

TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT



Area Based Approach To Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI 1.0) Programme

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Photo Credit: Field Research Team

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Project Information			
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Atlas IDs	000138844: ABADEI 1.0 Programme for Community Resilience in Afghanistan (PIP) 00141016: UN Joint Programme Initiation Plan: Area Based Approach for Emergency Development In Northern And Southern Regions. 00143651: Strengthening Community Safety Well-being and Human Security in Afghanistan.		
Corporate Outcome and Output	CPD Outcome 3: Economic growth is accelerated to reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, strengthen the resilience of the licit economy in its multiple dimensions CPD Output 6: Improved economic livelihoods, especially for vulnerable populations and women. CPD Output 7: Vulnerable and marginalized populations, especially women, have increased and equitable access to natural resources and affordable energy, including through improved environment CPD Output 8: Increased community resilience to climate change and disasters, thereby reducing vulnerability and sustaining economic gains		
Country	Afghanistan		
Region	Asia Pacific		
Date of Project Document Signed	Project 00141016: October 10, 2021 (ABADEI 1.0) Project 00138844: December 16, 2021 Project 00143651: October 05, 2021:		
Project Dates	Project ID	Start	Planned end
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	Project 00138844	Jan 01, 2022	June 30, 2022
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABADEI	Area Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives
ACG	Afghanistan Coordination Group
AFN	Afghani (national currency)
ANPDF	Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework
CBE	Community Based Education
CBI	Cash-Based Interventions
CBSG	Community Based Saving Group
CDC	Community Development Council
CFT	Combating the Financing of Terrorism
CfW	Cash for Work
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPD	Country Program Document
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPRF	Country Programme Result Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAB	Da Afghanistan Bank (Central Bank)
DABS	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (electricity company)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFA	De Facto Authority
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ES	Emergency Shelter
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
G-20	Group of 19 largest economies plus the EU
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Gender Equality
GNI	Gross National Income
HH	Household
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDI	In-Depth Interview
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IE&LFS	Income Expenditure and Labor Force Survey (2019-20)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPP	Independent Power Producers
KII	Key Informant Interview
LCB	Local Coordination Bodies
LCS	Livelihood Coping Strategy
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
LVG	Low Value Grants
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MFI	Microfinance Institutions

MoF	Ministry of Finance
MSME	Micro and Small-Medium Enterprises
NFIs	Non-food Items
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPP	National Priority Programme
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBC	Per Beneficiary Cost
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PGN	Practical Gender Needs
PIP	Project Initiation Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
RP	Responsible Party
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGN	Strategic Gender Needs
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOP	Statement of Purpose
TBI	Targeted Basic Income
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Guidelines
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US	United State
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WE	Women Empowerment
WFP	World Food Program
WoAA	Whole of Afghanistan Assessment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Area Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives 1.0 (ABADEI 1.0) was formulated in October 2021, shortly after the political upheaval in Afghanistan, and it remained in effect until March 2023.

Following a request from the United Nations (UN) Executive Committee Working Group for Afghanistan, ABADI 1.0 Strategy was developed to respond to the emerging crisis in Afghanistan. It offers a decentralized and integrated approach to community resilience programming. It suggests a novel, inclusive, and incredibly adaptable strategy that prioritizes people, addresses the needs of the most vulnerable, and satisfies the population's unique local needs. Finally, ABADI 1.0 partnered with 10 International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) which include Action Aid Afghanistan (AAA), Action Against Hunger (AAH), Agha Khan Foundation (AKF), BRAC, CARE International, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Afghanistan, Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA) and Root of Peace(RoP) as Responsible Parties to implement ABADI 1.0 activities with the objective to respond to the basic human needs and livelihood through social cohesion in the most efficient and effective manner.

A total of 4.4¹ million people were supported by the ABADI 1.0 Programme. Four factors have been taken into account while evaluating the program's effectiveness in execution. They are, in order, cost-effectiveness, efficient use of financial and human resources, resource utilization, and, finally but not least, a value-addition approach. Social Cohesion stands to be one of the four key areas of the ABADI 1.0. It has been evaluated that a total of around 5 million² people were supported by the social cohesion workshop and Cash for community-based organization (CBO) that were being organized. Furthermore, a total of 9111 people could acquire the benefits provided by the Micro and Small-Medium Enterprise (MSME) support. It has been revealed that under the provision of disaster management, the components that are included are Disaster Management Committee (DMC) Setup and training, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) awareness training, and DRR equipment distribution and a total of 1092858 people were supported through the above-mentioned services. A total of 292912 people could benefit from land rehabilitation and 221248 people were able to obtain assistance through the introduction of Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT). In order to enhance farm livelihood activities services such as AGRO kit distribution and training and AGRO structure and training were conducted and this could successfully reach nearly 26 thousand people. In terms of education (CBE School), health (health kit distribution, Mobile Health team service, setup and training, COVID-19 awareness, and handwashing station) and energy (energy kit distribution and energy system installation), a total of 4667, 3550773 and 902848 people were supported respectively. The total budget of the programme from all the donors is recorded to be over US \$175 million.

The specific objectives of the terminal evaluation are stated as follows:

1. Evaluate the project's performance in terms of achieving the intended project output results and contribution to CPRF outcomes according to the project's theory of change.

¹ This is unique individual number of the beneficiary. If we consider multiple counts (head count), then total number of people would be 10.5 million.

² It exceeds total number of programme beneficiaries because in some cases one receives multiple services.

2. Evaluate the project's unique value proposition and sources of comparative advantage relative to other initiatives.
3. Assess the relevance, coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of the project activities and the sustainability of the results achieved.
4. What worked well and what did not work well and why?

Methodology of the Terminal Evaluation

The terminal evaluation adopted qualitative methods (primary data were collected through FGD, IDI, and KII) for collecting empirical data from the field. Different types of stakeholders (such as programme beneficiaries, project and management staff of the RPs, ABADEI 1.0 Programme Staff, UNDP CO staff, & UNDP Senior Management) were involved in the process of the evaluation. In addition, donor representatives from the Embassy of Japan and the European Union were also interviewed. Through these methods, a total of 197 (FGD- 128, IDI-26 & KII- 43) respondents contributed through sharing information and insights. Besides the empirical data, the evaluation heavily used document reviews (reports, data, proposals, & other relevant documents) for grounding the work and validating different findings.

Key Findings of Terminal Evaluation

The return of the Taliban to power, after the 15th of August 2021 and given the increasing numbers of internally displaced people, the operational and programmatic context for UNDP in Afghanistan has changed significantly. Furthermore, UNDP Afghanistan was banned to work with the Government of Afghanistan, thus a community-based approach was only the possible modality for UNDP to support the people of Afghanistan. On that context, the ABADEI 1.0 was designed and delivered.

Findings of the Terminal Evaluation have been structured and presented following OECD criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, & sustainability). The cumulative performance of ABADEI 1.0 has been found **to be very high**.

Relevance- the evaluation has found the ABADEI 1.0 **programme** to be **highly relevant** for the people of Afghanistan. Firstly, people in Afghanistan are in dire need related to recovery and development. Thus, it is a highly required intervention. Secondly, the triple nexus with an area-based approach has been found suitable for the current context of Afghanistan, particularly the post-August 2021 situation when most of the businesses were shut down, banking services collapsed, people who could have managed- left the country. Thirdly, key components of the ABADEI 1.0 project are found highly aligned with SDGs, CPD, and CPRF. Fourthly, it is also aligned with donors' priority in Afghanistan.

Efficiency- the programme has a total budget of US \$ 171 million and a total expenditure of US \$140 million (which means budget burn performance is 80%). Out of the total budget, US \$105 million was allocated for activities. Out of the 4 outputs, output 1 had the highest allocation (56%), output 2 had the second highest allocation (26%) and the lowest one was output 4 (only 0.6 %).

Considering different aspects, it has also been found that the efficiency of the project delivery was **very High**. The evaluation has found that there were four distinct points which made the programme efficiency very high.

Firstly, the programme was delivered in a very cost-effective manner (per beneficiary cost is US \$ 30.9³). Through four outputs of the programme, 10.5 million people (head count) received different kinds of support. Secondly, financial and human resources were responsibly and economically used (UNDP overall Management cost is 8% of the total budget). Thirdly, utilization of resources (funds, HRM, time & expertise) was high (through direct engagement of UNDP, LVGs & RPs to implement the project). Fourthly, ABADEI 1.0 is a portfolio or approach that enables to apply triple nexus programming to address the immediate needs of the community.

Effectiveness- the effectiveness has been evaluated by assessing achievements against the target, Gender Equality & Women Empowerment (GE & WE), understanding major contributing factors, partnership approach, and lastly performance of the project management team and structure. For example, the ABADEI 1.0 is a multi-donor funded large-size programme. Thus, implementing the programme on time requires diverse and multiple implementing partners. The programme has done very well on this. Thus, based on the analysis of both primary and secondary data on the above issues, the evaluation has found that the ABADEI 1.0 project has been **effectively** delivered.

Impact- the duration of the project was short, hence immediate impact or potential impact was expected. The assessment also measured the same. To do that the evaluation considered three aspects of the project. These are complementarity of the components, potential impact on women and vulnerable communities, and potential impact of the capacity building support. Considering the above aspects, immediate impact of the programme has been found very high.

Sustainability- to assess the extent to which the ABADEI 1.0 programme supported impact or positive changes and sustainability, the evaluation considered four aspects. Firstly, sustainability of the technical assistance (likelihood of continuation or likelihood of practicing any skills or knowledge they gained; secondly, financial risks (back up financial arrangement to continue or discontinue the initiative that has been supported by ABADEI 1.0); thirdly, social and political risks (such as ban); lastly, the documentation and adoption of lesson learning. The cumulative performance of the above four has been found at **a moderate** level.

Good Practices:

The evaluation has documented some of the good practices that the project has been following.

1. Triple nexus programming with area-based approach
2. Three levels of monitoring including TPM
3. Adopting different types of project delivery approach
4. Community-led participatory project identification and implementation
5. Functional working groups (M&E, Communications, CfW, Infrastructure)
6. Diversity among RPs
7. Integrated Risk Management unit and system

³ If multiple count is considered then per beneficiary cost goes down to US \$ 8.7.

Lessons Learned:

1. Engaging RPs for quality assurance help accelerate project delivery and enhance quality of the project implementation.
2. Emergency or Humanitarian support gives an easy access to community, but developmental support gives long term benefits.
3. Regional office with strong capacity and appropriate delegation facilitates large scale programme implementation in complex setting.
4. Beneficiaries counting mechanism should be standardized at the CO level and all projects should adopt it in their planning and implementation.

Recommendations:

The evaluation has made the following recommendations to consider for future projects in Afghanistan or in a similar context.

1. Expansion of support (in more areas/districts). More people need this kind of support. Thus, it is essential to expand its activities in more areas or districts.
2. More focus on the development part than on humanitarian or emergency support. Since UNDP is globally mandated for development programming and it is more beneficial in the long run but in Afghanistan, people still need some emergency and humanitarian supports. Thus, even there will be emergency and humanitarian type of support, more focus should be given on development part.
3. Continue supporting community(s) to do maintenance of infrastructure. This can be done through the support of RPs and Community Development Councils (CDCs).
4. Support to youth and women should be a strategic priority. Youths are most potential for future development of Afghanistan and women are most discriminated and deprived group. Thus, they need to be engaged for the sustainable impact.
5. Continue supporting MSMEs since many of them are at very early stage of their entrepreneurship. Thus, still they need different kind of technical and mentorship support.
6. Initiating digital platforms to support MSMEs to market their products. This can potentially help women to sell their products and buy raw materials.
7. Explore opportunities to engage bigger companies that can potentially generate more employment for the people of Afghanistan.
8. Maintain the Roster of RPs and the service providers. This will help to quick onboarding and as well retain institutional skills and learning.
9. Initiating Joint Monitoring Visit (JMV). This will speed up the process and modify the programme very rapidly.
10. Facilitate and introduce community-based monitoring by engaging community-led committees (such as CDC). Training can be provided to them on how to do this kind of monitoring.
11. Initiatives to retain skilled and qualified staff (both UNDP & RPs level). This is particularly very important during the bridging period. For short time project, it is hard and takes time to onboard qualified staffs.
12. Engage civil society organization (CSO) since UNDP does not work with DFA. Thus, it is important to engage CSOs to raise some of the concerns and advocate for change.
13. Support of community kitchen for at least 12 months.

14. MSME training time should be increased and should cover a few areas more. This should be flexible considering type of the trade. This also needs to be expanded in more areas to get support by more people in similar need/context.
15. Inclusion of person with disability. More efforts need to be put (by the RPs) to engage more person with disabilities.

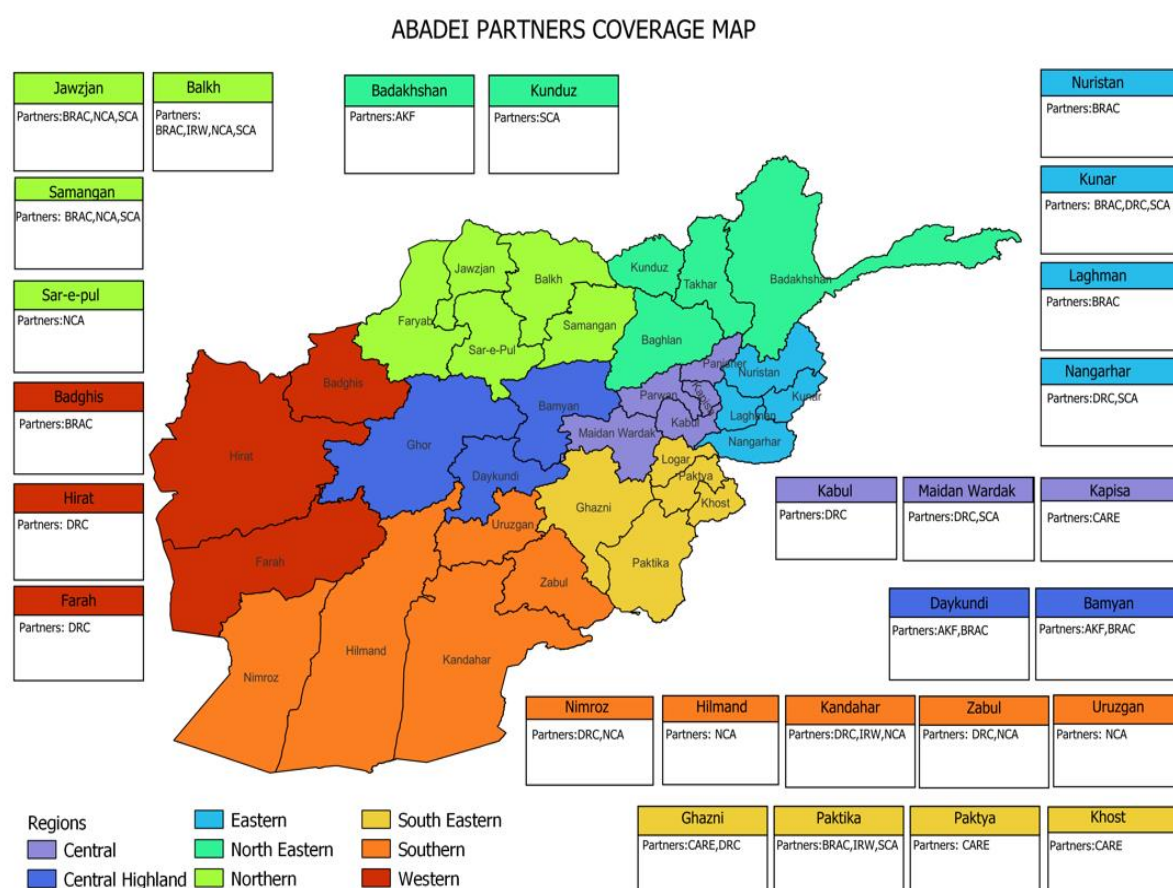


Figure 2: Map of Afghanistan with RPs and their coverage

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND ADOPTED METHODOLOGY



Section A: Introduction

A1. Background and Context of the Project

Afghanistan, a country beleaguered by war and conflict, has been in shambles for several years, along with several crises such as COVID-19, the impacts of drought and floods, and rapidly increasing poverty, as well as food insecurity. As a result of the prolonged suffering, the country's residents have faced numerous challenges for their living (Islam, et al., 2022). On top of that, two years ago, on 15 August 2021, the Taliban retook control of Afghanistan, bringing the worst of the fighting to an end but not the country's displacement crisis (Giffin, 2022). The political crisis that began in August 2021 caused Afghanistan's economy to decline significantly, increasing food insecurity and widespread deprivation. According to preliminary official GDP figures, the economy contracted by 20.7 percent in 2021. The abrupt cessation of aid resulted in a dramatic drop in public spending and aggregate demand, reducing household incomes and consumption (The World Bank, 2022). Moreover, as one of the poorest countries in Asia, this country has an insufficient economic base to support its 40 million people (UNDP, 2021).

A total of 18.5 million Afghans need assistance from humanitarian agencies. According to estimates, conflicts have already forced more than 500,000 people to evacuate their domiciles, and additional numbers have been adversely affected by catastrophic events. A greater percentage and proportion of rural populations—nearly 19 million Afghans, or 45 percent of the population—are food insecure. Estimates of the overall impact of poverty reported a range rise of 7 to 25 percentage points from a baseline poverty rate of 72 percent in 2020 (SDG-1) (ABADEI, 2021). In turn, this suggests a decrease in food security (SDG-2) of between 4 and 19 percentage points and a decrease in health and well-being (SDG-3) of between 6 and 21 percentage points from 2020 levels (taking into account the impact of COVID-19). According to the socioeconomic analysis conducted by UNDP, each of Afghanistan's 34 provinces has distinctive characteristics. For instance, 30 percent of the people of Badakshan are among the majority of people worldwide who experience food insecurity. The majority of the people in Badghis (85.5%) experience multidimensional poverty (UNDP;ABADEI, 2022).

Moreover, after the Taliban takeover, the country's social and economic condition has gone downwards. The country has seen severe economic hardship since the takeover, along with a structural shift toward agriculture at the expense of industries and services, which, since 2001, have primarily catered to the foreign presence. The social and economic status of women in the nation is also now in a state of great uncertainty (UNDP Afghanistan, 2023). A financial crisis is now plaguing Afghanistan. The reduction in foreign aid, which historically made up about 70 percent of the government budget, has caused a significant strain on the public purse. There has been a significant liquidity crisis in the banking system. Foreign aid cuts, Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB)'s failure to provide liquidity, large deposit withdrawals, and worries about anti-money laundering and countering the funding of terrorist difficulties are a few of the factors. Bank transfers are becoming more expensive and challenging, which is impeding both private sector operations and humanitarian aid initiatives. Between August 2021 and the end of 2022, the microfinance sector, which had previously depended on donor assistance, shrank by roughly half, damaging the prospects of small businesses and the impoverished. This is especially troubling in a nation where the health of local economies is strongly dependent on the success of micro and small businesses (UNDP Afghanistan, 2023).

UNDP has aided in the gradual expansion of development investments throughout the country, through an integrated, innovative and highly flexible approach. The knowledge and experience of UNDP are being used to develop and implement an immediate approach to local socioeconomic and social recovery and community resilience building in Afghanistan through the development of an emergency approach called ABADEI. The purpose of this terminal evaluation is to evaluate the first phase of ABADEI 1.0 project. The four key ABADEI 1.0 areas include: (i) Provision of Essential Services, (ii) Community based Livelihoods and Local Economic Activities, (iii) Disaster and Climate Resilient Responses, and (iv) Community Planning and Social Cohesion under ABADEI 1.0 project to provide for basic human necessities while promoting economic development and community resilience (ABADEI, 2021).

A2. Description of the project

Due to abrupt change of the government on 15 August 2021, the entire country of Afghanistan is in a state of flux. The new, Taliban, de-facto government (Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan) has yet to articulate a clear national agenda. These uncertainties preclude the development of a detailed project plan. Therefore, the project initiation plan (PIP) modality was chosen.

Implementing the Area-Based Programme (ABP) Initiation Plan of the ABADEI 1.0 aims to establish a baseline of knowledge and understanding of the status, effectiveness, and capabilities of UNDP and its partners in addressing the emergency phase needs of Afghan communities on four key areas (mentioned in Figure 2 below) covering the period of 6 - 12 months of roll out in selected geographic regions laying the foundation for a full-fledged implementation and scale up of the ABADEI 1.0 possibly transitioning to its second phase.

Integrated Local Socio-Economic Recovery & Climate Resilience Programme



1 Provision of essential services 2 Community livelihoods and local economic activities 3 Disaster and climate resilient response 4 Community planning and social Cohesion



<p>1.1 Essential services enabled and supported with particular focus on containing, controlling and management of COVID-19</p> <p>1.2 Essential Food Security & Agri-Business Infrastructure and Services supported</p> <p>1.3 Basic Renewable Energy services supported</p>	<p>2.1. Households in high poverty, high insecurity areas provided with basic income (TBI)</p> <p>2.2 Local level livelihoods and economic sustained through Cash for Work (CfW) & Cash for Market (CfM)</p> <p>2.3 Private Sector Development through technical and financial support to informal & formal businesses, community-led enterprises and expansion to new markets</p> <p>2.4 Cross Border Trade and Access to Market</p>	<p>3.1 Community preparedness for disasters improved</p> <p>3.2 Climate risk resilient infrastructure in place</p> <p>3.3 Water security and access enhanced through climate smart systems</p> <p>3.4 Improved productivity and sustainable livelihood opportunities provided</p> <p>3.5 Natural ecosystem restoration and management supported</p>	<p>4.1 Communities for peace and social Cohesion reinforced</p> <p>4.2 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>4.3 Rights-based access to justice and human security fostered</p> <p>4.4 Community led needs-based local recovery & resilience plans identified</p>
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Figure 3: Result Framework of ABADEI 1.0

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) would be adopted as well as explored as the primary and cross cutting delivery modality across the four areas targeting the most vulnerable groups (especially women, displaced, minorities, vulnerable farmers, former formal sector workers and youth) to save livelihoods in the impending economic crisis and support the revival of the local economy and building pathways to resilience. In addition, ABADEI 1.0 undertook a *Learning-Process Approach* to enhance Afghan-led collaborative problem- solving processes. This approach aimed to empower collaborating Afghan communities to identify and priorities their immediate recovery needs through a participatory process particularly for vulnerable women and youth.

In all four key intervention areas, the ABADEI 1.0 ABP is expected to support local stakeholders to identify and prioritize their own problems, and develop their own locally sourced solutions to those problems. In this way, they are more likely to fully institutionalize the principles and process of openness, collaboration, and inclusion into their local systems and practices. Further, the ABADEI ABP approach emphasizes creating a culture of learning among community stakeholders by assisting in building networks, knowledge management, to facilitate diffusion of the process. This horizontally networked peer-based learning model underpins our efforts to quickly take the lessons learned to scale quickly.

The ABADEI ABP systematically collates, codifies, analyses, distils, and strategically communicates the cross-cutting lessons learned from the diverse portfolio of interventions. ABADEI ABP delivers direct assistance to those in greatest need, but these interventions would not be ends in themselves. Rather they serve as means towards building local capacity to learn and solve problems in an inclusive and collaborative manner.

Against the above background, the responsible partners (RPs) expect to achieve five main outputs in targeted geographic regions starting with the Western region that enable provision of immediate support through the ABADEI 1.0 integrated package which include as below;

1. Provision of essential services:

Provision of enabling inputs and infrastructure building support to sustain essential services such as health, energy and public safety services, agri-business, farming and household needs through solar powered facilities, rehabilitation, waste management, inputs and extension services and community-based monitoring.

2. Community based livelihoods and local economies supported:

Targeted cash-based support through unconditional and conditional cash transfers in the form of basic income, cash for work (CfW) and cash for market (CfM) for vulnerable groups, farmers, women, HHs and community members across the infrastructure construction support areas and cash for market to informal businesses that are community owned, community led and cover ample women entrepreneurs

3. Disaster and climate resilient response supported: Support to communities and targeted beneficiaries in adopting disaster resilient systems, renewable energy access to household needs, livelihoods, water supply and irrigation access, climate smart practices in agriculture and other critical infrastructure areas, restoring and rehabilitating natural ecosystems that provide economic dividends as well as sustainable livelihoods.

4. Community planning and social cohesion activities supported

- Communities for peace, social cohesion, human rights and gender equality are promoted with support to customary access to justice mechanisms.
- Provision of alternative livelihood skills and grants for former but currently unemployed women in the police, legal and judiciary sector affected by the 15th August power shift and revitalization of basic services through a recovery plan collaboratively developed with the local population to strengthen community cohesiveness and reconciliation.

5. Area-Based Programme Framework and operational modalities, covering UNDP's activities in 8 regions, finalized through a process of learning /and adaptation:

- Kickstarting of the ABADEI Programme towards finetuning the national scope and adapting in the eight regional specifics allowing for different mixes of partners and activities with communities in different provinces for further scale up and transition to medium- and longer-term support for integrated local socio-economic recovery and community resilience.
- Streamlining the operational and programmatic modalities, including monitoring and management arrangements at programme and community levels, focused around implementation models that rely on an integration rubric requiring non-state community and other stakeholder leadership consensus on the appropriate local mix of interventions rather than externally pre-determined international

- agency mandates
- Existing and new projects revised and developed to complement existing ABP integrated portfolio.
- Forging operational agreements with other relevant UN agencies for complementary roles and support.

