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AFGHAN CIVILIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM II

FINAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

February 2015

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FINAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION



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Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI)

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

CONTENTS

- ACRONYMS..... iv
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1
 - Key Findings and Recommendations 1
 - Conclusion..... 3
- EVALUATION PURPOSE & QUESTIONS 4
 - Evaluation Purpose..... 4
 - Evaluation Questions..... 4
- PROJECT BACKGROUND..... 5
- EVALUATION METHODS & LIMITATIONS 6
 - Methodology..... 6
 - Limitations..... 10
- FINDINGS..... 12
 - Support for Small Business Opportunities:** How effective was ACAP II support for the establishment of small business opportunities? 12
 - Capabilities and Resources of Stakeholders:** To what extent did ACAP II utilize the capabilities and resources of Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), INGOs and Government of Afghanistan? 15
 - Collaboration and Coordination:** How have such collaboration and coordination efforts improved program effectiveness?..... 17
 - Achievements:** Has ACAP II achieved its current stated goal and objectives? 17
 - Innovations and Impact:** What ACAP II innovations or impacts can be considered as major achievements of this program thus far? 20
 - Implementation Challenges:** Does ACAP II have any significant implementation problems? 21
 - Unmet Needs:** Are there significant needs unmet by ACAP II? 23
 - Program Design & Objectives:** Would a different program design or objectives be more effective in achieving the goal? 23
 - Methodological Approach:** What methodologies used by ACAP II have been relatively more [or] less effective? 24
 - Results Framework Indicators:** Were the indicators used the most appropriate to measure the impact of ACAP II? 25
- RECOMMENDATIONS..... 26
 - Structural Recommendations for Broad Performance Improvements 26
 - Specific Recommendations for Operational Improvements in Order of Importance 27
- CONCLUSION 28
- ANNEX A: EVALUATION STATEMENT OF WORK 29
- ANNEX B: EVALUATION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS UNDER USAID APPROVED WORK PLAN..... 38
- ANNEX C: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS..... 44

ANNEX D: INTERVIEW LIST & FOCUS GROUPS..... 59

ACRONYMS

ACAP II	Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (second iteration)
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
AM	Activity Managers
ANP	Afghan National Police
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
CAPAA	Civilian Assistance Program Afghanistan Assessment
CDC	Community Development Councils
CIVIC	Center for Civilians in Conflict
CM	Community Mobilizer
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer Representatives
DDA	District Development Assembly
DGO	District Government Officers
DoLSAMD	Department of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled
DoWA	Department of Women’s Affairs
EA	Equal Access
GAALO	Green Afghanistan Agriculture and Livestock Organization
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
HQ	Headquarters
IA	Immediate Assistance
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
MISTI	Measuring Impact for Stabilization Initiatives
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDS	National Directorate of Security
NGO	Non-Government Organization
ODG	Office of Democracy and Governance
OSM	Onsite Monitors
PDC	Provincial Development Councils
PGO	Provincial Government Officers
PMP	Performance Management Plan
POC	Protection of Civilians
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SIA	Supplementary Immediate Assistance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
TA	Tailored Assistance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (ACAP II) provides humanitarian relief to families that have suffered losses as a result of conflict between US/coalition military forces and the Taliban or other insurgents.

The \$64 million project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by International Relief and Development (IRD). Afghan civilians who are victims of the conflict are eligible for assistance. The project does not assign fault, however, the incident must meet ACAP II eligibility criteria before any assistance is received.

ACAP II partners with the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled (MoLSAMD), designated as the lead ministry for ACAP II's National Skills Development Program, which provides educational and vocational training to affected families.

This report evaluates the performance of ACAP II activities from September 2011 to September 2014. Ten key areas have been addressed: 1) the effectiveness of ACAP II support in establishing small business opportunities; 2) utilization of the capabilities and resources of stakeholders; 3) improvement of program effectiveness due to such collaboration; 4) program goals and objectives; 5) major achievements; 6) implementation challenges; 7) significant unmet needs; 8) review of program design; 9) assessment of methodologies; and, 10) suitability of impact indicators.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Based on our findings linked to these ten evaluation question areas MISTI can state that, overall, ACAP II accomplished its stated goals and objectives. Survey and focus group results show that tailored assistance (TA) helped people rebuild their lives. ACAP II coordinates with other organizations and uses numerous resources to provide appropriate and effective assistance. It also includes local government entities at every stage of the verification and distribution process.

There remain, however, opportunities to improve programming should ACAP be extended into the future. In order of importance these are:

1. ***Changing Incident Eligibility Criteria:*** International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is no longer leading military operations. USAID should change the incident eligibility criteria to reflect the changing security environment (a change to Afghan-led operations). USAID should make the following changes: 1) incorporate a broader eligibility definition that allows for incidents resulting from Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and operations linked to ISAF in addition to operations linked solely to ISAF¹; and, 2) include a formal information-sharing agreement that can quickly and efficiently confirm the presence of ANSF *prior* to program start.

¹ ISAF ended at the conclusion of 2014 and technically no longer exists. The new security force is the NATO-led "Resolute Support Mission." Nonetheless, ISAF will be referred to throughout the evaluation as ISAF was the international security force tied to ACAP II activities.

ACAP II does not have a written agreement with the ISAF² that requires it to share information with the program. If ISAF will not share information that confirms the presence of international forces at an incident, ACAP II needs to go to other sources to corroborate claims, e.g., media organizations and Non-Government Organizations (NGO). This slows down both the incident verification process and distribution of immediate assistance.

2. ***Achieving Sustainable Transition through Capacity Building:*** Incorporating MoLSAMD trainings into the program design would better achieve Project Objective 3 (improve local governance participation). USAID should consider narrowly tailored capacity building exercises for MoLSAMD employees in order to build Afghan government capacity. Training should include database management and information-sharing, eligibility and beneficiary verification training, and ways to better connect Afghan ministry staff, ACAP II employees, field-based NGOs, and international organizations.
3. ***Establishing Formal Agreements with Stakeholders:*** ACAP II leverages the capabilities of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and the Afghan government by building relationships with these organizations and communicating effectively with them after incidents occur. As no formal agreements currently exist, USAID should establish agreements with UNAMA, Center for Civilians in Conflict (CIVIC), and AIHCR to outline the roles and responsibilities for each organization, including how information will be shared between them.
4. ***Improving Collaboration and Coordination with Stakeholders:*** In-depth interviews confirm that coordination with the Afghan government, particularly with MoLSAMD, improves incident verification, beneficiary selection, and immediate assistance distribution. ACAP II should continue to improve coordination among these parties.
5. ***Joining the Protection of Civilians Working Group:*** Currently, USAID is not part of the Protection of Civilians Working Group, which investigates incidents and determines whether civilians were victims of insurgent violence. ACAP II should be a member of this working group headed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in order to get better access to the facts surrounding civilian casualty incidents.
6. ***Gender Programming:*** ACAP II's gender approach successfully works within the Afghan cultural context. However, Tailored Assistance (TA) to women beneficiaries is limited to the support of domestic enterprises. This is because social norms in rural Afghanistan do not accept the practice of women working outside of the home. Nor for the same types of reasons are there many non-domestic income generating opportunities. Nonetheless, this type of gender

² According to in-depth interviews, USAID made numerous attempts to enter into an information-sharing agreement with ISAF at the outset of the program. Given the politically charged subject matter involving civilian casualties ISAF was reluctant to enter into such an agreement.

programming should continue with incremental improvements (i.e., income generating opportunities outside the home) as normative changes and individual communities allow.

7. ***Support for Small Business Opportunities:*** ACAP II was highly effective at supporting small business opportunities. Beneficiaries were properly selected and vetted, and the assistance and trainings complemented their needs. The majority of small business recipients continue to operate their businesses and provide income for their families. Tailored assistance has yielded high satisfaction and sustainable livelihoods for beneficiary families and should be continued.
8. ***Psychosocial Programming:*** Victims of violence often suffer from psychosocial issues. ACAP II trained local community and religious leaders in psychosocial counseling which the program believes had positive mental health benefits for victims. USAID curtailed delivery of psychosocial counseling services in June 2014. USAID should restart psychosocial services to improve the mental health of affected families. The training manual for community psychosocial workers should be revisited and incorporate both hands-on exercises and Afghanistan-specific examples.

Conclusion

ACAP II achieved the objectives outlined in its Cooperative Agreement with USAID. Despite a lack of information-sharing between ACAP II and ISAF, the program effectively reduced distribution time for IA by streamlining the verification process. ACAP II also overcame significant gender programming obstacles, receiving positive feedback from female beneficiaries. The majorities of small businesses created using TA grants are successful and provide sustainable livelihoods for supported families. Overall, ACAP II's programming is effective, appreciated by beneficiaries, and ought to be continued.

However, the following opportunities for improvement should be seized in conjunction with any follow-on programming. While ACAP II has informal agreements with various government and NGO stakeholders, signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) will formalize information-sharing and speed up the verification process. Future humanitarian assistance programming should build upon the efficient methods for incident verification and beneficiary selection established by ACAP II. Where they could improve is by better addressing USAID's objective of sustainable transition to Afghan leadership through the introduction of training and mentorship activities with MoLSAMD. Other improvements may include restarting psychosocial services, joining the Protection of Civilians Working Group, and hiring more female field staff to improve TA input from female beneficiaries.

EVALUATION PURPOSE & QUESTIONS

Evaluation Purpose

The objective of this final performance evaluation is to assess the performance, relevance, and success of the ACAP II program to inform management decisions. Specifically, this evaluation is being undertaken to provide information to the senior management of the ODG and USAID Mission management on whether activities implemented by IRD under ACAP II achieved desired results by examining ACAP II's performance against its program objectives and Performance Management Plan (PMP) targets. The results of the evaluation are also intended to inform USAID decision-making concerning possible extension of ACAP-like assistance, and if so how such programming could be improved based both on ACAP II performance and new conditions found in Afghanistan.

This final performance evaluation documents accomplishments and lessons learned from September 2011 to December 2014 for the use of USAID management, the Implementing Partner (IRD), and MoLSAMD. As the U.S. Government continues to support new initiatives, leverage resources, and strengthen civilian-military collaboration, it is critical that the successes and weaknesses of ACAP II are studied and documented³ so that future assistance programming can benefit.

Evaluation Questions

In keeping with the scope of work, the MISTI Team considered the following key questions:

1. **Support for Small Business Opportunities:** How effective was ACAP II support for the establishment of small business opportunities?
2. **Capabilities and Resources of Partners:** To what extent did ACAP II utilize the capabilities and resources of AIHRC, UNAMA, INGOs and Government of Afghanistan?
3. **Collaboration and Coordination:** How has such collaboration and coordination efforts improved program effectiveness?
4. **Achievements:** Has ACAP II achieved its current stated goal and objectives?
5. **Innovation and Impact:** What ACAP II innovations or impacts can be considered as major achievements of this program thus far?
6. **Implementation Challenges:** Does ACAP II have any significant implementation problems?
7. **Unmet Needs:** Are there significant needs unmet by ACAP II?
8. **Program Design:** Would a different program design or objectives be more effective in achieving

³ MISTI published an Impact Evaluation for ACAP II on July 12, 2014, examining Performance Management Plan (PMP) indicators. This evaluation focuses primarily on performance, but includes key findings from the impact evaluation as well.

the goal?

9. **Methodology Assessment:** What methodologies used by ACAP II have been relatively more and less effective?
10. **Current Indicators:** Were the indicators used the most appropriate to measure the impact of ACAP II?

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In September 2011, USAID/Afghanistan signed a cooperative agreement with IRD to implement ACAP II⁴. The award ceiling is \$64 million, funded through annual congressional earmarks – reflecting particular interest in the issue of civilian harm by some members of the U.S. Congress. Although ACAP II assistance was available nationwide, over 80% of the assistance was in the South, Southeast, and East. ACAP II implemented activities from 10 satellite and regional offices (these were subsequently closed) in addition to its Kabul headquarters.

The overall goal of the program is to provide assistance to Afghan families and communities to recover and rebuild their lives after having suffered losses as a result of *international* military operations against anti-government elements. Anti-government activity has increased dramatically in recent years. In turn, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), ISAF, and the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) have intensified their operations against insurgent groups. This increased level of violence has resulted in a higher number of civilian families and communities suffering losses.

