism to engage the municipality and the citizens in a regular dialogue about the accomplishments and plans of the municipality, the concerns and priorities of the citizens, and other municipal issues. GDMA has requested RAMP UP East to convert the forums into Municipal



Citizens of Bamyan receive a copy of the monthly newsletter

Advisory Boards. These boards are mandated by the new municipal law that is under review by the government. Once GDMA officially informs municipalities about the establishment of Municipal Advisory Boards, embedded advisors will assist in facilitating the election of the board members. At that point the current citizen forums will be replaced by (monthly or bi-weekly) meetings of the Municipal Advisory Board.

Participants in Citizen Forums (October-December 2012)				
No	Municipality	Total participants	Male	Female
1	Asadabad	32	32	0
2	Bamyan	77	71	6
3	Charikar	81	76	5
4	Ghazni	39	39	0
5	Gardez	19	19	0
6	Jalalabad	209	183	26
7	Khost	61	57	4
8	Maidan Shar	60	60	0
9	Mahmud Raqi	59	56	3
10	Mehterlam	87	86	1
11	Bazarak	41	41	0
12	Puli-Alam	97	89	8
13	Parun	0	0	0
14	Sharana	68	67	1
	Total	930	876	54

In consultation with GDMA, RAMP UP East is working with the municipalities to install municipal notice boards and suggestion boxes in public places. This activity will be implemented beginning next quarter.

Based on a communication guidelines developed by RAMP UP East in cooperation with GDMA, the municipality of Charikar published 500 copies of a citizens' guidebook with technical and financial support from RAMP UP East. This booklet has 12 pages and contains the mayor's biography, his message to the citizens, and an introduction to the different departments of the municipality. It also explains how citizens can participate and benefit from municipal services. The municipality distributed the booklet to Wakil Guzars and citizens

mayor were already interviewed. The purpose of these interviews is to identify challenges and highlight achievements in the municipalities and address those in RAMP UP East reports and briefs. The interviews were summarized in the RAMP UP East monthly reports. The questions cover 3 main categories: general questions, economic development/revenue generation and good governance.

IR 2 Delivery of Municipal Services to Citizens in targeted Municipalities improved

RAMP UP East assists municipal governments in delivering basic services to citizens in order to improve the confidence and faith that people have in their local government officials. This component has four indicators: (1) IR 2.1 number of sub-national government entities receiving RAMP UP East assistance to improve their performance; (2) IR 2.2 number of municipal service delivery projects implemented; (3) IR 2.3 percentage of activities involving government officials in project planning, implementation, and/or evaluation; and (4) IR 2.4 percentage of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased.

IR 2.1 Number of sub-national government entities receiving RAMP UP East assistance to improve their performance

<i>Indicator IR 2.1: # of sub-national government entities receiving RAMP UP East assistance to improve their performance</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	14	14	14		

RAMP UP East has a life-of-project target of assisting 14 municipal governments in improving the delivery of public services to their constituents. All municipalities have been receiving assistance from the project, including the municipality of Parun in Nuristan, where access is restricted due to the security conditions. This quarter RAMP UP East funded and managed a public opinion survey which served as a baseline for Parun. The project has also continued to engage counterparts in Nuristan through the implementation of gender and youth focused activities. RAMP UP East has reached out to the new mayor of Parun and is in discussions with GDMA and the mayor to start up additional program activities in the municipality in Option Year 2, including capacity building and service delivery programs.

IR 2.2 Number of Municipal Service Delivery Projects implemented

<i>Indicator IR 2.2: # of municipal service delivery projects implemented</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	11	10	1		

Activities under this indicator include the implementation of solid waste management (SWM) projects supported by RAMP UP East. For the citizens, solid waste management provides cash-for-work opportunities, aside from the primary function of cleaning public areas in the municipality and developing a system to collect and dispose garbage from households and commercial areas in a proper manner. For the municipality, the solid waste management projects serve to improve the visibility of the local government and provide on-the-job learning opportunities for municipal officials.

Activities

At the request of the municipalities, RAMP UP East proposed the continuation of support for solid waste collection in 11 municipalities: Asadabad, Bamyán, Bazarak, Charikar, Gardez, Khost, Mahmud Raqi, Madian Shar, Mehterlam, Puli-Alam, and Sharana. Like the solid waste collection projects implemented during Option Year 1, the aim is to augment the municipalities' own collection capacity to achieve a 100% weekly coverage of all identified formal and informal drop-off sites. The implementation of above mentioned SWM projects ended in mid-December 2012.

As part of the efforts to build the capacity of the municipalities to sustain the solid waste collection services, a training program in performance-oriented solid waste management annual budgeting was conducted this quarter. The overall objective of the training was to assist municipalities in allocating a sufficient portion of their annual budget to solid waste management to maintain or improve the level of service achieved with RAMP UP East assistance. The training was implemented in two stages: (1) a TOT for all RAMP UP East embedded advisors; and (2) training for municipal officials and key staff. The TOT for the first batch of trainers from six municipalities was conducted on September 24-25, and training for the second batch from seven municipalities was provided in October.

IR 2.3 Percentage of RAMP UP East activities involving government officials

The involvement of government officials is a critical element of RAMP UP East's approach. Collaboration with the municipalities on service delivery and infrastructure projects in an effort to bring about good governance and engender confidence among the citizens in their local officials' ability to provide services and respond to their needs is therefore extremely important. The local chief executives and officials of the target municipalities have taken ownership of the activities under RAMP UP East, with most of them personally leading in the implementation and supervision of program activities and in advocating with citizens.

<i>Indicator IR 2.3: % of RAMP UP East activities involving government officials in project planning, implementation, and/or evaluation</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	100%	100%	100%		

Activities

In all RAMP UP East target municipalities mayors take the lead in managing the implementation of program activities and subprojects. Municipal staff, in particular the engineering and public works managers, have hands-on involvement in project implementation, starting with planning, implementation and day-to-day project management. The staff is motivated to be more involved in project implementation because they learn from working with the embedded advisors.

The table below shows the list of completed infrastructure and solid waste management (SWM) projects during the quarter that involved the municipal mayor and officers in the preparation and implementation. The visits reported here only include the official "auditable" visits of municipal officials together with RAMP UP East staff to the projects that are reported in the project's M&E system. For each visit, a reporting template (government involvement form) is completed that includes the signatures of the participants. Other visits, such as regular monitoring and supervision visits of the municipal engineers, may not be recorded.

Activities involving government officials by municipality			
Municipality	Total number of activities completed	Total number of completed activities with government involvement	Percentage with government involvement
Asadabad	1	1	100%
Bamyan	1	1	100%
Charikar	1	1	100%
Gardez	1	1	100%
Maidan Shar	2	2	100%
Mahmud Raqi	2	2	100%
Mehtarlam	2	2	100%
Puli Alam	1	1	100%
Sharana	2	2	100%
Khost	1	1	100%
Bazarak	1	1	100%
Total	15	15	100%

- For the **Asadabad** Solid Waste Collection project (RUE-ASD-0015), the Mayor was involved in project planning and the project was monitored five times by the Head of the municipal city cleaning department.
- In **Bamyan** the Mayor was involved in project planning for the Solid Waste Collection project (RUE-BAM-0014) and the project was monitored twice by the municipal Sanitation and Greenery Department staff along with embedded advisors.
- The Mayor of the **Charikar** Solid Waste Collection project (RUE-CHA-0014) was involved in project planning and the project was monitored four times by the *Nahia* Management Department and the *Tanzif* Officer.
- For the **Gardez** Solid Waste Collection project (RUE-GRZ-0015), the Mayor was involved in project planning and the project was monitored by the Mayor, the Marketing Department Manager and the Head of the Sanitation Department.
- In the **Maidan Shar** Women and Children Park Project (RUE-MSH-0005), the Mayor and Municipality Engineering Department staff were closely involved in project planning and site identification and the municipal technical team was involved in project evaluation. For the Solid Waste Collection project (RUE-MSH-0011), the Mayor was involved in project planning, while the project was monitored by the Sanitation Manager during project implementation, and evaluated upon completion.
- In **Mahmud Raqi** Construction of Public Latrines Project (RUE-MIR-0008), the Mayor was involved in project planning and site identification twice and the project was also monitored four times by the Mayor and the municipal Accounting Manager. For the Solid Waste Collection project (RUE-MIR-0020), the Mayor was involved in project planning, and the project was monitored twice by the Mayor, the Municipal Sanitation Manager, Asset Manager and Administration Manager.
- For the **Mehtarlam** Solid Waste Landfill Construction Project (RUE-MHT-0005), the Mayor and Municipal Engineer were involved in project planning and site identification. The Project was also monitored by the Municipal Engineer. For the

Solid Waste Collection project (RUE-MHT-0011), the Mayor was involved in project planning, while the project was monitored four times by Municipality Tanzif Manager.