A3. Purpose of the evaluation

The specific objectives of the terminal evaluation are stated as follows:

1. Evaluate project's performance in terms of achieving the intended project output results and contribution to CPRF outcomes according to the project's theory of change.
2. Evaluate the project's unique value proposition and sources of comparative advantage relative to other initiatives.
3. Assess the relevance, coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of the project activities and the sustainability of the results achieved.
4. What worked well and what did not work well and why?

A4. Key questions and scope of the evaluation

The evaluation will be based on the five assessment criteria along with cross-cutting themes defined by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) which are given in the annex (Table 7 in annex).

Section B: Approach and Methodology

The terminal evaluation was conducted using qualitative methods. Primary data were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), In-depth Interviews (IDIs), and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). As part of documents review to extract secondary data, project documents, different reports (monitoring, donor, annual, partner) and various articles related to Afghanistan were also reviewed. Primary data were collected from eight regions of Afghanistan by the skilled enumerators. A day long enumerators' training was facilitated to explain the objectives of the evaluation, data collection tools and also data quality. FGDs and IDIs were conducted by the enumerators, while most of the KIIs were conducted either by lead consultant or by the co-lead consultant. Except for a few, most of the KIIs were conducted virtually which enabled to record the discussion easily, thus transcription quality was high.

B1. Primary Data Collection Matrix

Data collection method and their respective targets are mentioned in below table.

Table 1: Data Collection Matrix

Name of Method	Proposed	Actual	Notes
	Sample size/ number		
1. In-depth Interview (IDI)	2*8=16 (2 IDIs in each region)	Male- 10 Female- 16	Planned for 16 but conducted more to be in safe side.
2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	2*8=16 (2 FGDs in each region).	Male Group- 10 Female group- 4	8-12 person participated in each FGD. In southern and south eastern regions, one FGD from each region was conducted.

3. Key Informant Interview (KII)	31	Details have been in annex table 9	Planned to conduct 31 but finally 39 KIIs (43 respondents)
4. Document Review	All relevant to this assignment (both external & internal documents)		

B2. Process of Data Collection

All the qualitative data were managed and analyzed manually, and purposive sampling was applied to select respondents of FGDs, KIIs, and IDIs. Notes were taken during discussions and the duration of each discussion and interview was 40 to 80 minutes. Recording (with the permission of participants) was done as well to keep the original data set unchanged and manipulation-free.

B3. Steps of the Field Study

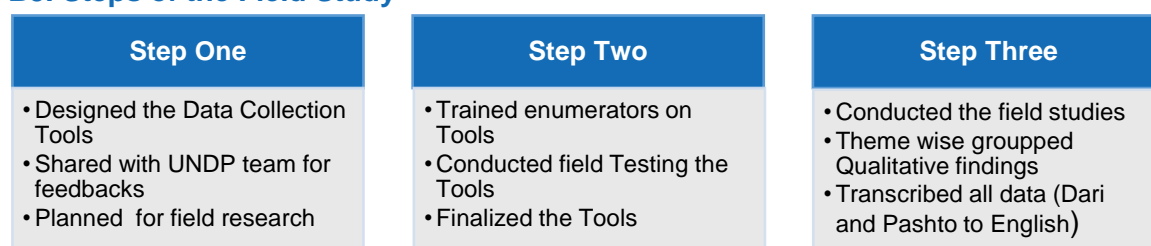


Figure 4: Steps of the Field Study

B4. Data Analysis

Findings of all qualitative data were analyzed manually and applied thematic data analysis approach. Previous relevant study findings, reports were reviewed as well for generating secondary data. Since the FGDs were conducted in local language, therefore, immediately those were translated into English. The research team then, organized the findings into themes (relevant, effectiveness, efficiency, impact & sustainability for each of the four outcomes). Afterwards, findings of each of the evaluation questions were pulled together and the performance was assessed. Same process was followed for each of the methods such as FGD, IDI and KII. In addition to this, triangulations were also carried out focusing on methods of data collection and region of the study.

B5. Quality Assurance and Data Management

Quality of the data was ensured by applying different approaches like double translation (same field document translated by two different persons), putting some logic and linkage questions within the tools, random validation of certain percentage of transcription. UNDP's Evaluation Principles listed below were strictly followed:

- I) Fair power relations and empowerment in the interview and data collection process. The facilitator did not guide the response rather than facilitated in clarifying the areas of enquiry.
- II) Independence and impartiality- each of the respondents in the discussion was allowed to share his/ her own views and rest of the respondents were asked to keep silence. No answer was considered as right or wrong answer.
- III) Transparency- purpose of the data collection was clarified at the beginning of the discussion. Consent was taken before starting the discussion.
- IV) Quality and credibility- the respondents were asked to respond from his/her own experience.

- V) Application of ethics practices to ensure confidentiality and the safety of evaluation respondents and participants. For this, data related to individuals' identity such as name, sex, date of birth, marital status etc. were kept confidential.

This evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. The consultant safeguarded the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with legal and other relevant codes governing collection of data and reporting on data. The consultant also ensured security of collected information before and after the evaluation and protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of sources of information where that was expected. The information knowledge and data gathered in the evaluation process have solely been used for the evaluation; and not for other uses without the express authorization of UNDP and partners.

B6. Ethical Measures

For overall data management and ensuring the quality of the collected data some steps were taken, such as guarantee the safety of participants, recording the discussion with their consent, , preserving consent forms, ensuring anonymity of the respondents, data sets and all documents have been kept as ready to hand over to UNDP as an organizational property.

Since all the KIIs were conducted virtually, it could successfully lessen the fuel consumption, thus in this manner environmental pollution was reduced. Furthermore, as the lead consultant was not required to air travel frequently, this contributed to less carbon emissions which stands to be one of the major primary sources of global warming. To include further, due to the fact that as it was being conducted virtually and our number of KIIs stands to be the greatest when compared to the number of FGDs, IDIs and KIIs, usage of paper was triumphantly lessened to a great extent and this in the long term could decrease electricity consumption.

In case of FGDs and IDIs when the participants and respondents were females, it was ensured that the facilitators and note takers were also females. This is how we made sure that the participants respondents were comfortable in their sharing sessions.

Section C: Limitations of Terminal Evaluation

The terminal evaluation has following limitations.

- 1. The evaluation has adopted qualitative methods only:** For the empirical data, only qualitative methods (FGD, IDI & KII) were applied in the study. It aimed to underpinning depth of the perspectives rather than of generalizing. Therefore, empirical data cannot be used to draw a generalized statement. However, the evaluation also heavily utilized secondary data and reports produced by ABADEI 1.0 which contributed to draw some comparative analysis.
- 2. Lead consultant could not conduct the field research and interact with community:** As standard practice, it would have been more productive if the lead consultant could participate in the field research. For both security and language barrier, it was not possible. The data were collected from field in local language (Dari/ Pashtu), it was then translated

into English. The lead consultant had to rely only on the translated version of the findings. There is risk of losing out some of the insights when the findings were translated. However, to minimize the risk, measures were taken by reviewing and providing feedback by international team.

3. **Field testing of data collection tools was not possible:** After drafting the data collection tools, those were reviewed, and feedback was provided by UNDP team. This certainly helped to improve the quality of the tools. However, the tools were not tested in the field to check whether any modifications were required. To minimize those limitations, all field researchers were requested to share their observations and experience notes after the field research was complete.
4. **Less number of FGDs conducted with Female group:** In comparison to male groups, FGDs with female groups were less since FGD with female groups was needed to be facilitated by females only. It was difficult to organize due to political and religious insensitivity. Therefore, even though as per the plan, two FGDs from each region was supposed to be conducted, in the southern and south-eastern regions, there was only one FGD conducted.
5. **Struggle to access beneficiary database of one RP:** Due to strict data protection policy, Action against Hunger (AAH) did not share their beneficiary database for the evaluation. Several times, they were requested by UNDP and evaluation team but they did not do it. Therefore, it was difficult for the evaluation to randomly select participants. The way RP's local staff organized it; it was conducted. Thus, there was deviation in the process.
6. **Some RPs could not provide the required information:** Among the 10 RPs of the project, there were few RPs found who have very limited knowledge about the ABADEI 1.0 project in general. They could not talk beyond their activity level.

CHAPTER TWO: KEY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS



Chapter two presents key findings of the terminal evaluation. It has two broad sections. The first section briefly presents the demographic information of the participants and respondents of the field study. It also has a section on how gender issues were incorporated throughout the evaluation process. The second section is on the key findings of the terminal evaluation which follows relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

2.1. Demographic Information of the respondents

In this section, a few aspects of the respondents are presented. Firstly, the method following which the respondents participated are mentioned. Secondly, male female ratio of all respondents is graphically presented. Thirdly, region-wise FGD participants are presented.

Method wise respondents

In graph 3, it is seen that out of 128 participants of FGDs, 40 were women (who were organized through 4 FGDs). In the IDIs, there were a total of 26 respondents, out of them 16 were females. In the KIIs, out of 43 respondents, 8 were women. Out of the 3 applied methods, more women participated in IDI method.

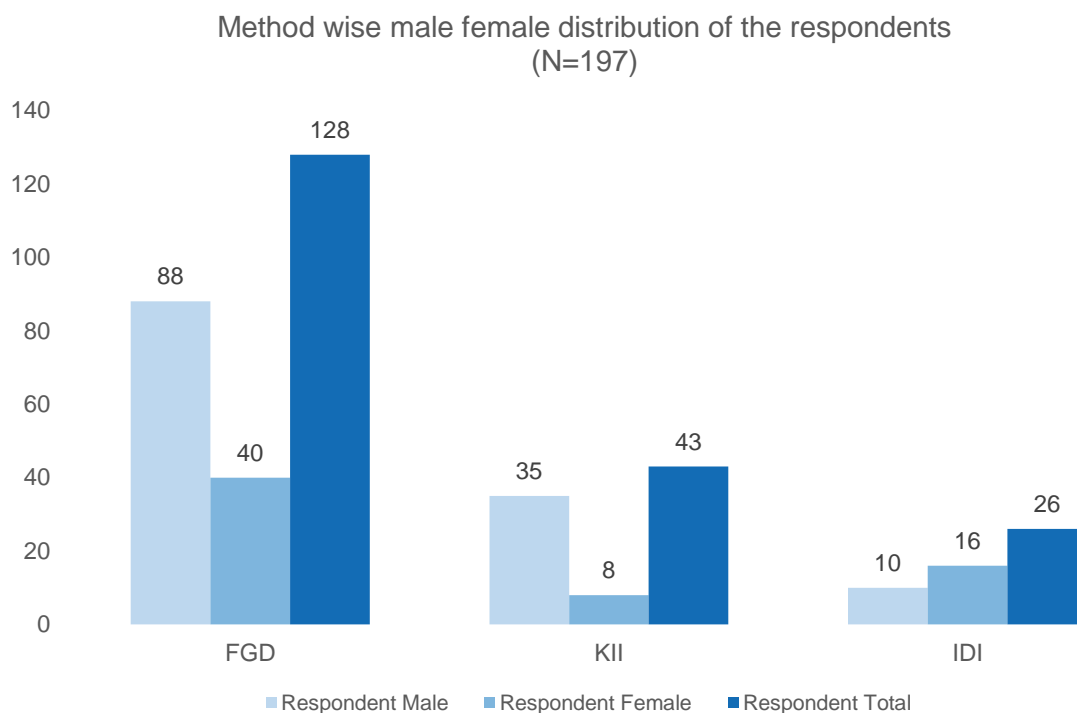


Figure 5: Method wise respondents (male- female distribution)

Male female ratio of the respondents

Out of the 5 categories of KII respondents, male female ratio was maintained among UNDP management staff. In the low value grants (LVGs), there was no female respondent. In the ABADEI 1.0 team category, number of female respondents was also less.

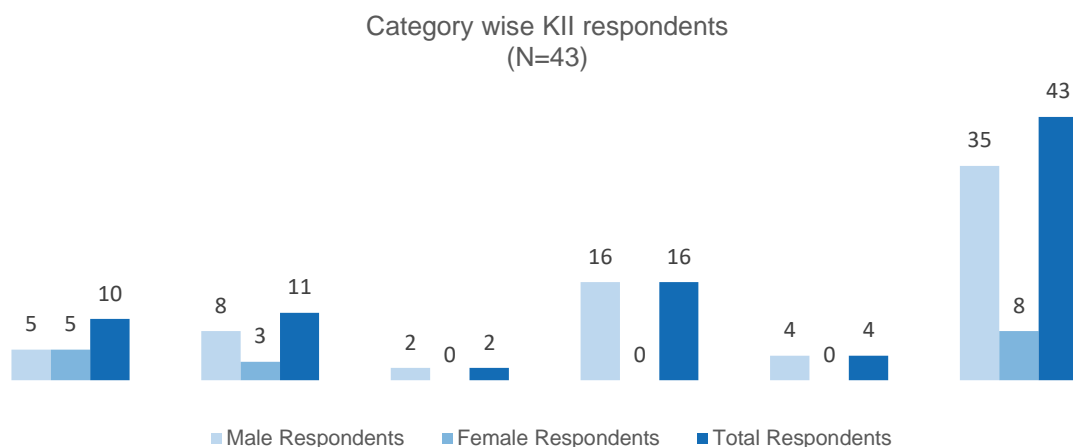


Figure 6: category and number of the KII respondents

Region wise distribution of the FGD participants

Out of the 8 regions, in southern and south-eastern regions, two FGDs from each region could not be organized. Instead, there was only one FGD from each region. Therefore, number of respondents in those two regions was less.

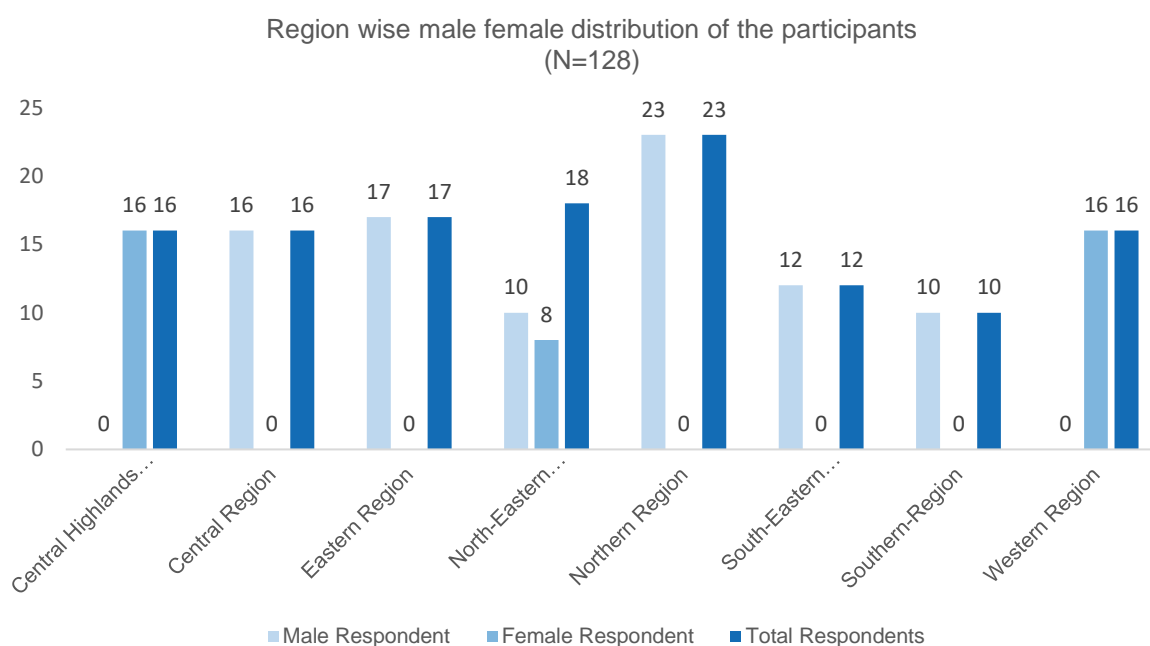


Figure 7: region wise FGD participants (male- female)

Measures taken to ensure gender perspectives

To mainstream gender perspectives in the evaluation process, number of measures were taken. **Firstly**, all data collection tools were reviewed by gender experts (both CRD⁴ and UNDP level). **Secondly**, in partnership with local partner organization, a group of female enumerators were engaged who virtually conducted FGDs and IDIs with female beneficiaries. Lastly but not the least, during the data analysis, intersectional categories of the respondents were carefully reviewed and utilized to understand who said what and why.

2. 2. Key Findings of the Evaluation

The key findings section has been structured and presented following the OECD criteria and guidelines along with cross cutting themes defined by the United Nations Evaluation Guidelines (UNEG). This section contains seven sub-sections. These are on relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Each of the sections is built on findings from the technical project. Details are presented below.

Relevance

The relevance of the project has been assessed considering the aspects of coherence with the UNDP strategic plan and SDGs, contribution to country programme result framework (CPRF), supporting the socio-economic recovery and resilience, and responsiveness to emerging needs and priorities of Afghanistan. Considering the performance of the above areas, the evaluation has found that the ABADEI 1.0 was a highly relevant programme.

Coherent with UNDP Strategic Plan and SDGs:

The ABADEI 1.0 project focuses on prioritizing support in four key areas of work or pillars: Pillar 1: Provision of essential services; Pillar 2: Community livelihoods and local economic activities; Pillar 3: Protecting farm-based livelihoods from natural disasters; Pillar 4: Community resilience and social cohesion. These pillars are well aligned with the national development priorities, the country programme's outputs and outcomes, the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and the SDGs.

UNDP Strategic Plan: Through country programs that are motivated by national development priorities and have the elimination of poverty at their center, UNDP will support nations as they work toward the SDGs throughout this Plan and beyond. In order to achieve this, the UNDP strategic plan supports countries as they pursue the following three systemic change directions:

- **Structural transformation:** Including green, inclusive, and digital transitions; collaborating with nations to bring about change in the systems and structures that influence a country's sustainable development.
- **Leaving no-one behind:** a rights-based strategy emphasizing human development, inclusion, empowerment, and equity.
- **Building resilience:** enhancing the capacity of countries and institutions in order to anticipate, address, and recover from crises, conflicts, natural disasters, climate change, and social and economic shocks.

⁴ In the evaluation team we did not have any gender expert. But at CRD, there is an internal review board (IRB) where a female gender expert is involved who provides regular inputs on any assignment that CRD undertakes.

There are six signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025. These are Poverty and inequality, Gender equality, Energy, Environment, Resilience and Governance. Here, all four areas of the ABADEI 1.0 project including its outputs are highly aligned with the three systemic change directions and signature solution areas of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025⁵.

Alignment with SDGs: Previous Afghan Government (before August 2021) was dedicated to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda and, as a first step, has created 'Afghanistan SDGs' that were incorporated into several national development plans, such as the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF)⁶.

The 17 SDGs by UN, serve as benchmarks for the development of any country. The key interventions of the four areas of the project are highly aligned with some of the important SDGs. The first pillar or area is the provision of essential services which is highly relevant to the indicators of SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), and SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure).

The second pillar is community-based livelihoods and local economies which is immensely relevant to the indicators of SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth).

The third pillar of the project is disaster and climate resilient responses which is closely relevant to the indicators of SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11(sustainable cities and economies) and SDG 13 (climate action).

The fourth pillar of the project focuses on community planning and social cohesion which intervention areas are highly aligned with SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions).

Table 2: ABADEI 1.0's outputs and alignment SDGs

Outputs of ABADEI 1.0	Alignment with SDGs
Output 1: Provision of essential services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3 (good health and well-being) • SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) • SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure)
Output 2: Community-based Livelihoods and Local Economies	SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
Output 3: Disaster and Climate Resilient Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) • SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) • SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) • SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) • SDG11(sustainable cities and economies) • SDG 13(climate action)

⁵ UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025; <https://www.undp.org/armenia/publications/undp-strategic-plan-2022-2025#:~:text=The%20Strategic%20Plan%202022%2D2025,where%20we%20need%20to%20head.>

⁶ AFGHANISTAN VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) 2021; URL: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/280392021_VNR_Report_Afghanistan.pdf

Output 4: Community Planning and Social Cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 5 (gender equality) • SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
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Similarly, documents review revealed that all 4 outputs and 14 activities of the ABADEI 1.0 project are aligned with different outputs of the CPRF. It has also been found that there are 2 outputs of the CPRF which are mostly research/ assessment type of outputs and kind of precondition for delivering many of the services. Please find table 14 in annex for more details.

Supporting the Socio-Economic Recovery and Resilience:

The evaluation has found that whatever the support was provided to the beneficiaries was highly required and the support helped them to cope with the uncertainty for the time being. With the support from ABADEI 1.0, they met their immediate needs. For example, the beneficiaries in discussion with the evaluation team mentioned the below statement;

With the assistance and support of the program, I was able to feed my sister and provide her the care she needed despite the fact that she has a hole in her heart and my father works as a labourer, therefore we are unable to treat our sister properly and this ABADEI 1.0 Program support and assistance is very necessary for us (IDI, Female, 22 years, Balk).

Besides the individual level discussion, it has also been a dominant aspect during the discussion with different male and female groups across Afghanistan. It has been found that the support people, particularly women and vulnerable groups received was highly important to regain their economic condition. In one of the group discussions, one of the respondents mentioned (the rest of them echoed with him);

Certainly, while implementing the project of ABADEI 1.0 program the women and vulnerable people benefitted directly and indirectly, for example: they received petty cash, poultry farms, and arranged work facilities for their families' members to fulfil their basic needs. (FGD with Male Group, Zabul)

Contribution to LNOB and GE & WE

Regarding contributing to the agenda of Leave No One Behind (LNOB), the evaluation team has found that it was difficult to give high priority to this agenda. However, there were pieces of evidence which demonstrate that the programme had contributed to achieving this agenda in Afghanistan. For example, **firstly**, the programme covered 225 out of 421 districts. This means 54 percent of the districts were covered by this programme. **Secondly**, the programme also included all types of communities such as Pashtun, Hazara, Uzbek and Tajik. In responding to the question of how this programme has benefitted the disadvantaged community, one IDI respondent mentioned as below;

The support benefited all the people, particularly women. Everyone benefitted in every way, for example, someone in soap making, pastry making, and handicrafts (IDI, Female, 67 years old, Samangan Province).

It has been revealed that people's vulnerability in Afghanistan is in the highest extent. Hence, the supports such as unconditional cash transfer (UCT), training, AGRO inputs, energy system etc., they received still fell short to meet their needs. While it has been undoubtedly found that support was required for them but of course those were not enough. It has been flagged in almost every discussion the evaluation team had with the community. One of the participants in a group discussion mentioned as below;

The aid (CfW, AGRO inputs, health kit, energy etc) that we received was most required for us but one thing that we all want to mention here is that the amount of the aid was not enough as much as needed; for example, in our village there are 300 people that should have been included in the program but only 30 of them were part of the program that is very least amount (FGD with male group, Balk Province).

In line with what has been mentioned by the beneficiaries, findings from the KIIs also revealed the same phenomenon. Experts who contributed to this evaluation also recognized the complexity of the situation and the severity of the needs of the people. In regard to addressing the LNOB agenda and working for GE and WE, one of the experts was sharing the below opinion,

That's one of the areas facing a lot of challenges. Currently, the project is really meeting that, but not in a very easy way. We had to change our ways of reaching out to female colleagues, given the ban. Through ABADEI 1.0, we have been able to reprogram a little bit. We call it adapting to the ban, but with a lot of difficulties and high cost. (KII with Expert, one of the Regional Area Managers, UNDP).

Responsiveness to emerging needs and priorities

The evaluation team has found that the ABADEI 1.0 programme has rightly responded to the needs and priorities of the people in Afghanistan and the donor agency. All the support ABADEI 1.0 provided to its beneficiaries was highly corresponding to their needs. People did not have any income, the programme supported them through CfW, livelihood support which enabled the beneficiaries to secure income for the time being. In a group discussion, one of the participants was sharing.

My economic condition would be very bad if the ABADEI 1.0 project did not provide help (1), and I would have no source of income to meet my fundamental necessities (FGD with Female Beneficiary, Bamiyan province)

In addition to the emerging needs and priorities of the beneficiaries, from the donors' perspective, the ABADEI 1.0 project is highly aligned with donors' priorities in Afghanistan. The donors also highlighted that they wanted to support people in crisis, particularly women and other vulnerable groups. One of the donor's representatives, to emphasize this issue, stated the below.

The government of Japan is the major donor of this ABADEI 1.0 project. I think about 80 -90% budget comes from the government of Japan. From our understanding, ABADEI 1.0 programme is an area-based approach to improve [livelihood], natural resource management, reduce disaster risk and meet their basic human needs, etc. We, the Embassy of Japan, also prioritized these. So that's why, We, the government of Japan, is funding so many resources to UNDP and ABADEI 1.0 strategy (KII with Donor Representative).

Efficiency

The efficiency of the programme implementation has been assessed considering 5 aspects. These include firstly total budget and expenditure analysis, secondly; cost-effectiveness; thirdly, economic use of financial and human resources; fourthly, utilization of resources and lastly but not least the value addition approach. By assessing the performance of each of the above points, the terminal evaluation has found the ABADEI 1.0 program was implemented with **High Efficiency**. Details are presented below.

Total budget versus expenditure

ABADEI 1.0 Programme had a budget of US \$ 171,134,338.00. However, total expenditure was US \$ 140,544,457.00. This means budget burn performance of the project is 80 percent. In addition to this, the below table indicates that out of the total programme budget, US \$ 105 million was allocated for activities. Among the 4 outputs, output 1 had the highest allocation (56%), output 2 had the second highest allocation (26%) and lowest one was output 4 (only 0.6 %).

