

EUREKA RESEARCH

**FINAL REPORT**

***Mid-Term Assessment for Four (4) Districts in West Region***

**Submitted: February 18th, 2015 (revised 15th April 2015)**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Submitted to:</b></p> <p><b>SIKA West, AECOM</b><br/>Herat   Afghanistan</p>    | <p><b>Submitted by:</b></p> <p><b>EUREKA RESEARCH</b><br/>Carte 3, Street 10, House # 598<br/>Kabul, Afghanistan</p> <p><a href="http://www.eurekaresearch.org">www.eurekaresearch.org</a></p> |
| <p><b>ATTENTION:</b></p> <p>Najim Rahmani<br/>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Officer</p> | <p><b>Point of Contact:</b></p> <p>Helen Seese<br/>Senior Advisor<br/>Telephone: +93 796 555 029<br/><a href="mailto:helen@eurekaresearch.org">helen@eurekaresearch.org</a></p>                |

## *Contents*

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY                                       | 3  |
| 2. INTRODUCTION  | 6  |
| 3. METHODS SECTION   | 6  |
| 3.1 RESEARCH APPROACH                                      | 7  |
| 3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN  | 7  |
| 3.3 LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES                             | 8  |
| 4. STATUS ON DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY              | 9  |
| 4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND ACTORS                        | 9  |
| 4.2 SERVICE DELIVERY                                       | 11 |
| 4.3 GENDER   | 14 |
| 4.4 DISPUTE RESOLUTION                                     | 18 |
| 4.4 SUMMARY  | 20 |
| 5. GOVERNMENT CAPACITY AND EFFECTIVENESS                   | 21 |
| 5.1 PERCEPTIONS ON GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND CAPACITY   | 21 |
| 5.2 FACTORS SHAPING PERCEPTIONS ON GOVERNMENT CAPABILITIES | 23 |
| 5.3 CONFIDENCE RATINGS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT                | 28 |
| 5.4 SUMMARY  | 30 |
| 6. STABILITY TRENDS  | 31 |
| 6.1 LOCAL UNDERSTANDING OF STABILITY                       | 31 |
| 6.1 DIRECTION OF THE DISTRICT                              | 32 |
| 6.2 SECURITY TRENDS  | 34 |
| 6.3 SUMMARY  | 36 |
| 7. CONCLUSIONS   | 37 |

## **1. Executive Summary**

---

The report presents the findings of the midline evaluation conducted by EUREKA on behalf of SIKA-West. SIKA-West is a USAID-funded program

Informed by the revised PMP and aligned to the instrument employed for the baseline study which had been conducted in 2013, the research aimed at measuring program performance for the dimensions of capacity-building, service delivery and government legitimacy. Comprised of a public perception survey only, the midline was not designed to provide verification services or assess individual program activities. The study covered four target districts of SIKA-West - Pashton Zarghun and Khushk Robat Sangi in Herat, and Chagcharan and Sharak districts in Ghor. Field work for the research took place in October 2014, involving 400 survey interviews per district.

Major obstacle for the research was the lack of the baseline data which in contrast to initial anticipations could not be recovered by SIKA-West. The study therefore refers to MISTI data as a substitute, although the differences in sample design and questionnaire format only allow for limited comparability of the data. Other limitations for the research were encountered in gaining permission by the district government to access insecure communities and conceptual challenges, such as overlap of SIKA-West interventions with programs of external organizations.

According to public perceptions, development and reconstruction efforts remained on levels comparable to these established by the MISTI data for the baseline period, with the exception of Sharak where higher development levels were found in the midline. In line with the SIKA-West program objectives, the vast majority of these efforts were accredited to the government, more specifically NSP and the DRRD. Only individual respondents refer to SIKA-West directly when discussing development projects in their area. Satisfaction with public services portrays a complex picture, with trends varying by district and service. Overall, it appears that satisfaction with public services increased in Ghor and decreased in Herat districts.

Although a certain level of interventions focused on the needs of the female population was noted by respondents, these often were dominated by girls education. Other projects aiming at female beneficiaries remained a marginal factor, and also were not perceived as a priority by the majority of the respondents (87%). Gender therefore remains an area that demands continued attention.

Local disputes in the target areas showed similar profiles, with family disputes being the most dominant, followed by disputes over land and water. Only Sharak represented an

exception, as capital crime appeared to play a much stronger role in the district which was presumed to have negatively affect satisfaction with dispute resolution and the institutions involved in it. Perceptions on dispute resolution in general displayed a divide between traditional mechanisms which enjoyed high levels of public approval and formal institutions of the justice sector which in particular in Ghor which received significantly less positive evaluations. As the divide in Ghor was larger than in Herat the study suggested that the data indicated progress in the training of traditional leaders, but with varying success in generating spill-over effects for the formal justice sector.

Ratings of district governments on effectiveness and capacity consistently indicate higher public approval ratings than had been found in the MISTI baseline. In the midline data however Sharak district crystallized as a specific case study for local governance with strong indications that the relationship between the local population and the district government in this district is considerably more negatively shaped than in the other three districts.

Using factor analysis, the midline study identified relationship between the local government and community leaders as well as public outreach as directly correlated with perceptions on government capacity. Public services whereas only exercised a limited influence, varying again by sector and district. This on the one hand supports SIKA-West in its focus on public outreach. On the other hand, the limited correlations with public services question the core assumptions of the program and urge to engage in more detail with public expectations and government services in future.

Data on confidence into the local government yielded comparable results. Key factors that determine confidence levels are relationships with community leaders and government capacity. Having baseline data available for the indicator, the midline also was able to establish that trends in confidence were widely positive for Herat districts and Chagcharan. Again, Sharak embodied a negative case study.

Finally, the research reviewed general stability and legitimacy trends. It was found that respondents in Herat focused on security trends in their area, whilst Ghor respondents appear to have drawn on a more diverse set of criteria to form an opinion on stability in their area. Consequently, stability was evaluated as the lowest in Sharak district.

Data on security trends do not display any significant trends in individual target districts, yet provide information that could prove to be crucial to understanding the governance trends described earlier. For instance, respondents highlight the role of the ALP in ensuring security in Pashton Zarghun, whilst respondents in Sharak mainly highlight the role of warlords in their area. It could be concluded that not service distribution but local

power mechanisms determine stability trends in the target districts, an aspect which needs to be taken into consideration for future program development.

## ***2. Introduction***

---

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded AECOM International Development the Stability in Key Areas (SIKA) –West program, which began on January 29, 2012 and is scheduled to end on August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. Led by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development (MRRD) and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), the SIKA-West program is designed to promote stability in key areas by assisting provincial authorities and district-level government entities to improve governance programming and increase the provision of priority basic services; with the intended result of increasing citizen confidence in and support for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA).

During the initial 26-month Base Period, the SIKA-West program employed a phased provincial roll-out within the four provinces of Farah, Badghis, Herat, and Ghor, incorporating 10 target districts. In February 2014, the SIKA-West program entered its 18-month Option Period and extended its engagement to an additional 6 districts within these provinces, bringing the current total to 16.

Having conducted a baseline at the beginning of the program in April/May of 2013, SIKA West now seeks to prepare a mid-term evaluation in order to establish effectiveness and impact of the program, as well as to develop lessons learnt for the future implementation of the program.

EUREKA Research was asked to conduct the mid-term evaluation which utilizes primarily quantitative research. The research covers four of the ten districts targeted by SIKA West - Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robat Sangi in Herat province, and Shahrak and Chaghcharan in Ghor province.

This report presents the findings of the study. After providing an overview on research design and data collection methodology used in the midline survey, the analysis will review program performance and effects for the individual levels of the impact chain.

## ***3. Methods Section***

---

The following section will lay out the methods and research design employed to collect the data for the mid-term evaluation. For a better understanding of the validity of the data, the section will also elaborate on the limitations and challenges faced during the research.

### **3.1 Research Approach**

---

SIKA-West operates under the assumption that sustainable, long-term stabilization can only be achieved through the establishment of an effective and responsive government. Thus, the theory of change emphasizes the role of governance in stabilization programs, viewing stability as the product of ensuring that local government expands its legitimacy amongst the population.

The Performance Monitoring Plan developed for SIKA-West on this theory of change in which strategic and program objectives as well as the outputs and respective indicators are defined provides the main reference for the performance evaluation of SIKA-West. Relying on a public opinion survey, the midline focuses on outcome and impact criteria. Performance indicators on the activity level will be tracked by SIKA-West separately.

Revised in May 2014, with the final version approved in June 2014, the PMP no longer includes some of the key focal subjects of the baseline study. Whilst individual indicators were removed as no longer relevant, others were assigned to be externally tracked through USAID-funded Measuring the Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI). Nonetheless, SIKA-West and EUREKA decided to re-produce the research methods used for the baseline in order to be able to comparatively analyze results for key performance indicators. This included questions on indicators which in the revised PMP had been removed.

### **3.2 Research Design**

---

The research included 400 survey interviews in each of the four target districts - Khushk Robat Sangi and Pashtun Zarghun in Herat, and Chaghcharan and Shahrak districts in Ghor province. 20 survey interviews were conducted per sampling point (community), with EUREKA aiming for a 50:50 ratio of male and female interviews. This stands in contrast to the baseline where female respondents were represented at approximately 30%, yet without having information on the specifications of the baseline sample design which led to this gender distribution, EUREKA could not reproduce this particular characteristics of the baseline data.

Sampling points were selected from SIKA West beneficiary community lists using stratified random sampling. Whilst identifying target communities using lottery method, after completion of the selection process the sample was reviewed with regards to local language and individual communities changed to account for the inclusion of minority languages into the sample.

### 3.3 Limitations and Challenges

---

#### 3.3.1 *Lack of Baseline Data*

The main challenge for the study was the lack of baseline data. As had transpired over the course of the study, the raw data from the baseline had been processed online and by the time of the mid-term was no longer available. Having initially based the methodology for the analysis on comparison of baseline and mid-term data, this severely impaired the ability of the study to review program performance. To compensate, SIKA West arranged access to MISTI data (Wave 2, May 2013) for EUREKA. Yet, the differences in research methodology and questionnaire design limit the suitability of MISTI data as replacement for the baseline.

#### 3.3.2 *Conceptual Limitations*

Limitations however are also imposed by the research design. Solely relying on data from general perception surveys implied that whilst general trends for key performance indicators can be covered, the data often does not allow to separate effects of SIKA West from that of other development agencies operating in the area. Lacking a control group, in addition, the question remains open whether survey data reflect trends that were generated by SIKA West interventions, or that represent general trends for the area.

With the MISTI data which served as baseline having been collected in May 2013 and the midline being fielded in October 2014, the surveys also took place at different phases of the annual fighting season which tends to exercise significant effect on security perceptions and all related criteria, such as governance and development. These effects need to be considered when analyzing the data.

#### 3.3.3 *Access to Target Communities*

Due to organizational challenges, EUREKA had to replace individual sampling points, mostly due to insecurity. However, in most cases the assessment of security was in fact

conducted either by the district government or district-level staff of SIKA West. In Kushk Robat Sangi for instance the district governor only gave permission to visit a limited number of communities. In Pashtun Zarghun, the research team was not given permission to visit selected communities by the district government. Thus, the replacement of communities is likely to have exercised a significant effect on findings for program performance and perceptions on the district government.

For a detailed overview on community access, please see Annex A.

#### *3.3.4 Cooperation with local authorities*

At the village level, EUREKA also faced attempts to influence the research in some cases. Community leaders for instance insisted on gathering respondents at the house for interview and thus influenced selection of respondents. To the degree possible EUREKA surveyors tried to mitigate these attempts to influence the data collection.

### ***4. Status on Development and Service Delivery***

---

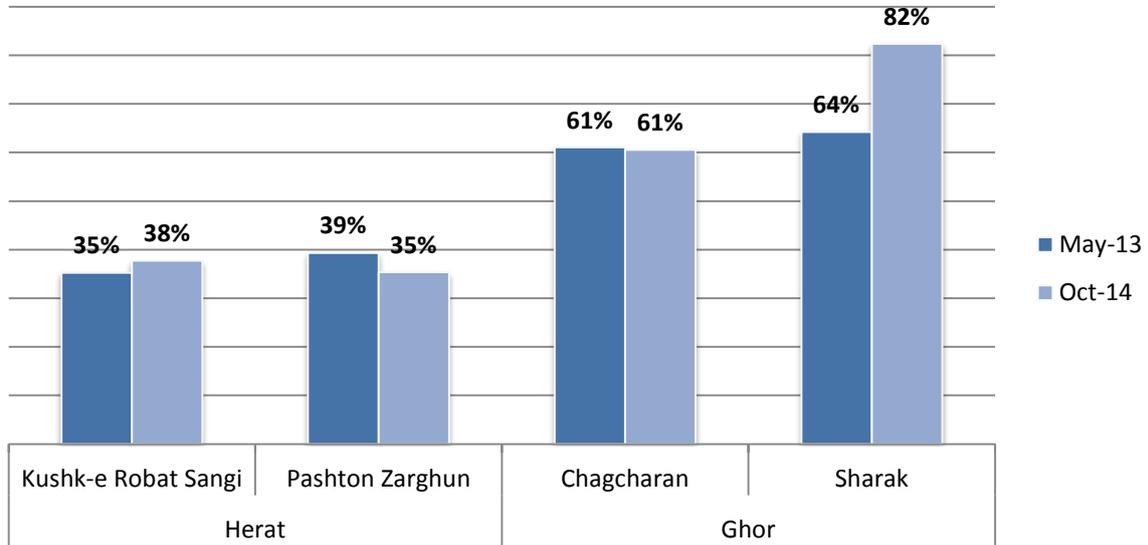
The report will start with reviewing the status of development and service delivery in the target areas. This information will provide the fundament based on which perception trends on government capacity and effectiveness will be evaluate in the following chapters.

