Sustained Rural Development Programme
Phase IV
Manteqa Approach and Profiles

Findings from Key Informant Interviews in Northern Afghanistan and Water User Group Mapping
January 2020
AGENDA

I. ACTED updates
II. IMPACT updates
III. Manteqa Approach
IV. Methodology
V. Products:
   • Manteqa Profiles
   • Baseline Report
VI. Practical Application
VII. Next steps
OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND PILLARS

Goal: to promote participatory, resource-based development planning at the Manteqa level to improve governance and support inclusive rural development in Faryab, Jawzjan, Balkh and Samangan.

The manteqa-based approach will form the foundation of the below-mentioned four pillars:

- **Result 1**: Improved participatory and resource-based local development planning using the Manteqa framework
- **Result 2**: Improved government accountability and basic service delivery
- **Result 3**: Improved youth and women’s education and employability levels
- **Result 4**: Increased agricultural productivity and vulnerable households’ income
RESULT 2

IMPROVING GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY AND SERVICE DELIVERY

- **Activity 2.1**: Knowledge transfer to local government institutions
- **Activity 2.2**: Capacity building of grassroots CSOs
- **Activity 2.3**: Establishment of local accountability mechanisms
- **Activity 2.4**: Basic service delivery improvement
RESULT 3

IMPROVING YOUTH AND WOMEN’S EDUCATION AND EMPLOYABILITY LEVELS

- **Activity 3.1**: Support to literacy and education service provision
- **Activity 3.2**: Support to Youth Development Centres (YDCs)
- **Activity 3.3**: Support to Vocational Training Centers (VTCs)
- **Activity 3.4**: Support to off-farm job creation
RESULT 4

INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS INCOME

• **Activity 4.1**: Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and social water management

• **Activity 4.2**: Agricultural productivity and value chain development

• **Activity 4.3**: Livestock and veterinary services development

• **Activity 4.4**: Local market development
OBJECTIVE

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Identify entry point for community-led economic development at local community level in rural Afghanistan

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1) Identify local stakeholders and community leadership

2) Catalogue shared economic resources (land, irrigation networks, water) and infrastructure (mosques, markets, roads)

3) Map boundaries of existing sub-district communities in rural Afghanistan context

4) Develop methods of engagement with local communities
MANTEQA APPROACH

- Identify pre-existing communities, resource management, and leadership structures to identify pathways for improving rural economic development.

- The research activities were conducted by AGORA, a joint initiative of ACTED and IMPACT, between October 2018 and December 2019, and included the following:
  - Present stakeholders and leadership structures
  - Mapping of population and shared resources and infrastructure
  - Identification of manteqas and typology
  - Mapping of agricultural lands and management structures
  - Market dynamics and availability

- The research has informed a community-led approach to development based on engagement with existing communities and management of shared economic resources.
WHAT IS A MANTEQA?

FEDERAL GOVERNANCE IN AFGHANISTAN

- NATIONAL
- PROVINCE
- DISTRICT
- COMMUNITY
- VILLAGE

Formal
Informal
Formal
**WHAT IS A MANTEQA?**

**Manteqa:** Informal but precise **rural** geographic area that lies between the district and village level. Its boundaries are based around **shared community resources**, particularly water, irrigation networks, and agricultural land management. Manteqas are often multi-ethnic, and discretely encompass all of the villages within their boundaries. Over time, additional historical, governance, and cultural meanings make the manteqa into a **cohesive community based around shared economic resource management**.

**Irrigation resources and manteqa locations in Qaisar District, Faryab Province:**
WHAT A MANTEQA IS NOT

LIMITATIONS:

There are methodological limitations to the manteqa perspective which should be clarified so findings are not misinterpreted or used inappropriately:

- The data was analysed at manteqa level, meaning that nuances between villages are not shown in this dataset, but could be analysed separately as needed.

- “Manteqa” is not a fixed definition, and can vary slightly depending on the location being referred to and cultural context in which it is used.