- The Mayor of **Puli Alam** was directly involved in project planning for the Solid Waste Collection project (RUE-PEA-0016), and the project was monitored three times by the Municipal Sanitation Manager.
- In **Sharana**, the Mayor and technical staff of the Municipality were involved in project planning and evaluation of the Road Median Construction Project (RUE-SHA-0008). For the Solid Waste Collection Project (RUE-SHA-0021), the Mayor and Sanitation Manager were involved in project planning and evaluation.
- The **Khost** Solid Waste Collection Project (RUE-KHO-0016) was planned with the Mayor and Sanitation Manager and they also took active part in project evaluation.
- The Solid Waste Collection Project in **Bazarak** (RUE-PJS-0015) was developed in consultation with the Mayor and Sanitation Manager and they also took part in project evaluation.

IR 2.4 Percentage of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased

Indicator 2.4 is measured annually and is included in the public opinion survey that tracks the accomplishment of Project Objective (PO) indicators.

<i>Indicator I.R.2.4: Percentage of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased</i>				
Year	Baseline Sep 2011	Target Sep 2012	Actual Sep 2012	Target Sep 2013
Option Year 1 Option Year 2	58%	20% increase (20% of 42%=8%)	60% (+2%)	20% increase (20% of 40%=8%)
Percentage of municipal services NOT rated as poor or unavailable (trash, drainage/ditches, roads and parks)				

The 2011 survey showed that an average of 58% of the respondents in 13 municipalities believed that their access to services provided by the municipality had increased. In Option Year 1, RAMP UP East targeted to reduce the number of respondents who did not believe that access to municipal services has improved by 20%, or a net gain of 8%, to 66%.

The results of the annual survey conducted in September 2012 indicated a 2% reduction in the number of respondents who did not believe that access to municipal services has improved, reaching an end result of 60%.

Municipal level results are summarized in Appendix 2, No 4.

IR 3 Increased Municipal Capacity to enable, support, and sustain Economic Growth

Activities implemented under this component support the growth of local economic development and strengthen revenue generation, and thereby the municipality's ability to finance its service offerings and operating costs. This component will be measured by the following four indicators: (1) IR 3.1 number of public private partnerships established; (2) IR 3.2 number of person-days of employment generated; (3) IR 3.3 number of sub-national institutions receiving RAMP UP East assistance to increase their annual own-source revenues; and (4) IR 3.4 percentage increase in revenue generated.

IR 3.1 Number of public-private partnerships established

Indicator IR 3.1: # of public private partnerships established					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	7 in different municipalities	2	0		

During the previous quarter, the second car park in Puli-Alam, a local taxi terminal, was leased to a private operator via a formal PPP tender. The first attempt at tendering this parking facility failed to identify a qualified operator, so another tender was conducted during the reporting period and the final selection was completed by mid-December.

During the reporting period, RAMP UP East worked continuously with municipalities to help encourage them to develop PPP agreements with the private sector for municipality owned infrastructure and other assets. The municipality of Puli Alam awarded a municipality-owned cosmetic market to a member of the private sector to run it and deposit an annual agreed amount of rent into the municipal account. The contract is valid for three years. The contract details will be reviewed by the Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC) and municipal officials.



The public car park constructed with RAMP UP East support in Puli-Alam is leased out as a taxi terminal

RAMP UP East has targeted seven other potential PPP projects (besides the car parks mentioned above). Some of these projects are still under construction. They include:

- Three public latrines;
- Renovation of a sports stadium;
- Public bath house;
- Fruit and vegetable markets; and
- Women's park and canteen.

In Afghanistan, four types of PPPs commonly exist: (1) service contract, where the municipality hires a private entity to perform services, such as solid waste disposal; (2) management contract, where the municipality gives infrastructure or equipment to the private sector to manage and improve efficiency, including capacity building of the municipal operators, such as management of hotels or guest houses; (3) lease agreements, where a municipality gives an asset to the private sector to operate, run or use for a fixed period in exchange for rent or a percentage of the fees received; and (4) build-operate-transfer (BOT), where the private sector funds, builds and operates an asset for an agreed period of time after which it transfers the asset back to the municipality (BOT), or build-operate-own (BOO) agreements where the private sector retains full ownership after a certain period, but pays the municipality a regular fee/share from the business until the agreement period finishes.

The private sector operates the assets as a business, and accepts the risk of recovering its investment from the income generated by the project. An example is the construction and operation of a market, by a private entity, on land rented from the municipality.

The RAMP UP East team is reviewing recent sales (or leases) of municipal assets that meet the criteria for a PPP arrangement but which have not yet been formalized as commercial PPP contracts or tendered in a transparent way. Once identified, the RAMP UP East team will offer assistance to the municipalities to draft formal, publicly posted agreements in accordance with the existing procurement law.

RAMP UP East is also part of a multi-donor working group that is assisting GDMA in the preparation of a national PPP guideline for municipal governments. This guideline was issued to the municipalities in October. The RAMP UP East team wrote the chapter on feasibility studies for the PPP guideline.

RAMP UP East is supporting 13 municipalities in the development of Local Economic Development Plans (LEDPs). This preparation of these plans is taking longer than anticipated. It started with local participatory workshops with community elders, the private sector, donor agencies, line departments and other stakeholders brainstorming to identify critical needs and possible solutions. RAMP UP East completed these participatory workshops and – together with municipal counterparts – drafted LEDPs in previous quarters. During the quarter under review seven of the plans were completed.

Parallel to the drafting of the Local Economic Development Plans, RAMP UP East conducted regular meetings with key officials from the municipalities to gain their insights and comments on the plans. During the reporting period, these consultative meetings were conducted in the municipalities of Asadabad, Ghazni and Charikar.

The table below summarizes progress on the development of the LEDPs.

No	Municipality	LEDP Progress	Completion date	Translation (Dari, Pashto)	Internal meetings
1	Asadabad	Completed	15/10/2012	Completed	17 /12/2012
2	Jalalabad	Completed	01/11/2012	Completed	
3	Mehterlam	Completed		Completed	
4	Bazarak	1 st draft completed			
5	Mahmud Raqi	1 st draft completed			
6	Charikar	Completed	24/10/2012	Completed	29/12/2012
7	Bamyan	1 st draft completed			
8	Maidan Shar	completed	25/11/2012	Completed	
9	Ghazni	Completed	10/11/2012	Completed	12/12/2012
10	Puli Alam	1 st draft completed			
11	Gardez	1 st draft completed			
12	Khost	Completed	18 /11/2012	Completed	
13	Sharana	1 st draft completed			

IR 3.2 Number of person-days of employment generated

By increasing economic opportunities and the availability of employment, RAMP UP East seeks to develop a more stable and secure environment in the municipal areas. Increased opportunities for employment are measured by the number of paid labor days worked on infrastructure and service delivery projects. This quarter RAMP UP East implemented a total of 24 projects of which 15 (11 solid waste collection and 4 infrastructure projects) were completed and 9 subprojects are still ongoing. These projects generated a total of 12,621 labor days. (See Annex 3 for a full listing of infrastructure projects).

<i>Indicator IR 3.2: # of person-days of labor</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	85,000 man days of labor	7,244	12,621		

Ghazni and Maidan Shar, with five ongoing infrastructure subprojects, one completed infrastructure and two completed solid waste collection projects this quarter, employed the largest number of local laborers.

Number of Labor Days per Municipality (October - December 2012)		
1	Asadabad (Kunar)	985
2	Bamyan (Bamyan)	1,034
3	Charikar (Parwan)	608
4	Gardez (Paktya)	596
5	Ghazni (Ghazni)	2,921
6	Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	694
7	Khost (Khost)	1,229
8	Mahmud Raqi (Kapisa)	944
9	Maidan Shar (Wardak)	1,298
10	Mehterlam (Laghman)	854
11	Bazarak (Panjshir)	479
12	Parun (Nuristan)	0
13	Puli Alam (Logar)	646
14	Sharana (Paktika)	333
	Total	12,621

IR 3.3 Number of sub-national institutions receiving RAMP UP East assistance to increase their annual own-source revenue

RAMP UP East's revenue enhancement activities are focusing on business registration and licensing as well as property registration and safayi fee collection.

The new business registration and licensing system developed by RAMP UP East and rolled out nationwide by GDMA is functional in 12 out of 13 municipalities. Property registration started as a pilot in Jalalabad and subsequently expanded to Ghazni, Charikar, Mahmud Raqi, Mehterlam, Asadabad and Khost.

<i>Indicator IR 3.3: # of sub-national institutions receiving RAMP UP East assistance to increase their annual own-source revenue</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	14	13	13		

Business registration

The business registration and licensing system has been introduced in 13 municipalities, but is currently operational in only 11. In most cases the municipal License Officers register new businesses and renew existing business licenses. However, in some cases the Municipal Revenue Manager performs both of these tasks and distributes the invoices to the businesses.