#### ***4.1 Development Projects and Actors***

---

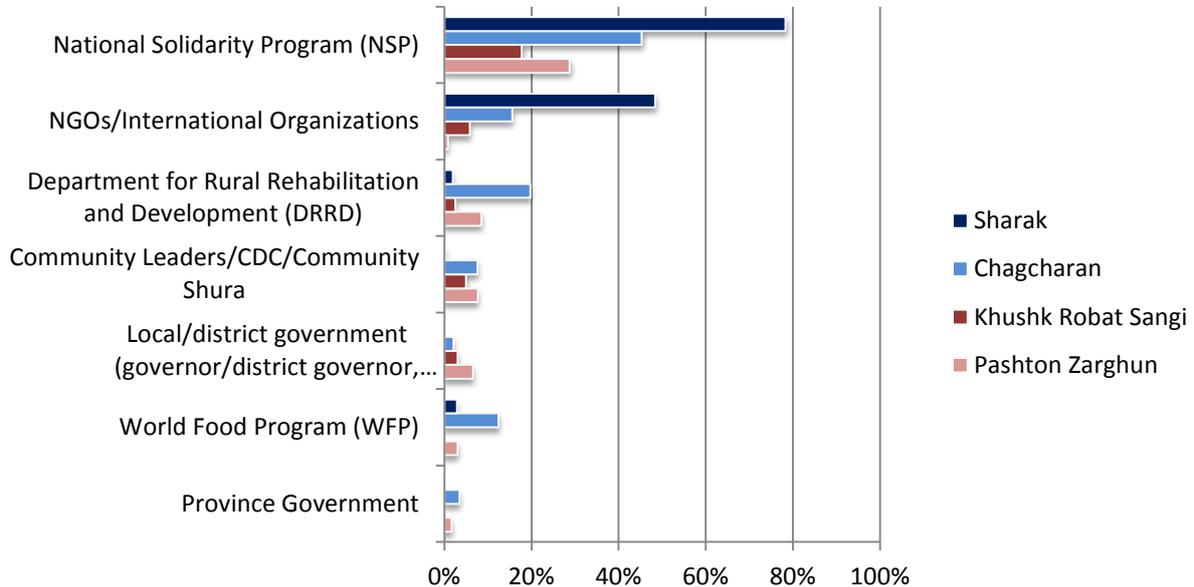
Levels of development in October 2014 remained comparable to the presence measured through MISTI for May 2013 (see figure 1). Only for Shahrak district did the data indicate a significant increase of 18%. As a result, the general pattern noted in the May 2013 data with development levels in Ghor being reported as higher than in the two districts from Herat continued to hold in 2014.

Figure 1. Development projects in the Area in the past year - 'Yes'



With the exception of Chaghcharan, NSP was identified most frequently as source of development in all target districts (see figure 2). NGOs and International Organizations ranked second, and took on a special role in Shahrak where the option was named by 48% of the respondents. The MRRD played a more dominant role in Chaghcharan (20%), together with WFP (13%). District (Survey average - 3%) and province (Survey average - 1%) administrations whereas were rarely identified as sources of development support.

**Figure 2. Provider of Development in the Community - Compared by District (Selected Responses)**

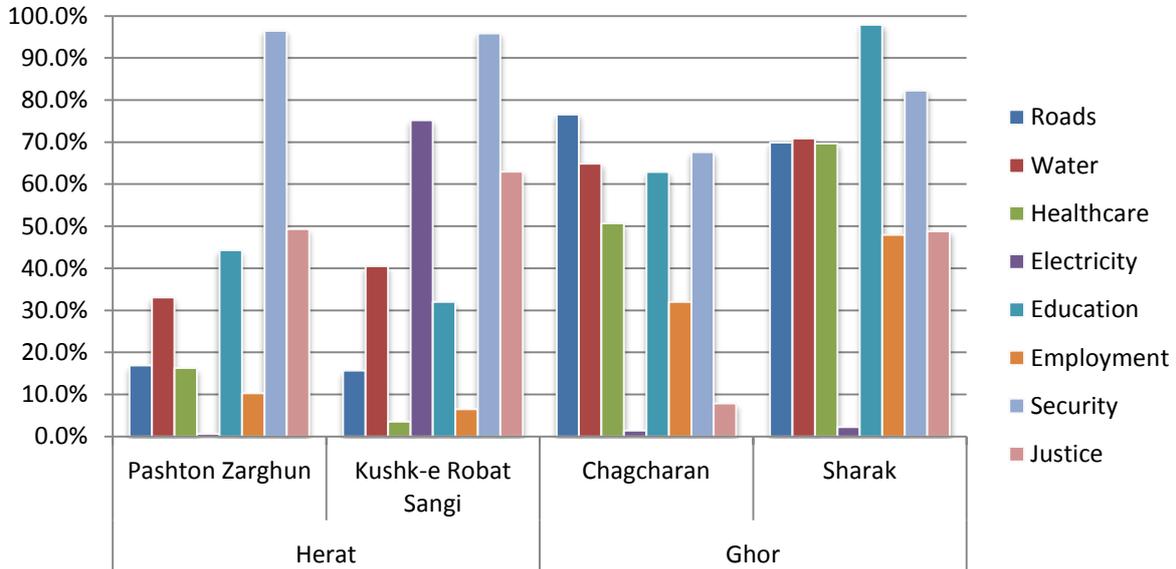


SIKA West presence in the target districts may be reflected in the replies on MRRD as service provider, as well as the mentioning of NGOs in Shahrak district. Notable is also the number of respondents who mentioned a 'stability office' in Pashtun Zarghun (6%), Khushk (11%) and Chaghcharan (2%).

#### 4.2 Service Delivery

Overall satisfaction of the local population with services delivered by the district government varied significantly for sectors and districts (see figure 3). Overall, security achieved high satisfaction levels in all four target areas, in particular in the districts of Herat province. Electricity was the service with the lowest overall ratings. Only Khushk Robot Sangi which benefits from being located along the power line connecting Herat with Turkmenistan received higher results for electricity. Districts in Ghor rank higher for roads, water and healthcare than the two districts in Herat. Justice whereas was better perceived in Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk-e Robot Sangi, whilst ranking lowest for Chaghcharan.

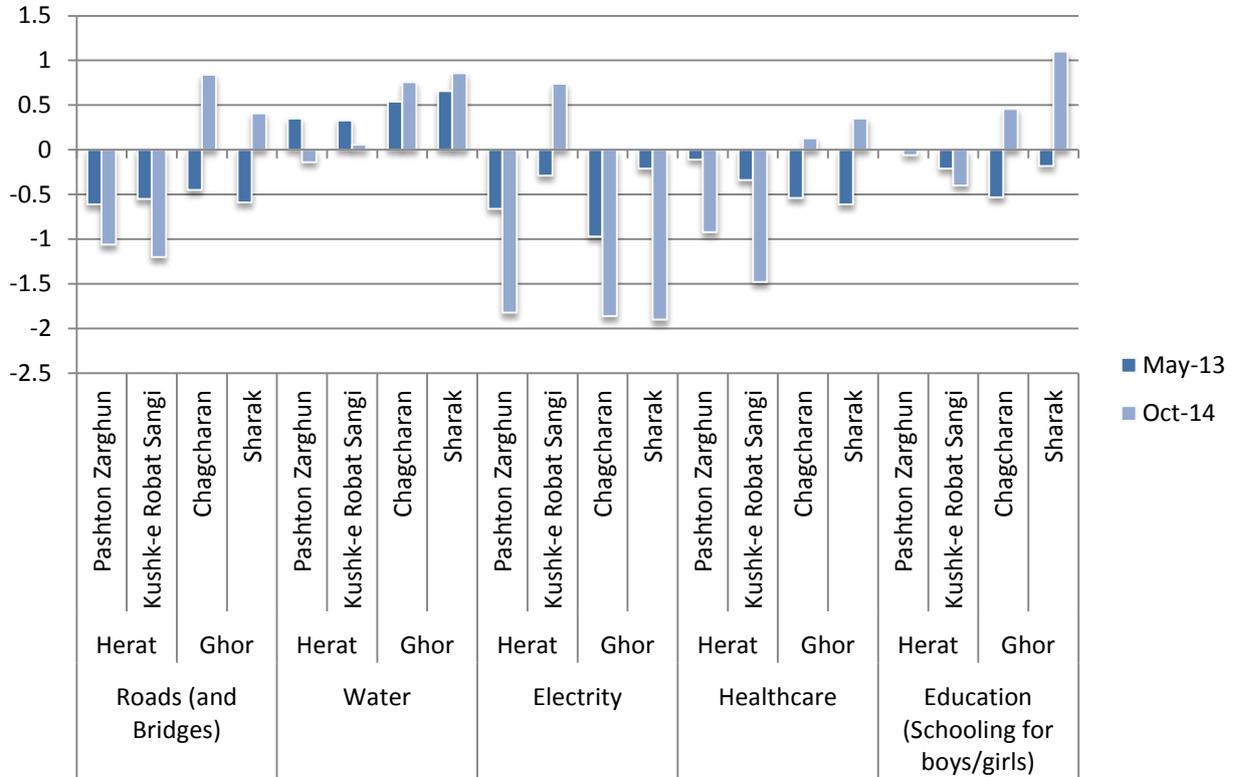
**Figure 3. Satisfaction with selected Services - Compared by District ('Very/somewhat satisfied')**



Comparison with data from the MISTI survey in May 2013 unveils significant differences. In part, these differences have to be allocated to incompatibility of specific services included in the two surveys. Whilst the mid-line for instance looks at 'water', MISTI asked separately about 'drinking water' and 'irrigation water'. Similarly, education was split into 'schooling for girls' and 'schooling for boys', and road services were combined with bridges in the MISTI survey. Calculating combined averages for these services is not sufficient for the purpose of comparison, as it remains unclear whether or not respondents focused on only one of the aspects when replying to the broader categories for the mid-line. Thus, MISTI data only can be used to some degree with comparison with findings from the mid-line. The limitations in access to communities also plays a role, in particular in Khushk Robot Sangi where responses represent only a limited selection of communities.

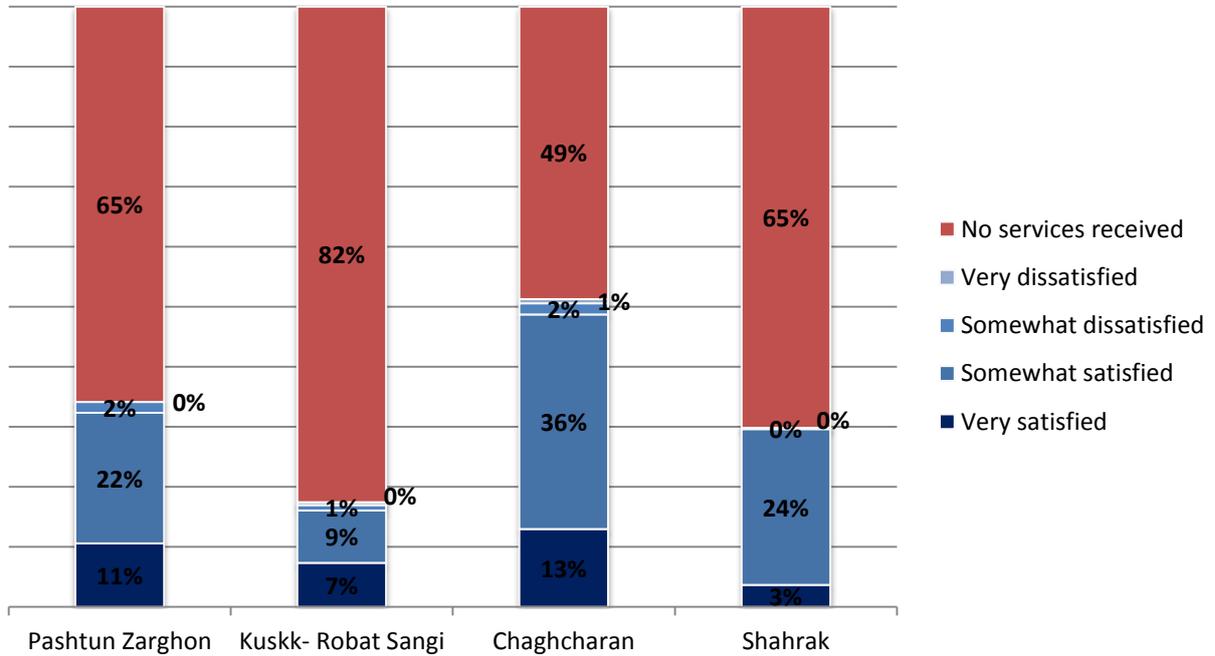
Nonetheless, the data generally indicate decreased satisfaction rates for Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robot Sangi, whilst results in Ghor tend to be higher for 2014 compared to 2013. At least for water and road construction, the findings are supported by results on services received. Road construction and building of wells and irrigation infrastructure were more frequently mentioned by respondents in Ghor than in Herat.

Figure 4. Service Satisfaction (MEAN) - Compared for Baseline and Mid-line (By District)



Personal experiences with service delivery by the local administration were highest in Chagcharan where 51% of respondent confirmed to have received services in the past (see figure 5). Pashtun Zarghun and Shahrak follow with 35% each, whilst Khushk Robat Sangi represents the districts with the smallest number of respondents who received services (18%). These data emphasize that observations on development projects taking place and experiences of receiving services from the government are distinctly separate categories.

Figure 5. Service Delivery - Personal Experience of Respondents (Services received/Satisfaction Levels)



### 4.3 Gender

22% of all respondents in the four target districts, and 20% of the female respondents, confirmed that they were aware of services specifically delivered for women. Shahrak reported higher figures than the other districts (see figure 6), yet follow-up questions unveiled that these responses were almost exclusively informed by girls education. Overall, girls education proved to be the most frequent service named (79%), followed by family planning (6%), maternal/child health (5%) and vocational/literacy courses (5%). Family planning was most frequently confirmed in Pashtun Zarghun (19%) and vocational/literacy training stood out in Chaghcharan (20%, see figure 7).