ACAP II is the only internationally funded program that provides relatively short term, tailored, non-monetary assistance to individuals and families to fit their circumstances. Unlike similar programs that have been administered in the past by the U.S. Military in Afghanistan, ACAP II is not a compensation program, nor is it intended to provide condolence payments. There are no hand-outs of cash, except for shelter grants in Helmand province. Assistance is provided according to the needs of the family and is not per injury or death. The reason for the incident or who is at fault is not required by ACAP II as a prerequisite for assisting Afghan civilians harmed. However, verification of the incident meeting the ACAP eligibility criteria must be met before Afghan civilians receive any assistance.

In addition to ensuring the protection and welfare for the poor and most vulnerable groups, such as “at risk” and “war survivors”, MoLSAMD’s mission is to also provide relevant vocational education to the disadvantaged. MoLSAMD is designated as the lead ministry for the National Skills Development Program. This program provides national skills development and vocational education and training that is responsive to labor market needs. MoLSAMD has established 10 Employment Services Centers in the provincial capitals to assist unemployed men and women identify the skills they need for employment,

⁴ There was an ACAP I from 2007 – 2011.

link them to employment opportunities and provide a standard kit to program participants to help them start up a business.

ACAP II provides three types of assistance to help affected civilians recover and rebuild their lives:

- *Immediate Assistance (IA)* – Essential food and non-food items, worth up to \$50 (during Year 1 of programming) and approximate \$400 for Years 2 and 3.⁵
- *Medical Assistance and Referrals* – Pays for medical treatment for physical/ non-physical injuries [referrals made for extreme cases]. Medical bills are arranged through ACAP II. ACAP II also covers transportation costs and meals (250 AFS – 5000 AFS).
- *Supplementary Immediate Assistance (SIA)* – Replacement of damaged infrastructure, household items, furniture, and other property loss as result of the incident.⁶
- *Tailored Assistance (TA)* – \$4,000 to \$7,000 worth of materials and training to start a small business

EVALUATION METHODS & LIMITATIONS

Methodology

MISTI used a mixed-methods approach in conducting this final evaluation. Following a thorough desk review of pertinent materials provided by USAID and the IP, ACAP II (IRD) staff members were interviewed in groups or individually depending on roles and responsibilities. Program beneficiaries were interviewed in focus groups (90%) or on an individual basis (10%). Where appropriate, the performance evaluation split its analysis between IA and TA.

Desk Review: MISTI reviewed all relevant documents including but not limited to:

- ACAP II Performance Management Plans
- USAID Impact Evaluation Report for ACAP II-2014
- ACAP II Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Reports
- ACAP II M&E Unit reporting
- Complete activities tracker
- Office of Inspector General, Performance Audit Reports, 2014
- USAID partial branding waiver

⁵ Annual and quarterly reports indicate that the increase in non-monetary value occurred between April and June 2012. According to in-depth interviews, \$50 was insufficient for the family beneficiaries and was increased to \$400 (ceiling cost).

⁶ This is a follow-on service administered during or following the immediate assistance. The provision of Supplemental Immediate Assistance provides shopkeepers and homeowners an opportunity recover their sources of income and live in their own homes. It was drastically reduced in Year 3 as result of fewer eligible incidents.

- ACAP II Success Stories
- ACAP II Operations Manual, 2014
- UNAMA Human Rights relevant documents
- Assessment report of Code 24 MoLSAMD
- Field Communications

In-Depth Interviews: All ACAP II departments were interviewed at least once. MISTI also interviewed the current ACAP II Contracting Officer Representative (COR) and other USAID personnel. In addition, the evaluation team interviewed MoLSAMD, Provincial Government Officers (PGOs), District Government Officers (DGOs) and MoLSAMD provincial representatives, as well as District Development Assembly (DDA) members.

Recipient/ Beneficiary Focus Groups: Most beneficiaries were interviewed in groups of six to eight, in sessions ranging from 45-90 minutes. All were direct beneficiaries of ACAP II assistance, and over 18 years old.⁷ The focus group was the primary interview method for three reasons:

1. Focus groups can accommodate up to eight beneficiaries compared to only two beneficiaries in individual interviews over the same time period.
2. The “please the interviewer” bias is removed in the focus group setting.
3. Groups provide valuable insight by finding commonalities among individual experiences.

The focus groups were as homogenous as possible to maximize disclosure and encourage equal participation. Beneficiaries were grouped based on: 1) Type of assistance, 2) Gender, 3) Age, and 4) Types of incident. Focus groups were recorded to ensure administrators captured both the substance and detail of the discussions. Beneficiaries signed consent forms allowing their words to be used in USAID reports.

Beneficiary Individual Interviews: Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI) conducted 30-minute, in-depth interviews with a broad spectrum of beneficiaries. Marginalized groups (for example, women) and those whose families had suffered high-fatality and high-injury rates were specifically targeted.

Focus groups and interviews were carried out in nine (9) targeted provinces. The sample frame is outlined below:

⁷ People who represent beneficiaries for a variety of cultural or security reasons are a common occurrence. However, beneficiary representatives are not actual beneficiaries and were not invited to participate in the focus groups or individual interviews. MISTI only interviewed actual beneficiaries.

TABLE I: TAILORED ASSISTANCE SAMPLING LIST

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING TAILORED ASSISTANCE BY PROVINCE								
PROVINCE	Zone 1	Zone 1 Sampling at 15%	Zone 2	Zone 2 Sampling at 15%	Zone 3	Zone 3 Sampling at 15%	Total Family Beneficiary	Zone 1-3 Total Sampling
Ghazni	61	9	14	2	40	6	115	17
Hilmand	75	11	28	4	96	14	199	29
Hirat	25	4	56	8	0	0	81	12
Kandahar	173	26	8	1	63	9	244	36
Khost	98	15	19	5	3	1	120	21
Kunar	54	8	48	7	15	2	117	17
Kunduz	38	6	3	1	11	2	52	9
Logar	112	17	38	1	5	1	155	19
Nangarhar	31	5	18	3	63	9	112	17
Total	667	101	232	32	296	44	1,195	177

Source: Data based on ACAP II activities tracker, received on October 29, 2014

TABLE 2: IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE SAMPLING LIST

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE BY PROVINCE								
PROVINCE	Zone 1	Zone 1 Sampling at 15%	Zone 2	Zone 2 Sampling at 15%	Zone 3	Zone 3 Sampling at 15%	Total Family Beneficiary	Zone 1-3 Total Sampling
Ghazni	579	87	0	0	12	2	591	89
Helmand	65	10	0	0	9	1	74	11
Hirat	765	117	0	0	0	0	765	117
Kandahar	27	4	2	1	9	1	38	6
Khost	238	36	66	10	17	3	321	49
Kunar	35	5	50	8	11	2	96	15
Kunduz	8	1	9	1	18	3	35	5
Logar	130	20	204	30	3	1	337	51
Nangarhar	29	4	22	3	84	13	135	20
Total	1,876	284	353	53	163	26	2,392	363

Source: Data based on ACAP II activities tracker, received on October 29, 2014

These provinces were selected for the following reasons:

1. Highest incident count compared to other provinces.
2. High levels of fatalities and injuries compared to other provinces.
3. Representation from all Regional Commands.

MISTI invited six hundred (600) beneficiaries for interviews. They were randomly chosen and represented approximately 15% of the total family-beneficiaries in the nine-targeted provinces. All interviews took place in the provincial centers and/or at MoLSAMD compounds. Out of the 15% sampled, 90% were interviewed in focus groups and 10% in in-depth interview.

Beneficiaries were selected for interviews (and focus groups?) using the following methodology:

1. Random selection of 15% of the total beneficiaries in the nine (9) targeted provinces.
2. In each province, randomly selected beneficiaries were divided into three zones in order to achieve representation from different geographic areas within that province:
 - a. *Zone 1* – Beneficiaries most likely to attend the interview because of proximity to the provincial center.
 - b. *Zone 2* – Farther from provincial center compared to Zone 1. Higher travel costs.
 - c. *Zone 3* – Farthest from the provincial center and most difficulty traveling to provincial center. Highest travel costs.
3. After MISTI selected beneficiaries, ACAP II initiated dialogue with families to arrange participation. Individual family members were selected proportionally to ACAP II beneficiary demographics. Beneficiaries included males and females from all age groups. In cases where women could not travel alone, a male family member served as a *companion* and also participated in the focus groups/interviews.
4. If families could not participate, MISTI selected new households and step 3 above was repeated.

Specific methodological issues are discussed below:

Security, seasonality, and accessibility: MISTI worked with ACAP II to stay informed of the security situation and randomly select new beneficiaries if required. With the approaching Winter season, MISTI anticipated many of the roads would be inaccessible, including roads beneficiaries used to travel to provincial centers. MISTI and ACAP II attempted to select venues that were most accessible for interviewees (see *Methodology* beneficiary selection above).

Access to female beneficiaries: Females were selected for 13% of interviews. As noted above, in cases where women could not travel alone, a male family member served as a companion and also participated in focus groups/interviews. In addition, female qualitative evaluators facilitated the all-female focus groups and interviews.

Focus group drawbacks: Common focus group limitations include a lack of in-depth information and interpersonal biases. To mitigate these issues, instructors encouraged shy individuals to participate and signaled to dominant personalities that everyone must have a chance to speak. Employing individual interviews in addition to focus groups further mitigated these issues.

Time and resources: MISTI did not have the resources and time to visit all provinces and interview all ACAP II beneficiaries. MISTI selected provinces with the highest number of incidents to provide USAID with the best value for the performance evaluation cost. Beneficiary interview responses are a largely representative sample of ACAP II beneficiaries overall.

Beneficiary Bias: Respondents may have believed that by downplaying the effectiveness of ACAP II distributions they would be entitled to more assistance. MISTI interviewers made it clear that beneficiary interviews would not entitle them to additional assistance. Survey data collected during the focus group

discussions were transcribed and analyzed collectively by the evaluation team in accordance with the research objectives. The focus group discussions were then compared with the in-depth interviews and project documents.

The ACAP II evaluation team included two MISTI Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialists, three local national MISTI M&E Advisors and two local national short-term Qualitative Evaluators. The MISTI M&E Specialists conducted a desk review, interviewed key ACAP II Headquarters (HQ) staff and USAID staff, and wrote the draft and final evaluations. The MISTI M&E Advisors conducted a desk review, and interviewed beneficiaries in selected provinces and key ACAP II field office staff. Qualitative Evaluators assisted with field interviews.

The initial of Statement of Work was received from USAID on October 1, 2014 and finalized on November 2, 2014. The table below lists the evaluation timeline:

