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# REGIONAL AFGHAN MUNICIPALITIES PROGRAM FOR URBAN POPULATIONS – REGIONAL COMMAND EAST

QUARTERLY REPORT: JULY – SEPTEMBER 2010



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This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development.

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The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

**Program Title:** Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Populations –  
Regional Command East (RAMP UP East)

**Sponsoring USAID Office:** USAID/Afghanistan

**Contract Number:** 306-C-00-10-00526-00

**Contractor:** DAI

**Date of Publication:** October 31, 2010

**Author:** USAID RAMP-UP (East) Project staff

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## COMMON ACRONYMS

AO	Assistance Objective
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
CDC	Community Development Council (established under NSP)
CDP	Community Development Plan
CERP	Commander's Emergency Response Program
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
COP	Chief of Party
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
DMA	Department of Municipal Affairs (Office within IDLG)
DSF	District Stabilization Framework
DoWA	Department of Woman's Affairs
FAF	Foreign Assistance Framework
FPO	Field Program Officer (USAID officer within the PRT)
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
GIS	Geographic Information System
HO	Home Office
IR	Intermediate Result
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
RAMP UP	Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Populations
RC	ISAF Regional Command
TAMIS	Technical Assistance Management Information System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

## 1. BACKGROUND

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 (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.

### RAMP UP EAST AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

RAMP UP East works in 14 municipalities (with the exception of Parun, Nuristan which is currently on hold) throughout the ISAF Regional Command - East. All work on RAMP UP East is currently conducted only in the provincial capital municipalities of each province. The work in each municipality is supervised by an Area Director, who reports back into Kabul's Deputy Chief of Party/Technical. Each Area Director oversees RAMP UP East Activities out of four Area Offices, which in turn supervise between 3-4 Municipal Team Leaders (and their respective teams) embedded in each municipal office as detailed below.

<b>Area Office Location</b>	<b>Municipalities (and <i>Provinces</i>) Covered</b>
Jalalabad	Jalalabad City ( <i>Jalalabad</i> ) Asadabad ( <i>Kunar</i> ) Mehterlam ( <i>Laghman</i> ) Parun ( <i>Nuristan</i> )
Gardez	Gardez ( <i>Paktya</i> ) Khost ( <i>Khost</i> ) Sharana ( <i>Paktika</i> ) Ghazni ( <i>Ghazni</i> )
Charikar	Charikar ( <i>Parwan</i> ) Mahmudi Raqi ( <i>Kapisa</i> ) Panjshir ( <i>Panjshir</i> )
Kabul	Bamyan ( <i>Bamyan</i> ) Maydan Shahr ( <i>Wardak</i> ) Pul i Alam ( <i>Logar</i> )

### RAMP-UP PROGRAMMING BY CLIN OBJECTIVE

RAMP UP East provides assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan under three primary objectives, or components, each of which have labeled as a distinct Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) and tied to a specific goal. More precisely:

**CLIN 1 ~ Capacity Building of the GIROA officials at the municipal level:** All activities under CLIN 1 will 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.

**CLIN 2 ~ Support to the GIROA to provide responsive, effective, and visible municipal service delivery programs:** Activities carried out under CLIN 2 support municipalities in delivering visible, tangible, and desirable services to citizens in the form of municipal service delivery projects (Municipal Projects). These projects simultaneously fill two purposes: (1) municipal projects provide citizens with marked improvements in 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.

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

RAMP UP East's approach to programming is to provide comprehensive programming that addresses each of the three aforementioned CLIN objectives through a combination of technical assistance, training, provision of material support, and direct service delivery projects delivered to municipal communities and governments through the RAMP UP East *Implementation Fund*.

Technical assistance, training, and on-the-job mentoring are also an essential element of RAMP UP East support to municipal administrations; a majority of the hands-on work provided by RAMP UP East is in the form of embedded technical advisors (called Embedded Advisors, or EAs), who, in partnership with the technical experts based in Kabul (with specializations in areas such as financial management, budgeting, economic development, urban planning, communications, citizen engagement, performance monitoring), design context-specific capacity development agendas that are tailored to each municipal administration.

This Quarterly Report discusses progress made during the previous quarter, problems encountered when not routine, successes or anecdotes worthy of highlighting, and good practices for programming in less-permissive area. The main thrust of this quarterly report is to discuss progress toward the indicators and intermediate results in the Performance Monitoring Plan.

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This first quarterly report presents an overview of the indicators and intermediate results as detailed in the RAMP-UP (East) Performance Monitoring Plan, as well as the progress achieved toward certain indicators during the first quarter of program activities.

**Overview of Indicators and IRs:** Each RAMP-UP (East) program activity, from smaller solid waste collection projects to the capacity building of municipal employees, contributes to the overall USAID goals of: 1) engaging local communities in their own development; 2) boosting the legitimacy and credibility of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA); and ultimately 3) contributing toward stabilization in Afghanistan's most volatile areas. The RAMP UP East's stability paradigm (discussed below) is predicated on achieving these goals, so that Afghan citizens will see local governance structures as legitimate. The perception of legitimacy is tied to receiving better services, understanding the responsibilities of municipal leaders, and playing an active role in municipal decision making. Delivery of essential services to citizens and businesses will foster a stronger revenue base more likely to comply with taxation requirements, generating greater revenues that enable a government to progressively expand and improve services.

RAMP UP East's primary Assistance Objective (AO) therefore, is to create effective, responsive, democratic, transparent, accountable, and gender sensitive municipal governance. It does so by: (a) Increasing the capacity of GIROA municipal officials; (b) Markedly improving the delivery of municipal services to citizens in target municipalities; and (c) increasing municipal capacity to enable, support, and sustain economic growth. To this end, RAMP UP East measures its outcomes in terms of

- 1) an increasing percentage of citizens who trust municipal officials;
- 2) increases in the percentage of municipal citizens with access to municipal services; and
- 3) increases in the percentage of municipal revenues.

As RAMP UP East's impact measurements will be tabulated on an annual basis, the project has adopted 11 indicators, detailed in Table 1 which are used to measure the ongoing progress of RAMP UP East's activities, and support the impact measurements noted above.

**Progress made towards indicators:** Table 1 below provides information on progress made during the first quarter towards certain performance indicators. Annex 1 presents a detailed view of each RAMP UP East indicator, disaggregated as per the PMP and contract, and illustrates progress against these indicators during the reporting period.

**Baseline Surveys:** During the reporting period, RAMP-UP East conducted baseline surveys that provide baseline measures for performance indicators. RAMP UP East completed both an *internal* (or functional audit of municipal capacity) and *external* (public opinion) baseline survey. Survey instruments were vetted by RAMP UP East counterparts at IDLG, as well as USAID. Despite delays experienced due to public holidays, the *external survey* and internal surveys were completed on schedule, with final data entry and analysis completed in early October. Annex 1 contains an overview of external baseline survey results. The final submission of both survey results in the form of reports will take place in November 2010.

**Program Highlights (Quick Impact Service Delivery Projects):** Within the first quarter of program operation, RAMP UP East focused on planning and executing a number of Quick Impact Service Delivery Projects, with the goal of meeting the immediate, essential service delivery needs

of our partner municipalities, while engaging the community, mayors, and other local leaders in priority planning for longer term service delivery projects. By early October, a total of 9 projects are underway in 8 municipalities of (Asadabad, Maidan Shahr, Jalalabad, Charikar, Gardez, Sharana, Ghazni, Bazarak).

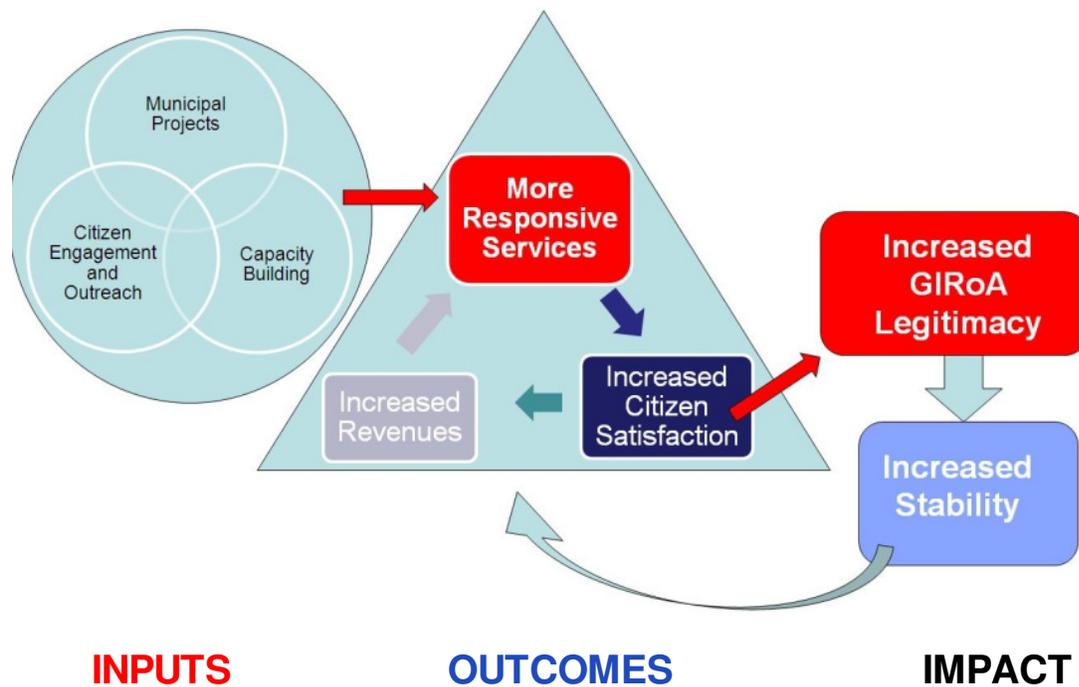
During the reporting period, RAMP UP East completed establishment of all municipal, area management and central support offices, as well as all recruitment efforts to hire, train, and embed between 5 to 7 technical advisors in each municipal administration. This team of advisors will be responsible for providing the day-to-day management and capacity building support, oversight of projects, and technical assistance and training to municipal counterparts. Current RAMP-UP East staffing numbers stand at: 9 Expatriate staff and 227 CCN staff.

### 3. RAMP UP (EAST) PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – AN OVERVIEW

RAMP UP East’s primary Assistance Objective (AO) is to create effective, responsive, democratic, transparent, accountable, and gender sensitive municipal governance. It does so by: (a) Increasing the capacity of GIROA municipal officials; (b) Markedly improving the delivery of municipal services to citizens in target municipalities; and (c) increasing municipal capacity to enable, support, and sustain economic growth.