Figure 6. Services available especially for Women - By District and Gender

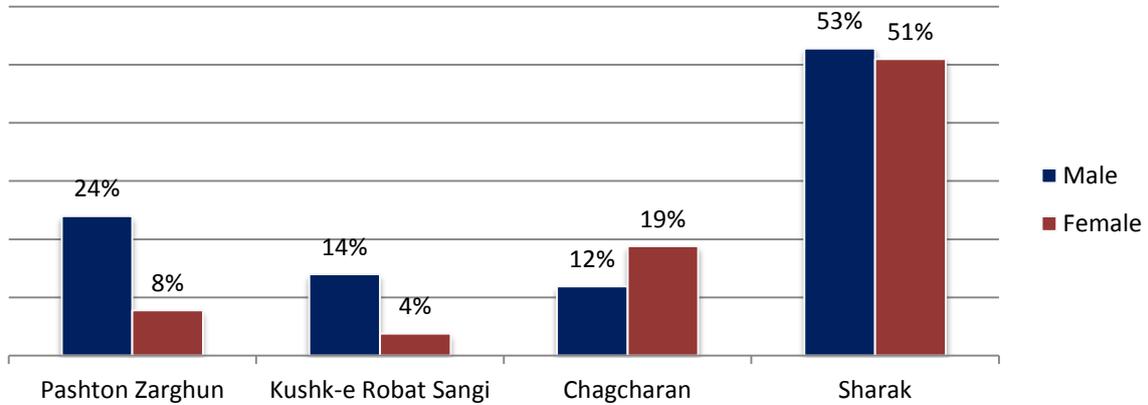
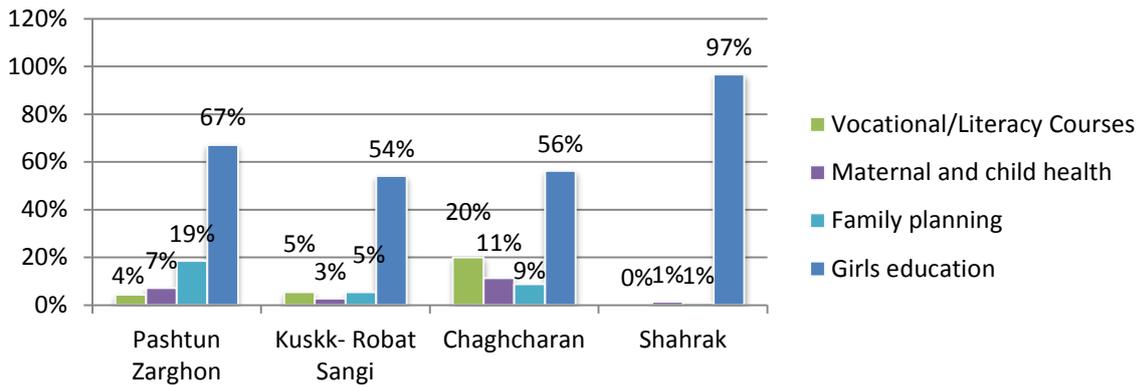
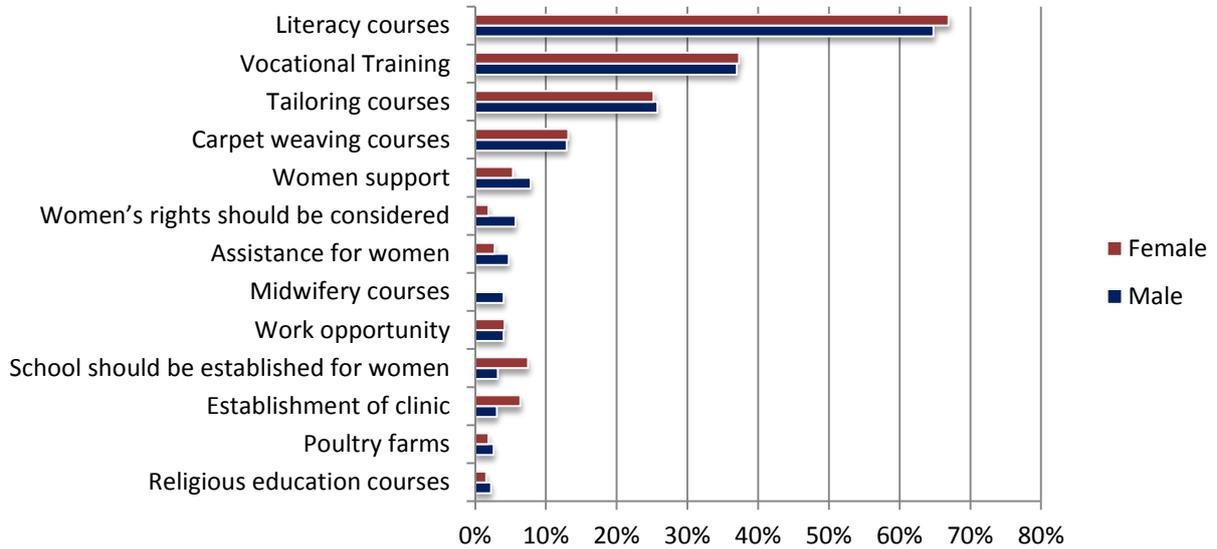


Figure 7. Services available for Women - Selected answer options only



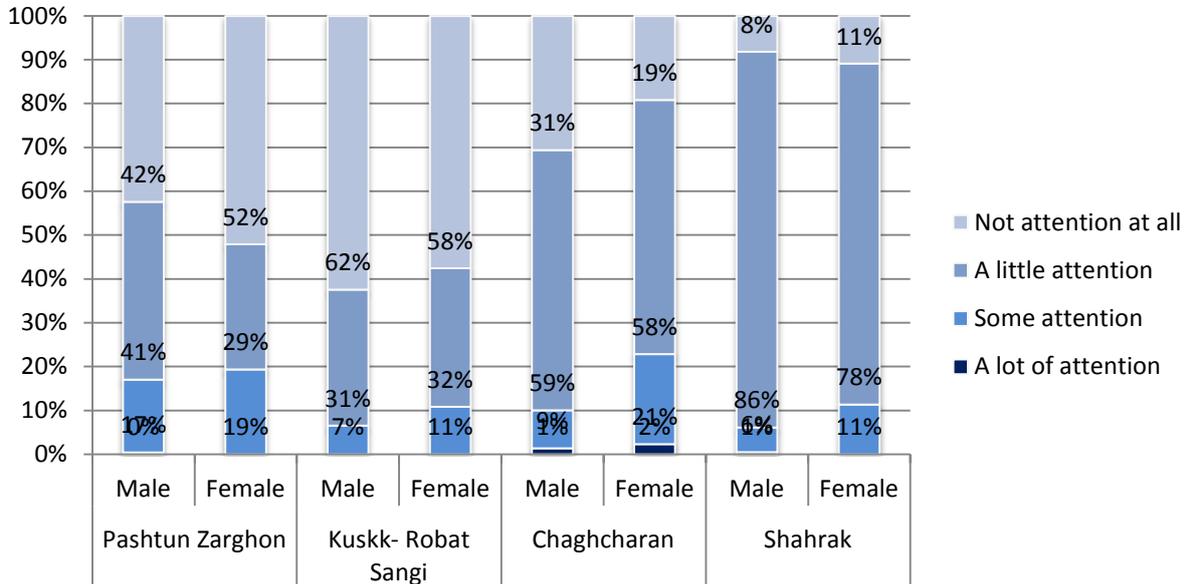
Whilst the services provided to date roughly reflect the priorities as expressed by the local population - Literacy and vocational training are the most frequently mentioned options (see figure 8) -, the list of desired services is significantly longer than the types services that have been witnessed to date.

**Figure 8. Services for Women desired by Local Population - By Gender (All options with mentioning above 2%)**



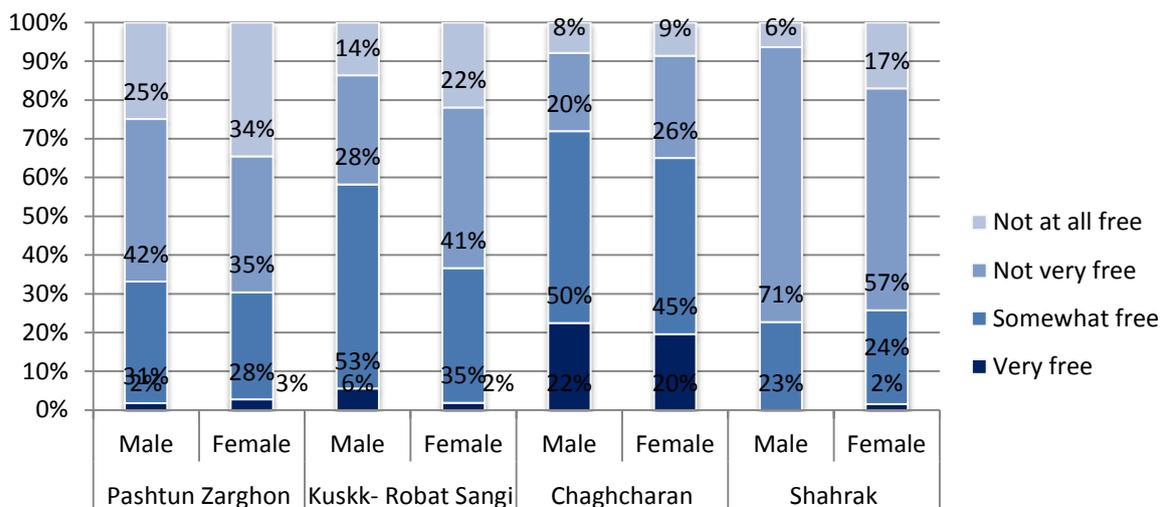
It is also notable that few differences are displayed in the responses on desired services for women by male and female respondents which indicates a certain level of support for gender programs in the area. However, responses on the question how much attention the government should pay to women's issues contradicts this, as 36% of the respondents believed that 'no attention at all' is needed and 51% considered 'a little attention' as sufficient. Only 13% thought that 'some attention' is needed, and 1% opted for 'a lot of attention'. Perceptions on the relevance of women's issues were lowest both amongst the male and female respondents from Khushk Robot Sangi, followed by Pashtun Zarghun (see figure 9).

**Figure 9. Degree of Attention that Government should pay to Women - By District and Gender**



Opportunities for women to participate in local discourse remained limited over the assessment period. 17% of respondents confirmed that women were 'not free at all' and 40% considered it to be 'not very free'. 36% saw women as being 'somewhat free' and 7% described women as 'very free'. As a provincial center, Chaghcharan displayed the most positive results both from male and female respondents, Shahrak represented the negative end of the spectrum (see figure 10).

**Figure 10. How free are women to voice Opinions and Concerns - By District and Gender**



#### 4.4 Dispute Resolution

Due to its complex nature as an area where traditional and state institutions overlap most strongly, dispute resolution shall be discussed as a separate service.

In 2014, disputes remained a common problem in SIKA-West target districts. Communities in Ghor districts were more strongly affected with 32% in Chaghcharan and 26% of respondents in Shahrak reported to have been involved in a dispute in the past year, compared to 19% in Pashtun Zarghun and 18% in Kushk Robat Sangi (see figure 11). The most prevalent type of conflict in the target districts was family conflict, followed by land conflict and disputes over water (see figure 12). Only in Shahrak the dispute profile diverges, with capital crime (murder, assault, robbery,...) representing the dominant source of dispute. It can be assumed that this specific dispute profile for the district also affected the lower closure rates for disputes (61%) and satisfaction with the decision (72% - 'very/somewhat satisfied') measured for Shahrak, as capital crimes present a particular challenge for justice providers and are less likely to be resolved (see figure 13).