From November 11 to 13, RAMP UP East conducted a three day workshop for Economic Development Advisors, Public Finance Advisors and municipal Revenue Managers. The aim of the workshop was to train the advisors on how to forecast revenue for the upcoming fiscal year, and how to develop Revenue Improvement Action Plans for some of the revenue sources. Apart from the formal training, the workshop proved to be a valuable exercise in sharing experiences between the 13 municipalities. The biggest forecasting changes were for business license fees, which all the municipal Revenue Managers present in the workshop agreed were long overdue for a review.



A meeting of the municipal management team of Metherlam with RAMP UP East on 22 November 2012

All the municipalities presented their forecasts during the workshop and the projected increases in the revenue from business license fees ranged from 4 to 10 times higher than the old rates that have been used since the Taliban era.

The workshop had a significant effect on the revenue management of Mehterlam, where the old Taliban era rates are still being used. During the workshop, the Revenue Manager admitted that the old rates were not even enough to cover the operating costs of the business licensing process. Immediately after their return to Mehterlam, the Revenue Manager and the embedded team conducted a meeting with the mayor and his senior management and shared the experiences of other municipalities that attended the workshop. As a result, the mayor decided to multiply the Taliban era rates with a factor of 4, and also added some new businesses to the list that had been created just after the collapse of the Taliban regime. The new list was presented to the Provincial Development Committee (PDC) Meeting on November 26 as part of the approval process. The PDC approved the new business license fee rate and recommended that the forecasting of business license revenue for the upcoming fiscal year should be based on newly approved rates.

A summary of the business registration and licensing activities is shown in the following table.

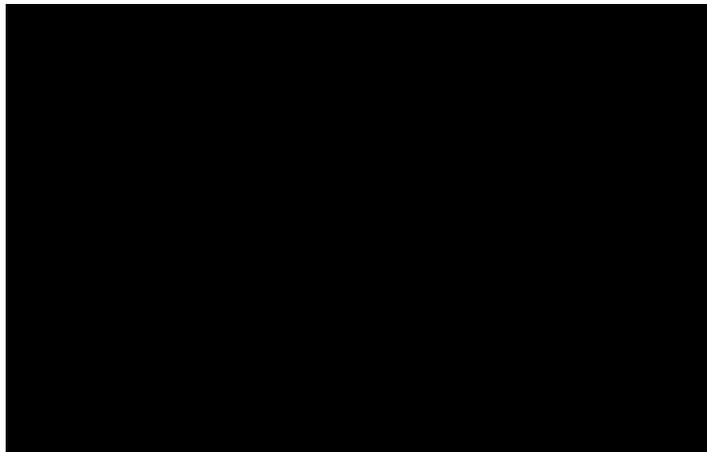
No	Municipality	Number of businesses registered		Number of business license bills printed		Total fees deposited in the bank (AFs)		Number of licenses issued	
		Reporting period	Total	Reporting period	Total	Reporting period	Total	Reporting period	Total
1	Gardez	40	2,205	70	182	39,550	94,100	102	182
2	Jalalabad	464	6,344	850	1,850	225,920	362,360	794	1,047
3	Khost	35	5,534	174	1,090	69,500	479,869	171	1,087
4	Maidan Shar	0	332	8	40	2,400	11,500	8	40
5	Mehterlam	0	3,120	121	1,481	7,020	76,025	131	1,045
6	Mahmud Raqi	8	1,002	88	283	28,410	102,300	55	260
7	Bazarak	6	504	32	106	10,550	27,930	32	106
8	Puli-Alam	32	1,508	108	989	155,476	1,148,166	129	925
9	Charikar	15	2,514	248	2,009	87,900	152,405	946	1,681
10	Ghazni	8	6,855	328	328	21,750	49,500	193	183
11	Asadabad	7	1,678	274	588	93,000	193,900	274	588
12	Bamyan	28	868	28	868	11,600	364,618	28	868
13	Sharana	0	1,140	0	1,140	0	107,610	0	1,140
Total		643	32,636	2,329	10,954	782,226	3,166,283	2,863	9,152

Property registration activities

Safayi fee collection is one of the biggest recurrent revenue sources for municipalities. RAMP UP East has devoted programmatic resources to support the municipalities with property registration and safayi fee collection from those properties. Property registration surveys started as a pilot in third municipal district of Jalalabad and later expanded to Ghazni, Charikar, Khost, Mehterlam, Asadabad and Mahmud Raqi. The surveys in selected municipal districts were completed in October or November, with the exception of Jalalabad where the activity continued until the end of December. Meanwhile, all the municipalities requested the expansion of the surveys to encompass the whole municipal area but RAMP UP East funding for this activity is limited.

The RAMP UP team has now started its support for the second stage of the tax collection process, which involves printing and delivering invoices and managing the payment of the taxes into the municipal bank account. The Deputy Mayor of Jalalabad asked RAMP UP East for technical assistance to help his officials at the district (Nahia) level to print out the first safayi

fee invoices. To facilitate this process, a two day workshop was conducted on October 17-18 to demonstrate the computerized system in the 3rd municipal district office. Participants included the Deputy Mayor, the 3rd Nahia Manager, five Nahia Officers, 13 Nahia Wakili



The Deputy Mayor of Jalalabad addressing the participants in a workshop on the new safayi tax collection system

Gozars, Nahia elders and representatives from the Women's Affairs Directorate, the Attorney's Office and the Anti-corruption Directorate.

The Deputy Mayor opened the workshop with the following remarks: "(...) I'm happy to announce the replacement of the old manual property registration system with a new transparent, modern and GIS-supported computerized safayi tax billing and collection system designed by RAMP UP East. We are happy our municipality is modernizing its collection system, but without your support and help we will be not able to implement this system, so I am kindly requesting you to deliver my message to property owners to pay their safayi fees so we can increase our municipal revenue and deliver better services".

At the end of the training, the participants understood the transparency of the new system and promised their support for its implementation. The table below shows the progress of the property registration activities during last quarter of 2012 in 6 municipalities.

No	Municipality	Number of properties registered		Number of forms entered into the database		Number of properties digitized in GIS map	
		Reporting period	Total	Reporting period	Total	Reporting period	Total
1	Ghazni	0	3,515	0	3,515	0	3,515
2	Jalalabad	2,083	9,668	2,083	9,668	2,083	9,668
3	Charikar	1,008	5,705	1,018	5,705	1,028	5,705
4	Khost	1,317	5,513	2,203	5,501	1,351	5,792
5	Mahmud Raqi	719	1,225	1,155	1,225	760	1,225
6	Asadabad	1,188	1,548	1,053	1,548	1,147	1,548
7	Mehterlam	1,456	1,444	900	1,568	1,410	1,568
Total		7,771	28,618	8,412	28,730	7,779	29,021

The expansion of the safayi fee base requires a substantial initial investment in property surveying that many municipalities cannot currently afford. The RAMP UP East team has succeeded in gradually increasing the cost share of the local government in some municipalities, for example Jalalabad. The Mayor of Charikar also agreed to make every effort to increase his support for the expansion of the property surveys once the system started generating fees so he could complete surveying the rest of the city. RAMP UP East will approach the mayors of Mahmud Raqi and Mehterlam with a similar request. In terms of the capacity of municipal officials who have received training on both the database and GIS, each participating municipality is now able to operate the database and print invoices. However, only 4 municipalities (Jalalabad, Charikar, Mahmud Raqi and Khost) have reached a level of competence in using the GIS software that they can use maps to monitor safayi fee collections.

IR 3.4 Percentage increase in revenue generated

This indicator uses the September 2012 annual survey results as the baseline for revenue generation. Improvements will be captured in the planned follow-up survey in September 2013. The figures in the table below are based on the Afghan fiscal year end of March 20, 2012 and December 20, 2013 (FY 1391 and 1392).

<i>Indicator IR 3.4 % increase in revenue generated</i>				
Year	Municipality	Baseline (Sept 2012)	Target	Actual (Sept 2013)
Option Year 2	Asadabad (Kunar)	32,466,250 AFs	20% increase in 8 municipalities	
	Bamyan (Bamyan)	24,158,189 AFs		
	Charikar (Parwan)	31,425,611 AFs		
	Gardez (Paktya)	44,268,965 AFs		
	Ghazni (Ghazni)	62,204,680 AFs		
	Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	212,785,675 AFs		
	Khost (Khost)	79,431,081 AFs		
	Mahmud Raqi (Kapisa)	15,522,170 AFs		
	Maidan Shar (Wardak)	36,150,734 AFs		
	Mehterlam (Laghman)	86,292,886 AFs		
	Bazarak (Panjshir)	41,414,895 AFs		
	Puli-Alam (Logar)	32,419,251 AFs		
	Sharana (Paktika)	46,363,738 AFs		

The table below provides two years (FY1389 and 1390) historical and last fiscal year's (1391) forecast, together with the year-to-date revenue collection rate.