TABLE 3: EVALUATION TIMELINE

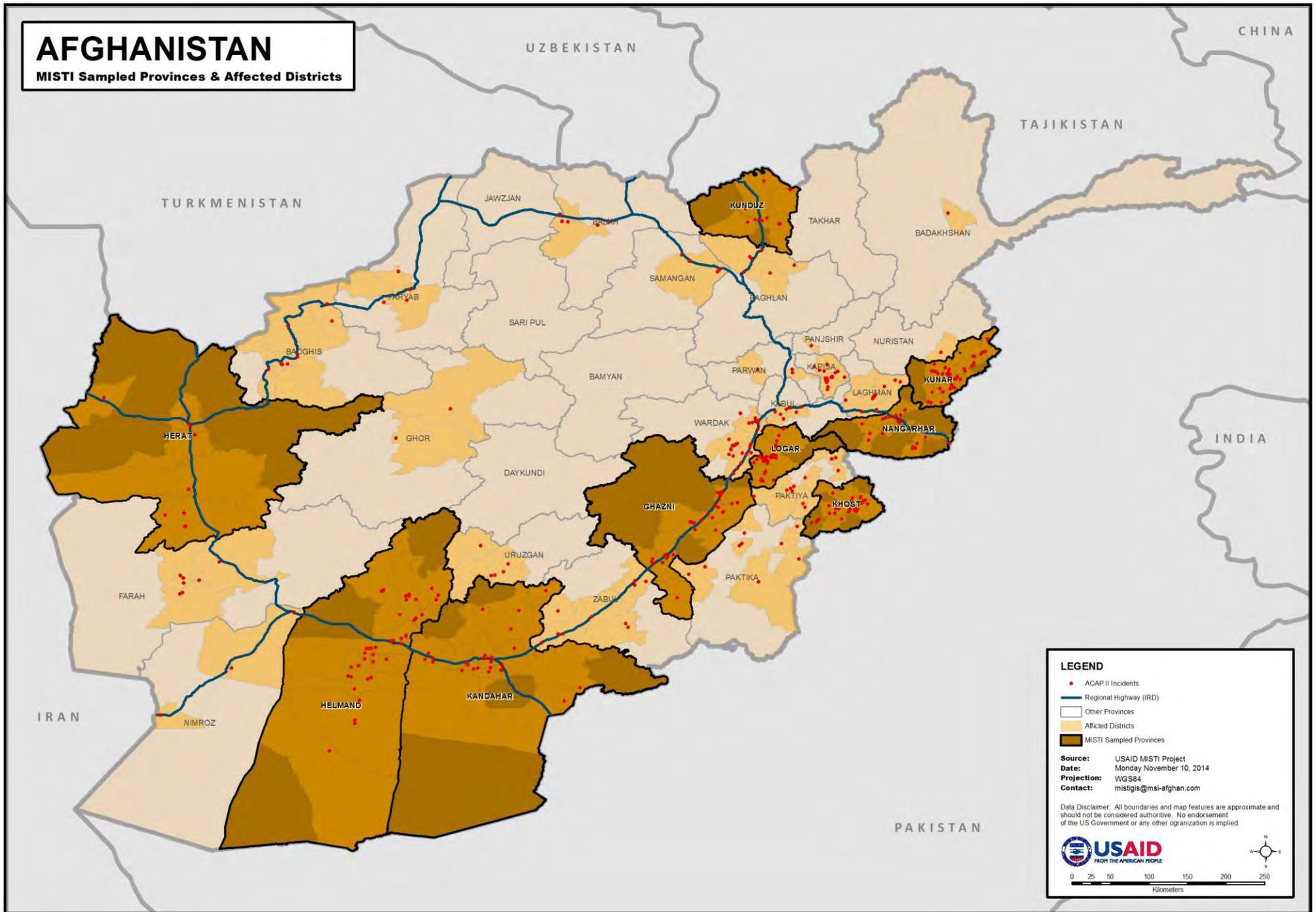
ITEMS	SCHEDULE
Receipt of Finalized SOW	November 2, 2014
Desk Review	November 2014
Work Plan Submission	November 5 2014
Kabul Based Interviews	Mid-November 2014
Beneficiary Interviews (Provinces)	Late November-December 2014
Field Office and In-Depth Interviews	Mid-November – December 2014
Exit Briefing	Mid February 2015
Draft Report	Late February 2015

Limitations

The methodology was constrained by security considerations. Additionally, access to women is inherently difficult in rural Afghanistan, even with female evaluators. Overall, this evaluation was conducted through considerable front-end planning and cooperation from ACAP II staff. No significant limitations hindered fieldwork or the evaluation in general.

AFGHANISTAN

MISTI Sampled Provinces & Affected Districts



LEGEND

- ACAP II Incidents
- Regional Highway (IRI)
- Other Provinces
- Affected Districts
- MISTI Sampled Provinces

Source: USAID MISTI Project
Date: Monday November 10, 2014
Projection: WGS84
Contact: mistigs@msi-afghan.com

Data Disclaimer: All boundaries and map features are approximate and should not be considered authoritative. No endorsement of the US Government or any other organization is implied.

0 25 50 100 150 200 250
Kilometers

FINDINGS

Support for Small Business Opportunities: How effective was ACAP II support for the establishment of small business opportunities?

ACAP II was highly effective at supporting small business opportunities for beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were properly selected and vetted, the assistance and trainings complemented beneficiary needs, and the majority of recipients continue to operate their businesses and provide for their families. However, despite ACAP II's efforts to empower women, societal norms restricting female participation in work outside the home limit female TA to mostly domestic ventures (e.g., tailoring, embroidery, and handicrafts).

THE BENEFICIARY SELECTION PROCESS WAS FAIR AND TRANSPARENT

ACAP II Activity Managers (AM), Community Mobilizers (CM), and other field staff identify potential beneficiaries for IA and TA in the wake of incidents between insurgents and ISAF. At the community level, ACAP II staff identify beneficiaries through interviews with Community Development Councils (CDC) representatives, local religious and political leaders (*Mullahs, Imams and Maliks*), DDA representatives, and district governors. At the provincial level, ACAP II staff interview provincial (and deputy) governors and chiefs of staff, UNAMA and Onsite Monitors (OSM) representatives, Department of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled (DoLSAMD) and Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA) directors, and Afghan National Police (ANP) and National Directorate of Security (NDS) leadership. ACAP II medical teams also visit hospitals to assess the extent of civilian injuries and casualties. Recommendations for TA are based on whether an incident affected family income through the injury or loss of family members or destruction of property. While face-to-face family assessments are conducted with the majority of beneficiaries, community members help to gather required Tazkira⁸ data and beneficiary photos in lieu of ACAP II teams in highly insecure areas like Baraki Barak district in Logar, Waterpurin Kunar, and Sangin in Helmand province.

The process outlined above is thorough, fair, and aligns with Afghan cultural norms. ACAP II teams consult with all necessary local and provincial government officials, religious authorities, national and local security departments, United Nations (UN) and other international organizations, and medical experts to identify and select beneficiaries for IA and TA. MISTI did not uncover any cases of inappropriate distribution of immediate or tailored assistance over the course of the evaluation.

⁸ A Tazkira is a national identity card used by the vast majority of Afghans when interacting with local and provincial governments.

TAILORED ASSISTANCE WAS DIVERSE AND APPROPRIATE BUT SOCIETAL NORMS RESTRICTING FEMALE WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME LIMITED TA TO MOSTLY DOMESTIC VENTURES

ACAP II district teams provide numerous types of TA geared towards both men and women.⁹ Business opportunities available to male family members are diverse and market-oriented, ranging from grocery and cement shops to cloth and solar panel shops. ACAP II teams do not prescribe specific TA packages. Instead, male heads of household choose one or several packages that align with their skills and available resources. For example, a male head of household may choose to open a shop in the nearest town where he knows there will be demand for a certain type of product or service. For male family members, MISTI finds that TA adequately addresses their needs.

Female-Specific TA and Afghan Cultural Norms: Unlike male TA, female assistance is confined to small domestic businesses that keep women relatively isolated and out of the mainstream economy. Business opportunities available to women include livestock and poultry farming, tailoring and embroidery. Assistance and training packages include hygiene training, baby support items, and child education support items. Opportunities for men and women show an inherent (but culturally normative) gender bias that limits the effectiveness of the ACAP II program. For example, women commonly receive ACAP II livestock training to sell milk and other dairy items, but they require the assistance of a male family member to deliver products to local restaurants and/or village markets. MISTI evaluators noted one beneficiary who said she received livestock training, but was forced to sell the animals because cultural taboos surrounding women working outside the home prevented the all-female household from grazing the cattle in nearby pastures.

ACAP II has tried to address this problem. ACAP II's Kabul office hired a full-time gender specialist who frequently visits women beneficiaries and DOWA representatives. In addition, female *Shura* members sometimes introduce female ACAP II staff to women beneficiaries and their families. When female staff members cannot travel to dangerous areas because of security considerations, every attempt is made to contact female beneficiaries by phone. While ACAP II tries to address women's employment concerns (more than one TA package can be given to each family, and male and female assistance can be and frequently are exclusive), male heads of households are the focus of the initial family consultation, and sometimes decide the assistance package that their wives and daughters will receive. Even when women choose the type of assistance they receive, they remain confined by social norms and values. Despite these restrictions on female assistance, MISTI's field evaluation concludes that interventions were still impactful with high satisfaction rates among female beneficiaries.¹⁰

⁹ ACAP II lists 78 different types of livelihood opportunities established with the help of TA packages. 37% of these are grocery stores, 32% are livestock, and the remainders are a diverse group (e.g., solar panel shops for charging cell phone batteries, radio shops, and welding shops).

¹⁰ MISTI interviewed 59 female beneficiaries for the evaluation. Only three expressed they were not satisfied with the assistance received, largely because their poultry died shortly after distribution. They noted that environmental conditions or the lack of capacity to care for the poultry may have caused the chickens to die.

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED APPROPRIATE TRAINING AND FOLLOW-UP TO LEARN RELEVANT SKILLS AND SUSTAIN BUSINESSES

ACAP II conducted business development training to ensure that beneficiaries acquired the skills to establish and maintain their businesses. These courses taught beneficiaries how to attract and keep customers and maintain inventory. Store locations are chosen by beneficiaries. Community Mobilizers spend at least a half-day with beneficiaries to ensure they make a thoughtful and sustainable TA choice. Once assistance is received, ACAP II teams visit beneficiaries twice in a month period to see if businesses still exist and are replacing inventory. Two months after a TA distribution, ACAP II M&E teams interview the beneficiary and inquire about the business's financial performance, i.e. profits or losses, expenses, total business value, and amount spent to re-stock inventory.

MISTI observes that ACAP II training efforts and re-visits to beneficiaries improve sustainability by reducing the likelihood of owners selling their businesses. 80% of respondents surveyed said that they are happy with their businesses and do not have plans to sell the business or their assets. This matches ACAP II's internal M&E office findings, which note that 82% of businesses are successful, 5% of businesses change type, and only 13% of businesses fail.

According to ACAP II and interviews with beneficiaries and field staff members, 13% of businesses largely failed because of pre-existing debts that forced families to sell business assets, inability to care for livestock, livestock disease, and family consumption. ACAP II paid medical debts by reimbursing appropriate medical expenses. According to ACAP II management, personal debts were not verifiable and therefore not factored into the decision to provide TA. The decision to do so was prudent, as factoring in personal debts without proper verification increases the potential for fraud.

A MAJORITY OF SMALL BUSINESSES CONTINUE TO OPERATE AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR BENEFICIARIES AND FAMILIES EXCEEDS OR HAS RETURNED TO PRE-INCIDENT LEVELS

The majority of business owners are satisfied with the assistance they received from ACAP II, and state that they are more financially secure now than before the incident. The average cost of an ACAP II TA package is \$4000-\$5000,¹¹ and interviewed beneficiaries noted that the size of the provided assistance was sufficient for their needs.¹² Some respondents have second jobs as teachers or taxi drivers. Most respondents believe their businesses are resilient and will continue to provide an income for their families. While no beneficiaries objected to the quality of the items ACAP II procured for their shops, most agreed that it would be better if the ACAP II procurement team and the beneficiary selected the items together.

¹¹ This is the average cost of TA as described by beneficiaries. \$7,000 is the maximum allowable TA amount as reported in the Operations Manual.

¹² One male beneficiary in Kunar province stated that revenues from the grocery shop helped him to buy a vehicle to start a taxi service.

Capabilities and Resources of Stakeholders: To what extent did ACAP II utilize the capabilities and resources of Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), INGOs and Government of Afghanistan?

ACAP II takes advantage of most of the relevant capabilities and resources provided by AIHRC, UNAMA, INGOs and the Afghan government. These organizations both enhance and speed up the verification process by providing additional information about incidents and possible beneficiaries. ACAP II leverages these strengths by building relationships with these organizations and communicating efficiently with them after incidents occur. The relationship between ACAP II and the Afghan government is particularly strong. Relations with UNAMA and AIHRC, however, could be significantly improved through attendance at monthly UN-sponsored meetings on Afghan civilian casualties and the formalization of roles and responsibilities through signed MoUs.

ACAP II EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT'S LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NETWORKS TO IMPROVE INCIDENT VERIFICATION AND BENEFICIARY IDENTIFICATION

Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled (MoLSAMD):¹³ ACAP II effectively used MoLSAMD resources at the provincial level, and has a strong working relationship with DoLSAMD field staff. MoLSAMD currently employs approximately 222 staff members, registering over 500 aid applicants a week. While it lacks the capacity to implement an independent and robust assistance program like ACAP II, its field presence is a boon to USAID because they sometimes serve as interlocutors between beneficiaries and ACAP II staff. MoLSAMD officials are also present at IA and TA distributions, helping to improve perceptions of the government among beneficiaries.¹⁴

Provincial Authorities and Community Stakeholders (CDCs/DDA): ACAP II has excellent relations with provincial authorities, district entities and informal community networks. Through these channels, ACAP II field staff access remote and insecure areas. Local police and district governors also participate in incident investigation and verification. In all sampled provinces, in-depth interviews revealed that ACAP II provincial government communication assisted in fraud prevention. CDC members ensure that beneficiaries arrive at the correct location for IA and TA distributions and help to complete beneficiary identification forms.