Figure 11. Involved in Dispute - 'Yes'

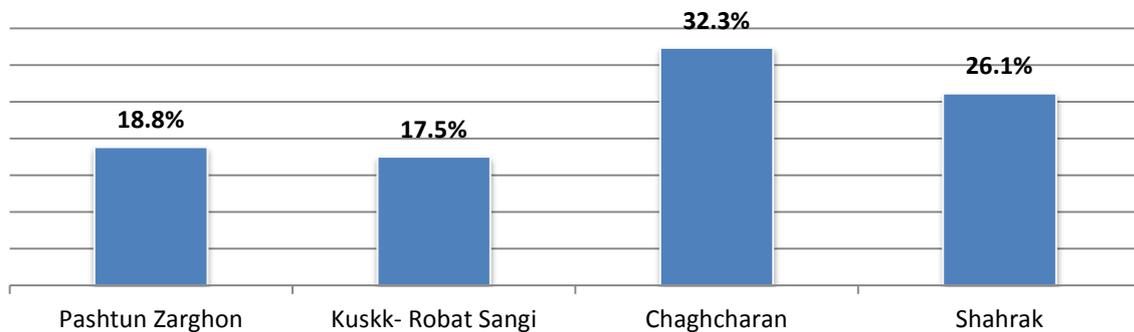
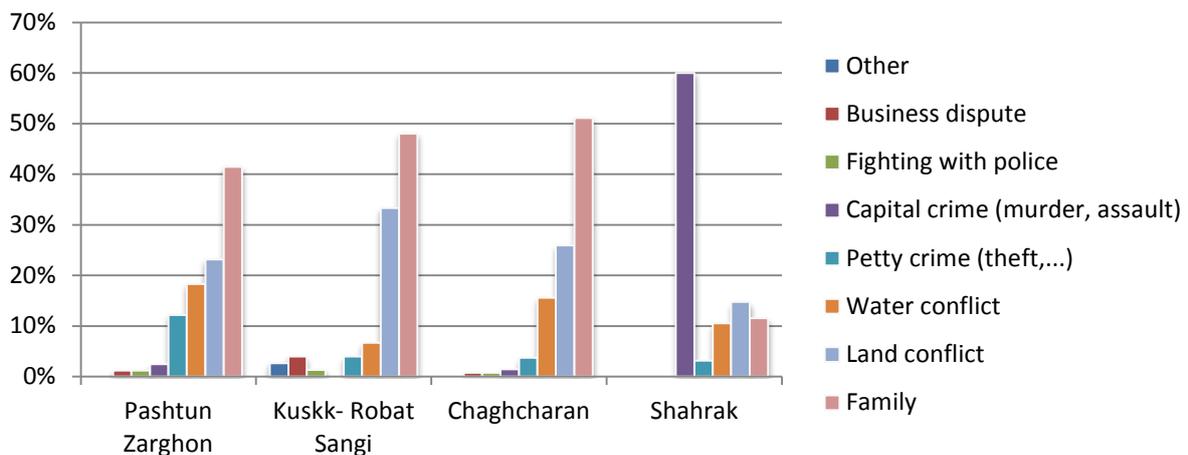
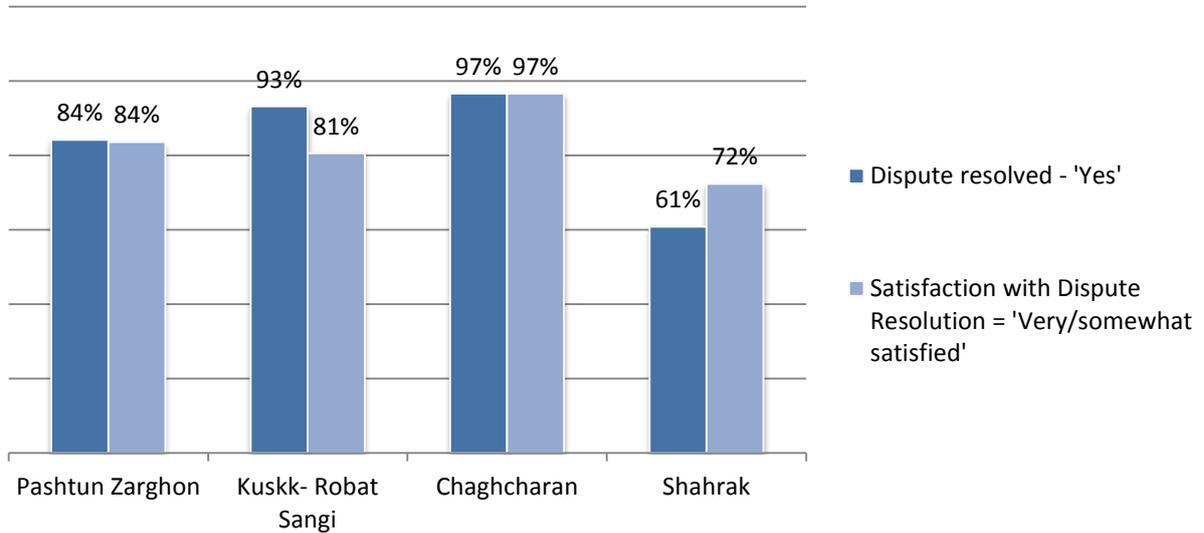


Figure 12. Dispute Profiles by District

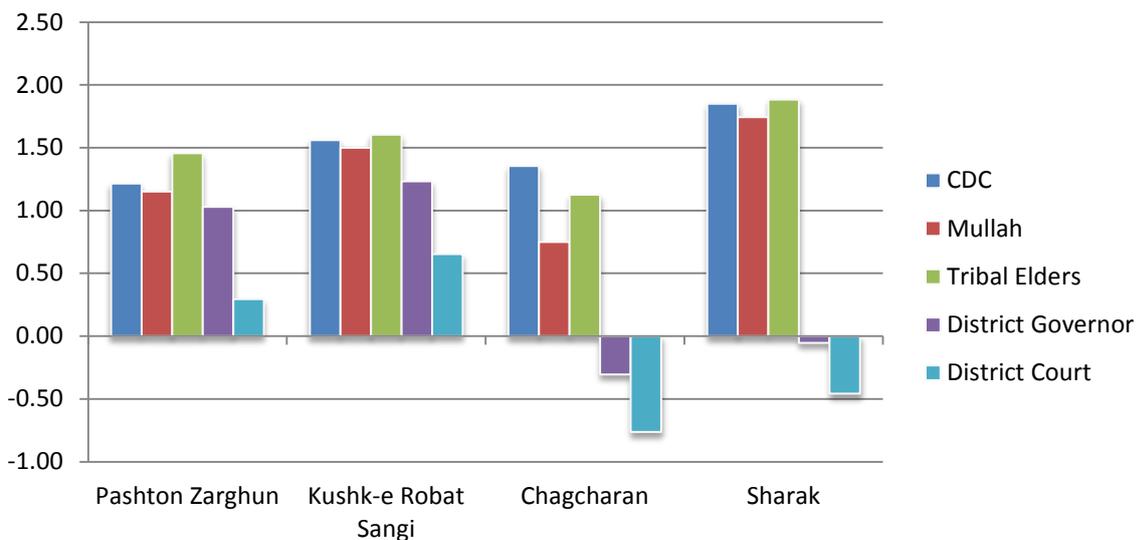


**Figure 13. Dispute Resolution - Closure Rates and Satisfaction Levels**



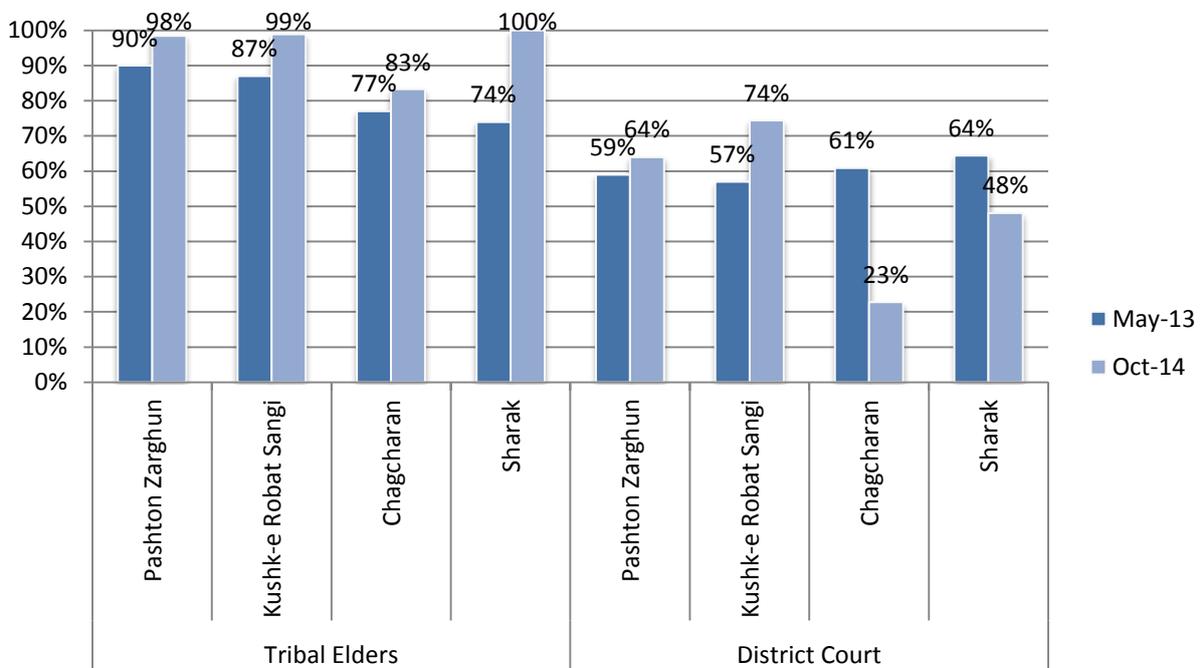
Mechanisms of informal justice remain prevalent in all four target districts, as Shuras, Mullahs and Tribal elders consistently received higher rating for confidence than institutions of the formal justice system (district court, district governor). The gap between traditional and formal justice was larger for Shahrak and Chaghcharan districts, where formal justice institutions were evaluated on average negatively (see figure 4). In Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robot Sangi, ratings were generally lower for the formal justice system, yet remained in the positive. This indicates that informal and formal justice maintain more effective cooperation in these two target districts.

**Figure 14. Confidence into providers of justice - Compared by District (-2 = no confidence, 2 = very confident)**



No baseline data is available for dispute resolution apart from confidence ratings for district courts and tribal elders. For the latter the survey data indicates a general increase in public confidence across all four districts (see figure 15), with perceptions on the tribal elders in Pashtun Zarghun, Khushk Robot Sangi and Shahrak districts to reach nearly 100%. Only ratings in Chaghcharan were slightly lower (83%). For district courts increases were observed for Pashtun Zarghun - from 59% to 64% - and Khushk Robot Sangi (57% / 74%). In Ghor, whereas, findings from the midline remained lower than the baseline. The data could be interpreted as showing effectiveness of activities targeting the ability of tribal elders to resolve disputes, with spill-over effects for formal justice generated in Herat, yet not in Ghor.

**Figure 15. Confidence into Fairness of Tribal Elders, District Court - 'Very/somewhat confident'**



#### 4.4 Summary

Survey data indicate generally higher activity levels for Ghor in the areas of development and service delivery compared to Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robot Sangi. To which degree the activities in development and service delivery originated from SIKA- West or are the result of other organizations working in the area, though, cannot be determined based on the survey data. Perceptions on providers of service and development services only confirm that the local population widely attributes the work to the respective government authorities, such as MRRD, NSP and other departments. An exception is

Shahrak where the majority of respondents identified external service providers as the main source for activities in the district.

Dispute resolution provided by traditional institutions improved in all four target districts. Yet, its positive effects only transferred into the formal sector of Herat. Formal justice institutions in Ghor remain perceived as weak.

## ***5. Government Capacity and Effectiveness***

---

Following on the observations of general development trends in the target districts, the next chapter shall analyze its impact on public perceptions of the local administration.

### ***5.1 Perceptions on Government Effectiveness and Capacity***

---

Several questions were included into questionnaire to analyze perceptions on governance capacity, including questions about efficiency, trends in government capacity, fairness and transparency, accountability and the government's preparedness to listen to the people. Survey findings display similar patterns for all of these questions. Herat's districts generally perform better than Ghor's districts for all indicators of government capacity (see figure 16).

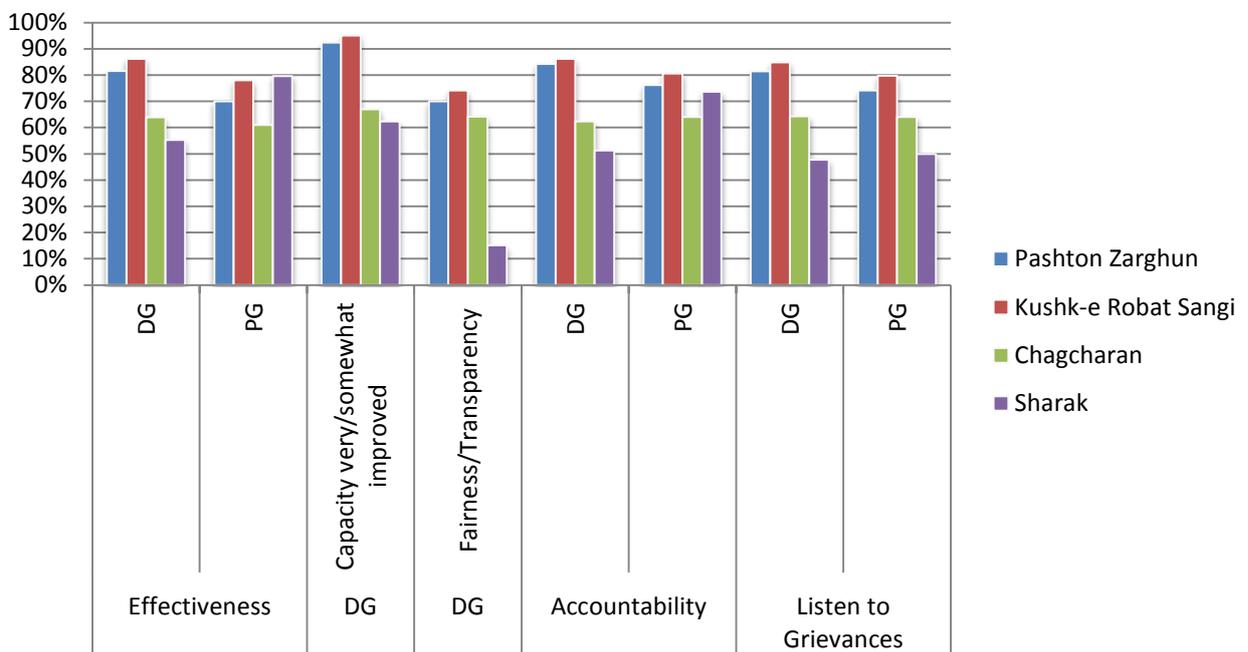
The survey data for Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robat Sangi also share the feature that the district government is generally better received than the province government. This indicates that local factors shape perceptions of the authorities.

In Shahrak district in contrast the province government received higher approval rates for effectiveness and accountability than the district government. In fact, the district government performed poorly for most of the indicators, especially on the question of fairness and transparency where only 15% of the respondents agreed with the district government being 'very' or 'somewhat fair and transparent'. It is conceivable that these survey findings are related to another distinct feature found for Shahrak district - the notion that development support is provided primarily by external organizations. Thus, the high ratings for service satisfaction measured for Shahrak earlier could be rather an indicator for the work of these external service providers instead of assessments of the

district government's work. In that case, approval rates for the local administration would be informed by other factors than service delivery.