Revenue Analysis

Total Revenue

Municipality	1389 Annual	1390 Annual	1391 - 1st Qtr	1391 - 2nd Qtr	1391 - 3rd Qtr	1391 Annual
	(Apr '10 – Mar '11)	(Apr '11 – Mar '12)	(Apr '12 – June '12)	(July '12 – Sept '12)	(Oct '12 - Dec'12)	(Mar '12 – Dec '12)
Asadabad	15,170,696	32,466,250	4,378,023	3,766,341	3,838,757	11,983,121
Bamyan	33,006,245	24,158,189	9,534,596	4,525,298	4,198,179	18,258,073
Bazarak	7,205,170	41,414,895	12,083,195	915,192	1,069,739	14,068,126
Charikar	60,489,165	30,687,251	2,884,217	2,151,241	5,369,156	10,404,614
Gardez	33,832,196	44,268,965	11,870,916	19,404,099	11,994,970	43,269,985
Ghazni	39,024,316	62,830,996	18,315,065	22,277,422	15,493,566	56,086,053
Jalalabad	217,379,435	212,785,675	58,513,742	54,320,485	31,452,041	144,286,268
Khost	83,925,997	79,431,081	115,871,143	9,401,878	10,887,280	136,160,301
Mahm. Raqi	5,922,434	15,522,170	898,500	435,945	2,138,000	3,472,445
Maidan Shar	21,558,662	36,150,734	17,437,115	20,243,984	53,183,274	90,864,373
Mehterlam	40,154,029	86,292,886	7,959,091	6,389,177	8,336,517	22,684,785
Puli Alam	43,588,191	32,419,251	12,074,786	13,158,003	5,658,889	30,891,678
Sharana	7,961,620	46,363,738	7,540,310	1,647,400	3,930,377	13,118,087
Total	609,218,156	744,792,081	279,360,699	158,636,465	157,550,745	595,547,909

Recurring Revenue

Municipality	1389 Annual	1390 Annual	1391 - 1st Qtr	1391 - 2nd Qtr	1391 - 3rd Qtr	1391 Annual
	(Apr '10 – Mar '11)	(Apr '11 – Mar '12)	(Apr '12 – June '12)	(July '12 – Sept '12)	(Oct '12 - Dec'12)	(Mar '12 – Dec '12)
Asadabad	13,949,788	29,506,970	3,894,493	3,595,201	3,708,325	11,198,019
Bamyan	5,336,362	11,367,269	6,842,250	3,486,798	2,566,478	12,895,526
Bazarak	535,570	14,783,165	400,790	690,972	887,823	1,979,585
Charikar	4,006,473	3,695,408	449,621	1,085,734	3,612,801	5,148,156
Gardez	28,965,491	28,207,231	7,043,666	2,952,075	9,958,970	19,954,711
Ghazni	17,138,962	37,325,160	12,760,571	12,936,080	11,297,493	36,994,144
Jalalabad	164,700,367	171,797,910	47,440,670	35,428,054	22,941,619	105,810,343
Khost	20,688,029	47,496,927	24,590,970	1,937,504	7,540,260	34,068,734
Mahm. Raqi	985,634	12,920,420	393,900	398,745	555,350	1,347,995
Maidan Shar	4,373,547	4,559,744	1,359,409	1,384,172	1,310,333	4,053,914
Mehterlam	16,810,373	20,020,026	4,910,209	4,758,759	7,543,098	17,212,066
Puli Alam	2,956,802	7,992,736	1,358,067	2,392,739	3,590,456	7,341,262
Sharana	3,286,470	6,196,883	634,310	1,195,576	2,803,477	4,633,363
Total	283,733,868	395,869,849	112,078,926	72,242,409	78,316,483	262,637,818

Reporting Indicators

RAMP UP East is tracking the following 7 cross-cutting reporting Indicators:

- R.1: Number of individuals who received RAMP UP East assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization.
- R.2: Number of government officials receiving RAMP UP East supported anti-corruption training.
- R.3: Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported.
- R.4: Number of key infrastructure rehabilitated or improved.
- R.5: Number of interventions resulting in increased participation of women in government and civil society.
- R.6: Number of interventions leading to increased employment and economic opportunities for women, as well of number of beneficiaries.
- R.7: Number of youth support interventions resulting in increased participation of youth in municipal affairs and community development.

R.1 Number of individuals who received RAMP UP East-assisted training

RAMP UP East has targeted a total of 169 municipal officials to be trained in various competencies, skills and tools during Option Year 2.

<i>Indicator R.1: # of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	169	81	147		

Activities

This quarter, 147 municipal officials attended training courses that included revenue forecasting and revenue improvement, the safayi tax billing and collection system, and solid waste management. Each training session was designed for a 3 days period.

- **Training in Revenue Forecasting and Revenue Improvement:** Asadabad, Bamyán, Charikar, Gazni, Gardiz, Mehterlam, Puli Alam and Mehterlam.
- **Training in Safayi Tax billing and Collection System:** Charikar, Ghazni and Khost.
- **Training in Solid Waste Management:** Asadababad, Bamyán, Charikar, Gardez, Ghazni, Jalalabad, Mahmud Raqi, Khost, Mehterlam, Maidan Shar, Bazarak and Sharana.

Individuals trained by municipality and gender (October – December 2012)			
Municipality	Total	Male	Female
Asadabad	9	9	0
Bamyán	10	9	1
Charikar	13	9	0
Gardez	13	13	0
Ghazni	15	15	0
Jalalabad	9	9	0
Mahmud Raqi	11	11	0
Khost	22	22	0
Mehterlam	13	13	0
Puli Alam	9	9	0
Maidan Shar	9	9	0
Bazarak	10	10	0
Sharana	4	4	
Total	147	146	1

R.2 Number of individuals who received RAMP UP East-supported anti-corruption training

Indicator R.2: # of government officials receiving RAMP UP East-supported anti-corruption training					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	80 government officials	0	0		

No municipal government officials were trained in anti-corruption during the reporting period but 135 representatives from other public sector agencies and civil society organizations attended anti-corruption training provided by RAMP UP East, as summarized in following table:

Individuals trained by municipality and gender (October - December 2012)			
Municipality	Total	Male	Female
Puli Alam	18	16	2
Bamyan	14	13	1
Bazarak	13	13	0
Maidan Shar	23	21	2
Asadabad	20	20	0
Kabul	35	16	19
Sharana	12	12	0
Total	135	111	24

Staff from the following organizations participated in anti-corruption training organized by RAMP UP East:

Youth Federation members, Women Rights Association, Culture and Communication Department, GPFA, RoP, MCPA, Health department, MRCA, Teacher Training Department, USAID, Women Affairs Department, Education Department, Information and Culture Department, Youth Department, SDLB, Energy Department, BBAA/CSO, WWUSA, UNDP/ASGP, BRD, Members or provincial Shuras, RSSAO, ARARO, APWDO, Economy Department, OADA, Agriculture Department, ARARO, RSSAO, ECW, RET and AFP, Civil Society members, members of Council of Scholars, and the Journalist Society.

R.3 Number of mechanisms for external oversight or public resource use support

This indicator is a cross-cutting metric that seeks to reduce the opportunities for corruption by instituting external oversight of the use of public resources. Public resources include the tax revenue that the municipality collects from its citizens, donor funds used for municipal infrastructure and service delivery, and fees or leases generated by municipal assets. These resources should be accounted for accurately and transparently to the municipal citizens. External oversight may come from broader governmental institutions, policies, and also from the municipal citizens themselves.

Indicator R.3: # of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	28	4	14		
Present at least 2 municipal finance reporting mechanisms per municipality.					

A methodology for measuring this indicator was not established until February 2012 when the new PMP was approved. RAMP UP East then modified the budgeting survey to capture data related to the presentation of the financial year end actual results and budget forecast in the citizen forum and/or municipal newsletter. During this option year, the survey was expanded to include the presentation of the Municipal Improvement Plan (MIP) in the citizen's forum.

Mechanisms for External Oversight of Public Resources	Asadabad	Bamyan	Charikar	Gardez	Ghazni	Jalalabad	Khost	Mahmud Raqi	Maidan Shar	Metherlam	Bazarak	Puli Alam	Sharana	Total
1392 MIP Presented in the citizen forum	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12
1391 Financial Results presented in citizen forum	√		√					√	√	√		√		6
1392 Budget presented in citizen forum														
1392 Budget presented in municipal newsletter														
Totals	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	18

During this quarter, two citizens' forums were conducted in connection with the preparation of the MIPs. The first was for gathering inputs on citizens' needs and priorities that should be taken into account in the preparation of next fiscal year's municipal budgets. The MIPs were then drafted, including an estimated cost and financing plan for each investment project that will be included in the development budget. Another citizens' forum was held in each municipality to validate the MIPs, particularly the list of proposed investment projects, the investment costs, and financing plans. The average attendance in each citizens' forum was 20 participants. The second presentation, which included the cost of the investment projects, counted toward the achievement of this indicator. During the quarter, 12 municipalities presented the MIP in the citizen's forum. Jalalabad is expected to present its plan during the forum in January 2013.