- Urbanization, population growth, improved government service delivery, changes in land and property laws, and government-led redistricting all have significant effects on the importance and relevance of the manteqa as a territorial unit or shared resources.
04 METHODOLOGY
I. Literature and Secondary Data Review (Oct 2018)

II. Manteqas identified and borders drawn by ACTED Staff (Oct 2018)

III. Demographics, Infrastructure, and Agriculture Assessment (Nov 2018 – Jan 2019)
   - Total interviews: 1,935 (1 per karia/village)

IV. Market, Leadership, and Basic Service Assessment (Aug 2019 – Sep 2019)
   - Total interviews: 476 (# of interviews per manteqa based on population of manteqa)

V. Water Infrastructure, User Group, and Land Type Assessment (Nov 2019 – March 2020)
   - Total interviews: 24 (1 interview/map per district)
METHODOLOGY – SAMPLING

In total, 1,935 village level interviews and 476 manteqa-level interviews were conducted.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Manteqa</th>
<th>Environments</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>KI Interviews</th>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>1,935</td>
<td>536,252</td>
<td>3,333,403</td>
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MANTEQA PROFILES - OVERVIEW

- Booklet of **64 manteqa-level factsheets**, outlining an area-based approach for available infrastructure, basic service access, market access, and inclusivity of leadership structures.

- Based on 1,935 village-level and 476 manteqa-level key informant interviews, conducted between Nov 2018 - Jan 2019 and Aug-Sep 2019, respectively. While 476 KI interviews were required for the sample, 506 KI interviews were done.

- Overview of manteqa-focused methodology and summary of overall findings based on needs.

**Objective:** Provide humanitarian/development community with overview of community needs, markets, and resources at sub-district level based on communities of shared resources.
MANTEQA PROFILES – 1/4

Population

Map of villages and irrigated and rain-fed land

Key infrastructure
MANTEQA PROFILES – 2/4

Community leadership and CSOs

Irrigated water management structures and availability of clean water

Agriculture/pastoral land and agricultural products
Economic sectors and non-agricultural products

Livestock products, livelihood cooperatives, associations, veterinary clinics

Women’s access to business and financial services

Value chain of top 3 products
MANTEQA PROFILES – 4/4

**Education services**

**Market and road access**

**Health infrastructure and quality**

**Inclusivity of services**

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**EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Reported population that has completed education level**</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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<td>Primary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literate</td>
<td>Half</td>
<td>Less than half</td>
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</table>

**Reasons for students not attending school, per gender**:

- Boys: Families have no money for education
- Girls: Distance to school

**Education service capacity**:

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

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**MARKETS AND TRANSPORT**

**Reported market access**:

- Markets are present and open for use
- Markets are open for use all year
- All goods are available in the market all year

**Reported market transport**:

- Transport: Transport routes in the market are accessible
- Public transport is sufficient for population's needs
- Challenges to public transit exist
- Main public transit challenge
- Trade between markets is constrained in the market
- Main reasons for transport routes not being accessible

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**HEALTH**

**Reported number of health facilities**:

- Basic health centre: 0
- Comprehensive health centre: 0
- Clinic: 2
- Health Post: 0
- Hospital: 0
- Family Health Centre: 0
- Health sub-centres: 0
- Medical Camp: 0

**Reported health service access**:

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

**Reported health services available**:

- Outpatient facility
- Inpatient facility
- Emergency
- Surgery
- Tuberculosis treatment
- Maternal treatment
- HIV treatment
- Dental care
- Eye care/visual care
- Other

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**MINORITY ACCESS**

**Reported minority groups represented in local leadership structures**

-Executive 
- Ethnic minorities
- Youth
- Women

**Reported minority groups with equal access to services as men**

- Group
- Women
- Water
- Education
- Health
- Markets

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*Notes*

29. A madrassa is a primary school common in the Islamic world.
31. "Sub-centres," are health centres with basic services assigned for difficult to reach remote locations where it is impractical for the government to provide a full suite of health services expected from a comprehensive health centre.
32. "Minority access" refers to how inclusion community leadership structures, markets and services to people in the market is that is prone to being less-enshrined than other parts of the population.
MANTEQA PROFILES – SERVICE QUALITY RANKING