Approval rates for district and province government in Chaghcharan are comparable for all related capacity indicators which is not surprising given that Chaghcharan is the province center and most of province administration also is responsible for the management of Chaghcharan district.

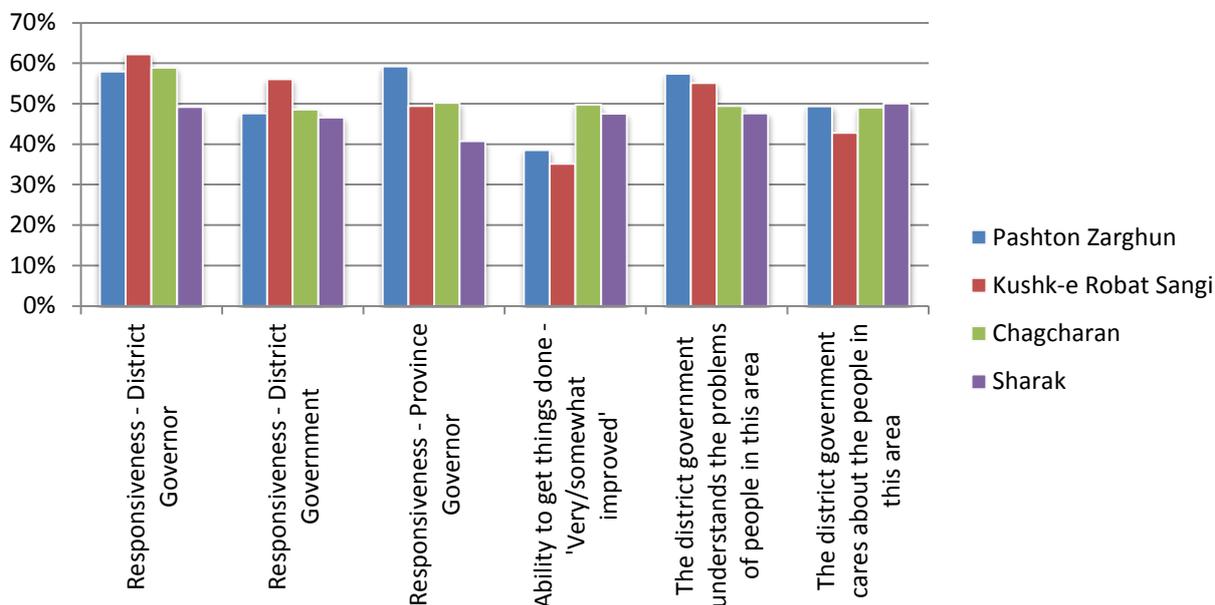
Figure 16. Selected Criteria of Government Capacity - Compared by District ('very/somewhat efficient,...')



Baseline data for valid comparison with the mid-line findings are not available due to the different question categories included in the MISTI survey. Thus, data can only be reviewed with regard to general patterns in comparison of district. Thereby, MISTI results produce a similar ranking of districts, though which is much less distinct than the case in the midline. Approval rates for local government in Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robot Sangi are slightly higher than in Ghor districts (see figure 17). Differences between Chaghcharan and Shahrak in ratings of district government whereas are only marginal.

Overall, none of the districts reaches approval rates of higher than 60% for respondents who view local authorities as 'very' or 'somewhat responsive'. For district governments understanding and caring about people's problems, survey data average at 50%. Even though the results cannot be compared directly with the midline findings, thus, it can be noted that midline results consistently indicate higher approval rates for capacity of local government for all target districts except Shahrak than was the case in 2013.

Figure 17. Government Capacity - Baseline Values (MISTI Survey, May 2013) - 'Very/somewhat responsive,..'



## 5.2 Factors shaping Perceptions on Government Capabilities

To elaborate in more detail on the factors which informed the ratings for administrative capacity in the target areas, correlations were prepared for the category 'district government being functional and effective' with selected factors of the study (see table 1). Thereby, it crystallizes that service delivery itself only correlates to a limited degree with general perceptions on government capacity. Provision of road construction, water services and healthcare is strongly correlated with positive perceptions of district administration effectiveness, in particular in Chaghcharan. Education whereas does not show significant correlations for any of the districts. For Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robot Sangi correlations between satisfaction levels for public services and approval rates for the district government are generally lower than for Ghor districts.

Table 1. Correlations between 'District Government is functional and effective' and selected factors (Pearson's, bivariate, two-tailed)

| Factors               |   | Pashtun Zarghun | Khushk Robot Sangi | Chagcharan | Shahrak |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------|---------|
| <i>General Trends</i> | Have there been any development projects in your community in the past year (single answer) | .061            | .135**             | .422**     | .397**  |
|                       | How would you assess security in your manteqa overall?                                      | .079            | .101*              | .288**     | -.204** |

|                                  |   |        |        |        |         |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| <b>Role of Community Leaders</b> | How would you rate the relationship between your village representatives and the district government (single response)? | .378** | .350** | .741** | .661**  |
| <b>Service delivery</b>          | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Roads                                  | .159** | .520** | .956** | .357**  |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Water                                  | .140** | .066   | .563** | .228**  |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Healthcare                             | .115*  | .066   | .559** | .345**  |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Electricity                            | -.080  | .112*  | .479** | .331**  |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Education (School_Aged Children)       | .113*  | .077   | .017   | -.029   |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Jobs / Employment                      | .014   | .140** | .427** | .039    |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Security                               | .090   | .093   | .463** | -.626** |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Court/ Judicial Services               | .217** | .140** | .426** | .032    |
|                                  | Have you received any services provided by the government in the past year?(single answer)                              | .060   | .323** | .266** | .575**  |
| <b>Information and Awareness</b> | Have you received information about services available to you?  | .259** | .126** | .405** | .237**  |
|                                  | How well informed are you about the services provided by the district government in general?                            | .269** | .142** | .454** | -.315** |
|                                  | Have you heard district/provincial officials speaking on the radio in the past 6 months?                                | .247** | .086   | .283** | -.305** |
|                                  | Have you seen district/provincial officials on TV in the past 6 months?   | .347** | .178** | .272** | -.231** |

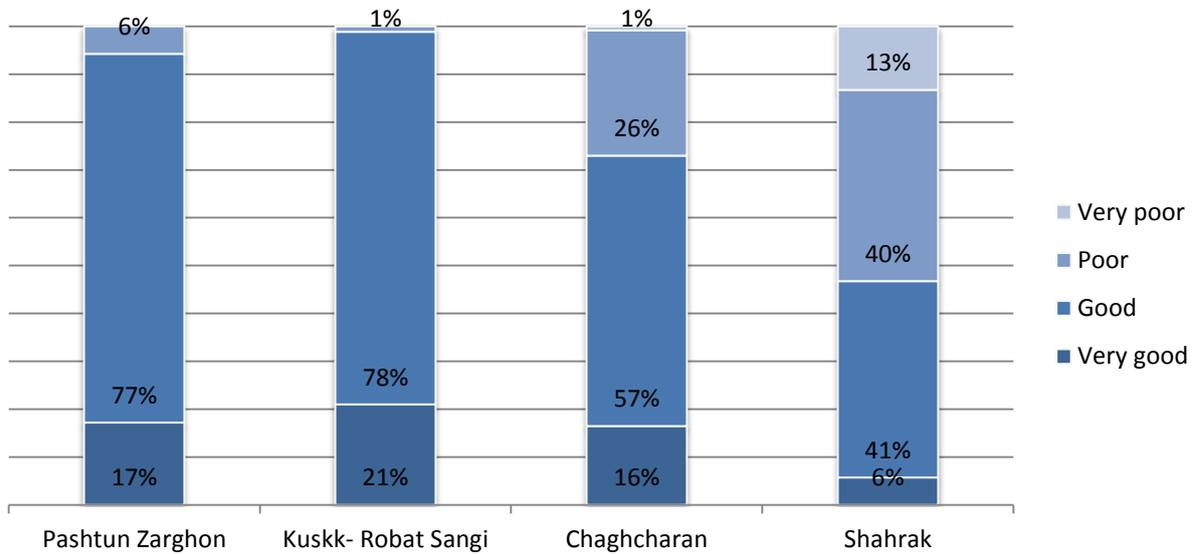
### 5.2.1 Role of Relationships with Community Leaders

Instead, relationships between community leaders and district government proved to be a factor which positively affected perceptions of government capability in all four districts. This could provide one explanation for the gap between satisfaction with public services and government approvals observed in Ghor province, as in Chaghcharan (27%) and Shahrak (53%) the percentage of respondents who describe this relationship as 'poor' or 'very poor' is significantly higher than in Herat districts (see figure 18). Thus, legitimacy of the local government in Ghor appears to be influenced by traditional factors in addition to the modern approach of service delivery.

To which degree SIKa West had an impact on the relationship between district government and village elders cannot be established based on the survey data. It can only

be speculated from the widening gap in government capacity measured in 2013 and 2014 that the program has been more effective in Herat with regard to this specific criteria.

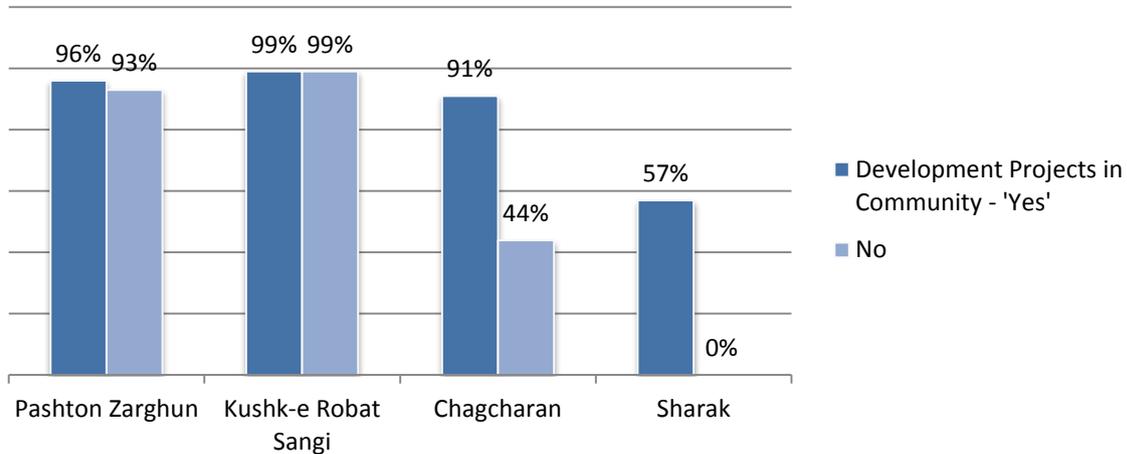
**Figure 18. Relationship between Village Elders and District Government**



The survey data does not allow for a more detailed analysis of the factors that determine the quality of relationships between village elders and district government. Though, a strong link between the relationships and provision of development is suggested for Ghor districts. In Herat districts, no difference in quality of relationship is found for communities with and without development support (see figure 19).

It is not clear whether development projects assist in creating good relationships or in reverse good relationships lead to more development projects. Based on the data however it could be assumed that distribution of development in Herat is less discriminate than in Ghor which could a factor in explaining the better ratings of government in Herat despite the lower levels of development assistance reported.

**Figure 19. Relationships between village representatives and district government - 'very good/good' - By Development Status**



### 5.2.2 Influence of Information Campaigns

In addition to relationships with village elders, the correlations also highlight the relevance of outreach efforts. In Pashtun Zarghun where hardly any of the service delivery factors exercised significant impact on local perceptions of government capacity, all outreach criteria are positively correlated with effectiveness of the government (see table 1). Compared to Pashtun Zarghun, availability of information and outreach has a moderate effect in Khushk Robot Sangi, whilst in Chaghcharan it correlates more strongly. For Shahrak whereas one of the four criteria correlated positively with perceptions on government capacity (information about services), whilst the remaining three factors produced negative correlations. A more detailed review of the findings from that district suggests that respondents who did not have information or experienced government officials in the radio or TV displayed neutral response patterns in opting for the answer options in the middle of the answer scale - i.e. did not have a strong opinion on the subject - whilst more informed respondents tended to express negative views.

Overall, respondents from Shahrak had less frequently access to information about public services than respondents from other districts (see figure 20). Percentage of respondents who heard local officials in the radio was comparable to that of the other three districts (see figure 21), and outreach via TV with 23% lower than in the other three districts.

Figure 20. Level of Awareness on Services provided by District Government - Compared by District

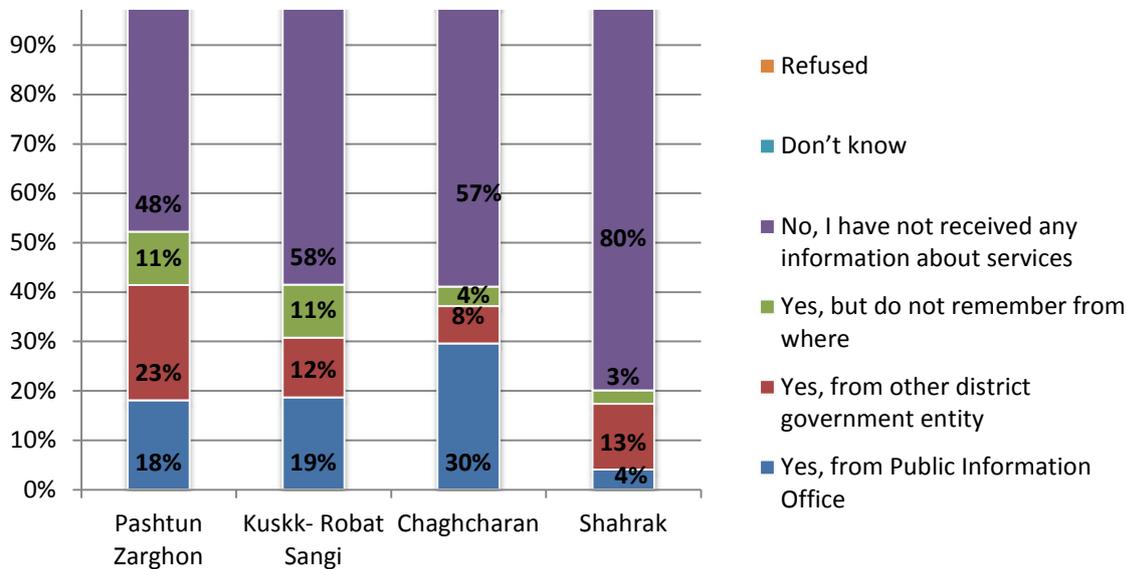
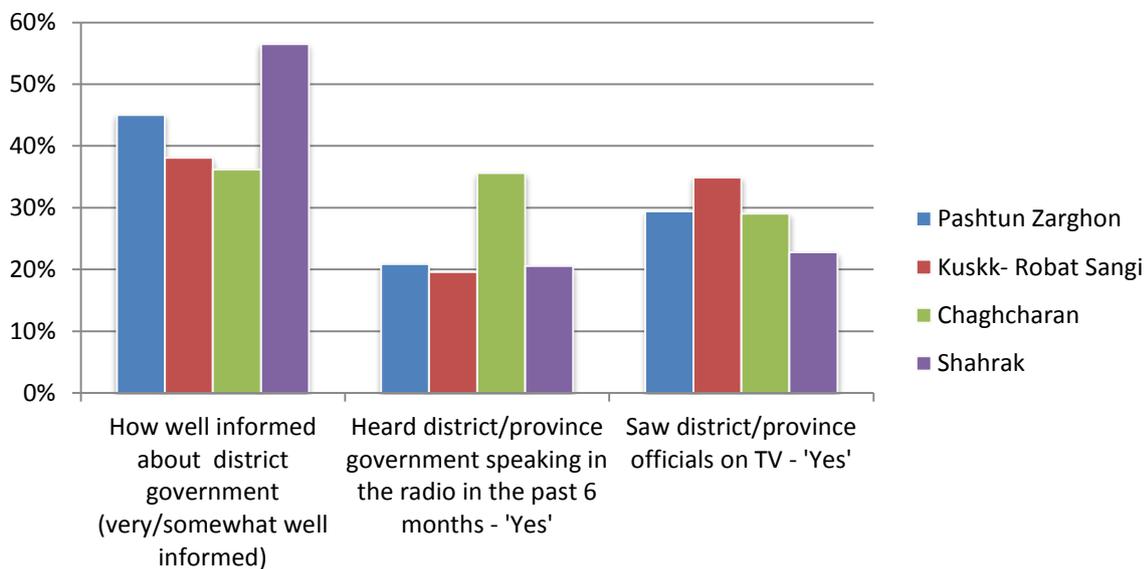


Figure 21. Levels and Sources of Information - Compared by District



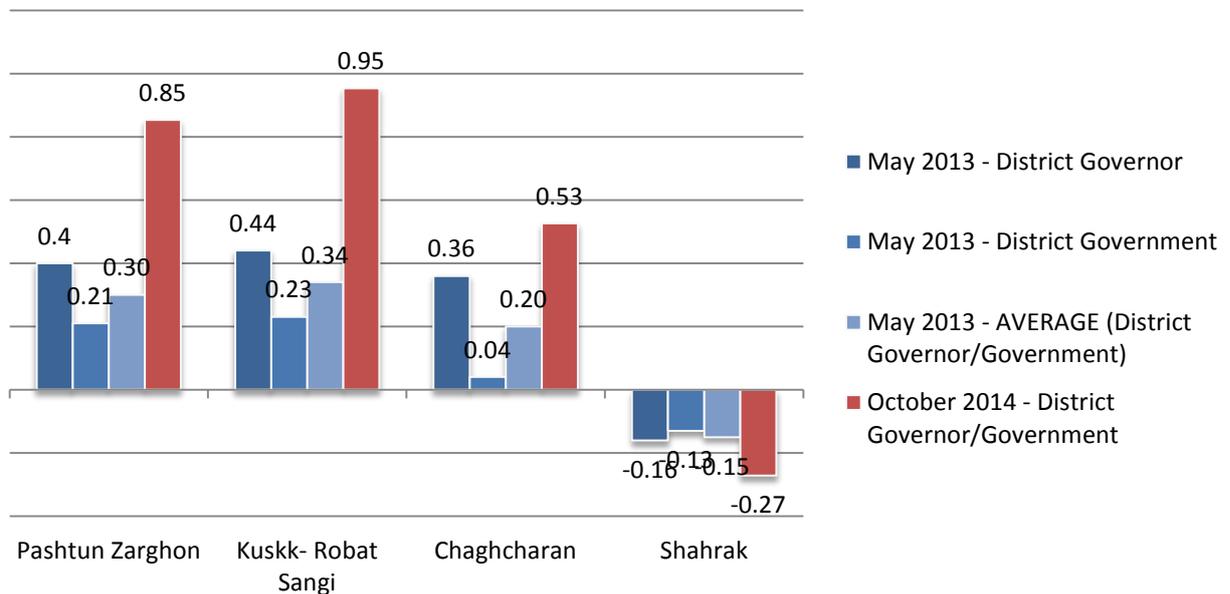
Another factor of interest for SIKA West is that outreach through TV (30%) was generally more effective than outreach through the radio (24%), despite radio usage being slightly more common ('Do not listen to the radio' - 20%) than TV consumption ('Do not watch TV' - 22%). The data could suggest that either media products distributed through TV have been better received, or that the dissemination through the radio faced problems.

### 5.3 Confidence Ratings for Local Government

In line with results for capacity assessments, findings for general confidence of the local population are generally positive, with the exception of Shahrak district where only 42% of the respondents declared to have 'strong' or 'some confidence' into the District Governor's office and other district-level government. In Pashtun Zarghun (85%), Khushk Robot Sangi (90%) and Chaghcharan (70%) responses are significantly higher.

Again, MISTI data is of limited use for trend analysis due to the divergence in formulations of questions and answer options. MISTI data indicate though that the two districts from Herat and Chaghcharan were on comparable levels during the baseline, whilst Shahrak ranked lower, a pattern that holds for the midline assessment (see figure 22).

**Figure 22. Confidence Ratings for District/Province Government - 2013/14 compared (-2 = no confidence, 2 = strong confidence)**



The midline survey data suggests that relationship with community leaders and government capacity is the main factors shaping confidence levels (see table 2). Provision of development projects and general security trends correlated strongly with confidence in the district government only in Chaghcharan. Information and Awareness played a role again, yet to smaller degree than was the case for capacity of the government.

**Table 2. Correlations between 'Confidence in District Government' and selected factors (Pearson's, bivariate, two-tailed)**

| Factor   |   | Pashtun Zarghun  | Khushk Robot Sangi | Chag-charan | Shahra k |
|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| <i>General Trends</i>  | Have there been any development projects in your community in the past year (single answer)                             | .078   | .025               | .420**      | .193**   |
|  | How would you assess security in your manteqa overall?  | .187**   | .196**             | .610**      | -.030    |
| <i>Role of Community Leaders</i>   | How would you rate the relationship between your village representatives and the district government (single response)? | .454**   | .415**             | .682**      | .381**   |
| <i>Government Capacity</i>   | How functional and effective do you think the district government is? (single answer)                                   | .614**   | .653**             | .799**      | .448**   |
|  | How functional and effective do you think the province government is? (single answer)                                   | .425**   | .464**             | .813**      | .209**   |
| <i>Service Delivery</i>  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Roads                                  | .219**   | .118*              | .554**      | .050     |
|  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Water                                  | .119*  | .098*              | .555**      | .214**   |
|  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Healthcare                             | .115*  | .149**             | .438**      | .035     |
|  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Electricity                            | -.005  | .118*              | .034        | .048     |
|  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Education (School_Aged Children)       | .168**   | .122*              | .446**      | .072     |
|  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Jobs / Employment                      | .088   | .162**             | .443**      | -.353**  |
|  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Security                               | .193**   | .220**             | .451**      | .033     |
|  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Court/ Judicial Services               | .267**   | .311**             | .301**      | .373**   |
|  | Have you received any services provided by the government in the past year?(single answer)                              | .106*  | .083               | .321**      | -.095    |
|  | If yes, were you satisfied with the service you received?   | .253**   | .113               | .384**      | .165     |
|  | <i>Information and Awareness</i>  | Have you received information about services available to you? | .135**             | .161**      | .399**   |
| How well informed are you about the services provided by the district government in general? |   | .234**   | .153**             | .452**      | -.125**  |

|  |        |       |        |         |
|--|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| Have you heard district/provincial officials speaking on the radio in the past 6 months? | .198** | .070  | .328** | -.150** |
| Have you seen district/provincial officials on TV in the past 6 months?                  | .250** | .107* | .289** | -.220** |

#### 5.4 Summary

Midline survey data showed that the capacity ratings and confidence levels for local government are structurally higher in Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robot Sangi than in the districts located in Ghor. To the degree to which midline findings can be compared to 2013 survey data indicate a positive trend for the two districts in Herat and Chaghcharan. Shahrak district whereas remains an area where government capacity and confidence into the local government are generally low.

These findings contrast the results from the review of service delivery and development aid which was more prominently reported for Ghor districts. In fact, comparative analysis of relationships between district government and community leaders on the one hand and distribution of development projects on the other suggests that equal distribution is more important for supporting legitimacy of the local government than overall scope of the interventions. In Herat development levels were comparable for communities with good relationships to that of communities where respondents described relationships as less close. In Ghor whereas development support and perceptions on community-government relations widely overlapped.

Correlations of government capacity and confidence with various factors both support this view on service delivery as well as highlight additional factors that shape perceptions on the local government. Good relationships of the community leaders with the district government in general for instance proved to be significant for both capacity and confidence levels. Availability of information had a strong influence on perceptions of local government with regard to capacity, yet lost in relevance for the more general indicator of confidence into the local government.

Both relationships with community leaders and information on the district government were lowest for Shahrak which certainly shaped governance trends for the district. The summary of findings for Shahrak - e.g. the fact that in contrast to other areas respondents valued the province government more than the district government, the marginal role of the district government in dispute resolution, the gap between community leaders and local government, and the fact that respondents who claimed to be well informed about the district government provided more negative assessments - all point to a structural governance problem in the district.

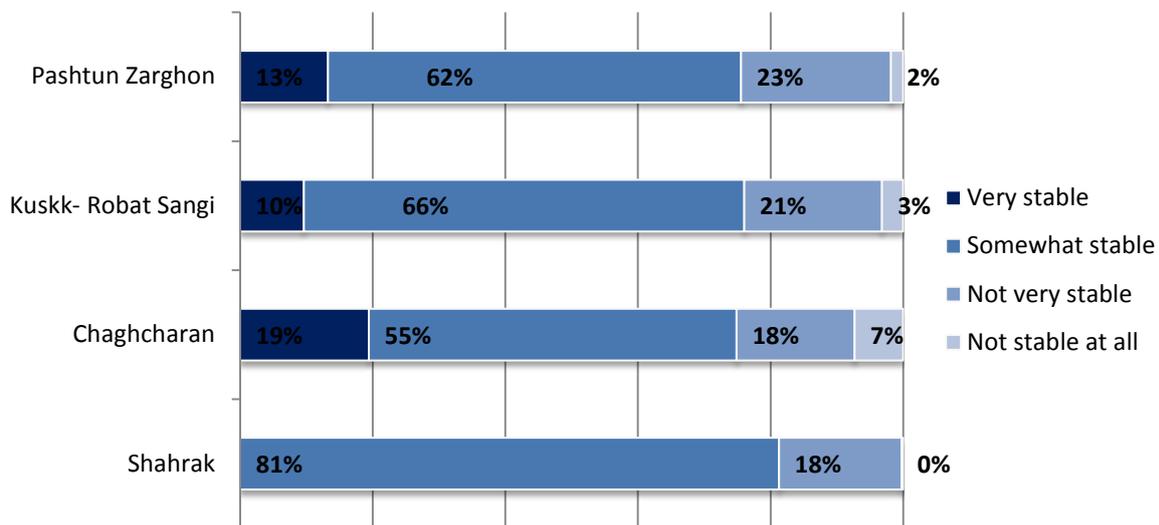
## 6. Stability Trends

In the final chapter of the study, governance trends shall be placed in relation to overall stability trends. First, the analysis will aim at gaining a better understanding of how the local population perceives 'stability'. Afterwards, the chapter will review perceptions on general sense of direction, before turning to trends in security conditions.

### 6.1 Local Understanding of Stability

Despite the significant variations in perceptions on development, service delivery and local government, stability rating for the four target districts are comparable. On average, 24% of the respondents considered their area as 'not very stable' or 'not stable at all' (see figure 23).

Figure 23. Stability of the Community - By District



This indicates that 'stability' carries different meanings for the local population. In fact, respondents from Herat adopt a security-focused perspective, with responses on stability correlating primarily with perceptions of the local security situation (see table 3). The finding is supported by security being the most frequently named responsibility of the government in Pashtun Zarghun (53%) and Khushk Robot Sangi (62%).

In the two districts from Ghor security also plays a role, as for instance can be seen in the strong positive correlation between security and stability in Chaghcharan. In contrast to Herat, though, development and governance are more important. Overall, the understanding of stability in Ghor appears to be based on a more complex and diverse concept than in Herat.