Following the close of the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year, the municipality of Mehterlam presented the mid-year financial results in the October citizens' forum. December 20 marked

the end of the 1391 budget year. After the closing of the books for 1391, Puli Alam presented the results of 1391 and proposed spending for 1392 in the citizens' forum.

R.4 The number of key infrastructure rehabilitated or improved

RAMP UP East targeted the rehabilitation or improvement of 35 key infrastructure projects during Option Year 2. 10 vehicle supply projects are also part of this indicator.

<i>Indicator R.4: # of key infrastructure rehabilitated or improved</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	35 (19 ongoing from Option Year 1 and 16 new projects in Option Year 2)	5	4		

Note: 10 vehicle supply projects are also included as infrastructure projects

In this reporting period four infrastructure projects in the same number of municipalities were completed. The following table summarizes the projects completed this quarter.

Completed Infrastructure Projects (October – December 2012)				
No	Municipality	Province	Activity	Specification
1	Maidan Shar	Wardak	Women and Children Park Construction Project	
2	Mahmud Raqi	Kapisa	Construction of Public Latrines	Construction of 10 toilet cubicle rooms - six for men and four for women
3	Mehtarlam	Laghman	Solid Waste Landfill Construction Project	Construction of an improved unlined landfill with the capacity for 3 individual cells of approximately 50M x 50M x 4M in size
4	Sharana	Paktika	Road Median Construction Project	Approximately 3 x 400 meter long median strip on the main road through the municipality

In **Maidan Shar**, the Women's and Children's Park project was completed. This project provides patients and visitors of the provincial hospital with a refreshing, hygienic and clean area for enjoyment. This park is unique and suitable place in Maidan Shar, designated for women and children to enjoy when they are coming either for treatment or to visit patients at the hospital. The main beneficiaries are women, children, patients and visitors from Maidan Shar with a population of 80,000.



In **Mahmud Raqi**, a new public latrine with separate designated areas for women and men was constructed. The design includes 10 toilet cubicle rooms: six for men and four for women. The male and female toilet cubicles are grouped in separate areas with separate doorways. The construction of two public latrines contributes to the improvement of sanitation infrastructure and hygiene situation in two public places in the municipality: Sayaid Bazaar and Markaz Sharah Public Park, which are located near the city's administrative center.



In **Mehtarlam** the construction of a Solid Waste Landfill project provided Mehtarlam Municipality with a formal, fenced temporary landfill site. Landfill construction included a site for the disposal of city waste collected by the municipality. An effective waste management system is currently one of the essential needs of the citizens and the implementation of this project supports the improvement of environment cleanliness and provides improved health protection in the area. It also increases citizen satisfaction with municipal service delivery.



In **Sharana** the construction of the Road Median project physically separates the two lanes of traffic on the Sharana main road that connects the city with the Gardez highway. This project significantly improves the traffic flow on both sides of the road and alleviates traffic congestion created along the main road and especially in front of the local markets and bus station.



R.5 Number of interventions resulting in increased participation of women in government and civil society

<i>Indicator R.5: Number of interventions resulting in increased participation of women in government and civil society</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	28 (2 in each municipality)	14	0		

Women and youth make up two-thirds of the population, yet their participation in the decisions that affect them has, historically, been very limited. The conservative nature of Afghan society places severe restrictions on women's mobility, education and opportunity for self-determination. As a result they are often indifferent to the work of governing bodies such as municipalities. They lack knowledge about civic affairs, skills to advocate and organize, gateways to employment within the municipal bureaucracy, and business skills to make their businesses competitive. RAMP UP East's gender-responsive program was designed after consultations with mayors, municipal officials, the Department of Women's Affairs, and civil society groups. The gender-responsive program, which is being implemented in all 14 target municipalities has the following components:

1. **Fellowship program:** Aims to empower young women and men interested in working with municipalities in order to promote gender and youth integration, and participate in public awareness activities focused on the roles and responsibilities of citizens in conjunction with their municipalities: for 56 young men and women.
2. **Public participation in governance:** A series of workshops in (1) communication, specifically public speaking and advocacy, (2) gender, civic education and governance, and (3) management and leadership: for 4,200 men and women.
3. **Capacity building for women entrepreneurs:** A series of initiatives, including training for women entrepreneurs and business owners in each target municipality. Focus areas include business planning and marketing, customer service, management and private-public partnerships for 420 women.
4. **Gender mainstreaming in municipalities through implementation of NAPWA** (National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan)
5. **Female employment:** RAMP UP East will work with 5 municipalities to recruit and maintain female staff (Part of NAPWA implementation)
6. **Support Local economic development initiatives:** grants by women in municipal level implemented in 9 RAMP Up East supported municipalities.

Components 2 and 4 of the gender responsive governance program are reported in this section (R.5) while components 1, 3, 5 and 6 of the same grant program are reported in the succeeding section (R.6).

The gender-responsive small grants program (fellowship, public participation in governance and capacity building for women entrepreneurs) have been completed. During this quarter the RAMP UP East gender team worked with the small grants program grantees on program close out and disposition of assets to local beneficiaries.

Gender mainstreaming in municipalities through implementation of NAPWA

Experience and studies have shown that Afghan women have been discriminated in cultural, political and social aspects throughout the history of the country. The Government of Afghanistan recognizes that women's leadership and participation in all spheres of life is both a right and an imperative element of democratic governance. Equal participation of

women and men reflects the composition of society and is required for enabling institutions to effectively meet their obligations to all citizens, women and men alike.

Women’s current lack of access to basic rights and decision-making capacity at personal, family, social and national levels necessitates policy change. Recognizing the need for such a policy change, the Government of Afghanistan is committed to implement international and national laws and agreements on women’s rights. The most relevant guiding document is the Afghan National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA).

It is an unfortunate fact that gender needs and interests are not given priority at the municipality level. Gender has not been addressed as a cross cutting theme in all departments within municipalities. There is confusion around gender issues being about women. This is understandable given that attempts towards gender equality often entail addressing a woman’s status in society. It should be re-emphasized however, that gender mainstreaming involves recognizing the entire population in development intervention.

The experience by men and women of a city is quite different. City life affects men and women in different ways. A gender-aware approach to urban development and its management would seek to ensure equal access to and control over the resources and opportunities offered by a city. It would also seek to ensure that the design, implementation, monitoring and management of public services benefits both men and women.

Women face several barriers in urban life: (1) Institutional barriers prevent them from participating in local government and planning institutions; and (2) information barriers affect how they access opportunities and resources. Absence of gender-disaggregated data, especially at the city level, negatively affects how policy, plans and programs address the respective needs of women and men.

The gender mainstreaming guideline for the implementation of NAPWA was finalized in consultation with GDMA. The guideline was discussed in the technical working group and after incorporation of GDMA’s comments the document was translated in to Dari and Pashto. After official endorsement of the document by GDMA, the gender team will assist municipalities in the implementation of the guideline.

R.6 Number of interventions leading to increased employment and economic opportunities for women

<i>Indicator R.6: Number of interventions leading to increased employment and economic opportunities for women, as well of number of beneficiaries.</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	32	18	0		

Four gender components are measured by this indicator: Components 1: fellowship program, Component 3: Capacity building for women entrepreneurs, Component 5: Female employment and Component 6: Support Local economic development initiatives.

In Option Year 2, Components 1 will be conducted in all 14 RAMP UP East municipalities, Component 2 will be limited to 4 municipalities, Component 5 will be implemented in 5 municipalities and Component 6 will be implemented in 9 municipalities. A total of 32 interventions are targeted in Option Year 2 for this indicator.

Component 1 and 3 were already completed during the previous reporting period (July-September 2012).

Component 5 is part of NAPWA implementation and will be tracked in upcoming quarters.

For Component 6 RAMP UP East will develop a small grants program to support local initiative for women economic development in consultation with municipalities. This is also planned to be implemented in upcoming quarters.

R.7 Number of youth supports interventions resulting in increased participation of youth in municipality affairs and community development

<i>Indicator R.7: Number of youth support interventions resulting in increased participation of youth in municipality affairs and community development</i>					
Year	Target	Q1 (Jul-Sep)	Q2 (Oct – Dec)	Q3 (Jan-Mar)	Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Option Year 2	60 Interventions	41	2		

The purpose of the RAMP UP East supported Youth Participation Program is to expand the participation of female and male youth in municipal activities, including environmental awareness, sports and local governance. This program aims to achieve the following: (1) strengthen the partnership between civil society/NGOs and the municipality; (2) improve public communication and the confidence of citizens in their municipal authorities through youth outreach activities; and (3) promote public engagement and citizen participation through municipal campaigns and other structured undertakings. Activities under this small grants program are mainly designed for youths who have graduated from high school but who are unemployed or lack practical working experience and skills, and are not currently enrolled in tertiary education. In other words, these are the job seekers who do not know how and where to start looking for work. This activity is therefore designed for and focused on youth capacity development.