The RAMP UP East’s stability paradigm (FIGURE 1) is based on the proposition that, as a result of achieving these three objectives, Afghan citizens will see local governance structures as legitimate. The perception of legitimacy is tied to receiving better services, understanding the responsibilities of municipal leaders, and playing an active role in municipal decision making. Delivery of essential services to citizens and businesses will foster a stronger revenue base more likely to comply with taxation requirements, generating greater revenues that enable a government to progressively expand and improve services.

**FIGURE 1-RAMP UP East’s STABILITY PARADIGM**



To this end, RAMP UP East measures its outcomes in terms of 1) an increasing percentage of citizens who trust municipal officials; 2) increases in the percentage of municipal citizens with access to municipal services; and 3) increases in the percentage of municipal revenues.

## **Measuring RAMP UP East’s Intermediate Results – see Figure 2**

RAMP UP East’s IR and CLIN structure can be understood as three overlapping means of measuring how effective RAMP UP East is in partnering with various municipal government and community stakeholders to contribute to increased legitimacy of GIRoA partners.

As RAMP UP East’s impact measurements will be tabulated on an annual basis, the project has adopted 11 indicators, which are used to measure the ongoing progress of RAMP UP East’s activities, and support the impact measurements noted above.

### **Cross-Cutting (Common) RAMP UP East Activities**

In addition to measuring the progress of RAMP UP East’s IRs, the project has a framework for gauging a number of cross-cutting (or “common”) program activities that feed into RAMP UP East.

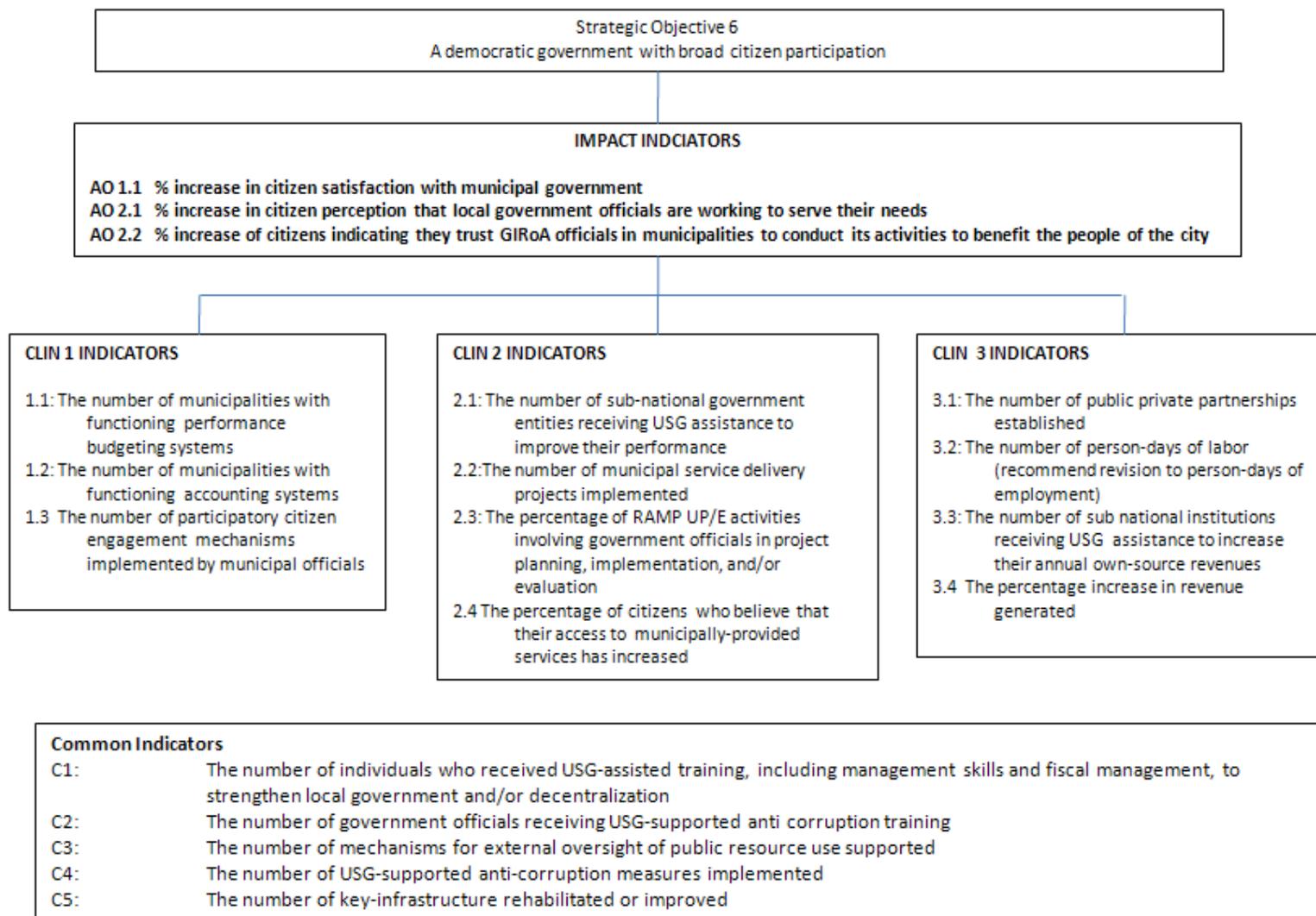
The project’s indicators support the program strategic objectives of building the foundation of democratic municipal governance with broad citizen participation. The program objective has three indicators that are measured by the increase of citizen satisfaction with municipal government, change in perception of the citizen / municipalities’ relationship driven by municipalities’ interaction with citizen needs and the public confidence in GIRoA officials to conduct activities to benefit the ordinary Afghans and be accountable to citizens.

RAMP UP East’s three CLINs will be evaluated by the number of municipalities with functioning budgeting and accounting systems, the number of citizens engaged in participatory mechanisms implemented by municipalities, such as citizen forums, and the number of municipal officials receiving training and mentoring, the *afghanization* of leadership in service delivery projects, the public-privet sector partnership establishment and the increase of citizens who believe that their access to municipal services has increased.

The CLINs module lays the ground for increased revenue generation based on citizen satisfaction and improved mechanisms of tax collection. The municipal commitment of transparent use of the tax income to improve public services is a stepping stone towards public support that contributes to stability in the municipal areas. RAMP UP East recognizes corruption as a key factor in citizens’ lack of trust and satisfaction in municipal officials. As a result there are indicators measuring the degree to which activities are combating on corruption.

\* See below FIGURE 2 RAMP UP East Indicators at a Glance

**FIGURE 2 USAID RAMP UP EAST INDICATORS AT A GLANCE**



## 4. BASELINE SURVEY

RAMP-UP East conducted baseline surveys that provide baseline measures for performance indicators. RAMP UP East completed both an internal (or functional audit of municipal capacity) and external (public opinion) baseline survey. Survey instruments were vetted by RAMP UP East counterparts at IDLG, as well as USAID. Despite delays experienced due to public holidays, the external and internal surveys were completed on schedule, with final data entry and analysis completed in early October. The final submission of survey results in the form of reports will take place in November 2010. What follows is an overview of the external baseline survey methodology employed and preliminary results.

### EXTERNAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

An external survey instrument was developed in June and July 2010 with the goal of assessing residents' opinion about the quality of infrastructure, services and governance in their cities. The survey was then translated into appropriate Afghan languages.

This survey is intended to provide a baseline for assessing the effectiveness of projects and programs that will be implemented through the USAID funded Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Populations (RAMP UP). The survey was reviewed and approved by the Government of Afghanistan Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG).

Along with the survey instrument, a sampling plan and interview training materials were developed to ensure consistency in implementation of the survey. Sample sizes for each city were chosen to ensure a 5% margin of error. For larger population centers (>7,000 households), the desired margin of error of 5%, given a .95 confidence interval, required that 350 households be interviewed. For smaller cities, the margin of error varied by the estimated number of households. In the following table, we show the number of interviews required in each city to attain a 5% margin of error, given the population estimate and using a finite population correction factor.

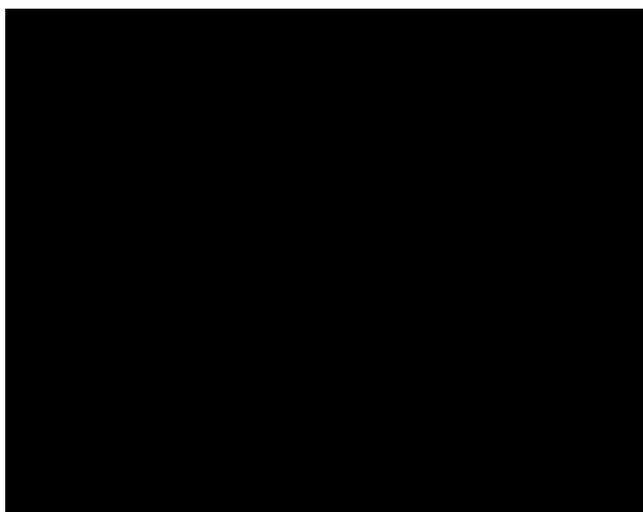
<b>2010 Sample Sizes</b>			
<b>City</b>	<b>Approximate number of households<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of interviews planned</b>	<b>Number of interviews completed</b>
Asadabad (Kunar)	1,800	275	275
Bamyan (Bamyan)	1,600	265	264
Charikar (Parwan)	7,200	352	352
Gardez (Paktia)	3,100	312	313
Ghazni (Ghazni)	7,500	350	295
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	26,000	372	371
Khost (Khost)	1,500	264	264
Mahmood Razi (Kapisa)	200	100	100
Maidan Shar (Wardak)	400	150	150
Mehterlam (Laghman)	700	200	200
Panjshir (Panjshir)	2,700	300	300

2010 Sample Sizes			
City	Approximate number of households <sup>1</sup>	Number of interviews planned	Number of interviews completed
Parun (Nuristan)	350	140	-- <sup>2</sup>
Puli Alam (Logar)	700	200	200
Sharana (Paktika)	350	140	140

<sup>1</sup> The number of households in some cities was larger than the number shown in the table, this is because the interviews were conducted only in those sections of larger or geographically spread out cities where RAMP UP programs will be implemented.