**Table 3. Correlations between 'How stable is a place is your community' and selected factors (Pearson's, bivariate, two-tailed)**

| District                  | Generally speaking, are things in your DISTRICT going in the right direction or the wrong direction? (single answer) | Have there been any development projects in your community in the past year (single answer) | How would you assess security in your community overall? | Do you think security has improved or worsened compared to last year overall? | Over the past year, do you think the relationship between your village representatives and the district government has improved or worsened (single response)? | Do you have confidence into the District Governor's Office and other district-level government? (single answer) | How functional and effective do you think the district government is? (single answer) |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| <i>Pashtun Zarghun</i>    | .208**   | .024  | .433**   | .244**  | .114*  | .157**  | .098*   |
| <i>Khushk Robot Sangi</i> | .175**   | .064  | .327**   | .265**  | .074   | .209**  | .268**  |
| <i>Chaghcharan</i>        | .430**   | .353**  | .816**   | .687**  | .559**   | .556**  | .584**  |
| <i>Shahrak</i>            | .187**   | .220**  | -.120*   | -.146**   | .235**   | .214**  | .404**  |

### 6.1 Direction of the District

Commonly, asking about the 'government going into the right or wrong direction' is considered an indicator for legitimacy and public support of the government. Therefore, the indicator is also viewed as a key element of the stability criteria. In this survey though the question has been modified to focus on the district level and replace the term [government] with [things]. Thus, responses depend strongly on how survey participants interpret the term 'things' which possibly ranges from individual services to national political trends as for instance the elections. It is questionable whether this formulation is adequate to capture stability trends which are specifically defined through support for the official government. Most likely the results only reflect a very general sense of satisfaction with living conditions and general trends, rather than political attitudes. The diverse list of

factors that shape responses on 'direction' in the individual districts reinforces this concern (see table 4). Development for instance was of relevance primarily in Chaghcharan. Government capacity influenced responses across all four districts, as did security, yet to lesser degree. Individual services also played a role in some areas, such as water in Ghor districts. Outreach campaigns affected responses in Pashtun Zarghun and Chaghcharan, but not in Khushk Robot Sangi and Shahrak.

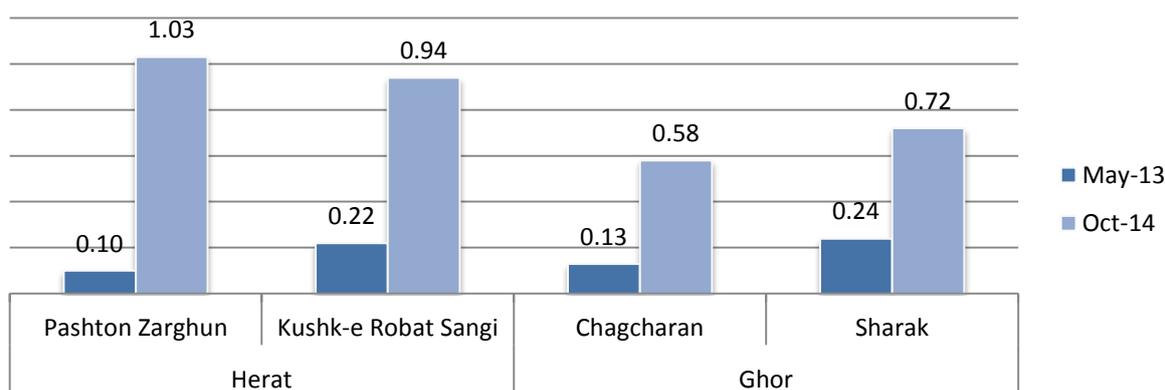
**Table 4. Correlations between 'District going into the right direction' and selected factors (Pearson's, bivariate, two-tailed)**

| Factor                           |   | Pashtun Zarghun | Khushk Robot Sangi | Chaghcharan | Shahrak |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| <i>General Trends</i>            | Have there been any development projects in your community in the past year (single answer)                             | .071            | -.059              | .331**      | .187**  |
|                                  | How would you assess security in your manteqa overall?  | .272**          | .109*              | .474**      | -.111*  |
|                                  | Do you think security has improved or worsened compared to last year overall?   | .227**          | .202**             | .529**      | .137**  |
| <i>Role of Community Leaders</i> | How would you rate the relationship between your village representatives and the district government (single response)? | .361**          | .340**             | .579**      | .379**  |
| <i>Government Capacity</i>       | How functional and effective do you think the district government is? (single answer)                                   | .404**          | .532**             | .653**      | .373**  |
|                                  | How functional and effective do you think the province government is? (single answer)                                   | .254**          | .424**             | .672**      | .126*   |
| <i>Service Delivery</i>          | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Roads                                  | .237**          | .060               | .383**      | .101*   |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Water                                  | .084            | .052               | .387**      | .407**  |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Healthcare                             | .117*           | .085               | .391**      | .063    |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Electricity                            | .026            | .080               | .071        | -.030   |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Education (School_Aged Children)       | .162**          | .078               | .331**      | .083    |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Jobs / Employment                      | -.004           | .125*              | .347**      | -.352** |
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Security                               | .240**          | .143**             | .353**      | -.046   |

|                                  |   |        |        |        |        |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                  | How satisfied are you with the provision of the following services in your area? Court/ Judicial Services | .228** | .372** | .193** | .367** |
|                                  | Have you received any services provided by the government in the past year?(single answer)                | .048*  | .071   | .381** | .115   |
|                                  | If yes, were you satisfied with the service you received?   | .369** | .008   | .359** | .033   |
| <b>Information and Awareness</b> | Have you received information about services available to you?  | .140** | .106** | .249** | .208** |
|                                  | How well informed are you about the services provided by the district government in general?              | .205** | .061   | .300** | .066   |
|                                  | Have you heard district/provincial officials speaking on the radio in the past 6 months?                  | .137** | .010   | .243** | .092   |
|                                  | Have you seen district/provincial officials on TV in the past 6 months?                                   | .162** | .062   | .202** | .092   |

Nonetheless, findings in the question 'right or wrong direction' shall be reviewed in this report to provide a general overview. Compared to MISTI data, the midline produced more positive results for all four target districts (see figure 24). Translations could be a factor here, as EUREKA is not aware of how 'things' had been translated in the MISTI survey. Within the midline, Herat districts achieve higher scores than Ghor districts.

**Figure 24. District going into the right direction (-2 = 'somewhat/very much wrong direction', 2 = 'somewhat/very much right direction')**



## 6.2 Security Trends

Findings on security trends align with the general trend established for 'direction in the district'. Midline results are significantly higher than the baseline results for the two districts from Herat, and higher for Ghor districts (see figure 25). Overall, only a limited

percentage of respondents in Chaghcharan (19%) and Shahrak (16%) viewed security as a concern at the time of the research (see figure 26).

Figure 25. Security in the Community - By District

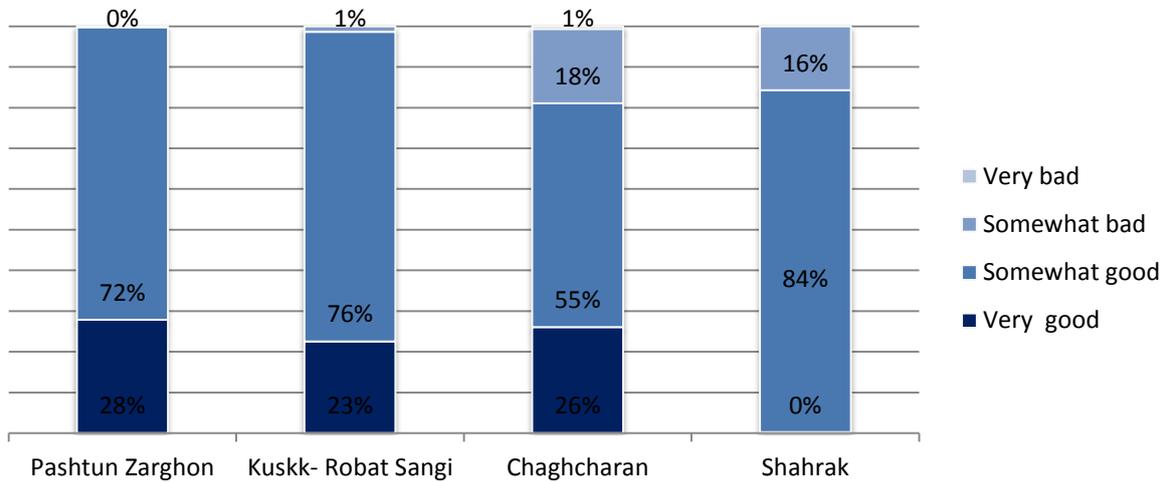
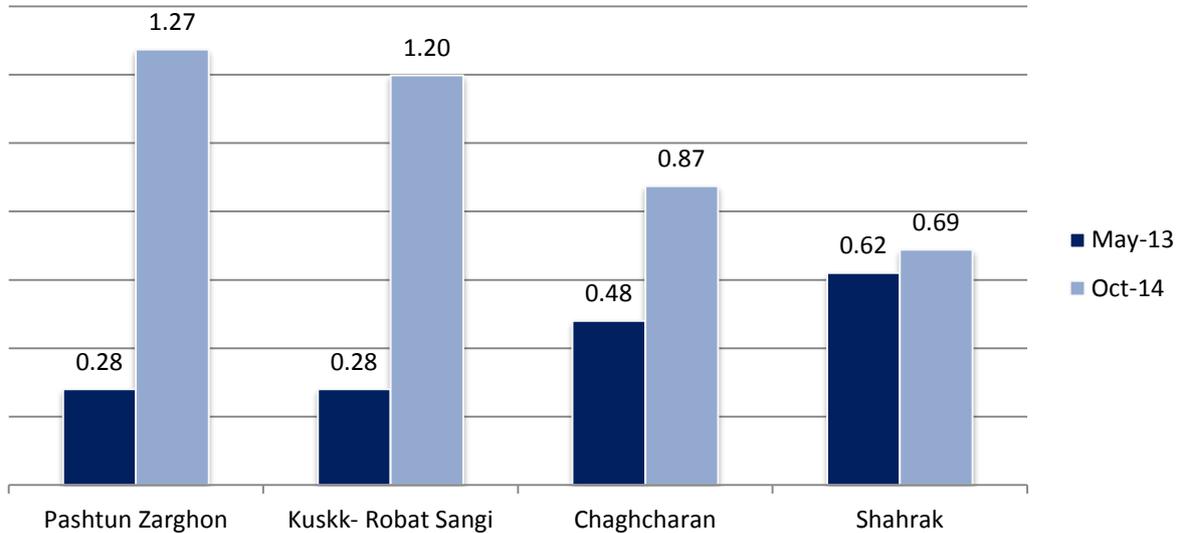


Figure 26. Security in the Community - Compared for Baseline and Midline (-2 = 'very poor/bad', 2 = 'very good')



A more detailed look at providers of security explains some of the patterns observed with regard to the relevance of security for government ratings. The Afghan National Security Forces for instance were more frequently mentioned in Herat (see figure 27). In Khushk Robot Sangi the ANSF were represented by the Afghan National Army (28%) and Afghan National Police (57%). The Afghan Local Police dominates security perceptions in Pashtun Zarghun (72%). In Ghor whereas local commanders are considered the prime source of security with 31% of respondents presenting this option in Chaghcharan and a staggering 62% in Shahrak, which serves as the base of a particularly notorious

commander. As a result, Pashtun Zarghun ('very/somewhat responsive' - 91%, see figure 28) and Khushk Robot Sangi (92%) consider the government as significantly more responsive with regard to security challenges than respondents in Chaghcharan (62%) or Shahrak (62%).

Figure 27. Providers of Security - By District (6 most frequently named options only)

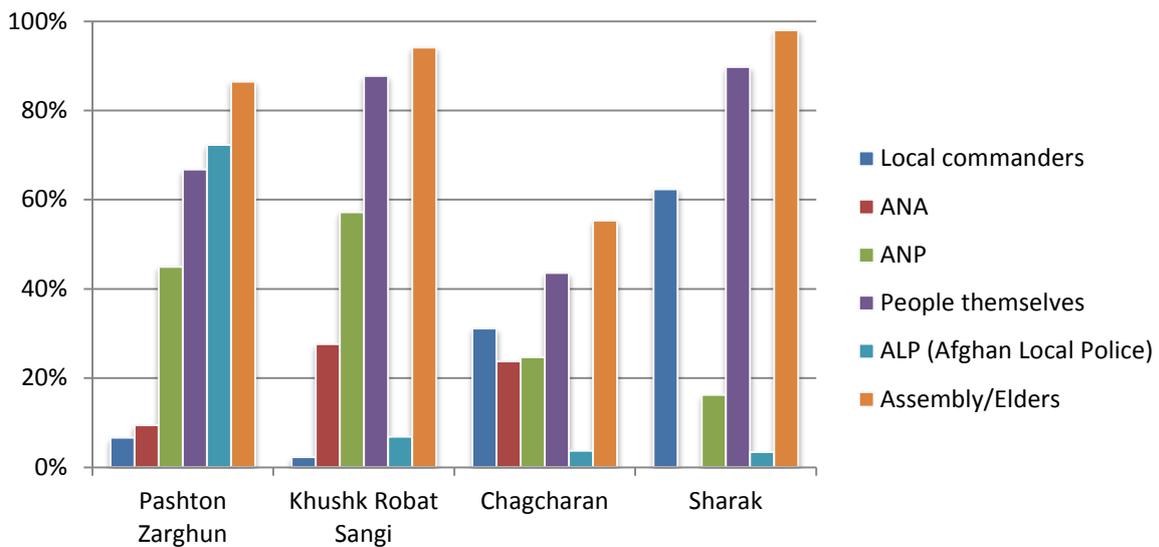
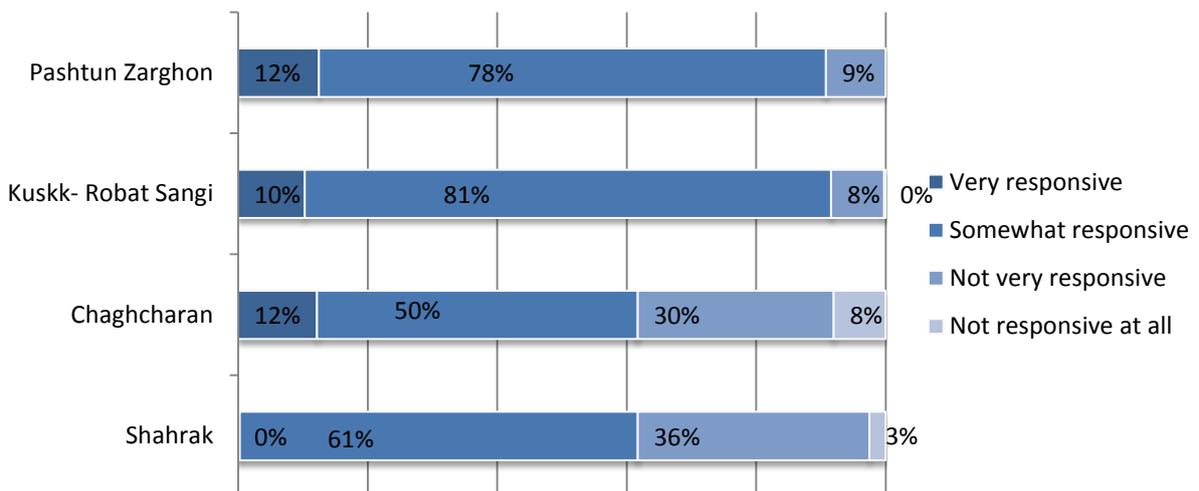


Figure 28. Responsiveness of the Government to Security-related Concerns - By District



### 6.3 Summary

It has to be noted at this point that stability is a complex construct on which respondents had diverging views. None of the indicators included in the survey sufficiently covered the

concept underpinning SIKA West in which stability is defined through strengthened legitimacy of the local government. Both questions on 'stable area' and 'direction of the district' left ample space for interpretation, resulting in responses being shaped by a multitude of factors. In Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robat Sangi perceptions were driven by considerations on security, whilst Ghor districts displayed diverse response profiles.