ACAP II Provincial Coordinators regularly participate in meetings with Provincial Development Councils (PDCs) and Sector Working Groups (SWGs), which provide forums for NGOs and communities to discuss development issues. Interviews with CDC/DDA members suggest ACAP II field teams developed informal relationships with members of the local government. This improved the quality of incident

¹³ See USAID Afghanistan, Organizational Capacity Assessment, and Civilian Assistance Program Afghanistan Assessment (CAPAA). The assessment specifically assesses Code 24 (payment schemes) and MoLSAMD organizational capacity.

¹⁴ Most beneficiaries, however, do understand that assistance is funded by international sources.

reporting and responsiveness to ACAP II inquiries.

AIHRC'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS TEAM BOLSTERS THE ACAP II VERIFICATION PROCESS, BUT THE RELATIONSHIP SHOULD BE FORMALIZED WITH AN MOU

Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission: ACAP II began relations with AIHRC in September 2013 and regularly communicates with them at the national level. MISTI field reports indicate no coordination with AIHRC at the provincial level. Like UNAMA, ACAP II and AIHRC share information only on a case-by-case basis. AIHRC's Special Investigations Team is deployed in 14 regional offices, with 600 staff and 80 Special Investigators monitoring and reporting human rights abuses. AIHRC capabilities include information gathering on incidents involving drone attacks and military operations that result in the death of civilians and the referral of victims to the proper authorities for further assistance. AIHRC and ACAP II would benefit from a formal agreement outlining clear responsibilities for information sharing and, where appropriate, beneficiary investigation assistance.

ACAP II MAINTAINS INFORMAL AND EFFICIENT CONNECTIONS WITH UNAMA, BUT LIKE AIHRC, THE RELATIONSHIP CAN BENEFIT FROM A FORMAL MOU

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan: ACAP II effectively uses information from UNAMA to inform the incident eligibility and beneficiary identification process. There is no other single source that contributes more to ACAP II's pre-distribution incident and beneficiary verification work. The UNAMA Human Rights Unit tracks and monitors human rights abuses; in particular, the Protection of Civilians Team monitors incidents resulting in civilian casualties. The organization maintains regional offices throughout Afghanistan, including Kabul, Herat, Bamyán, Gardez, and Kandahar. ACAP II communication with UNAMA only began in mid-2014, which likely contributed to the time reduction in IA delivery in the latter half of that year.

Despite the high-quality information received from UNAMA, ACAP II and the UNAMA Civilian Protection Team only meet sporadically, with most communication being carried out by email. This is not inherently problematic, but email correspondence is not systematic, resulting in delays that may in turn affect the incident verification process. Finally, there is no formal agreement outlining clear roles and responsibilities between the two organizations. Without an MOU, there is no formal document that can be transferred to ACAP II's successor organization. By having a clear written agreement, USAID can ensure the continuity of this relationship for follow-on programs.

ACAP II WORKS WITH A HOST OF INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR SPECIFIC TRAINING NEEDS, BUT NONE CURRENTLY CONTRIBUTE DIRECTLY TO THE VERIFICATION AND BENEFICIARY INVESTIGATION PROCESS

Center for Civilians in Conflict (CIVIC): CIVIC is an international civilian protection watchdog advocating for reducing civilian casualties in war. ACAP II does not have a particular need for CIVIC's advocacy services but it does benefit from CIVIC's connections to the Protection of Civilians (POC) Working Group hosted by UNOCHA. Unfortunately, ACAP II is not currently a member of the POC

Working Group.¹⁵ ACAP II could have improved connections with other NGOs like CIVIC by joining the group. Membership should increase information-sharing and speed up the verification process.

Other Local NGOs: AID TRENDS, Green Afghanistan Agriculture and Livestock Organization (GAALO) and Equal Access (EA) specialize, respectively, in small business development, livestock training, and provision of psychosocial services and outreach activity planning. They have specific mandates and work with ACAP II on various tailored assistance beneficiary trainings. ACAP II selected niche organizations with specialized skills in order to draw on local knowledge and expertise. The resources of these organizations bolster assistance delivery but do not contribute directly to the verification and beneficiary selection process.

Collaboration and Coordination: How have such collaboration and coordination efforts improved program effectiveness?

In-depth interviews confirm that coordination with the Afghan government, particularly with MoLSAMD, improved incident verification, beneficiary selection and immediate assistance distributions. Relationships with AIHRC and NGOs like EA and GAALO also improved performance. ACAP II's improvements as a result of close collaboration with Afghan and international partners are detailed in the previous section.

Achievements: Has ACAP II achieved its current stated goal and objectives?

Overall, ACAP II has accomplished its stated goal and objectives. Survey and focus group results show that tailored assistance helped people rebuild their lives. Supplies delivered through immediate assistance catered to beneficiaries, but distribution delays were common. Focus groups and in-depth interviews also reveal that distributions were perceived by beneficiaries as fair and transparent.¹⁶ ACAP II coordinates with other organizations and uses available resources to provide appropriate and efficient assistance. Local government entities are included in every stage of the verification and distribution process.

ACAP II MOSTLY EXCEEDED ITS PMP IMPACT INDICATORS OF QUALITY TAILORED ASSISTANCE AND FAIR AND TRANSPARENT DISTRIBUTION

Tailored Assistance Helped Rebuild Lives: Both the focus groups and MISTI Survey demonstrate that

¹⁵ According to the USAID, attempts were made to join the POC Working Group in 2014, however there were restrictions to membership due to USAID indirect involvement with ISAF. MISTI largely sees this as a misunderstanding that could have been easily corrected. ACAP II is a civilian-led program and USAID should have made a stronger effort to join the working group.

¹⁶ It should be noted that the MISTI End-Line Report (July 2014) described higher levels of unfair and non-transparent beneficiary selection and distributions. A plurality of respondents who received IA and TA (~47% and 40% respectively) believe that they received less than their neighbors. These low perceptions of fairness may be attributable to a lack of a disclaimer in the ACAP II survey. Surveyors failed to tell interviewees that negative opinions of ACAP II distributions will not result in additional IA or TA assistance to beneficiaries.

beneficiaries believe their lives are improved by ACAP II assistance.¹⁷ In the focus group interviews, the majority of respondents stated that the quality of the items they received contributed to the longevity of their businesses. A small minority of respondents stated that their businesses failed due mostly to preexisting debts that forced families to sell their TA assets. Despite their misfortune, these recipients still credit ACAP II with providing proper assistance. The MISTI End-Line Report notes that 60% (377/626) of family beneficiaries stated that TA allowed them to completely or mostly rebuild their lives.

Fair and Transparent Distribution Assistance: Focus groups reported high levels of fairness and transparency throughout the beneficiary selection and TA distribution process (MISTI did not ask for IA transparency and fairness feedback in the focus groups). Only a handful of individuals reported that they had not been fully briefed on their TA options.¹⁸

ACAP II MET OR EXCEEDED ALL PROJECT OBJECTIVES. HOWEVER, SUPPLEMENTAL IA AND OVERALL IA RESPONSE TIME CAN BE IMPROVED

Utilize Available Resources to Provide Appropriate Assistance: Data from the MISTI End-line Report and focus groups suggest that family-beneficiaries received appropriate short-term assistance (IA), customized to their needs, resources and skills. ACAP II subcontractors provided the skills and management training for many different types of small businesses. Medical assistance was provided in a timely manner to injured beneficiaries. Focus groups reported that hygiene and education packages were also successful in improving the lives of beneficiary families. The sheer diversity of the packages provided to families, along with the high level of satisfaction noted by respondents, demonstrates that ACAP II consistently enhanced assistance delivery.

Coordinate Processes to Improve Efficiency of Assistance Delivery: ACAP II improved the efficiency of its IA distributions in Year 3. However, the incident verification process was slow during the first two years due to inefficient procedures used by USAID On-Site Monitors. Recognizing this weakness, ACAP II overhauled the verification system to include: improved coordination between field staff and DoLSAMD; coordination with UNAMA to verify ISAF presence at the time of the incident; and, developed an automated 48-hour USAID approval system permitting USAID to opt-out of IA only on a case-by-case basis. These measures eventually improved IA delivery times. ACAP II M&E staff were present at 100% of IA and TA distributions, preventing fraud. ACAP II's evaluation team used beneficiary and local government feedback to improve the contents of IA packages (thicker blankets, more money allocated to each beneficiary, etc.) and improve the TA offerings by coordinating with specialized NGOs like EA.

When provided, SIA was adequate in providing affected businesses with non-monetary assistance to rehabilitate some infrastructure, like doors, windows and minor shop and house repairs. However, focus group interviews noted instances of beneficiaries replacing the doors and windows of their shops without

¹⁷ See MISTI Afghan Civilian Assistance Program, End-Line Report: Examining the Performance Indicators (July 2014). The End-Line report examines each indicator and notes regional differences. The provinces that responded below 50% agreement to the question "TA Assistance allowed us to completely or mostly rebuild their lives" include Helmand, Badghis, Kapisa, Paktiya, and Logar.

¹⁸ Full discussion of the "fair and transparent" indicator is later discussed in the Impact Indicator Section of the report.

ACAP II's help because the assistance arrived too late. In addition, ACAP II did not receive an exemption from USAID at the start of the program to rebuild houses for those beneficiaries whose property had been destroyed.¹⁹ This initial restriction on house construction limited the effectiveness of SIA throughout the program.

Improve Local Governance Participation. The Afghan government participated in every level of distribution assistance from Year 1 to Year 3 of the program. The MoLSAMD Deputy Minister indicated that the Afghan government is regularly consulted by ACAP II. Moreover, MoLSAMD helped ACAP II to access remote areas for distributions.

ACAP II CONTRIBUTED TO THE BROADER USAID MISSION OBJECTIVE TO PROVIDE STABILITY SUFFICIENT FOR BASIC GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, BUT THE PROGRAM WAS NEVER CONTRACTUALLY OBLIGATED TO UNDERGO A SUSTAINABLE, LONG-TERM TRANSITION

Through appropriate programming, ACAP II greatly contributed to *USAID IR 7.1 – Community Grievances Resulting from Civilian Casualties Addressed*. While IA could be improved by reducing response time, both IA and TA beneficiaries report high levels of satisfaction with service delivery. In addition, the participation of MoLSAMD in the distribution process improved beneficiary perceptions of the local and provincial government.

While ACAP II achieved its objective in improving the participation of MoLSAMD, *USAID IR 7.2 – Basic Governance Established* would be bolstered by providing training, assistance and mentoring to MoLSAMD. ACAP II's contract with USAID does not mention government capacity building and thus the program was disallowed from transferring skills and know-how to local government officials.²⁰

ACAP II had limited impact on *both USAID IR 7.3 – Transition from stabilization assistance to sustainable development program and Sub IR 7.3.1 – Cooperation between the international community and Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) in support of transition facilitated*. While ACAP II was pivotal in engaging and including local government in verification and distribution processes, the program was contractually limited in scope and was not obligated to lay the groundwork for transition to a more sustainable assistance program. This is discussed further in the “Program Design and Objectives” section below.

¹⁹ According to ACAP II management, at the beginning of the program, USAID made clear that “the program does not support new construction, rather assistance may include supplies and labor costs to make non-structural repairs ...” (Modification 1 of 12/28/2011, page 3, paragraph 2). In accordance with Cooperative Agreement modification no. 1, ACAP instituted SIA to provide nonstructural repair of houses and businesses. While ACAP II can conduct minor repairs, it cannot rebuild homes.

²⁰ See USAID Civilian Assistance Program Afghanistan (CAPAA), Organizational Capacity Assessment of the Code 24 Under the Afghan Government Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (July, 2014). In-depth interviews with USAID and ACAP II management staff revealed that all parties decided against including capacity building in the PMP, as doing so would expand the program beyond ACAP II's original mandate as a humanitarian assistance program.

Innovations and Impact: What ACAP II innovations or impacts can be considered as major achievements of this program thus far?

ACAP II ACCESSED REMOTE AND INSECURE AREAS USING FORMAL AND INFORMAL NETWORKS

ACAP II field staff expertly utilized local government and civilian networks to expand their reach into remote and insecure areas. These informal and formal networks contributed to the verification and beneficiary selection process and likely reduced fraud. In addition, ACAP II psychosocial training recruited local *Imams*, *Shura* members, and other trusted community leaders to counsel grieving families.

ACAP II DEVELOPED A STRONG GENDER PROGRAM DESPITE SOCIOCULTURAL LIMITATIONS

ACAP II provided the best-tailored assistance possible for women within the limits of Afghanistan's social restrictions on women. Security permitting, female ACAP II staff members are required to conduct TA family assessments to engage directly with female members of the affected family. Female focus groups and in-depth interviews uncovered positive perceptions of ACAP II female assistance.²¹ While females are limited in the type of business venture they can pursue (mostly domestic and livestock activities), the majority of women interviewed reported that their businesses continued to operate.