<sup>2</sup> Due to safety concerns it was not possible to interview residents in Parun in 2010

To randomly choose households in each city, random route sampling was applied. If the city was large, interviewers planned to visit an equal number of households in each district. For each city (or neighborhood/district) a starting address (or spot, like the south east corner of the market) was randomly selected and the interview team wound through the streets, selecting every Nth household. If streets had homes facing each other, the team went up one side and returned down the other. The skip factor was chosen by dividing the total number of households in the town by the number of interviews to be completed (e.g., for Asadabad, every 6<sup>th</sup> house was interviewed as 1,800 estimated households divided by 275 equals 6.5). Once at the home, enumerators were asked to conduct the interview with the most senior or educated household member available and to alternate between men and women as much as possible. While choosing a family member (whether they were at home at that time or not) at random would be optimal for sampling, it was not possible for practical and security reasons. Interviewing the most senior or educated household member available each year, will provide some consistency in sampling where true randomness is not possible.



External surveying takes place in Khost City on the fourth day of surveying in that city

Local people were recruited from each city to be enumerators for their city and each attended training before going into the field. Both male and female enumerators were recruited where it was possible to interview women. Interviewers were trained to understand the survey questions and the importance of conducting the survey in a consistent manner. Consistency in following the sampling plan and in reading the questions exactly as they were worded was emphasized. Interviewers also maintained interview disposition forms, in which they tracked whether anyone was home at the randomly selected household and whether they were willing to complete an interview.

Survey managers accompanied the survey teams in the field and reviewed interview sheets daily to correct any errors and retrain if methods were not followed. Completed survey forms were data entered by staff at the Kabul office using a structured Microsoft Access database. Open-ended questions were translated into English and the completed datasets were emailed to NRC staff for analysis and report writing.

Enumerators visited 3,226 houses in eastern Afghanistan and interviewed one representative in each home. Of those interviewed, 35% were women, 81% were married and 41% had never attended school. Respondents spanned a wide age range: 42% were 30 years old or younger, 28% were 31 to 40 and 30% were over 40. Most households (76%) owned their homes and had an Oabala or other way of showing their ownership.

## OVERVIEW OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF EXTERNAL SURVEY

Quality of life varied across cities, but overall, most residents thought the quality of life in their city was good or fair. Most heads of households were employed full time and more residents thought that employment opportunities had increased than thought they had decreased. The availability and quality of government-provided services varied across cities, but overall residents were more likely to rate the job their city government did providing services as “somewhat or very good” than as “somewhat or very bad.”



- Few residents had access to public containers or official dumpsites for trash and most disposed of trash in the street or at improvised dumpsites. Most cities infrequently cleaned trash from streets and most trash services received poor ratings from a majority of residents.
- Most residents did not have drinking water or electricity supplied by the government, although those connected gave these services relatively good ratings. Those with government supplied water were less likely to experience a waterborne illness.
- Residents generally used dry latrines for their toilets and open drainage canals for their wastewater. The condition of the smaller drainage canals near their homes received poor ratings, as did the services to clean, repair and construct the ditches.
- Highways and main city roads were generally in better repair than neighborhood streets, which often received poor ratings.
- Most residents had no access to a nearby park and most parks, near or far, were thought to be in poor condition.
- When asked to prioritize services, the top three priorities for residents were providing electricity, supplying clean drinking water and providing a new dump site for trash disposal.

Many residents did not know who their mayor was and many had never had contact with the municipality to request a service or help with a problem. Residents had some, but not a lot of confidence in their government.

- About half thought that their local government was sometimes or almost always working to serve people like them, but about half thought they rarely or never had the people in mind.
- About half had at least some or a great deal of trust that government was conducting activities for their benefit at the local, provincial and national levels, the rest had little or no trust.
- Just over half thought they could have a lot or at least a little influence on local government decision-making, the rest thought they could have little or no influence.
- One-quarter of residents said that they always or in most cases had been asked to give cash, gifts or a favor when they were in contact with municipal government officials. Others said they were never asked or only in isolated cases.
- Almost everyone thought corruption was a major problem across Afghanistan and that it had increased in the past year.

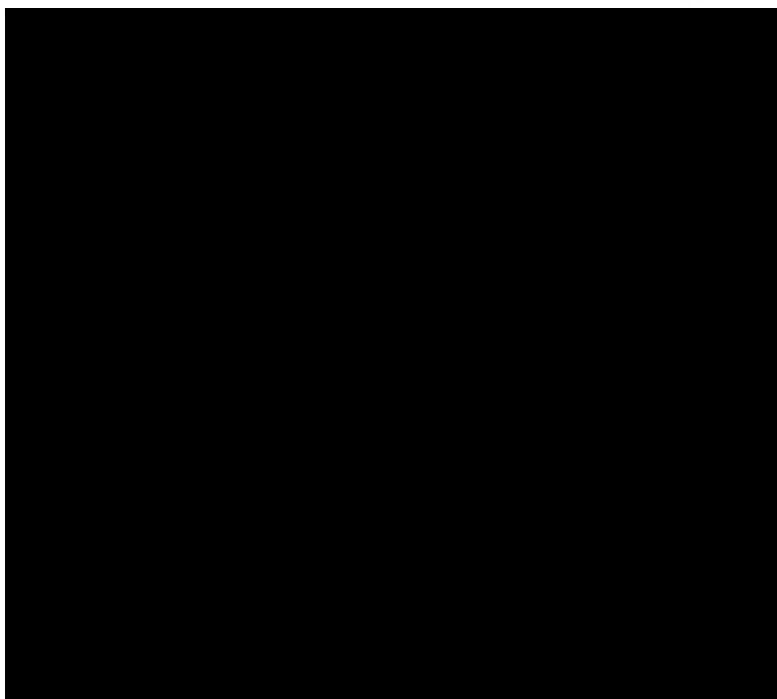
A majority of residents said they were strongly or somewhat supportive of women having equal access to education and participation in government. Women were stronger supporters than men, but a majority of men were still supportive. For both genders there was more support for women pursuing education than women participating in government.

These external survey baseline results are reflected in Table 1 below – Progress towards indicators.

## INTERNAL SURVEY

The internal assessment/inventory (or functional audit) was the first task of newly appointed RAMP-UP East embedded advisors and their municipal counterparts in each municipality. RAMP UP East staff developed a flexible internal baseline assessment instrument that was vetted by IDLG and USAID and piloted in Charikar Municipality.

Training of embedded advisors and LTTA technical experts was conducted in the first week of September. The Internal Assessment was launched by 15 September and field data collection completed by the end of September. Data analysis has taken place and internal baseline survey results as they impact performance indicators are included in Table 1 below – Progress towards indicators.



Internal Survey team briefing the acting Mayor of Maidan Shahar

Baseline survey results reveal that none of the municipalities surveyed

- 1) Engage in performance-based budgeting;
- 2) Employ adequate accounting mechanisms; or
- 3) Employ participatory engagement mechanisms led by municipal officials.

**FOLLOWING TABLE 1 DETAILS PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS INDICATORS**

**TABLE 1 5. PROGRESS TOWARDS INDICATORS**

The following section presents an overview of each RAMP UP East indicators, including baseline figures, and illustrates progress against these indicators during the reporting period.

RAMP UP East: Indicators at a Glance									
PMP Ind	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Baseline (Q4 FY 2010)	Target	ACTUALS				PROJECT Totals	
	Indicator			Q4 FY 2010 : (Jul-Sep)	Q1 FY 2011: (Oct – Dec)	Q2 FY 2011: (Jan-Mar)	Q3 FY 2011: (Apr-Jun)	Project to date	%
<b>IMPACT INDICATORS</b>									
AO 1.1	<i>% increase in citizen satisfaction with municipal government</i>	65%	20%				-	0	0%
AO 2.1	<i>% increase in citizen perception that local government officials are working to serve their needs</i>	55%	20%				-	0	0%
AO 2.2	<i>% increase of citizens indicating they trust GIROA officials in municipalities to conduct its activities to benefit the people of the city</i>	49%	20%				-	0	0%
<b>CLIN 1 INDICATORS</b>									
1.1	<i># of municipalities with functioning performance budgeting systems</i>	0	5	-	-	-	-	0	0%
1.2	<i># of municipalities with functioning accounting systems</i>	0	5	-	-	-	-	0	0%
1.3	<i># of participatory citizen engagement mechanisms implemented by municipal officials</i>	0	TBD	-	-	-	-	0	0%

RAMP UP East: Indicators at a Glance									
PMP Ind	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Baseline (Q4 FY 2010)	Target	ACTUALS				PROJECT Totals	
	Indicator			Q4 FY 2010 : (Jul-Sep)	Q1 FY 2011: (Oct – Dec)	Q2 FY 2011: (Jan-Mar)	Q3 FY 2011: (Apr-Jun)	Project to date	%
<b>CLIN 2 INDICATORS</b>									
2.1	<i># of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance</i>	0	14	13	-	-	-	0	0%
2.2	<i># of municipal service delivery projects implemented</i>	0	50	4	-	-	-	4	8%
2.3	<i>% of RAMP UP East activities involving government officials in project planning, implementation, and/or evaluation</i>	0%	TBD	-	-	-	-	0	0%
2.4	<i>% of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased</i>	48%	20%				-	0	0%
<b>CLIN 3 INDICATORS</b>									
3.1	<i># of public private partnerships</i>	0	5 in different municipalities	-	-	-	-	0	0%
3.2	<i># of person-days of labor</i>	0	184,800	6,486	-	-	-	6,486	4%
3.3	<i># of sub-national institutions receiving USG assistance to increase their annual own-source revenue</i>	0	14	-	-	-	-	0	0%

RAMP UP East: Indicators at a Glance

PMP Ind	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR		Baseline (Q4 FY 2010)	Target	ACTUALS				PROJECT Totals		
	Indicator				Q4 FY 2010 : (Jul-Sep)	Q1 FY 2011: (Oct – Dec)	Q2 FY 2011: (Jan-Mar)	Q3 FY 2011: (Apr-Jun)	Project to date	%	
			AFS	USD							
3.4	% increase in revenue generated	Asadabad	10,016,741 AFs	\$200,334.00	20% in 5 municipalities				-	0	0%
		Bamyan	18,882,945 AFs	\$377,659.00					-	0	0%
		Charikar	3,592,196 AFs	\$71,844.00					-	0	0%
		Gardez	36,810,000 AFs	\$736,200.00					-	0	0%
		Ghazni	36,631,987 AFs	\$732,639.00					-	0	0%
		Jalalabad	336,982,622 AFs	\$6,739,652.00					-	0	0%
		Khost	74,286,703 AFs	\$1,485,734.00					-	0	0%
		Mahmudi-i-Raqi	3,424,011 AFs	\$68,480.00					-	0	0%
		Maidan Shar	20,887,404 AFs	\$417,748.00					-	0	0%
		Mehtarlam	27,106,296 AFs	\$542,126.00					-	0	0%
		Panjshir	10,543,990 AFs	\$210,880.00					-	0	0%
		Paurn							-	0	0%
Pul e Alam	22,534,545 AFs	\$450,691.00				-	0	0%			
Sharana	1,949,035 AFs	\$38,980.00				-	0	0%			
<b>COMMON INDICATORS</b>											
C1	# of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization		0	300	-	-	-	-	0	0%	
C2	# of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training		0	300	-	-	-	-	0	0%	
C3	# of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported		0	TBD	-	-	-	-	0	0%	

