

Year IV Second Quarter Report

FEBRUARY 2019 – APRIL 2019

Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

SUPERVISORY AGENT: Management Systems International

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Management Systems International (MSI), a Tetra Tech company, staff prepared this paper to contribute to the discussion and understanding of the important development challenges facing policymakers and practitioners.



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
1.1 Monitored Projects	2
1.2 Monitoring Support Activities	2
1.3 Monitoring Approach	3
1.5 Ardea Online Reporting	9
1.6 Capacity Building of Ministry Officials	10
1.7 Environmental, Social Safeguard, and Gender Compliance	11
 General Findings and Recommendations	 14
2.1 Afghanistan Agricultural Input Project (AAIP)	15
2.2 Afghanistan Rural Access Projects (ARAP)	16
2.3 Education Quality Reform in Afghanistan (EQRA)	17
2.4 Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP)	19
2.5 National Horticulture and Livestock Program (NHLP)	20
2.6 On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP)	21
 Environmental, Social Safeguards, and Gender Findings	 23
3.1 Afghanistan Rural Access Project (ARAP)	23
3.2 Education Quality Reform in Afghanistan (EQRA)	24
3.3 Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP)	24
3.4 On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP)	25
 Appendix A: Acronyms	 27

Executive Summary

During the second quarter of Year IV, for the period February, March and April 2019, the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Supervisory Agent (SA), Management Systems International (MSI), monitored ARTF projects for patterns of performance related to the following ARTF primary objectives:

1. Design, material, and construction quality
2. Environmental, social safeguard, and gender compliance
3. Operations and maintenance (O&M) compliance
4. GoA, contractor, facilitating partner (FP), irrigation association (IA) and Mirab performance

1.1 Monitored Projects

MSI monitored seven ARTF Year IV projects during the reporting period (Table 1):

ARTF Projects Monitored	# of Site Visits	Ministry
Afghanistan Rural Access Project (ARAP)	6	MRRD/MoPW
Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP)	5	MoEd
Education Quality Reform in Afghanistan (EQRA)	44	MRRD
Health Clinic Assessment (Sehatmandi)	5	MoPH
Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP)	7	MoEW
National Horticulture and Livestock Program (NHLP)	50	MAIL
On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP)	6	MAIL

TABLE 1

Projects monitored by SA during the reporting period

1.2 Monitoring Support Activities

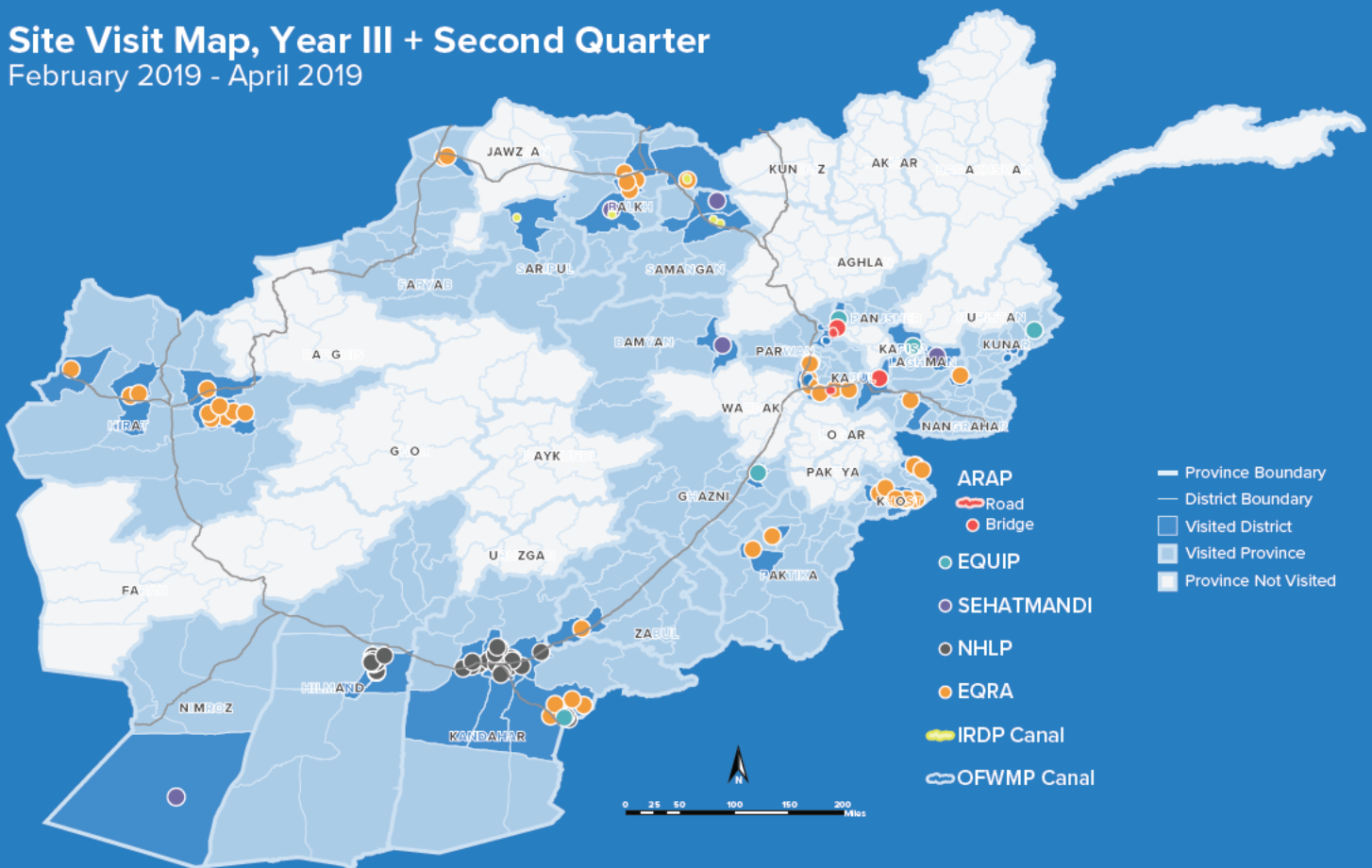
In addition to monitoring on-going ARTF projects, MSI completed the following monitoring support activities during the reporting period.