ACAP II's emphasis on employing female staff strengthened women-oriented choices for TA, even though female employment levels were below established targets.²² ACAP II trained female college graduates as part of its internship program and hired a gender specialist to emphasize women's participation in TA selection across field offices.

PSYCHOSOCIAL SESSIONS ARE A UNIQUE AND VALUABLE SERVICE TO AFFECTED FAMILIES

Psychosocial counseling is almost non-existent in rural Afghanistan. Recognizing that mental health is as important as physical health in the rehabilitation of victims, ACAP II trained local community leaders and mediators in psychosocial counseling. According to ACAP II internal documents and in-depth interviews, families appeared in better mental health after receiving psychosocial counseling. Unfortunately, USAID discontinued psychosocial counseling services in mid-2014. According to in-depth interviews with ACAP II staff, psychosocial counseling services should be reinstated and the training manual improved through the use of Afghan-specific examples and more hands-on activities.

²¹ The evaluation team conducted 74 female beneficiary interviews. The evaluation team interviewed 51 female beneficiaries for IA, and 8 for TA in the focus group interviews. The evaluation also individually interviewed 15 females in six separate livelihood categories of TA.

²² The April 2014 audit of USAID/Afghanistan's Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II, Office of the Inspector General, noted that ACAP II fell short of meeting female hiring requirements.

TA IMPROVED THROUGH CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF FAMILY NEEDS

Individual family needs assessments were essential to providing TA geared toward beneficiaries' past employment history, current skill sets and career motivations. ACAP II staff spend at least a half-day with individuals in order to ascertain the types of TA best suited for that family. ACAP II staff do not recommend TA options, but rather allow beneficiaries to choose their assistance package. Individual family consultations allowed beneficiaries to decide for themselves the assistance they would like to receive and assume ownership of both the choice and the outcome.

Implementation Challenges: Does ACAP II have any significant implementation problems?

ACAP II solved many problems over the lifetime of the program, but some opportunities for improvement remain. Operating in insecure environments presents logistical and safety concerns, especially for female ACAP II staff traveling to dangerous areas. In addition, while ACAP II addressed the backlog of IA distributions, the current incident eligibility requirements continue to slow distribution of IA and TA.

INSECURE AND INSURGENT-CONTROLLED AREAS REDUCE ACCESS TO BENEFICIARIES

Access to beneficiaries in remote and insecure areas will continue to be a challenge. ACAP II staff and USAID note that in some areas staff are at risk of insurgent attacks, and female ACAP II field staff are sometimes unable to visit beneficiaries due to security concerns.²³ Logistics will be a problem for future programs if there are no reliable local government or NGO networks in the area to assist with beneficiary selection and distributions. To mitigate against this challenge, ACAP II's government and NGO connections should be strengthened through regular coordination meetings, relationship-building, and knowledge transfer.

STRINGENT INCIDENT ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND ISAF RELUCTANCE TO SHARE INFORMATION REDUCED TIMELINESS OF IA DISTRIBUTIONS

The slow USAID incident verification process and a lack of coordination with ISAF challenged ACAP II through its first two years of programming. In Q3 2013, ACAP II transitioned from a USAID-centric verification approach to a new autonomous verification system. In Q4 2013, ACAP II increased involvement with UN agencies, INGOs, and media organizations while working with GIRoA to confirm ISAF operations resulting in civilian casualties. This new verification system proved extremely effective

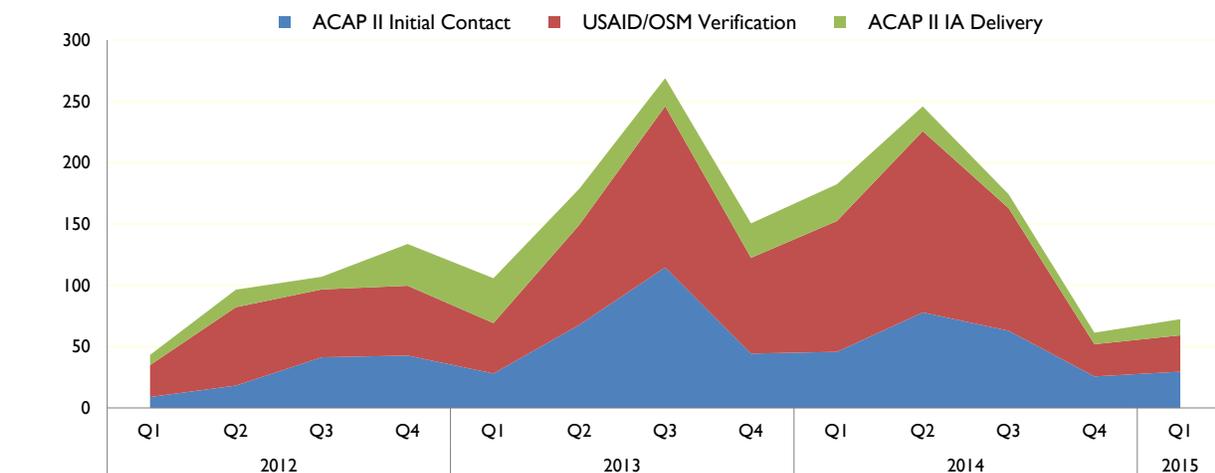
²³ Generally, women in rural Afghanistan are not allowed to travel without *mahrams* (usually a male family member). ACAP II attempts to mitigate this by having male employees accompany female employees throughout the family beneficiary assessment process. By having ACAP II female staff present at the beneficiary assessment, female beneficiaries were more willing to express their opinions and advocate for certain types of TA.

in mitigating the slow delivery of IA and is a good example of IRD adaptive management practice.

To illustrate how the verification process changed IA delivery times, Figure 1 below shows the average amount of time from incident to IA distribution. The following can be drawn from the graphic:

- Quicker average IA delivery time during Year 1 of programming compared to Years 2 and 3. This can be attributed to an increased caseload volume in years 2 and 3.
- Q2 and Q3 of 2013 saw a significant backlog of IA distributions due to an increase in ISAF activity coupled with the slow verification process.²⁴
- Green areas throughout the life of the program demonstrate ACAP II’s ability to respond expediently once the incident is eligible and beneficiaries are verified.
- Incident verification time (red area) decreased in Q2-Q4 2014 due to an improved verification process. This looks to be sustainable through Q1 2015.²⁵

FIGURE I: AVERAGE DAYS OF FROM INCIDENT TO IA DELIVERY (SEPT 2011 - JAN 2015)



Source: Data collected from ACAP II grants and activity tracker received Jan. 24, 2015.

FIGURE I: Shows average times for ACAP II initial contact (blue), verification process (red), and ACAP II IA delivery (green).

²⁴ Interview with ISAF Civilian Casualties Mitigation and Civil-Military Interaction Team revealed that in 2013 on-site investigations were severely limited due to the drawdown. In addition, ISAF is reluctant to confirm or deny the presence of international forces whenever civilians are killed. As early as October 2013, ACAP II data reveals a backlog of 127 days to verify eligibility for IA.

²⁵ The verification process was transferred from USAID to ACAP II over this time period. This was done to improve IA distribution timeliness. Note that Q1 2015 is outside of this evaluation’s period of performance.

Unmet Needs: Are there significant needs unmet by ACAP II?

ACAP II HAS NO FORMAL AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCES

ACAP II does not have a written agreement with ISAF to share information and build relationships that expedite incident verification.²⁶ Unfortunately, ISAF was not a reliable partner for USAID from the start of the ACAP II program. The lack of an agreement complicates verification procedures, because whenever ISAF does not acknowledge it was present at an incident, ACAP II requires multiple media organizations and NGOs to corroborate claims. ISAF contribution to the verification process would drastically improve incident verification approval and lead to more timely IA distributions.

PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSISTANCE WAS DISCONTINUED

At USAID's request, ACAP II stopped psychosocial assistance for beneficiaries suffering from mental health issues. ACAP II staff noted that, among other benefits, psychosocial assistance prevented the suicide of at least four female beneficiaries, and that families were better off after psychosocial interventions. However, MISTI was unable to confirm these claims because none of the randomly selected beneficiaries interviewed had received psychosocial services. USAID should explore the possibility of reinstating this service.

Program Design & Objectives: Would a different program design or objectives be more effective in achieving the goal?

ACAP II does not require significant changes in the program design or objectives in order to achieve the goal of providing assistance to Afghan civilians who have suffered losses as a result of international operations against insurgents. However, incorporating MoLSAMD trainings into the program design would better achieve *Project Objective 3 (Improve local governance participation)*.

INCORPORATE MOLSAMD TRAINING FOR A SUSTAINABLE TRANSITION

Capacity-building for Afghan partners should be a major component of ACAP II's successor program and should be reflected in both the program's contract and PMP Results Framework. In order to accomplish USAID's *Assistance Objective 7: Stability Sufficient for Basic Governance and Sustainable Development*, the program must be able to effectively transfer ACAP's technical products, management skills, existing delivery systems and formal information networks to long-term, Afghan-led humanitarian assistance organizations.

As the main Afghan ministry delivering humanitarian assistance to civilians in conflict, MoLSAMD should be the target of ACAP's capacity-building trainings and sustainable transition efforts. Tailored trainings between ACAP II staff and MoLSAMD trainees should include:

²⁶ According to in-depth interviews, USAID made numerous attempts to form an agreement with ISAF at the outset of the program. Given the politically charged subject matter involving civilian deaths, ISAF was reluctant to formally sign an agreement.

- Database management and information sharing with the eventual goal of database transfer to MoLSAMD. This requires transparency and equal access to database information.
- Incident eligibility and beneficiary verification training at the field and headquarters levels.
- Connecting MoLSAMD to informal and formal networks through workshops and events.

Milestones for training progress should include graded simulations. MoLSAMD should also concur with ACAP verification and distribution procedures or mutually agree to any changes.²⁷ Lastly, MoLSAMD and USAID should define clear roles and responsibilities in order to transition humanitarian assistance leadership to the ministry.

Methodological Approach: What methodologies used by ACAP II have been relatively more [or] less effective?

MOST EFFECTIVE METHODOLOGIES

METHODOLOGY	ANALYSIS
<i>Verification Procedures</i> ²⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working with reliable and longstanding international organizations – such as UNAMA in the latter half of 2014 – ensured consistent and more reliable reports. ▪ Relationship with UNAMA Human Rights Unit, specifically the Protection of Civilians Team, provided fast and timely information.
<i>USAID Incident and Beneficiary Approval</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Combining incident investigation and beneficiary identification cut down on time and resources. ▪ Automatic approval from USAID after 48 hours reduced IA delivery time.
<i>Immediate Assistance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination with MoLSAMD improved quality of distributed items. ▪ Increased monetary assistance from \$50 to \$400 provided an adequate amount for beneficiary families. ▪ Assistance delivered within 14-21 days after USAID approval (USAID may consider shorten the time for future programs to assure even timelier response).

²⁷ Currently, MoLSAMD complies with verification and distribution procedures, although it is not clear whether they believe that these are the best methods for assistance delivery.

²⁸ There were numerous verification procedures. Therefore some were assessed most effective and others that did not work as well were listed as least effective

METHODOLOGY	ANALYSIS
<i>Family Assessments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inclusion of female staff and gender-specific assistance increased likelihood that female concerns were addressed. ▪ Adequate time allotted for family members to choose proper TA package.
<i>Immediate and Tailored Assistance Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ACAP II monitored 100% of all distributions and conducted TA follow-ups. ▪ ACAP II improved quality of IA and TA based on beneficiary feedback.

LEAST EFFECTIVE METHODOLOGIES

METHODOLOGY	ANALYSIS
<i>Verification Procedures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient use of local and national sources caused delays in incident verification and beneficiary selection. ▪ Overreliance on USAID OSMs and ISAF for incident eligibility.²⁹
<i>USAID Incident and Beneficiary Approval</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USAID did not abide by the 48-hour rule (previously 72 hour) in Years 1 and 2. This slowed IA delivery.³⁰
<i>Local Governance Participation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transition cannot be facilitated under current contractual language.

Results Framework indicators: Were the indicators used the most appropriate to measure the impact of ACAP II?