Table 3: Output-wise actual expenditure

Output	Total approved Budget (US \$' 000)	Total Actual Programme Expenditure (US \$' 000)	% of Total Actual Expenditure (Programme)
Output 1	58691	58685	55.7
Output 2	27891	27622	26.2
Output 3	18403	18403	17.5
Output4	676	676	0.6
Total	105661	105386	100

Cost Effectiveness

To understand cost-effectiveness, attempts were made to assess how different RPs implemented various activities to contribute to achieving different outputs. To do that, output-wise and RP-wise Per Beneficiary Cost (PBC) was carried out.

Firstly, output-wise PBC analysis was carried out.⁷ The findings indicate that Activity 4 (Community Resilience and Social Cohesion) has the lowest PBC which is only \$1.1. However, it needs to be remembered that the activities under this output are of soft type. In contrast, Activity 2 (Community Livelihood and Local Economic Activities) had the highest PBC which is \$99. Output 2 has 4 activities-among which, one is UCT (2.2) which has resulted in this higher average.

⁷ Head count (/multi-count beneficiary) number and programme cost of the RPs were used to draw the calculation.

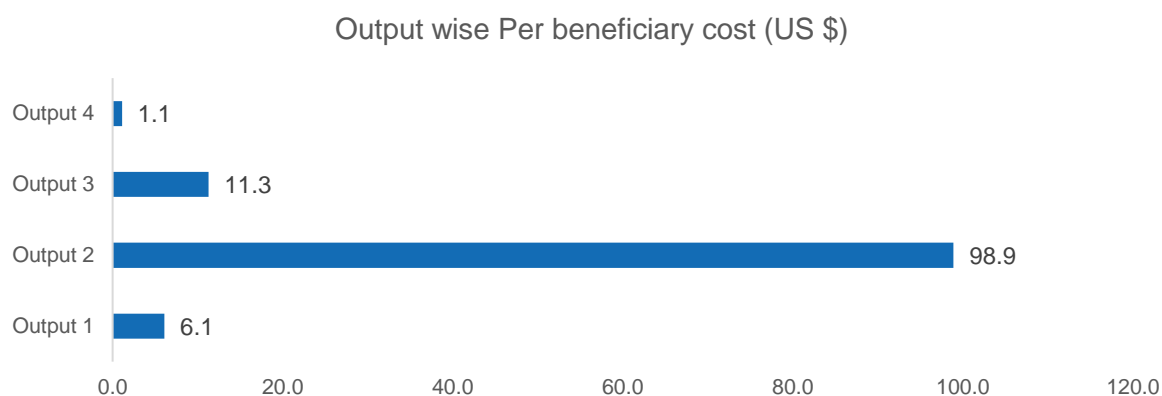


Figure 8: Output wise per beneficiary cost

Findings indicate that out of the 10 RPs, it has been found that 9 of them maintain explainable statistical patterns and only one of them (RoP) has extremely high value. Therefore, the PBC for RoP has been considered an outlier and presented separately.

As the below figure shows, the lowest average PBC is \$2.7 which is for SCA. The SCA worked with output 1 (provision of essential services) and output 2 (protecting farm-based livelihoods from natural disasters). In contrast, the highest PBC is \$ 16.8 which is for AAH. The AAH also worked for output 1 & output 3. The RoP who has an extremely high average PBC worked for output 3 only. More details are given in the figure 8 below⁸.

Outlier of PBC is RoP= US \$280.6
 Average PBC (unique beneficiary) = US \$ 30.9
 Average PBC (with multi-count beneficiary) = US \$ 8.7

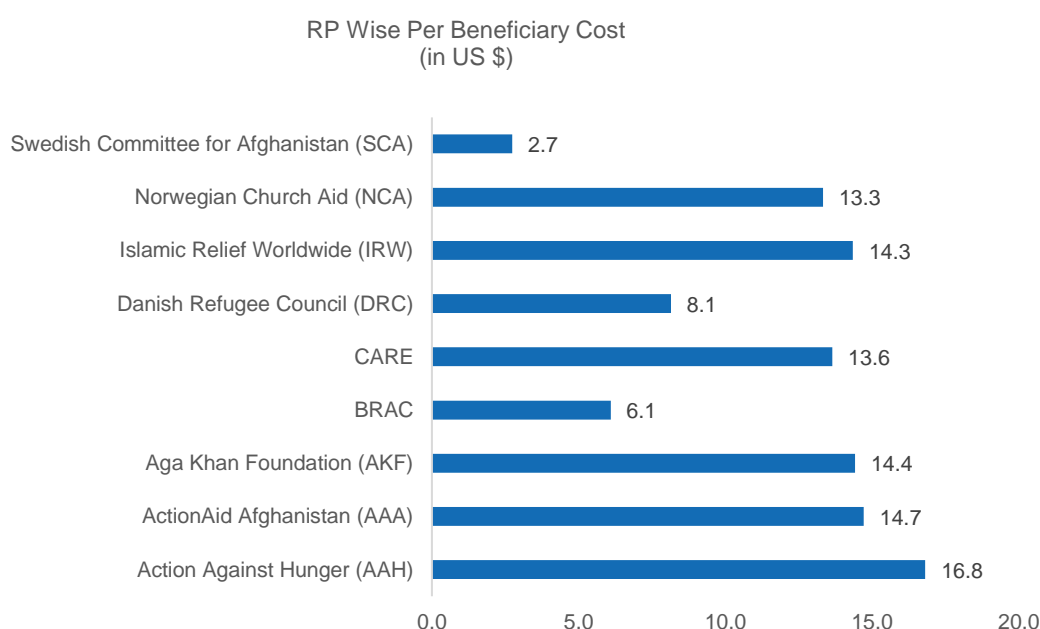


Figure 9: RP-wise per beneficiary cost

⁸ Head count (/multi-count beneficiary) number and programme cost of the RPs were used to draw the calculation.

As the level of efficiency has been calculated using the data from the RPs, without disregarding the number of installation or some other interventions, the total number of individual beneficiaries is much likely to be higher than the actual number of people who are being supported.

Economic use of financial and human resources

In order to understand how the financial and human resources of the ABADEI 1.0 programme was utilized, the evaluation carried out an analysis of distribution of the budget for programme activities (implementation) and management cost. Secondly, how staffing/ organogram was structured for the programme.

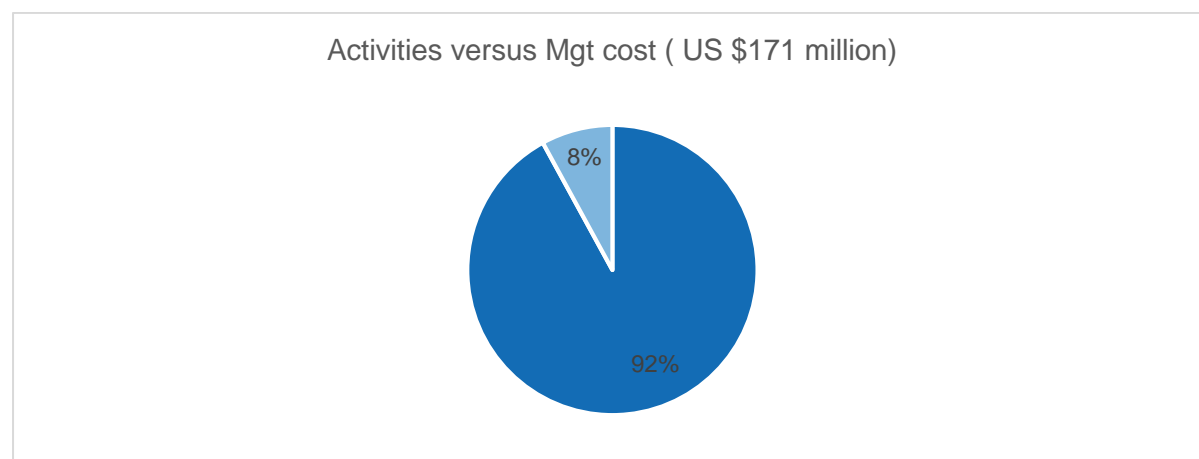


Figure 10: Activities versus management cost

The above figure indicates that 92 percent of the total budget of the ABADEI 1.0 Programme has been allocated for activities and the rest 8 percent was spent on the management cost. Therefore, it has been found that the fund was utilized with high efficiency. This has been flagged up dominantly while the evaluation conducted KIIs with different experts. For example, one of the KII respondents was making the below statement.

The efficient utilization of resources we did was through the RP activation community, and they had the strength, they have the outreach. When it comes to some of the aspects I suppose procurement, it is through its long-term agreements with the vendor which was like a global process committed to government process. So, the resources were utilized very efficiently, the needs were quite high (KII, Male, UNDP Staff)

In regard to staffing or the organogram of the programme, the evaluation team has found that the organogram was appropriately designed and made functional. Setting up regional area offices and appointing senior staff at regional area offices have been found very efficient since they allowed UNDP to work quickly and closely with RPs and the community. One of the KII respondents strongly highlighted this aspect of programme delivery mechanism.

Actually, one advantage of ADABEI program is that we have regional offices who are very close to communities and also RPs. You know that Afghanistan is a very big country, let's say with 34 provinces with diverse ethnic groups of the population as well as the complex context, mostly [security perspective]. In this context, the presence of the regional office is important to do daily monitoring and proper coordination with local stakeholders in order to ensure that the project is implemented (KII with one of the Regional Area Managers, Male).

Utilization of resources (Funds, HRM, Time & Expertise)

Given the context of Afghanistan which has multi-faced constraints and challenges, it is very difficult to implement such a large-scale programme through diverse and multiple INGO partners. To do that, timely fund transfer to RPs and LVGs was critically important to implement the activities on time. However, the banking sector was not functional during this period. When RPs received the funds and implemented the activities, it was very important to understand how monitoring was carried out. It has been found that there were 3 levels of monitoring applied (UNDP CO Level, UNDP regional level & RP level) to monitor funds are properly utilized and results of the activities to be achieved potentially. One of the RP staffs was highlighting the following while interacting with the evaluation team.

The resources were used efficiently. We conducted PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring) after the distribution process, MPC had satisfaction from the communities and mostly the vulnerable people were targeted, and they solved their problems. For CfW activity we selected those people who were needy and deserving, we hired them for a daily basis for around 40 days (KII with RPs, Male,)

Value addition approach

ABADEI 1.0 is a portfolio or approach that enables triple nexus programming to address the immediate needs of the community (emergency and humanitarian needs) and then support systematically to achieve long-term development objectives. While the triple nexus programming enables to meeting both immediate and long-term needs of the community, engaging RPs and LVGs give easy access to the community and gain trust of the community. Therefore, the ABADEI 1.0 as an approach is a value addition. This also goes with donors' perspective on how the ABADEI 1.0 as a portfolio.

Of course, we understand if UNDP directly implements the project on the ground without RPs, it is better in terms of our financial effectiveness and efficiency. But we understand that UNDP has many projects, and it has funding from many donors. So, it's very difficult for UNDP to operate all the projects. [we] cannot cooperate with Taliban. This is the only way we can deliver our support at the local level (KII with Donor Representative).

Effectiveness

The effectiveness has been evaluated by assessing achievements against the target, Gender Equality and women empowerment (GE & WE), understanding major contributing factors, partnership approach and lastly performance of the project management team and structure. Based on the analysis of both primary and secondary data on the above issues, the evaluation has found the ABADEI 1.0 project has been **effectively** delivered. Details of the findings and analysis are presented below.

Achievement against targets

The programme applied a bottom-up approach to set targets. It was a kind of organic approach that was adopted to set targets at different times and areas of the programme. This enables them to support the community in line with their needs. It seems consistent with an area-based approach and community-led development. However, comparison between target versus achievement was not possible as it applied an area-based and community-led approach. All achievements were considered as targets too. Therefore, all four outputs achieved their results. In the below graph (figure 10), RP-wise beneficiary number has been presented.

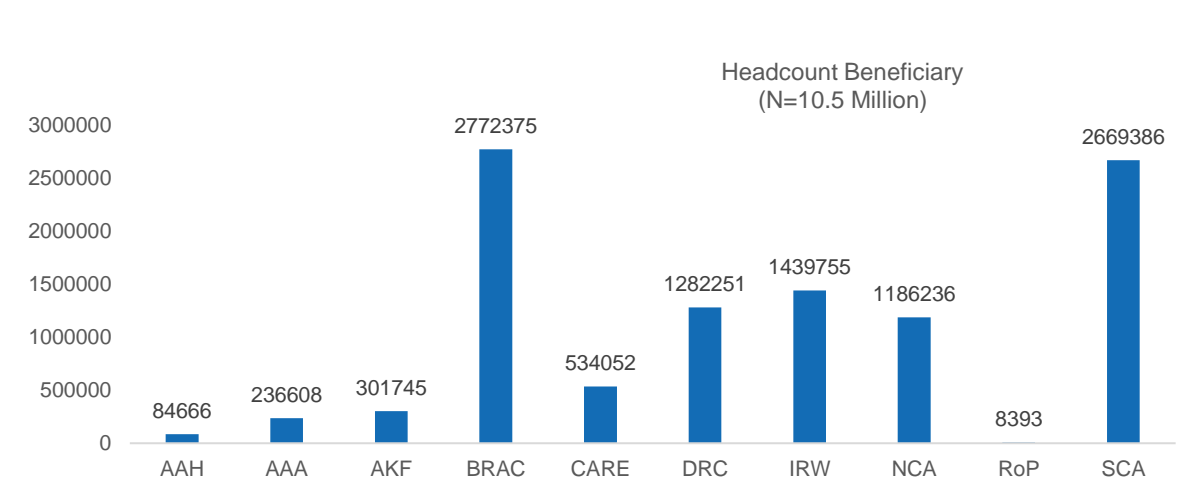


Figure 11: RP-wise beneficiary number⁹

In the above graph (figure 10), it is seen that the highest number of beneficiaries was supported by BRAC which is 2.7 million people. On the other hand, among the 10 RPs the lowest number was supported by RoP. However, it needs to be noted that BRAC worked around four outputs and six activities, but RoP worked to achieve only one output.

Surprisingly, NCA worked for all four outputs and nine activities (out of the 14) of the programme but by all efforts, they supported 18 6236 beneficiaries. More details are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Total beneficiary with partner-wise disaggregation

Partner	Outputs & Activities covered	Individual (headcount)
AAH	3 outputs & 4 activities	84666
AAA	3 outputs & 4 activities	236608
AKF	3 outputs & 5 activities	301745

⁹ Head count (/multi-count beneficiary) number and programme cost of the RPs were used to draw the calculation. Headcount means one person can be counted multiple times (for example, if one person receives 1 service three times, then headcount will be 3. Or one person receives 3 services, then also headcount will be 3).

BRAC	4 outputs & 6 activities	2772375
CARE	4 outputs & 7 activities	534052
DRC	3 outputs & 5 activities	1282251
IRW	2 outputs & 3 activities	1439755
NCA	4 outputs & 9 activities	1186236
RoP	1 outputs & 1 activities	8393
SCA	4 outputs & 10 activities	2669386

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GE & WE):

It is well known to all that due to long-sustained cultural sensitivity and religious misinterpretation, concerns and priorities of women never secured required attention. It is very difficult to work on this issue directly. In the present political situation, it has organizational risk too. However, there are ways to engage women. The ABADEI 1.0 programme adopted a flexible approach to support women beneficiaries (through neighborhood approach) and accommodate female staff (*Maharam/* work from home) found to be very effective. This issue was appreciated while having discussions with both male and female groups. In one group discussion in Herat, one of the participants stated as below;

They supported and helped all of the vulnerable who needed the most of the support, they conducted door-to-door surveys, the program found needy people and supported them (FGD with Female Group, Herat).

In addition, the programme also tried to engage women in different possible interventions. For example, under output 2.2, women were supported by CfW and CfM. However, CfW mostly met the practical gender needs (PGN) of the women. CfM (supporting women-led MSMEs) has the potential contribution in reshaping gender relations, gender norms, decision-making, and upgrading skills related to finance and business management. During discussions with experts of UNDP and RPs, this issue has been emphasized by many of the respondents. One of the respondents said as;

*Cash for work, I will say is dominated by men. Many men were involved, and they were direct beneficiaries. Of course, we could arguably say that there is a water project that helps everybody eventually, but the women were not involved. So, to make sure that we also include the large portion of woman-led households. **The livelihood initiatives focused more on women**, so a lot of the businesses were woman-led businesses and enterprises. A lot of the support to agricultural livelihoods also targeted women. So that we included them. So, this is how we try to balance support [KII with male, regional office, UNDP].*

Performance of the programme management

The ABADEI 1.0 programme management was found to be adaptive and problem-solving oriented. There is a number of examples and initiatives which indicate the high performance of the ABADEI 1.0 management. **Firstly**, setting up the programme management unit (PMU) was a good initiative. The PMU is mostly a facilitation, coordination and troubleshooting unit. Because of their smooth facilitation, coordination with community, Local level DFA, area offices and PMU have been found very functional and effective. **Secondly**, setting up area

offices with delegated authority enabled effective coordination with local DFA. It also created an opportunity to sensitize DFA. **Thirdly**, different working groups (M&E, Communications, Infrastructure & CfW) were formed. The working group functioned very well and their contribution to programme implementation and enhancement of program quality has been found at significant level.

Partnership approach & donors' perspective

The ABADEI 1.0 is a multi-donor funded large-size programme. Thus, implementing the programme on time requires diverse and multiple implementing partners. In doing so, the programme involved 10 RPs (as implementing partners) and a number of LVGs to implement the programme in the given time. The evaluation team also found that in addition to the above two types of partners, UNDP was also directly involved in implementing the programme. The table below shows different donors and their respective contributions to the ABADEI 1.0 programme.

Table 5: Major donors and their contribution

Donor	REVENUE (US \$)		EXPENSES (US \$)
	Total Commitment (a)	Total Received (b)	Total Expenses (c)
Japan	120,368,162	120,368,162	88,335,737
STFA	32,914,134	28,320,650	27,584,479
EU	16,914,000	16,914,000	15,131,091
UNDP	9,967,000	9,409,963	9,493,150
Total	180,163,296	175,012,775¹⁰	140,544,457

Out of the total programme budget, it was found that \$138 million was spent by the 10 RPs, \$1.6 million was spent by the LVGs and \$12 million was spent by UNDP directly. The approach has been working very well. The donor agencies seem to be very happy with this. For example, donor representatives' in sharing their opinion said as below;

I think the way the ABADEI 1.0 programme engaged RPs, LVGs, and NGOs in implementing the programme was very useful and appropriate. Of course, we understand if UNDP directly implements the project on the ground without RPs, it is better in terms of our financial effectiveness and efficiency. However, we understand that UNDP has many projects, and it has been funded by many donors. So, it's very difficult for UNDP to operate all the projects. [we] cannot cooperate with Taliban. This is the only way we can deliver our support at the local level (KII with one of the donor representatives).

However, there are some challenges too, particularly when multiple donors support one single programme. All money comes in one pot and then gets distributed. Different donors have different results, and their compliances are also different. Even meeting this requirement is not impossible but difficult of course. **Secondly**, often DFA bans or declares something unacceptable informally. Therefore, it is very difficult to understand what can be done and what should be done etc. **Thirdly**, it has been found that persons with disabilities were not

¹⁰ an STFA contribution received in December 2022 but never used in ABADEI 1 and the amount has been transferred to ABADEI 2.0. Thus, actual budget for ABADEI 1.0 is US \$ 171 million.

prioritized. It has been found in most of the beneficiary-level discussions. For example, in one of the interviews with a woman, she highlighted this issue with utmost priority;

“There should be substantial support for those with disabilities. An environment should be created by the ABADI programme so that People with impairments ought to have access to employment opportunities. The ABADI 1.0 project should focus on the health sector” (IDI with female, Kabul Province, Bagrami District, Damana Village).

Impact

The evaluation has been carried out just at the end of ABADI 1.0, thus real impact of the project cannot be measured at this stage. The evaluation tried to understand the immediate or potential impact only. The immediate impact of the ABADI 1.0 project has been found to be **very high**. Since the duration of the programme was short, hence immediate impact or potential impact was expected. The assessment also measured the same. To do that the evaluation considered three aspects of the programme. These are complementarity of the components, impact on women and vulnerable communities and impact of the capacity building support.

Complementarity of the components

The first aspect is to assess how the four components of the programme completed each other achieve broader objective of the programme. The evaluation team has found that the components of the ABADI 1.0 program complemented each other significantly. For example, when CfW & CfM were implemented under output 2, it also helped to mobilize people for community resilience and cohesion activity – which falls under output 4. Similarly, there were evidence that activities around activity 1.1 (essential basic services and infrastructure were supported) also helped to conduct the groundwork of activity 3.3 (disaster resilient infrastructure). This has repeatedly come during the interviews with different experts. One of them said as below;

In case of the infrastructures, opening, making the roads and the bridges, it really complemented the linkage with the window two which is livelihood. It really opened that aspect of market and linkage of villages. It really opened that, but I also want to look at it this way now that we are at the border, we were looking at of how do you put those essential services linking it with the path that they have returns which is the UNHCR [KII with one of the Regional Area Managers].

Impact on women and vulnerable communities

Due to cultural and religious practices in Afghanistan, it is difficult to engage women in all types of activities. The evaluation team has found that there is one specific activity 4.2 (under output 4; community resilience and social cohesion) on gender equality and women empowerment. Apart from this, there are also evidences where women are given priority. Even most of the support women received helped to meet their PGN. However, there are also evidences that women's strategic gender needs (SGN) were touched upon. For example,

under activity 2.2, women led MSMEs were supported. One of the examples on initiatives for empowering women can be highlighted as below.

Focus on women empowerment was a good example. We created female CDC committees and female groups on that way they communicated with deserving and needy women after that they share their needs and priorities with us and we were solving their problems (KII with M&E Officer).

It is obvious when women are involved in social platform such as CDC women get more opportunity to practice and flourish their leadership skills. In addition to promoting women in social and political roles, evidence also demonstrated that women's financial literacy was promoted, and their entrepreneurship skills were enhanced. The statement below from one of the RPs would help to understand that perspective;

Yes, it has positive impact, they received vocational training, and prepared business for them, we make green houses for them. [XX] also supports CBSG (Community based saving group) we gave 10000 dollars to that group. This group consists of 13 to 14 women from those women they prepare their businesses as per their requirements (KII with RP staff).

Impact of the capacity building support

The impact of the capacity building support was found to be very high. There was high need for this kind of support. The beneficiaries were found to be accepting those capacity building supports. It has been found that whenever any problem had been identified, there was initiative to resolve this. The below statement would present how it might have been done in the programme;

When we implemented PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring) we did the impact evaluation. We found most of the women don't have facilities like accounting and bookkeeping system to run their daily business activities efficiently. Then we helped them to make this system and work for them (KII with RP, Male, Programme Lead).

In the evaluation, it has also been found the training which were provided by the ABADEI 1.0 programme considered comprehensive needs of the community. Therefore, whenever there was any technical training, there were some general contents such as conflict mitigation, how to solve problems in community and so on were also discussed. Therefore, the idea and practice of social cohesion have been promoted through the capacity building initiatives. The below reflection of one of the RP staffs would help to understand its impact;

In ABADEI 1.0 the capacity building initiatives had good impact on the stakeholders, for example when we provide the services, then we provide a training for the specific area, and also in conflict mitigation we guide them on how to solve the problems, and in saving group so that they can keep their record safely (KII with RP, Male, M&E Officer).

Donors' perspectives on impact of the programme

In the above paragraphs, it has been explained how and to what extent different stakeholders who were directly involved in the project delivery found the project impact to be very high. In

addition to them, major donors of the ABADEI 1.0 programme have also found the programme highly impactful. One of the donors, in sharing her/his opinion mentioned the below statement;

In regard to humanitarian and basic needs in Afghanistan, after political shift, the number of people in need is increasing. Particularly in livelihood sector most donors suspended or stopped supporting people because of DFA. [People] have the same basic needs, so we understand, this project is very useful to improve their lives (one of the donor representatives).

Sustainability

To assess what extent the ABADEI 1.0 programme supported impact or positive changes are sustainable, the evaluation team considered four aspects. Firstly, sustainability of the technical assistance; secondly, financial risks; thirdly, social and political risks; lastly, the documentation and adoption of lesson learning. The cumulative performance of the above four has been found at a **moderate** level. Details on rating and its justification are mentioned below.

Sustainability of the technical assistances

The first and most important concern of sustainability is how the technical assistance which were provided by the ABADEI 1.0 project will continue benefiting people. The evaluation team has found that the supports many of the beneficiaries received were used to meet their immediate needs. Therefore, the likelihood of sustaining the technical assistance is not high. It has been prominent in all discussions and interviews with the programme beneficiaries. For example, one female respondent of the evaluation was highlighting their poor household and their struggles to run the family. As she said;

If there is no ABADEI 1.0 program, I will borrow money from someone to continue my activities because my husband's daily wage is 200 AFN, and if there is no ABADEI 1.0 project, it will be very tough for me, even if I will have sold my children for money to meet my necessities (IDI with a female beneficiary).

Financial Risks

The second important aspect of sustainability is the financial risk of the beneficiaries who started MSMEs with the support of the ABADEI 1.0 programme. It has been assessed whether the enterprises are sustainable to generate enough revenues to maintain the running as well as to make some profits. The evaluation team has found that the enterprises are yet to reach a breakeven point. Therefore, there is financial risk if the support is discontinued, then the enterprises would not be continued as well as working capital might get consumed because of the harsh needs of the family. One of the male respondents during in depth interview mentioned as;

Yes, there is a financial risk for me, if the program does not pay my shop rent, I will be unable to continue running this business since I do not have the money to pay my shop rent. I used the money I received from customers to meet my family's necessities; therefore, I don't have enough to pay my shop rent (IDI with a male beneficiary, Kabul).