The Youth Participation Program has five components, namely:

- 1) **Internship program** for 6 youths per municipality in all 14 target municipalities consisting of 3 females and 3 males. This intervention closed in all 14 target municipalities at the end of December 2012.
- 2) **Computer training program** for 40 youth per municipality: 20 females and 20 males. This intervention closed in all 14 RAMP UP East municipalities at the end of December 2012.
- 3) **Sports activities** (volleyball, football, taekwondo and cricket) in the 14 municipalities covered by RAMP UP East. This intervention was completed in all 14 target municipalities at the end of December 2012.
- 4) **Drawing contest** in 4 additional municipalities covered by RAMP UP East. During the reporting period two contests were held in Mahmud Raqi and Jalalabad.
- 5) **Door-to-door campaign** in 14 target municipalities covered by RAMP UP East. This intervention will start next quarter.

The small grants for youth programs were awarded to four local NGOs to implement the three components in all 14 municipalities. The program was awarded to Afghan Mobile Reconstruction Association (AMRAN), Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Education Program (AREP), Reconstruction and Social Service for Afghanistan Organization (RSSAO) and Education and Training Center for Poor Women and Girls (ECW).

During the quarterly reporting period, 1,164 males and 816 females (a total of 1,980 youth) were engaged in some or all components of the youth participation program.

Internship program: during the life of the program 80 interns (37 females, 43 males) received in-class training in basic office skills and mentoring by experienced government and

non-governmental managers in all 14 municipalities. In Nuristan this program was implemented in Nurgram district. After having received in-class training on basic management, administration, report writing, basic accounting and leadership, the interns (where possible) were introduced to practical work in the municipalities, the Departments of Women's Affairs and Economy, and local and international NGOs. Each intern was assigned a mentor by the host organization.

Three female interns in Ghazni were offered jobs by the municipality, while in Maidan Shar one female and three males were offered jobs by two high schools, the Department of Women's Affairs and the municipality. In Puli-Alam one female and two male interns were offered jobs by two high schools and a radio station. Meanwhile four interns (2 female, 2 male) in Mahmud Raqi and two in Charikar were hired by governmental organizations.

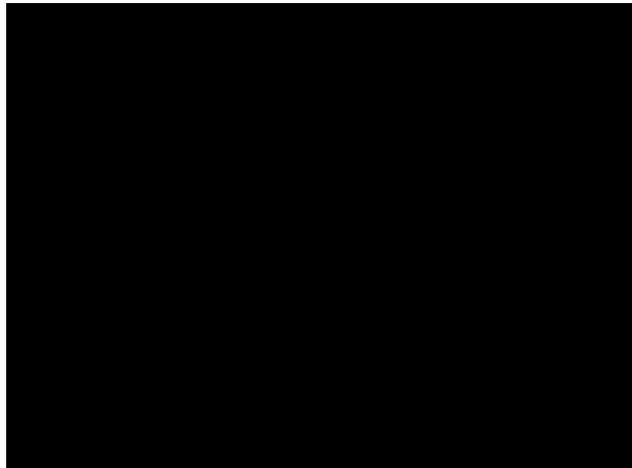
Computer training program: computer training programs were implemented in all 14 target municipalities. During this quarter, 40 Afghan youths (20 females and 20 males) received basic computer training in each municipality with exception of Maidan Shar where all trainees were male and in Nurgram only 10 male and 10 female received computer training.

Sports activities: during the months of October, November and December, ECW organized Volleyball and Football tournaments between 456 players in Bazarak, Charikar and Mahmud Raqi.

As reported above, with technical support from RAMP UP East two **drawing contests** were organized by the municipalities of Mahmud Raqi and Jalalabad, in close collaboration with the Department of Education and the Governors' Office.

Mahmud Raqi Drawing Contest

The artistic drawing contest took place from October 2 to 14 in the municipality with the theme "Let's Take Care of Our Ancient City." Hundreds of students participated in the contest, and 595 (323 male, 272 female) submitted their drawings for judging. Out of these 30 drawings were selected as the winners. This activity aimed to encourage youth to keep their city clean and green.



Jalalabad Drawing Contest

The municipality of Jalalabad held a drawing contest between December 5 and 12 with the theme "Let's Take Care of Our Beautiful and Green Jalalabad." A total of 1,551 entries were submitted by 871 students (515 girls and 356 boys). The students worked very hard and the artwork that was submitted reflected the talent and enthusiasm of all participants. The judges selected 30 drawings (19 from girls and 11 from boys) that were considered the most outstanding, and the artists were awarded prizes, including a backpack, school stationary and art kits.

Some of the winners of the drawing contest in Jalalabad

Youth Participation Activities (Oct-December 2012)											
No	Municipality	Internship		Computer Class		Sports		Drawing Contest		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bamyan									0	0
2	Asadabad									0	0
3	Charikar	3	3			216	0			219	3
4	Gardez									0	0
5	Ghazni									0	0
6	Jalalabad							356	515	356	515
7	Khost									0	0
8	Mahmud Raqi	3	3			120	0	323	272	446	275
9	Maidan Shar									0	0
10	Mehterlam									0	0
11	Nurgaram									0	0
12	Bazarak	3	3	20	20	120	0			143	23
13	Puli Alam									0	0
14	Sharana									0	0
Total		9	9	20	20	456	0	679	787	1164	816
GRAND TOTAL		18		40		456		1,466		1,980	

ANNEX 1 – Performance Indicators

RAMP UP East Results, October-December 2012 – Impact Indicators

PMP Ind	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR		Baseline (Sep 2012)	Target	Actual (Sep 2013)	% Change
	Indicator					
IMPACT INDICATORS						
PO.1	% increase in citizen satisfaction with municipal government		74%	20% increase (20% of 26%=5.2%=79%)		
PO.2	% increase in citizen perception that local government officials are working to serve their needs		58%	20% increase (20% of 42%=8%=60%)		
PO.3	% increase of citizens indicating they trust GI/RoA officials in municipalities to conduct its activities to benefit the people of the city		61%	20% increase (20% of 39%=7.8%=60%)		
IR 2.4	% of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased		60%	20% increase (20% of 40%=8%=68%)		
IR 3.4	% <i>increase in revenue generated</i>	Asadabad (Kunar)	32,466,250 AFs	20% increase in 8 municipalities		
		Bamyan (Bamyan)	24,158,189 AFs			
		Charikar (Parwan)	31,425,611 AFs			
		Gardez (Paktya)	44,268,965 AFs			
		Ghazni (Ghazni)	62,204,680 AFs			
		Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	212,785,675 AFs			
		Khost (Khost)	79,431,081 AFs			
		Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)	15,522,170 AFs			
		Maidan Shar (Wardak)	36,150,734 AFs			
		Mehtarlam (Laghman)	86,292,886 AFs			
		Panjshir (Panjshir)	41,414,895 AFs			
		Pul i Alam (Logar)	32,419,251 AFs			
		Sharana (Paktika)	46,363,738 AFs			

Note: Impact level indicators are measured through a yearly public opinion survey in all RUE municipalities. The survey data collection is done in September 2012 and the report is drafted in December 2012 2012.

Note: figures for IR 3.4 are based on Afghan Fiscal Year end of March 20 2012 and 2013.

RAMP UP East Results, October-December 2012 – Performance Indicators

PMP Ind	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Baseline (June 2012)	Target Option Year 2	ACTUAL				PROJECT TOTALS	
	Indicator			Q4 FY 2012	Q1 FY 2013	Q2 FY 2013	Q3 FY 2013	Project to date	%
				(Jul-Sep)	(Oct – Dec)	(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)		
IR.1 INDICATORS									
IR.1.1	<i># of municipalities with functioning performance budgeting systems</i>	0	13	0	0	-	-	0	0%
IR.1.2	<i># of municipalities with functioning accounting systems</i>	0	13	3	0	-	-	3	23%
IR.1.3	<i># of participatory citizen engagement mechanisms implemented by municipal officials</i>	0	5 mechanisms in each municipality (5x14 = 70)	30	9	-	-	39	56%
IR.2 INDICATORS									
IR.2.1	<i># of sub-national government entities receiving RAMP UP-East assistance to improve their performance</i>	0	14	14	14	-	-	14	100%
IR.2.2	<i># of municipal service delivery projects implemented</i>	0	11	10	1	-	-	11	100%
IR.2.3	<i>% of RAMP UP East activities involving government officials in project planning, implementation, and/or evaluation</i>	0%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%
IR.3 INDICATORS									
IR.3.1	<i># of public private partnerships</i>	0	7 in different municipalities	2	0	-	-	2	28%
IR.3.2	<i># of person-days of labor</i>	0	85,000 man-days	7,244	12,621	-	-	19,865	23%
IR.3.3	<i># of sub-national institutions receiving RAMP UP-East assistance to increase their annual own-source revenue</i>	0	14	13	13	-	-	13	93%