The existing Results Framework Indicators are well-designed but several changes could be made for future programming. Two significant changes include: 1) changing the ISAF assistance eligibility criteria to include incidents only involving Afghan security forces in cooperation with ISAF; and, 2) measuring whether IA delivery was fair and transparent.

²⁹ This deficiency was corrected by Year 3 of the program.

³⁰ This was rectified in Year 3.

Goal and Objectives: Including ANSF activities against the Taliban will change the nature of the program by increasing the number of civilians aided, reaffirming USAID’s commitment to its Afghan government partners, and likely shorten the time needed to verify incidents.

Impact Indicators: TA was properly measured over time and significantly improved small business offerings. IA is not currently included as an Impact Indicator. Measuring the percentage increase of families who report IA was delivered in a fair and transparent manner could improve program delivery.

Project Objectives: *Project Objectives 1 and 2 (Provide proper assistance and improve efficiency)* are appropriate. While *Project Objective 3 (Improve local governance participation)* was accomplished, it does not support *Mission Objective IR 7.3 (Sustainable development facilitated)* because there is no capacity-building component. To accomplish IR 7.3, a follow-on program must have a robust training section. This will enable the transfer of skills and knowledge required for the transition of humanitarian assistance efforts to Afghan leadership.

Outcome Indicators: Outcome indicators 1.1 is written as an output indicator (“*Number of war affected people*”) and should be rewritten. *Outcome 3.1 “Number of Incidents in which at least 1 GIRoA official participated in the provision of appropriate assistance to war”* is also written as an output. In addition, this outcome does not aid in the transition to sustainable assistance (IR 7.3).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following three broad structural recommendations and nine specific operational recommendations are based on the evaluation findings. The recommendations aim to keep ACAP and follow-on humanitarian assistance programming relevant after the departure of ISAF and US forces, create buy-in among Afghan ministries like MoLSAMD, and include greater cooperation with international and local NGOs, e.g., UNAMA and CIVIC. They should also create further efficiencies in a program that already has highly refined operational practices.

Structural Recommendations for Broad Performance Improvements

1. *Changing incident eligibility criteria to emphasize Afghan-led operations.*

The main criterion for establishing incident eligibility – the presence of both US/coalition forces and insurgents – was an effective lens for viewing humanitarian assistance to Afghan civilians when international troops were regularly involved in military operations. However, with ISAF’s mandate expired and a substantial US drawdown on the horizon, the incident eligibility criteria should reflect the greater role Afghans now play in providing for their own security – and that as a result ANSF will be more involved with incidents involving harm to civilians.

Afghan forces have taken leadership of military operations in Afghanistan. The design of ACAP II’s successor program could use the following framework for incident eligibility:

- A more inclusive eligibility definition that incorporates ANSF and ISAF. This recognizes the ANSF as the main force conducting operations against insurgents and should increase the number of civilians receiving ACAP assistance linked to those operations.

- The requirement of the presence of Taliban and/or other insurgent groups should be maintained.
- Finalization of a formal information-sharing agreement and a process for quickly and efficiently confirming the presence of Afghan security forces. This must be done *prior to* program startup. This will decrease the delivery time of IA.

2. *Capacity-building trainings are the only way for the program to undergo a sustainable transition to Afghan leadership.*

There can be no sustainable development without building Afghan government capacity. USAID should initiate tailored capacity-building exercises for MoLSAMD employees. Training should include database management and information-sharing, eligibility and beneficiary verification training, networking between Afghan ministry staff, ACAP II employees, field-based NGOs and international organizations.

3. *Formal agreements with international and local NGOs are crucial for a reliable and speedy verification process.*

USAID should establish formal agreements with UNAMA, CIVIC, and AIHCR to outline each organization's roles and responsibilities, including how information will be shared among the parties. Signed MOUs will formalize these relationships and reinforce institutional knowledge as personnel move to other positions.

Specific Recommendations for Operational Improvements in Order of Importance

1. ACAP II should regularly attend meetings of the Protection of Civilians Working Group headed by UN OCHA in order to share information and resources.
2. Hire more female staff in order to deliver better assistance to female beneficiaries.
3. TA to women beneficiaries is limited to the support of domestic enterprises because of social norms in rural Afghanistan forbidding women to work outside of the home. Nonetheless, this type of gender programming should continue with incremental improvements as normative changes and individual communities allow.
4. Tailored assistance consultations have yielded high satisfaction among beneficiaries and should be continued by follow-on programming.
5. USAID should restart psychosocial services to improve the mental health of affected families. The training manual for community psychosocial workers should be revised to include more hands-on exercises and Afghan-specific examples.
6. USAID should transfer beneficiaries with long-term care requirements over to the Ministry of Health so that treatment is not interrupted after ACAP II or its successor program can no longer supervise their care.

7. Incident investigations should include the simultaneous completion of Forms 1, 2 and 3 (these are forms for incident verification, beneficiary nomination, and family assessments respectively) in order to save time and resources.
8. USAID should continue to strictly adhere to the 48 Hour Rule for approval of incident beneficiaries in order to reduce IA delivery time. This rule should be in effect at the outset of any follow-on program.
9. Seek an exemption from USAID's ban on the construction of houses destroyed or severely damaged. If not approved by USAID, ACAP should make every effort to speed up delivery of housing materials (doors, windows, and other materials for small repairs) so that civilian life can quickly return to as close to normal as possible.

CONCLUSION

ACAP II achieved the objectives outlined in its Cooperative Agreement with USAID. Despite an insufficient degree of information-sharing between ACAP II and ISAF, the program effectively reduced distribution time for IA by streamlining the verification process. ACAP II also overcame significant gender programming obstacles, receiving positive feedback from female beneficiaries. The majorities of small businesses created using TA grants are successful and provide sustainable livelihoods for supported families. Overall, ACAP II's programming is effective, appreciated by beneficiaries, and should be continued.

Moreover, opportunities for improved results are associated with the follow-on programming recommended by this evaluation. While ACAP II has informal agreements with various government and NGO stakeholders, signed MoUs will formalize information-sharing and speed up the verification process. Future humanitarian assistance programming should build upon the efficient methods for incident verification and beneficiary selection established by ACAP II. Where they could improve is by better addressing USAID's objective of sustainable transition to Afghan leadership through the introduction of training and mentorship activities with MoLSAMD. Other improvements may include restarting psychosocial services, joining the Protection of Civilians Working Group, and hiring more female field staff to improve TA input from female beneficiaries.

ANNEX A: EVALUATION STATEMENT OF WORK



OFFICE DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE (ODG)/ OFFICE OF PROGRAM AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT (OPPD)

STATEMENT OF WORK:

Final Evaluation

Afghan Civilian Assistance Program (ACAP II): AID-306-A-00-11-00533

I. INTRODUCTION

USAID's evaluation policy encourages independent external evaluation to increase accountability and learning to improve effectiveness and inform those who develop programs and strategies to refine designs and introduce improvements into future efforts. In keeping with that aim, this evaluation will be conducted to review and evaluate the performance of the USAID-funded ACAP II implemented by International Relief & Development (IRD).

The overall goal of this project is *Community Grievances Resulting from Civilian Casualties Addressed*. ACAP II works closely with MoLSAMD to provide assistance to Afghan families and communities suffering losses as a result of international military operations against anti-government elements to recover and rebuild their lives.

In Sept 2011, USAID/Afghanistan signed a Cooperative Agreement with the International Relief & Development (IRD) to implement ACAP II. The current ceiling is \$64 million funded through annual congressional earmarks. Although ACAP II assistance is available nationwide, over 80% of the assistance is in the South, Southeast and East. IRD/ACAP II had 10 satellite and regional offices, in addition to its Kabul headquarters, from where ACAP's activities are implemented. The current program will end 27 Sept 2014; however, a proposal is being considered to extend the program through February 15, 2015.

II. BACKGROUND CONTEXT

The USAID/Afghan Civilian Assistance Program (ACAP II) that provides timely and appropriate assistance to Afghan civilian families and communities that have suffered losses as a result of international military operations against insurgent groups. Anti-government activity has increased dramatically in recent years; in turn, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) have intensified their operations against insurgent groups. This increased level of violence has resulted in a higher number of civilian families and communities suffering losses.

ACAP II is the only international funded program that provides relatively short term, tailored, non-monetary assistance to individuals and families to fit their circumstances. ACAP II is not a compensation

program, nor is it intended to provide condolence payments. There are no hand-outs of cash, except for shelter grants in Helmand province. Assistance is provided according to the needs of the family and is not per injury or death. The reason for the incident or who is at fault is not required by ACAP II as a prerequisite for assisting Afghan civilians harmed. However, verification of the incident meeting the ACAP eligibility criteria must be met before Afghan civilians receive any assistance.

In addition to ensuring the protection and welfare for the poor and most vulnerable groups, such as “at risk” and “war survivors”, MoLSAMD’s mission is to also provide relevant vocational education to the disadvantaged. MoLSAMD is designated as the lead ministry for the National Skills Development Program. This program provides national skills development and vocational education and training that is responsive to labor market needs. MoLSAMD has established 10 Employment Services Centers in the provincial capitals to assist unemployed men and women identify the skills they need for employment, link them to employment opportunities and provide a standard kit to program participants to help them start up a business.

III. ACAP II PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

ACAP II activities contribute to three intermediate results to ensure the project objective and goal:

Illustrative Indicators:

- Number of conflict-affected families assisted
- Percent of families who report that the customized assistance provided has helped them to recover and rebuild their lives
- Percent of families who report that the customized assistance was delivered in a fair and transparent manner

Intermediate Result 1.0: Appropriate assistance to eligible Afghan civilian families and communities provided. This would either complement or fill the gaps in assistance.

Anticipated Results:

- Individuals and families receive short-term, non-monetary assistance, customized to the needs of their families to either complement or fill the gaps in assistance, to help them recover.
- Individuals and families deliberately linked to short-term stabilization programs and medium- to long-term development assistance programs to help rebuild their lives.
- Communities receive non-monetary assistance to rehabilitate key community infrastructure lost or damaged by complementing or filling the gaps in assistance.

Illustrative Activities:

- Undertake an assessment of existing interventions and gaps in Afghan civilian victims’ assistance and social services programs from which affected civilians may benefit, in consultation with MoLSAMD.
- Design an essential, flexible package of services to fit the needs of a family, with special consideration given to women and the injured.
- Design a delivery process from incident report to delivery of assistance.
- Link civilian victims needing immediate and/or continuing treatment to local medical facilities, to include provisions for payment of services, in the absence of other assistance programs.
- Develop a monitoring process from incident report to recovery for assessing the families’ well-being and recovery after the provision of the appropriate interventions.
- Train Afghan non-governmental organizations to deliver assistance in the absence of, or to enhance, existing Afghan government services.
- Address the remaining backlog of incidents from ACAP.

Intermediate Result 2.0: Coordination and sequencing of interventions of ACAP II with other programs to facilitate the prompt and effective use of assistance from all available resources ensured.

Anticipated Results:

- Improved identification and verification process to increase the likelihood that eligible civilian victims are assisted.
- Improved response time from incident to first delivery of assistance.
- Improved coordination and delivery of all available assistance to families by engaged relevant local governance structures.

Illustrative Activities:

- Track incidents from report, verification, short-term assistance and referrals to longer-term referral assistance that retains the confidentiality of victims, utilizing an existing Afghan tracking mechanism and process, if appropriate.
- Conduct investigations into civilian casualties to complement or fill gaps through cooperation with Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA), Afghan National Army and other groups conducting similar investigations while retaining the confidentiality of victims.
- Facilitate the involvement of relevant local governance structures to coordinate and deliver assistance to families.
- Work to improve information sharing on civilian casualty incidents through the ISAF Civilian Casualty Tracking Cell (CTTC) and subordinate military units to reduce the likelihood civilian victims are assisted.

Intermediate Result 3.0: Awareness and knowledge of assistance programs by civilians harmed and stakeholders at the community, provincial and national levels increased.

Anticipated Results:

- Increased promotion and dissemination of information on assistance available to families by engaged relevant local governance structures.
- Increased civilian victims' awareness of and access to information on assistance programs.
- Increased GIRoA and international community awareness of ACAP II's interventions, eligibility criteria and procedures.

Illustrative Activities;

- Facilitate the involvement of relevant local governance structures to promote and disseminate information on assistance available to conflict-affected families.
- Develop and disseminate informational materials to stakeholders and beneficiaries.
- Facilitate joint quarterly briefings with civilian-military counterparts at all levels to strengthen cooperation and lines of communication and share information on casualty assistance response that respect operating parameters as independent entities.