Social and Political Risks

The third important aspects are the social and political risks of the beneficiaries. There are a lot of restrictions from the DFA which are increasing gradually. These restrictions are affecting people significantly. Therefore, even if the programme delivered all its activities accordingly, due to external risks such as social and political, the likelihood of the impact to be sustained is at minimum level. In sharing this reality, one of the participants in a group discussion shared his experience;

In relation to the political risks, it should be noted that the Taliban has prohibited entry to both offices and schools for women (FGD with Male Beneficiary, Balkh)

Documentation and adoption of lesson learning

To assess the sustainability aspect of any programme, particularly large size, it is often looked at how learning was documented and adopted into the programme for enhancing programme quality as well as efficiency of programme delivery. The evaluation team has found that the ABADEI 1.0 programme captured learning through different systems and approaches such as AIMS, quarterly reporting systems. Besides, documents review, it was also found during the discussion with experts (both UNDP and RPs level). For example, one of the experts was sharing this as;

If you also look some of the lessons learned has already been embedded within the new phase of ABADEI 1.0 two, we are giving the technical training, the business management training, the marketing training to these businesses combined with a cash grant for them to set up the business. Tibet component is expanded and, in that part, already UNDP is making investment to provide the technical training and vocational training for especially as for the unemployed youth (KII with UNDP CO Staff)

2.3 Overall Performance of the programme

Based on the above findings and discussion, overall performance of the programme has been found very high. Summary of the performance of the programme has been presented in table below (table 6) .

Table 6: Overall performance of the programme

Criteria	Performance	Justification
Relevance	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ABADEI 1.0 as an approach• Aligned with SDGs and CPRF• People were in dire need• Aligned with donors' priority in Afghanistan
Efficiency	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Per beneficiary cost US \$31• UNDP overall management cost is 8%• Direct engagement of UNDP, LVGs & RPs to implement the project has been found best implement arrangement for such a big project in present context of Afghanistan

Criteria	Performance	Justification
Effectiveness	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottom-up approach- seems consistent with area-based approach & community led development • Tried to provide basic (Practical gender) needs mostly • Direct implementation– while implementing major activities through RPs and LVGs was appropriate approach
Impact	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 4 outputs highly complemented each other. • People got highly required support • Their capacity has been enhanced and basic needs have been addressed
Sustainability	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High ownership/ engagement of the community • Met immediate needs mostly • Absence of government engagement • Entire financial and political eco-system needs to be restored/functional for sustainable development
Overall	Very High	Since in 3 categories programme performance stands to very high and in one category it is high and rest one is at a moderate level, thus overall performance of the programme has been ranked as very high.

CHAPTER THREE: MAJOR CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION



Major Challenges ABADEI 1.0 Programme Encountered.

The project came across some challenges that are explained below

1. **Dire need of support:** Managing the community's expectations was very difficult for the ABADEI 1.0 team. In the post mid-2021 situation everything collapsed, and people were in dire need. They need almost everything. In terms of budget size, even though the ABADEI 1.0 programme is a large one, still it was not possible for a programme to provide all the support they required.
2. **Ban on women by DFA:** DFA has banned women from working in NGOs and INGOs. Similarly, INGOs were also restricted from working in the education section. These have created a lot of problems for the people of Afghanistan and are gradually making the job of development professionals very difficult to support people in need.
3. **Confusions around bans imposed by DFA:** There is also some confusion regarding the bans the DFA puts. The bans lack some clarity on what can be done or accepted and what cannot be done. For instance, in some provinces, working with hospitals seems acceptable to the DFA but working with chambers seems unacceptable to them.
4. **Working in Afghanistan and with DFA:** From a security perspective, it is very challenging to work in Afghanistan due to the long-sustained wars and conflicts among different internal and external groups. In addition, DFA is not recognized by the international community. Therefore, UNDP as a UN agency cannot work directly with DFA.
5. **Working on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment:** For a long time, gender equality and women empowerment-related issues remained very sensitive in Afghanistan. DFA is more sensitive to these issues than anything else. Hence, they are putting a lot of restrictions on women – working in NGOs and continuing education after 6th Grade.
6. **Effort to retain 20 years of development:** With the support from different international community. Afghanistan made significant progress over the last 20 years. However, with the shift in political power, everything went in vain. People are suffering from all aspects of life and falling back into the poverty trap. Therefore, it has become very challenging to retain the development.
7. **Risk management (budget and political situation):** ABADEI 1.0 project had a budget of US \$ 171 million. Implementing a project with this budget size also has high risk, particularly in the context of Afghanistan. Extra measures are always required to ensure funds are not channeled to any extremist group or any organization that does not carry the same value as UNDP does. In addition, the political situation in Afghanistan is much worse now compared with any time in the past. Thus, managing political risk is also challenging.
8. **Malfunctional banking sector in Afghanistan:** During the ABADEI 1.0 tenure, the banking sector across Afghanistan was not functioning. Therefore, it was extremely difficult to implement such a programme which required frequent financial transactions.

9. **Recruitment and retention of qualified staffs:** At the beginning of the programme, recruiting qualified staffs was challenging. Most of the qualified potential national staffs left Afghanistan and international experts were not interested in coming over due to security and other uncertainties. After onboarding, retention of the skilled national and international staffs both at RPs and UNDP was challenging.
10. **Frequent change in community-level information:** Due to the ongoing economic and political situation, people are migrating from one place to another or abroad every day. This causes frequent alterations in demography which ultimately affect programme planning on the ground.
11. **Multiple donors and their results & resource mapping:** The ABADEI 1.0 programme was funded by four major donors namely Embassy of Japan, STFA, EU and UNDP. All funds come into one pot. Each of the donors has specific priorities and compliance requirements. Therefore, mapping resources and corresponding results for each of the donors was a complicated task for the programme management team.

Good Practices:

The evaluation has documented some of the good practices that the programme has been having.

1. Triple nexus programming with area-based approach

The first and most important good practice that has been documented by the evaluation is the triple nexus programme with its area-based approach. While triple nexus programming allows having elements of emergency, humanitarian, and development, the area-based approach being community-led, identifies and implements activities that are more relevant to the community. Furthermore, it enhances ownership of the community, thus contributing towards a sustainable path.

2. Three levels of monitoring including TPM

The programme had three levels of monitoring. The first level of monitoring was done by the UNDP ABADEI 1.0 CO team. This also includes Third-Party Monitoring (TPM). The second level was carried out by UNDP area offices. The third level of monitoring was executed by RPs. Adopting different levels and types of monitoring has been found to be the best practice of the programme.

3. Adopting different types of programme delivery approach

Implementing a large programme in a complex setting requires a wide range of expertise, experience, and relative advantages. One type of approach might not fit all regions. Therefore, having RPs, LVG, and a direct implementation approach has given options to choose the best fit. In addition, it also created programme delivery which was very required for this kind of short-duration programme.

4. Community-led participatory project identification and implementation

Engaging the community to identify and implement projects has been found to be a very effective practice. On the one hand, it increases the appropriateness of the interventions; on the other hand, community ownership over the project automatically gets increased.

5. Functional working groups

Different types of working groups (M&E, Communications, CfW & Infrastructure, etc.) were formed by the ABADEI 1.0 programme which were found to be very effective and functional. The working groups performed like specialized forums to support each other and troubleshoot problems.

6. Diversity among RPs

Out of the 10 RPs, it has been found that some are specialized in livelihood-related projects, and some are considered best for health-related project implementation. There are some other organizations that are very good in community mobilization and social cohesion type of projects. This type of diversity among the RPs helped significantly to achieve all outputs of the ABADEI 1.0 programme.

7. Integrated Risk Management Unit and System

The risk scenario is rapidly changing in Afghanistan. While some of the risks might be minimized, new risks are appearing (for example, based on the DFA decision related to gender or related to other decisions that are being made while they are gaining ground in a way strengthening their position in power). Delivering project or programme in a high-risk context like in Afghanistan means a lot. That is the reason why an integrated risk management unit (IRMU) was established in Afghanistan for addressing these issues, something that is not common in other country operations. The IRMU is not looking simply at compliance rather beyond compliance on influencing decision-making on a daily basis with the risk information in mind.

While developing and implementing the ABADEI 1.0 programme, the above-mentioned security concerns, many systems and procedures had to be in place. Therefore, the IRMU was established to ensure a dynamic and adaptive approach to risk management in the new operational environment post August 2021 (not only security concerns). A country specific UNDP Afghanistan Adaptive Risk Management and Mitigation Strategy was developed and implemented for ABADEI 1.0 and other UNDP managed projects or programmes.

Lessons Learned:

1. Engaging RPs for quality assurance help accelerate programme delivery and enhance quality of the programme implementation

It has been found that when RPs are involved with UNDP team in monitoring the quality of any work or infrastructure, it accelerates pace of programme delivery since feedback is given instantly and RPs take decisions accordingly. In addition, it helps to avoid lengthy processes of formal feedback mechanisms. Thus, RPs get more time to enhance the quality of the work they do.

2. Emergency or Humanitarian support gives an easy access to community, but developmental support gives long term benefits

In a conflict and culturally sensitive area like in Afghanistan, it is not easy to start development work easily since it requires engagement of community and local authority.

However, if programme goes with some immediate support (emergency or humanitarian) for the community, then the community people including local authority accept and get engaged. This approach also helps to gain the trust of the community.

3. Regional office with strong capacity and appropriate delegation facilitates large scale programme implementation in complex setting

Implementing large scale programme like ABADEI 1.0 in a context like Afghanistan where UNDP is not allowed to work with Government requires engagement of diverse and competent RPs. To support and work with the RPs, regional office with skilled staff and appropriate delegation of authority has proved to be needful.

4. Beneficiaries counting mechanism should be standardized at CO level and all projects should adopt it in its planning and implementation

It has been discovered that multiple RPs working in same Region, Province and District have approached the individual under different activities but the same beneficiary is recorded multiple time which contributed to significantly high beneficiary number. However, the beneficiary getting benefit from multiple activities should be counted as one as the source of funding is same i.e., UNDP/ABADEI 1.0. Furthermore, there was no clear mechanism or Statement of Purpose (SOP) for beneficiary calculation, which contributed to have this lesson learned.

Recommendations:

The evaluation would like to recommend the following issues to consider for programming in similar context in Afghanistan and beyond.

1. Expansion of support (in more areas/districts)

Given the needs of the population in Afghanistan, it is extremely crucial to expand the support in more areas or districts. Since major donors of the ABADEI 1.0 are keen to provide this kind of support, therefore ABADEI 1.0 programme needs to mobilize more resources and expand activities in more areas.

2. More focus on the development part than on humanitarian or emergency support

Considering different socio-political aspects, nexus programming is the best approach for supporting people in Afghanistan. However, it needs to be noted that UNDP is a specialised UN organization for development activity, not emergency or humanitarian. Therefore, it is suggested to give more emphasis gradually on development than on the other two.

3. Continue supporting to community to do maintenance of the infrastructure

The infrastructure that has been built by the ABADEI 1.0 programme needs to be maintained effectively. Since the programme did not have enough time to empower community to take up operation and maintenance (O&M) responsibility by themselves. In addition, for O&M of the infrastructure, fund (resources) management and arrangement are big concerns. In the areas where ABADEI 1.0 is not continuing, the community development council (CDC) or the community themselves need to be engaged to maintain those infrastructures. RPs can be requested to provide this support.

4. Support to youth and women should be strategic priority

Youths are the future of this country. They need to be engaged. If they can be engaged effectively in different livelihood-oriented works, there is a likelihood that this will affect positively on the overall situation of the country. Similarly, women are badly affected by the recent political shift in Afghanistan. Women have very limited access to education (until 6th grade only), health care services (women are not allowed to visit a male doctor and number of female doctor is significantly low), women's presence in formal employment sector is also restricted. There are many problems like these. To address the above challenges, international community should find a way to support. In addition, prioritizing and supporting women and youth are also aligned with the priorities of major donors of the ABADEI 1.0 programme (like Embassy of Japan and European Union). Therefore, by any means, support to women and youth needs to be continued.

5. Continue supporting MSMEs

MSMEs, particularly women MSMEs just started their enterprises with the support from the programme. Their enterprises are yet to be self-sustaining. Therefore, along with mentorship and technical support, external financial support is also required to run their enterprises. This is also aligned with donors' priority in Afghanistan.

6. Initiating digital platforms to support MSMEs to market their products

While MSMEs are being supported both technically and financially to continue their enterprises, it is also important to identify some innovative ways to support them, particularly in marketing their products. Social media (such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram etc.) platforms can be used for this purpose.

7. Explore opportunities to engage bigger companies

Lack of income opportunity is one of the biggest problems in Afghanistan now. UNDP or any other UN organization cannot solve this problem. Large companies who are the main income generating authority need to continue their projects and try to engage more unemployed youth. UNDP can support the companies to create a compatible environment for them.

8. Maintain the Roster of RPs and the service providers

Through a rigorous process, all RPs and LVGs were selected. In addition, the RPs are found to be very diverse in terms of their expertise (technical skills). Thus, it would be an imperative step to retain them for the next phase or similar programme of UNDP Afghanistan. It would enable quick onboarding and start the activities on the ground. Moreover, the existing relationship of the RPs with DFA can be utilized. This would accelerate the programme delivery.

9. Initiating Joint Monitoring Visit (JMV)

It has been found that ABADEI 1.0 has been effectively using 3 levels of monitoring. Given the diversity of the RPs, activities and locations, it would be good to initiate JMV. For this, a general Terms of Reference (ToR) needs to be developed and approved by UNDP. In the JMV, a team needs to be formed (separately for each of the JMV) where staff from RP (either technical or M&E or both), the UNDP regional office (either technical or M&E or both) will be participating.

10. Facilitate and introduce community-based monitoring

Organizing and conducting monitoring visits by UNDP has a cost implication. Thus, when it is very difficult for the UNDP ABADEI 1.0 team to conduct regular monitoring, then community people can be engaged to do it. This can be done by engaging community-level volunteers. This can be easily done for CfW type of support and livelihood activities. For this, a simple checklist in the local language and a session needs to be organized for the community volunteers. UNDP Area Office can organize the session.

11. Initiatives to retain skilled and qualified staff (both UNDP & RPs level)

When the programme is closed, all staffs leave. When a new programme starts, again recruitment processes get started. It is very challenging to hire skilled staffs within a short time, particularly in Afghanistan. Therefore, it is very essential to have strategy and initiatives both at the PMU level and HRM level to retain skilled staff. Some sort of bridge funding can be organized and spent for this kind of purpose. This needs to be practised both at UNDP and RPs level.

12. Engage civil society organization (CSO)

The space of CSO needs to be explored and utilized. There are some agendas or issues that UN agency or INGOs cannot talk about directly but CSOs can be mobilized to take up those issues.

13. Support of Community Kitchen for at least 12 months

UNDP supported women with community kitchen for 1 and 1.5 months and they were very happy with their income and services during these 1 and 1.5 months as they provided services with a good discount to people, after that time period, they were not able to provide services with any discount and people also not requested for services and their business also closed in some areas, in some parts their business is running with a very less income.

14. MSME training time should be increased and should cover a few areas more

First, the time for the training of MSME was very limited, it should be increased and should cover more contents such as how to operate the business, how they should find a market for their business, how should they continue their business etc. In addition to this, more people and more districts need to be reached through this kind of training.

15. Inclusion of person with disability

Among the beneficiaries, person with disability has been found in less number. They are the most vulnerable group from any perspective. Therefore, in the future programme, this group should be given more priority.

Conclusion

The evaluation applied qualitative method and approaches to understand different aspects of programme implementation. Even the programme was implemented in a critical time and context, it has been able to complete the programme with **very high** performance. Besides assessing the programme performance, it has documented a number of challenges, good practices, lessons and recommendations – which can be further utilized for programme designing.

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ANNEXEURE

1. Terms of Reference (ToR)

Terminal Evaluation

Area Based Approach Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI 1.0) Project

Background Information and Rationale, Project Description

Background

Afghanistan is facing multiple crises such as COVID-19, the impacts of drought and floods, and rapidly increasing poverty and fo

od insecurity. On top of this, since the return of the Taliban to power, after the 15th of August 2021 and given the increasing numbers of internally displaced people, the operational and programmatic context for UNDP in Afghanistan has changed significantly. The level of programmatic and institutional risk is now much higher and hence saving livelihoods is critical for reducing the demand for humanitarian aid and emergency relief. The gradual development progress made over the last 20 years, , including gains in the achievement of human rights, education, gender equality, health, social protection and livelihoods, are at risk of being lost, especially for women and other vulnerable groups. These factors not only impact the economy, human security, and social cohesion, but are potential drivers of further conflict and violent extremism.

UNDP has contributed to the gradual expansion of development investments across the country. From this experience we have seen that neither a one-size-fits-all approach, nor a fragmented sector-based approach has been effective. An integrated, innovative and highly flexible approach is needed, one that puts people first, targets the most vulnerable and meets local needs by focusing on saving livelihoods, the fundamental underpinning of UNDP's Integrated Local Socio-Economic Recovery and Community Resilience building efforts. UNDP's knowledge and experience are being drawn on to develop and implement an immediate approach to local socio economic and social recovery and community resilience building in Afghanistan through the development emergency approach called as Area Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI 1.0).

The current Implementation Plan will allow the Afghanistan CO to formulate a strategic overview and a set of actionable priorities for taking immediate steps towards community recovery and resilience building efforts in the eight regions. The design of programmatic and operational modalities will be achieved through the immediate piloting of critical, components of the ABADEI 1.0, guided by initial risk and feasibility considerations and accompanied by continuous learning. It will ensure that gender is mainstreamed alongside the targeted interventions. The approach, which will experiment in parallel with several operational and programmatic modalities will be initially limited to targeted geographic regions and locations based on existing UNDP and local partner presence and subsequently lead to improvements and a gradual scale-up. UNDP's proposed programmatic response is based on a national scope with regional specifics. The implementation modalities for the eight regions will be developed to ensure there's unity in our operations and programmatic response. It is proposed to start by using cash-based responses to address exacerbated vulnerabilities and enabling the gradual rehabilitation of economic, social and environmental assets. The overarching ABADEI 1.0 strategy will be implemented in 8 regions through decentralized UNDP regional branch offices. That will allow UNDP to provide support to local communities and various stakeholders in formulating and implementing regional specific recovery and resilience plans.

Additionally, this would also allow the country office to continue with their ongoing interventions and ongoing projects related to immediate cash-based support to the vulnerable communities in regions.

The focus of Area Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI 1.0) in Afghanistan is on prioritized interventions in support of community resilience building with four key areas of work rolled out in two phases, with a timeline of 6 – 12 months for the implementation of the emergency phase, and a 12/18 to 24 months timeframe for the implementation of the second phase.

The ABADI 1.0 is well situated within the nexus of humanitarian, development, and peace initiatives of the UNCT Afghanistan. ABADI 1.0 PIP's five main outputs include: (1) Provision of Essential Services, (2) Community based Livelihoods and Local Economies Supported, (3) Disaster and Climate Resilient Response Supported, (4) Community Planning and Social Cohesion Supported and (5) ABADI 1.0 Framework defined for eight regions through adaptation process. ABADI 1.0 Initiation Plan is aimed to be delivered through a range of cash-based interventions (CBI), including Targeted Basic Income for the most vulnerable, including women and girls followed by August 2021 under the decree of De Facto Authority (DFA).

The four key areas include: (i) Provision of Essential services, (ii) Community based Livelihoods and Local Economic Activities, (iii) Disaster and Climate Resilient Response, and (iv) Community Planning and Social Cohesion under ABADI 1.0 programme to meet the basic human needs while contributing towards community resilience and local economic recovery.

It will be managed using a mix of tested tools and methods to generate 'almost' real-time, place-based, geocoded digital data. This data will feed into the UNDP Afghanistan's Risk Assessment and Monitoring Facility. ABADI 1.0 will be managed through an existing network of local, non-state, and non-government partners (NGOs) and INGOs inter alia.

The purpose of this PIP, therefore, is to support the launch of ABADI 1.0 for emergency phase involving both the preparatory activities towards formalization of ABADI 1.0 across eight regions to meet the urgent needs of Afghan people and communities through an integrated package of support and solutions in those four key areas.

Programme Summary

Project/Outcome Title	ABADI 1.0 Programme for Community Resilience in Afghanistan (PIP)
Atlas ID	000138844
Key Result Area (2018-21 Strategic Plan):	Outcome 1: Eradicate Poverty in all its forms and dimensions.
Corporate outcome and output	<p>CPD Outcome 3: Economic growth is accelerated to reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, strengthen the resilience of the licit economy, and reduce the illicit economy in its multiple dimensions.</p> <p>CPD Output 6: Improved economic livelihoods, especially for vulnerable populations and women.</p> <p>CPD Output 7: Vulnerable and marginalized populations, especially women, have increased and equitable access to natural resources and affordable energy, including through improved environmental</p>

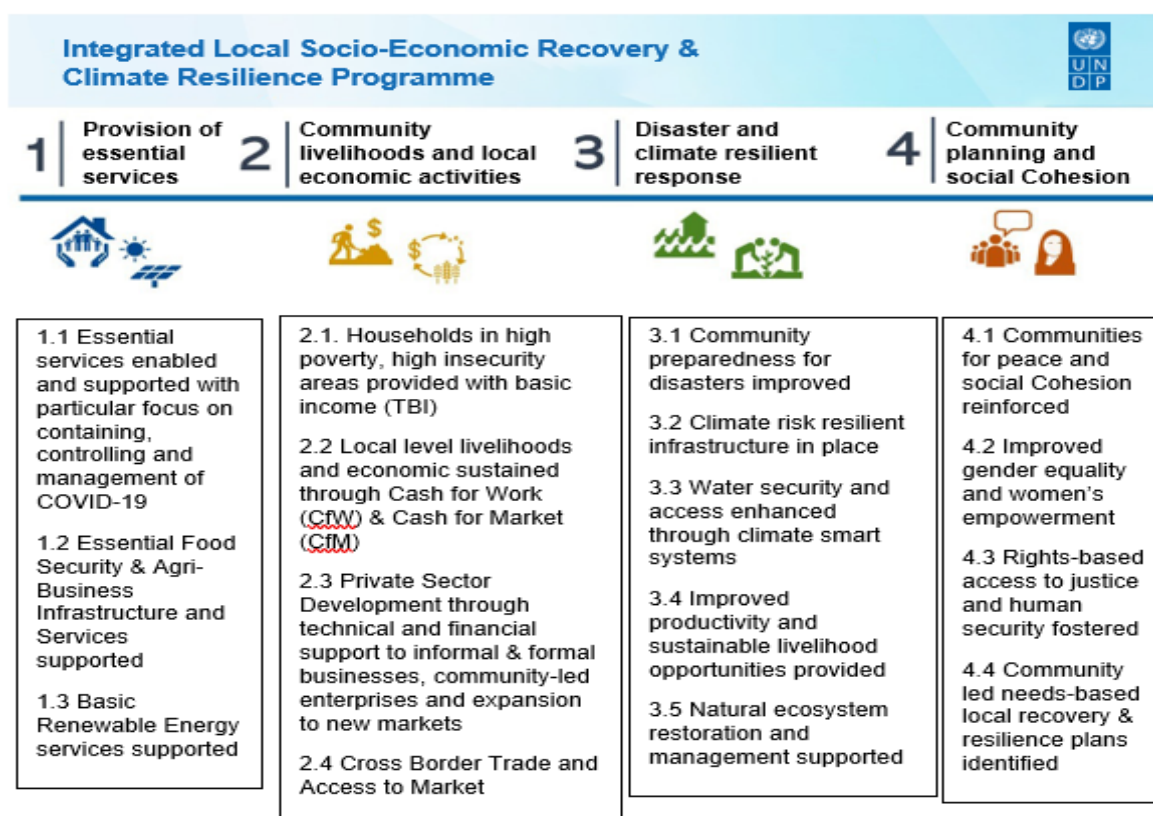
	CPD Output 8: Increased community resilience to climate change and disasters, thereby reducing vulnerability and sustaining economic gains.	
Country	Afghanistan	
Region	Asia Pacific Region	
Date project document signed	October 10, 2021	
Project Dates	Start Date: October 10, 2021,	Planned End December 31, 2022
Project budget	US\$ 17,000,000	
Project expenditure at the time of evaluation		
Funding source	Government of Japan, Government of Japan – Emergency Grant European Commission LOTFA Re-purpose STFA Trac-II Trac-III	
Implementing Party	UNDP Afghanistan	

RATIONALE

The entire country of Afghanistan is in a state of flux. The government of the past 20 years ended abruptly on 15 August in 2021. The new, Taliban, De-facto Authority (DFA) (of Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan) has yet to articulate a clear national agenda. These uncertainties precluded the development of a detailed project plan, while meeting the pressing needs for Afghan People and that communities and became imperative for UNDP to support the communities to survive and cope for building better for the future recovery process. Therefore, the PIP modality has been chosen to start support immediately Implementing the Area-Based Programme Initiation Plan of the ABADEI 1.0 has establish a baseline of knowledge and understanding of the status, effectiveness, and capabilities of UNDP and its partners in addressing, including the readiness and capacities of the community itself in the emergency phase to meet the basic needs of Afghan communities on four key areas (Figure 1) for the period of 6 - 12 months rolled out in the selected geographic regions. This has also set the foundation for a full-fledged implementation and scaling up of the ABADEI 1.0 programme possibly transitioning to its second phase.