RAMP UP East: Indicators at a Glance									
PMP Ind	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Baseline (Q4 FY 2010)	Target	ACTUALS				PROJECT Totals	
	Indicator			Q4 FY 2010 : (Jul-Sep)	Q1 FY 2011: (Oct – Dec)	Q2 FY 2011: (Jan-Mar)	Q3 FY 2011: (Apr-Jun)	Project to date	%
C4	<i># of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented</i>	0	TBD	-	-	-	-	0	0%
C5	<i># of key-infrastructure rehabilitated or improved</i>	0	TBD	4	-	-	-	4	0%

## 6. PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

### MAIDAN SHAR MUNICIPALITY'S DRAINAGE DITCH PROJECT

**Project Description:** The Maidan Shar Bazar shopkeepers feared their shops and business trade will be severely constrained during winter months due to inadequate drainage infrastructure. Currently, excessive ground surface water – caused by rain-water run-off or snow melt – leads to water accumulating in the market place. This results in unhygienic ground conditions and discourages local citizens from shopping in the Bazar. This problem impacts negatively on shopkeeper's revenues and leads to the citizen dissatisfaction with municipal performance as the maintenance of public shopping and business areas in the town is a municipal duty.

According to the municipal engineering team, the project is necessary to eliminate health hazards and avoid destroying foundations of the shops. This project constructs 110 m of drainage ditches with support from RAMP UP East under municipal leadership. The project will also result in a clean and nice looking environment for local communities, shopkeepers and customers. This will enable local economic development by encouraging new businesses to open trade in the Bazar and for citizens to shop at the location.

**Participatory Planning:** Since the fall of 2007, the Local Shopkeepers Union frequently requested Maidan Shar Municipality to construct drainage ditches. However, due to the lack of funding, the municipality was unable to respond to the shopkeepers needs. During August 2010, RAMP UP East in collaboration with the municipality facilitated consultative meetings between shopkeepers, community representatives and the municipality. The shopkeepers and the Engineering Team visited the Bazar and agreed together on the location of the drainage ditch. The proposed drainage ditch generated a lot of discussion at planning meetings with some shopkeepers voicing a concern that the drainage ditch will accumulate garbage if not covered and that the municipality would not maintain it by clearing this garbage. There was also support for the proposed drainage ditch. Said ████████, a 28 year old shopkeeper said "No, No, it is useful and it is our responsibility to keep it clean, the municipality cannot do everything for us, they will not and cannot go inside our house for solid waste collection,



Maidan Shar new bazaar shopkeepers and citizens lack access to adequate ditches system due to the lack of funding.



Excavator is digging the project site for the Maidan Shar municipality Drainage Ditch and Culvert construction project, supported by USAID RAMP-UP.

it is our responsibility to help municipality and do the job together.” Overall consensus was reached to construct the drainage ditch to improve the shopping bazaar.

**Implementation:** Upon prioritizing the citizen needs, the municipality with RAMP UP East support procured the required construction materials during September and launched the project on October 26<sup>th</sup>. The three month Bazar ditch construction work was launched with the participation of Maidan Shahr Acting Mayor, shopkeepers and community representatives. The Acting Mayor Noor Ahmad Sakhi Zada said “ the project justifies the municipal cleaning tax collection.”

**Capacity Building:** RAMP UP East ensured that Maidan Shahr Municipal Engineering Department participated in the drainage ditch survey, field visits and discussions to site and design the ditch. Both teams agreed on sharing responsibility for the project execution and for quality assurance.

**Sustainability:** The Maidan Shahr municipal team recognized the municipality responsibility to clean the ditch on a regular basis. Part of the municipal collected tax revenue will be allocated to cover the drainage ditch maintenance labor costs. The Maidan Shahr Bazar shopkeepers appear to also be willing to take responsibility for the drainage ditch cleaning and maintenance as it will impact positively on their incomes.



The Acting Mayor is laying the foundation of stone for the Maidan .Shar Drainage Ditch and Culvert construction project, supported by USAID RAMP-UP East



Maidan Shar Acting Mayor and Deputy Governor inaugurating the Drainage Ditch and Culvert construction project supported by USAID RAMP-UP East

## JALALABAD MUNICIPALITY SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION

**Project description:** Jalalabad citizens and students in particular will soon enjoy access to a 1,381 meter long mosaic sidewalk paving adjacent to the Nangarhar Boys High School and Nangarhar Information & Culture facilities. The \$ 110, 344 project will contribute to the municipal services visibility and the reduction of traffic accidents caused by the lack of sidewalks for pedestrians.

**Participatory Planning:** During September, 40 community council leaders and municipal officials held a consultative participatory meeting in Jalalabad city and prioritized the rehabilitation of the Nangarhar High School sidewalk. Further interviews with individuals were conducted by RAMP UP East team to ensure public satisfaction in the outcome of the meeting recommendations.



**Implementation:** RAMP UP East team in consultation with Jalalabad municipal team undertook rapid steps that began the sidewalk rehabilitation activities during September. The site preparation was completed and was followed by gravelling and tiles installation. The municipality response and prioritizing of citizen's needs led to the completion of 65% of the project side walk construction works according to the following progress of activities:

<b>Tasks, Milestones, Outcomes: Sidewalk Improvement and Rehabilitation Project</b>	
<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Site preparation	Completed
Gravelling	Completed 55%
Shuttering	Completed 66 %
Construction of curb wall	Completed 49 %
Bottom PCC for path ways	Completed 47 %
Installation of tiles	Completed 22.5 %
Installation of tiles kerb	Completed 35 %
<b>Completion %</b>	<b>65%</b>

**Capacity Building:** Jalalabad municipal staff members took direct responsibility in the sidewalk rehabilitation project management. The municipal team mobilized the community consultation and project support, identified the sidewalk location, designed and co-supervised the construction work in collaboration with RAMP UP East team. The municipal engagement in each step of the project illustrates an ideal example of RAMP UP East approach of learning by doing.

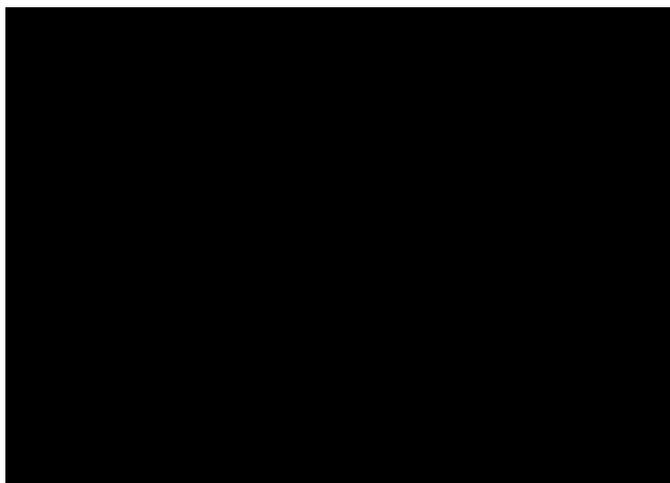
**Sustainability:** The municipal operations team in consultation with RAMP UP East will design the sidewalk maintenance plan to be supervised by the Engineers of Jalalabad municipality Technical Department. The maintenance fee will be generated through the municipality tax income. The project will be handed over by RAMP UP to the municipality in the last quarter of 2010.



The 1,381 meter mosaic sidewalk will be fully completed during the last quarter of 2010.

## ASADABAD MUNICIPALITY DRAINAGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

**Project Description:** In September 2010, Ramp Up East began construction of the Asadabad drainage ditch along the Asadabad road. The 600 m drainage ditch will help ensure the road remains passable at all times by preventing floods caused by surface water run-off and snow-melt during the wet winter seasons. Ramp Up East allocated \$70,059 to support the project implementation in partnership with its counterpart Asadabad municipality.



**Participatory Planning:** Citizen Representatives of Asad Abadad city in Kunar province engaged in discussions with the municipal authority to solicit and prioritize municipal projects that will improve public urban infrastructure. During the first quarter of the RAMP UP East launch, citizens and the Mayor reached consensus and agreed on the necessity for constructing drainage ditches.

Municipal participatory planning session with citizens at Asadabad Municipality

**Implementation:** The drainage ditch construction work began during September and involved site design and spot allocation undertaken in consultation with Asadabad municipality. The municipal team with the support of RAMP UP has been able to mobilize the required number of laborers to start the construction works on-site work. The construction work included demarcation, excavation, collection of river stone boulders to construct the drainage ditch walls. The following chart illustrates the progress of project activities:

<b>Tasks, Milestones, Outcomes: Drainage Ditch Construction Project</b>	
<i>Tasks, Milestones, Outcomes</i>	<i>Percentage Completed</i>
Site Preparation	80 %
Excavation	45 %
River stone collection of boulders	40 %
PCC for drain bed and side wall	30 %
Forming for PCC	35 %
Back filling of drain walls	30 %

**Capacity Building:** RAMP UP East team used the drainage ditch project as an on-site knowledge sharing, on-the-job-training and demonstration project where lessons were learned that will enable municipal workers to understand how to build and improve open drainage ditch systems. The municipal team has been able to engage in co-supervising the construction work and make sure the right drainage set-up is in place.

**Sustainability:** The learning by doing approach implemented in constructing the Abadabad drainage ditch will assist municipal workers to understand how the drainage system works and how it should be cleaned up on a regular basis. RAMP UP East will assist Asad Abad municipality to

develop a drainage cleaning and maintenance schedule and to plan for and allocate the required resources to ensure regular drain clearing for maintenance. As citizens prioritized the service delivery projects, the projects will assist in encouraging citizens to pay tax to contribute to the city infrastructure improvement as the drainage ditch addressed their needs.



The drainage ditches project created temporary job opportunities for ordinary Afghans of Asadabad

## BAZARAK MUNICIPALITY SOLID WASTE MANGEMENT PROGRAM

**Project Description:** RAMP UP East continued support to projects launched under the Afghanistan Municipal Support Program. Bazarak Municipality continued to receive technical and project management assistance for the city's solid waste management program. The support included the supply of fuel for municipal vehicles that were engaged in the solid waste collection and tree irrigation activities. The project activities of the last quarter included assistance in main streets cleaning and drainage ditch clearing, solid and liquid waste collection and landfill in addition to tree irrigation.