RANKING CRITERIA

- Composite scores were created to **rank the manteqas based on quality of service access by sector**

- Most composites were based on a series of yes/no or present/not present questions, aggregated, and then normalised to a 0-5 point scale
  - Agriculture composite based on the % of irrigated land in manteqa

- Scores for each sector were averaged and rounded to the nearest whole number to produce an overall score

- All scores reflect the situation for **most** of the manteqa population; service quality differs within manteqas and scores do not reflect the situation for every village or household within the manteqa

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<th>Education</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Community Leadership</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Overall</th>
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</table>
The graphs on this page show the number of manteqas reported in Faryab province by level of overall service quality (top left), for three districts (bottom left) and the overall score for each manteqa (above). These graphs show significant differences in quality of services between manteqas, even those in the same district.
## KEY FINDINGS – PART I

- There are significant differences in access to markets, water, education, and health services between manteqas, showing the importance of interventions at the sub-district level.

- **Working at the sub-district level will allow actors to better target needs and design projects appropriate for the population.**

- While leadership structures are not active at the manteqa level, most communities have been receptive to setting up manteqa development platforms which have quickly taken on a legitimate interface between development actors and communities.

- **Communities are likely to be receptive to manteqa-level interventions, providing an open avenue through which development actors can implement at community level.**

- Most manteqas had robust agricultural industries that exported at least some of their crops, and had opportunities for expansion and scaling up

- **Activities aimed at improving agriculture and market activities are likely to have space to grow and improve economic activity in rural communities.**
KEY FINDINGS – PART II

- Irrigation water management structures were in place in most manteqas; however, many were understaffed or lacked sufficient resources to be meet the community’s needs.

- Existing resource management structures are in place and are likely to benefit from development support to the community.

- Manteqas are largely a rural concept; urbanisation, re-districting and district/provincial level projects have an effect on the relationship between manteqas and communal resource management.

- The manteqa approach should be limited to rural areas where community bonds and their connection to management of local resource management is strongest and most relevant.
Baseline Report - Overview

Context

• Household assessment to measure socio-economic effect of ACTED’s SRDP IV programming on the populations residing within Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan

• Three research themes:
  1. Socio-economic situation
  2. Access to basic services and satisfaction
  3. Engagement in and ability to contribute towards local development

• Total of 58 manteqas assessed, each manteqa was classified into one of six typologies:
  • Urban / Rural
  • Citizen Charter / Non-Citizen Charter
  • Livestock / Crop-cultivation
  • Irrigated agriculture/ rain-fed agriculture
Figure 1: Manteqa typologies

- Urban
  - Citizen Charter
  - Non-Citizen Charter

- Rural
  - Citizen Charter
  - Non-Citizen Charter
    - Livestock/Pastoral
    - Agriculture/Cultivation
      - Irrigated
      - Rain-Fed
Baseline Report – Key Findings

**Socio-economic status**

- Urban and Citizen Charter manteqas were more income secure than rural, non-Citizen Charter manteqas.
- The inability to repay loans had a large bearing on income security.

**Basic service access**

- Access to hospitals and use of lower quality fuel sources (e.g. dung) appeared to be related to lower overall satisfaction with basic services.
- Households in urban and Citizen Charter manteqas had better access and satisfaction with services, while irrigated agriculture manteqas had less access/lower satisfaction.
Engagement in community development planning

- Households in every Manteqa type had confidence that **feedback mechanisms were effective** in holding people in charge to account.

- Citizen Charter and Livestock agriculture-based Manteqa households had the highest engagement and confidence in community planning processes.

- Overall, **security was the most significant priority for development**, particularly for rural agriculture-based Manteqas.

- KIs from rural Manteqas did not prioritize security in their reporting of development priorities.
Communities in rural, non-Citizen Charter Manteqas: Irrigated Manteqas are the most vulnerable compared to other Manteqas, and are most likely to have the greatest needs for intervention.