The PIP aims at providing some immediately needed support, under developmental principles, to the communities affected by the situation. The support would be organised under the four thematic areas illustrated in the table below under the broader ABADEI 1.0 Framework.

Figure 1: ABADEI 1.0 Framework



Against the above background, the IP was expected to achieve five main outputs in targeted geographic regions started in the Western region that enabled provision of immediate support through the ABADEI 1.0 integrated package:

1. Provision of essential services

- Provision of enabling inputs and infrastructure building support to sustain essential services such as health, energy and public safety services, agri-business, farming and household needs through solar powered facilities, rehabilitation, waste management, inputs and extension services and community-based monitoring.

2. Community based livelihoods and local economies supported

- ABADEI 1.0 Programme supported community-based livelihoods and local economies based on the substantive gender analysis, which met the meet the practical gender needs and interest. After August 2021, women-led economies were hard hit. Although, a targeted cash based support was provided to meet the basic human needs through unconditional and conditional cash transfers in the form of basic income, cash for work (CfW) and cash for market (CfM) for vulnerable groups, including for economically vulnerable farmers, women Households (HHs) and for the community members across the infrastructure construction support areas, to sustain the informal businesses that are community-owned, community-led, however a substantive effort has been made targeting interventions for women's improved livelihoods, such as supporting women entrepreneurs.

3. Disaster and climate resilient response supported

- Support to communities and targeted beneficiaries in coping with disaster resilient systems, access to the renewable energy meeting household needs, enabling individual with improved livelihoods, water supply, access to irrigation related services, including climate smart practices in agriculture and other critical infrastructure areas, restoring and

rehabilitating natural ecosystems that provide economic dividends as well as sustainable livelihoods.

4. Community planning and social cohesion activities supported

- ABADEI 1.0 programme has also supported communities for peace, social cohesion, human rights, and gender equality, especially through the customary access to justice mechanisms when there is no clear information if a woman or individual in the ethnic groups are safer from the retaliation by the DFA
- Provision of alternative livelihood skills and grants was designed for ABADEI 1.0 programme to support former women in the police, legal and judiciary sectors, who were cut off from their jobs followed the decree by DFA. This intervention enabled these groups to survive from this sudden cut off from their job and supported to survive from the economic hardship that occurred after August 2021.
- Furthermore, to revitalize basic services, a recovery plan had been collaboratively developed with the local population to strengthen community cohesiveness and reconciliation through local community structures that exist.

5. Area-Based Programme Framework and operational modalities, covering UNDP's activities in 8 regions, finalized through a process of learning /and adaptation:

- Kickstarting of the ABADEI 1.0 Programme, which was fine-tuned considering the national scope and was adapted in the eight regional specifics. This allowed partners with different skill set and expertise to support the communities with diversified services and interventions in different provinces and to bring synergies and complementarity to each other while provided further opportunities for scaling up and transitioning to medium and longer term support for integrated local socio economic recovery and community resilience process
- Streamlining the operational and programmatic modalities, including monitoring and management arrangements both at programme and community levels, focused on the implementation model that relied on an integration rubric requiring an unique composition with non-state actors, community and other stakeholders and their leadership consensus in selecting the locally appropriate interventions instead of externally pre-determined interventions from the international agency level mandates.
- Existing and new projects were revised and developed to complement existing Area Based Approaches (ABP) integrated portfolio. Forging operational agreements with other relevant UN agencies for complementary roles and support to tackle the unprecedented economic crises while complementing humanitarian crises.

2. Specific Objectives

1. To evaluate the achievements of the project against UNDP Afghanistan's Country Project Document (CPD)/ Transitional Engagement Framework (TEF) Outcome; CPD or TEF Output/Project indicators and intended and unintended impacts on counterparts and local communities.
2. To evaluate whether the TEF/CPD output/Project Output Results have been achieved in a cost-effective manner.
3. To determine whether cross cutting issues such as gender, inclusion and sustainability were mainstreamed in the implementation of the projects
4. TO Assess the effectiveness of the project and to draw the lessons which will feed into the scaling up of the ABADEI 1.0 Programme for the next three years
5. To recommend/ suggest improvements for the ongoing and future programming based on lessons learned to date, and possibly looking for the replication of the best practices and experiences aligned to SDG outcomes.

6. To assess the responsiveness of the project interventions to address challenges against each window.
7. To explore strategies for replication as well as for policy advocacy-i.e. to be catalytic for evidence-based policy and institutional reforms in the future.

3. Scope

The scope of the evaluation covers the interventions carried out from the initiation of PIP in Oct 2022 until 31st December 2022. The ABADEI 1.0-PIP was initiated in Oct 2021 with financial support from STFA, EC, JP-Emergency, LOTFA and JAPAN. Followed by August 2021, the project was unable to conduct a baseline exercise as the country has experienced unprecedented crisis, and the time when people's needs was in paramount situation, and ABADEI 1.0 was the only available programmatic options for UNDP Afghanistan to help the community. Noting this fact, this Terminal evaluation will be the first Project Level evaluation to be conducted. For this purpose, UNDP Afghanistan seeks the services of an Independent Evaluator and Subject Specialists to provide evaluation expertise for UNDP supported ABADEI 1.0 project activities. The geographic area for the evaluation will include all Regions of Afghanistan including Responsible Parties which have been engaged by ABADEI 1.0 to carry out activities. However, outcomes should consider the entire Afghanistan wherein the project has intervened.

The evaluator will compile lessons learned, and provide recommendations that will facilitate evidence-based and the most effective programme design for the phase-II, and related potential interventions that could set the socio-economic recovery in Afghanistan. The evaluation will be based on the five assessment criteria defined by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) i.e., efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, impact and sustainability.

This scope of work includes evaluation of project interventions and resources falling under all four Pillars/Windows of ABADEI 1.0 Programme. Target groups for the evaluation include Responsible parties, UNDP technical specialists, Regional Offices of ABADEI 1.0 and ABADEI 1.0 PMU along with the ABADEI 1.0 beneficiaries.

The Lead Evaluator will steer the evaluation process from evaluation design to complete the assignment and will directly oversee inputs by the Subject Specialist(s). The Subject Specialist (s) evaluator will support and assist the Lead Evaluator during planning and implementation of activities under this evaluation. The Lead Evaluator and Subject Specialist(s) will plan and execute the evaluation process (es) in collaboration with the UNDP team, especially in direct coordination with the Project team. The Lead Evaluator will ensure the assignment is completed in due time as agreed.

Location of the assignment will be mainly in Kabul. However, any travel outside of Kabul will be reimbursed as per UNDP's policies.

4. Approach and Methodology

Specifically, the evaluation will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of ABADEI 1.0 results achieved through the questions listed below. Specific questions must be developed by the Lead Evaluator and Subject Specialist (s) in-line with project documents and available data. The evaluation should underscore on the cross-cutting themes, such as Gender and Human Rights, given the scope and sensitivity of ABADEI 1.0 objectives.

This list of questions is representative, not exhaustive and will require further improvement as part of the inception report stage of the evaluation.

A. Relevance:

- a) To what extent was the project is in line with the national development priorities, the country programme's outputs and outcomes, the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and the SDGs?
- b) To what extent does the project contribute to the theory of change for the relevant country programme outcomes? How relevant are the project's four components for supporting the Socio-Economic Recovery and Resilience?
- c) To what extent the project contributes to "Leave No One Behind", Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), and the human rights-based approach?
- d) Evaluate the extent to which ABADEI 1.0 implementation strategy has been responsive to the emerging needs and priorities of the emerging development-Emergency scenario in Afghanistan.

B. Efficiency:

- a) To what extent ABADEI 1.0 project implementation strategy was efficient and cost-effective?
- b) To what extent has there been an economical use of financial and human resources? Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) been allocated strategically to achieve outcomes?
- c) To what extent have project funds and activities been delivered on time, keeping a value addition approach?

C. Effectiveness

- a) To what extent were the objectives of the four project outputs achieved with evidence of results?
 - Output 1:** Improved service delivery of essential services,
 - Output 2:** Enhanced livelihood through CBI, UCT,
 - Output 3:** Improved Disaster and climate Resilience
 - Output 4:** Improved social cohesion and community planning
- b) To what extent these four outputs have contributed to GEWE in three dimensions, Agency, Relational dynamics and Structures?
- c) What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended country programme outputs and outcomes?
- d) To what extent has the UNDP partnership and resource mobilization strategy with Responsible Parties, UN agencies, and international donors ensured coordinated support for the development of Afghanistan?
- e) In which areas does the project have the greatest achievements and the fewest successes? Why and what have been the supporting or constraining factors? How can the project build on achievements and overcome the constraints in the next years?
- f) To what extent has the project management and implementation been participatory, flexible, adaptive, and responsive to emerging needs and priorities of the Afghanistan?

D. Impact

- a) Explore if, and how various components of ABADEI 1.0 programme reinforced each other to make a positive/negative/no impact?
- b) What has been the impact of ABADEI 1.0 Joint Programming, in terms of integrating Joint Programme and processes with the rest of ABADEI 1.0-POP
- c) What has been the impact of capacity building initiatives for related stakeholders?
- d) Did the project made an impact through cross-cutting issues, such as gender mainstreaming, inclusion, and human rights principles?
- e) Were there evidence of results and recognition of UNDP supports?

E. Sustainability:

- a) Assess the sustainability of technical assistance to the activities for continuity of the functions that have currently been performed by the embedded technical units of ABADEI 1.0 Framework.
- b) The extent to which the ABADEI 1.0 has done planning for continuity of the same functions after the phase-out of the project.
- c) Are there any financial risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of project outputs?
- d) Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of project outputs and the project's contributions to country programme's outputs and outcomes?
- e) To what extent are lessons learned being documented by the project team continually and shared with appropriate parties who could learn from the project?

Cross-cutting themes:

- a) To what extent ABADEI 1.0 programmes have mainstreamed Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project?
- b) To what extent the project has promoted positive changes on GEWE based on the practical gender needs, concern and interest followed by DFA? Did the programme make any adverse impact on GEWE?
- c) To what extent did ABADEI 1.0 programme contributed to the aims of the strategic Gender Results as per UNDP's GE strategy 2022-2025.

Human Rights

- a) To what extent ABADEI 1.0 programme enabled the most vulnerable, economically poor, people in hard-to-reach areas, indigenous, ethnic and minority people, Persons with Disabilities, Women and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups gaining benefits?
- b) To what extent ABADEI 1.0 programme is likely to contribute, or create the platform for improved enabling environment that foster human rights in the area of the rights to work, rights of mobility safely, rights of participation in the community interventions, rights to get higher study and training?

Please note that specific questions on the key outputs of ABADEI 1.0 are expected to be included in the inception report. The Lead Evaluator, with support from the Subject Specialist, will finalize the specific questions to be used in coordination with UNDP.

Methodology

The evaluation process is designed as per UNDP guidelines in line with the four outputs of the ABADEI 1.0 project. The evaluation process will be carried out by two experts, i.e. Lead Evaluator and Subject Specialist in coordination with the ABADEI 1.0 team. The evaluation team: i.e. Lead Evaluator and Subject Specialist, will conduct exhaustive documents review, before designing qualitative (and quantitative where relevant) data collection tools and ascertain the effectiveness and impact of the project interventions. The lead evaluator remains fully responsible for ensuring that the deliverables are produced on a timely basis according to the client's expectations and UNDP guidelines. Qualitative data will be collected as primary data, applying a series of social research methods including semi-structured interviews, interviews with key informants and discussions. This will be useful to assess the extent to which the strategies and activities undertaken by the ABADEI 1.0 project have achieved objectives given in the project document; positive achievements of the interventions; challenges faced during implementation and steps taken to address them; lessons learned; and possible recommendations to guide the project in future. To get a holistic appraisal of the above mentioned, the evaluation will engage relevant stakeholders in consultation with UNDP teams. The methodology and evaluation questionnaires will be finalized by the Lead Evaluator and Subject Specialist in coordination with ABADEI 1.0 project / UNDP, and will be included in the inception report.

Document review – Review of the following project documents and reports prepared during the project implementation,

- Project document/Project proposals and other relevant documents
- Theory of change and results framework
- Project reports including monthly, quarterly and annual reports
- Training reports/ Research reports
- Annual workplans
- Assessment/monitoring reports
- Project supported publications and IEC material

Interviews, participatory meetings & discussions with key stakeholders will be determined based on the objectives of the evaluation design. All interviews and discussions should be undertaken as per UNDP evaluation guidelines. UNDP team might accompany evaluators, as observers, during discussions and interviews with some key stakeholders. In addition to the meetings with UNDP staffs, other meetings include project team members, Management Support Unit, Responsible Partners, and Low Value Grants etc. Approximately 20 to 30 interviews (per region) and discussions to be conducted, while may require more if the answers are not exhaustively collected as set forth in the design, with partners and stakeholders. Duration of each interview may be 40 to 80 minutes. Interviews with stakeholders based in locations other than Kabul may be held online. Questions for the interviews may be shared beforehand with the interviewees.

Evaluation team is expected to travel to the Regional Areas. Based upon the above assessment, the evaluation team will compile lessons learnt and make recommendations for the future.

The data gathered during evaluation process will be the property of UNDP.

5. Deliverables and Schedules/Expected Outputs

Evaluation products (key deliverables)

1. Evaluation Workplans and Inception Report: Proposed approach, methodology, timeline, and estimated budget for completion of the work requested. The Lead Evaluator will submit an inception report, with support from the Subject Specialist, reflecting the evaluators understanding of the assignment, schedule of tasks, activities, and deliverables. Evaluators can start conducting interviews before finalizing the inception report. The finalized evaluation work plan can be modified with UNDP's approval throughout implementation of the assignment if conditions or needs change. The finalized plans, given in the inception report, with attached approved amendments will be used as the basis for assessing completion and quality of the assignment.
2. Draft Evaluation Report: After the field activities, the Lead Evaluator will submit a draft evaluation report of ABADEI 1.0, highlighting achievements, constraints, and lessons learnt as well as corrective measures where required and recommendations
3. Evaluation report audit trail and final evaluation report. Comments and changes by the evaluator in response to the draft report should be retained by the evaluator to show how they have addressed comments. After receiving written comments and feedback to the draft evaluation report from UNDP, the evaluation team will submit a final report addressing this feedback.
4. Separate 1-2 pager summary brief with infographics summarizing the key findings of the evaluation for sharing with external audiences (Donors and Stakeholders). And submission of data to UNDP should include: all the primary data collected for this assignment in electronic form within 30 days of completion of assignment

5. The Evaluation Report should contain the following:
- a. Title page
 - b. List of acronyms and abbreviations
 - c. Table of contents, including a list of annexes
 - d. Executive summary with lessons learned and recommendations
 - e. Introduction: background and context of the project
 - f. Description of the project – its logic theory, results framework
 - g. Purpose of the evaluation
 - h. Key questions and scope of the evaluation
 - i. Approach and methodology
 - j. Findings
 - k. Analysis - explanation and interpretation of findings
 - l. Conclusions
 - m. Lessons learnt and recommendations
 - n. Annexes Report format will be finalized by the evaluation team in consultation with UNDP.

Related Evaluation Activities

To achieve the objectives and produce the deliverables of the evaluation, the Lead Evaluator will be expected to undertake related activities including:

1. Contextualize ABADEI 1.0 interventions: The Lead Evaluator will contextualize ABADEI 1.0 interventions as related to the process and challenges of the Post DFA take over.
2. Prepare Inception Report: The Lead Evaluator will present an Inception Report elaborating the evaluation methodology to the stakeholders at the beginning of the evaluation.
3. Meetings with stakeholders
 - a. The UNDP project team will brief the Lead Evaluator and Subject Specialist and provide all necessary details and clarifications on the documents made available for the document review.
 - b. The evaluation team will have meeting and discussions with the project team, Technical Specialist, Integrated Risk Management Unit, Project Quality Assurance, DEU, Senior Deputy Resident Representative and Resident Representative UNDP.
 - c. Evaluation team will meet with the following RPs, TFMU and Other Relevant UN Agencies.
 - d. The evaluation team will meet with bilateral donor representatives present in and out of the country including STFA, Japan and EC.
 - e. Consultation on draft report and recommendations following the submission of the draft report, undertake consultations with UNDP to receive feedback for incorporation into the final report.

6. Governance and Accountability

The Head of the Livelihoods and Resilience Unit of the UNDP Country Office will be responsible for the project under the overall supervision of the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative. The Head of the Governance for Peace Unit of UNDP Country Office will be kept informed of progress and will provide guidance and support where necessary.

The Service Provider team will work closely with:

1. A small UNDP Programme team comprising a Programme Manager ABADEI 1.0, M&E Specialist, Reporting Specialist and Project Quality Assurance including subject specialist i.e. livelihood and energy. Members of the Programme team will contribute

to the work on a part-time basis but will prioritize this work to ensure that they do not create any delay when carrying out reviews or acting as intermediaries to UNDP Senior Managers or the ministries.

2. The UNDP Regional Managers in 08 regions. These people together with a member of UNDP's subject/technical specialists will be invited to contribute to analysis and exploration of the SenseMaker® data.

The Service Provider team will be responsible for completing all the specified deliverables and, inter alia, for:

- Using and being guided by specialists with established expertise in designing and deploying SenseMaker® in an international development context.
- Selecting, training, and supervising the network co-ordinators. It is anticipated that these co-ordinators will work and be paid on a casual basis as independent contractors, they will not be employed or deemed to be employed by UNDP.
- Auditable payment of costs for network coordinators and for incentives for network members
- Ensuring that everyone in the work has the required technical and professional competence and acts in a way that meets required moral and ethical standards.
- Procurement of all materials and services necessary for the assignment.
- Security and security management of all members of the team working in Afghanistan. (For this purpose, the team excludes network co-ordinators who are working on a casual basis and members of the managed network. These contributors should work online from their home or other usual place of work and take full responsibility for their own security.)
- Rental, maintenance and arrangement of any necessary premises, facilities, and equipment.
- Making all logistical and, in the unlikely event they are required, any travel arrangements.
- Providing professional indemnity insurance.

UNDP will be responsible for reviewing and approving all deliverables and, inter alia, for

- Working with the Service Provider team to coordinate the assignment
- Anticipating risks and advising the consultant accordingly
- Liaising with and providing a point contact for the World Bank, UN Agencies and Responsible Parties (RPs). In particular, UNDP will work with the Service Provider to ensure that all relevant ministries are informed prior to the start of the work and have provided any authorisations that are required.
- Enabling the Service provider team to liaise / collaborate with the organization or consortium hired to carry out the socioeconomic assessment.

Management and implementation arrangements

Senior Deputy Resident Representative Programme (SDRR-P), UNDP Afghanistan, will be the Evaluation Commissioner (EC), Head of Development Effectiveness Unit and Programme Quality Assurance will be the Evaluation Managers (EMs). EC will be supported by EMs in safeguarding the independence of the evaluation exercise and ensure the quality of evaluation in a timely fashion. To ensure independence and impartiality, EMs will be the focal person for this evaluation. EMs will ensure that the evaluation is conducted as per the evaluation plan and in line with this ToR. ABADEI 1.0 Project team will facilitate EM and the work of the Lead Evaluator before and during the assignment period. These TORs shall be the basis upon which compliance with assignment requirements and overall quality of services provided by the Lead Evaluator will be assessed by UNDP. Lead Evaluator will perform the tasks mentioned below, in coordination with the M&E Specialist, being hired for the ABADEI 1.0 evaluation process. Lead Evaluator will steer the process and be responsible for quality assurance and timely submission of final report (As mentioned in the below table 1)

Example of day allocation and schedule for an evaluation (ABADEI 1.0 Terminal Evaluation)

TABLE-1

ACTIVITY	ESTIMATE D # OF DAYS	DATE OF COMPLETION	PLACE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Phase One: Desk review and inception report				
Meeting briefing with UNDP (programme managers and project staff as needed)	-	At the time of contract signing	In-Person or remote	Evaluation manager and commissioner
Sharing of the relevant documentation with the evaluation team	-	At the time of contract signing	Via email	Evaluation manager and commissioner/
Desk review, Evaluation design, methodology and updated workplan including the list of stakeholders to be interviewed	5 days	Within two weeks of contract signing	Home-based	Evaluation Team (PM and M&E Specialist)
Submission and acceptance of the inception report (15 pages maximum)	3 days	Within two weeks of contract signing		Evaluation team (Commission, PM and M&E Specialist)
Comments and approval of inception report	1 day	Within one week of submission of the inception report 22 June 2018	UNDP	Evaluation manager and Commissioner
Phase Two: Data-collection mission				
Consultations and field visits, in-depth interviews and focus groups	15 days	Within four weeks of contract signing 1 to 21 July 2018	In country with field visits	UNDP to organize with local project partners, project staff, local authorities

Debriefing to UNDP and key stakeholders	1 day	21 July 2018	In country	Evaluation team
Phase Three: Evaluation report writing				
Preparation of draft evaluation report (50 pages maximum excluding annexes), executive summary (5 pages) and submission of report	5 days	Within three weeks of the completion of the field mission 21 July to 15 August	Home-based	Evaluation team
Consolidated UNDP and stakeholder comments to the draft report	3 days	Within two weeks of submission of the draft evaluation report	UNDP	Evaluation manager and evaluation reference group
Debriefing with UNDP	1 day	Within one week of receipt of comments	Remotely UNDP	UNDP, evaluation reference group, stakeholder and evaluation team
Finalization of the evaluation report incorporating additions and comments provided by project staff and UNDP country office	3 days	Within one week of final debriefing 11 September 2018	Home-based	Evaluation team
Submission of the final evaluation report to UNDP country office (50 pages maximum excluding executive summary and annexes)	-	Within one week of final debriefing 11 September 2018	Home-based	Evaluation team
Estimated total days for the evaluation	37			

7. Facilities to be provided

The Service Provider will be responsible for all logistical, administrative and maintenance support necessary for its personnel to operate for the whole duration of the contract with no responsibility on the part of UNDP.

This shall include the following:

- The duty of care of all its personnel in Afghanistan, including the welfare of its staff, including payment of salaries, medical insurance, medical and casualty evacuation in the event of a security breakdown.
- Arrangements for logistics across all aspects of the assignment, including in-country transportation for its operations, accommodation and any visa requirements.
- Security for all its personnel and assets. Neither the UNDP nor its national partners shall provide security facilities or be liable for any individual and material damage.
- Ensure adequate communication with UNDP.

8. Time frame for the evaluation process.

Duration of the Work: The duration of the work is 37 working days (Exclusive of weekends): 15 days in the field and the rest of the time will be dedicated to desk work and report writing. Detailed time frame for evaluation is:

S#	Deliverables	Description of deliverables	Submission timeline
1	Deliverable 1	Meetings with Key Stakeholders, UNDP Management, Desk Review including Evaluation Work plan	09 days (After signing the contract)
2	Deliverable 2	Data Collection Mission Consultations, Field visits, FGDs, interviews (15 days) and debriefing to UNDP (1 day)	16 Days (After Completion of 1 st Deliverable)
3	Deliverable 3	Evaluation report including Exit meeting and submission of draft report	5 days (After Completion of 2 nd Deliverable)
4	Deliverable 4	Final Report	4 days (After Completion of 3 rd Deliverable)
5	Deliverable 5	Presentation of Summary Brief & Submission of Evaluation data to UNDP	3 days (After Completion of 4 th Deliverable)

8. Expected duration of the contract/assignment

The indicative timeline outlined in these terms of reference suggests that the work should be completed in an elapsed time of 8 weeks from completion of procurement. Indicate target date of commencement of the work and expected completion date, including conditions to both, if any (e.g., issuance of Notice to Proceed, Certificate of Completion of Work, etc.), justifying the timing, if necessary.

9. Duty Station

- a) The contractor will be based in Afghanistan. The duty station during the entire duration of the contract is Kabul. The locations of the field work are those mentioned in Section c.
- b) The contractor will report electronically on a weekly basis. The contractor will not be required to be present at UNDP Office during work. The contractor will respect the social distancing measures that are in place during COVID-19 pandemic for the entire duration of the assignment.

9. Professional Qualifications of the Successful Contractor and its key personnel

All Companies/NGOs/CSOs applying to carry out this work must:

- Based in Afghanistan for at least 5 years

- Able to establish a project team that includes and is guided by specialists with proven expertise and at least 5 years' experience in Terminal/Mid-Term Evaluations in an international development context. These specialists do not need to be Afghan Nationals and can work as partners or sub-contractors to the Companies/NGO/CSO.
- Have a strong internal control system (financial and administration) for implementation of projects.
- Must provide a project team that has proven communication and reporting skills and is able to co-ordinate and deliver work online.

The project team will comprise of the following four key members. The team will also include enumerators tasked to collect data and information by telephone interviews. These are not including in this document.

- Team Leader (International)
- Evaluation Manager (national)
- Junior Evaluation Specialist/Enumerator (national)

Applicants should provide Curriculum vitae (CV) of the key members of the proposed core project team. The CVs should include names, qualification, details of relevant experience, and capability and capacity to undertake the activities required in this TOR.