**Participatory Planning:** With support from RAMP UP East, Bazarak Municipal Team and City Council members met in August 2010 and discussed citizen's priorities for municipal services. The city council members requested RAMP UP East continue to provide technical and management support of the existing municipal solid waste management program.



RAMP UP East supported Bazarak Municipality with fuel supply for water tanks to irrigate trees at the main road of Bazarak



RAMP UP East facilitated Bazarak Municipality citizens' consultative meeting in August 2010

**Implementation:** RAMP UP East in partnership with the municipality has allocated \$ 6,267 to support the solid waste management program for 8 months. The budget execution was begun in August 2010 with fuel purchased to cover the additional required fuel amounts discussed with Bazarak municipality.

**Capacity Building:** The Bazarak municipal team received mentoring and in-house support from RAMP UP East. This enabled the Mayor and the Engineering Team to prepare trash collection schedules for cleaning labor management and maintenance.

**Sustainability:** Bazarak municipality and RAMP UP East began discussions on municipal revenue enhancement mechanisms to assist Bazarak municipality in meeting the operating costs for the solid waste management program. This discussion continues to facilitate proper data collection and analysis for an improved tax collection approach.

## CHARIKAR CITIZENS PRIORTIZE TRASH COLLECTION PROJECT

**Project Description:** Frequent garbage collection is one of the Charkira citizen priorities and was requested by households and businesses. During the first quarter of RAMP UP East launch, the program supported Charikar municipality by subsidizing two garbage collection trucks and landfill expenses.

**Participatory Planning:** Public participation in Charikar City was maximized to



The trash collection was prioritized by Charikar citizens who demanded a cleaner environment in their neighborhood



Dozens of labors from various age groups benefit from the trash collection project

strengthen public support and solicitation of municipal projects. RAMP UP East team facilitated municipal-public meetings that included youth, community elders and business representatives. The Charikar Mayor acknowledged the need for citizen satisfaction with regard to municipal services as a means to win-over public support from communities. Residents of Charikar asked that their municipality increase the number of garbage collection trucks for the trash collection cycle. The Mayor and citizens discussed the financial challenges and ways to meet the citizen's demands through using the tax revenue to buy additional trucks in 2011.

**Implementation:** During August and September, trash collection continued with the use of existing equipment, materials, and municipal facilities available. The RAMP UP East contribution was for operational costs and support that enabled the municipality to increase the trash collection cycles in some areas of Charikar.



The small trash collection cars help in frequent garbage collection



Municipal labors learned how to manage the landfill on a daily basis

**Capacity Building:** The RAMP UP East technical team organized in-house training and mentoring for municipal officers to improve their technical understandings about landfill management improvement and the clean-up of formal and informal neighborhood dump sites. The municipality is covering the expenses of 4 trash collection trucks.

**Sustainability:** RAMP UP East and the Charikar municipal team have worked together to enhance the tax revenue collection mechanisms that will enable the municipality to purchase the required number of trucks and pay daily labor wages to maintain the municipal trash collection services. The enhancement of revenue generation applies to all RAMP UP East activities to enable the municipalities to cover basic operational expenses to ensure financial sustainability to operate and continue to maintain municipal services.

## **7. CHALLENGES AND GOOD PRACTICES**

### **EXTERNAL SURVEY CHALLENGES**

Nuristan/Parun: This municipality offered tremendous access, security, operational support and programmatic challenges. Senior Afghan survey staff expressed serious concerns regarding the feasibility of conducting a random, door to door survey in this area. This challenge resulted in a cancellation in survey implementation in this municipality.

## ANNEX I: RAMP UP East DISAGGREGATED INDICATORS

The following section presents a detailed view of each RAMP UP East indicator, disaggregated as per the PMP and contract, and illustrates progress against these indicators during the reporting period.

Overall 65% of respondents in the 13 municipalities surveyed indicated that Municipal Government was currently doing a very good job or a somewhat good job.

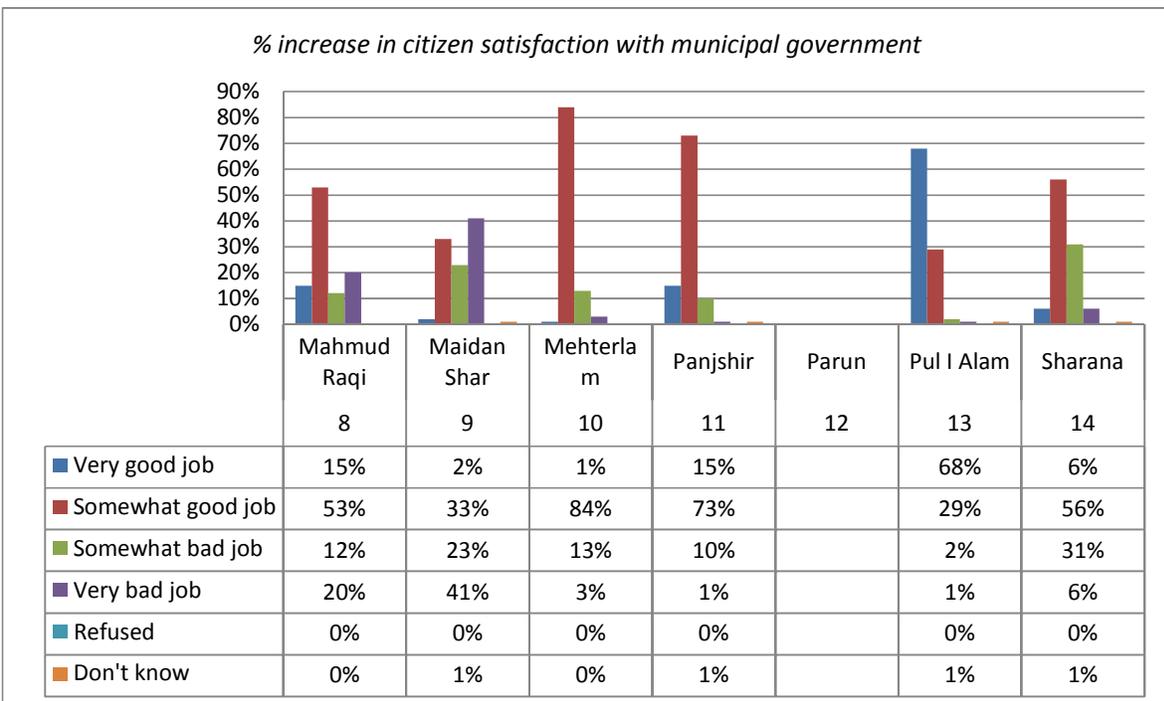
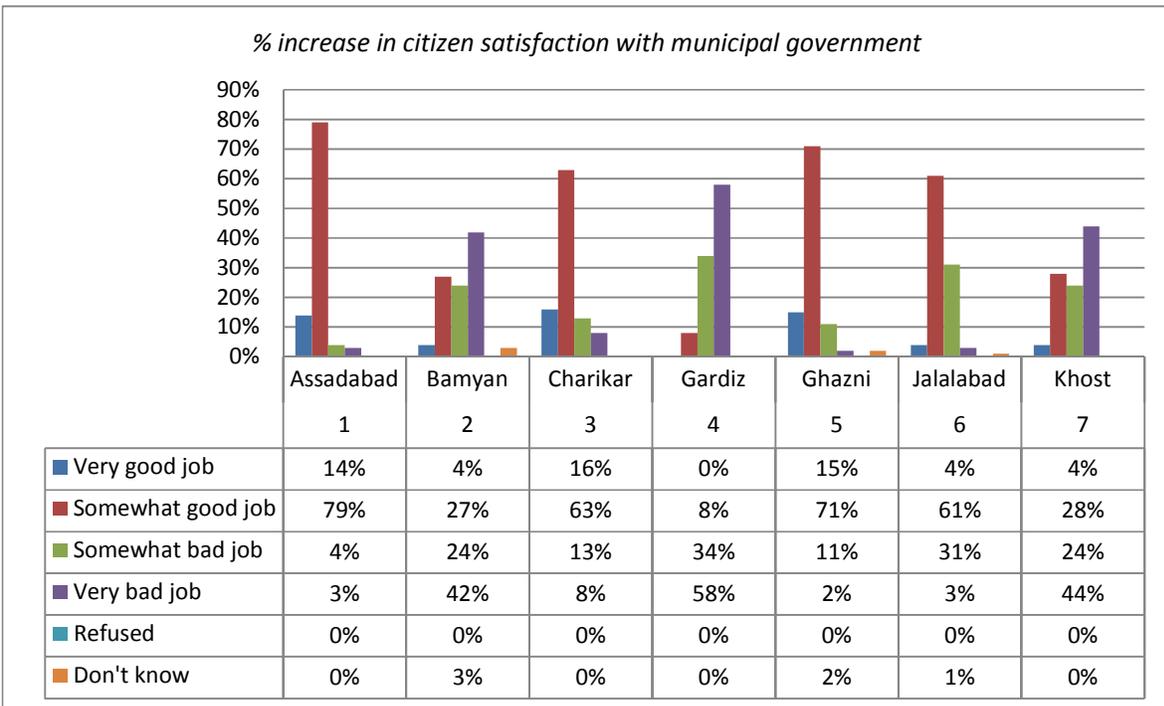
Indicator A.O. 1.1: % increase in citizen satisfaction with municipal government				
Year	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep'10)	Target	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2011	65%	20% increase		Percent who said municipal government was doing a very good or somewhat good job

Women, in general, had a higher rating of municipal government with a 73% rating, versus men of whom 61% thought that municipal government was doing a very good or somewhat good job.

Baseline figures disaggregated by municipality, province and gender:

Indicator A.O. 1.1: % increase in citizen satisfaction with municipal government			
Municipality (Province)	Total	Male	Female
Asadabad (Kunar)	93%	99%	86%
Bamyan (Bamyan)	32%	32%	32%
Charikar (Parwan)	79%	68%	90%
Gardez (Paktya)	9%	8%	10%
Ghazni (Ghazni)	87%	82%	93%
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	65%	60%	71%
Khost (Khost)	31%	31%	27%
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)	68%	68%	68%
Maidan Shar (Wardak)	58%	58%	
Mehtarlam (Laghman)	84%	85%	82%
Panjshir (Panjshir)	89%	90%	87%
Parun (Nooristan)			
Pul e Alam (Logar)	97%	97%	100%
Sharana (Paktika)	62%	62%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>73%</b>

The following two charts illustrate the break down in reponses by categories by municipality.



Overall 55% of respondents in the 13 municipalities surveyed indicated that local government officials were always or sometimes working to serve their needs.