- In March 2019, MSI conducted site visits to verify component completion for five Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP) subprojects, under the Missing Components (MC) contract in five provinces across Afghanistan. The subprojects were schools built with EQUIP funding and missing components, including boundary walls, latrines, roof trusses, water wells, and garbage collection points. These missing components are now under construction.
- MSI conducted 44 site visits of Education Quality Reform Program (EQRA) subprojects during the quarter. These EQRA projects are at their initial stage of construction, monitoring engineers assessed the quality of materials and construction.
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) requested 3,398 metric tons of animal feed concentrate be purchased and distributed to at-risk livestock owners in Kandahar and Helmand provinces during the drought year of 2018. The World Bank asked MSI to assess the distribution process of emergency feed concentrate. MSI prepared a summative report from data collected through individual stakeholder interviews during March 2019. MSI conducted interviews with Community Development Council (CDC) Chairmen and beneficiaries in beneficiary communities.

1.3 Monitoring Approach

MSI's monitoring of ARTF projects depends on the work of three complementary groups: QA engineers, female enumerators (FEs), and CMs. Quality assurance engineers conduct technical inspections of monitored subprojects, often with female enumerators who record gender-specific data from female beneficiaries of ARTF projects. Citizen monitors are members of the communities where ARTF projects are implemented. They are trained to use smartphone cameras to collect data that is later analyzed by a quality assurance engineer in the Kabul office.

Site Visit Map, Year III + Second Quarter February 2019 - April 2019



MAP 1

Locations of ARTF subprojects visited in the first quarter of Year III+

During the reporting period, MSI mobilized 21 QA engineers, 22 FEs, and 23 CMs. The QA engineers and FEs conducted 123 site visits during this quarter, and CMs submitted 493 verified observations. A verified observation is an observation (geo-tagged, time-stamped photo) sent from a CM in the field, reviewed by a quality assurance engineer at the MSI office in Kabul, and designed to show either general construction progress or a deviation.

Of the 493 CM observations, CM quality assurance engineers confirmed that 20 were deviations and the remaining were general progress reports. These 20 deviations supplemented the 112 reported by MSI QA engineers, yielding 132 total reported deviations during the reporting period.

1.3.1 Quality Assurance Engineer Observations

During this quarter, MSI quality assurance (QA) engineers monitored activities in 19 provinces of Afghanistan, recording deviations observed while inspecting subprojects. Deviations are classified using the following categories:

- **LIFE SAFETY:** A deviation that could impact beneficiary safety and has potentially serious repercussions if not immediately addressed by the contractor or ministry.
- **MAJOR:** A deviation that could significantly affect project sustainability and functionality.
- **MINOR:** A deviation that could minimally affect project sustainability and functionality.

QA engineers reported 112 deviations (74 major, and 38 minor), observing poor construction quality in 60 of the 112 deviations.

ARTF Project	Engineer Monitored Subprojects	Life Safety Deviations	Major Deviations	Minor Deviations
ARAP	4	0	24	11
EQRA	44	0	12	21
IRD	6	0	6	1
OFWMP	6	0	32	5
TOTAL	60	0	74	38

TABLE 2
Quarter II Year IV
deviations observed
by MSI engineers.

1.3.2 Citizen Monitor Observations

Citizen monitors (CMs) also monitored subprojects. CMs are individuals living in communities where subprojects were implemented and are trained to photograph possible deviations using a smartphone. They then submit those observations for review to quality assurance engineers in Kabul.

These engineers evaluate the photographs based on the same criteria used to categorize deviations recorded by MSI quality assurance engineers conducting onsite inspections. In this quarter, citizen monitor photographs identified 20 deviations.

TABLE 3

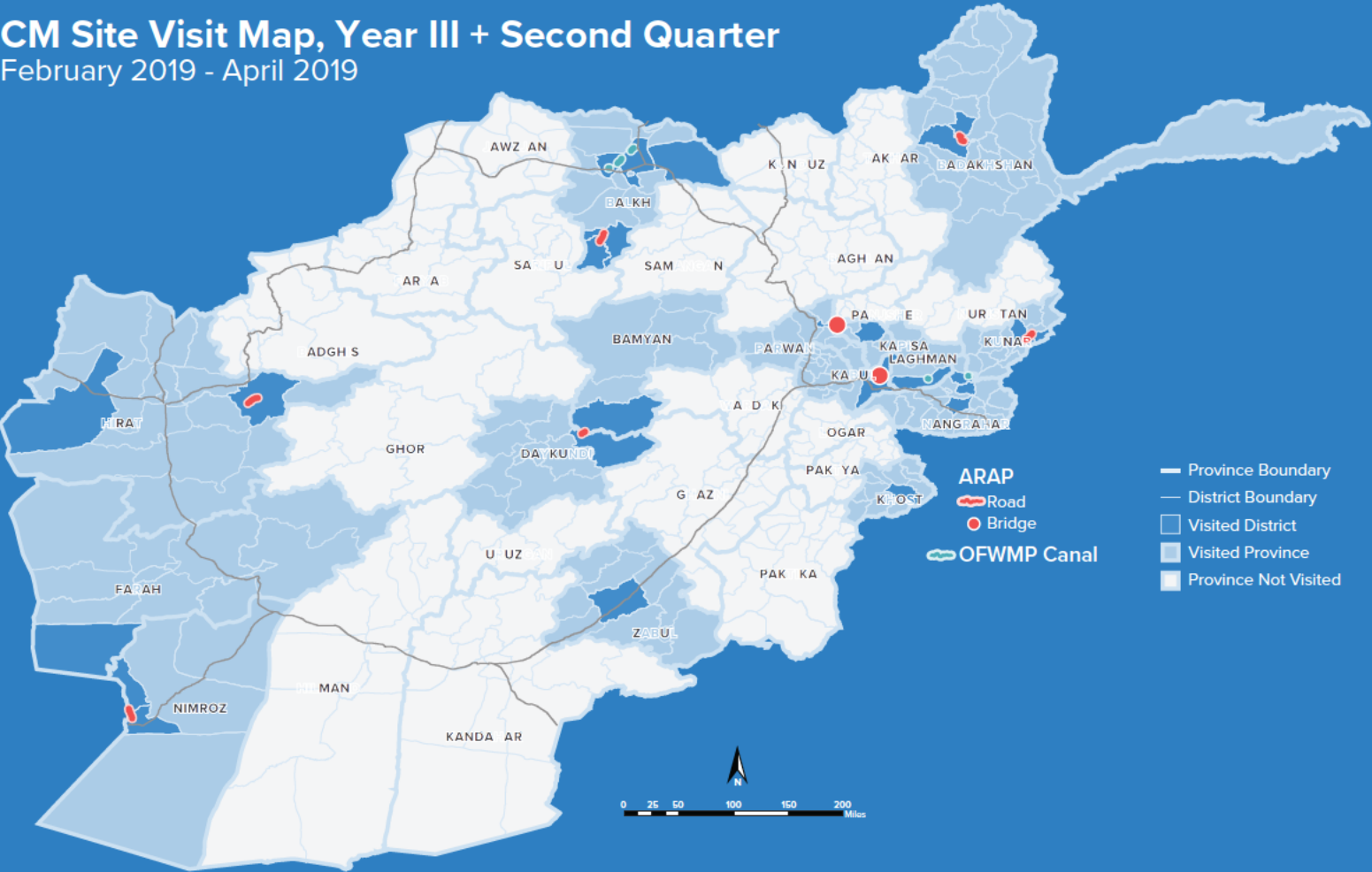
Quarter II-Year IV
deviations observed
by Citizen Monitors.

ARTF Project	CM Monitored Subprojects	Life Safety Deviations	Major Deviations	Minor Deviations
ARAP	13	0	8	4
IRDP	19	0	3	1
OFWMP	11	0	2	2
Total	43	0	13	7

CMs are assigned to on-going projects that have been active for at least six months in areas where ministries requested frequent monitoring, and ministry engineers cannot visit due to seasonal or security-related inaccessibility. Based on these criteria, the CMs are active in IRDP, OFWMP, and ARAP subprojects.

CM Site Visit Map, Year III + Second Quarter

February 2019 - April 2019



MAP 2
Citizen Monitor locations in Afghanistan

General progress reports (GPRs) are photos provided to MSI QA engineers from CMs in the field to view the status of subproject construction (they are not deviations). Table 5 presents the number of monthly GPR photos for construction status monitoring, deviation photos, and the total for each project submitted by CMs this quarter.

TABLE 4

Distribution of general progress reports and established deviations by Citizens Monitors

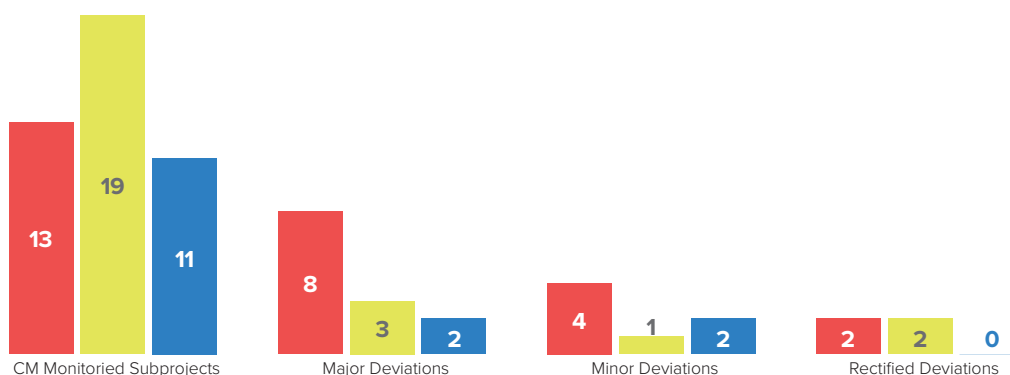
Month	General Progress Reports			Deviations		
	IRDP	OFWMP	ARAP	IRDP	OFWMP	ARAP
Feb-19	61	56	39	1	2	4
Mar-19	67	40	32	2	2	0
Apr-19	67	43	68	1	0	8
Total	195	139	139	4	4	12

1.4 Data Utilization Rate

MSI shared all observed deviations with the World Bank and the government of Afghanistan (GoA). The goal of sharing deviations with the government is to enhance ministries' capacity to work with contractors who must rectify issues, improving overall project quality for beneficiaries. The extent to which ministries address deviations is measured and reported as their data utilization rate. The rate is a ratio of the total number of reported deviations to those deviations reported as rectified by the cognizant ministry during the reporting period.

FIGURE 1

Reported and rectified Citizen Monitor deviations in the second quarter of Year IV



To facilitate the reporting and rectification of deviations, MSI continued to implement the Ardea online reporting system at GoA ministries. Ardea enables key personnel to see reported deviations, assign deviations to responsible personnel for rectification, and share reports on rectification status with stakeholders.

This quarter, MSI received geo-tagged and date-stamped photos as evidence of deviation rectification from the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) through Ardea. MSI continues to report the data utilization rates at supported ministries on a monthly and quarterly basis.

MSI monitors the data utilization rate for deviations reported to GoA ministries, a key indicator for the success of the TPM program. During this quarter, ministry teams rectified previously reported deviations as per the table below.

Projects	Total Open Deviation Previously Reported	Rectified Previously Reported Deviations in Q2 of Year IV	Remaining Previously Reported Deviations
OFWMP	187	115	72
AAIP	231	30	201
IRDP	147	34	113
ARAP	244	0	244

TABLE 5

Rectified previously reported deviations

For new deviations during the quarter:

Project	Reported Deviations in Q2 of Year IV	Rectified in Q2 of Year IV	Remaining
ARAP	35	0	35
IRDP	7	0	7
EQRA	33	3	30
OFWMP	37	0	37

TABLE 6

New deviation reported and rectified

1.5 Ardea Online Reporting

The online deviation workflow tracking system, Ardea, is used to support and expedite the deviation reporting and rectification process.

1.5.1 Afghanistan Agricultural Input Project (AAIP)

The AAIP project team actively uses this system at the MAIL, where 201 of 408 reported deviations have been rectified, for a data utilization rate of 49%.

1.5.2 Afghanistan Rural Access Project (ARAP)

The ARAP team will be conducting Ardea training with MSI in June 2019, and anticipates active implementation of the system at that time.

1.5.3 Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP)

CCAP project teams at both IDLG and MRRD are using Ardea to track deviations. To date, CCAP rectified 111 of 115 reported deviations for a data utilization rate of 97%. The Ardea system is being rolled out to all line ministries with projects under MSI TPM.

1.5.4 Education Quality Reform in Afghanistan (EQRA)

EQRA project teams started using Ardea in March 2019, rectifying three out of 33 deviations. The ministry provided feedback for 10 deviations, but since the geo-tag and date-time stamps were missing, MSI did not consider them rectified. In these instances, the deviations were reassigned back to the MRRD team for submission of correct photographic documentation.

1.5.5 Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP)

MSI-IRDP team started using of Ardea officially in April 2019. In April 2019, a total number of 6 deviations were identified and assigned to MEW/IRDP team through ARDEA. No reply provided for these deviations by MEW/IRDP team till date.

1.5.6 On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP)

OFWMP started using Ardea in April 2019 and assigned 37 reported deviations to OFWMP MAIL team, but non the reported deviations were rectified in Ardea; the visited subproject were eather stopped or were completed and the implementing partner might not be aviaqlble at the site so far to rectify the reported deviations.

1.6 Capacity Building of Ministry Officials

MSI conducted eight coordination meetings with relevant project management staff from five GoA ministries (MAIL, MRRD, MoPW, and MoEW) during the reporting period. Our team used these opportunities to discuss observed deviations, their probable causes, and possible solutions.

All embedded MSI QA managers across the supported ministries conducted weekly meetings to discuss reported deviations and receive feedback. They also coordinated with ministries to assign their quality assurance engineer to accompany MSI on-site visits. QA managers worked with ministries to obtain design drawings, environmental and social safeguards information, and related subproject documentation.

1.6.1 Afghanistan Agricultural Input Project (AAIP)

The quality assurance managers (QAMs) embedded in the Ministry of MAIL/AAIP regularly attend technical meetings between the AAIP engineering team and contractors. There, they discuss MSI's reported deviations. In the event there are questions or disagreement on deviations, the MSI QA manager can provide further explanation and references. When asked, MSI QA managers also advise on how to rectify individual deviations.

1.6.2 Afghanistan Rural Access Project (ARAP)

MSI conducted two meetings (one coordination and one technical meeting) during this quarter at WB in which MRRD and MoT engineers and WB have participated. MSI presented all non-rectifiable deviations one by one and finally decided to close them all per WB instruction. Also MSI was asked to report needed items per site requirement but missing from the design as a recommendation not deviation. This request will be integrated into future reporting.

1.6.3 Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP)

MSI/CCAP conducted five coordination meetings with project management staff (MRRD and IDLG) during the reporting period. The team used these opportunities to discuss observed deviations, their probable causes, and possible solutions. MSI QA managers embedded in MRRD and IDLG conducted training on ARDEA and solicited feedback.

1.6.4 Education Quality Reform in Afghanistan (EQRA)

The EQRA QA Manager met multiple times with the World Bank and ministry teams and coordinated on requested changes to the instruments, and clarified that due to EQRA being in its early stages, there would be no need for MSI to monitor teacher training.

1.6.5 Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP)

The MSI QA manager for IRDP project who is deployed in MEW, regularly meets with MEW/IRDP assigned focal point regarding the deviations and other IRDP project issues. In addition, the MSI QA manager met with MEW IRDP related teams four times during this quarter.

1.6.6 On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP)

The QA managers located in the Ministry of MAIL/OFWMP regularly attend weekly technical meetings between the OFWMP core and regions engineering team. There, they have an open discussion on MSI's reported deviations, and the MSI QA manager can further explain the rectification process of individual deviation if disagreements arise.

1.7 Environmental, Social Safeguard, and Gender Compliance

Based on three broad impact indicators agreed upon with the World Bank, first quarter ESS and gender findings are categorized and summarized in the following subsections. To maximize the utility and comparability of data related to ESS and gender, results are reported only for on-going subprojects, with some indicators being further focused only on subprojects where there was actual construction during the site visit.

While linear infrastructure subprojects (canals) are broken down into segments of four kilometers for individual site visit reporting, the data on and gender performance are adjusted, so all segments are counted together as one subproject. These adjustments affect IRDP results.

Categories	ARAP On-going (N=1)	IRDP On-going (N=1)	EQRA On-going (N=29)	OFWMP On-going (N=3)
ESMP Available Onsite	1	0	19	3
Land acquisition required	1	1	28	0
Land Acquisition Documents Available	1	0	25	NA
Women Consultations Held	1	1	22	3
GRC Established	1	1	20	3
Grievance Reporting Documentation Available	1	1	5	3
Workers Equipped with and wearing PPE	1	0	11	NA
Sites with First Aid Kits	1	1	3	NA

TABLE 7
ESS compliance of subprojects with ongoing construction

The World Bank ESS team agreed that a concerted effort would be made to reassess the way MSI monitors ESS indicators across all ARTF projects. MSI has proposed a standardized ESS indicator module for review by the World Bank ESS team to ensure that indicators which can be collected across projects are collected appropriately with agreed upon verifiable documentation where available. For projects where ESS indicators are triggered but cannot be measured across all projects, the World Bank ESS team member responsible for that project will work with MSI to agree upon an appropriate metric for assessing project performance in relation to that indicator.

It is important to note for EQRA that 44 schools were visited and only 29 had on-going construction. The EQRA findings reported in table 7 include only the 29 schools with ongoing construction.

1.7.1 Female Participation in Sustainable Development

MSI's monitoring visits include assessments of whether women's views and needs were taken into consideration during the design and implementation phase of subprojects under the varying requirements of their specific ESMPs. Such consultations with female beneficiaries and/or female CDC members can include, for example, identifying specific structures that should be included in the final subproject designs, so that safe access to water in a canal is ensured.

These consultations are also critical for ensuring that the subproject does not produce any negative outcomes. In assessing levels of consultations with women at the subproject level, MSI enumerators may review documents such as ESMPs and minutes of meetings; assess intended and completed structures by reviewing designs or actual infrastructure; and/or confirm consultations by asking CDC members and female members of the local community.

1.7.2 Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

GRM documentation continues to be a weak point for all ARTF projects. Without such documentation, it is not possible to determine if mechanisms are in place. However, GRCs were established for all on-going sites visited under IRDP, OFWMP, and EQRA in this quarter. Overall, a documentation system for recording grievances was available in 47% of the sites where grievance committees were established.

1.7.3 Occupational Health and Safety

MSI's monitoring in health and safety-related issues covers a wide variety of elements across the different projects. Two key areas of consistent focus across the projects at on-going construction sites include the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) by workers and the availability of first aid kits for use in case of workplace injury.

While observed compliance with these health and safety issues varied between projects during this quarter, ARAP achieved 100% for both first aid kits and PPE

General Findings and Recommendations

MSI's classification system for observed deviations includes grouping these findings under four main categories to help determine which project design and implementation systems may need strengthening to prevent such issues in the future. These categories include:

- Design, material, and workmanship quality
- Environmental, social safeguard, and gender compliance
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) compliance
- GoA, contractor, facilitating partner (FP), irrigation association (IA), and Mirab performance monitoring

During the reporting period, MSI inspected projects using these categories, recording findings for each project. In this quarter, MSI QA engineers observed and reported 112 deviations.

Of the 112 deviations reported, 60 (53%) were related to material and construction quality, 11 (10%) to design, 30 (27%) to ESS, and 11 (10%) to operations and maintenance (O&M).

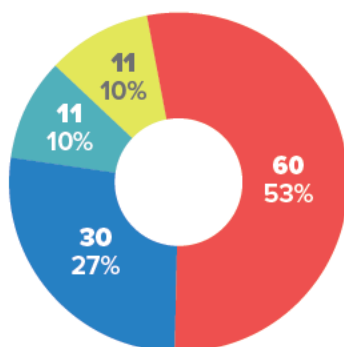


FIGURE 2

Total Deviations of both ongoing and completed subprojects in the second quarter of Year IV

Reported deviations by type are below. Please note that comparisons of deviation types and frequency between projects are not appropriate. For example, many ESS and gender-related deviations, such as women's consultations and GRM systems, and location of the projects, were noted more frequently for three projects: ARAP, OFWMP, and EQRA, reflecting the prioritization of such issues by their TTLs and ministry teams. For this reason, these three projects appear to have higher levels of non-compliance in these areas than others.

TABLE 8
Deviations reported
by category and
project in the
second quarter of
Year IV

Nature of Deviations Reported	OFWMP	EQRA	ARAP	IRDPA
Construction and material quality	14	23	17	6
Design issues	5	6	0	0
Environmental and Social Safeguard and Gender issues	8	4	17	1
Operations and Maintenance issues	10	0	1	0

2.1 Afghanistan Agricultural Input Project (AAIP)

2.1.1 Findings

Since no monitoring activities took place during this quarter, there were no new findings to report.

2.1.2 Recommendations

- AAIP should encourage contractors to accelerate the rectification process of the remaining 207 non-rectified deviations. The AAIP should submit a timeline for all open and pending deviation rectifications to MSI and World Bank.
- Since the AAIP project is scheduled to close on June 2019, the MAIL Infrastructure Department should be accountable for the MSI findings. AAIP management should send

the MAIL Infrastructure Department an official letter to introduce MSI for future coordination to ensure all deviations will be rectified.

- AAIP staff with MSI support plans to train the MAIL infrastructure Department team on using Ardea, open camera application, and deviation process communication.

2.2 Afghanistan Rural Access Projects (ARAP)

2.2.1 Findings

During the reporting period, MSI quality assurance engineer conducted six site visits to ARAP subprojects. The QA observed and reported a total of 35 deviations, categorized as follows:

Severity of Deviaton	# of Deviations
Life Safety	0
Major	24
Minor	11
Total	35

TABLE 9

ARAP - Severity of deviation reported

Types of deviations were as follows:

Type of Deviations Reported	# of Deviations
Design issues	0
Workmanship and material quality	17
Operations and Maintenance issues	1
Environmental and Social Safeguard and Gender issues	17
Total	35

TABLE 10

ARAP - Nature of deviations reported

HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS FOR THE ARAP PROJECT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD:

- Construction materials deviations such as the improper storage of cement at one on-going site.
- Lack of O&M plan and a corresponding funding mechanism at three sites.
- Poor quality construction of stone masonry at one on-going subproject.
- Required private land and trees cutting records, and resettlement plan were not available at one subproject.

2.2.2 Recommendations

- Three ARAP subproject (MSI-AF-0094, MSI-AR-0550 & MSI-AR-0551) are behind schedule. MSI recommends the ARAP team consider methods to develop better-calibrated schedules that realistically match the local conditions subprojects.
- Ministry engineers should conduct proper environmental and social safeguard surveys before subproject design and implementation.

2.3 Education Quality Reform in Afghanistan (EQRA)**2.3.1 Findings**

During this quarter, MSI quality assurance engineer monitored 44 EQRA subprojects, and observed and reported 33 deviations (29 deviations were physical and four were related to project documentation), categorized as below:

TABLE 11
EQRA - Severity of
deviations reported

Severity of Deviaton	# of Deviations
Life Safety	0
Major	21
Minor	12
Total	33

Types of deviations were as follows:

Type of Deviations Reported	# of Deviation
Design issues	6
Workmanship and material quality	23
Operations and Maintenance issues	0
Environmental and Social Safeguard and Gender issues	4
Total	33

TABLE 12

EQRA - Nature of
deviations reported

HIGHLIGHTS OF EQRA FINDINGS:

- Brick masonry textures were observed to be inconsistent in running and bond with the overlap of each brick halfway over the brick below. Additionally, some joints were not filled with mortar at eight monitored subprojects.
- The contractor was not using a standard measurement box in mortar and concrete mix, and mortar was mixed on the ground.
- MSI observed the improper storage of construction materials, as cement bags were laid on the ground in piles of more than 10 bags per pile.

2.3.2 Recommendations

- Site selections should be verified for the sub-projects to mitigate environmental challenges such as landslides and flash floods.

2.4 Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP)

2.4.1 Findings

During the reporting period, MSI conducted seven site visits to six subprojects. MSI quality assurance engineer observed and reported seven deviations, categorized as follows:

TABLE 13

IRDP - Severity of deviation reported

Severity of Deviaton	# of Deviation
Life Safety	0
Major	6
Minor	1
Total	7

Types of deviations were as follows:

TABLE 14

IRDP - Nature of deviations reported

Type of Deviations Reported	# of Deviations
Design issues	0
Workmanship and material quality	6
Operations and Maintenance issues	0
Environmental and Social Safeguard and Gender issues	1
Total	7

HIGHLIGHTS OF IRDP FINDINGS:

- MSI field teams noted the lack of land acquisition documentation at one subproject requiring land acquisition for the subproject rehabilitation work.
- An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was not available
- ailable at the one ongoing subproject monitored in this reporting period.

- The MSI quality assurance engineer reported a lack of PPE at the only one on-going subproject monitored in this reporting period.

2.4.2 Recommendations

- The MoEW/IRDP should require a standardized incident reporting mechanism and documentation at all subproject sites. During this period, the MSI QA engineer observed a lack of incident reporting documentation at the only on-going subproject monitored.
- The MoEW/IRDP needs to focus on ensuring availability and proper use of ESMPs at all subproject sites. MSI QA engineer reported the lack of ESMP at the only on-going subproject monitored.
- The MoEW/IRDP should stress the requirement to identify ESMP focal points to all contracted firms on all subprojects. The QA engineer reported that focal points were not assigned at the only on-going subproject.

2.5 National Horticulture and Livestock Program (NHLP)

2.5.1 Findings (NHLP)

MSI conducted an emergency feed concentrate supply and distribution assessment in Kandahar and Helmand provinces, providing a separate assessment report to the TTL.

2.5.1.1 HELMAND PROVINCE

Emergency feed concentrate was delivered to 10 districts in Helmand province, matching the quantities for each district proposed in the list of goods and delivery schedule of the contract.

2.5.1.2 KANDAHAR PROVINCE

Emergency feed concentrate was delivered to 18 districts in Kandahar province meeting the exact quantities for the province, but the proposed distribution by district was different than that proposed in the delivery schedule of the contract. Shega District, included in the contract's list of goods and delivery schedule, did not receive emergency feed concentrate, but five districts not listed in the list of goods and delivery schedule received emergency feed concentrate.

2.5.2 Recommendations

- No recommendation. This quarter MSI only assessed the 50 beneficiaries. Please refer to the supplemental emergency feed report submitted to the World Bank for further information.

2.6 On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP)

2.6.1 Findings

During the reporting period, MSI QA engineers conducted six site visits on six subprojects in Nangarhar and Kabul regions.

TABLE 15

OFWMP visited sites
with status

Name of Project	Subproject ID	Status
Zarshakh canal	MSI-OFWM-326	Stopped
Khuja Sayaran Canal	MSI-OFWM-313	Stopped
Qarghochi Canal	MSI-OFWM-228	Complete
Pajak Canal	MSI-OFWM-229	Complete
Dandono Canal	MSI-OFWM-317	Stopped
Hessari Dag Canal	MSI-OFWM-233	Complete

MSI QA engineers observed and reported 37 deviations, categorized as follows:

TABLE 16

OFWMP - Severity of
deviation reported

Severity of Deviaton	# of Deviations
Life Safety	0
Major	32
Minor	5
Total	37

Types of reported deviations were as follows:

Type of Deviations Reported	# of Deviations
Design issues	5
Workmanship and material quality	14
Operations and Maintenance issues	10
Environmental and Social Safeguard and Gender issues	8
Total	37

TABLE 17
Nature of deviations
OFWMP - reported

HIGHLIGHTS OF OFWMP FINDINGS:

- During site visit and interview it observed that six grievances were verbally reported/ not recorded and were not resolved yet, at all three ongoing but currently stopped subprojects.
- The grievances were regarding contractor slow work, gate late installation, labor wedges, late process of instalment to the contractor, contractor stopped the construction work, and not provided PPE to the labor during construction work.
- Contractor not restored the land from where obtained backfill material.

2.6.2 Recommendations

- MAIL OFWMP needs to mobilize the community on Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and proper use of the watercourse after completion for the sustainability of the subproject. For instance, in subprojects Khuja Sayaran Canal (MSI-OFWM-313), Qarghochi Canal (MSI-OFWM-228), Pajak Canal (MSI-OFWM-229), Dandono Canal (MSI-OFWM-317), and Hessari Dag Canal (MSI-OFWM-233) backfill, steering wheel, and manual gates were removed, and turnout, check structure and canal walls had been damaged by the community and not maintained through the IA fund.
- Recommend reviewing contractor's work-plan to avoid conflicts between the community and the contractor.