IV. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

The objective of this final performance evaluation is to assess the performance, relevance, and success of the ACAP II program to inform management decisions. Specifically, this evaluation is being undertaken to provide information to the senior management of the Office of Democracy and Governance (ODG) and

USAID Mission management on whether ODG activity implemented by ACAP II achieving their desired results by examining the performance of ACAP II according to its approved program objectives and PMP targets.

This final performance evaluation shall document accomplishments and lessons learned from September 2011 to December 2014 for the use of USAID management, ACAP II staff, the Implementing Partner (ACAP II), and MoLSAMD. This evaluation is being conducted due to the importance of supporting Afghan civilians suffering losses as a result of the conflict and political importance of ACAP II. As the United States Government (USG) continues to support new initiatives, leverage resources and strengthen civilian-military collaboration. It is critical that the successes and weaknesses of ACAP II are studied and documented so that future program efforts can benefit. ACAP II is ending in 2015 and a follow-on is planned.

An impact Evaluation was conducted for ACAP II, March 17-May 30, 2014, which focused on the program. Thus, the final evaluation will focus primarily on the period of performance **from Sept 26, 2011 to present.**

The purpose of this evaluation is to:

- Qualitatively evaluate the impact and effectiveness of ACAP II in support of ODG Program;
- Evaluate the design and impact of ACAP II to determine its value as a ODG program in the context of the larger USG effort;
- Qualitatively evaluate ACAP II on how it impacted and complemented the overall ODG effort of the USG in Afghanistan
- Distill lessons learned on program design and implementation to guide future USAID program initiatives projects in conflict affected environments; and
- Provide guidance in how ACAP II, the follow-on program could be improved.

V. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The following questions will be answered throughout the performance evaluation:

1. How effective was ACAP II support for the establishment of small business opportunities?
2. To what extent did ACAP II utilize the capabilities and resources of Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), INGOs and Government of Afghanistan?
3. How has such collaboration and coordination efforts improved program effectiveness?
4. Has ACAP II achieved its current stated goal and objectives?
5. What ACAP II innovations or impacts can be considered as major achievements of this program thus far?
6. Does ACAP II have any significant implementation problems?
7. Are there significant needs unmet by ACAP II³¹?
8. Would a different program design or objectives be more effective in achieving the goal?
9. What methodologies used by ACAP II have been relatively more and less effective?
10. Were the indicators used the most appropriate to measure the impact of ACAP II?

³¹ Families and beneficiaries demands are addressed during family assessment/investigation and what they requested in terms of types of assistance (IA and TA) have been considered during these process by ACAP II team

VI. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation team will be responsible for developing an evaluation strategy and methodology that includes a mix of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis approaches. The methodology will be presented as part of the draft work plan as outlined in the deliverables below and included in the final report. The evaluation team will have available for their analysis a variety of program implementation documents and reports. Methodology strengths and weaknesses should be identified as well as measures taken to address those weaknesses.

Primary analysis will focus on evaluating the consistency of ACAP II's planning and performance with program objectives. The team will conduct a desk review of key documents and will conduct field-based research. The field research will be comprised mainly of key informant interviews with program staff and stakeholders, including the ACAP II's Chief of Party and local staff managers; USAID representatives; Afghan government representatives at the ministerial (MoLSAMD), provincial, and district levels (PGO, DGO and DoLSAMD); DDA members; and key stakeholders involved in ACAP II programs.

These interviews will take place in the following five regions:

1. North: Kunduz
2. South: Kandahar
3. Southwest: Helmand
4. West: Herat
11. East: Logar, Khost, Ghazni, Kunar, Nangarhar

VII. EXISTING PERFORMANCE INFORMATION SOURCES

USAID will provide MISTI with the following documents:

1. Program Descriptions and modifications
2. ACAP II PMP
3. USAID Impact Evaluation Report for ACAP II-2014
4. ACAP II Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Reports
5. ACAP II M&E Unit reporting
6. Complete activities tracker
7. OIG, Performance Audit Reports, 2014
8. USAID partial branding waiver
9. Success Stories
10. ACAP II Operations Manual, 2014
 - a. UNAMA Human Rights, "Annual Report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, 2014, which is available at:
<http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=12285&language=en-US>
 - b. ACAP II database link(Access to view all beneficiaries data:
<http://acapiidb.org/Default.aspx>
11. Center for Civilian in Conflict link to see the latest report relevant to CIVCAS and MoLSAMD:
<http://civiliansinconflict.org/>
12. Assessment report of Code 24 MoLSAMD
13. Field Level Communications
14. Performance Management Plan

VIII. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The total time period allocated for this monitoring and evaluation exercise shall not exceed 60 working days, of which up to 52 days will be spent in Afghanistan. Four preparation days are allocated for work out side of the country. Contingent on the approval of the SOW and the work plan, the suggested start date in Afghanistan is mid-November, 2014 with the exit briefing in mid-January. A six-day workweek is authorized for this evaluation effort.

IX. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

At least one international consultant team member shall have expertise in:

- Evaluating the management structure of programs and the interaction of the programs with the U.S. military and USG on a whole
- With a strong background in monitoring and evaluation of large, USAID integrated, politically high profile programs
- Experience directly managing a USAID program

Below are the specific skills and competencies deemed necessary for carrying out this assignment:

Monitoring & Evaluation Team Leader – (one international consultant)

Required qualifications

- Minimum five 5 experience providing leadership on design, monitoring and evaluation across organizations or programs, including managing and supervising M&E consultants and M&E staff
- At least two years of field-based data collection and analysis experience
- Experience implementing and/or evaluating development projects in conflict environments and working with the military
- Experience in designing M&E methodologies and tools and the ability to coach and train others in their use
- Experience writing clear and defensible findings, conclusions and recommendations that clearly address the evaluation questions
- Experience working on USAID or international development projects

Desirable qualifications

- Experience working in Afghanistan or region
- Experience implementing and/or evaluating development projects in conflict environments

Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist – (one international consultant)

Required qualifications

- Experience implementing and/or evaluating development projects in conflict environments and working with the military
- Experience implementing and/or evaluating community-based social services development projects involving government officials and/or NGOs
- Experience writing clear and defensible findings, conclusions and recommendations that clearly address the evaluation questions
- Proficiency in written and spoken English

Desirable qualifications

- Experience working in Afghanistan or region
- Experience working on USAID or international development projects

Afghan National M&E Advisors

Required qualifications

- Experience working with government officials and/or NGOs
- Experience interpreting for international organizations
- Proficiency in spoken English
- One facilitator/interpreter proficient in Dari is compulsory
- One facilitator/interpreter proficient in Pashtu is compulsory
- High school graduate

Desirable qualifications

- Experience with development assistance project/program monitoring and evaluation
- Proficiency in written English
- Experience implementing and/or evaluating conflict mitigation, stabilization, or counter-insurgency projects, specifically community-based social services projects

Afghan National Evaluators:

Required qualifications

- Experience working with government officials and/or NGOs
- Proficiency in written and spoken Dari or Pashtu is compulsory
- Experience working in Pashtu speaking regions for teams conducting field visits in the South, Southeast and West
- Experience working in Dari speaking regions for teams conducting field visits in the North and some provinces in the West and some provinces in East regions.
- High school graduate (or equivalent working experience)

Desirable qualifications

- Experience with development assistance project/program monitoring and evaluation
- Experience implementing and/or evaluating conflict mitigation, stabilization, or counter-insurgency projects
- Proficiency in spoken English
- Attention needs to be paid to hiring staff from the area of focus. The level of access of the staff to information and security affects their ability to gather information.

X. USAID MANAGEMENT

The evaluation team will officially report to the Office of Program and Project Development (OPPD). From a technical management perspective, the evaluation team will work closely with Zachary Scheid, the Contracting Officer Representative and A/COR. In order to maintain objectivity, all final decisions about the evaluation will be made by OPPD's M&E Unit.

XI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND DELIVERABLES

1. **Evaluation Work Plan:** covering (a) develop a work plan and methodology to be approved by USAID/Afghanistan prior to arrival Afghanistan. The plan will include the overall design strategy for the evaluation; (b) the data collection plan; (c) a list of the team members, and which one will serve as the team leader and primary contact (an e-mail and phone contact for the team leader should be provided); and (d) the team's schedule for the evaluation. Submitted with five days of arrival in country for AOR approval.
2. **Initial Briefing:** Hold an initial briefing on strategy and methodology prior to fieldwork. Discussion of lists of potential interviewees and sites to visit.
3. **Mid-term Briefing:** If requested by the COR, the evaluators will hold separate mid-term briefings with USAID and IRD/ACAP II on the status of the assessment and potential challenges and emerging opportunities.
4. **Draft Evaluation Report:** consistent with guidance provided in Section XI below. Length of the report: not to exceed 25 pages³² in English, excluding annexes in Times New Roman 12 point, single space, consistent with USAID branding policy. The draft evaluation report should be submitted to USAID with the agreed timeframe under the delivery schedule below. The report will address each of the issues identified in the SOW and any other factors the team considers to have a bearing on the objectives of the evaluation. Any such factors can be included in the report only after consultation with USAID. Submitted within six to eight days after analysis of data and prior to departure.
5. **PowerPoint and Final Exit Presentation:** The PowerPoint and Final Exit presentation to present key findings and recommendations to USAID. To be scheduled as agreed upon during the in briefing, and at least five days prior to the evaluator's departure from Kabul. A copy of the PowerPoint file will be provided to the OPPD M&E unit prior to the final exit presentation.
6. **Final Evaluation Report:** Incorporates final comments from ODG/AOR/USAID and IRD management. Final report submitted to the ODG/USAID one day prior his/her departure from Kabul.

³² If the evaluators feel that additional pages are needed to report on key findings they will seek COR concurrence.

XI. FINAL REPORT FORMAT:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary will state:

1. Project name, cooperative agreement number, approval date
2. Total cost of the program
3. Principal implementing partner
4. Objectives and scope of the operational procedures review, and a clear explanation of the procedures performed and the scope limitations, if any.
5. Summaries:
 - a. ACAP II overall efforts in conflict zone/area
 - b. ACAP II methodology
 - c. Impact of the ACAP II of the Project Objective and Intermediate Results
 - d. IRD management's comments regarding its views on the operational procedures review's results and findings.
6. Prospects for long-term sustainability of impact and principal threats to sustainability
7. Lessons learned for application to USAID management for future programs

BODY OF THE PAPER

1. Context in which ACAP II took place, relevant history, demography, political situation that prompted USAID to implement the project
2. Evaluation Purpose and Methodology
3. Team Composition
4. Evidence /Findings and their Analysis -- of the study related to the questions
5. Conclusions drawn from the analysis of findings stated succinctly
6. Summary of Recommendations

APPENDICES shall include:

1. Scope of Work
2. Relevant USAID Program Element Targets and Results
3. Final Work Plan: The Draft Evaluation Design and Methodology for the Evaluation
4. Schedule of activities (in Excel)
5. Interview Questions and Protocols
6. Program Staff
7. Beneficiaries
8. Non-Beneficiaries
9. Stakeholders
10. List of Documents Consulted
11. List of Individuals and Agencies Contacted
12. Technical topics, including study methodology if necessary
13. USAID Comments on final Draft
14. Power Point Presentation/Brief

ANNEX B: EVALUATION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS UNDER USAID APPROVED WORK PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This document outlines MISTI's work plan for the ACAP II final performance evaluation. The period of performance of MISTI's evaluation will be from September 26, 2011 (contract start date) to September 30, 2014.

The ACAP II performance evaluation will answer ten (10) evaluation questions to accomplish the following five (5) goals:

1. Qualitatively evaluate the impact and effectiveness of ACAP II in support of ODG Programming;
2. Evaluate the design and impact of ACAP II to determine its value as an ODG program in the context of the larger USG effort;
3. Qualitatively evaluate ACAP II on how it impacted and complemented the overall ODG effort of the USG in Afghanistan;
4. Distill lessons learned on program design and implementation to guide future USAID program initiatives projects in conflict affected environments; and
5. Provide guidance on how ACAP III, the follow-on program could be improved.

The ACAP II performance evaluation will start in mid-November 2014 with field data collection, to include focus groups and individual interviews in nine (9) provinces. Fieldwork will conclude in mid-December. The performance evaluation findings will be presented to USAID-Afghanistan Mission in mid-January 2015, and the first draft of the evaluation report shall be submitted two weeks later. The MISTI evaluation team will consist of an expatriate team leader, an expatriate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist, three local-national M&E Advisors, and three local qualitative evaluators in the targeted provinces. The complete timetable of the performance evaluation is presented in Table 4.