Key staff qualification:

The following key personnel positions and requirements are mandatory for this assignment. The proposer must submit detailed CVs of key personnel as part of their proposal submission:

Position	General Qualifications and Experience
Key Professional Staff	
Evaluation Team Leader (International)	<p>Academic Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's Degree in Social Sciences, Economics or any other related discipline <p>Professional experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 10 years of monitoring and evaluation and programme evaluation experience in Basic Services, Livelihood, social cohesion and justice and development programmes in developing countries, especially Afghanistan • Familiarity with international context and post-conflict/ crises in developing societies. • Familiarity with UNDP/UN evaluation policies and procedures, and with the programming principles of the UNDP/UN will be an asset. • Experience in leading evaluation teams and ensuring gender equality and gender representation in the evaluations. • Experience and knowledge of the socio-political context of the Afghanistan and regions would be a strong asset • Excellent evaluation skills, quantitative and qualitative analysis (data analysis) and proven capacity to effectively analyze, and present data/information. <p>Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to use written and spoken English language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. • Knowledge of Dari, Persian and/or Pashto is an asset, but not required.
Evaluation Manager One post, engagement for full duration of project	<p>Academic Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum completed undergraduate degree from an accredited university. <p>Professional experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 7 years of relevant experience in conducting evaluation as well as reporting experience in similar context • Minimum of 3 years of experience in the Evaluating Socio-Economic, essential Services and Social Cohesion Projects. <p>Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency in English, Dari/Persian and Pashto is required

Position	General Qualifications and Experience
Junior Evaluation Specialist	<p>Academic Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum completed undergraduate degree from an accredited college or university. <p>Professional experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in the field of Monitoring and Evaluation in similar context Minimum 3 years of relevant experience in conducting field project monitoring and evaluation and/or other similar quality assurance services. <p>Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluency in Pashto and Dari is required Proficiency in oral and written English is required.

Note: Unless full-time engagement of staff is proposed, a full elaboration of part-time engagements must be provided, including an annotated schedule of inputs by expert by activity, and a detailed description of how the combination of expertise inputs will fulfil the overall and specific requirements of the requested services and results.

11. Price and Schedule of Payments

The contract price is a fixed output-based price regardless of extension of the herein specific duration. The payment schedule is as follows:

S#	Output/Deliverable	Indicative completion (<i>end of days and only working days</i>)	Payment Instalment Schedule
1	Meetings with Key Stakeholders, UNDP Management, Desk Review including Evaluation Work plan	09 days (After signing the contract)	10% of the instalment
2	Data Collection Mission Consultations, Field visits, FGDs, interviews (15 days) and debriefing to UNDP (1 day)	16 Days (After Completion of 1 st Deliverable)	30% of the instalment
3	Evaluation report including Exit meeting and submission of draft report	5 days (After Completion of 2 nd Deliverable)	30% of the instalment
4	Final Report	4 days (After Completion of 3 rd Deliverable)	20% of the instalment
5	Presentation of Summary Brief & Submission of Evaluation data to UNDP	3 days (After Completion of 4 th Deliverable)	10% of the instalment

Annexes

These will be provided to evaluators after signing the contract with UNDP and/or during inception meeting:

- Relevant project documents/proposals
- Intervention results framework and theory of change.
- Key stakeholders and partner
- Documents to be reviewed and consulted
- Yearly targets versus results reported
- Yearly budgets (donor-bifurcated) versus expenditure reported (Variance analysis)
- Evaluation matrix template.
- Outline of the evaluation report format.
- Code of conduct forms.

2. All Tables of Methodology Section

Table 7: Evaluation Criteria and Proposed Evaluation Questions

SL	Assessment Criteria	Questions	Date Source/ Method
1.	Relevance	1. To what extent was the project being in line with the UN TEF, the country programme's outputs and outcomes, the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and the SDGs?	Document review
		2. To what extent does the project contribute to the theory of change for the relevant country programme outcomes?	Document review
		3. How relevant are the project's four components for supporting the Socio-Economic Recovery and Resilience?	Document review FGD
		4. To what extent the project contributes to "Leave No One Behind", Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), and the human rights-based approach?	IDI, FGD & KII
		5. Evaluate the extent to which ABADIE 1.0 implementation strategy has been responsive to the emerging needs and priorities of the emerging development-Emergency scenario in Afghanistan.	KII (UNDP)
2.	Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent ABADIE 1.0 project implementation strategy was efficient and cost-effective? • To what extent has there been an economical use of financial and human resources? • Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) been allocated strategically to achieve outcomes? • To what extent have project funds and activities been delivered on time, keeping a value addition approach? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KII • Document/ review (financial & beneficiary data)
3.	Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the objectives of the four project outputs achieved with evidence of results? 	Document review (Progress report)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent these four outputs have contributed to GEWE in three dimensions, Agency, Relational dynamics and Structures? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII (GoA), IDI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended country programme outputs and outcomes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review (progress report) KII
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has the UNDP partnership and resource mobilization strategy with Responsible Parties, UN agencies, and international donors ensured coordinated support for the development of Afghanistan? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review KII with UNDP & others
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In which areas does the project have the greatest achievements and the fewest successes? Why and what have been the supporting or constraining factors? How can the project build on achievements and overcome the constraints in the next years? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review FGD IDI KII
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has the project management and implementation been participatory, flexible, adaptive, and responsive to emerging needs and priorities of the Afghanistan? 	KII (UNDP & partner organizations)
4.	Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore if, and how various components of ABADEI 1.0 project reinforced each other to make either a positive/negative/no impact? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD IDI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has been the impact of ABADEI 1.0 Joint Programming, in terms of integrating Joint Programme and processes with the rest of ABADEI 1.0-POP? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Document review
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has been the impact of capacity building initiatives for related stakeholders? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did the project made an impact through cross-cutting issues, such as gender mainstreaming, inclusion and human rights principles? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD IDI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were there evidence of results and recognition of UNDP supports? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGD KII
5.	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the sustainability of technical assistance to the activities for continuity of the functions that have currently been performed by the embedded technical units of ABADEI 1.0 Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII IDI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which the ABADEI 1.0 has done planning for continuity of the same functions after the phase-out of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any financial risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of project outputs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of project outputs and the project's contributions to country programme's outputs and outcomes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent are lessons learned being documented by the project team continually and shared with appropriate parties who could learn from the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Document Review
6.	Cross-cutting themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent ABADEI 1.0 project have mainstreamed Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD IDI Document Review
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent the project has promoted positive changes on GEWE based on the practical gender needs, concern and interest followed by DFA? Did the programme make any adverse impact on GEWE? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD IDI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did ABADEI 1.0 project contributed to the aims of the strategic Gender Results as per UNDP's GE strategy 2022-2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD IDI Document Review
7.	Human Rights/LNOB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent ABADEI 1.0 project enabled the most vulnerable, economically poor, people in hard-to-reach areas, indigenous, ethnic and minority people, Persons with Disabilities, Women and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups gaining benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD IDI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent ABADEI 1.0 project is likely to contribute, or create the platform for improved enabling environment that foster human rights in the area of the rights to work, rights of safe mobility, rights of participation in the community interventions, rights to get higher study and training? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD IDI

Table 8: Distribution of the FGDs

Regions		FGD		Remarks
Region Name	Men	Women		
Central	1	1		Interview with women were conducted virtually by female (junior) consultant.
Central Highland	0	2		
Eastern	2	0		
South-Eastern	1	0		
Northern	2	0		
North-East	1	1		
Western	1	0		
Southern	1	0		
Total	10	4		

Tool 1: FGD with Project Beneficiary (Women)

Terminal Evaluation- ABADEI Programme

Respondents: Project Beneficiary (Female)

I am _____. I work for AERC/CRD who are responsible for conducting the Terminal Evaluation of ABADEI Programme. As part of the field study, interviews and FGDs are going to be conducted by AERC/CRD to evaluate the programme performance. You have been invited as participant of this discussion which is also part of this evaluation. Responding to our questions is voluntary and you may choose not to answer, but we would like to emphasize that your answer is essential for us to help UNDP/ ABADEI Project to learn key lessons of the interventions. Please be informed that the data you share with us will be recorded and stored safely accessible by AERC/CRD and UNDP. Your personal information will not be shared with anybody else.

Guideline for Participants Selection:

Total participants for the discussion must be 8-12 adult women. All participants should be beneficiaries of the same implementing partner organization. It is highly suggested to ensure the heterogeneity of the participants- this can be considered in terms of age, education, profession etc.

Guideline for facilitation

Questions should be open (without addressing any individual). However, if anyone seems to be less proactive, then she/he needs to be requested softly to share his/her opinions. Each question needs to be answered by 3-4 respondents.

Key Information:

Date of the FGD		
FGD Time	Start:	End:
Name of the community (if any)		
Phone Number of a community leader:		
Phone number of the focal person of the partner organization		
FGD conducted (please tick)	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual	<input type="checkbox"/> Face 2 Face
Brief about the community (Social structure geography, main source of livelihood, remoteness etc.)	150 words	

Introduction

1. Could you explain how and when you got involved with the ABADEI Programme and for how long?
2. What is the name of the person (/s) and organization who worked/communicated with you?
3. What are the major activities that you were part of (just highlight/ details will come later)?

Relevance

4. The support you received from the project; do you think those were most required for you? Then ask, to what extent they were required for your community too. Give examples for you, and for your community.

5. What would be the situation if there was no ABAEI projects where you/ your community were involved? If those activities of ABAEI were not implemented by UNDP and its partners, how would you manage those needs/ benefits?
6. To you, was there any important support required which the project could not provide? If yes, would you please recommend what shall ABAEI consider in the next programme for you and for your community? Please also explain how these proposed interventions/recommendations are determined as required for your community, and how these recommendations/recommended activities will have impacted your life or livelihood endeavour?
7. How and what extent the ABAEI programme was able to include women & those who were most vulnerable such a person with disabilities, unaccompanied children, girls above 10 years, etc., to receive benefits?
8. Was there any negative connotation from community as women were included to receive benefits from this programme?
Can you please also share if all types of activities of ABAEI made significant contributions to women's lives directly or indirectly? Can you please also share if all types of activities of ABAEI were able to engage directly? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not? Is there any scope in the next phase to include women in those activities where women were not directly engaged? If yes, how and who should support for that? If no, why not please explain with examples.

Effectiveness

9. Please mention the top 3 supports you received from the project. Please explain with examples.
10. Are there any other top supports you needed that override the top 3 supports that ABAEI supported? If yes, what are those support please mention.

Impacts

11. What were the supports (provision of essential services, community livelihood and local economic activities, disaster and climate resilience response and community planning & social cohesion¹¹) you have received from the ABAEI Programme? What did you do (/have been doing) with that support? [please list down response under each programme component. Hence, break these questions by components]
12. How have those supports contributed positively to your life? Please share examples and your experiences.
13. Was there any negative impact due to ABAEI Program activities? If any, what and how did it impact negatively? Please explain with examples.
14. Based on your experience, how the ABAEI Programme benefitted women and other marginalized persons?
15. Were there any specific needs of the women and other marginalized group which were not fulfilled? What are those? How could those be fulfilled?

Sustainability

16. Do you believe that you can continue activities if the ABAEI programme at some point stopped? If yes, can you please describe the list of activities that could be continued even if ABAEI programme support is withdrawn. Please describe with some examples.
17. Please describe with some examples.
18. Are there any financial, social, or political risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of the impact that you have secured so far? [ask questions by using examples on financial risks,

¹¹ Please mention whichever component is applicable for that community. Please also cite some specific activities.

then separately ask with examples on type of political risks and ask separately with examples on social risks.

Cross Cutting Themes

19. Do you believe that the needs and priorities of women and vulnerable individual groups were considered while the programme was designed, implemented, and monitored in the past one year? If yes, please explain how? If no, what was missing please explain with examples.
20. What extent “Leave No One Behind” was effectively executed under this programme?
21. related to women and girls in Afghanistan, such as needs of women, needs of girl above 10 years, following several bans on women and girls by DFA? Did the programme make any adverse impact on the lives of women and girls? Please share with examples how? If no, then what is the justification for saying so?

Human Rights

22. To what extent ABADIE programme enabled the most vulnerable, economically poor, people in hard-to-reach areas, indigenous, ethnic and minority people, Persons with Disabilities, Women and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups gaining benefits?

Overall Performance & Lesson Learned

23. Is there any activity/ process/lesson that you would like to replicate in another project in similar context? If yes, why?
24. Is there any activity/ process/lesson that you would strongly urge not to apply in other project in similar context? If yes, why?
25. What are the things need to be considered for further implementation of such projects? What would you recommend?

FGD with Project Beneficiary (Male Group)

List of the participants

Date:

Location (Village, Sub-district & District):

Name of the Province:

Name of the Region:

Name of the partner organization:

Group of Beneficiary: Female

SI	Name of Participants	Age	Mobile Number	Ethnicity/tribe	Occupation/main source of livelihood
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

Name of the Facilitator	
Name of the Note keeper	
Name of the Gatekeeper (if any)	

Tool 2: FGD with Project Beneficiary (Male)

Terminal Evaluation- ABADIE Programme

Respondents: ABADIE Project Beneficiary (Male)

I am _____. I work for AERC/CRD who are responsible for conducting the Terminal Evaluation of ABADIE Programme. As part of the field study, interviews and FGDs are going to be conducted by AERC/CRD to evaluate the programme performance. You have been invited as participant of this discussion, which is also part of this evaluation. Responding to our questions is voluntary and you may choose not to answer, but we would like to emphasize that your answer is essential for us to help UNDP/ ABADIE Project to learn key lessons of the interventions. Please be informed that the data you share with us will be recorded confidentially and stored safely accessible by AERC/CRD and UNDP. Your personal information will not be shared with anybody else.

Guideline for Participants Selection:

Total participants for the discussion must be 8-12 adult men. All participants should be beneficiaries of the same implementing partner organization. It is highly suggested to ensure the heterogeneity of the participants- this can be considered in terms of age, education, profession etc.

Guideline for facilitation

Questions should be open (without addressing any individual). However, if anyone seems to less responsive/ proactive, then he needs to be requested softly to share his opinions. Each question needs to be answered by 3-4 respondents.

Key Information:

Date of the FGD	
FGD Time	Start: _____ End: _____
Name of the community (if any)	
Phone Number of a community leader:	
Phone number of the focal person of the partner organization	
FGD conducted (please tick)	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual <input type="checkbox"/> Face 2 Face
Brief about the community (Social structure geography, main source of livelihood, remoteness etc.)	150 words

Introduction

26. Could you explain how and when you got involved with ABADIE Programme and for how long?
27. What is the name of the person (/s) and organization who worked/communicated with you?
28. What are the major activities that you were part of (just highlight/ details will come later)?

Relevance

29. The support you received from the project; do you think those were most required for you? Then ask, to what extent they were required for your community too. Give examples for you, and for your community.

30. What would be the situation if there was no ABAEI projects where you/ your community were involved? If those activities of ABAEI were not implemented by UNDP and its partners, how would you manage those needs/ benefits?
31. To you, was there any important support required which the project could not provide? If yes, would you please recommend what shall ABAEI consider in the next programme for you and for your community? Please also explain how these proposed interventions/recommendations are determined as required for your community, and how these recommendations/recommended activities will have impacted your life or livelihood endeavour?
32. How and what extent the ABDEI programme was able to include women & those who were extremely vulnerable, such as person with disabilities, orphan child/unaccompanied children, to receive benefits?
33. Can you please also share if all types of activities of ABAEI made significant contributions to women's lives directly or indirectly?
34. Can you please also share if all types of activities of ABAEI were able to engage directly? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not? Is there any scope in the next phase to include women in those activities where women were not directly engaged? If yes, how and who should support for that? If no, why not please explain with examples.

Effectiveness

35. Please mention the top 3 supports you received from the project. Please explain with examples.
36. Was there any other top supports you needed that override the top 3 supports that ABAEI supported? If yes, what are those support please mention.

Impacts

37. What were the supports (provision of essential services, community livelihood and local economic activities, disaster and climate resilience response and community planning & social cohesion¹²) you have received from the ABAEI Programme? What did you do (/have been doing) with that support? [please list down response under each programme component. Hence, break this questions by components]
38. How have those supports contributed positively to your life? Please share examples and your experiences.
39. Was there any negative impact due to any ABAEI Program activities? If any, what and how did it impact negatively? Please explain with examples.
40. Based on your experience, how has the ABDEI Programmme benefitted women and other marginalized persons?

Sustainability

41. Do you believe that you can continue activities if the ABAEI programme at some point stopped? If yes, can you please describe the list of activities that could be continued even if ABAEI programme support is withdrawn. Please describe with some examples.
42. Are there any financial, social or political risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of the impact that you have secured so far? [ask questions by using examples on financial risks, then separately ask with examples on type of political risks and ask separately with examples on social risks.

¹² Please mention whichever component is applicable for that community. Please also cite some specific activities.

Cross Cutting Themes

43. Being man in this community, can you please share what are the priorities and needs of women and girls, which ABADEI programme shall prioritize?
44. Do you believe that needs and priorities of women were considered while the programme was designed, implemented, and monitored in the past one year? If yes, please explain how? If no, what was missing please explain with examples.
45. To what extent the project has promoted positive changes related to women and girls in Afghanistan, such as needs of women, needs of girl above 10 years, following several bans on women and girls by DFA? Did the programme make any adverse/ harmful impact on the lives of women and girls? Please share with examples how? If no, then what is the justification for saying so?

Human Rights

46. To what extent ABADEI programme enabled the most vulnerable, economically poor, people in hard-to-reach areas, indigenous, ethnic and minority people, Persons with Disabilities, Women and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups gaining benefits?

Overall Performance & Lesson Learned

47. Is there any activity/ process/lesson that you would like to replicate in another project in similar context? If yes, why?
48. Is there any activity/ process/lesson that you would strongly urge not to apply in other project in similar context? If yes, why?
49. What are the things need to be considered for further implementation of such projects? What would you recommend?

FGD with Project Beneficiary (Male Group)

List of the participants

Date:

Location (Village, Sub-district & District):

Name of the Province:

Name of the Region:

Name of the partner organization:

Group of Beneficiary: Male

SI	Name of Participants	Age	Mobile Number	Ethnicity/Tribe	Occupation/main Source of Livelihood
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					
19.					
20.					
21.					
22.					
23.					
24.					

Name of the Facilitator	
Name of the Note keeper	
Name of the Gatekeeper (if any)	

Tool 3: IDI with Project Beneficiary (all)

Terminal Evaluation- ABADEI Programme

Respondents: ABADEI Project Beneficiary (both male and female)

I am _____. I work for AERC/CRD who are responsible for conducting the Terminal Evaluation of ABADEI Programme. As part of the field study, interviews and FGDs are going to be conducted by AERC/CRD to evaluate the programme performance. You have been invited as participant of the this interview, which is also part of this evaluation. Responding to our questions is voluntary and you may choose not to answer, but we would like to emphasize that your answer is essential for us to help UNDP/ ABADEI Project to learn key lessons of the interventions. Please be informed that the data you share with us will be recorded and stored safely accessible by AERC/CRD and UNDP. Your personal information will not be shared with anybody else.

Guideline for Respondent Selection:

The respondents of the IDI should be direct beneficiaries of the ABADEI Program. It is highly suggested to ensure the heterogeneity of the respondents- this can be considered in terms of age, education, profession etc.

Guideline for facilitation

Questions should be specific to the individual. However, if anyone seems to playing key role in the community, then s/he can be asked to narrate impacts/changes on the community as whole, then on him/herself. “how” and “so what”- need to be repeatedly used to dig down the reasons or response. Since some of interviews will help to develop some case studies, thus narrative should come out as stories of individuals with focus on problems of the past and changes occurred during the project period, attribution/contribution of the project and future aspiration.

Key Information:

Date of the interview	
interview Time	Start: _____ End: _____
Name of the community (if any)	
Phone Number of the respondent (if any)	
Name of the partner organization	
Phone number of the focal person of the partner organization	
Interview conducted (please tick)	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual <input type="checkbox"/> Face 2 Face
Brief about the community the respondent belongs to. (Social structure geography, main source of livelihood, remoteness etc.)	150 words

Profile of the IDI Respondent

SI	Areas of Queries	Responses
1.	Name of the respondent	
2.	Sex of the respondent	
3.	Age of the respondent	
4.	Highest education of the respondent	
5.	Main source of livelihood (primary occupation)	
6.	Secondary occupation (more than one is accepted)	
7.	Relationship with head of the household	
8.	Number of the number in the household	
9.	Number of dependent members in the household	
10.	Any disability within household members	
11.	If yes, type and extent of disability	
12.	if respondent is involved with any other INGO/ UN agencies? What capacity?	
13.	Address of the respondent	

Introduction

1. Could you explain how and when you got involved with the ABADEI Programme and for how long?
2. What is the name of the person (/s) and organization who worked/communicated with you?
3. What are the major activities that you were part of (just highlight/ details will come later)?

Relevance

4. The support you received from the project; do you think those were most required for you? Then ask, to what extent they were required for your family. Give examples for you, and for your community.
5. What would be the situation if there was no ABAEI projects where you/ your family was involved? If those activities of ABADEI were not implemented by UNDP and its partners, how would you manage those needs/ benefits?
6. To you, was there any important support required which the project could not provide? If yes, would you please recommend what shall ABADEI consider in the next programme for you and for your community? Please also explain how these proposed interventions/recommendations are determined as required for your community, and how these recommendations/recommended activities will have impacted your life or livelihood endeavour?
7. How and what extent the ABADEI programme was able to include women & those who were most vulnerable such a person with disabilities, unaccompanied children, girls above 10 years, etc., to receive benefits?
8. Was there any negative connotation from community as women were included to receive benefits from this programme?
Can you please also share if all types of activities of ABADEI made significant contributions to women's lives directly or indirectly? Can you please also share if all types of activities of ABADEI were able to engage directly? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not? Is there any scope in the next phase to include women in those activities where women were not directly engaged? If yes, how and who should support for that? If no, why not please explain with examples.

Effectiveness

9. Please mention the top 3 supports you received from the project. Please explain with examples.
10. Are there any other top supports you needed that override the top 3 supports that ABADEI supported? If yes, what are those support please mention.

Impacts

11. What were the supports (provision of essential services, community livelihood and local economic activities, disaster and climate resilience response and community planning & social cohesion¹³) you have received from the ABADEI Programme? What did you do (/have been doing) with that support? [please list down response under each programme component. Hence, break these questions by components].
12. How have those supports contributed positively to your life? Please share examples and your experiences.
13. Was there any negative impact due to ABADEI Program activities? If any, what and how did it impact negatively? Please explain with examples.
14. Based on your experience, how the ABADEI Programme benefitted women and other marginalized persons?
15. Were there any specific needs of the women and other marginalized group which were not fulfilled? What are those? How could those be fulfilled?

Sustainability

16. Do you believe that you can continue activities if the ABADEI programme at some point stopped? If yes, can you please describe the list of activities that could be continued even if ABADEI programme support is withdrawn. Please describe with some examples. Please describe with some examples.
17. Are there any financial, social, or political risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of the impact that you have secured so far? [ask questions by using examples on financial risks, then separately ask with examples on type of political risks and ask separately with examples on social risks.

Cross Cutting Themes

18. Do you believe that the needs and priorities of women and vulnerable individual groups were considered while the programme was designed, implemented, and monitored in the past one year? If yes, please explain how? If no, what was missing please explain with examples.
19. What extent "Leave No One Behind" was effectively executed under this programme?
20. related to women and girls in Afghanistan, such as needs of women, needs of girl above 10 years, following several bans on women and girls by DFA? Did the programme make any adverse impact on the lives of women and girls? Please share with examples how? If no, then what is the justification for saying so?

Human Rights

21. To what extent ABADEI programme enabled the most vulnerable, economically poor, people in hard-to-reach areas, indigenous, ethnic and minority people, Persons with Disabilities, Women and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups gaining benefits?

Overall Performance & Lesson Learned

22. Is there any activity/ process/lesson that you would like to replicate in another project in similar context? If yes, why?

¹³ Please mention whichever component is applicable for that community. Please also cite some specific activities.

23. Is there any activity/ process/lesson that you would strongly urge not to apply in other project in similar context? If yes, why?
24. What are the things need to be considered for further implementation of such projects? What would you recommend?

Name of the Facilitator	
Name of the Note keeper	
Name of the Gatekeeper (if any)	

Tool 4: KII with Stakeholders

Terminal Evaluation- ABADEI Programme

Respondents: UNDP Staff, Partners Staff

I am _____. I work for AERC/CRD who are responsible for conducting the Terminal Evaluation of ABADEI Programme. As part of the field study, interviews and FGDs are going to be conducted by AERC/CRD to evaluate the programme performance. You have been selected as respondent of the field study. Responding to our questions is voluntary and you may choose not to answer, but we would like to emphasize that your answer is essential for us to help UNDP/ ABADEI Project to learn key lessons of the interventions. Please be informed that the data you share with us will be recorded and stored safely accessible by AERC/CRD and UNDP. Your personal information will not be shared with anybody else.

Guideline for Participants Selection:

The KII participants for this field study are selected among the project staff who played important roles in designing, implementing, or managing the project. For example, project manager/ project coordinator, MEAL Officer, Head of the Program, or Expert or any other staff who had very important role.

Key Information:

Date of the Interview:		
Interview Time	Start:	End:
Name of the Respondent:		
Designation of the Respondent:		
Specific roles and level of involvement with the project:		
Phone Number:		
Email Number:		
Interview conducted (please tick)	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual	<input type="checkbox"/> Face 2 Face

Name of the Facilitator:

Name of the Note Taker:

Introduction

1. Could you please tell us about the start of your journey with UNDP/ ABADI Programme?
2. What are the key roles or functions of your position? Is it the only project that you support or there are more projects take your support?
3. How was this project designed? Was there any needs assessment before designing the project? To what extent was the community engaged in sharing their needs or priorities?

Relevance

4. How was the programme designed? How different stakeholders were involved and contributed?
5. To what extent the ABADI programme contributes to “Leave No One Behind”, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE), and the human rights-based approach?
6. To you, what extent the programme met the demands and needs of the target beneficiaries? What extent the implementation strategy was responsive to address needs and priorities of the emerging development emergency initiative in Afghanistan? Please give examples.
7. What would happen if there was no project? How they would have managed the need?

Efficiency

8. How the project resources (Human, Financial, and Logistical, technical...) were used to achieve its objectives? [Feasibility] and what were the immediate effect of the intervention?
9. How would you evaluate the project delivery mechanism? Did you face any issues while implementing the project? How was it resolved? What was the response from target population in terms acceptability and understanding the purpose of project activities?
10. To what extent have project funds and activities been delivered on time, keeping a value addition approach? Please explain if there were any challenges and it was overcome?

Effectiveness

11. What extent the intended outputs/outcomes have been achieved? What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended country programme outputs and outcomes?
12. Please mention top 3 achievements (you consider greatest) of the project? What are the top 3 ‘less successful’ activity/ initiative/ result and why? Why and what have been the supporting or constraining factors? How can the project build on achievements and overcome the constraints in the next years?
13. How and to what extent has the UNDP partnership and resource mobilization strategy with Responsible Parties, UN agencies, and international donors ensured coordinated support for the development of Afghanistan?
14. To what extent has the project management and implementation been participatory, flexible, adaptive, and responsive to emerging needs and priorities of the Afghanistan? Please share example and your experience.

Impacts

15. How and what extent various components of ABADI programme (provision of essential services, community livelihood and local economic activities, disaster and climate resilience response and community planning & social cohesion) reinforced each other to make a positive/negative/no impact? Please share examples and your experiences.
16. What are the major impacts of the 4 components (provision of essential services, community livelihood and local economic activities, disaster and climate resilience response and community planning & social cohesion) of the program?
17. How the 4 components (provision of essential services, community livelihood and local economic activities, disaster and climate resilience response and community planning & social cohesion) made an impact on women’s lives in Afghanistan in the following aspects:
 - Integration of voices of women and vulnerable individuals

- Integration of women and vulnerable individuals into community structures for their enhanced decision-making.
 - Women-led community enterprise/ social institutions promoted, including that of women's social capital.
 - Women enhanced economic agency and enhanced employability.
18. What has been the impact of capacity building initiatives for related stakeholders?
 19. To what extent cross-cutting issues, such as gender, social inclusion and human rights principles were mainstreamed or maintained? Please share specific examples/ evidence.
 20. Were there evidence of results and recognition of UNDP support? Share specific examples or evidence.

Sustainability

21. What is the likelihood of sustaining above mentioned impact? Please substantiate your opinion with some justifications and examples.
22. How exit (/ phase -out) plan of the programme was developed and executed?
23. Are there any financial, social or political risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of project outputs and the project's contributions to country programme's outputs and outcomes?

Cross Cutting Themes

24. How was gender integrated (/mainstreamed) in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project?
25. To what extent the project has promoted positive changes on GEWE based on the practical gender needs, concern and interest followed by DFA? Did the programme make any adverse impact on GEWE? Please share with examples.
26. To what extent did ABADEI programme contributed to the aims of the strategic Gender Results as per UNDP's GE strategy 2022-2025?

Human Rights

27. To what extent ABADEI programme enabled the most vulnerable, economically poor, people in hard-to-reach areas, indigenous, ethnic and minority people, Persons with Disabilities, Women and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups gaining benefits?
28. To what extent ABADEI programme is likely to contribute, or create the platform for improved enabling environment that foster human rights in the area of the rights to work, rights of mobility safely, rights of participation in the community interventions, rights to get higher study and training?

Overall Performance & Lesson Learned

29. Is there any activity/ process/lesson that you would like to replicate in another project in similar context? If yes, why?
30. Is there any activity/ process/lesson that you would strongly urge not to apply in other project in similar context? If yes, why? What are the things need to be considered for further implementation of such projects? What would you recommend?

Information sheet and consent form For participants

INSTRUCTIONS

Please delete this text box before giving the information sheet to the participant.

This is a template information sheet for a participant. Please adapt as necessary for your MER initiative. You should include the following headings in your information sheet, with appropriate and accessible information under each. The information sheet should be addressed to the participant, and if you are reading it out, please ensure that the participant is left with the contact numbers and helpline/other services for support. This information sheet should be as concise as possible, and ideally no longer than two pages.

This template information sheet contains the minimum of legally necessary components. Whilst the wording can change, no component should be deleted (with exception of the section on photographs). Once the content of the information sheet has been agreed on it should not be changed (except for translations into local languages) before it gets used during fieldwork.

CONSENT FOR THE INTERVIEW:

My name is (.....). I work for CRD/AERC who is responsible for conducting the Terminal Evaluation of ABADEI project of UNDP Afghanistan. As part of the process, an interview/group discussion (FGD) is going to be conducted by CRD/AERC to understand how the activities of ABADEI **project** carried out and improved condition in the area of infrastructures, health and education service, livelihood supports, disaster management, and social cohesions in the community. We will try to explore your perceptions and understanding on the contribution of the ABADEI project in the community development, in the lives of women and men, and children.

You have been selected as respondent of the interview/FGD and your responses have enormous importance to make the future programming more responsive to the needs of women and men and children of this community. You have absolutely full rights to decline or reject not to participate. If you want, we can also keep your name/identity anonymous. Although responding to our questions is voluntary and you may choose not to answer, we would like to emphasize that your answer is essential for us to your community as the project is community centered and for the people who live in this community. During the process, if you would like to share anything related to misconducts, which may be sensitive in nature, such as sexual in nature, I would request not to share with me detail. If you want, I can connect you with the designated officer for that. For that you have to share with me, how would you like to be contacted by the persons, exact time, date and methods of contact or, you can also directly report to this email: reportmisconduct@undp.org, head quarter of UNDP. You have no risk of any retaliation. Just remember, when you report, consider- when it occurred, who did it (UNDP personnel/ UNDP's partner, name, and designation), which location, what were the facts/ issues.

Now, if you agree, I can proceed with agreed guidelines/ checklist/ questions (endorsed by UNDP) to explore how different services and interventions under UNDP ABADEI projects have contributed to the community. If you have any question, you can ask me now, or you can also ask me at the end of this interview. Let me know how to proceed on the interview process.

Information sheet for participants

You are being invited to take part in a final evaluation initiative. Before you decide to take part, it is important that you understand why the terminal evaluation is being done and what it will involve. Please ask questions if there is anything that is not clear or if you would like more information.

Taking photographs

We only take photos of participants for evaluation if it is absolutely necessary for the success of the initiative. If needed, we will take some photographs with your permission and the purpose of the taking photo will be discussed. Apart from this, we will provide media consent form. If you don't permit us to take photos, it will be completely understandable, and you can participate in the interview.

How will your privacy and confidentiality be protected?

If you agree to take part, your name will not appear in any reports and your comments will remain completely anonymous. Any information you provide will remain confidential, unless we have reason to believe that you or any person in your household or community is at risk of harm. Then we have a responsibility to share that information with UNDP or others.

Can you change your mind and withdraw from the initiative?

This participation is completely voluntary, and it is completely up to you whether you want to take part in or don't. We assure you that it is up to your choice if you don't want to respond any particular questions and you can ask us to stop the discussions or interview at any time. We will stop taking the interview at that moment. Finally, if you want to withdraw and don't want to use the information you have already shared with us, we will delete your information.

Contact details for further information

AERC Afghan Consulting Company

Behind Mosini Madrasa, Darul Aman Road, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Email: aerc.af.engineering@gmail.com

Contact: +93 776-787-540, +93 744-205-250

What if you have any Complaint?

If you have any complaints or reservations about the ethical conduct of this interview, please contact

- a. Ms. Samila (Email: Samila.Daluwatte@undp.org)
- b. Mr. Arvind Kumar (Email: arvind.kumar@undp.org or Phone: +91-707-009-4133 (WhatsApp)
Local Number: +93 – 794-786-671)

Consent form for participants

[Terminal Evaluation - ABADEI Project]

Consent for children (age below 18 years)

If the age of respondent/participant is below 18 years, then consent needs to be taken from parents (or legal guardian).

Participant name OR code _____

Written consent

Participant's name OR initials (delete if not collecting names):

Signature/Thumbprint of Participant: _____ **Date:** _____

Data Collector Name: _____

1. I confirm that [I have read the information sheet concerning this initiative/the information sheet concerning this initiative has been read to me], and I understand what is required of me if I take part in this final evaluation initiative.
2. I have been given the opportunity to consider the information, ask questions and a reply was given for all the questions to my satisfaction.
3. I understand that participation is voluntary and that I may withdraw at any time without giving a reason.
4. I consent to any information given by me being used in future reports, articles or presentations by the evaluation team.
5. I understand that my name will not appear in any reports, articles or presentations.
6. I give permission that the data collection can be recorded by [using written notes/ using an audio recorder].
7. I understand the additional consent form for photographs, and I agree that photographs of me can be taken and used as outlined in the additional media consent form [delete point 7 if you are not taking photographs]

Yes ☐

No ☐

I consent to take part in the above-mentioned terminal evaluation initiative.

Please use EITHER the written consent box OR the verbal consent box as appropriate. Delete the box that is not needed.

GUIDELINES FOR ENUMERATORS:

Before starting the survey/interview, please explain what the purpose of the survey/interview is. You also need to inform how long it may take. Do not create or show any expectation, just clarify the objectives and appreciate their contribution being part of the Final Evaluation.

Verbal consent

Participant's name OR initials (delete if not collecting names or initials):

Verbal consent has been given by participant Yes ☐ No ☐

Data Collector Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Checklist for the Enumerator/ Junior Consultant

Participant ID/ Name	Name of Data Collector	Date of interview	Confirmation that information script was explained and understood (Y/N)	Verbal consent was given (Y/N)	Written consent was given (Y/N)	Parental consent was received (if participant is <18) (Y/ N/ NA)	Consent form filled in (Y)	Consent form uploaded/ stored as required (Y/N)

3. Final list of KII, IDI and FGD Respondents

Details of the KII Respondents

Table 9: Details of KII Respondents

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Interview Conducted (Date and Time)	Means (Zoom/ In-person)
1.	Anisha Thapa	Head of Programme Quality Assurance	UNDP Afghanistan	1 August (4.30pm-5.37pm)	Zoom
2.	Mohammad Salim	Program Officer			
3.	Mohammad Ajmal Shinwari	Program Manager			
4.	Vakhtang Svanidze	Deputy Resident Representative, Operations	UNDP Afghanistan	1 August (5.42pm-6.10pm)	Zoom
5.	Amanthi Wickramasinghe	Operations Manager			
6.	Surayo Buzurukova	Senior Deputy Resident Representative- Programmes	UNDP Afghanistan	2 August (2.30pm-3.27pm)	Zoom
7.	Arvind Kumar ¹⁴	Program Management Specialist			
8.	Pamela Kechter	Regional Area Manager (Central Highlands)	UNDP Afghanistan	3 August (2.47pm-3.35pm)	Zoom
9.	Mr. Syed Haroon Ahmadi	RBM Analyst	UNDP Afghanistan	3 August (4.02pm-4.42pm)	Zoom
10.	Merita Jorgo	Head of Integrated Risk Management Unit	UNDP Afghanistan\	6 August (4.35pm-5.05 pm)	Zoom
11.	Dirk Stoelhorst	Risk Management Specialist			
12.	Firuz Saidkhadzhaev	Regional Area Manager (Central)	UNDP Afghanistan	8 August (11.33am-12.16pm)	Zoom
13.	Anatoly Balovnev	Regional Area Manager (Eastern)	UNDP Afghanistan	8 August (5.32pm-6.35pm)	Zoom
14.	Tonny Villy Odong	Regional Area Manager (South-East)	UNDP Afghanistan	9 August (3.31pm-4.19pm)	Zoom
15.	Waheeb Al-Eryani	Regional Area Manager (North)	UNDP Afghanistan	9 August (5.31pm-6.34pm)	Zoom
16.	Francesca Cozzarini	Regional Area Manager (West)	UNDP Afghanistan	10 August (3.32pm-4.22pm)	Zoom

¹⁴ Mr Kumar was separately interviewed as well. Thus, while counting total respondent, his name was counted once only.

17.	Luis Francisco Thais Santa Crus	Senior Programme Manager	UNDP Afghanistan	11 August (6.30pm-7.10pm)	WhatsApp
18.	Arvind Kumar	Programme Management Specialist	UNDP Afghanistan	12 August (7.30pm-	Zoom
19.	Ikuma Masuda	Second Secretary, Economic Cooperation Section	Embassy of Japan in Afghanistan	14 August (4.31pm-5.01pm)	Zoom
20.	Shamila Daluwatte	SES Specialist	UNDP Afghanistan	15 August (4.30pm-5.25pm)	Zoom
21.	Fahad Bangash	M & E Specialist	UNDP Afghanistan	19 August (6.30- 7.32 pm)	Zoom
22.	Salwan Saif	Finance	UNDP Afghanistan	21 August (7.30pm-8.05 pm)	Zoom
23.	Hyewon Jung	Programme Advisor-UNDP CO	UNDP Afghanistan	22 August (4.40pm-5.25pm)	Zoom
24.	Raquel Barquinha LUZ	Focal Point	European Union	1 September (8.30pm-9.00pm)	Zoom
25.	Abdullah Sawiz	Program Lead	IRW (Islamic Relief worldwide)	02.Aug.2023 3:15 PM-4:10 PM	Google Team
26.	Abdul Bassir	Country Engineer	IRW (Islamic Relief worldwide)	30.July.2023 1:47 PM – 3:15 PM	In Person
27.	Saif Ur Rahman	Senior M&E & Reporting Officer	SCA (Swedish Committee for Afghanistan)	31.July.2023 10:00 AM – 11:45 AM	Google Team
28.	Jamal Nasir Yousofzai	Program Manager	AKF (Agha Khan Foundation)	02.Aug.2023 2:00 PM-3:00 PM	Google Team
29.	Hassan Shaheed	Grant Finance Manager	AKF (Agha Khan Foundation)	02.Aug.2023 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM	Google Team
30.	Khaled Majboor	Program Manager	ACH/ACF (Actional Against Hunger)	05.Aug.2023 9:00 AM-10:30 AM	Google Team
31.	Mohammad Asif Jamshidi	Acting Head of Meal Department	ACH/ACF (Actional Against Hunger)	06.Aug.2023 12:00 PM-2:00 PM	Google Team

32.	Tahir Roozi	Project Manager	CARE	05.Aug.2023 9:15 AM-11:00 AM	Google Team
33.	Sher Khan	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer	CARE	07.Aug.2023 03:00 PM-4:00 PM	Google Team
34.	Gul Rahman	Project Coordinator	DRC (Danish Refugee Council)	06.Aug.2023 1:44 PM-3:00 PM	In Person
35.	Fazal Akbar	MEAL Manager	DRC (Danish Refugee Council)	06.Aug.2023 2:45 PM-4:00 PM	In Person
36.	Mina Gual Heammat	M& E Specialist	BRAC	07.Aug.2023 11:25 PM-12:15 PM	Google Team
37.	Sheikh Mahbubul Alam	Head of Program	BRAC	09.Aug.2023 2:00 PM – 3:10 PM	Google Team
38.	Mirwis Salih	Project Manager	Pameer Topaz Construction and logistic services	11:00AM-12:10PM	In Person
39.	Asad Ullah	Project Manger	Da Maidan Zawanan	2:15PM-3:20 PM	In Person
40.	Khushal Sabri	Contract Manager	Nawai Nai Women Association NN WA	3:00 PM-4:30 PM	In Person
41.	Khyber Zwak	Communication & Contract Manager	Organization for coordination of humanitarian relief	3:00 PM-4:10 PM	In Person
42.	Ahmad Zafar Mojadiddi	Meal Specialist	Roots of Peace	2:00 PM-3:30 PM	In Person
43.	Simon Wankuru	Project Manager	Action Aid	10:00 AM-12:00 PM	In person
44.	Saifullah Sias	Project Coordinator	NCA	10:00 AM-12:00 PM	In person

Details of IDI Respondents

Table 10: Details of IDI Respondents

SI	Name of the person	Address (village, community)	Name of the Province	Name of the region	Name of the RP	Sex of the respondent	Age	Highest Education
14.	Fatima	Saidbaba Village, Saighan District	Bamyan	Center, High land Region	BRAC	Female	18	7 th Class
15.	Wafa	Folladi Village	Bamyan	Center, High land Region	BRAC	Female	39	7 th Class
16.	Morsal Nargis	Danish Abad	Herat	West	Care	Female	22	High School
17.	Fatima Nabawi	Sadat Village	Herat	West	Care	Female	39	High School
18.	Muhamma d Idress	Hejrat Village	Nangarhar	East	BRAC	Male	26	Bachelor
19.	Sher Ali	Hejrat Village	Nangarhar	East	BRAC	Male	38	High School
20.	Farida Barki	Damana	Kabul	Center	Action Aid	Female	23	Bachelor
21.	Bi Bi Halima	Saidkheil	Kabul	Center	Action Aid	Female	30	Uneducated
22.	Abdul Saleem	Hayat Abad-Sari Tappa Karti Naw	Kabul	Center	Action Aid	Male		Bachelor in Computer Science
23.	Bi Bi Shahnaz	Sultan poor Village	Nangarhar	East	Roots of Peace	Female	32	Uneducated
24.	Sakeena	Deh Payaan	Nangarhar	East	Roots of Peace	Female	37	12 th Class
25.	Qurban Ali	Sardeh	Balkh	North	SCA	Male	56	Bachelor
26.	Khan Tahsil	Kargar	Balkh	North	SCA	Male	35	Primary Education
27.	Mohamma d Amin	Daishaki	Baghlan	North East	Agha Khan Foundation	Male	50	Primary Education
28.	Sher Ali	Arbaba Sahib	Ghazni	South East	DRC	Male	42	Primary Education

29.	Seema	Satar Khana	Faryab	North	IRW	Female	35	Non-Educated
30.	Qudratullah	Omakai and Shin Gharai	Zabul	South	NRC	Male	34	Primary Education
31.	Faizullah	Omakai and Shin Gharai	Zabul	South	NRC	Male	38	Non-Educated
32.	Khudai Noor	Jerkiscan	Baghlan	North East	Agha Khan Foundation	Male	27	Primary education
33.	Abida	Cucumber Zerkhiar	Jawzjan	North	IRW	Female	28	Uneducated
34.	Mahboba	Karte Noor Khuda	Balkh	North	IRW	Female	39	Bachelor
35.	Ruqya	Karta Sulh	Samangan	North	IRW	Female	67	Primary education
36.	Azizah Ramei	Baghak	Badghis	West	IRW	Female	25	12 th Class
37.	Hnifa	Aziz abad	Sar-e Pual	North	IRW	Female	26	9 th Class
38.	Sakina	Bala Nakhi	Ghazni	South East	DRC	Female	45	Uneducated
39.	Farahnaz	Waraqa Village	Ghazni	South East	DRC	Female	19	12 th Class

Details of the FGD participants

Table 11: Details of FGD

Date of the FGD	Address (village, community)	Name of the Province	Name of the region	Name of the RP	Participant		
					Total	Male	Female
30.July 2023	Masti Kheil	Nangarhar	Eastern Region	BRAC	9	9	-
30.July 2023	Hadi Gual	Nangarhar	Eastern Region	BRAC	8	8	-
03.Aug.2023	Sar-e Day	Balkh	North	SCA	12	12	-
02.Aug.2023	Kocha Sorkh, Masjid Safid, Baghlan Jadid, Hot Khail, Hassan Khail, Pahlawan Zafar, Kocha Bala	Baghlan	North East	Agha Khan Foundation	8	-	8
01.Aug.2023	Haider Abad	Bamyan	Central High line Region	Agha Khan Foundation	8	-	8
31.July.2023	Folladi village	Bamyan	Central High line Region	BRAC	8	-	8
29.July.2023	Sulhabat, QalaAhmad Khan, Shahrak Amniyat	Kabul	Center	Action Aid	8	8	-

08.Aug.2023	Guldara, Bedak, Qala e Wasil	Kabul	Center	Action Aid	8	8	-
03.Aug.2023	Pashtoon Abad, Kolahi e sabz, Arbaba Sahib, Ghaibi Qalandar and Qala e Tahvildar	Ghazni	South-East	DRC	12	12	-
01.Aug.2023	Spina Ghubarga & Zafar Khail	Zabul	South	NCA	10	10	-
03.Aug.2023	Kota khwoja, Qaron, Harirod and khoshka sarwa	Herat	West	Islamic Relief Worldwide	8	-	8
03.Aug.2023	Sharbat, Rezak Awlya, Mahal Wardag	Herat	West	Islamic Relief Worldwide	8	-	8
01.Aug.2023	Kandari orgorak and Nawabad and surh kotal	Baghlan	North eastern	Agha Khan Foundation	10	10	-
02.Aug.2023	Pay Mashad afghani	Balkh	North	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan	11	11	-

4. List of supporting documents reviewed

- STFA Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, STFA Joint Programme for the Southern Region of Afghanistan: Addressing Basic Human Needs through the ABADEI Strategy ('JP-Southern'), Joint Programme Document, January 2022
- STFA Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, STFA Joint Programme for the Northern Region of Afghanistan: Addressing Basic Human Needs through the ABADEI Strategy ('JP-Northern'), Joint Programme Document, January 2022
- ABADEI FINAL TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT, Partner Name: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2023
- QUICK IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF ABADEI PROGRAM, 15 February 2023, ACT for Performance.
- PROJECT PERFORMANCE REPORT (Final Report - including for Multi-Year Agreement reporting), 2023, UNDP, UNHCR.
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5. Result Framework (ABADEI)

Integrated Results Framework

Table 12: Result Framework of ABADEI 1.0

ABADEI Community Resilience Programme (Initiation Plan)												
Results Framework (DRAFT) Oct 2021 - Dec 2022												
Emergency Phase (6 - 12 months)												
OUTPUTS	SUB OUTPUTS	ACTIVITY RESULT	Pillars / Projects	Western	Eastern	Capital	North Eastern	Central Highlands	Northern	Southern	South-eastern	Partners
				Herat, Badghis, Farah	Nangarhar, Laghman, Nuristan, Kunar	Kabul, Parwan, Panjsher, Kapisa,	Takhar, Baghlan, Badakhshan, Kunduz	Bamyan, Daykundi, Ghor	Balkh, Jawzan, Sar-e-pul, Samangan, Faryab	Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Nimroz, Uruzgan	Ghazni, Paktia, Paktika, Logar, Khost	
Result 1: Provision of Essential Services Indicators: 1.1 Number of health services monitored through "Real Time Monitoring" 1.2 Number of beneficiaries community members benefitted from CfW disaggregated by gender. 1.3 Number of facilities supported with solar energy installations and devices.	IR 1.1 Essential services enabled and supported.	1.1.1 ICT based "Real Time Monitoring" of health centres' resources, community-based monitoring of health services.	Peace (ACTION)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OMEED, MPO, APPRO, HAEO, KPYCS, AWRC, IWA, Pajhwok Afghan News, and APWDO. IWA, VoxMAP
		1.1.2 Solarizing health facilities (including refrigeration) along with charging stations for mobile phones, emergency lighting and telemedicine. (CfM)	Sustainability	X								NGOs (Small Grants Programme), Private Company
		1.1.3 Installation of solar concentrator devices for community/large scale cooking meals for patients (~ 3000 people). (CfM)		X	X				X	X		
		1.1.4 Appropriate waste management practices integrated with essential health and community services. (CfW)	Sustainability	X					X			NGO (empaneled NGO - Green Youth)
		1.1.5 Community protection increased through improved street lighting and public safety. (CfW and CfM)										NGO/private sector
	IR 1.2 Essential Food Security &	1.2.1 Support for solar powered storage infrastructure (CFM)	Sustainability									NGOs (AKDN, WCS, Action AID, Care International, ACTED)

The results in this IP are aimed to be delivered in the geographic regions where the ABADEI will be initiated with the purpose of learning wherein majority of interventions are targeted in the Western region (Annex 5) with further scope of gradual scaling up and expansion to other regions.

1.4 Number of infrastructures a) reconstructed, b) rehabilitated	Agri- Business Infrastructure and Services supported.	1.2.2 Rehabilitated and strengthened irrigation channels - Construction of stone masonry canal lining, super passage, aqueduct, intake, and diversion dam (CfW; Community Led Processes)	Sustainability		X (Nangarhar)							NGOs (AKDN, WCS, Action AID, Care International, ACTED), CDC
1.5 Number of HHs receiving regenerative agriculture and farming inputs disaggregated by gender.		1.2.3 Provision of farming inputs (seeds, tools and fertilizers) to 2,750 households under Emergency Grant	Prosperity	X Badghis Farah	X Nangarhar Laghman				X Balkh			Roots of Peace
1.6 Number of HHs households supported with livelihood and income generation kits.		1.2.4 Provision of livelihood & income generation kits (poultry/hens/ cocks and apiculture/honey production/beehives) respectively to 2,000 and 1,186 households under Emergency Grant	Prosperity	X Badghis Farah	X Nangarhar Laghman				X Balkh			Roots of Peace
Baseline: 1.1) 0 1.2) 0 1.3) 0 1.4) a) 0 b) 0 1.5) 0 1.6) 0 Target: 1.1) TBD 1.2) TBD 1.3) TBD 1.4) TBD 1.5) 2,750 HHs 1.6) 3,186 HHs	IR 1.3 Basic Renewable Energy services supported.	1.3.1 Increase deployment of decentralised solar systems (RETs) (cooking devices and PV systems – CFW and CFM) Note: \$500,000 for solar decentralized systems per region, ~1000 household. \$500,000 per region (for cooking devices for 10,000 HHs	Sustainability (Lead)	X								NGOs (AKDN, WCS, Action AID, Care International, ACTED)
Result 2: Community Livelihoods and Local Economic Activities Indicators:	IR 2.1 Households in high poverty, high insecurity areas provided with basic income (TBI)	2.1.1 Unconditional Cash Transfers (Targeted Basic Income -TBI) to HHs in high-poverty, high-insecurity areas and households with children (0-3 years), disabled and elders (above 65)	Prosperity (Lead)									M-Paisa (Roshan, AWCC); mHawala (Etisalat); AMS
		2.1.2 Digitalization of delivery and monitoring of cash assistance.										TBD

2.1. Number of people benefitting from TBI. (Disaggregated by age and gender) 2.2. Number of communities covered through “Conditional Cash Transfer” in the targeted areas a) CfW and b) CfM 2.3. Number of informal and formal enterprises technically supported a) community-led b) women-led	IR 2.2 Local livelihoods and economies sustained through Cash for Work (CfW) and Cash for Market (CfM)	2.2.1 Conditional Cash Transfer to CSO and community to develop and manage activities addressing social protection, health, education and other community- identified needs in areas with limited presence or support by development actors (100+ communities targeted)	Prosperity	X								Roots of Peace (NGO) Organization for Research and Community Development (ORCD) Reconstruction & Social Services for Afghanistan Organization (RSSAO) Afghanistan Young Greens (AYG)
		2.2.2 Enabling nature-based solutions (incl. low carbon technologies) and developing climate and disasters resilient infrastructure construction in key environment impacted sectors (water, energy, mobility, waste) (CfM/CfW)	Sustainability									Afghanistan Young Greens, NGOs
		2.2.3 Support to cleaning of debris, obstacles and barriers due to flooding/other extreme events through Cash for Work programme (CfW).										NGOs/DIM/ CDCs
Baseline: 2.1) 0 2.2) a) 0 b) 0 2.3) a) 0 b) 0 Target: 2.1) TBD 2.2) TBD 2.3) TBD	IR 2.3 Local Private Sector Development through technical and financial support to informal & formal businesses, community-led enterprises and expansion to new markets.	2.3.1 Technical support and grants to women-led informal and formal businesses.	Prosperity									UNCDF, Afghan Women Educational Center (AWEC)
		2.3.2 Support to local social enterprises.	Prosperity									NGOs and Local CSOs
		2.3.3 Decentralized renewable energy packs on thermal and electrical applications for livelihoods (e.g. textile, dyeing, sewing) (CfM)	Sustainability	X								
		2.3.4 Investment funds for Startups and innovative SMEs, youth and women led companies, export companies.	SDGs Integration and Policy Lab	X								

<p>Result 3: Disaster and climate resilient critical infrastructure</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1. Number of Disaster risk reduction systems set up in selected areas</p> <p>3.2. Number of disaster resilient infrastructure a) reconstructed, b) rehabilitation</p> <p>3.3. Areas (in ha) restored through forest plantation</p> <p>Baseline: 3.1) 0 3.2) 0 3.3) 0</p> <p>Target: 3.1) TBD 3.2) TBD TBD</p>	<p>IR 3.1 Community preparedness for disasters improved</p>	<p>3.1.1 Disaster risk reduction measures installed (e.g., early warning systems, mitigation and early recovery)</p>	<p>Sustainability (Lead)</p>									<p>Community Development Committee led initiative</p>
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Result 3: Disaster and climate resilient critical infrastructure Indicators: 3.4. Number of Disaster risk reduction systems set up in selected areas 3.5. Number of disaster resilient infrastructure a) reconstructed, b) rehabilitation 3.6. Areas (in ha) restored through forest plantation Baseline: 3.1) 0 3.2) 0 3.3) 0 Target: 3.3) TBD 3.4) TBD 3.5) TBD 3.6) Result 4: Community Planning and Social Cohesion	IR 3.2 Climate risk resilient infrastructure in place.	3.2.1 Reconstruction/rehabilitation of disaster resilient infrastructure (housing, roads, water supply, health centers) affected by climate induced or natural disasters.	Sustainability									Local NGOs (for this work CT modality and technical support through the NGOs)
	IR 3.3 Water security and access enhanced through climate smart systems.	3.3.1 Quick impact projects like installation of portable water tanks, solar water pump and piping to households.		X	X							Private Company, Engineers without Borders
	IR 3.5 Natural ecosystem restoration and management supported.	3.5.1 Forest plantation for flood control and barren land with nature-based solutions supported. (CfW)	Sustainability		X							DIM – NGOs or CDCs
	IR 4.1 Communities for peace and social cohesion reinforced.	4.1.1 Create opportunities for social cohesion, partnership, and resilience interventions by engaging religious / traditional / tribal elders and local leaders by providing incentives/low value grants to local CSOs, youth and women's groups,		X	X				X			SEARCHO, Asia Green Hut Organization, (AWARD), (APA), (KHANA),

Indicators: 4.1. Number of CSOs supported on social cohesion and resilience interventions (disaggregated by women focused CSOs) 4.2. Number of community groups supported through legal counselling services, awareness, mediation and outreach. 4.3 Number of community groups supported in recovery planning to revitalize services. Baseline: 4.1) 0 4.2) 0 4.3) 0 Target: 4.1) TBD 4.2) TBD TBD		peace committees etc. (2 CSOs in each province)										(HRRAC), (C4A), (ACSFO), (AWSDC) &SWRO, (AIRO), (ECW)
Indicators: 4.3. Number of CSOs supported on social cohesion and resilience interventions (disaggregated by women focused CSOs)	IR 4.2 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment. IR 4.3 Rights- based access to justice and human security fostered	4.1.2 Create a multi-stakeholder complaint-handling platform engaging local and religious leaders, scholars, academics, CSOs, women and youth etc. 4.1.3 Provide integration support and alternative livelihood opportunities to former Afghan National Police and Judiciary officers especially women	Peace/Prosperity (ALED)	X		X			X			
												APWDO, HAE0

4.4. Number of community groups supported through legal counselling services, awareness, mediation and outreach. 4.3 Number of community groups supported in recovery planning to revitalize services. Baseline: 4.1) 0 4.2) 0 4.3) 0 Target: 4.3) TBD 4.4) TBD 4.5) TBD		(100 in each region)										
		4.1.4 Community multistakeholder standing committee supported to identify catalytic and quick impact interventions to prevent conflict, reinforce peace programming. (CfW) (5 committees in each region)										
		4.2.1 Revitalize women's self-help groups to empower women's agency, voice in decision making and community re-building efforts informed by rapid appraisals.	Peace									
	IR 4.2 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment. IR 4.3 Rights- based access to justice and human security fostered	4.2.2 Rapid gender analysis and mapping of response needs using a rights-based approach.	Peace									
		4.2.3 Provide safe houses and safe spaces, psychosocial, counselling and access to information to women and girls survivors of gender-based violence including prevention of imminent sexual violence in conflict in collaboration with local partners. (10 in each region)	Peace / Spotlight Initiative									
	4.3.1 Legal counselling services awareness, mediation and outreach activities for civil society groups strengthened using small grants with local actors (25 community groups targeted in reach region).	Peace / ACQJS	X	X								

		4.3.2 Engage with independent religious scholars, academics, and civil society groups and Ulama councils to identify positive customary and traditional practices. (10 in each region)	Peace / ACQUIS	X	X								
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	IR 4.4 Community led needs-based local recovery & resilience plans identified.	4.4.1 Revitalize local needs based inclusive planning to stimulate basic service delivery in collaboration with local population. 4.4.2 Foster inclusive decision making, consensus building to prioritize and identify locally owned recovery & resilience plans and solutions using community-based approaches. 4.4.3 Local civil society actors to set up mechanisms to implement and monitor results to enhance accountability building on existing e-platforms.	Peace	X									
				X								VOW, ILF-A and AHRO	
				X									
Result 5: ABADEI Framework and operational modalities, covering UNDP's activities in 8 regions defined and finalized through a process of adaptation Indicators:	5.1 ABADEI Portfolio Document formulated covering eight regions	5.1.1 ABADEI Portfolio Document formulated										DIM	SURGE Support
	5.2 Risk informed Adaptative Management and Learning Approach applied	5.2.1 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward paper finalized										DIM	SURGE Support

5.1. Number of regions where ABADEI is running 5.2. ABADEI Management Unit established Baseline: 5.1) 3 5.2) No Target: 5.1) 6 5.2) Yes	5.3 ABADEI Programme Management and operational modalities in place	5.3.1 ABADEI Programme Management Unit established.										DIM	SURGE Support
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6. Summary Table of the findings

Table 13: ABADEI 1.0's alignment with UNDP SP Result Framework

Country Programme (ABADEI 1.0 TF) Output	Primary UNDP SP Result Linkage (Mandatory)
Output 1. Provision of Essential Services	OUTCOME 3 Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk
Activity 1.1 Essential basic services and infrastructure (health, WASH, Solid Waste Management, education, etc.) including COVID-19 support enabled and supported.	Output 1.3 Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity
Activity 1.2 Technical capacities of health systems are strengthened to provide health services for scaling up Malaria, HIV, and TB interventions	Output 1.4 Equitable, resilient, and sustainable systems for health and pandemic preparedness strengthened to address communicable and non-communicable diseases, including COVID-19, HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and mental health
Activity 1.3 Socio-economic assessments of select essential service deliveries conducted to inform progress and assess the impact on meeting basic human needs.	Output 1.3 Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity
Output 2. Community Livelihoods and Local Economic Activities	OUTCOME3 Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk
Activity 2.1 Households in high poverty, high insecurity areas provided with basic income (TBI)	Output 3.3 Risk-informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, implemented at regional, national, and sub-national levels
Activity 2.2 Local livelihoods and economies sustained through Cash for Work and Cash for Market	Output 3.3 Risk-informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, implemented at regional, national, and sub-national levels
Activity 2.3 Local economic ecosystem enhanced through financial and non-financial support to the private sector, access to the market, and cross-border trade.	Output 3.3 Risk-informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, implemented at regional, national and sub-national levels
Activity 2.4 Human capital development supported through tertiary education and TVET	Output 1.3 Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity
Activity 2.5 Banking and financial sectors supported with analytical and diagnostic socio-economic studies to support economic recovery and developing scenarios for future planning.	Output 1.3 Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity

Output 3. Improved climate-smart agriculture, access to renewable energy, and resilience to natural disasters	OUTCOME 3 Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk
Activity 3.1 Climate-smart agriculture promoted to enhance community resilience and food security	Output 3.3 Risk-informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, implemented at regional, national, and sub-national levels
Activity 3.2 Access to clean and affordable energy enhanced.	Output 5.1 Energy gap closed
Activity 3.3 Community preparedness to disasters and climate risk improved.	Output 3.1 Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national, and sub-national levels
Activity 3.4 Natural resources and ecosystem management promoted	Output 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods
Output 4. Community Resilience and Social Cohesion	Outcome 2: No one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.
Activity 4.1 Communities for peace and social cohesion reinforced.	Output 3.2 Capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding strengthened at regional, national, and sub-national levels and across borders
Activity 4.2 Gender equality and women's empowerment improved.	Output 6.2 Women's leadership and participation advanced through implementing affirmative measures, strengthening institutions and civil society, and addressing structural barriers, in order to advance gender equality, including in crisis contexts
Activity 4.3 Rights-based access to justice and human security fostered	Output 2.2 Civic space and access to justice expanded, racism and discrimination addressed, and the rule of law, human rights, and equity strengthened
Activity 4.4 Community-led needs-based local recovery & resilience plans formulated.	Output 3.1 Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national, and sub-national levels

Table 14: Alignment of ABADEI 1.0's Outputs & Activities with CPRF

CPRF Outputs	Alignment with ABADEI 1.0 (Output)	Alignment with ABADEI 1.0 (Activities)	Remarks
1.1. Essential basic services and infrastructure (health, WASH, Solid Waste Management, education, etc.) including COVID-19 support enabled and supported.	Output 1	1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 1.4	
1.2. Technical capacities of health systems are strengthened to provide health services for scaling up Malaria, HIV, and TB interventions	Output 1	1.2	
1.3. Socio-economic assessments of select essential service deliveries conducted to inform progress and assess the impact on meeting basic human needs.	This is a precondition for designing the services outlined in the ABADEI 1.0 programme		
2.1. Households in high poverty, high insecurity areas provided with basic income (TBI)	Output 2	2.1	
2.2. Local livelihoods and economies sustained through Cash for Work and Cash for Market	Output 2	2.2	
2.3. Local economic ecosystem enhanced through financial and non-financial support to the private sector, access to market, and cross-border trade.	Output 2	2.3 2.4	
2.4. Human capital development supported through tertiary education and TVET	Output 3	3.1	Only TVET-related training
2.5. Banking and financial sectors supported with analytical and diagnostic socio-economic studies to support economic recovery and developing scenarios for future planning.	Not directly aligned with any of the outputs/activity, but could be considered as a precondition for large size programmes such as ABADEI 1.0		
3.1. Climate-smart agriculture promoted to enhance community resilience and food security	Output 3	3.1, 3.3 & 3.4	
3.2. Access to clean and affordable energy is enhanced.	Output 1	1.3	
3.3. Community preparedness to disasters and climate risk improved.	Output 3	3.1, 3.2, 3.3 & 3.4	
3.4. Natural resources and ecosystem management promoted	Output 3	3.4	
4.1. Communities for peace and social cohesion reinforced.	Output 4	4.1	
4.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment improved.	Output 4	4.2	
4.3. Rights-based access to justice and human security fostered	Output 4	4.3	
4.4. Community-led needs-based local recovery & resilience plans formulated.	Output 4	4.4	

All Tables of Efficiency Section

Table 15: Output and RP wise Budget Analysis

SL	Name of the organization	Outputs	Approved Budget (activities)	Actual Expenditure (activities)
1	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Output-1		
		Output-2	1,635,257	1,635,257
		Output-3		
		Output-4		
	Total		1,635,257	1,635,257
2	ActionAid Afghanistan (AAA)	Output-1	2,997,956	2,997,956
		Output-2		
		Output-3	1,002,044	1,002,044
		Output-4		
	Total		4,000,000	4,000,000
3	Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	Output-1		
		Output-2	1,601,822	1,601,822
		Output-3	3,394,588	3,394,588
		Output-4		
	Total		4,996,410	4,996,410
4	BRAC	Output-1	5,788,119	5,788,119
		Output-2	9,163,004	9,162,572
		Output-3	4,448,877	4,448,877
		Output-4		
	Total		19,400,000	19,399,568
5	CARE	Output-1	6,805,378	6,799,172
		Output-2	792,082	792,082
		Output-3	100,097	100,097
		Output-4	676,318	676,318
	Total		8,373,876	8,367,670
6	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Output-1	9,168,509	9,168,509
		Output-2	1,090,564	1,090,564
		Output-3	1,740,928	1,740,928
		Output-4		
	Total		12,000,000	12,000,000
7	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	Output-1	20,263,606	20,263,606
		Output-2	3,460,210	3,460,210
		Output-3		
		Output-4		
	Total		23,723,816	23,723,816
8	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	Output-1	6,403,187	6,403,187
		Output-2	10,147,876	9,879,909
		Output-3	1,876,937	1,876,937
		Output-4		
	Total			

SL	Name of the organization	Outputs	Approved Budget (activities)	Actual Expenditure (activities)
	Total		18,428,000	18,160,033
9	Root of Peace (RoP)	Output-1		
		Output-2		
		Output-3	2,705,054	2,705,054
		Output-4		
	Total		2,705,054	2,705,054
10	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA)	Output-1	7,264,078	7,264,078
		Output-2		
		Output-3	1,134,529	1,134,529
		Output-4		
	Total		8,398,608	8,398,608
11	UNODC	Output-1		
		Output-2		
		Output-3	2,000,000	2,000,000
		Output-4		
	Total		2,000,000	2,000,000
	G. Total		105,661,021	105,386,416

Table 16: Partner wise beneficiary household & individual number

Partner	Category Name	BNFs	HHs	Individual	Others
AAH	1.1 Infrastructure	Infrastructure: 10619 (HHs)	10619	74333	
	2.1 UCT	Relief Support: 1200 (HHs)	1200	8400	
	4.1 Social Cohesion	Social cohesion workshop: 165		165	
	4.4 Gender	Counselling for GBV survivors: 2055		2055	
	Total			84953	
AAA	1.1 Infrastructure	Infrastructure: 33371 (HHs)	33371	233597	
	2.1 UCT	Relief Support: 50 (HHs)	50	350	
	2.3 Non-farm Livelihoods	MSME support: 1389		1389	
	3.3 Ecosystem	Land rehab: 1667		1667	
	Total			237003	
AKF	2.3 Non-farm Livelihoods	MSME support: 839		839	
		Saving Group setup & training: 5632		5632	
	3.1 Farm Livelihoods	Agro kit distribution & training: 20		20	
		Agro structure & training: 11569		11569	
	3.2 Disaster Management	DMC setup & training: 1333		1333	
	3.3 Ecosystem	Land rehab: 293044		293044	
	4.1 Social Cohesion	Social cohesion workshop: 34139		34139	
	Total		0	346576	

Partner	Category Name	BNFs	HHs	Individual	Others
BRAC	1.2 Health	Health kit distribution: 710000		710000	
		Mobile Health Team service: 591844		591844	
		Mobile Health Team setup training: 300		300	
	1.4 Energy	Energy system installation: 950000		0	950000
	2.3 Non-farm Livelihoods	MSME support: 3507		3507	
	3.1 Farm Livelihoods	Agro kit distribution & training: 2220		2220	
	3.2 Disaster Management	DRR equipment distribution: 115000 (HHs)	115000	805000	
	4.1 Social Cohesion	Social cohesion workshop: 1800		1800	
	Total		115000	2114671	
CARE	1.1 Infrastructure	Infrastructure: 21624 (HHs)	21624	151368	
	1.2 Health	Covid awareness: 2268		2268	
		Handwashing station: 17320		0	17320
		Health kit distribution: 349069		349069	
	1.4 Energy	Energy system installation: 2849		0	2849
	2.1 UCT	Relief Support: 4533 (HHs)	4533	31731	
		UCT: 29777		29777	
	2.3 Non-farm Livelihoods	MSME support: 47		47	
	3.1 Farm Livelihoods	Agro kit distribution & training: 100		100	
		Agro structure & training: 72		72	
	4.1 Social Cohesion	Local coordination body : 900		900	
	4.4 Gender	Counselling for GBV survivors : 693		693	
	Total		26157	566025	
DRC	1.1 Infrastructure	Infrastructure: 111770 (HHs)	111770	782390	
	2.1 UCT	UCT: 37082		37082	
	2.3 Non-farm Livelihoods	MSME support: 942		942	
	4.1 Social Cohesion	Social cohesion workshop: 511020		511020	
	4.2 Justice	Justice network (P2P, Multi Stakeholder Platform) : 80		80	
		Justice workshop (basic rights): 21581		21581	
		Legal aid: 1124		1124	
		Referral: 2297		2297	
	Total		111770	1356516	
IRW	1.1 Infrastructure	Infrastructure: 201381 (HHs)	201381	1409667	
	2.1 UCT	UCT: 32955		32955	
	2.3 Non-farm Livelihoods	MSME support: 1603		1603	
	Total		201381	1444225	
NCA	1.1 Infrastructure	Infrastructure: 107289 (HHs)	107289	751023	
	1.2 Health	Handwashing station: 159194		0	159194
		Health kit distribution: 74993		74993	

Partner	Category Name	BNFs	HHs	Individual	Others
	1.4 Energy	Energy kit distribution: 28903		28903	
		Energy system installation: 55235		0	55235
	2.1 UCT	UCT: 76897		76897	
	2.3 Non-farm Livelihoods	MSME support: 1979		1979	
	3.1 Farm Livelihoods	Agro kit distribution & training: 2793		2793	
		Agro structure & training: 957		957	
	3.2 Disaster Management	DMC setup & training: 2760		2760	
		DRR awareness raising: 1416		1416	
		DRR equipment distribution: 11037 (HHs)	11037	77259	
	3.3 Ecosystem	Environment training/awareness: 272		272	272
	4.1 Social Cohesion	Cash for CBO: 620		620	620
		Local coordination body: 932		932	
		Social cohesion workshop: 3731		3731	
	4.2 Justice	Justice network (P2P, Multi Stakeholder Platform): 75		75	
		Justice workshop (basic rights): 379		379	
	Total		118326	1024989	
RoP	3.1 Farm Livelihoods	Agro kit distribution & training: 9640		9640	
SCA	1.1 Infrastructure	Infrastructure: 68607 (HHs)	68607	480249	
	1.2 Health	Covid awareness: 7181		7181	
		Handwashing station: 3741		0	3741
		Health kit distribution: 2162406		2162406	
	1.3 Education	CBE school: 5360		5360	
	2.1 UCT	Relief Support: 3845 (HHs)	3845	26915	
	2.3 Non-farm Livelihoods	MSME support: 160		160	
		Saving Group setup & training: 9004		9004	
	3.1 Farm Livelihoods	Agro kit distribution & training: 3490		3490	
	3.2 Disaster Management	DMC setup & training: 2246		2246	
		DRR awareness raising: 5917		5917	
		DRR equipment distribution: 28385 (HHs)	28385	198695	
	3.3 Ecosystem	Environment training/awareness: 3571		3571	
		Land rehab: 41720		41720	
	4.1 Social Cohesion	Local coordination body: 2644		2644	
		Social cohesion workshop: 2169		2169	
	4.2 Justice	Justice workshop (basic rights): 5642		5642	
	Total		100837	2957369	
	Tota Beneficiaries of 10 RPs		673471	10141967	

Table 17: Expenses by Output¹⁵

Programme Outputs	Budget	Expense	Delivery Rate
00128801-Support the local Socio-economic resilience and community recovery in Afghanistan	64,200,620	63,398,683	99%
Sub-total Output 1	64,200,620	63,398,683	99%
00128862-Community Livelihoods and Local Economic Activities	16,914,000	15,131,091	89%
Sub-total Output 2	16,914,000	15,131,091	89%
00128867-ABP Portfolio Document formulated covering eight regions	7,909,963	8,043,150	102%
Sub-total Output 3	7,909,963	8,043,150	102%
00129254-Emergency Support for Community Resilience and Livelihoods Recovery	3,000,000	2,999,621	100%
Sub-total Output 4	3,000,000	2,999,621	100%
00129882-Provision of Essential Services & Infrastructure (North)	9,735,458	9,673,936	99%
Sub-total Output 5	9,735,458	9,673,936	99%
00129883-Community Livelihoods and Local Economic Activities (North)	2,167,572	2,049,142	95%
Sub-total Output 6	2,167,572	2,049,142	95%
00129884-Disaster and climate resilient critical infrastructure (North)	927,615	759,485	82%
Sub-total Output 7	927,615	759,485	82%
00129885-Community Planning and Social Cohesion (North)	973,088	900,484	93%
Sub-total Output 8	973,088	900,484	93%
00129886-Provision of Essential Services & Infrastructure (South)	12,131,672	12,116,557	100%
Sub-total Output 9	12,131,672	12,116,557	100%
00129887-Community Livelihoods and Local Economic Activities (South)	2,196,118	2,172,898	99%
Sub-total Output 10	2,196,118	2,172,898	99%
00129888-Disaster and climate resilient critical infrastructure (South)	691,615	557,199	81%
Sub-total Output 11	691,615	557,199	81%
00129889-Community Planning and Social Cohesion (South)	917,262	804,585	88%
Sub-total Output 12	917,262	804,585	88%
00131684-Community-led and community-owned livelihoods opportunities enhanced to prevent people from adopting negative coping strategies	18,104,022	16,764,648	93%

¹⁵ Disclaimer: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional (ref. ABADIE 1.0 Final report, page 21).

Sub-total Output 13	18,104,022	16,764,648	93%
00133413-Adolescent youth and children safeguarded from negative influence of crime and violence through the payment of teachers' stipends	27,540,000	540,000	2%
Sub-total Output 14	27,540,000	540,000	2%
00133414-Community-led Sec. Initiatives	3,153,600	2,536,194	80%
Sub-total Output 15	3,153,600	2,536,194	80%
00133415-Project Management	4,450,170	2,096,783	47%
Sub-total Output 16	4,450,170	2,096,783	47%
Total	175,012,775	140,544,457	80%

7. Signed Code of Conduct

Each UNEG member to create its own forms for signature)

ANNEX- 2: United Nations Evaluation Group Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Evaluation Consultants Agreement Form

To be signed by all consultants as individuals (not by or on behalf of a consultancy company) before a contract can be issued.


Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant: _____Md Mokhlesur Rahman _____

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): Centre for Research and Development (CRD)

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at (place) on (date): Dhaka, Bangladesh, 06/07/2023

Signature: _____

Each UNEG member to create its own forms for signature)

ANNEX- 2: United Nations Evaluation Group Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Evaluation Consultants Agreement Form

To be signed by all consultants as individuals (not by or on behalf of a consultancy company) before a contract can be issued.

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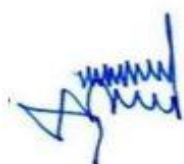
Name of Consultant: Tawab Khan Ahmadzai

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): AERC Afghan Engineering
Consultancy Services.

**I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations
Code of Conduct for Evaluation.**

Signed at (place) on (date): 06/07/2023; Kabul Afghanistan

Signature:



09.Oct.2023