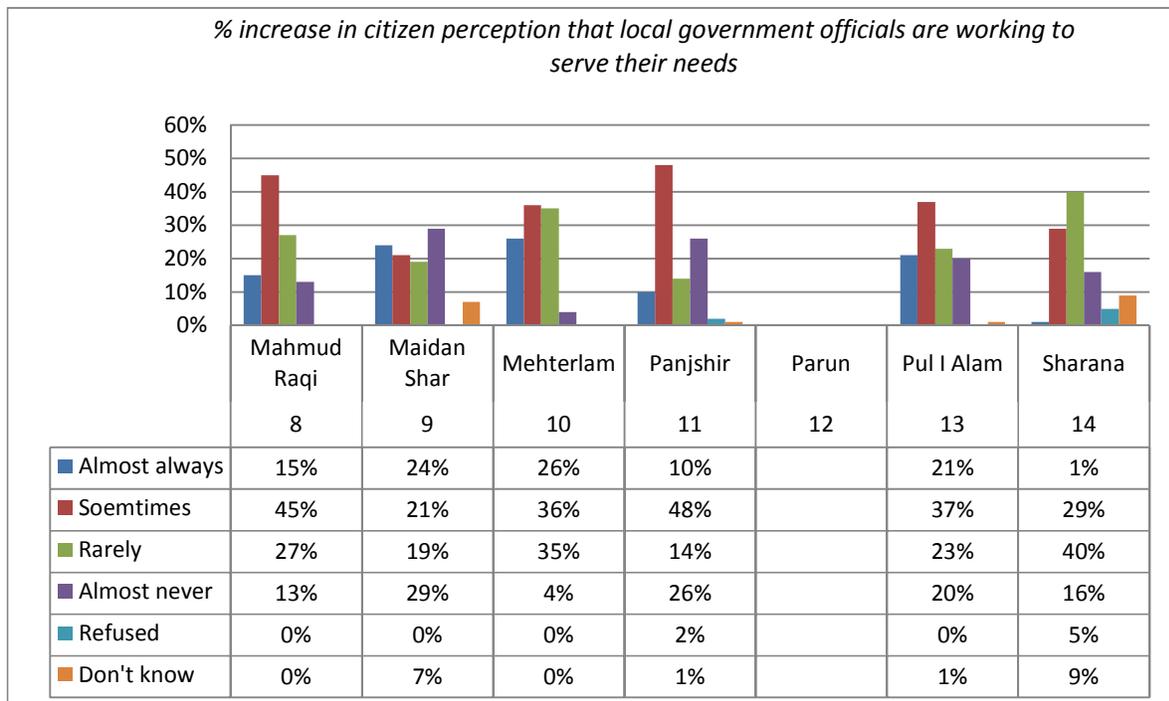
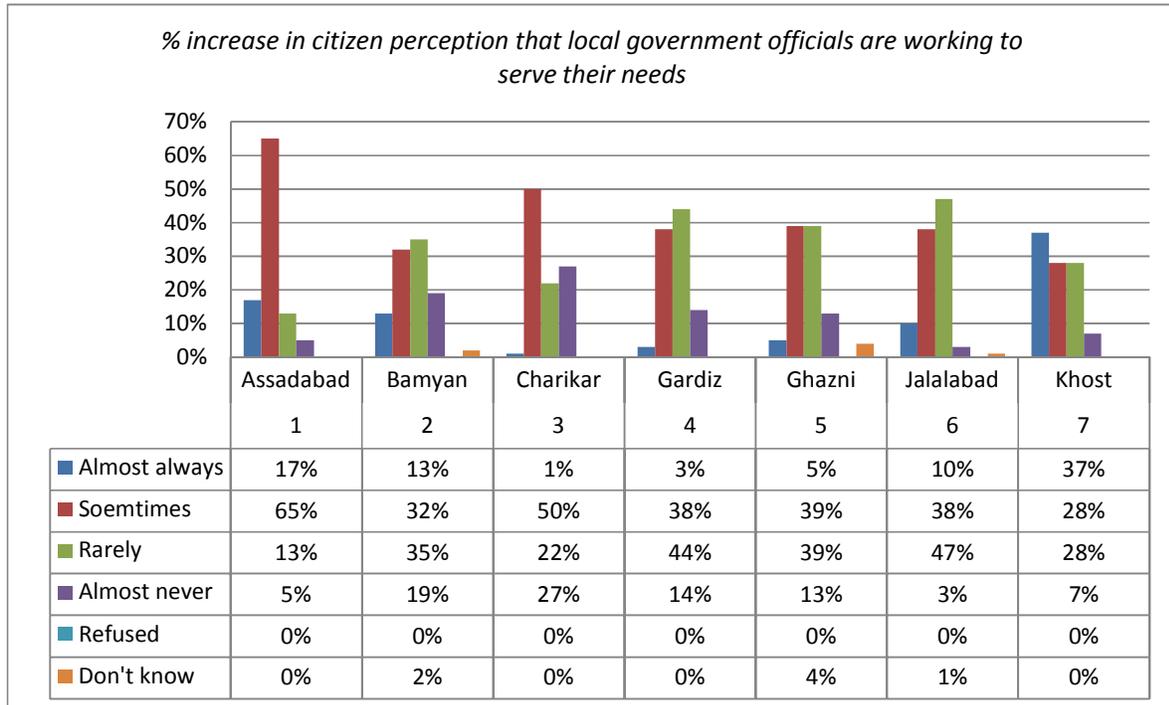
Indicator A.O. 2.1: % increase in citizen perception that local government officials are working to serve their needs				
Year	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep'10)	Target	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2011	55%	20% increase		Percent who said Municipal Government was always or sometimes working to serve people like you

In this case, women overall felt slightly less strongly than men that government officials were working to serve their needs.

Baseline figures disaggregated by municipality, province and gender:

Indicator A.O. 2.1: % increase in citizen perception that local government officials are working to serve their needs			
Municipality (Province)	Total	Male	Female
Asadabad (Kunar)	82%	87%	76%
Bamyan (Bamyan)	46%	42%	49%
Charikar (Parwan)	51%	43%	60%
Gardez (Paktya)	42%	45%	22%
Ghazni (Ghazni)	46%	47%	46%
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	49%	54%	44%
Khost (Khost)	65%	64%	91%
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)	60%	56%	64%
Maidan Shar (Wardak)	67%	67%	.
Mehtarlam (Laghman)	62%	57%	73%
Panjshir (Panjshir)	59%	74%	43%
Parun (Nooristan)		.	.
Pul e Alam (Logar)	58%	56%	100%
Sharana (Paktika)	35%	35%	.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>54%</b>

The following two charts illustrate the break down in reponses by categories by municipality.



Overall 49% of respondents in the 13 municipalities surveyed indicated that they trust GIRoA officials to conduct its activities to benefit the people of the city.

Indicator A.O. 2.2: % increase of citizens indicating they trust GIRoA officials in municipalities to conduct its activities to benefit the people of the city

Year	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep'10)	Target	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2011	49%	20% increase		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

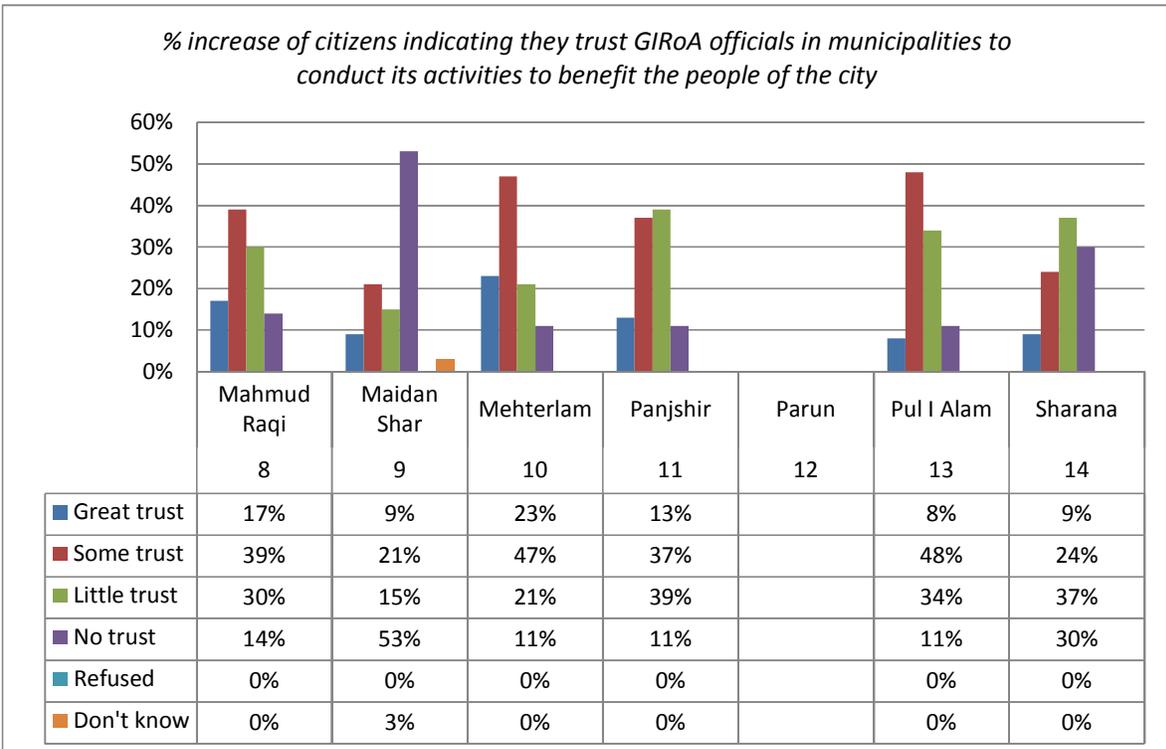
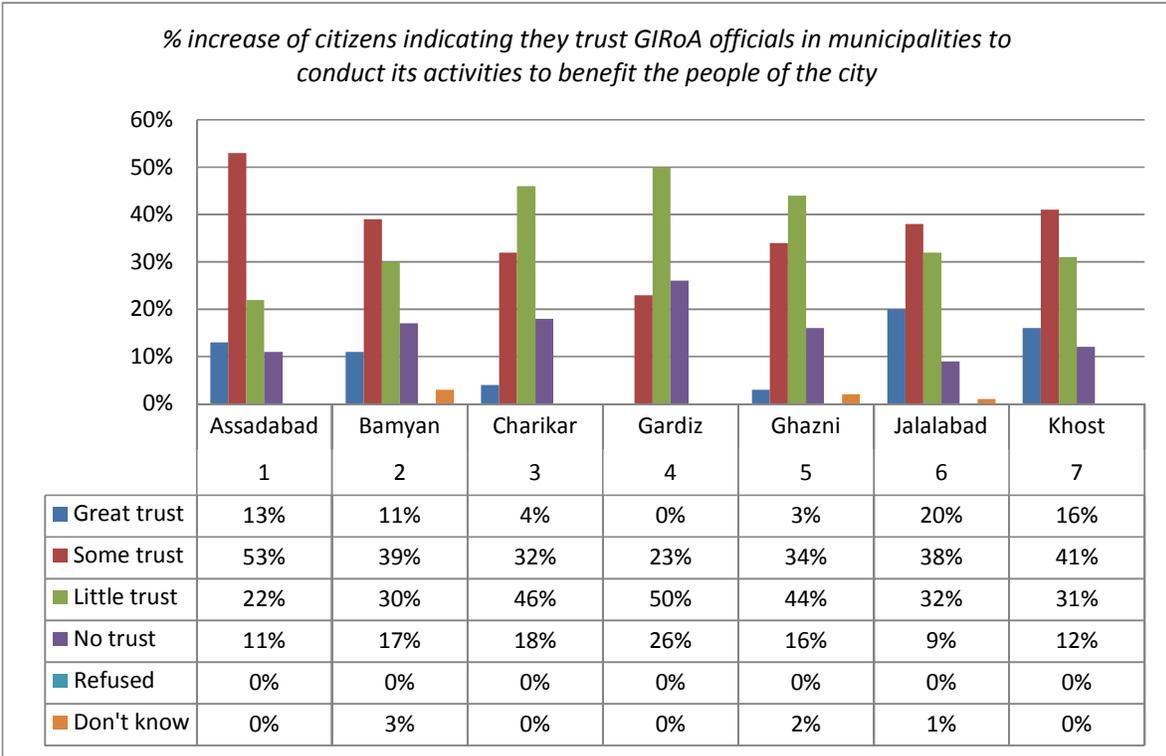
Women, in general, had a higher rating of trust with a 53% rating, versus men of whom 47% indicated they had a great deal or some trust.