RAMP UP East Results, October-December 2012 – Performance Indicators

PMP Ind	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Baseline (June 2012)	Target Option Year 2	ACTUAL				PROJECT TOTALS	
	Indicator			Q4 FY 2012	Q1 FY 2013	Q2 FY 2013	Q3 FY 2013	Project to date	%
				(Jul-Sep)	(Oct – Dec)	(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)		
REPORTING INDICATORS									
R1	<i># of individuals who received RAMP UP East assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization</i>	0	169 persons	81	147	-	-	228	135%
R2	<i># of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training</i>	0	80 persons	0	0	-	-	0	0%
R3	<i># of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported</i>	0	13 mechanisms	4	14	-	-	18	138%
R4	<i># of key-infrastructure rehabilitated or improved</i>	0	35 projects	5	4	-	-	9	26%
R5	<i># of interventions resulting in increased participation of women in government and civil society</i>	0	28 Interventions	14	0	-	-	14	50%
R6	<i># of interventions leading to increased employment and economic opportunities for women, as well of number of beneficiaries</i>	0	32 Interventions	18	0	-	-	18	56%
R7	<i># of youth support interventions resulting in increased participation of youth in the municipality affairs and community development.</i>	0	60 Interventions	41	2	-	-	43	72%

Annex 2 – Citizen Perception Survey Results (September 2012)

Indicator PO1: <i>% change in citizen satisfaction with municipal government</i>					
Year	Target	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep'10)	Q4 Jul-Sep 2011	Q4 Jul-Sep 2012	Notes:
2010-2012	20% increase (20% of 64%=13%)	64%	72% (+8%)	74% (+10%)	Percent who said Municipal Government was doing a very good or somewhat good job

Indicator A.O. 1.1: <i>% change in citizen satisfaction with municipal government</i>												
Municipality (Province)	2010			2011			2012			Difference (2012 -2010)*		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All cities	64%	60%	72%	72%	68%	78%	74%	74%	72%	10%	14%	0%
Asadabad	93%	99%	86%	95%	89%	100%	94%	98%	91%	1%	-1%	5%
Bamyan	32%	32%	32%	76%	77%	74%	87%	82%	91%	55%	50%	59%
Charikar	79%	68%	90%	85%	89%	82%	82%	72%	89%	3%	4%	-1%
Gardez	9%	8%	10%	31%	29%	44%	73%	78%	68%	64%	70%	58%
Ghazni	87%	82%	93%	65%	40%	88%	67%	82%	51%	-20%	0%	-42%
Jalalabad	65%	60%	71%	67%	51%	87%	41%	37%	50%	-24%	-23%	-21%
Khost	31%	31%	27%	64%	64%	67%	59%	87%	32%	28%	56%	5%
Mahmud Raqi	68%	68%	68%	71%	92%	50%	75%	69%	80%	7%	1%	12%
Maidan Shar	35%	38%	17%	89%	91%	73%	96%	96%	100%	61%	58%	83%
Mehterlam	84%	85%	82%	60%	51%	79%	70%	57%	83%	-14%	-28%	1%
Bazarak	89%	90%	87%	70%	78%	62%	83%	88%	77%	-6%	-2%	-10%
Parun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32%	32%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puli Alam	97%	97%	100%	88%	90%	67%	77%	77%	85%	-20%	-20%	-15%
Sharana	62%	62%	NA	92%	92%	NA	74%	74%	NA	12%	12%	NA

* Percentage indicates the cumulative increase or decrease in citizen perception and satisfaction level between 2010 and 2012. Shaded cells denote a statistically significant difference.

Indicator PO2: <i>% change in citizen perception that local government officials are working to serve their needs</i>					
Year	Target	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep'10)	Q4 Jul-Sep 2011	Q4 Jul-Sep 2012	Notes:
2010-2011	20% increase (20% of 55%=11%)	55%	59% (+4%)	58% (+3%)	Percent who said Municipal Government was always or sometimes working to serve people like you

Indicator A.O. 2.1: <i>% change in citizen perception that local government officials are working to serve their needs</i>												
Municipality (Province)	2010			2011			2012			Difference (2012 -2010)*		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All cities	54%	55%	54%	59%	61%	56%	58%	59%	58%	4%	4%	4%
Asadabad	82%	87%	76%	54%	60%	47%	98%	100%	96%	16%	13%	20%
Bamyan	46%	42%	49%	72%	83%	58%	60%	62%	59%	14%	20%	10%
Charikar	51%	43%	60%	64%	67%	62%	46%	56%	37%	-5%	13%	-23%
Gardez	42%	45%	22%	60%	63%	48%	60%	55%	65%	18%	10%	43%
Ghazni	46%	47%	46%	60%	50%	68%	56%	41%	71%	10%	-6%	25%
Jalalabad	49%	54%	44%	43%	33%	55%	23%	30%	9%	-26%	-24%	-35%
Khost	65%	64%	91%	74%	75%	67%	32%	51%	14%	-33%	-13%	-77%
Mahmud Raqi	60%	56%	64%	49%	59%	38%	93%	96%	89%	33%	40%	25%
Maidan Shar	49%	47%	73%	57%	59%	45%	71%	73%	42%	22%	26%	-31%
Mehterlam	62%	57%	73%	52%	47%	62%	66%	64%	68%	4%	7%	-5%
Bazarak	59%	74%	43%	58%	66%	50%	88%	85%	91%	29%	11%	48%
Parun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42%	42%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puli Alam	58%	56%	100%	49%	49%	53%	71%	70%	77%	13%	14%	-23%
Sharana	35%	35%	NA	82%	82%	NA	41%	41%	NA	6%	6%	NA

* Percentage indicates the cumulative increase or decrease in citizen perception and satisfaction level between 2010 and 2012. Shaded cells denote a statistically significant difference.

Indicator PO3: <i>% change of citizens indicating they trust GIROA officials in municipalities to conduct its activities to benefit the people of the city</i>					
Year	Target	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep'10)	Q4 Jul-Sep 2011	Q4 Jul-Sep 2012	Notes:
2010-2011	20% increase (20% of 48%=10%)	48%	50% (+2%)	61% (13%)	Percent who said they had a great deal or some trust in the Municipal Government to conduct its activities to the benefit of people in their city

Indicator A.O. 2.2: <i>% change of citizens indicating they trust GIROA officials in municipalities to conduct its activities to benefit the people of the city</i>												
Municipality (Province)	2010			2011			2012			Difference (2012 -2010)*		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All cities	48%	46%	52%	50%	50%	50%	61%	58%	65%	13%	12%	13%
Asadabad	67%	81%	53%	45%	42%	48%	95%	93%	97%	28%	12%	44%
Bamyan	51%	48%	53%	61%	64%	57%	66%	62%	69%	15%	14%	16%
Charikar	36%	28%	44%	53%	68%	40%	71%	88%	58%	35%	60%	14%
Gardez	23%	23%	24%	23%	20%	36%	76%	84%	68%	53%	61%	44%
Ghazni	39%	43%	34%	67%	51%	81%	57%	38%	77%	18%	-5%	43%
Jalalabad	58%	45%	72%	49%	51%	47%	29%	24%	39%	-29%	-21%	-33%
Khost	57%	56%	73%	78%	76%	89%	51%	40%	61%	-6%	-16%	-12%
Mahmud Raqi	56%	74%	38%	48%	75%	26%	54%	80%	26%	-2%	6%	-12%
Maidan Shar	31%	30%	35%	46%	48%	32%	56%	56%	58%	25%	26%	23%
Mehterlam	69%	59%	95%	41%	40%	43%	80%	76%	85%	11%	17%	-10%
Bazarak	50%	45%	55%	40%	38%	41%	62%	71%	54%	12%	26%	-1%
Parun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26%	26%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puli Alam	55%	56%	33%	38%	39%	27%	85%	86%	77%	30%	30%	44%
Sharana	33%	33%	NA	67%	67%	NA	25%	25%	NA	-8%	-8%	NA

* Percentage indicates the cumulative increase or decrease in citizen perception and satisfaction level between 2010 and 2012. Shaded cells denote a statistically significant difference.