Environmental, Social Safeguards, and Gender Findings

3.1 Afghanistan Rural Access Project (ARAP)

3.1.1 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

ESMP documents were available and implemented by the contractor at the one on-going subproject monitored this quarter.

3.1.2 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

This quarter, MSI monitored one on-going subproject where a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was established at the project level. The grievance record logbook was available at the site and recorded eight grievances. All the grievances were from one person who took issue with the private land donation, and all reported grievances were resolved.

3.1.3 Land Acquisition

Private lands were allocated for all monitored subprojects. Land acquisition documentation was available for all subprojects. No one was displaced from their homes by construction related to the subprojects.

At one subproject (MSI-AR-0551), more private land and houses were demolished for road construction which was not recorded or mitigated in the ESMP.

3.1.4 Tree Removal/Replanting

At two subprojects (MSI-AR-0550 and MSI-AR-0551) 78 trees were collectively cut / to be cut down for road widening per the design; 61 trees were cut down at subproject (MSI-AR-0551) but were not recorded in the ESMP. The rest of the cut trees were recorded and replanting proposed.

3.1.5 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided to the workers at the one on-going subproject.

3.2 Education Quality Reform in Afghanistan (EQRA)

3.2.1 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

ESMP documentation was available at 28 of the 44 subprojects monitored during this quarter.

3.2.2 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

At 30 of the 44 subprojects, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was established at the project level. The grievance record logbook was available at 11 sites, but no grievances were recorded.

3.2.3 Land Acquisition

Land was required for 38 of the 44 subprojects monitored during the quarter and acquired from Government, community, or private owners. Land acquisition documents were available at all sites where land was acquired.

3.2.4 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided to the workers at the 11 on-going subprojects.

3.3 Irrigation Restoration and Development Project (IRDP)

3.3.1 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

An ESMP for the only on-going IRDP subproject was reportedly created but was not available at the subproject site.

3.3.2 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A grievance redress committee was reported to be in place at the one on-going subproject. Grievance records were also available at the one on-going subproject site.

3.3.3 Land Acquisition

Land was acquired beyond the existing canal alignment at one of the six subprojects monitored during the quarter. Five of the six subprojects were not completed (either on-going or stopped), and one of these on-going subprojects required land acquisition beyond the existing canal alignment.

3.3.4 Tree Removal/Replanting

The QA engineer observed approximately 34 trees had been cut down at the one on-going subproject. Tree replanting was not observed at this on-going subproject, but project officials reported that replanting would be scheduled for the first appropriate season following construction completion.

3.3.5 Other Environmental/Social Issues

At the one on-going subproject visited, the MSI engineer noted that the contractor obtained sand and gravel from local riverbed sites. According to community members, the observed impacts of this extraction on the community are minor.

3.3.6 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE was not provided to the workers at the one on-going subproject monitored in this quarter.

3.4 On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP)

3.4.1 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

ESMPs for OFWMP subprojects were developed for and available at the three on-going subprojects visited.

3.4.2 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Grievance redress committees were established, and record books were available at all three on-going (currently stopped) subprojects.

3.4.3 Land Acquisition

Land was not acquired beyond the existing canal alignment at any subprojects visited in this quarter.

3.4.4 Tree Removal/Replanting

The QA engineer observed approximately 807 trees in total were cut down at the six subprojects visited in this quarter. 1,330 trees were replanted at four of the six subprojects. Two of the six subprojects were under construction, so trees were not yet replanted. OFWMP regional offices reported replanting would be scheduled for the next planting period following construction.

3.4.5 Other Environmental/Social Issues

Contractors obtained sand, gravel, and stone from mines or production plants located far from the site selected by the community, where the environment and mine morphology were unchanged.

3.4.6 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All subprojects visited in this quarter were completed or were stopped so, laborers were not observed at the site to evaluate for PPE and first aid kit.

Appendix A: Acronyms

AAIP	Afghanistan Agricultural Inputs Project	GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
AREDP	Afghanistan Rural Economic Development Program	HEDP	Higher Education Development Program
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	HTI	Herat Technical Institute
ASDP II	Afghanistan Second Skill Development Program II	IRDP	Irrigation Restoration and Development Project
CCAP	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project	KAMI	Kabul Auto Mechanic Institute
CDC	Community Development Council	MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
CDP	Community Development Plan	MHP	Micro Hydro Power
CM	Citizen Monitor	MOED	Ministry of Education
CPM	Community Participatory Monitoring	MOHE	Ministry of Higher Education
CSP	Cassa-1000 Support Project	MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
DAIL	Directorate of Agricultural, Irrigation, and Livestock	MSI	Management Systems International
EMIS	Education Management Information System	NHLP	National Horticulture and Livestock Program
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans	NSP	National Solidarity Program
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	PHDP	Perennial Horticulture development Project
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	PIN	People in Need
GOA	Government of Afghanistan	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee	SA	Supervisory Agent
		TTL	Task Team Lead
		TVET	Technical and Vocational Education



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