Baseline figures disaggregated by Municipality and Gender:

Indicator A.O. 2.2: % increase of citizens indicating they trust GIRoA officials in municipalities to conduct its activities to benefit the people of the city

Municipality (Province)	Total	Male	Female
Asadabad (Kunar)	67%	81%	53%
Bamyan (Bamyan)	51%	48%	53%
Charikar (Parwan)	36%	28%	44%
Gardez (Paktya)	23%	23%	24%
Ghazni (Ghazni)	39%	43%	34%
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	58%	45%	72%
Khost (Khost)	57%	56%	73%
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)	56%	74%	38%
Maidan Shar (Wardak)	33%	33%	.
Mehtarlam (Laghman)	69%	59%	95%
Panjshir (Panjshir)	50%	45%	55%
Parun (Nooristan)	.	.	.
Pul e Alam (Logar)	55%	56%	33%
Sharana (Paktika)	33%	33%	.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>

The following two charts illustrate the break down in reponses by categories by municipality.



The capacity building initiatives of building the capacity of municipalities to establish functioning performance systems or improve accounting systems should begin in the coming quarter although it is expected that full progress towards indicator 1.1 and 1.2 will not be seen until closer to the end of the first year.

Indicator 1.1: # of municipalities with functioning performance budgeting systems						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	5	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province:

Indicator 1.1: # of municipalities with functioning performance budgeting systems		
No.	Municipality	Province

Indicator 1.2: # of municipalities with functioning accounting systems						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	5	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province:

Indicator 1.2: # of municipalities with functioning accounting systems		
No.	Municipality	Province

Although citizen engagement was been a part of RAMP UP East work to date in selecting projects, no formal mechanisms have been established. This should begin in the next quarter.

Indicator 1.3: # of participatory citizen engagement mechanisms implemented by municipal officials						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	TBD	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province and gender:

Indicator 1.3: # of participatory citizen engagement mechanisms implemented by municipal officials			
Municipality (Province)	Total	Male	Female
Asadabad (Kunar)			
Bamyan (Bamyan)			
Charikar (Parwan)			
Gardez (Paktya)			
Ghazni (Ghazni)			
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)			
Khost (Khost)			
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)			
Maidan Shar (Wardak)			
Mehtarlam (Laghman)			
Panjshir (Panjshir)			
Parun (Nooristan)			
Pul e Alam (Logar)			
Sharana (Paktika)			

Work, from helping municipalities to build drainage ditches to the work of embedded advisors in within the municipalities, has begun in all municipalities except for Parun

Indicator 2.1: # of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	14	13				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province:

Indicator 2.1: # of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance		
No.	Municipality	Province
1	Asadabad	Kunar
2	Bamyan	Bamyan
3	Charikar	Parwan
4	Gardez	Paktya
5	Ghazni	Ghazni
6	Jalalabad	Nangarhar
7	Khost	Khost
8	Mahmudi-i-Raqi	Kapisa
9	Maidan Shar	Wardak
10	Mehtarlam	Laghman
11	Panjshir	Panjshir
12	Pul e Alam	Logar
13	Sharana	Paktika

Indicator 2.2: # of municipal service delivery projects implemented

Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	50	4				

Figures disaggregated by activity, municipality, province:

Indicator 2.2: # of municipal service delivery projects implemented

No.	Activity	Municipality	Province
1	Solid Waste Collection	Charikar	Parwan
2	Solid Waste Collection	Gardez	Paktya
3	Solid Waste Collection	Sharana	Paktika
4	Solid Waste Collection	Panjshir	Panjshir

Involvement of government officials is a critical piece of RAMP UP East’s work and we have been successful in engaging officials in the work that we do across the board. This indicator captures only those activities that have been completed and so we will show progress on this indicator in the following quarter when some of our activities are completed.

Indicator 2.3: % of RAMP UP East activities involving government officials in project planning, implementation, and/or evaluation

Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	TBD	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality and province:

Indicator 2.3: % of RAMP UP East activities involving government officials in project planning, implementation, and/or evaluation

Municipality (Province)	Total number of activities completed	Total number of activities with government involvement	Percentage
Asadabad (Kunar)			
Bamyan (Bamyan)			
Charikar (Parwan)			
Gardez (Paktya)			
Ghazni (Ghazni)			
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)			
Khost (Khost)			
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)			
Maidan Shar (Wardak)			
Mehtarlam (Laghman)			
Panjshir (Panjshir)			
Parun (Nooristan)			
Pul e Alam (Logar)			
Sharana (Paktika)			
TOTAL			

Overall 48% of respondents in the 13 municipalities surveyed did not rate municipal services such as trash, drainage/ditches, roads and parks, as poor or unavailable.

Indicator 2.4: *% of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased*

Year	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep'10)	Target	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2011	48%	20% increase		.Percent of Municipal Services NOT rated as poor or unavailable (trash, drainage/ditches, roads and parks)

Women, in general, had a higher rating of accessibility to services with a 58% rating, versus men of whom 42% thought municipal services were not poor or unavailable.

Baseline figures disaggregated by municipality, province, gender:

Indicator 2.4: *% of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased*

Target	Total	Male	Female
Asadabad (Kunar)	69%	65%	73%
Bamyan (Bamyan)	26%	28%	25%
Charikar (Parwan)	56%	45%	67%
Gardez (Paktya)	28%	28%	27%
Ghazni (Ghazni)	79%	78%	80%
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	59%	49%	70%
Khost (Khost)	19%	19%	13%
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)	39%	45%	33%
Maidan Shar (Wardak)	31%	31%	.
Mehtarlam (Laghman)	38%	38%	38%
Panjshir (Panjshir)	56%	56%	56%
Parun (Nooristan)	.	.	.
Pul e Alam (Logar)	43%	43%	56%
Sharana (Paktika)	40%	40%	.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>58%</b>

Baseline figures disaggregated by age:

<i>Indicator 2.4: % of citizens who believe that their access to municipally-provided services has increased</i>						
Target	13-17 years old	18-30 years old	31-40 years old	41-50 years old	51-60 years old	61 or more years old
Asadabad (Kunar)	.	67%	69%	75%	73%	83%
Bamyan (Bamyan)	26%	26%	25%	23%	27%	33%
Charikar (Parwan)	56%	56%	60%	56%	53%	47%
Gardez (Paktya)	.	26%	28%	31%	29%	30%
Ghazni (Ghazni)	80%	79%	81%	76%	77%	79%
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	66%	59%	61%	62%	55%	48%
Khost (Khost)	.	19%	18%	19%	22%	25%
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)	36%	40%	40%	39%	33%	37%
Maidan Shar (Wardak)	23%	33%	23%	30%	48%	31%
Mehtarlam (Laghman)	20%	38%	37%	38%	36%	48%
Panjshir (Panjshir)	69%	50%	55%	56%	59%	62%
Parun (Nooristan)	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pul e Alam (Logar)	56%	43%	40%	43%	45%	45%
Sharana (Paktika)	.	41%	41%	35%	34%	30%
<b>TOTAL</b>	53%	45%	51%	49%	47%	50%

Work on public private partnerships will not begin until the second or third quarter of the project and so to date we have no progress to report on this indicator.

<i>Indicator 3.1: # of public private partnerships</i>						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	5 in different municipalities	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province:

<i>Indicator 3.1: # of public private partnerships</i>		
No.	Municipality	Province

Quick Impact Projects and RAMP UP East’s baseline survey initiative have provided labor opportunities for citizens of the municipalities in which they are being undertake. To date, 6,486 person-days of labor have been created as a result of RAMP UP East’s work.

<i>Indicator 3.2: # of person-days of labor</i>						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	184,800 days	6,486				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province, gender, person hours and source:

Indicator 3.2: # of person-days of labor					
Target	Male	Female	Person hours	Source	Total
Asadabad (Kunar)	500	30	4240	Public	530
Bamyan (Bamyan)	22	48	560	Public	70
Charikar (Parwan)	1,570	51	12,968	Public	1,621
Gardez (Paktya)	1,456	0	11,648	Public	1,456
Ghazni (Ghazni)	514	0	4,112	Public	514
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	964	48	8,096	Public	1,012
Khost (Khost)	68	0	544	Public	68
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)	27	9	288	Public	36
Maidan Shar (Wardak)	48	0	384	Public	48
Mehtarlam (Laghman)	48	16	512	Public	64
Panjshir (Panjshir)	45	45	720	Public	90
Parun (Nooristan)	0	0	0	Public	0
Pul e Alam (Logar)	58	0	464	Public	58
Sharana (Paktika)	919	0	7,352	Public	919
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,239</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>51,888</b>		<b>6,486</b>

Within the next quarter, we estimate that work will begin within the municipality to build their capacity to increase their own source revenue.