Indicator IR. 2.4: <i>% of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased</i>					
Year	Target	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep'10)	Q4 Jul-Sep 2011	Q4 Jul-Sep 2012	Notes:
2010-2011	20% increase (20% of 47%=10%)	47%	58% (+11%)	60% (13%)	Percent of Municipal Services NOT rated as poor or unavailable (trash, drainage/ditches, roads and parks)

Indicator A.O. 2.4: <i>% of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased (by gender)</i>												
Municipality (Province)	2010			2011			2012			Difference (2012 -2010)*		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All cities	47%	42%	57%	58%	56%	61%	60%	58%	62%	13%	16%	5%
Asadabad	69%	65%	73%	74%	66%	83%	82%	90%	75%	13%	25%	2%
Bamyan	26%	28%	25%	64%	63%	66%	59%	60%	58%	33%	32%	33%
Charikar	56%	45%	67%	61%	57%	65%	52%	53%	52%	-4%	8%	-15%
Gardez	28%	28%	27%	37%	36%	40%	71%	75%	68%	43%	47%	41%
Ghazni	79%	78%	80%	56%	52%	59%	63%	60%	65%	-16%	-18%	-15%
Jalalabad	59%	49%	70%	57%	53%	63%	60%	58%	65%	1%	9%	-5%
Khost	19%	19%	13%	48%	49%	44%	57%	58%	57%	38%	39%	44%
Mahmud Raqi	39%	45%	33%	52%	51%	53%	49%	51%	48%	10%	6%	15%
Maidan Shar	28%	28%	30%	71%	71%	68%	62%	62%	59%	34%	34%	29%
Mehterlam	38%	38%	38%	48%	46%	51%	50%	44%	56%	12%	6%	18%
Bazarak	56%	56%	56%	53%	58%	47%	64%	56%	71%	8%	0%	15%
Parun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puli Alam	43%	43%	56%	68%	67%	71%	78%	78%	83%	35%	35%	27%
Sharana	40%	40%	NA	69%	69%	NA	59%	59%	NA	19%	19%	NA

* Percentage indicates the cumulative increase or decrease in citizen perception and satisfaction level between 2010 and 2012. Shaded cells denote a statistically significant difference.

Annex 4 Environmental Screening of Completed Subprojects

#	Project #	Project Title	Status	Implm. Method	Environmental Screening Checklist Recommended Determination	EMMP Requirement
Bamyan						
1	BAM-0001	Waste Disposal Enclosure Construction and Solid Waste Collection Program	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
2	BAM-0002	Construction of Mosaic Sidewalk	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
3	BAM-0003	Reconstruction and Asphalt Paving of Streets & Drainage Ditch Construction Project	Ongoing	Subcontract & Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress Completed
4	BAM-0005	Construction of Public Latrines	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
5	BAM-0007	Solid Waste Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
6	BAM-0009	Solid Waste Collection and Landfill Equipment Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination	Not Required Prepared <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress Completed
7	BAM-0014	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
Maidan Shar						
1	MSH-0001	1100 m Drainage Ditch & Culvert Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
2	MSH-0002	Solid waste receptacle & collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
3	MSH-0004	Sports Stadium Renovation & Construction Project	Ongoing	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress Completed
4	MSH-0005	Women & Children Park	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
5	MSH-0007	Solid Waste Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
6	MSH-0008	Sidewalk Construction Project	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
7	MSH-0011	Solid Waste Collection Vehicle Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination	Not Required Prepared <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress Completed
8	MSH-0015	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
Ghazni						
1	GHZ-0001	Ada Kandahar Road Median/Parkway Improvement Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
2	GHZ-0003	Shah Mir Asphalt Subroad #1 & Drainage Ditch Reconstruction Project	Ongoing	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress Completed
3	GHZ-0004	Paving of Asphalt Sub-roads Project	Ongoing	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress Completed
4	GHZ-0005	Bazazy Sidewalk Construction Project	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required Prepared In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed

#	Project #	Project Title	Status	Implm. Method	Environmental Screening Checklist Recommended Determination	EMMP Requirement
Charikar						
1	CHA-0001	Solid Waste Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
2	CHA-0002	Expansion of Existing Solid Waste Disposal Site	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
3	CHA-0003	Drainage Ditch Construction & Street Rough Grading (Dis)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
4	CHA-0004	Cinema Demolition	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
5	CHA-0005	Street Improvement (District 1)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
6	CHA-0008	Solid Waste Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
7	CHA-0010	Solid Waste Collection Vehicle Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination	Not Required
						Prepared
						X In Progress
						Completed
8	CHA-0014	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
Panjsher (Bazarak)						
1	PJS-0001	Solid Waste Collection Support	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
2	PJS-0002	Construction of Temp SW Disposal Site	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
3	PJS-0003	Drainage Ditch,culvert & Sidewalk Construction Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
4	PJS-0004	Street Asphaltting & Median	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
5	PJS-0005	Trash Receptacle & Equipment Supply Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
6	PJS-0006	Solid Waste Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
7	PJS-0012	Solid Waste Equipment Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
8	PJS-0015	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						X In Progress
						Completed
Mahmud Raqi						
1	MIR-0001	240m Drainage Ditch, Sidewalk & Culvert Construction	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
2	MIR-0004	Street/Parking Lot Asphaltting and Drainage Ditch Construction	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
3	MIR-0005	Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Site & Supply of Waste Receptacles	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed

#	Project #	Project Title	Status	Implm. Method	Environmental Screening Checklist Recommended Determination	EMMP Requirement	
4	MIR-0008	Construction of Public Latrines	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
5	MIR-0012	Drainage Ditch, Sidewalk & Culverts Construction Project	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
6	MIR-0016	Solid Waste Collection Vehicle and Landfill Equipment Supply	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
7	MIR-0017	Solid Waste Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
8	MIR-0020	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
9	MIR-0021	Municipal Compound Boundary Wall & Sidewalk Construction Project	Ongoing	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
Jalalabad							
1	JBD-0001	Sidewalk Improvement and Rehabilitation Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
2	JBD-0002	Automobile Parking Lot	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
3	JBD-0003	Rohan Mena 4M Culvert Construction	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
4	JBD-0004	Culvert installation	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
5	JBD-0007	Dosaraka - Fabreka Road Improvements Construction Project	Ongoing	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
Asadabad							
1	ASD-0001	Drainage Ditch Construction Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
2	ASD-0003	600 m Drainage Ditch- City Market	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
3	ASD-0004	2km Gravel Road, Culverts Installation and Retaining Wa	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
4	ASD-0005	300m Retaining Wall Construction Dam Kelay	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
5	ASD-0009	Solid Waste Collection and Trash Bin/Enclosure Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
6	ASD-0011	Solid Waste Collection Vehicle and Equipment Supply	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
7	ASD-0015	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed

#	Project #	Project Title	Status	Implm. Method	Environmental Screening Checklist Recommended Determination	EMMP Requirement
Mehterlam						
1	MHT-0001	Drainage Ditch Construction	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
2	MHT-0002	Drainage Ditch & Sidewalk Construction	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
3	MHT-0003	Solid Waste Collection and Trash Bin/Enclosures Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
4	MHT-0005	Solid Waste Landfill Construction Project	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
5	MHT-0009	Solid Waste Collection Vehicle Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination	Not Required
						Prepared
						X In Progress
						Completed
6	MHT-0011	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
Gardez						
1	GRZ-0001	Solid Waste Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
2	GRZ-0002	Sidewalk Demolition and Reconstruction	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
3	GRZ-0003	Landfill Construction Project	Ongoing	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						X In Progress
						Completed
4	GRZ-0007	Solid Waste Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
5	GRZ-0008	Solid waste Bin Supply & RCC Encloser Construction pr	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						X In Progress
						Completed
6	GRZ-0012	Solid Waste and Landfill Vehicle Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination	Not Required
						Prepared
						X In Progress
						Completed
7	GRZ-0015	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
Pul-e-Alam						
1	PEA-0001	Automobile Parking Lot No. 1	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
2	PEA-0002	Solid Waste Receptacle & Collection Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
3	PEA-0003	Automobile Parking Lot 2	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed
4	PEA-0007	Solid Waste Collection	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions	Not Required
						Prepared
						In Progress
						X Completed

#	Project #	Project Title	Status	Implm. Method	Environmental Screening Checklist Recommended Determination	EMMP Requirement	
5	PEA-0008	Solid Waste Collection and Landfill Vehicle Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
6	PEA-0010	Fruit & Vegetable Market Construction Project	Ongoing	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
7	PEA-0016	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
Sharana							
1	SHA-0001	Solid Waste Collection	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
2	SHA-0002	Drainage Ditch & Culvert Construction Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
3	SHA-0003	Solid Waste Enclosure Construction	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
4	SHA-0005	Public Latrine Construction Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
5	SHA-0006	Public Latrine Construction Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
6	SHA-0008	Road Median Construction Project	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
7	SHA-0009	Solid Waste Collection	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
8	SHA-0015	Solid Waste Collection Vehicle and Landfill Equipment Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
9	SHA-0017	Fruit & Vegetable Market Construction Project	Ongoing	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
10	SHA-0021	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
Khost							
1	KHO-0001	Drainage Ditch & Culvert Rehabilitation Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
2	KHO-0002	Renovation of Women's Park & Canteen Construction	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
3	KHO-0003	Septic Tank Vehicles & Servicing	Ongoing	Procurement & Dir Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
						X	In Progress
							Completed
4	KHO-0004	Road Reconstruction & Asphalt Project	Completed	Subcontract	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
5	KHO-0008	Solid Waste Collection and Bin Supply Project	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
6	KHO-0010	Solid Waste Collection Vehicle Supply Project	Ongoing	Procurement	Negative Determination		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
7	KHO-0016	Solid Waste Collection Project (OY2)	Completed	Direct Impl.	Negative Determination with Conditions		Not Required
							Prepared
							In Progress
						X	Completed
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