The proxy indicators available - stability as understood by the local population, direction of the district and security - all point to positive trends for the four target provinces. As had been the case already with government capacity and confidence levels, Herat districts performed better in most categories than Ghor districts.

## **7. Conclusions**

---

The study aimed at offering an overview on program achievements of SIKA West. Findings shall inform the last phase of program implementation in evaluating individual program elements with view on the overall objective and identifying internal and external factors which shape performance.

The lack of baseline data however severely impaired the ability of the study to analyze trends and establish progress in the implementation of the program. In addition, it has to be considered that local access and selection of sampling points in particular in Khushk Robat Sangi and Pashtun Zarghun was limited by the local governments which can be expected to have a significant impact on the survey results from these areas. It can be assumed that findings are manipulated towards positive perceptions of local government and do not reflect the full spectrum of perceptions in the area. Furthermore, impact of SIKA West has to be separated from external factors as well as other organizations which was difficult to achieve with the data available.

The study started with reviewing general trends in service delivery and provision of development. Overall, comparable levels for development and a general increase in satisfaction with public services were found. Thereby Ghor provinces featured more positively than Herat districts for most of the categories. Development projects were more often observed in Chaghcharan and Shahrak, and public services evaluated more positively. In the area of dispute resolution which was analyzed separately all four districts showed a positive trend for the informal sector. Yet, only in Herat districts did this positive development generate spill-over effects for perceptions on the formal justice

sector. In Chaghcharan and Shahrak perceptions of the courts and district government's ability to resolve disputes remained in the negative.

Positive ratings of development and public services however did not directly translate into increased government capacity and confidence of the population into public institutions. Instead, Herat districts featured with higher approval rates for local government than Ghor. Good relationships between community leaders and district government, equal distribution of development support as well as effective outreach were found to be key factors shaping the perceptions of local government capacity and responsiveness. It can also be assumed that the effectiveness of the district governments in Herat in handling security challenges and the employment of the ALP in Pashtun Zarghun and the ANSF in Khushk Robat Sangi played a role in generating positive attitudes for the district government. On the other hand, multiple indications were found for a fundamental barrier in the interaction between the local people and the district government of Shahrak. This includes the negative ratings for district government even in comparison to perceptions of the province government, the limitations of the district government in dispute resolution, the lack of confidence as well as the dominance of external actors in the area of security.

Apart from Chaghcharan where service delivery, government capacity, confidence levels and general stability and security trends correlated directly, none of the target groups displayed the stringent interrelations on which the impact chain of SIKAWest is based. Thus, it can be assumed that legitimacy and capacity of the district governments both in positive and negative terms is affected by factors which are only insufficiently captured by the performance indicators of the program to date and would require in-depth analysis.

Finally, the individual factors were related to overall stability dynamics. Thereby, an obstacle was that none of the indicators could serve as reliable measurement for legitimacy of the local government, as vague terminology allowed space for interpretation. It for instance transpired that stability trends were driven by security considerations in Herat districts, whilst being based on more complex combinations of factors in Ghor. Based on general stability and security trends though the study found a positive trend for the target districts, with stark improvements in Pashtun Zarghun and Khushk Robat Sangi, significant achievements in Chaghcharan and modest results in Shahrak.

**ANNEX - Transfer of Midline Data into PMP**

| #  | STAB-U Indicator | F-Indicator | Indicator  | Strategic/ Program | LEVEL   | Source of Data | Target Year 1 | Target Year 2 | Target Year 3 | Cumulative Program Target | Midline Findings       |
|--|------------------|-------------|--|--------------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>SIKA West Strategic Objective: Afghans have increased confidence in their District level government, leading to the expansion of GIROA provincial authority and legitimacy</b>                              |                  |             |  |                    |         |                |               |               |               |                           |                        |
| <b>Program Objective: To assist GIROA officials at the district and provincial levels to respond to the population's development and governance concerns to better instill confidence and build stability.</b> |                  |             |  |                    |         |                |               |               |               |                           |                        |
| S1   |                  | 2.2.3-5     | Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance       | F                  | Output  | SIKA-W         | 42            | 110           | 360           | 512                       | Not covered by Midline |
| S2   | 7.2a             |             | Percent of Afghans reporting that their district government is responsive to the needs of local people | Stab-U Indicator   | Outcome | SIKA-W         |               |               | 60%           | 60%                       |                        |

|    |         |  |  |                  |         |        |  |        |        |        |                        |
|----|---------|--|--|------------------|---------|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| S3 | 7.2.2a  |  | Number of District Entities with USG assistance for citizens to engage their subnational government    | Stab-U Indicator | Output  | SIKA-W |  | 233    | 75     | 308    | Not covered by Midline |
| S4 | 7.3.1a  |  | Number of activities with community contribution (see indicator 4.3)                                   | Stab-U Indicator | Outcome | SIKA-W |  | 201    | 100    | 301    | Not covered by Midline |
| S5 | 7.3.1b  |  | Number of Afghans Trained (see indicators 2.3, 3.3, 4.4)   | Stab-U Indicator | Output  | SIKA-W |  | 5,272  | 5,000  | 10,272 | Not covered by Midline |
| S6 | 7.3.1.c |  | Number of Persons Employed by stabilization program activities   | Stab-U Indicator | Output  | SIKA-W |  | 479    | 1000   | 1479   | Not covered by Midline |
| S7 | 7.3.1.d |  | Number of person-days of employment created  | Stab-U Indicator | Output  | SIKA-W |  | 11,340 | 30,000 | 41,340 | Not covered by Midline |
| S8 | 7.3.2a  |  | Number of stabilization activities implemented through grants to district entities (see indicator 4.3) | Stab-U Indicator | Output  | SIKA-W |  | 201    | 75     | 276    | Not covered by Midline |
| S9 | 7.4b    |  | Number of SOIs against which stabilization activities have been executed                               | Stab-U Indicator | Output  | SIKA-W |  | 12     | 7      | 19     | Not covered by Midline |

|  |        |          |  |                  |        |        |    |      |     |       |                        |
|--|--------|----------|--|------------------|--------|--------|----|------|-----|-------|------------------------|
| S10  | 7.4.1a | 1.6.1-12 | Number of stabilization Work Sessions Conducted for district entities (see indicator 1.2)  | Stab-U Indicator | Output | SIKA-W |    | 105  | 130 | 235   | Not covered by Midline |
| S11  | 7.4.1b |          | Number of Districts in which SAM is utilized to develop programs (see indicator 1.2)   | Stab-U Indicator | Output | SIKA-W | 7  | 10   | 16  | 16    | Not covered by Midline |
| S12  | 7.4.1c |          | Number of GIRoA Officials trained in aspects of government administration (See indicators 2.3 and 3.3)   | Stab-U Indicator | Output | SIKA-W |    | 323  | 100 | 423   | Not covered by Midline |
| S13  |        | GNDR-2   | Number of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources and basic services. (assets, credit, income or employment) | F/Gender         | Output | SIKA-W |    | 1525 | 100 | 1,625 | Not covered by Midline |
| S14  |        |          | Number of interventions that increased participation of women in district entity activities (KSWs)   | Gender           | Output | SIKA-W | 27 | 36   | 100 | 163   | Not covered by Midline |
| <b>IRI: Provincial and District entities understand sources of instability affecting communities across Districts.</b> |        |          |  |                  |        |        |    |      |     |       |                        |

|  |        |                      |   |                          |         |        |     |     |     |     |                        |
|--|--------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|
| 1.1  |        |                      | Number of partnered District governments (and % of total) that show improved understanding of local Sources of Instability. | Program Indicator        | Outcome | SIKA-W | 10  | 10  | 16  | 16  | Not covered by Midline |
| 1.2  | 7.4.1b | 1.6.1-12<br>1.6.2-14 | Number of Stabilization work sessions conducted with district entities.   | F/Program Indicator      | Output  | SIKA-W | 88  | 100 | 130 | 318 | Not covered by Midline |
| 1.3  |        |                      | Number of Activities included in District Project Portfolios as a result of stabilization workshops                         | Stab-U/Program Indicator | Output  | SIKA-W | 70  | 240 | 75  | 385 | Not covered by Midline |
| <b>IR2: District Entities understand what organizations and provincial line departments' work within their geographic areas, what kinds of services they provide, and how the District Entities can access those services.</b> |        |                      |   |                          |         |        |     |     |     |     |                        |
| 2.1  |        |                      | Number of District Entities able to access stabilization services provided by GIRoA organizations/line departments          | Program Indicator        | Outcome | SIKA-W | N/A | N/A | 16  | TBD | Not covered by Midline |

|   |                  |  |  |                   |         |        |     |     |                  |     |                        |
|---|------------------|--|--|-------------------|---------|--------|-----|-----|------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 2.2   |                  |  | Number of SOI mitigating activities that are implemented in collaboration with providers identified in the Service Providers Catalogue | Program Indicator | Outcome | SIKA-W | 7   | 10  | 5                | 22  | Not covered by Midline |
| 2.3   | 7.3.1b<br>7.4.1c |  | Number of people trained on Service Provider Catalog usage   | Program Indicator | Output  | SIKA-W |     |     | 100              | 100 | Not covered by Midline |
| <b>IR3: Provincial and District Entities improve their capabilities to communicate and demonstrate a measurable improvement in how often their constituents or community level organizations come to them to request resolution of their problems, and effectively prioritize basic service delivery interventions.</b> |                  |  |  |                   |         |        |     |     |                  |     |                        |
| 3.1   | 7.2a             |  | Number of people reporting improvement in the responsiveness of GIRoA district entities with regards to SOI resolution                 | Program Indicator | Impact  | SIKA-W | N/A | N/A | TBD <sup>1</sup> | TBD |                        |

<sup>1</sup> This impact indicator is new in the May 2014 PMP revision. A baseline and target for the remainder of the project will be determined through a survey to be conducted by SIKA-West in June 2014.

|   |                  |  |  |                     |        |        |     |      |                  |       |                        |
|---|------------------|--|--|---------------------|--------|--------|-----|------|------------------|-------|------------------------|
| 3.2   |                  |  | Number of public outreach and/or public consultation activities conducted by DEs with USG assistance | Program Indicator   | Output | SIKA-W | 9   | 16   | 24               | 49    | Not covered by Midline |
| 3.3   | 7.3.1b<br>7.4.1c |  | Number of people trained in communications and outreach  | F/Program Indicator | Output | SIKA-W | 300 | 1291 | 500              | 2,091 | Not covered by Midline |
| 3.4   |                  |  | Number of PA's and DEs with a communication strategy or plan in place.                               | Program Indicator   | Output | SIKA-W | 9   | 8    | 15               | 32    | Not covered by Midline |
| <b>IR4: Provincial authorities are able to improve basic service delivery by using GIRoA, CDCs, and DCCs, which gain capacity to plan, design, implement and monitor projects, with a focus on labor-intensive projects or productive infrastructure.</b> |                  |  |  |                     |        |        |     |      |                  |       |                        |
| 4.1   | 7.4a             |  | Percentage of people reporting improvement in service delivery by DEs and PAs.                       | Program Indicator   | Impact | SIKA-W | N/A | N/A  | TBD <sup>2</sup> | TBD   |                        |

<sup>2</sup> This impact indicator is new in the May 2014 PMP revision. A baseline and target for the remainder of the project will be determined through a survey to be conducted by SIKA-West in June 2014.

|     |                  |  |  |                          |        |        |       |        |        |        |                        |
|-----|------------------|--|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| 4.2 | 7.3.1c<br>7.3.1d |  | Number of person days of employment created through SIKa-West interventions. | Stab-U/Program Indicator | Output | SIKA-W | 9,000 | 46,800 | 30,000 | 85,800 | Not covered by Midline |
| 4.3 | 7.3.1a<br>7.3.2a |  | Number of grant activities completed in support of stabilization goals       | Stab-U/Program Indicator | Output | SIKA-W | 72    | 120    | 75     | 267    | Not covered by Midline |
| 4.4 |                  |  | Number of person-days of training implemented through grants.                | Program Indicator        | Output | SIKA-W | 280   | 9600   | 30,00  | 12,880 | Not covered by Midline |