Indicator 3.3: # of sub-national institutions receiving USG assistance to increase their annual own-source revenue						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	14					

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province:

Indicator 2.1: # of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance		
No.	Municipality	Province
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This quarter, as part of the Internal Survey, baseline figures of municipality revenue sources was collected.

Indicator 3.4: % increase in revenue generated					
Year	Municipality (Province)	Baseline (Q4 Jul-Sep '10)	Target	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2011	Asadabad (Kunar)	10,016,741 AFs	20% in 5 municipalities		
FY2011	Bamyan (Bamyan)	18,882,945 AFs			
FY2011	Charikar (Parwan)	3,592,196 AFs			
FY2011	Gardez (Paktya)	36,810,000 AFs			
FY2011	Ghazni (Ghazni)	36,631,987 AFs			
FY2011	Jalalabad (Nangarhar)	336,982,622 AFs			
FY2011	Khost (Khost)	74,286,703 AFs			
FY2011	Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)	3,424,011 AFs			
FY2011	Maidan Shar (Wardak)	20,887,404 AFs			
FY2011	Mehtarlam (Laghman)	27,106,296 AFs			
FY2011	Panjshir (Panjshir)	10,543,990 AFs			
FY2011	Parun (Nooristan)	AFs			
FY2011	Pul e Alam (Logar)	22,534,545 AFs			
FY2011	Sharana (Paktika)	1,949,035 AFs			

Baseline figures disaggregated by municipality, province and revenue source:

No	Source of Revenue	Asadabad	Bamyan	Charikar	Gardez	Ghazni
		Kunar	Bamyan	Parwan	Paktya	Ghazni
			12,598,29			
1	Land sold	0	0	0	0	0
2	Business license fee	0	73,600	7,920	310,000	1,105,442
3	Cleaning	34,923	28,300	723,329	500,000	718,702
4	Penalties	35,342	50,315	32,875	0	0
5	Municipality' Property rents	9,116,434	1,279,320	1,659,390	0	0
6	Properties registration fee	0	0	0	36,000,00	0
7	Advertisements	547,900	3,000	340,000		0
8	Received from receivables	0	0	0	0	0
9	Different types of revenue	0		0	0	34,688,65
10	Deeds issue/City Services	0	682,665	0	0	3

11	Goods pricing note	0	0	5,910	0	119,190
12	Seeds suppliers	0	0	193,204	0	0
13	fruit markets revenue	0	0	254,000	0	0
14	Solid fuel market	0	0	33,140	0	0
15	woods market revenue	0	0	36,350	0	0
16	Streets mobile shops	0	0	109,650	0	0
17	Tea restaurant	0	0	32,448	0	0
18	Municipality washroom	0	0	20,250	0	0
19	Municipality rooms	0	0	107,730	0	0
20	Gofandi hill's revenue	0	0	36,000	0	0
21	Revenue from Butcheries	0	0	0	0	0
22	Agricultural products	0	0	0	0	0
23	Cash at bank	0	2,860,626	0	0	0
24	Architects fee	0	0	0	0	0
25	Water supply	0	0	0	0	0
26	Transport	257,392	0	0	0	0
27	Tax on ice production Co.	24,750	0	0	0	0
28	4 border gets	0	0	0	0	0
29	Professional audit fee	0	0	0	0	0
30	Maps price	0	0	0	0	0
31	Kasim Abad housing project	0	0	0	0	0
32	Gulagha shirzai projec	0	0	0	0	0
33	Custom's revenue	0	0	0	0	0
34	Not fixed revenue	0	0	0	0	0
35	Fixed and development	0	0	0	0	0
36	Goods sold	0	0	0	0	0
37	Sand and coal	0	1,306,829	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,016,741</b>	<b>18,882,945</b>	<b>3,592,196</b>	<b>36,810,000</b>	<b>36,631,987</b>

No	Source of Revenue	Jalalabad	Khost	Mahmud-i-Raqi	Maidan Shar	Mahtarlam
		Nangarhar	Khost	Kapisa	Wardak	Laghman
1	Land sold	0	0	1,080,000	10,351,236	11,198,891
2	Business license fee	1,545,340	0	131,350	5,192	71,875
3	Cleaning	8,570,460	0	63,885	153,772	0
4	Penalties	972,240	0	2,050	11,312	12,285
5	Municipality' Property rents	12,470,339	0	625,300	3,120,987	9,348,951
6	Properties registration fee	0	0	0	0	0
7	Advertisements	0	0	944,000	180,000	0
8	Received from receivables	517,294	0	0	932,184	0
9	Different types of revenue	0	74,286,703	223,000	0	430,602

10	Deeds issue/City Services	0	0	0	1,945,449	6,043,692
11	Goods pricing note	0	0	10,350	0	0
12	Seeds suppliers	0	0	0	0	0
13	fruit markets revenue	0	0	0	0	0
14	Solid fuel market	0	0	0	0	0
15	woods market revenue	0	0	0	0	0
16	Streets mobile shops	0	0	0	0	0
17	Tea restaurant	0	0	0	0	0
18	Municipality washroom	0	0	0	0	0
19	Municipality rooms	0	0	0	0	0
20	Gofandi hill's revenue	0	0	0	0	0
21	Revenue from Butcheries	0	0	0	1,641,386	0
22	Agricultural products	0	0	0	1,177,030	0
23	Cash at bank	3,811,943	0	267,076	616,406	0
24	Architects fee	0	0	17,000	730,000	0
25	Water supply	0	0	0	22,450	0
26	Transport	0	0	54,000	0	0
27	Tax on ice production Co.	0	0	0	0	0
28	4 border gets	27,694,074	0	0	0	0
29	Professional audit fee	20,100	0	0	0	0
30	Maps price	15,985,710	0	0	0	0
31	Kasim Abad housing project	32,985,000	0	0	0	0
32	Gulagha shirzai project	1,603,779	0	0	0	0
33	Custom's revenue	14,395,380	0	6,000	0	0
34	Not fixed revenue	51,769,747	0	0	0	0
35	Fixed and development	164,641,216	0	0	0	0
36	Goods sold	0	0	0	0	0
37	Sand and coal	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>336,982,622</b>	<b>74,286,703</b>	<b>3,424,011</b>	<b>20,887,404</b>	<b>27,106,296</b>

		<b>Panjshir</b>	<b>Parun</b>	<b>Pul e Alam</b>	<b>Sharana</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>Source of Revenue</b>	<b>Panjshir</b>	<b>Nooristan</b>	<b>Logar</b>	<b>Paktika</b>
1	Land sold	8,621,064		8,395,990	0
2	Business license fee	96,126		192,337	0
3	Cleaning	0		0	322,200
4	Penalties	33,700		17,650	0
5	Municipality' Property rents	970,500		2,284,788	1,533,229
6	Properties registration fee	50,000		0	0
7	Advertisements	0		0	0
8	Received from receivables	5,000		11,487,000	0
9	Different types of revenue	750,000		156,780	93,606

10	Deeds issue/City Services	0		0	0
11	Goods pricing note	0		0	0
12	Seeds suppliers	0		0	0
13	fruit markets revenue	0		0	0
14	Solid fuel market	0		0	0
15	woods market revenue	0		0	0
16	Streets mobile shops	0		0	0
17	Tea restaurant	0		0	0
18	Municipality washroom	0		0	0
19	Municipality rooms	0		0	0
20	Gofandi hill's revenue	0		0	0
21	Revenue from Butcheries	0		0	0
22	Agricultural products	0		0	0
23	Cash at bank	0		0	0
24	Architects fee	0		0	0
25	Water supply	0		0	0
26	Transport	0		0	0
27	Tax on ice production Co.	0		0	0
28	4 border gets	0		0	0
29	Professional audit fee	0		0	0
30	Maps price	0		0	0
31	Kasim Abad housing project	0		0	0
32	Gulagha shirzai project	0		0	0
33	Custom's revenue	0		0	0
34	Not fixed revenue	0		0	0
35	Fixed and development	0		0	0
36	Goods sold	17,600		0	0
37	Sand and coal	0		0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,543,990</b>		<b>22,534,545</b>	<b>1,949,035</b>

Training and general capacity building of municipal employees will begin in the coming quarter. We will begin to make progress on indicator C1 and C2 once the training begins

<i>Indicator C1: # of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization</i>						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	300	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province and gender:

<i>Indicator C1: # of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization</i>			
Municipality (Province)	Total	Male	Female
Asadabad (Kunar)			
Bamyan (Bamyan)			

Charikar (Parwan)			
Gardez (Paktya)			
Ghazni (Ghazni)			
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)			
Khost (Khost)			
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)			
Maidan Shar (Wardak)			
Mehtarlam (Laghman)			
Panjshir (Panjshir)			
Parun (Nooristan)			
Pul e Alam (Logar)			
Sharana (Paktika)			
<b>TOTAL</b>			

<i>Indicator C2: # of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training</i>						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	300	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province and gender:

<i>Indicator C2: # of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training</i>			
<b>Municipality (Province)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Asadabad (Kunar)			
Bamyan (Bamyan)			
Charikar (Parwan)			
Gardez (Paktya)			
Ghazni (Ghazni)			
Jalalabad (Nangarhar)			
Khost (Khost)			
Mahmud-i-Raqi (Kapisa)			
Maidan Shar (Wardak)			
Mehtarlam (Laghman)			
Panjshir (Panjshir)			
Parun (Nooristan)			
Pul e Alam (Logar)			
Sharana (Paktika)			
<b>TOTAL</b>			

<i>Indicator C3: # of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported</i>						
Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	TBD	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province:

**Indicator C3: # of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported**

No.	Municipality	Province	Type

**Indicator C4: # of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented**

Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	TBD	0				

Figures disaggregated by municipality, province:

**Indicator C4: # of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented**

No.	Municipality	Province	Type

**Indicator C5: # of key-infrastructure rehabilitated or improved**

Year	Target	Q4: (Jul-Sep)	Q1: (Oct – Dec)	Q2: (Jan-Mar)	Q3: (Apr-Jun)	Notes:
FY2010/11	TBD	4				

Figures disaggregated by type of activity, municipality, province:

**Indicator C5: # of key-infrastructure rehabilitated or improved**

No.	Type of Activity	Municipality	Province
1	Sidewalk Rehabilitation	Jalalabad	Nangarhar
2	Drainage Ditch Construction	Asadabad	Kunar
3	Drainage Ditch Construction	Sharana	Paktika
4	Median Construction	Ghazni	Ghazni