Communities in urban and Citizen Charter Manteqas were found to be more secure and have more advanced intervention needs.

Female-headed households were found to be in greater need of support than male-headed households, regardless of Manteqa typology.
06 PRACTICAL APPLICATION
STEP 1: Identify manteqas based on shared resources and community boundaries
APPLICATION – STEP 2

STEP 2: Assess economic, agricultural, and market resources and infrastructure to identify gaps and areas of intervention.
STEP 3: Engage with manteqa development platforms with assessment information to determine key needs that community thinks will benefit livelihoods and economy of the manteqa.
**APPLICATION – STEP 4**

**STEP 4: Develop manteqa platform and implement programmes developed by community, based on existing and needed resources.**

### Faryab Province, Almar District, Almar Manteqa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Priority</th>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Planned Activities</th>
<th>Government Departments</th>
<th>Activity Resources Available</th>
<th>Activity Resources Needed</th>
<th>Beneficiaries Male</th>
<th>Beneficiaries Female</th>
<th>Activity Cost</th>
<th>Activity Duration</th>
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<td>Construction of clean water source</td>
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<td>Construction of dams and canals</td>
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<td>Distribution of correction seeds and agriculture machinery</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Digging of water reservation for animals</td>
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<td>3.2</td>
<td>Construction of health centres</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
<td>Establishment of livestock farms</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
<td>Construction of VTC with equipment</td>
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<td>4.2</td>
<td>Construction of community centres</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
<td>Construction of bridge and culverts</td>
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<td>5.2</td>
<td>Construction of football stadium</td>
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**SRDP IV Pillar and Project Activities Symbology Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillars</th>
<th>Government Departments</th>
<th>Available Resources</th>
<th>Needed Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good Governance</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock</td>
<td>Department of Education</td>
<td>Agriculturist</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Seed Board</td>
<td>Department of Labour and Social Affairs</td>
<td>Agriculture Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development</td>
<td>Department of Women’s Affairs</td>
<td>Animals/Poultry</td>
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<td>Sub River Basins</td>
<td>Department of Electronic Power and Water</td>
<td>Construction Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Economy</td>
<td>Department of Public Health</td>
<td>Construction Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Information and Culture</td>
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<td>Tress</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Acted Impact**

**Norwegian Embassy**
07 | NEXT STEPS
NEXT STEPS

- **Midline assessment – planned for April 2020**: household survey and KII data from control and treatment groups to compare against baseline findings (**impact study**)

- Further mapping to explore role of different shared resources and services

- Further in-depth research; hired an independent researcher to explore key areas of interest identified through initial findings e.g. different types of resource and programme management, the role and impact of different manteqa community platforms, differences across settlements within manteqas

- In line with this, research will include a ‘deep-dive’ into 3 manteqas, selected based on key profiles:
  1. Nar-e-shahi – rural but rapidly urbanising
  2. Khulm – rural and peri-urban
  3. Feroz Nakshir – rural and rain-fed and irrigated land
FURTHER MAPPING – MAPPING SHARED RESOURCES
AFGHANISTAN - BALKH PROVINCE - KULM DISTRICT
Water Management Structure

For humanitarian purposes only

Implemented by
Funded by

DATA SOURCE:
ACTED
AGORA
IMPACT
NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

Note: Data, lines, and boundaries contained on this map are not accurate to the exact line and in some cases, approximate data is used on this map.
FURTHER MAPPING –WATER MANAGEMENT GROUPS
LITERATURE REVIEW

A significant body of scholarly research has been conducted on Manteqas in Afghanistan, though there is some disagreement on the definitions of what a Manteqa is as well as its relevance to community organisation and resource sharing:

- Favre, Interface between state and society in Afghanistan: Discussion on key social features affecting governance, reconciliation and reconstruction, February 2005.
- Mielke and Schetter, "Where is the village?" Local perceptions and development approaches in Kunduz Province, ASIEN 104, 71-87, July 2007.
- Miakhel, “The Importance of tribal structures and Pakhtunwali in Afghanistan; Their role in security and governance,” 1995.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION