# Final Evaluation Report: "SI Alignment: Social Reintegration for Returnees and Internally displaced Persons-Economic Prospects for Host communities in West Afghanistan."


**On behalf of Terre des hommes Germany and consortium of Women's Activities and Social Services Association (WASSA) – lead, Women Integrity for Society Empowerment Organization (WISE), Razi Social Development Organization (RSDO), BMZ.**

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**Date 14.10.2024**

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## Table 1: List of Abbreviations:

| | |
|---|---|
| AFN | Afghani (Afghanistan currency is called Afghani) |
| BCAC | Brainstorm Consulting and Auditing Company |
| BMZ | German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| DAIL | Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock |
| DoLSA | Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs |
| DoRR | Directorate of Refugees and Repatriations |
| FGDs | Focus Group Discussions |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| KIIs | Key Informant Interviews |
| 1M+F | Mixed male and female FGD was conducted |
| 1M, 1F | 1 Male and 1 Female FGD conducted |
| OECD - DAC | The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's - Development Assistance Committee |
| PSS | Psychosocial Support |
| RSDO | Razi Social Development Organization |
| TDH | Terre des hommes |
| TPM | Third Party Monitoring |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| WASSA | Women's Activities and Social Services Association |
| WISE | Women Integrity for Society Empowerment Organization |

**I Executive Summary**

**SI Alignment: Social Reintegration For Returnees And Internally Displaced Persons-Economic Prospects For Host communities In West Afghanistan** is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), administered by Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh), and implemented *by a consortium of the Women's Activities and Social Services Association () as lead agency, the Women Integrity for Society Empowerment Organization (WISE), and the Razi Social Development Organization (RSDO) in Herat, Badghis, Farah, and Ghor over the course of five years (October 1, 2019–September 30, 2024)*. The overall goal of the project was the harmonious and peaceful coexistence of Returnees, Internally Displaced persons (IDPs), and Host Communities in four Afghan provinces (Herat, Farah, Badghis, and Ghor). The methods used included generating enthusiasm for empowering women, promoting peace, enhancing skills, strengthening marketing linkages, and improving the integration of refugees and internally displaced persons in host communities.

The project aimed to facilitate the peaceful coexistence and socio-economic integration of Returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and host communities across four Afghan provinces in the face of significant challenges such as insecurity, drought, COVID-19, a change of regime and a ban on women, as well as delay in fund transfer because of bank sanctions and limitations of financial transactions. Despite these obstacles, the project successfully implemented various activities focused on agriculture, vocational training, Peace Building, and Psychosocial support (PSS). Key findings highlighted both achievements and areas for improvement. The project, following community and departmental recommendations , effectively replaced surplus barbers and hand embroidery activities with male tailors and female tailoring respectively. Because of the unfavourable climate in Ghor, the cultivation of saffron has been replaced with goat husbandry. Due to a ban on long term formal trainings for women, the Female Poultry and Female Tailoring schemes were started with modified modality. The Female Poultry Training program, which featured a modified module of three-month duration and the provision of pullets, was conducted in mid-2024 in small groups at participants' homes. However, the Female Tailoring Training could not be completed due to insufficient funding. The allocated budget for this Training was inadvertently expended on other vocational skills programs, including Male Tailoring, Mobile Repair, and Refrigerator Repair schemes. It is crucial to ensure precise budget allocation and management to prevent similar issues and ensure the successful implementation of all planned activities. Also, delayed fund transfers impacted beekeeping beneficiaries, emphasizing the need for improved financial planning and execution.

Budgetary constraints were evident across multiple project activities, with insufficient funds allocated to support initiatives such as Youth Club activities and goat procurement. Additionally, agricultural activities were conducted on a small scale, prompting recommendations to increase their scope for greater impact. Lessons learned underscored the resilience of the project amidst adversity, with respondents expressing satisfaction with implemented activities. Notably, Youth Club members exhibited significant voluntary contributions, highlighting their commitment to promoting peace and stability within their communities.

Recommendations for future projects include the development of comprehensive risk mitigation plans, modifications to training modalities for pending activities, and the allocation of

sufficient funds for each project component. Additionally, closer coordination between project stakeholders and enhanced budget planning are essential to address identified challenges effectively. Overall, while the project faced significant challenges, its adaptive approach and focus on community engagement yielded positive outcomes. By addressing key recommendations and building upon lessons learned, future initiatives can further contribute to sustainable Peace Building and socio-economic development in Afghanistan.

**Project Objectives**

The ultimate objective of the project is to ensure that Returnees and IDPs are socially and economically (re-) integrated in the host communities of the four provinces of Herat, Ghor, Badghis and Farah. The proposed project aims to achieve this through four intermediate objectives:

1. The living conditions of Returnees, IDPs, and members of host communities are improved through strengthened livelihood measures, including agricultural activities.
2. The financial situation of Returnees, IDPs and members of host Communities is improved.
3. The conditions for the peaceful coexistence of members of host Communities, IDPs and Returnees are improved through psychosocial support and peace-building measures.
4. Partner organizations are strengthened in their capacity to promote peace.

**Purpose, Objectives and Use of the Final Project Evaluation**

The final evaluation of the TDH project has been commissioned by Tdh. The primary objective of this project evaluation is to conduct an external, strategic review of the project's performance, achievements, and challenges. It aims to analyse the overall results of the project and provide insights into its effectiveness. Additionally, the evaluation seeks to identify lessons learned regarding the project's design, implementation, and management. By doing so, it aims to highlight components that have contributed positively or negatively to the achievement of the project's objectives. The evaluation is further commissioned to analyse the project's planned objectives, results, strategies, measures/activities, target group, and stakeholders, including organizations and institutions involved. It assessed whether the applied strategies have effectively achieved the desired results. Critically examining the project's planned measures, according to the OECD DAC criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability was also a key aspect of the evaluation process.

Based on the analysis, the evaluation provided clear recommendations for all stakeholders involved, including guidance on project outcomes, monitoring, and management. Objective feedback was provided to all involved stakeholders, including the Tdh head office, Tdh regional office in South Asia, Tdh country office in Afghanistan, and implementing partners. Major successes and challenges were identified, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the project's performance and areas for improvement. The evaluation was carried out through a participatory approach, gathering primary information and insights from all the relevant stakeholders like Tdh, IPs (WASSA, RSDO, WISE), local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL), target beneficiaries, and local community elders including men, women, girls and boys

via KIIs and FGDs. The BCAC consultant also visited all the six project areas. For secondary data, the consultant had a desk review of the Project Feasibility Study, the Project Proposal, and various Reports as well as documents related to the Tdh 'Child Friendly Policy'.

During the assessment, it was found that the project faced numerous challenges in project implementation, including insecurity, drought, COVID 19 prior to the takeover of Taliban, as well as new problems after the change of regime, like the ban on women working in NGOs, or on women participating in long term formal vocational trainings, and increased turnover of staff because of evacuation as well as delay in funds transfer, lowered budget for most of the activities, and lowered salary scales, which were key hurdles to overcome. However, despite these challenges, the project achieved 91.3% of its targets. The Female Poultry Training program, which featured a modified module, a three-month training duration and the provision of pullets, was conducted in small groups at participants' homes. However, the Female Tailoring Training could not be completed due to insufficient funding. The allocated budget for this training was inadvertently expended on other vocational skills programs, including Male Tailoring, Mobile Repair, and Refrigerator Repair. It is crucial to ensure precise budget allocation and management to prevent similar issues and ensure the successful implementation of all planned activities

## 1 Introduction

Tdh Germany has been implementing the BMZ-funded project via a consortium (WASSA, RSDO and WISE) in Herat, Badghis, Farah, and Ghor since October 1, 2019, and will continue until September 30, 2024. The project aims to reintegrate Returnees and IDPs into the host communities of the targeted provinces: Herat (Robatsangi district, Kora-e-Mil, and Kahdistan), Farah (centre), Badghis (Qala-e-Naw), and Ghor (Ferozkoh). Additionally, the project focuses on empowering women, promoting peace, enhancing skills, and strengthening marketing linkages. It aims to create an enabling environment for sub-national governance structures, non-state actors, civil society organizations, private sector bodies, and community-based women's and youth organizations, to act in the economic realm and to mitigate conflict through economic development.

Tdh commissioned BCAC to do the final evaluation of the project. It was a two-month assignment spanning from (March 5, 2024–30 April 2024). This assignment was carried out by the most experienced lead consultant of the BCAC. Information was collected through interviews with key stakeholders (KIIs and FGDs), and visits to all six project target areas in the four target provinces. The Tdh project IPs were very cooperative and facilitated the lead consultant field visits and counterparts' meetings for the interviews in all four provinces.

## 2 Methodology

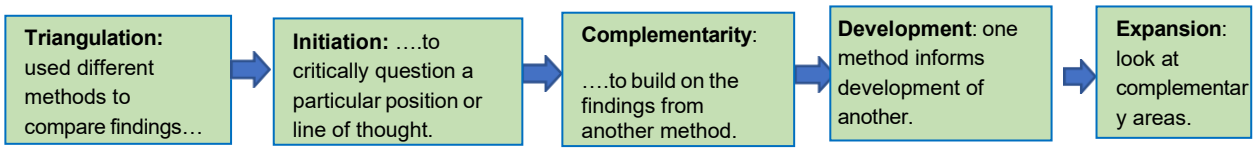
The Tdh project has been implemented in six target areas of:

**1) Herat Province:**
1.1) Robat Sangi district – By WASSA
1.2) Kahdistan of Injil district – By WISE
1.3) Koraimili-Jibrayel of Herat city – By RSDO
2) Badghis Province (Qala-e-Naw) – By WISE

3) Farah Province (Centre) – By WASSA
4) Ghor Province (Firozkoh or Chakhcharan)- By RSDO

The BCAC consultant had developed specific tools i.e., Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and gathered data, insights, and lessons learned on the OECD DAC criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability from key project actors such as Returnees, IDPs, host communities, DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL, Tdh, WASSA, WISE and RSDO.

**Assignment Level:** The following five principles and purposes for the use of mixed methods




were followed during the assessment:

BCAC employed the following mixed approach to data collection

a. **Kick-off Meeting.** Following the assignment award, BCAC conducted a kick-off meeting with the Tdh team. During this session, BCAC discussed and reached an agreement on various aspects, including BCAC's understanding and feasibility of the ToR, the approach and methodology for the final evaluation report preparation, progress report completion, work plan, schedule, key deliverables, as well as expectations and requirements.

b. **Desk Review.** BCAC conducted a systemic review of TDH project documents, including the feasibility study report, project proposal, financial proposal, project progress report, and Tdh child friendly policy. Additionally, BCAC reviewed other similar and relevant literature to gather comprehensive insights for the evaluation.

c. **Inception Report.** Following the kick off meeting and desk review, BCAC drafted and submitted the final inception report to TDH**.** This report was critical and helped the BCAC consultant to better understand the project, its activities, and TDH's expectations for the successful completion of the final evaluation report. The inception report detailed the methodology, data collection tools, data analysis, and reporting procedures, serving as a clear guideline for both BCAC consultants and the TDH team.

d. **Key informant interviews (KIIs):** The BCAC consultant conducted KIIs with TDH, WASSA, WISE RSDO, community representatives, project beneficiaries (men, women, boys and girls), as well as local authorities (DoRR, DoLSA and DAIL). During the KIIs, open-ended and follow-up questions were asked to gather more information. Additional questions were posed to extract maximum insights for lessons learned, key issues, and recommendations. The KII tool is attached as annex 3, and its questions were modified and simplified, especially for KIIs with community and local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL).

**Table 1: List of KIIs with IPs and government counterparts.**

| KIIs with IPs and government counterparts | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| # | Province | Tdh | WASSA | WISE | RSDO | local government officer (DAIL, DoLSA, DoRR) | Total |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kabul | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | Herat | | 7 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 22 |
| 3 | Farah | | 4 | | | 3 | 7 |
| 4 | Badghis | | | 2 | | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | Ghor | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| | **Total** | **1** | **11** | **7** | **9** | **14** | **42** |

**Table 2: List of KIIs with Project Beneficiaries**

| **KIIs-Beneficiaries** | | Representative of Returnees, IDPs, host communities, youth, children (Agriculture, PSS, Peace, Youth Club) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| # | Province | Robat Sangi | Kora-e-Mili | Kahdistan | Farh Centre | Qalae-Naw | Chakhcheran | Total |
| 1 | Herat | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | 18 |
| 2 | Farah | | | | 6 | | | 6 |
| 3 | Badghis | | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| 4 | Ghor | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| | **Total** | **6** | **6** | **6** | **6** | **6** | **6** | **36** |

**e. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** As per the inception report, 6 FGDs were planned. However, during the study, to gain better insights from the women and girls, 9 FGDs were conducted. For details, please refer to the Table 3 below. The BCAC Consultant organized a total 9 FGDs: five (1male and female mixed) in Kora-e-Mili, one male and one female in Kahdistan and Robatsangi of Herat) in Herat, and two (one male and one female) in Badghis, as also one each in Farah and Ghor provinces. Each FDG comprised of 8-15 participants representing the project stakeholders, including Returnees, IDPs and members of the host communities from key activity areas: Agriculture, Psychosocial Services (PSS), Peace Building and Youth Clubs. BCAC prepared guides for the FGD and took notes from the discussions. These notes were analysed to extract the learning obtained. The FGD tool is attached as Annex 4 and was carried out with community representatives, including women, girls, children, IDPs, Returnees, host communities, and community elders. Its questions were modified and simplified for them.

**Tbale3: List of FGDs**

| FGDs-Beneficiaries | | Representative of Returnees, IDPs, host communities, youth, children (Agriculture, PSS, Peace, Youth Club) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| # | Province | Robatsangi | Kora-e-Mili | Kahdistan | Farh Centre | Qalae-Naw | Fairozkoh | Total |
| 1 | Herat | 1 M, 1 F | 1 M+F | 1 M, 1F | | | | 5 |
| 2 | Farah | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 3 | Badghis | | | | | 1M, 1F | | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Ghor | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | **Total** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **1** | **9** |

**f. Observation:** In addition to the desk review, KIIs, and FGDs, BCAC consultant and enomirator for Badghis visited the 6 project areas in Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor, although fewer visits were scheduled in the inception report. This allowed the BCAC consultant to better understand Tdh project interventions, ground realities and grassroots-level insights.

**g. Final Evaluation Report:** The final evaluation report has measured the project effectiveness, efficiency, relevancy, sustainability, and impact with key questions mentioned in the ToR. Based on the developed tools, data was collected, and the final report has been developed based on the primary information obtained from KIIs and FGDs, and secondary information from the project feasibility study, project proposal, project progress report, and other relevant reports, and from field observations.

## 3 Framework

The five-year project has been implemented by Tdh's IPs (WASSA-lead, WISE and RSDO) with the financial support of BMZ , and administered by Tdh –Head office. The project is supervised by Tdh Afghanistan Office, Regional and Head Office.

The project was well coordinated with government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, and DAIL), and at target areas with Returnees, IDPs and host communities. The Youth Clubs were a good initiative of the project to bring closure to the communities to live in a peaceful environment and provide benefits to each other from their skills and available resources. The project consortium as IPs had good coordination at the project coordinator level and coordination at top management level is highly commended.

The project has contributed to the peaceful and harmonious coexistence of internally displaced persons, Returnees and members of host communities in the four provinces of Herat, Badghis, Farah and Ghor in West Afghanistan. During the interviews most of the respondents mentioned that the promotion of women and young people was a priority of the project.

## 4 Capacity development at Tdh and implementing partners

The TDH project, managed by the consortium comprising WASSA, WISE, and RSDO, initially employed a team of highly skilled professionals across various domains, including agriculture, Vocational Training, Psychological Support Services (PSS) and Peace Building. This team significantly benefited from accumulated experience and continuous learning, which enhanced their professional capacities and skills over time.

However, the political upheaval following the Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan led to a substantial loss of experienced staff, many of whom fled the country to ensure their safety. Additionally, some staff members chose to leave the project due to insufficient salary scales, which did not meet their financial needs or reflect their qualifications and contributions.

Currently, the project is in the process of onboarding new staff to fill these gaps, but this transition phase poses challenges in maintaining project continuity and effectiveness. To mitigate these issues and foster staff retention, it is imperative to review and potentially increase the salary scale. Competitive remuneration is critical not only for attracting qualified candidates but also for retaining experienced staff, thus ensuring the project's long-term success and stability.

Sub-objective 4 has notably advanced the institutional capacity of three partner organizations in Peace Building through a series of strategic initiatives. Capacity building has been achieved via comprehensive assessments and the development of tailored concepts, significantly enhancing each organization's ability to incorporate Peace Building into their operations. Operational integration has been furthered by workshops and bilateral support activities, which have successfully embedded Peace Building principles within organizational frameworks, thus improving their overall effectiveness. The establishment of a robust monitoring system has enabled precise baseline and longitudinal evaluations, ensuring on-going assessment and enhancement of Peace Building activities. Additionally, the collegial group coaching system has offered crucial professional and personal support to Peace Educators, promoting a collaborative and growth-oriented environment. The recruitment of a highly qualified adviser from Herat has also been instrumental in leveraging local expertise to bolster the project's regional relevance and effectiveness. Collectively, these outcomes demonstrate a methodical and impactful approach, substantially enhancing the partner organizations' capabilities in promoting peace.

## 5 Project's Outcome according to OECD-DAC criteria

### 5.1 Relevance.

The project's objectives and activities were highly relevant in addressing critical issues in Afghanistan, such as insecurity, drought, and socio-political instability. These challenges directly impacted the target population's access to education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities, aligning with the country's development needs.

During the assessment it was found that the project faced significant challenges but despite these obstacles managed to achieve 91.3% of its targets. The specific hurdles listed, such as insecurity, drought, COVID-19, regime change, restrictions on women's participation, fund transfer delays, budget constraints, and staff turnover due to evacuation and low salaries, highlight the complexity of the operating environment.

Because of the December 2022 ban on women's trainings, the implementation of the Female Poultry Training program was adapted with a modified module and a three-month duration, which was effectively carried out in small groups at participants' homes. This approach facilitated localized training and distribution of pullets by mid-2024, aligning well with project objectives. However, a significant issue arose with the Female Tailoring training program. Despite its importance, this component was not executed due to a critical funding shortfall. The budget allocated for Female Tailoring was inadvertently redirected to cover expenses for other vocational training programs, such as Male Tailoring, and training in Mobile Repair, and Refrigerator Repair.

This situation highlights a key challenge in budget management and allocation. The misallocation of funds underscores the necessity for stringent financial oversight and careful

planning. To mitigate such issues in future projects, it is essential to implement robust budget management practices, including:

1. **Detailed Budget Planning:** Allocate specific budgets for each training component based on its requirements and projected costs.
2. **Regular Financial Monitoring:** Conduct periodic reviews of budget utilization to ensure that funds are being used as intended and adjust allocations as needed to address any shortfalls.
3. **Contingency Planning:** Establish contingency funds to accommodate unforeseen expenses or adjustments in training needs.

By adopting these measures, projects can better manage resources, prevent similar funding issues, and ensure the successful and comprehensive implementation of all planned activities.

The "Afghanistan Socio-Economic Outlook 2023," released on April 18, 2023, in Kabul by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), outlines the significant economic challenges faced by Afghanistan, with a 20.7 per cent decline in economic output following the Taliban takeover in 2021. This shock has left Afghanistan among the world's poorest nations. The study emphasizes the critical need for continued investment in girls' education and women's participation in the workforce to improve the country's prospects for recovery. Despite some positive indicators such as a stable exchange rate, increased exports, rising labour demand, and low inflation, GDP is projected to have further decreased by 3.6 per cent in 2022. Foreign aid, amounting to $3.7 billion in 2022, has helped prevent a total collapse of Afghanistan's economy. However, the outlook for long-term economic recovery remains uncertain, particularly if foreign aid is withheld due to Taliban policies. Afghanistan faces the risk of economic collapse exacerbated by the events of August 2021, compounded by the effects of the pandemic, a severe economic contraction, and a devastating drought. The study highlights a drastic increase in poverty from 19 million in 2020 to 34 million in 2022, underscoring the urgent need for sustained international support to prevent further deterioration.

Agriculture is the backbone of Afghan economy and more than 80% of the total country population is engaged in this sector but due to prolonged war, drought, and takeover of Taliban this sector has been badly affected and needs to be rehabilitated.

The project's relevance is unquestionable, given the challenging socio-economic landscape of Afghanistan, marked by decades of conflict, natural disasters, and recent events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the Taliban takeover. These circumstances have severely constrained the country's development potential, exacerbating issues like high unemployment, low incomes, discrimination, gender-based violence, education gaps, child labour, domestic violence, malnutrition, and mental health challenges. With a significant influx of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in recent years, these problems have intensified, leading to heightened competition and tensions in the labour market and social structures. In this context, the project's focus on addressing agriculture, vocational trainings, livelihoods, psychosocial support, peace-building, and vocational training is highly relevant and critical for mitigating these challenges and fostering sustainable development in Afghanistan.

***Project Stakeholders:*** The evaluation team conducted interviews with key project stakeholders, including Returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), host community representatives, government counterparts (DAIL, DoRR, and DoLSA), and project implementing partners (WASSA, WISE, and RSDO), to assess the extent to which they were consulted about their needs prior to the project implementation by Tdh. All respondents affirmed that they were thoroughly consulted by Tdh's implementing partners regarding their needs.

For instance, in the Tdh Project Needs Assessment, a respondent from Farah Centre highlighted the lack of advanced knowledge and technical capacity in greenhouse management. Subsequently, Tdh provided greenhouse management training during the project, resulting in increased agricultural productivity. Government counterparts emphasized that unemployment is a significant issue in Afghanistan, especially in the project target areas, and that agriculture and vocational training programs provide job opportunities for local residents. They also acknowledged that the reintegration of Returnees and IDPs in host communities was a crucial need, and the Tdh project raised awareness regarding social protection and reintegration.

Furthermore, respondents identified the need for Psychosocial support (PSS) services, which the Tdh project has been providing since 2020. These services have contributed to promoting holistic child and adolescent development, encompassing physical, emotional, and social well-being.

During the interviews with different stakeholders, it was noted that the project activities were tailored to the needs of the target communities.

**Agriculture:** The respondent emphasized that most of the agriculture activities aligned with the needs of target communities by creating jobs, income generation and enhancing financial stability through professional trainings and diversification of agricultural skills. Some respondents advocated for scaling up these activities. However, certain agricultural activities were not feasible in some target areas; for instance, the weather conditions in Ghor were unsuitable for saffron cultivation, leading to its replacement with goat husbandry. The goats distributed were of local breed, which are small and unsuitable for milking or meat production. Consequently, some respondents suggested reconsidering the distribution. It is recommended to introduce a breed of goats locally known as "American goats." This breed is characterized by its large size and high productivity, with the capability of producing 3-4 offspring annually and providing superior milk yield. Adopting American goats is expected to enhance the local economy by increasing livestock productivity and providing additional income sources for farmers. The improved milking capacity and reproductive efficiency of this breed can contribute to greater economic stability and growth in the region.

**Vocational:** Respondents indicated that most vocational activities were aligned with the needs of target communities as they created jobs, generated income, and strengthened financial stability through professional training and the diversification of entrepreneurial skills. The Department of Labor and Social Affairs (DoLSA) and vocational beneficiaries suggested that greater budget allocation for this activity stream was needed to establish well-equipped

training centres for trainees. Additionally, they emphasized the importance of providing market-oriented toolkits in accordance with DoLSA standards upon completion of training.

**PSS:** Providing access to Psychosocial Counselling is crucial because Afghans have been experiencing war and natural disasters for over 45 years, negatively affecting their mental health and disturbing their social lives. There has been a surge in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other psychological conditions linked to armed conflict throughout the country, with the International Psychosocial Organisation (IPSO) estimating that 70% of Afghanistan‘s 37 million people need psychosocial support. Psychosocial support helps to strengthen protective factors for children, including their ability to identify dangerous and risky situations. Additionally, it can promote holistic child and adolescent development, including mental, physical, emotional and social development.

**Peace:** Under this component of the project, several initiatives were implemented, including the establishment of Youth Clubs, creation of Child-Friendly Spaces, organization of tournaments, and celebration of key international events such as Women’s Day, Children’s Day, and Labor Day. Specifically, ten Youth Clubs were set up for both boys and girls, each comprising 30 members. The members of these peace clubs played a crucial role in mediating conflicts among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Returnees, and host communities. Their efforts were aimed at fostering mutual understanding and raising awareness about the interdependence of these groups, given that Returnees and IDPs often bring different skills, while host communities contribute valuable resources.

Despite these efforts, the landscape changed significantly after the Taliban's takeover. The political and economic instability led to some youth club members leaving Afghanistan, necessitating the replacement of these individuals with new members. The current challenges facing Afghan youth, including high unemployment rates and diminishing hope due to the country's deteriorating situation, have impacted their engagement with and perception of these peace-related activities. Analyzing these perceptions provides critical insights into the effectiveness of the initiatives and highlights the on-going challenges in fostering peace and stability in the region.

Respondents indicated that support from the donor community is perceived as the primary source of hope for the local population. They believe that such support is crucial for enabling youth to persist in their efforts, which play a significant role in community empowerment and local economic development. The respondents emphasized that peace is a fundamental factor in these processes, as it provides the stability necessary for both community engagement and economic progress. Thus, sustained donor assistance is seen as vital for maintaining and advancing these peace-related activities.

### 5.2 Coherence

Regarding coherence, the final evaluation revealed that all four components of the project—Agriculture, Vocational Training, Peace Building, and PSS—were aligned with the needs of the target areas, national policies, and Tdh's Vision and Mission. The project effectively responds to the needs of children, their families, and communities in the four western provinces of Afghanistan (Herat, Farah, Badghis, and Ghor).

**5.2.1 Agriculture:** Agriculture serves as the backbone for the Afghan economy and the project plays a crucial role in supporting Returnees, IDPs and host communities in this important sector. Through capacity-building initiatives, the project introduces new and improved agricultural practices to enhance productivity and sustainability.

**Key focus areas include:**

**Saffron Cultivation:** Providing training and support for saffron cultivation, a high-value crop with significant economic potential.

**Beekeeping:** Offering guidance on beekeeping practices to leverage honey production with its associated benefits for livelihoods.

**Vegetable Cultivation:** Supporting the cultivation of various vegetables to diversify agricultural output and improve food security.

**Protected Agriculture (Greenhouse Management):** Training in greenhouse management techniques to optimize crop yield and quality, particularly in challenging environmental conditions.

**Goat Husbandry:** Promoting goat husbandry practices as a viable income-generating opportunity for communities, particularly in areas unsuitable for crop cultivation.

**Food Processing:** Introducing food processing techniques to add value to agricultural produce and create additional income streams for farmers.

**5.2.2 Vocational:** The vocational sector plays a crucial role in providing livelihoods and employment opportunities for vulnerable Afghan women, men, girls, and boys. The project focuses on skill development and capacity-building initiatives in various market-oriented occupations, aiming to empower individuals with the necessary skills to secure sustainable livelihoods.

Key areas of focus within the vocational sector include:

**Tailoring:** Offering training programs in tailoring to equip individuals with the skills needed to produce garments and textiles, catering to local demand and contributing to the textile industry.

**Cosmetics:** Offering training in cosmetics and beauty services, empowering individuals to pursue careers in the beauty industry, including makeup artistry, skincare, and salon management.

**Handicrafts:** Promoting traditional handicraft skills such as pottery, weaving, and embroidery, allowing individuals to create artisanal products for local markets and tourism.

The project strategically integrated the promotion of traditional handicrafts as a means to support economic development and tourism. By emphasizing skills such as pottery, weaving, and embroidery, the initiative not only preserved and enhanced local artisanal traditions but also created new economic opportunities. This focus on handicrafts allowed individuals to produce high-quality artisanal products, which were intended for both local markets and the burgeoning tourism sector.

Promoting these traditional crafts served multiple purposes: it revitalized local cultural heritage; provided viable income sources for artisans, and contributed to the region's tourism appeal. Artisanal products like handcrafted pottery and intricate embroidery are often sought after by tourists seeking authentic, culturally rich experiences. Thus, by leveraging traditional skills, the project aimed to boost local economic activity, attract tourism, and create a sustainable market for artisanal goods. This approach not only supported immediate economic needs but also positioned the region as a destination with unique cultural offerings, enhancing its attractiveness to tourists and fostering long-term economic benefits.

**5.2.3 PSS:** The provision of Psychosocial Counselling Services is essential for addressing the deep-rooted trauma and mental health challenges faced by the Afghan population, particularly in the aftermath of over four decades of conflict, war, and various socio-economic hardships.

The project recognizes the significant psychological impact of prolonged conflict, displacement, loss of loved ones, and other adversities on individuals and communities. Many Afghans have endured unimaginable suffering and witnessed traumatic events, leaving them with invisible scars that affect their mental well-being. The project provided Psychosocial Counselling Services as per the need of the people.

**5.2.4 Peace:** The reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Returnees into host communities is a critical aspect of fostering social cohesion and peace in the target areas. Recognizing the importance of this process, the project has established Youth Clubs and Peace Voluntary Groups as part of its peace-building efforts.

Conflict Resolution: Providing training in conflict resolution and mediation skills, equipping individuals with the tools needed to address disputes and promote peace within communities.

**5.3 Effectiveness**

Despite facing numerous major challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the Taliban takeover, and the subsequent restrictions on NGO operations and women's participation, delay in fund transfer, etc. the project has demonstrated remarkable resilience and effectiveness, achieving over 85% of its planned objectives. The project's ability to navigate and adapt to these challenges underscores its commitment to its mission and the resilience of its staff and beneficiaries.

| No. | Key Performance Indicator | Proposed Targets | Target Accomplished | Accomplishments % | Remarks and recommendations |
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| Agriculture | | | | | |
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| 1 | The capacity in vegetable 'best practices' has been increased, and inputs for vegetable cultivation have been provided. | 150 | 150 | 100% | This was a one-time activity with three months' follow-up during the project life span.<br>Recommendation: Continuous support and follow-up is recommended for increased efficiency. |
| 2 | Capacity in poultry farming 'best practices'' has been increased and inputs for poultry raising have been provided. | 150 | 150 | 100% | Postponed due to ban on women's education and formal long span trainings since Dec 2022.<br>Recommendation: modify the training module. Distribute the inputs, immediately followed by group trainings conducted informally by a local trainer at the beneficiaries' homes.<br>Continuous support and follow-up throughout the project life span is also recommended. |
| 3 | Capacity n beekeeping 'best practices' has been increased and inputs for beekeeping haves been provided. | 450 | 450 | 100% | The training was completed in 2022, but due to delayed fund transfers caused by the current collapse of the banking system in Afghanistan following the Taliban takeover, the inputs (bee hives/boxes) were only distributed in mid and late 2024. |
| 4 | Capacity in goat | 150 | 185 | 123.3% | Remark 1: The ago- |

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| | husbandry best practices has been increased, and goats have been acquired. | | | | climate in Ghor province, was not suitable for saffron cultivation; therefore, beneficiaries were provided with goats instead.<br><br>Remark 2: The budget allocated for goats was insufficient, resulting in the purchase of local breeds of very small size.<br><br>Remarks 3: 23.3 % overachievement due to replacement with goat husbandry of Saffron cultivation in Ghor province<br><br>Recommendation: It is recommended to allocate a larger budget for purchasing milking breeds, with at least 2-3 goats per beneficiary.<br><br>Continuous support and follow-up throughout the project life span is also recommended. |
| 5 | Capacity in saffron 'best practices' has been increased and inputs for saffron cultivation were provided. | 450 | **625** | **138.8 %** | The initial target for all 6 target areas was 450 beneficiaries but due to sufficient fund availability the number of beneficiaries for the 5 target areas were increased to total 625. However, because the Ghor climate was not appropriate for saffron cultivation it was replaced with goat |

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| | | | | | husbandry. In Ghor, the budget allocated for 125 saffron beneficiaries was reallocated to support 35 goat husbandry beneficiaries. This decision was made because the budget originally allocated for saffron cultivation could cover the support for 35 beneficiaries, each receiving 2 goats.<br><br>There is overachievement of 38.8 % in Saffron cultivation activity in 5 project areas (initially 6) although it was not conducted in Ghor province.<br><br>Recommendation: It is recommended that future projects incorporate a more detailed feasibility study. The current project's feasibility assessment did not adequately evaluate value chains specific to each target area, leading to unsuitable recommendations. For instance, saffron was found to be unfeasible for Ghor. A comprehensive analysis of local conditions and value chains is essential to ensure the suitability and success of future initiatives.<br><br>Continuous support and |

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| | | | | | follow up throughout the project life span is also recommended |
| **6** | Capacity in food processing, including pickling and making jams, has been enhanced, and inputs for food processing have been provided. | 450 | 450 | 100% | This was a one-time activity with three months' follow-up during the project life span. There was a gap in follow-up, as only three months of monitoring occurred after the completion of the activity. As a result, the project lacks current data on participant engagement and does not have accurate information on yield and income. To address this issue, it is recommended that future projects implement continuous monitoring and follow-up for all activities throughout the project lifecycle. Additionally, it is essential to allocate sufficient budget for field visits to ensure comprehensive and on-going evaluation of project outcomes.<br><br>Recommendation: Continuous support and follow up is recommended for increased efficiency. There was a gap in follow-up, as only three months of monitoring occurred after the completion of the activity. As a result, the project lacks current |

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| | | | | | data on participant engagement and does not have accurate information on yield and income. To address this issue, it is recommended that future projects implement continuous monitoring and follow-up for all activities throughout the project lifecycle. Additionally, it is essential to allocate sufficient budget for field visits to ensure comprehensive and on-going evaluation of project outcomes. |
| **Vocational and Business Development trainings:**<br>**A thorough market analysis was conducted, leading to the implementation of Business Management, Planning, and Marketing Training Programmes for all vocational training beneficiaries. Delivered by specialists in marketing and value chains, these sessions proved beneficial in equipping participants with valuable business ideas. The training effectively prepared them for entrepreneurial ventures and enhanced their readiness to enter the job market.** | | | | | |
| 1 | Capacity in male tailoring has been enhanced, and inputs for tailoring has been provided. | 359 | 359 | 100% | The male barbers were replaced by Male Tailoring. The capacity for male tailoring has been significantly enhanced, as evidenced by the successful upskilling of participants. Additionally, the necessary inputs for tailoring, including materials and tools, have been provided, ensuring that the beneficiaries are fully equipped to apply their newly acquired skills. This comprehensive approach has not only |

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| | | | | | improved technical capabilities but also positioned participants for increased economic opportunities within the tailoring sector.<br><br>All the Vocational training beneficiaries received the Business Management, Planning and Marketing Training by Marketing and Value Chain Specialists of the project. The trainings were quite useful in the sense of giving business ideas to the participants and prepared them for generating a business and entering the job market. |
| 2 | Capacity in Female Tailoring has been enhanced, and inputs for tailoring have been provided. | 360 | 0 | 0 | The female hand embroidery program was replaced by Female Tailoring. Due to the ban since December 2022 on long term formal women's Training programs the Female Tailoring has been postponed.<br><br>Recommendations: The project can introduce their semi-skilled beneficiaries to existing Female Tailoring small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for practical work and training. |
| 3 | Capacity of female beneficiaries in | 1200 | 1200 | 100% | This was a one-time activity with three months' follow-up |

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| | confectionary has been enhanced, and inputs and equipment for confectionary has been provided. | | | | during the project life span.<br>Recommendation: The Continuous support and follow up is recommended for increased efficiency. |
| 4 | Capacity of female beneficiaries inn cosmetics has been increased, and inputs and equipment for cosmetics has been provided. | 600 | 600 | 100% | This was a one-time activity with three months' follow-up during the project life span.<br>Recommendation: Continuous support and follow up is recommended for increased deficiency. |
| 5 | Capacity of female beneficiaries in handicrafts has been increased, and inputs and equipment for handicrafts have been provided. | 600 | 600 | 100% | This was a one-time activity with three months' follow-up during the project life span.<br>Recommendation: Continuous support and follow- up is recommended for increased deficiency. |
| **Peace building** | | | | | |
| 1 | Youth Clubs have been established and their capacity in peace promotion, human and civil rights conflict management, and peace building has been enhanced. | 10 | 10 | 100% | Each club comprised of 30 members, and they are volunteers. Their capacity was built by practical involvement with communities and conflict resolution. The gender ratio of youth club members is 50% male and 50% female. Note: KoraiMili (Jibraye) Herat, has one club of 15 male and 15 female members. |

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| | | | | | Recommendation: Given that many of the youth are unemployed and facing financial difficulties, the project should consider providing an honorarium to cover their basic expenses such as top-up cards (for phone calls and internet), local transportation, refreshments, lunch, and some extra pocket money. |
| 2 | Capacity building of Youth Club members via trainings on human and civil rights, communication, conflict resolution methods and Peace Building. | 12 | 12 | 100% | After the Taliban takeover, some of the youth members left the country and were replaced by new members.<br>Note: 360 people were trained through 12 Training Sessions |
| 3 | Establishment of local voluntary Peace Groups for young people. | 41 | 41 | 100% | Each group consisted of 10 members, comprising 5 males and 5 females. In total, there were 41 local voluntary Peace Groups with 410 participants, evenly split with 205 males and 205 females. |
| 4 | People (IDPs, Returnees and host communities) found closure and had a | 1650 | 1650 | 100% | One Sports Competition per quarter per project area was conducted (A total of 14 Sports Competitions were conducted), with a total |

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| | chance to speak with each other during the sports competitions conducted by the Youth Clubs. | | | | of 1,200 male and 450 female adolescents participating in the tournaments. |
| 5 | Video clips have been produced to narrate the stories of the impact of project activities. | 16 | **1** | **0** | Only One video clip has been developed in 2023. |
| 6 | The capacity of Youth Club members was enhanced via exchange visits. | 6 | 6 | 100% | The international exposure visits and stakeholders were planned but were not accomplished. These are highly recommended. |
| 7 | Children were entertained at the developed Children's Protection and Play areas | 10 | 6 | 60% | A total of 300 children (150 boys, 150 girls) benefited from these recreational activities, such as Painting, Puzzles and Sports. |
| **Psychosocial Counselling fro personal development, combating stress and depression, strengthening self-esteem, reducing domestic violence, and preventing self-harm or suicide** | | | | | |
| 1 | Individual counselling | 4512 | 4512 | 100% | The individual Psychosocial Counselling sessions have yielded substantial benefits, contributing to both personal and relational improvements. The enhancement in emotional well-being suggests that the counselling provided a supportive |

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| | | | | | environment for individuals to address and manage their mental health challenges effectively. The development of coping skills indicates that the counselling equipped participants with practical tools to navigate their daily lives and stressors more effectively. |
| 2 | Group advice for people with similar diseases | 15 | 15 | 100% | Group counselling led to several positive outcomes: participants established a supportive network through sharing experiences and mutual support, fostering a strong sense of community: They adopted effective coping strategies and developed increased emotional resilience, enhancing their ability to manage psychosocial challenges. Social skills, including communication and empathy, were strengthened through interaction and collaboration. Additionally, the group setting of the sessions validated individual experiences and alleviated feelings of isolation by connecting participants with others facing similar issues. |

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| 3 | 'Round Tables' for women who have experienced sexual and gender-based violence were organized. | 60 | 60 | 100% | The 'Round Tables' resulted in increased empowerment of participants, enhanced support networks, improved awareness of resources and rights, and strengthened coping mechanisms. They helped validate the experience of the women, reducing isolation and stigma. |
| 4 | Group discussion | 50 | 50 | 100% | Group discussions on psychosocial problems led to improved emotional support, enhanced coping strategies, and greater resilience among participants. They also fostered a sense of community, increased understanding of shared issues, and provided validation, helping to reduce feelings of isolation and stigma. |
| 5 | Family Counselling | 11280 | 11280 | 100% | Family counselling as part of Psychosocial Services is essential for promoting holistic support by addressing both psychological and social aspects of family life. It strengthens family bonds through improved communication and understanding, while also equipping families with coping mechanisms for |

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| | | | | | stressors such as trauma and loss. The counselling process provides effective strategies for conflict resolution, raises mental health awareness, and empowers families to advocate for their needs. Additionally, it enhances parenting skills, contributing to healthier child development and better family environments. By offering immediate support during crises, family counselling plays a vital role in fostering mental health, enhancing relationships, and creating a supportive family atmosphere. |

**Outcome Analysis of Sub-Objective 4:**

Sub-Objective 4 has successfully achieved its goal of bolstering the institutional capacity of the three partner organizations in Peace Building. Key outcomes include:

1. **Capacity Building:** The comprehensive assessment and tailored concept development have significantly strengthened each organization's ability to integrate Peace Building into their internal operations.
2. **Operational Integration:** The workshops and bilateral support have effectively embedded Peace Building principles into the organizations' frameworks, enhancing their operational effectiveness.
3. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The implementation of a robust monitoring system has facilitated effective baseline and longitudinal evaluations, ensuring that Peace Building activities are continuously assessed and improved.
4. **Professional Development:** The Collegial Group Coaching System has provided valuable professional and personal support to Peace Educators, fostering a collaborative environment for growth and shared learning.

5. **Local Expertise Utilization:** The recruitment of a highly qualified adviser from Herat has ensured the project leverages local expertise, contributing to its relevance and effectiveness in the regional context.

Overall, the outcome reflects a methodical and impactful approach, significantly enhancing the partner organizations' capabilities in peace promotion.

### 5.4 Efficiency

In the evaluation of the project's efficiency, it was observed that resources were generally utilized effectively. The implementing partners (WASSA, RSDO, and WISE) demonstrated an ability to optimize the allocated budget for the saffron cultivation activity. Analyzing this scenario in the context of efficiency, the project's ability to increase the number of beneficiaries from the initial target of 450 to 625 across the five target areas indicates a high level of resource efficiency. This expansion was made possible due to the availability of surplus funds, which the project team effectively utilized to extend the reach and impact of the program. From an efficiency perspective, the decision to increase the number of beneficiaries demonstrates an optimal use of resources. The project team managed to leverage the available budget to maximize the benefit delivered to the community, significantly exceeding the original target without compromising the quality of support provided. This outcome reflects strong financial management and strategic decision-making, where the project team successfully aligned their available resources with the program's objectives to deliver greater value.

In Ghor province, where saffron cultivation was not feasible due to unfavorable weather conditions, the project adapted by replacing saffron with goat distribution, showcasing flexibility in resource allocation.

However, despite these efficient adjustments, the Evaluation also identified significant challenges related to budgeting for other activities. The initial budget did not adequately account for higher inflation rates and price fluctuations.

Furthermore, the budget allocated for Goat Distribution proved insufficient to provide high-quality livestock. Beneficiaries in the goat distribution program reported receiving two local-breed goats per household, which barely produce enough milk to meet their families' needs. With only 68.55 Euros allocated per beneficiary for the goats, the budget constraints limited the ability to acquire goats with better milking capacities, thereby reducing the potential long-term benefits for the beneficiaries. This highlights a critical inefficiency in the project's Budget Planning, where the focus on immediate resource expansion may have compromised the quality and sustainability of the outputs.

Local breeds with larger herd sizes offer significant economic benefits, as they enable owners to sell offspring, wool, and other products, thereby generating income. However, owning only one or two goats is not economically viable due to the limited scale of production and insufficient potential for profit.

Respondents from the Youth Club members and implementing partners (IPs) highlighted their capacity to manage a wide range of activities, including Youth Club meetings, mediation sessions, tournament organization, event celebrations, and the establishment and maintenance of Child-Friendly Spaces. These activities are all conducted within the constraints of an annual budget of 50,000 AFN, which is approximately 666 USD.

Despite the financial limitations, they successfully executed these initiatives, although they faced significant challenges in doing so. A key factor in overcoming these challenges was the reliance on voluntary contributions, which helped stretch the limited budget to cover essential activities. This indicates a strong commitment from the members and partners, as well as a high level of resourcefulness in managing their operations under financial constraints.

During the interview with the Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA), concerns were raised regarding the adequacy of the vocational training classes in meeting the department's established standards. Specifically, it was noted that the toolkits provided for these training sessions do not align with DoLSA's specifications and lack market relevance. For instance, in the tailoring program, participants are supplied with manual sewing machines, whereas the current market trend favors the use of electrical-digital machines, which are priced at approximately 400 USD and yield higher quality output. Consequently, individuals trained on manual machines may find it challenging to compete with those who have access to more advanced equipment.

Additionally, discrepancies were observed in the budget allocations to partner organizations tasked with delivering similar training activities. Notably, WASSA received 6,088 USD more than WISE, despite both organizations managing projects of comparable scope and volume. This disparity raises questions about the consistency and fairness of resource distribution, which could impact the overall effectiveness and equity of the vocational training programs.

The efficiency of the WISE program, compared to WASSA, was impacted by the disparity in allocated budgets for similar activities. WASSA received an additional $6,088 USD, which affects the relative efficiency and ability to achieve desired outcomes. The lower budget for WISE may result in operational constraints and challenges, potentially hindering its effectiveness in delivering the same volume of activities. This discrepancy highlights the need to address budget allocation to ensure equitable resource distribution and maximize the impact of both organizations. For details, please refer to the table below.

Table 4: Comparison Table of Budget Allocation to WASSA and WISE for the Same Activities

| # | Activitis | WASSA | | | WISE | | | Remarks/Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # Beneficiaries | Target areas | Budget USD | # Beneficiaries | Target areas | Budget USD | |
| **1** | **Agriculture** | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Poultry | 50 | Herat and Farah | 8613 | 50 | Herat and Badghis | 6299 | 2314 |
| 1.2 | Beekeeping | 150 | Herat and Farah | 11140 | 150 | Herat and Badghis | 8813 | 2327 |
| 1.3 | Saffron | 125 | Herat and | 20523 | 250 | Herat and | 18147 | 2376 |

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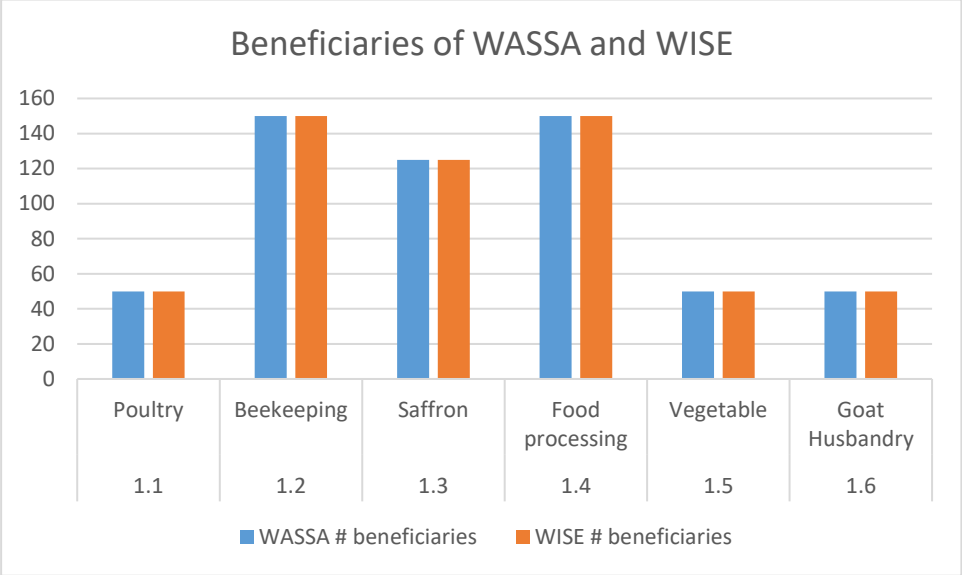
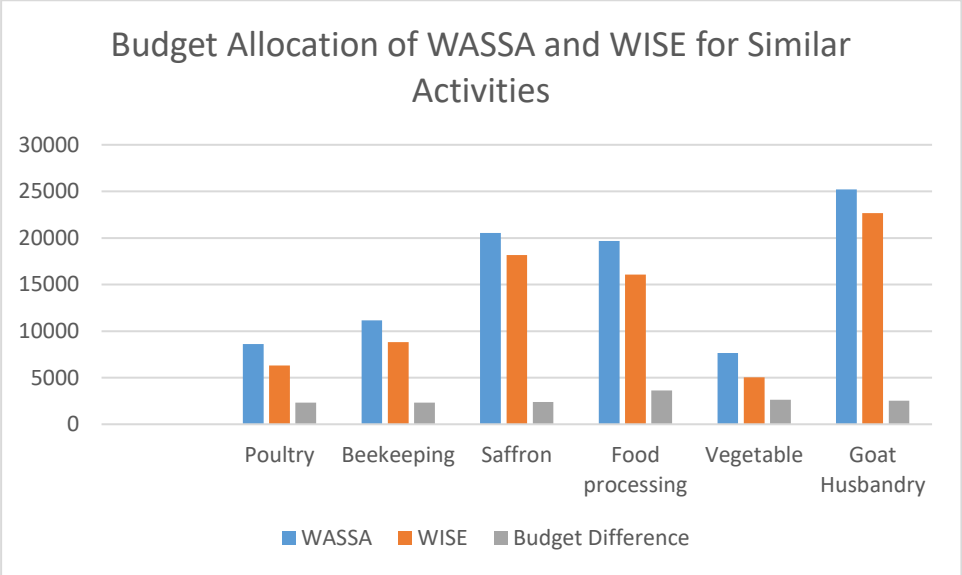
| | | | Farah | | | Badghis | | |
| 1.4 | Food processing | 150 | Herat and Farah | 19689 | 150 | Herat and Badghis | 16058 | 3631 |
| 1.5 | Vegetables | 50 | Herat and Farah | 7660 | 50 | Herat and Badghis | 5037 | 2623 |
| 1.6 | Goat Husbandry | 50 | Herat and Farah | 25197 | 50 | Herat and Badghis | 22670 | 2527 |
| **2** | **Vocational** | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Tailoring | 120 | Herat and Farah | 12506 | 120 | Herat and Badghis | 66174 | 55845 WASSA total budget |
| 2.2 | Confectionery | 200 | Herat and Farah | 12759 | 200 | Herat and Badghis | | |
| 2.3 | Cosmetics | 100 | Herat and Farah | 7696 | 100 | Herat and Badghis | | |
| 2.4 | Handicrafts | 100 | Herat and Farah | 7696 | 100 | Herat and Badghis | | |
| 2.5 | Tailoring | 60 | Herat and Farah | 7594 | 60 | Herat and Badghis | | |
| 2.6 | Refrigerator Repairing | 58 | Herat and Farah | 7594 | 60 | Herat and Badghis | | |
| **3** | **Peace Building** | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Youth Club | 2334 | Herat/Farah | 153418 | | Herat and Badghis | 8010 | |
| **4** | **PSS** | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | Individual Counselling<br>Group Discussion<br>Group Advice<br>Round Table<br>Family Counselling | 4512 | Herat/Farah | 10276 | | Herat and Badghis | 7343 | |




**5.5 Impact**

The project has demonstrated a significant impact across various domains. Enhanced vocational and agricultural skills among IDPs, Returnees, and host community members have led to notable improvements in employability and sustainable livelihoods, as evidenced by positive participant feedback and skill assessments. The creation of new jobs in these sectors provided stable incomes, fostering economic independence for many individuals. Additionally, the project's interventions have contributed to poverty reduction, with beneficiaries achieving more stable economic status and improved living conditions. The local economy has benefitted from increased economic activity and business growth, driven by strengthened vocational and agricultural sectors. Financial stability among beneficiaries has improved due to greater income diversification and better management of financial uncertainties. The engagement of vulnerable youth in various activities has strengthened community cohesion and integration, enhancing their social skills and sense of belonging. Psychosocial support services have

improved mental health outcomes and resilience, as reported by participants. Lastly, active stakeholder engagement has facilitated effective knowledge sharing and collaboration, enhancing the project's overall effectiveness and scalability. This comprehensive approach underscores the project's substantial contributions to both individual and community development.

The project's multi-faceted approach has successfully enhanced vocational and agricultural skills, created significant economic opportunities, and contributed to poverty reduction. Additionally, it has positively impacted the local economy, improved financial stability, and fostered social cohesion through the involvement of vulnerable youth. The integration of psychosocial support and active stakeholder engagement further underscores the project's comprehensive impact, contributing to the long-term resilience and development of the target communities.

In brief, the project has made a significant impact on promoting peaceful coexistence among IDPs, Returnees, and host communities in Herat, Badghis, Farah, and Ghor provinces. By enhancing economic resilience through Income Generation and Skill Diversification, it reduced financial disparities and fostered social cohesion. Continuous Psychosocial support improved emotional well-being and social interactions, creating a more harmonious environment. Youth Clubs and community activities effectively facilitated conflict resolution and collaboration, while the focus on empowering women and youth further strengthened social equity and inclusivity, reinforcing the project's overall positive outcomes.

A female participant in Badghis, a Returnee from Iran with seven family members, reported a transformative impact from the project despite her limited agricultural resources. She had access to only a small, non-agricultural plot of land. The project's provision of Greenhouse Management training and the establishment of a small greenhouse on her property has significantly enhanced her agricultural capabilities. The training and infrastructure support enabled her to cultivate tomatoes, cucumbers, and other vegetables. This development has not only provided essential food for her but has also allowed her to sell surplus produce in the local market, generating additional income.

A middle-aged woman in Ghor, an Internally Displaced Person (IDP) with four children, faced severe distress following the loss of her husband in the war. The trauma left her with diminished hope and significant emotional challenges. However, her situation began to change when she accessed the social counseling services offered by the project. Through these services, she received the support needed to recover from her trauma and regain hope. Subsequently, she participated in Poultry Training provided by the project, receiving pullets and necessary equipment. This intervention enabled her to engage in poultry farming, which not only occupies her time but also provides a source of income to support her family. The poultry business has significantly contributed to her mental well-being and economic stability.

**5.6 Sustainability**

The sustainability of the project was a key outcome, as revealed in interviews with various stakeholders, including Returnees, IDPs, host community representatives, and Government counterparts (DAIL, DoRR, and DoLSA), as well as implementing partners (WASSA, WISE, and RSDO). The project's activities, which were designed to foster peaceful cohabitation and

mutual support among IDPs, Returnees, and host communities, have significantly contributed to long-term social sustainability. By encouraging the sharing of skills and resources, the project not only strengthened community relations but also established enduring social structures.

The project's participatory approach played a critical role in its sustainability, ensuring that the implementation plan was both acceptable and affordable for the target groups. This approach also enhanced the project's replicability, and increased the likelihood that its benefits will persist beyond the project's duration. Additionally, the project facilitated strong networking between civil society and government actors, which is expected to continue after the project concludes.

The establishment of social structures such as Youth Clubs and Peace Groups, which actively engaged community and religious elders, has laid a foundation for on-going community-driven Peace Building efforts. These elders, who hold significant influence, are likely to sustain these initiatives due to their involvement and sense of ownership over the project's outcomes.

Moreover, the market-oriented income-generation activities, including agriculture and vocational training, were designed with sustainability in mind. These activities are expected to continue independently after the project ends, providing on-going economic opportunities for the communities involved. In summary, the project's comprehensive and inclusive approach has created a robust framework for enduring social and economic sustainability.

During an interview, a beneficiary from the Farah Centre provided detailed feedback on the project's impact on their economic activities. The beneficiary reported having received comprehensive training in greenhouse management, along with essential materials and equipment from the project. This support enabled the construction of a commercial greenhouse spanning 1,000 square meters.

An interview with Green House beneficiary in Farah (16.03.2024)

Within this greenhouse, the beneficiary has successfully cultivated cucumbers and tomatoes. The economic benefits of this venture have been substantial, with earnings of 250,000 Afghani per crop cycle. This income represents a significant increase compared to the previous earnings from cultivating poppy, which amounted to 75,000 Afghani per crop cycle. The farmer have 16 family members.

This comparison highlights the

transformative impact of the project's support. The beneficiary's shift from poppy cultivation—traditionally associated with lower returns and potential legal and market risks—to greenhouse cultivation has not only increased their income by over 200% but also improved their economic stability and prospects. This case underscores the effectiveness of the project's Vocational Training and resource provision in fostering sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing beneficiaries' economic outcomes.

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Another beneficiary, an elderly woman from Kora-e-Mili near Herat City, provided insightful feedback on the project's impact. She reported receiving specialized training on best practices in vegetable cultivation, which has significantly influenced her agricultural practices. Utilizing a small plot of land at her home, she has successfully applied the training to grow a variety of vegetables.

Vegetable cultivation at Kora-e-Mili. Photo by Khalid Wadan 13.03.2024

The direct benefits of this initiative are multifaceted. Firstly, the vegetables produced are sufficient to feed her family of 12, thereby addressing their daily nutritional needs. Additionally, the surplus produce is sold in the local market, generating income that contributes to the household's financial stability. This dual impact—enhanced food security and supplementary income—demonstrates the effectiveness of the project in improving livelihoods through practical agricultural training.

This case illustrates the project's success in empowering individuals with valuable skills that lead to both personal and

economic benefits. By equipping beneficiaries with knowledge and resources, the project has facilitated sustainable agricultural practices that have tangible positive outcomes for household well-being and local economic participation.

A young girl shared her experience of significant distress following the Taliban takeover, which led to her being barred from attending university. This restriction had a profound impact on her mental health, leading to feelings of hopelessness and despair. However, after receiving psychosocial support from the Tdh project, she participated in various supportive sessions that facilitated her emotional recovery and helped restore her sense of normalcy.

The psychosocial support provided was pivotal in her transformation. Through engagement in therapeutic sessions and community activities, she was able to regain stability and confidence. Subsequently, she joined a local Youth Club, where she actively contributes to promoting peace and stability within her community. This involvement not only supports her own mental well-being but also fosters a positive impact on her surroundings, providing her with a renewed sense of purpose and satisfaction.

Another young participant, who preferred to remain unnamed, highlighted a broader issue faced by the youth in Afghanistan under the current political instability. Many young people, feeling disillusioned and without prospects, are considering emigration to Europe in search of a better future. However, the income-generating activities facilitated by the project offer an alternative path. By providing opportunities for economic advancement and personal development, these activities instill hope and encourage young individuals to remain in Afghanistan and contribute to their communities' development. This shift in perspective is crucial for retaining local talent and fostering long-term community growth amid on-going challenges.

**6) Coordination and Collaboration:**

Interviews with stakeholders—including project beneficiaries, implementing partners, and government representatives—consistently underscored the project's success in employing a participatory approach and maintaining effective coordination. The project excelled in collaborating with key participants, such as Terre des Hommes (Tdh), which led project execution, and government counterparts including the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (DAIL), the Department of Refugees and Repatriations (DoRR), and the Department of Labor and Social Affairs (DoLSA). Local community representatives, including elders, youth leaders, and beneficiary groups, also played a vital role in implementation and feedback.

However, the project encountered several coordination challenges. Communication lapses occasionally disrupted the timely exchange of information between Tdh and local actors, affecting project operations. Additionally, resource allocation sometimes failed to align with community needs, resulting in delays or adjustments.

Significant obstacles included political instability in Afghanistan, which affected consistent implementation and coordination, and logistical constraints that impeded the effective distribution of resources. Cultural and social differences across regions also posed challenges in applying standardized approaches and ensuring uniform community engagement.

Despite these issues, the project's participatory approach and effective coordination with Tdh, Government entities, and community actors were pivotal in fostering a collaborative environment. This collaborative effort was crucial in addressing the challenges and demonstrating the project's adaptability and commitment to achieving its goals effectively.

**6.1 Coordination with BMZ:** the Tdh head office coordinated the project progress with BMZ. The IPs (WASSA, RSDO and WISE) didn't directly coordinate with BMZ.

**6.2) Coordination with Tdh:** the IPs regularly coordinate and collaborate with Tdh Afghanistan office. They also participate in an annual meeting with the Tdh Regional and Head Office. However, there is no specific Project Steering Committee for quarterly meetings among the implementing partners (WASSA, WISE, and RSDO). During a meeting with the Tdh Regional and Head Offices, it was mentioned that in the initial period of the project they did have a Steering Committee but after the Taliban takeover and massive turnover in the project staff, this was not continued and they are now coordinating via Tdh Afghanistan.

**6.3) Coordination with Government Stakeholders:** WASSA has signed a project MoU with government counterparts. During the interviews with local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA and DAIL) they mentioned that the project IPs coordinated their activities with them.

**6.4) Coordination with Community Representatives:** During the interviews with local community representatives, they mentioned that they have coordination with the project IPs. According to the stakeholders, the project employed an appropriate participatory approach, ensuring their involvement throughout the entire process. They were actively engaged in project planning, implementation, and joint monitoring, which fostered a sense of ownership and collaboration, contributing to the project's overall success.

## 7 Findings, Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Findings:

- During the assessment, it was found that project faced a number of problems such as insecurity, drought, COVID 19, change of regime, ban on women work in NGOs, and ban on women long term formal vocational trainings, delay in fund transferred, etc., which delayed some of the project activities.
- High staff turnover has been a challenge for the Tdh project partners (Tdh Afghanistan, WASSA, RSDO and WISE). Most of the staff of Tdh Afghanistan, WASSA, WISE and RSDO left Afghanistan after the takeover of Taliban and were replaced by new staff. The low salary scale is another reason for the high turnover of the project staff.
- The project has effectively fostered sustainable impacts across agricultural practices, vocational skills, income generation, peace activities, and psychosocial support (PSS). It

successfully introduced sustainable agricultural techniques, leading to improved crop yields and enhanced farmer knowledge. Vocational training programs increased employability and economic development. Access to microloans and entrepreneurial support significantly boosted income levels and economic resilience. Peace-building initiatives reduced local conflicts and strengthened social cohesion. Psychosocial support services improved mental health and established sustainable support systems. Despite notable successes, on-going challenges highlight the need for continuous monitoring and adaptive strategies to maintain and enhance these positive outcomes.

- The Female Tailoring and Poultry Project activities faced significant delays due to a ban on long-term formal vocational training for women. The Female Poultry Project was eventually implemented by modifying the training module to fit a three-month duration and conducting sessions in small groups at participants' homes. However, the Female Tailoring project activity could not proceed as planned due to budget constraints. The allocated budget was exhausted by other vocational trainings, including Male Tailoring, Refrigerator Repair, and Mobile Repair, leaving insufficient funds for the Female Tailoring program. This experience underscores the importance of flexible training modules and careful budget management to accommodate unforeseen changes and ensure the continuity of all planned activities. The project faced challenges due to its uniform approach across diverse provinces, leading to inefficiencies when proposed activities, like saffron cultivation, did not suit local conditions such as those in Ghor, where it was replaced by goat husbandry. This lack of initial adaptability resulted in delays and potential missed opportunities for beneficiaries. Similarly, the equal allocation of beneficiaries across project areas without considering local demand led to underutilization in regions with lower needs and over-competition in high-demand areas. These issues highlight the importance of tailoring activities to local contexts and market demands. Future projects should adopt flexible designs and conduct thorough pre-implementation assessments to enhance relevance and effectiveness, ensuring better outcomes for beneficiaries. The project's agricultural and vocational activities include a six-month training period and a three-month follow-up, which may limit sustainability. The short follow-up phase risks undermining long-term effectiveness by failing to address on-going challenges and reinforce skills. To improve sustainability, it is recommended to extend the follow-up and monitoring period throughout the project's duration. Continuous oversight would support beneficiaries in effectively applying their training, adapting to challenges, and achieving enduring success. The local breed goats distributed among the project beneficiaries, are well adopted to the local climate, but are is small in size and produce little milk.
- The project has successfully created sustainable impacts across multiple areas, including agricultural practices, vocational training, income generation, peace-building, and psychosocial support (PSS) across various provinces. It introduced sustainable farming techniques and training that enhanced agricultural productivity, established vocational centres that improved employability and supported businesses, and facilitated economic empowerment through microloans and grants. Additionally, conflict resolution workshops and community dialogues promoted peace, while comprehensive PSS services improved mental health and well-being. Although the

extent of success varies by domain, the project has made substantial improvements and contributions in all targeted areas. The project did not have a risk mitigation plan.

- The project did not have a project Steering Committee of WASSA, WISE, RSDO, Tdh head office / the regional office in South Asia / the country office in Afghanistan and BMZ to meet quarterly to discuss the project progress, challenges and its possible solutions and made essential decisions so that everyone was on the same page, and to further ensure transparency and accountability.
- The strategic emphasis on capacity building, attitudinal, and behavioural change has been substantiated through documented improvements in practices and behaviours across agricultural, vocational, income generation, peace, and psychosocial domains. These changes are evidenced by increased adoption of new techniques, greater employment opportunities, improved financial stability, reduced conflicts, and enhanced mental health, indicating that the impacts are both sustainable and likely to continue beyond the project period.
- Following the Taliban takeover, the inability to transfer funds via banking channels from abroad led to significant delays in project activities. A key example is the postponement of honeybee box distribution to beekeepers, who received training in 2022 but only obtained their equipment in 2024. This disruption has hindered the timely commencement of honeybee raising and affected overall project efficiency. To prevent such issues in future projects, it is recommended to develop contingency plans and explore alternative funding mechanisms to ensure continuity and mitigate the impact of financial transfer restrictions.
- Despite facing unemployment and economic hardship, Youth Club members are actively involved in Peace Building and conflict resolution, playing a vital role in the reintegration of Returnees and IDPs. Their valuable contributions rely heavily on donor support, which is essential for sustaining their efforts. Coordination is carried out between the consortium members (WASSA, RSDO, WISE) at the Tdh project coordinators' level.

**Recommendations:**

- The project should have a comprehensive risk mitigation plan which must be updated if new risks are encountered..
- The issue with the Female Tailoring Training program, which was not executed due to a critical funding shortfall, highlights a significant challenge in budget management. The allocated budget for Female Tailoring was inadvertently redirected to cover expenses for other vocational training programs, such as Male Tailoring, Mobile Repair, and Refrigerator Repair.

To address this and prevent similar issues in future projects, the following budget management practices are recommended:

1. **Detailed Budget Planning:** Allocate specific budgets for each training component, ensuring that the requirements and projected costs are accurately reflected and adhered to.

2. **Regular Financial Monitoring:** Implement periodic reviews of budget utilization to verify that funds are used as intended. Adjust allocations as necessary to address any emerging shortfalls.
3. **Contingency Planning:** Establish contingency funds to manage unforeseen expenses or adjustments in training needs, ensuring flexibility and continuity in project implementation.

Adopting these measures will enhance resource management, prevent funding issues, and ensure the successful and comprehensive execution of all planned activities.

- Address high staff turnover by considering a competitive salary scale for project staff.
- Distribute good breed milking goats locally known as American breed, which produce more milk and give birth twice a year, which can be adopted in most parts of Afghanistan.

- Project implementation partners (IPs) conducted follow-up and monitoring for three months post-activity completion, offering valuable short-term insights. However, to address long-term sustainability and emerging issues effectively, it is recommended that follow-up and monitoring be extended until the project's end. Continuous monitoring will ensure on-going assessment, timely interventions, and enhanced support for beneficiaries, thereby reinforcing the project's lasting success.
- Establish a project Steering Committee of WASSA, WISE, RSDO, Tdh head office / the regional office in South Asia / the country office in Afghanistan and BMZ to meet on a quarterly basis to discuss the project progress, challenges and possible solutions and make decisions so that everyone is on the same page, and to further ensure transparency and accountability.
- Facilitate exposure visits for project stakeholders to explore social and development opportunities outside Afghanistan.
- Enhance the Logical Framework with clear measurable indicators and means of verification.
- A mid-term evaluation is essential for providing the program or Project Manager with a foundation for taking appropriate actions to: (a) address specific issues or challenges in design, implementation, and management, and (b) reinforce initiatives that show potential for success. Tdh should ensure the timely transfer of money to the project otherwise it will damage the trust between the Tdh IPs and target beneficiaries. Below are few possible channels of money transfer, out of which Hawala is used by most of the NGOs.

- **Flying in cash:** Bringing money into Afghanistan can be cheaper, but it requires trust in the traveller.
- **MoneyGram/Western Union**: Possible, but high costs and limit of amounts per transfer.
  **Hawala:** Possible but can represent risks as often informal. Most of the organizations transfer the money via Hawala.
- **International Bank Transfer.** This method is currently not possible due to sanctions.
- **Swap mechanism.** This involve getting payment outside the country in exchange for payment inside Afghanistan. Not an easy solution.

- **UN cash facility**. Flying in cash via the UN. Can only be a solution for UN partners with a special agreement.

- Providing an honorarium to Youth Club volunteers could positively impact motivation and retention by recognizing their efforts and offering financial support. However, it might also shift their motivation from altruism to financial gain and create unsustainable expectations for compensation. Therefore, while an honorarium could improve engagement, it is important to carefully manage its potential effects on the intrinsic motivation and core values of voluntarism. Replicate the project in remote provinces with high IDPs and Returnees' burdens and limited development work for example, Kunar, Nimruz, Helamand, Zabul and Kandahar etc. To enhance the consortium's effectiveness, it is recommended to strengthen coordination at the top management level, which has been limited to technical staff who are not decision-makers. Establishing quarterly meetings for top management will improve oversight, address strategic and high-level issues, and align objectives more effectively. This approach will enable better resolution of complex challenges and ensure that decisions are informed by senior leadership, ultimately leading to more efficient project management and outcomes.

**Lesson learned:**

Despite facing serious threats and risks such as insecurity, drought, cultural restrictions, COVID-19, regime change, and Taliban takeover, the project managed to survive and achieve its objectives.

- Respondents expressed high satisfaction with the project activities, including Agriculture, Vocational Training, Peace Building, and Psychosocial Support (PSS).
- The project's decision to replace barbers with male tailors and shift from hand embroidery to Female Tailoring underscores the critical need to align project activities with local market conditions. These adjustments, made in response to oversupply and low demand, demonstrate the importance of conducting thorough market assessments and maintaining flexibility in project planning. Ensuring that interventions match local needs helps avoid resource misallocation and enhances the project's relevance and impact. Future projects should prioritize such assessments to optimize activity allocation and effectiveness. This adjustment highlights the importance of aligning project activities with the specific needs and market conditions of each target area. By tailoring activities to local demand, the project can avoid oversupply issues and better meet the economic needs of the community. This experience underscores the value of conducting thorough market assessments and remaining flexible in project planning to ensure that interventions are relevant and effective.
- The delay in fund transfers significantly impacted project implementation, as evidenced by beekeeping beneficiaries who, despite completing their training in 2022, only received their honeybee boxes in 2024. This experience highlights the critical need for robust financial management and contingency planning. Ensuring timely fund transfers and establishing alternative funding mechanisms are essential to prevent delays, maintain project momentum, and meet the needs of beneficiaries promptly.
- The limited scale of agricultural activities, such as using only 50 kg of saffron corms for 100 square meters and restricting vegetable cultivation to small plots, constrained

their overall impact. This experience underscores the importance of scaling agricultural interventions to maximize their effectiveness. Expanding the scale of such activities is recommended to enhance productivity and yield, thereby increasing the benefits for beneficiaries and improving the overall impact of agricultural programs.

- The project's adaptation from saffron cultivation to goat husbandry in Ghor, due to unsuitable climatic conditions, exemplifies the importance of flexibility in project implementation. By reallocating the saffron budget to support goat husbandry, the project effectively addressed local needs and ensured resource optimization. This experience highlights the value of adapting project activities and budgets in response to environmental and contextual factors to maintain relevance and effectiveness.
- Youth Club members exhibited substantial voluntary contributions and engaged actively in project activities. This demonstrates the value of fostering strong volunteer commitment and participation within community-driven projects. Ensuring that project initiatives harness and support such active involvement can significantly enhance the effectiveness and impact of the activities. Recognizing and leveraging the enthusiasm of dedicated volunteers can lead to more successful and sustainable project outcomes.

**8 Conclusion:**

In navigating a complex landscape of challenges including insecurity, drought, cultural restrictions, and the upheavals brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and political transitions, this project has demonstrated resilience and adaptability in achieving its objectives. Despite facing significant hurdles, the project successfully implemented various initiatives aimed at fostering peaceful coexistence and socio-economic integration among Returnees, IDPs, and host communities across four Afghan provinces. Key achievements include the effective replacement of surplus activities with more viable alternatives based on community and departmental feedback, such as substituting barbers with male tailors and hand embroidery with female tailoring. Despite delays in fund transfers impacting certain beneficiaries, the project has generally been successful in delivering on its objectives, particularly in the areas of agriculture, vocational training, Peace Building, and psychosocial support.

However, the project also encountered several challenges and areas for improvement. Budgetary constraints and inadequate funds allocation for certain activities hampered the project's effectiveness, while agricultural activities were conducted on a relatively small scale, limiting their impact. Delays in the distribution of resources, such as beekeeping equipment, highlighted the need for better financial planning and execution. Nevertheless, the project's ability to navigate these challenges underscores its resilience and commitment to achieving its goals. Through lessons learned and recommendations provided, future projects can build upon the successes and address the shortcomings of this initiative. Closer coordination between stakeholders, enhanced budget planning, and modifications to training modalities are essential for overcoming these challenges and ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of future endeavours.

In conclusion, while the project faced significant obstacles, its ability to adapt and deliver tangible benefits to communities underscores the importance of continued efforts to promote peace, socio-economic development, and resilience in Afghanistan. By addressing key recommendations and building upon lessons learned, future initiatives can further contribute to the long-term stability and prosperity of the region.

The participatory approach made the project activities replicable in other parts of Afghanistan with a high burden of Returnees and IDPs like Kunar, Nimrod, Helmand, Zabul etc. which have not benefited from NGOs support for a long time because of the situation of insecurity.

A participatory approach is crucial in project management and community development because it ensures that project activities are relevant and effective by involving stakeholders in planning and decision-making. This involvement increases ownership, commitment, and support from participants, leading to higher engagement and sustainable outcomes. By bringing in diverse perspectives, a participatory approach enhances problem-solving and innovation, fosters transparency and accountability, and helps build trust between project implementers and beneficiaries. Additionally, it contributes to conflict reduction and social cohesion by fostering a collaborative and supportive community environment. Overall, such an approach improves project relevance, effectiveness, and long-term impact.

**9 Annexes:**

Annex 1. BCAC's evaluation table: BCAC used the below standard criteria of a mixed approach which was fully aligned with **OEC/DAC "Better Criteria for Better Evaluation"** guidelines, definitions, and principles.

| Standard/Criteria | BCAC's Approach |
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| **Coherence - the quality of being logical and consistent.** **Internal coherence** how successfully did the project contribute to TDH's strategic goal 1 "Promoting a Culture of Peace"? | To address this important question, the BCAC consultant gathered extensive inputs and insights from different stakeholders: IPs (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts at provincial and local levels. |
| Did the project enable adequate child and youth participation? Which measures were particularly conducive to child and youth participation, and which ones were hindering? | The BACAC consultant asked this question from different stakeholders, especially with the children and youth representatives. |
| **External coherence** Were synergies as well as strategic and / or thematic alliances between the partner organizations (and beyond) established? How can these be strengthened and used more in the future? | To address this question, BCAC consultant gathered inputs and insights from the IPS of the project and reviewed relevant project's documents. |
| Was the coordination with other stakeholders effective in terms of complementarity and harmonization? How could this be further improved? | To address this question, BCAC consultant gathered insights and inputs from the IPs of the project and reviewed relevant project's documents. |
| To what extent did the project support national policies in Afghanistan regarding Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities? | Dealing with this question, the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (IPS) (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial and local levels, which are reflected in the final evaluation report. |
| **Effectiveness – is the intervention achieving its objectives/results/outputs** Did the project design prove adequate in order to improve social cohesion, increase inter-ethnic exchange, a reduce recorded verbal and physical assaults and increase number of inter-communal conflict resolution measures among IDPs, Returnees and host communities? Where is the room for improvement? | This was mostly achieved through the project progress report. The BCAC lead consultant reviewed the project report and reflected on it in the final evaluation report. This was an extensive and comprehensive question, therefore, insights from all relent stakeholders were incorporated to answer it. |
| How effectively did the project contribute to improve livelihoods and agriculture for the target population and | The relevant project documents were reviewed, data was analysed and reflected in the final report to answer this |

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| increase income through income-generating measures and market access. | important question. Also, the partners, target group, government counterparts and community elders were consulted to address this question. |
| How did coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders such as government departments, other civil society organizations in the region, religious leaders, shura members, and community groups influence the achievement of the project's objectives? Were coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders satisfying? | The different relevant project documents, reports, record books were consulted and reflected. Also, the partners, target groups, government counterparts and community elders were consulted to address this question. |
| Which internal and / or external factors were crucial for the failure to achieve the project's objectives? Which obstacles and challenges did this project face regarding the participation of children and youth? How were these overcome? | The relevant project documents were reviewed, data was analysed, and findings were reflected in the final report to address this important question. Also, the partners, target groups, government counterparts and community elders were consulted to address this question. |
| Were any good practices identified regarding the project's effectiveness, which may be used in future projects by TDH in Afghanistan / the field of social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities? | The success stories were reviewed and insights from the project stakeholders were incorporated. |
| **Efficiency – How well are resources being used?** Was the relationship between input of resources and results and impact achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio? Where is room for improvement? | The BCAC consultant reviewed the project progress reports, project financial proposal and reflected in the final evaluation report. |
| Were the project's outputs used appropriately in terms of improved access to agricultural inputs and other income-generating opportunities, involvement of different social groups in Peace Building measures, helping people overcome life challenges/ traumatic situation through psychosocial care? What went particularly well? Where is room for improvement? | The BCAC consultant had significant experience in agriculture, income generation livelihood, and deep familiarity with social set up of various communities. This enabled him to gather primary data and utilize their existing knowledge of the real needs of different communities in the country. Additionally, through further study of documents presenting these needs, the BCAC consultant presented their perception of the project's potential for upscaling and/or continued piloting in other groups and locations in the country. |
| Were any good practices identified regarding the project's efficiency, which may be used in future projects by TDH in Afghanistan / the field of social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons (IDPs)-Economic prospects for host communities? | BCAC consultant studied the best practices adopted by the project implementing partners, collected primary data, and identified the most potentially effective practices for the reintegration of Returnees and IDPs. |
| **Impact – What difference does the intervention make?** How did the project contribute to the envisaged impact of contributing to the harmonious and peaceful | Dealing with this question, the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, |

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| coexistence of Returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities in four Afghan provinces (Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor)? Which activities and measures were particularly helpful for achieving the envisaged impact? Which were hindering? | retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial and local levels which were reflected in the final evaluation report. |
| Did the project provide lessons from failure from which both partner organizations and TDH can learn for future project planning, design, and implementation? Did the project exhibit any good practice that can be used for future TDH projects? | The BCAC consultant studied the success stories, best practices adopted by the IPs. They also posed this question to the project beneficiaries and stakeholders and were reflected in the final evaluation report. |
| How successful were capacity development measures carried out at partner organizations as part of the implemented project? Where is room for improvement? | The BCAC consultant reviewed the IPs training need assessments, training manuals, training curricula, etc., and these were reflected in the final evaluation report. |
| How many people have been affected / benefitted indirectly from the project? If the target number has not been reached, why not? | The BCAC consultant studied the relevant documents (project proposals and reports) and reflected on the insights in the final evaluation report. |
| What would have happened if the project had not been implemented? | To address this question, the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (IPS) (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial and local levels and reflected on findings in the final evaluation report. |
| Did the project contribute to / induce any unintended changes / effects? | To address this question, the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (IPS) (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial and local levels and reflected on findings in the final evaluation report. |
| **Sustainability – will the benefits last?**<br>Did the project have any impact beyond its target regions? If yes, which measures and activities were particularly helpful for reaching a broader impact? | Dealing with this question the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (IPS) (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial and local levels and reflected in the final evaluation report. |
| Did the project have any impact beyond its runtime? If yes, which measures and activities were particularly helpful for reaching a lasting impact? | To address this question, the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (IPS) (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial |

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| | and local levels and reflected on the findings in the final evaluation report. |
| How likely is it that the project's positive effects will perpetuate and prevail beyond the project duration? What is required to ensure such perpetuation? | To address this question, the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (IPS) (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial and local levels and reflected on findings in the final evaluation report. |
| How likely is it that the project's positive effects will be maintained without further funding by Tdh / BMZ? | To address this question, the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (IPS) (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial and local levels and reflected on findings in the final evaluation report. |
| Which project elements and activities are likely to have a particularly high and long-term effectiveness? Which effects will likely not last? | To address this question the BCAC consultant collected detailed insights and input from different stakeholders: project implementing partners (IPS) (WASSA, WISE, RSDO), IDPs, retunes, representatives of host communities, local government counterparts (DoRR, DoLSA, DAIL) at provincial and local levels and reflected on findings in the final evaluation report. |

**Annex 2: Terms of Reference**

**Consultancy to conduct a project evaluation for the project "SI Alignment: Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities in West Afghanistan" in Afghanistan financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).**

**Project name: SI Alignment: Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities in West Afghanistan**

**Code word: WASSA-Afghanistan-BMZ-19**

**Project holder: Women's Activities and Social Services Association**

**1. About Terre des hommes Germany**

Terre des hommes Germany (hereafter **"Tdh"**) is an international children's rights organization that promotes equitable development without racial, religious, political, cultural, or gender-based discrimination since 1967. Together with our local partner organizations in 37 countries, we support more than 240 projects in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe. Tdh is an

independent non-governmental organisation that promotes civic engagement and the participation of children and youths in all aspects of its work. Tdh sees its mission in strengthening children and realising children's rights for all children because every child has the right to live and to develop in the best possible way. At Tdh, we are convinced that sustainable development is possible for all people if the interests of children and future generations are respected and realised.

**2. Background and Rationale**

After decades of war, instability and conflict, as well as natural disasters such as extreme droughts, Afghanistan is one of the least developed countries in the world. This results in considerable restrictions on the socio-economic development potential of the population. A high influx of internally displaced people and Returnees in recent years has exacerbated existing problems due to resource constraints. These issues include high unemployment rates and low incomes, deterioration of social protection systems, discrimination, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), low levels of education, lack of education and child labor, (domestic) violence, malnutrition, as well as psychosocial stress and mental illness. Especially in the labor market, the competition between newcomers and disadvantaged members of host communities leads to the emergence and aggravation of conflicts and tensions within social structures.

The western provinces of Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor are particularly affected by the influx of internally displaced persons and Returnees and face increasing socio-economic pressure. These provinces have been experiencing recurrent droughts, and economic instability which led to the collapse of many social institutions, reduced income opportunities, rising poverty, and the deterioration of access to natural resources due to over-exploitation.

Continuing political instability, lack of infrastructure, and lack of job opportunities make it difficult for people to generate income with which a family can be adequately fed. The main source of income in Afghanistan is agriculture, followed by livestock farming. About 80% of the rural population holds subsistence farming. The urban population also often derives part of their income from agricultural activities. The provincial capitals are largely shaped by village structures rather than urban centers, as they are the norm in industrialized countries. The main problems are climate variability (lack of rain) and crop losses, inefficient use of water, unsustainable farming methods, lack of knowledge and equipment for processing food, poor or missing transport infrastructure, and poor market access.

The target group consists of Returnees, internally displaced persons and particularly vulnerable members of host communities of all ages.

The direct target group is 12,662 people (6,022m/6,640w), of which 10,129 are Returnees and internally displaced persons and 2,533 are members of the host communities. These include 7,816 adults (3,366m/4,450w), 4,214 adolescents (2,334m/1,880w) and 632 children (322m/310w).

The indirect target group consists mainly of family members of the direct target group as well as other community members and is 63,310 people, with an average family size of 6 people in Afghanistan.

The project implementing partners are:

- Women's Activities and Social Services Association (WASSA)
- Women Integrity for Society Empowerment Organization (WISE)
- Razi Social Development Organization (RSDO)

Below table depict the project 's impact, outcome and major outputs:

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|---|---|
| Impact | To contribute to the harmonious and peaceful coexistence of Returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities in four Afghan provinces (Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor) |
| Outcome | Returnees and internally displaced persons are (re-)integrated socially and economically in the host communities of the four provinces Herat, Ghor, Badghis and Farah. |
| Output 1 | The living conditions of Returnees, internally displaced persons and members of host communities are improved through strengthened livelihood measures, including agricultural activities. |
| Output 2 | The financial situation of Returnees, internally displaced persons and members of host communities has improved. |
| Output 3 | The conditions for peaceful coexistence between members of the host communities, internally displaced persons and Returnees are improved through psychosocial counselling and Peace Building measures. |
| Output 4 | The partner organisations are strengthened in their Peace Building competence |

The project is supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

In March 2019, an external consultant carried out a feasibility study confirming the necessity and relevance of the proposed measures. The study recognizes an inclusive and participatory design for the project, which has been strengthened by numerous meetings with government authorities and stakeholders of the target communities. Results, suggestions and contributions from community surveys served as a basis for the proposed project activities. The study concluded that the active involvement and capacity building of the municipalities enhance the sustainable effectiveness of the project activities. The recommendations of the feasibility study (capacity mapping, needs analysis of local markets, risk mitigation plan) have been included in the project planning and are referred to in the relevant points.

### 3. Purpose, Objectives and Use of the Final Project Evaluation

The overall aim of this project evaluation is the provision of **an external, strategic review of the project's performance, achievements, and challenges**. It shall analyze the overall results of the project. In doing so, it shall provide lessons learned about the project design, implementation, and management and identify components, which were beneficial or harmful for achieving the project's objectives. The evaluation is further commissioned in order to

- Analyze the project planned objectives, results, strategies, measures/activities, as well as the target group and the stakeholders, organizations and institutions involved and to evaluate whether the applied strategies have met the desired results properly.
- Critically examine the project planned measures as per the OECD DAC criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.
- Resulting from the analysis, the evaluation shall provide clear recommendations for all stakeholders involved regarding the project outcome, project monitoring, or project management.
- Provide objective feedback to all involved stakeholders / Tdh head office / Tdh regional office in South Asia / Tdh country office in Afghanistan/ implementing partners
- Identify major successes and challenges

The evaluation's results will be used by the Tdh head office / the regional office in South Asia / the country office in Afghanistan in order to:

- Strengthen accountability and transparency vis à vis the project donor Tdh / BMZ
- Learn about challenges and potentials when working in the field of **Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities**
- Learn about challenges and potential when working in Afghanistan

### 4. Evaluation Questions

<u>Overarching question</u>

- How successful has the project been in achieving the goals set by Tdh for the work in Afghanistan?
- How successful has the project been in initiating substantial and sustainable structural changes, especially for children and youth in the target region(s)?
- To what extent did the project contribute to Tdh's strategic goal 1 "Promoting a Culture of Peace"

<u>4.1 Relevance</u>

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the project's objectives and design responded to beneficiaries on global and country level, to partner's needs, to policies and priorities, and how they will continue to do so if circumstances change:

- Did the project design, including priorities, outcomes, and activities reflect and address the target group's needs?

- Did the projects' impacts in the target communities align with the outcomes reintegrating Returnees and IDPs, socially and economically in the host communities of the four provinces Herat, Ghor, Badghis and Farah?
- Was the project in line with the implementing partner's strategies and capacities?
- Were the indicators specified in the project proposal relevant for the measurability of the projects' results?

## 4.2 Coherence

### 4.2.1 Internal coherence

- How and how successfully did the project contribute to Tdh's strategic goal 1 "Promoting a Culture of Peace"?
- Did the project enable adequate child and youth participation? Which measures were particularly conducive to child and youth participation, which ones were hindering?

### 4.2.2 External coherence

- Were synergies as well as strategic and / or thematic alliances between the partner organizations (and beyond) established? How can these be strengthened and used more in the future?
- Was the coordination with other stakeholders effective in terms of complementarity and harmonization? How could this be further improved?
- To what extent did the project support national policies in Afghanistan regarding Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities?

## 4.3 Effectiveness

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the project achieved its objectives and results, including any differential results across groups:

- Did the project design prove adequate in order to improve social cohesion, increase inter-ethnic exchange, a reduce recorded verbal and physical assaults and increase number of inter-communal conflict resolution measures among IDPs, Returnees and host communities? Where is the room for improvement?
- How effectively the project contributes to improve livelihoods and agriculture for target population and increase in income through income-generating measures and market access.
- How did coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders such government departments, other civil society organizations in the region, religious leaders, shoora members, community groups influence the achievement of the project's objectives? Were coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders satisfying?
- Which internal and / or external factors were crucial for the failure to achieve the project's objectives?
- Which obstacles and challenges did the project face regarding the participation of children and youth? How were these overcome?

- Were any good practices identified regarding the project's effectiveness, which may be used in future projects by Tdh in Afghanistan / the field of social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities?

4.4 Efficiency

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the intervention delivered results in an economic and timely manner:

- Was the relationship between input of resources and results and impact achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio? Where is room for improvement?
- Were the project's outputs used appropriately in terms of improved access to agricultural inputs and other income generating opportunities, involvement of different social groups in Peace Building measures, helping people overcome life challenges/ traumatic situation through psychosocial care? What went particularly well? Where is room for improvement?
- Were any good practices identified regarding the project's efficiency, which may be used in future projects by Tdh in Afghanistan / the field of social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities?

4.5 Impact

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the intervention generated significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level / structural changes and effects:

- How did the project contribute to the envisaged impact of **contributing to the harmonious and peaceful coexistence of Returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities in four Afghan provinces (Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor)**? Which activities and measures were particularly helpful for achieving the envisaged impact? Which were hindering?
- Did the project provide lessons from failure from which both partner organizations and Tdh can learn for future project planning, design, and implementation? Did project exhibit any good practice that can be used for future Tdh projects?
- How successful were capacity development measures carried out at the partner organizations as part of the implemented project? Where is room for improvement?
- How many people have been affected / benefitted indirectly from the project? If the target number has not been reached, why not?
- What would have happened if the project had not been implemented?
- Did the project contribute to / induce any unintended changes / effects?

4.6 Sustainability

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the net benefits of the intervention will continue or are likely to continue:

- Did the project have any impact beyond its target regions? If yes, which measures and activities were particularly helpful for reaching a broader impact?
- Did the project have any impact beyond its runtime? If yes, which measures and activities were particularly helpful for reaching a lasting impact?
- How likely is it that the project's positive effects will perpetuate and prevail beyond the project duration? What is required to ensure such perpetuation?
- How likely is it that the project's positive effects will be maintained without further funding by Tdh / BMZ?
- Which project elements and activities are likely to have a particularly high and long-term effectiveness? Which effects will likely not last?

## 5. Methodology

### 5.1 Methodology

In order to respond to the questions above, the consultant(s) is (are) expected to conduct both a desk study and field work in Afghanistan, applying both qualitative and quantitative methods. In doing so, the consultant(s) shall create a holistic understanding and analysis of the project's output and outcomes.

Special attention should be paid to participatory methods of data collection, carried out in close cooperation with the partner organizations and representatives of the target groups. The data collection should always be child-oriented and highly sensitive to gender relations; methods must be adapted to target groups and local conditions. The consultant(s) is (are) encouraged to implement this methodology as creatively as possible.

### 5.2 Methods

Accordingly, the consultant(s) is (are) expected to apply the following methods when conducting the project evaluation:

- A desk study, i.e., an analysis of the project's background documents, including, but not limited to,
  - the project proposal
  - policies and strategies, etc.
- Key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders (e.g., with Tdh staff in the head office and/or regional/country office, staff of the partner organizations, key persons in the local administration, key persons from the local communities)
- Focus group discussion(s) with relevant stakeholders

The following stakeholders are considered critical and should be involved in data collection:

- Tdh staff at the head office
- Tdh staff at the regional office in South Asia
- Tdh staff at the country office in Afghanistan
- staff of local partner organization(s)
- key informant(s) in the local or national government administration in Afghanistan
- key informants from local communities

- target group(s) representatives, such as children, youths, women, men, etc.

Whenever the projects' target groups are involved in the research process, particular attention must be paid to the poorest, most vulnerable, and most remote members of the target groups in order to give them an opportunity to participate in the evaluation. The (results from) focus group discussions and interviews are to be transcribed in English to be available for analysis in the long term.

In addition to a standard content analysis, the analysis of the data obtained should include the following methods of analysis:

- A scenario analysis, analyzing the project's overarching developmental impact and sustainability,

**6. Key evaluation methods, deliverables, responsibilities, and tentative schedule**

| | **Evaluation measures** | **To dos / deliverables** | **Responsible institution** | **Deadline / schedule** | **Consultants' Working days** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Preparation phase** | Clarification of tasks & responsibilities | Provision of materials for desk study | - Tdh Germany<br>- Tdh South Asia office<br>- Tdh Afghanistan<br>- Consultant | 25-27 Feb 2024 | 3 days |
| | | Information about Tdh child safeguarding policy | | | |
| | | Clarification of open questions | | | |
| | Desk study | Familiarization with explicit knowledge regarding the project | - Consultant | 28th Feb to 5th March 2024 | 6 days |
| | | Analysis of strategies, project proposal, previous evaluations, etc. | | | |
| | | Writing of desk study as part of final evaluation report | | | |
| | Inception report | Drawing up of concrete work plan & schedule | - Consultant | 6th to 7th March 2024 | 2 days |
| | | Definition of tasks & responsibilities within evaluation team | | | |
| | | Detailed description of methodology | | | |
| | Inception workshop | Moderation | - Consultant | 9th to 11th March 2024 | 3 days |
| | | Active participation | - Tdh Germany<br>- Tdh South Asia<br>- Tdh Afghanistan | | |
| | | Adaptation of inception report | - Consultant | | |

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| | Evaluation measures | To dos / deliverables | Responsible institution | Deadline / schedule | Consultants' Working days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Field work phase** | Travel organization | Planning & organizing field phase, including arrangements for meetings etc. | - Consultant | 12th to 20th March 2024 | 9 days |
| | | Organization of required travel documents, tickets, etc. | | | |
| | Data collection | Key informant interviews | - Consultant | 21st to 31st March 2024 | 10 days |
| | | Focus group discussions | | | |
| | | Observations | | | |
| | Closing workshop: Presentation & discussion of preliminary findings | Preparation | - Consultant | 1st to 4th April 2024 | 4 days |
| | | Moderation | | | |
| | | Documentation | | | |
| | | Active participation | - Tdh Germany<br>- Tdh South Asia Office<br>- Tdh Afghanistan<br>- Partner organization | xxx | xxx |
| **Analysis & concluding** | Preliminary draft of evaluation report | Following the instructions & structure provided in Tdh evaluation report template (attachment No 1) | - Consultant | 6th to 11th April 2024 | 6 days |
| | Feedback on draft | Written statement | - Tdh Germany<br>- Tdh South Asia office<br>- Tdh Afghanistan | xxx | xxx |
| | Final evaluation report | Following the instructions & structure provided in Tdh | - Consultant | 12th to 18th | 7 days |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | evaluation report template (attachment No 1) | | April 2024 | |
| | Follow-up workshop | Preparation | - Consultant | 19th to 20th April 2024 | 2 days |
| | | Moderation | | | |
| | | Active participation | - Tdh Germany<br>- Tdh South Asia Office<br>- Tdh Afghanistan<br>- Partner organization | | |

The evaluation is managed directly by the Tdh regional office in close consultation with the responsible desk officer at the Tdh head office. If (a) local consultant(s) is (are) chosen to conduct the evaluation, the respective contract is signed between the consultant(s) and the regional office. In case an international consultant is chosen, the head office is responsible for contracting.

All services must be carried out between 25.02.2024 and 20.04.2024.

**7. Requirements for bidders**

- Proven experience with evaluations in the field of Agriculture and Vocational training.
- Experience of conducting evaluations and research using a mixed methods approach, including participatory and child sensitive methods
- University degree in the field of Agriculture and/or Economics
- Profound knowledge and experience with the socio-economic, child rights, environmental, etc. situation in Afghanistan
- Very good oral and written proficiency in English, Pashto and Dari languages
- Acceptance of and compliance with Tdh's Child Safeguarding Policy (attachment No 2)

**8. Specification for offers**

Offers will be accepted until 18.02.2024 and should include:

- A narrative / technical proposal of no more than 3 pages, including relevant experience, planned methodology, timeline, and staffing for the evaluation
- A detailed financial proposal for the evaluation.
- A separate list of expected travel expenses, which will be reimbursed upon presentation of proof
- Two sample reports; published or unpublished reports approved by the respective clients focusing on the same sector

**Annex 2: Evaluation timeline**

| **Activities** | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W5 | W6 | W7 | W8 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Start up and planning** | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract signed | | | | | | | | | |
| Kick-off meeting with Tdh: Preparation, discuss the feasibility of TOR, agree on the research/assessment schedule, etc. | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff Mobilization and Orientation | | | | | | | | | |
| Desk Research: collection, compilation, review, and analysis of relevant documents (reports, studies, assessments, policies, strategies, plans, etc.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Development/Design of Data Collection Tools | | | | | | | | | |
| Inception report drafted, finalized and submitted to Tdh | | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Collection and Analysis** | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviews, meetings, discussions in Herat | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviews, meetings, discussions in Farah | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interviews, meetings, discussions in Badghis | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviews, meetings, discussions in Ghor | | | | | | | | | |
| **Data analysis and reporting** | | | | | | | | | |
| Data entry, review, quality control, and analysis | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft evaluation report submitted for Tdh review and comments | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary and presentation of the reports to Tdh | | | | | | | | | |
| Submission of final report to Tdh | | | | | | | | | |

**Annex 3: KII data collection guideline:**

**Key Informant Interview (KII)**

**Respondent: WASSA, RSDO, WISE, DoRR, DAIL, CDCs, IDPs, Returnees, Host Community including youth**

Hello, my name is (_____) representing BrainStorm Consulting and Auditing Co (BCAC) on behalf of Tdh. We are commissioned by Tdh to conduct a Final Evaluation of **SI Alignment: Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities in West Afghanistan** Project. This consent form asks you to allow the evaluator to record, including audio, and use your comments to draw conclusions about the project ability in achieving its intended objectives.

Participation in this evaluation is completely voluntary. If you decide not to participate there will not be any negative consequences. The information that you will share with us will be analysed collectively with the information collected from another project stakeholder but will remain anonymous and kept confidential.

I would like to ask you the following series of of open-ended questions with further follow questions as per need.

The interview may take between 45-55 minutes to an hour.

Do you agree for the interview? 1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐

---

Name of the interviewer ---------- Name of the interviewee----------

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Organization---------- Phone----------Email----------

**4. Evaluation Questions**

Overarching question

- How successful has the project been in achieving the goals set by Tdh for the work in Afghanistan?
- How successful has the project been in initiating substantial and sustainable structural changes, especially for children and youth in the target region(s)?

- To what extent did the project contribute to Tdh's strategic goal 1 "Promoting a Culture of Peace"

4.1 Relevance

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the project's objectives and design responded to beneficiaries on global and country level, to partner's needs, to policies and priorities, and how they will continue to do so if circumstances change:

- Did the project design, including priorities, outcomes, and activities reflect and address the target group's needs?
- Did the projects' impact in the target communities align with the outcomes reintegrating Returnees and IDPs, socially and economically in the host communities of the four provinces Herat, Ghor, Badghis and Farah?
- Was the project in line with the implementing partner's strategies and capacities?
- Were the indicators specified in the project proposal relevant for the measurability of the projects' results?

4.2 Coherence

4.2.1 Internal coherence

- How and how successfully did the project contribute to Tdh's strategic goal 1 "Promoting a Culture of Peace"?
- Did the project enable adequate child and youth participation? Which measures were particularly conducive to child and youth participation, which ones were hindering?

4.2.2 External coherence

- Were synergies as well as strategic and / or thematic alliances between the partner organizations (and beyond) established? How can these be strengthened and used more in the future?
- Was the coordination with other stakeholders effective in terms of complementarity and harmonization? How could this be further improved?
- To what extent did the project support national policies in Afghanistan regarding Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities?

4.3 Effectiveness

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the project achieved its objectives and results, including any differential results across groups:

- Did the project design prove adequate in order to improve social cohesion, increase inter-ethnic exchange, a reduce recorded verbal and physical assaults and increase number of inter-communal conflict resolution measures among IDPs, Returnees and host communities? Where is the room for improvement?
- How effectively the project contributes to improve livelihoods and agriculture for target population and increase in income through income-generating measures and market access.

- How did coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders such government departments, other civil society organizations in the region, religious leaders, shoora members, community groups influence the achievement of the project's objectives? Were coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders satisfying?
- Which internal and / or external factors were crucial for the failure to achieve the project's objectives?
- Which obstacles and challenges did the project face regarding the participation of children and youth? How were these overcome?
- Were any good practices identified regarding the project's effectiveness, which may be used in future projects by Tdh in Afghanistan / the field of social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities?

4.4 Efficiency

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the intervention delivered results in an economic and timely manner:

- Was the relationship between input of resources and results and impact achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio? Where is room for improvement?
- Were the project's outputs used appropriately in terms of improved access to agricultural inputs and other income generating opportunities, involvement of different social groups in Peace Building measures, helping people overcome life challenges/ traumatic situation through psychosocial care? What went particularly well? Where is room for improvement?
- Were any good practices identified regarding the project's efficiency, which may be used in future projects by Tdh in Afghanistan / the field of social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities?

4.5 Impact

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the intervention generated significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level / structural changes and effects:

- How did the project contribute to the envisaged impact of **contributing to the harmonious and peaceful coexistence of Returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities in four Afghan provinces (Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor)**? Which activities and measures were particularly helpful for achieving the envisaged impact? Which were hindering?
- Did the project provide lessons from failure from which both partner organizations and Tdh can learn for future project planning, design, and implementation? Did project exhibit any good practice that can be used for future Tdh projects?
- How successful were capacity development measures carried out at the partner organizations as part of the implemented project? Where is room for improvement?
- How many people have been affected / benefitted indirectly from the project? If the target number has not been reached, why not?
- What would have happened if the project had not been implemented?
- Did the project contribute to / induce any unintended changes / effects?

- 

4.6 Sustainability

The following (non-exhaustive) list of questions supports assessing the extent to which the net benefits of the intervention will continue or are likely to continue:

- Did the project have any impact beyond its target regions? If yes, which measures and activities were particularly helpful for reaching a broader impact?
- Did the project have any impact beyond its runtime? If yes, which measures and activities were particularly helpful for reaching a lasting impact?
- How likely is it that the project's positive effects will perpetuate and prevail beyond the project duration? What is required to ensure such perpetuation?
- How likely is it that the project's positive effects will be maintained without further funding by Tdh / BMZ?
- Which project elements and activities are likely to have a particularly high and long-term effectiveness? Which effects will likely not last?

**Annex 4: FGD data collection guideline:**

**Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

**Respondent: CDCs, IDPs, Returnees, Host Community including youth**

**Moderation Guidelines:**

**Facilitators welcome, introduction and instructions to participants:**
**Welcome** and thank you for volunteering to take part in this focus group discussion. You have been asked to participate, as your point of view is important. I realize you are busy, and I appreciate your time.

**Introduction:** This focus group discussion is designed to assess your current thoughts and feelings about the **SI Alignment: Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities in West Afghanistan**. The focus group discussion will take no more than two hours. May we record and take notes of the discussion to facilitate its recollection?

**Objective: The overall objective of this Focus Group Discussion is understanding the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability in this project**

**Optional - Anonymity:** The transcribed notes of the focus group will contain no information that would allow individual subjects to be linked to specific statements. You should try to answer and comment as accurately and truthfully as possible. I and the other focus group participants would appreciate it if you would refrain from discussing the comments of other group members outside the focus group. If there are any questions or discussions that you do not wish to answer or participate in, you do not have to do so; however please try to answer and be as involved as possible.

**Ground rules**

- The most important rule is that only one person speaks at a time. There may be a temptation to jump in when someone is talking but please wait until they have finished.
- There are no right or wrong answers.
- You do not have to speak in any particular order.
- When you do have something to say, please do so. There are many of you in the group and it is important that I obtain the views of each of you.
- You do not have to agree with the views of other people in the group.
- Does anyone have any questions? (Answers).
- OK, let's begin.

**Warm up**

- First, I would like everyone to introduce himself or herself. Can you tell us your name?

**Introductory question**

I am just going to give you a couple of minutes to think about your experience of **SI Alignment: Social reintegration for Returnees and internally displaced Persons-Economic prospects for host communities in West Afghanistan** project. Is anyone happy to share his or her experience?

---

**NAME OF THE FACILITATOR**:

_____

**PHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL:**

_____

| **GROUP COMPOSITION** | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|
| | ☐ | ☐ |

| | **Name** | **Role** | **Signature** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NAME OF THE PARTICIPANTS** | | | |
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| **LOCATION** | PROVINCE | | DISTRICT |
| | | | |

**Appendix5: List of KIIs and FGDS Interviews Participants:**

| # | Name | Designation | Org | Location | Mobile. # | Email Add |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KIIs with WASSA – Robat Sangi Herat and Farah centre** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mohammad Jan Sakhi | Executive Director | WASSA | Main office | 0799126844 | muhammad.sakhi@wassa.org.af |
| 2 | Sadiq Roshanyar | Project Manager | WASSA | Main office | 0790502222 | roshanyar@wassa.org.af |
| 3 | Moh.Nazar Hazinyar | Peace Consultant | WASSA | Main office | 0799237579 | hazinyar@wassa.org.af |
| 4 | Esmatullah Habibian | M&E Officer | WASSA | Main office | 0798687173 | esmatullah.habibian@wassa.org.af |
| 5 | Abdulhaq Sulaimankhail | PSS Counsellor | WASSA | Robatsangi | 0795995757 | ab.sulimankhil@gmail.com |
| 6 | Jalil Ahmad Qaderi | Peace Educator | WASSA | Robatsangi | 0795319573 | |
| 7 | Farhad Nekhat | Agriculture Expert | WASSA | Robatsangi | 0793421735 | f.nekhat@wassa.org.af |
| 8 | Saboor Noori | Project Officer | WASSA | Farah | 0729000218 | s.noori@wassa.org.af |
| 9 | Ebrahim Taheri | PSS Counsellor | WASSA | Farah | 0794091099 | zahedtaher82@gmail.com |
| 10 | Kobra Torabi (female) | PSS Counsellor | WASSA | Farah | 0793624852 | kobra@gmail.com |
| 11 | Zuhra Nabizada (female) | Marketing Specialist | WASSA | Farah | 0798288074 | zohranabizada833@gmail.com |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WISE, Kahdistan of Herat and Qala-e-Naw of Badghis** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ahmad Ozair Mohammadi | Director | WISE | Herat | 0799523464 | Director@wise.org.af |
| 2 | Sayed Amir Jalali | Program Manager | WISE | Herat | 0798285058 | Program@wise.org.af |
| 3 | Ghulam Rasool Wakili | Project Coordinator | WISE | Herat | 0798111773 | Coordinator@wise.org.af |
| 4 | Mohammad Reza Khurasani | Peace Consultant | WISE | Herat | 0799422335 | Peace@wise.org.af |
| 5 | Najibullah Angaar | Psychosocial Counselor | WISE | Herat | 0797248683 | Psychosocial@wise.org.af |
| 6 | Mirwais Afghan | Project Officer | WISE | Badghis | 0793489787 | Officer@wise.org.af |
| 7 | Jalalduddin Salih | Psychosocial Counselor | WISE | Badghis | 0797271288 | Psychosocial-bdg-m@wise.org.af |
| **RSDO – Kora –e- Mili of Herat and Fairoz Koh of Ghor** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mahmood Rahmani | Director | RSDO | Herat | 0797368672 | rahmani@rsdo.af |
| 2 | Khalil Ahmad Karimi | Project coordinator | RSDO | Herat | 0798487712 | khalil.karimi@gmail.com |
| 3 | S. Abdul Wahid Rohani | Peace educator | RSDO | Herat | 0799264406 | h.mobini@rsdo.af |
| 4 | Haleema Mubini (Female) | Peace consultant | RSDO | Herat | 0798230591 | |
| 5 | M. Nadir Sidiqi | Agriculture Specialist | RSDO | Herat | 0795403300 | nadersaddiqi@gmail.com |
| 6 | Zahra Raezaee (female) | Marketing specialist | RSDO | Herat | 0798536005 | rezaee@rsdo.af |
| 7 | Nilofar Noori (female) | Psychosocial Counselor | RSDO | Herat | 0794299662 | n.noori@rsdo.af |
| 8 | Said Shah Hashemi | Provincial Officer | RSDO | Ghor | 0798400409 | Saidshah.hashemi@rsdo.af |
| 9 | Ghulam Farooq Omari | Marketing Specialist | RSDO | Ghor | 0791535588 | Gh.omari@rsdo.af |
| 10 | Gul Ahmad Sarwari | Agriculture Expert | RSDO | Ghor | 0790987600 | sarwari1379@gmail.com |
| **KIIs with government counterparts in Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abdul Hameed Zaheer | Head of refugees department | DoRR | Herat | 0781353631 | hzahir@gmail.com |
| 2 | Amrullah Habibi | Refugees | DoRR | Herat | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | department | | | | |
| 3 | Mohammad Jan Salimi | Skills department | DoLSA | Herat | 0793412107 | Developmentskills41@gmail.com |
| 4 | Mohammad Tamim | Admin/Finance | DoRR | Farah | | |
| 5 | Mola Sher Ahmad | Director | DoLSA | Farah | | |
| 6 | Mohammad Hussain | Plan and Policy | DAIL | Farah | | |
| 7 | Mola Torjan | Director | DoLSA | Badghis | | |
| 8 | Qari Khan Mohammad | Head of labor department | DoLSA | Badghis | | |
| 9 | Ghulam Hassan | Labour department | DoLSA | Badghis | | |
| 10 | Mohammad Gul | NGOs coordination department | DoRR | Badghis | | |
| 11 | Ghulam Mohammad | Planning department | DAIL | Badghis | | |
| 12 | Eng. Mir Ahmad | Refugees department | DoRR | Ghor | 081590662 | |
| 13 | Mola Nasrullah | Director | DoLSA | Ghor | 0728291048 | |
| 14 | Mola Eshrat | Acting Director | DAIL | Ghor | 0702388365 | |
| **KIIs with beneficiaries, community representatives in Robat Sangi, Kora-E-Mili and Kahdistan of Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor provinces** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mohammad Ibrahim | Youth club | Centre | Farah | 0794091099 | |
| 2 | Mir wali | Beekeeping | Centre | Farah | 0790252931 | |
| 3 | Naimatullah | Tailor | Centre | Farah | 098214747 | mushtaq.amini855@gmail.com |
| 4 | Mohammad yousaf | Green house | Centre | Farah | | |
| 5 | Mihammad haroon | PSS | Centre | Farah | | |
| 6 | Gul mohammad | Community rep | Centre | Farah | | |
| 7 | Sayed imayee Hussaini | Tailor | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 8 | Mohammad ali | Community rep | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 9 | Ahmad Hussain | Saffron | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 10 | Fatima Nazari | Food processing | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 11 | Sara | Member of youth club | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 12 | Mahtab | Confectionary | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 13 | Afsana Hassani - | Member of youth | Robat sangi | Herat | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | club | | | | |
| 14 | Sema Gul - Female | Confectionary | Robat sangi | Herat | | |
| 15 | Farzan - Female | Food processing | Robat sangi | Herat | | |
| 16 | Abdullah | Community rep | Robat sangi | Herat | | |
| 17 | Abdul Basir | Peace | Robat sangi | Herat | | |
| 18 | Aqa Gul | CDC member | Robat sangi | Herat | | |
| 19 | Diljan Mohammadi - Female | Member of youth club | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 20 | Homa Hajizada- Female | Teach at kid centre | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 21 | Masoma- Female | Confectionary | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 22 | Najibullah | Tailor | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 23 | Zamaray | Community rep | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 24 | Umed | beekeeping | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 25 | Moqadas-–Female | Confectionary | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 26 | Shokria –Female | Member, youth club | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 27 | Abdul basit | Vegetables | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 28 | Nizamuddin | CDC member | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 29 | Ghulam Yahya | PSS | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 30 | Gul mohammad | Peace | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 31 | Maroof | Tailoring | Ferozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 32 | Mohammad Hussain | Vegetables | Ferozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 33 | Nizamuddin | Community rep | Ferozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 34 | Abdul Kabir | Tailor | Ferozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 35 | Kareemdad | Goat husbandry | Ferozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 36 | Hafizullah | PSS | Ferozkoh | Ghor | | |
| **List of Joint Female and Male FGD in Kora-e-Mili, Herat** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sara qorbani | Confectionary | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 2 | Fatima Akhonzada | Food processing | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 3 | Mahtab | Peace | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 4 | Kamela | Youth club | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 5 | Fatima Nazari | Youth club | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 6 | Abdullah | Vegetables | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 7 | M. Javid | Beekeeping | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 8 | M. Ibrahim | Youth club | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |

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| 9 | S. Esmayel | PSS | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 10 | Mahmood | Saffron | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 11 | Ewaz ali | Community rep | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 12 | Habib | CDC member | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| 13 | mortaza | Tailoring | Kora-e-Mili | Herat | | |
| **List of Female FDG in Kahdistan, Herat** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Homa – Female | PSS | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 2 | Bibinoor – Female | Confectionary | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 3 | Masooma – Female | Peace | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 4 | Hayedah – Female | Youth club | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 5 | Tamana – Female | Food processing | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 6 | Bahara – Female | Cosmetics | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 7 | Deljan – Female | Community rep | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 8 | Ayesha – Female | Youth club | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 9 | Somaya – Female | Youth club | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| **List of Male FDG in Kahdistan, Herat** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mirwais | Beekeeping | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 2 | Omaid | Beekeeping | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 3 | Zamaray | Saffron | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 4 | Farzad | Community rep | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 5 | Mohammad Nayeb | Saffron | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 6 | Abdul Malik | PSS | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 7 | Ghulam Mahboob | Peace | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 8 | Haji Abdul Wahab | CDC member | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 9 | Najibullah | Tailor | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 10 | Naimatullah | Tailor | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| 11 | Ahmad Javid | Tailor | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| **12** | Naseem Jan | Saffron | Kahdistan | Herat | | |
| **List of Female FGD in Robatsangi district of Herat** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Karima | Confectionary | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 2 | Maleeha | Confectionary | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 3 | Sonia | Community rep | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 4 | Elham | Food processing | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 5 | Raihana | PSS | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 6 | Marzia | Peace | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 7 | Afsana | Youth club | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 8 | Seema Gul | Youth club | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 9 | Farzana | Youth club | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| **List of Male FGD in Robatsangi district of Herat** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abdul Basir | Saffron | Robatsangi | Herat | | |

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| 2 | Abdul Azeem | PSS | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 3 | Aga Gul | Peace | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 4 | Ahmad Shakaib | Community Rep | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 5 | Muhammad Naeem | Tailoring | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 6 | Muhammad Ibrahim | Youth Club | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 7 | Fairoz Ahmad | Vegetables | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 8 | Farid Ahmad | Tailoring | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 9 | Muhammad | Youth Club | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 10 | Hamid | | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| 11 | Azad | Youth Club | Robatsangi | Herat | | |
| **List of Female FGD in Qala-e-Naw of Badghis Province** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Moqadasa | Youth Club | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 2 | Anahita | Confectionary | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 3 | Shokria | Food Processing | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 4 | Shgofa | Youth Club | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| **List of Male FGD in Qala-e-Naw of Badghis Province** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mohammad Shah | Community Rep | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 2 | Abdul Saboor | Community Rep | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 3 | Abdulbasit | Tailoring | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 4 | M.Masoom | Tailoring | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 5 | M.Raza | PSS | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 6 | Moeenudin | Youth Club | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 7 | Muhibullah | Tailor | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 8 | Ghulam Sakhi | Agriculture | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 9 | Ismayel | Community Rep | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |
| 10 | Ramzan | Community Rep | Qala-e-Naw | Badghis | | |

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| **List of Male FGD in Centre of Farah Province** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gul Muhammad | Tailoring | Centre | Farah | | |
| 2 | Mir Wali | Saffron | Centre | Farah | | |
| 3 | Muhammad Yousaf | Youth Club | Centre | Farah | | |
| 4 | Muhamamd Ibrahim | PSS | Centre | Farah | | |
| 5 | Muhammad Haroon | Community Mem | Centre | Farah | | |
| 6 | Naimatullah | Tailoring | Centre | Farah | | |
| **List of Male FGD in Fairozkoh of Ghor Province** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abdul Ahmad | Community Rep | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 2 | Abdul Jamil | Community Rep | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 3 | Abdul Karem | Community Rep | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 4 | Nizamudin | Peace | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 5 | Hafizullah | Youth club | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 6 | Ghulam Yahya | PSS | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 7 | Abdul Kabeer | Goat Husbandry | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 8 | Abulhasan | Tailoring | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 9 | Muhammad Hussain | Youth club | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 10 | Muhammad Raouf | Vegetables | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 11 | Muhammad Khan | Vegetable-Green House | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |
| 12 | Karemdad | Tailoring | Fairozkoh | Ghor | | |