ACAP II OBJECTIVES

Background Context

The USAID/Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (ACAP II) provides timely and appropriate assistance to Afghan civilian families and communities that have suffered losses as a result of international military operations against insurgent groups. Anti-government activity has increased dramatically in recent years; in turn, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) have intensified their operations against insurgent groups. This increased level of violence has resulted in a higher number of civilian families and communities suffering losses.

ACAP II is the only international funded program that provides relatively short term, tailored, non-monetary assistance to individuals and families to fit their circumstances. ACAP II is not a compensation program, nor is it intended to provide condolence payments. There are no hand-outs of cash, except for shelter grants in Helmand province. Assistance is provided according to the needs of the family and is not per injury or death. The reason for the incident or who is at fault is not required by ACAP II as a prerequisite for assisting Afghan civilians harmed. However, verification of the incident meeting the ACAP eligibility criteria must be met before Afghan civilians receive any assistance.

In addition to ensuring the protection and welfare for the poor and most vulnerable groups, such as “at risk” and “war survivors”, MoLSAMD’s mission is to also provide relevant vocational education to the disadvantaged. MoLSAMD is designated as the lead ministry for the National Skills Development Program. This program provides national skills development and vocational education and training that is responsive to labor market needs. MoLSAMD has established 10 Employment Services Centers in the provincial capitals to assist unemployed men and women identify the skills they need for employment, link them to employment opportunities and provide a standard kit to program participants to help them start up a business.

Evaluation Questions

USAID has asked MISTI to answer the following questions in the performance evaluation:

1. How effective was ACAP II support for the establishment of small business opportunities?
2. To what extent did ACAP II utilize the capabilities and resources of Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), INGOs and Government of Afghanistan?
3. How has such collaboration and coordination efforts improved program effectiveness?
4. Has ACAP II achieved its current stated goal and objectives?
5. What ACAP II innovations or impacts can be considered as major achievements of this program thus far?
6. Does ACAP II have any significant implementation problems?
7. Are there significant needs unmet by ACAP II³³?
8. Would a different program design or objectives be more effective in achieving the goal?
9. What methodologies used by ACAP II has been relatively more and less effective?
10. Were the indicators used the most appropriate to measure the impact of ACAP II?

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

MISTI will answer the ten (10) questions above using a mixed-methods approach. ACAP II staff may be

³³ Families and beneficiaries demands are addressed during family assessment/investigation and what they requested in terms of types of assistance (IA and TA) have been considered during these processes by ACAP II team.

interviewed in groups or as individuals depending on roles and responsibilities. ACAP II beneficiaries will be interviewed in focus groups (90%) or on an individual basis (10%). Where appropriate, the performance evaluation shall bifurcate its analysis between immediate and tailored assistance according to the research questions. The focus group will be disaggregated between the two and distinct groups.

Desk Review: MISTI will review all relevant documents including, but not limited to the following:

- ACAP II Performance Management Plans
- USAID Impact Evaluation Report for ACAP II-2014
- ACAP II Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Reports
- ACAP II M&E Unit reporting
- Complete activities tracker
- Office of Inspector General, Performance Audit Reports, 2014
- USAID partial branding waiver
- ACAP II Success Stories
- ACAP II Operations Manual, 2014
- UNAMA Human Rights relevant documents
- Assessment report of Code 24 MoLSAMD
- Field Communications

ACAP II and USAID Key Informant Interviews: MISTI will interview all ACAP II departments at least once. Several key positions, like the Chief of Party (CoP), who may be interviewed more than once. MISTI will also interview the current ACAP II COR and other USAID personnel as required.

Additional Key Informant Interviews: MISTI will interview Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD), PGO, DGO, and DoLSAMD government representatives, as well as DDA members.

Recipient/ Beneficiary Focus Groups: Most beneficiaries will be interviewed in groups of 6-8 individuals in sessions ranging from 45-90 minutes. All beneficiaries will be over 18 years of age, and all will be direct beneficiaries of ACAP II assistance.³⁴ Beneficiary focus groups will take place in provincial capitals near ACAP II distribution locations. The focus group is the primary interview method for beneficiaries for three reasons:

4. Focus groups accommodate approximately 6 beneficiaries compared to 2 beneficiaries in individual interviews over the same time period.
5. The “please the interviewer” bias –a desire to establish respondent rapport with the interviewer by providing responses that the respondent believes the interviewer wants to hear – is removed in the focus group setting.
6. Groups can provide valuable evaluation insight by finding commonalities among individual experiences.

³⁴ Beneficiary representatives are not beneficiaries and will not be invited to participate in the focus groups or individual interviews.

MISTI will ensure that focus groups are as homogenous as possible to maximize disclosure and equality among participants. Beneficiaries will be divided based on the following criteria, in order of importance:

1. Type of Assistance (Immediate vs. Tailored).
2. Gender.
3. Age.
4. Incident type.

Focus groups will be recorded in order to ensure administrators capture both the substance and details of the discussion. Beneficiaries will sign consent forms allowing their words to be used in USAID reports.

Beneficiary Individual Interviews: MISTI will conduct 30-minute, in-depth individual interviews with a broad spectrum of beneficiaries. MISTI will emphasize individual interviews for marginalized groups like women, especially those whose families have suffered from high-fatality and high-injury incidents.

MISTI will conduct focus groups and interviews in nine (9) targeted provinces. The sample frame is outlined in Tables 1 and 2 below.

TABLE I: ACAP II TARGETED PROVINCE LIST (TAILORED ASSISTANCE)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING TAILORED ASSISTANCE BY PROVINCE								
PROVINCE	Zone 1	Zone 1 Sampling at 15%	Zone 2	Zone 2 Sampling at 15%	Zone 3	Zone 3 Sampling at 15%	Total Family Beneficiary	Zone 1-3 Total Sampling
Ghazni	61	9	14	2	40	6	115	17
Hilmand	75	11	28	4	96	14	199	29
Hirat	25	4	56	8		0	81	12
Kandahar	173	26	8	1	63	9	244	36
Khost	98	15	19	5	3	1	120	21
Kunar	54	8	48	7	15	2	117	17
Kunduz	38	6	3	1	11	2	52	9
Logar	112	17	38	1	5	1	155	19
Nangarhar	31	5	18	3	63	9	112	17
Total	667	101	232	32	296	44	1,195	177

Data based on ACAP II activities tracker and received on October 29, 2014

TABLE 2: ACAP II TARGETED PROVINCE LIST (IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE BY PROVINCE								
PROVINCE	Zone 1	Zone 1 Sampling at 15%	Zone 2	Zone 2 Sampling at 15%	Zone 3	Zone 3 Sampling at 15%	Total Family Beneficiary	Zone 1-3 Total Sampling
Ghazni	579	87			12	2	591	89
Helmand	65	10			9	1	74	11
Hirat	765	117					765	117
Kandahar	27	4	2	1	9	1	38	6
Khost	238	36	66	10	17	3	321	49
Kunar	35	5	50	8	11	2	96	15
Kunduz	8	1	9	1	18	3	35	5
Logar	130	20	204	30	3	1	337	51
Nangarhar	29	4	22	3	84	13	135	20
Total	1,876	284	353	53	163	26	2,392	363

Data based on ACAP II activities tracker and received on October 29, 2014

These provinces were selected because of several factors:

1. Highest incident count compared to other provinces.
2. High levels of both fatalities and injuries compared to other provinces.
3. Representation from all Regional Commands.

MISTI will randomly *invite six hundred (600)*³⁵ beneficiaries representing approximately 15% of the total family-beneficiaries in the nine-targeted provinces³⁶. All interviews will take place in the provincial centers and/or at MoLSAMD compounds. ACAP II staff has agreed to both organize interview facilities and invite individual beneficiaries to participate.

Beneficiaries will be selected using the following methodology:

1. Random selection of 15% of the total beneficiaries in the nine (9) targeted provinces.
2. In each province, randomly selected beneficiaries are divided into three zones in order to represent beneficiaries from different geographic areas within that province:
 - a. *Zone 1* –Beneficiaries are most likely to be able to attend the interview because of their proximity to the provincial center. It is also less expensive to pay for transportation from this zone compared to the others. Most beneficiaries are from Zone 1.

³⁵The figure of 600 is the total number of beneficiaries invited to participate in the focus groups. The totaling sampling number is 540, which represents a rounded figure to the nearest decimal point from each of the targeted provinces.

³⁶ Provinces are selected according to the highest level of incidence with consideration to the total numbers fatalities and injuries. The performance evaluation will bifurcate the analysis based on immediate and tailored assistance where appropriate.

Beneficiaries may be biased towards negatively assessing the amount and quality of ACAP II assistance: Respondents may believe that by downplaying the effectiveness of ACAP II distributions they may be entitled to more assistance. MISTI interviewers will make it clear that beneficiary interviews will not entitle them to additional assistance. This will also be noted in the limitations section of the final evaluation report.

Evaluation Team Composition

The ACAP II evaluation team will include two MISTI M&E Specialists, three local national MISTI M&E Advisors and two local national short-term Qualitative Evaluators. The MISTI M&E Specialists will conduct the desk review, interview key ACAP II HQ staff and USAID staff and write the draft and final evaluations. The MISTI M&E Advisors will conduct the desk review, interview beneficiaries in selected provinces, and interview key ACAP II field office staff. The Qualitative Evaluators will help with field interviews.

TABLE 3: EVALUATION TEAM INFORMATION

Evaluation Schedule

The initial of Statement of Work was received from USAID on October 1, 2014 and was finalized on November 2, 2014. The table below lists the tentative evaluation schedule:

TABLE 4: EVALUATION SCHEDULE

ITEMS	SCHEDULE
Receipt of Finalized SOW	November 2, 2014
Desk Review	November 2014
Work Plan Submission	November 5 2014
Kabul Based Interviews	Mid-November 2014
Beneficiary Interviews (Provinces)	Late November-December 2014
Field Office and Key Informant Interviews	Mid-November – December 2014
Exit Briefing	Mid-January 2015
Draft Report	Early February 2015

Dates subject to change depending on security consideration

ANNEX C: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Evaluation Questions and Sub-Questions (Guidance)

Evaluation Questions

I. HOW EFFECTIVE WAS ACAP II SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES?

چقدر حمایت ACAP II برای ایجاد فرصت ها و کارهای کوچک مثبت بوده است؟

A. BENEFICIARY IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION PROCESS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | How did ACAP II identify and select beneficiaries for small business opportunities? |
| 2 | Was the beneficiary identification and selection process fair and transparent? Did it represent the diversity of the Afghan population (women, ethnic minorities, etc.)? |
| 3 | How many beneficiaries were selected and where are they from? |

B. SMALL BUSINESS TYPE AND DEGREE OF ACAP II ASSISTANCE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | What methods were used to identify and select small business opportunities? |
| 2 | Did ACAP II match the existing skills of beneficiaries to these businesses and/or did they conduct trainings to prepare beneficiaries for business startup? |
| 3 | How was the start-up capital raised? Did ACAP II supply the initial capital for the business in the form of a donation or loan, or did beneficiaries use their own capital? |
| 4 | What types of small businesses were started? How many of each type of business and where are they located? |
| 5 | Are the small businesses located in or nearby their home village and district? |
| 6 | Did beneficiaries receive training, capacity-building, guidance or funding to improve their small businesses once it was started? Was there a mechanism to ask ACAP II for additional assistance? |
| 7 | Did ACAP II help to connect businesses to local markets? |

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF ACAP II SMALL BUSINESS CREATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Did ACAP II measure the effectiveness of small business creation? What were the findings? What steps were taken to improve the effectiveness of small business creation? |
| 2 | How would beneficiaries rate the impact of the ACAP II small business intervention on their quality of life? |
| 3 | Are beneficiaries gainfully employed by their small businesses? Do they work second or third jobs in order to make a living for themselves and their families? |
| 4 | Have beneficiaries reinvested money back into their businesses to expand or improve? Have beneficiaries hired additional workers or do they work independently? |
| 5 | Are the small businesses sufficiently addressing the financial needs of beneficiaries? Are beneficiaries making as much or more money than they were before the establishment of the small business? |
| 6 | Are these small businesses sustainable in the long-term and resilient despite short-term economic setbacks? Is there long-term demand for the goods they are providing? |
| 7 | How many businesses have closed because of there is no market for the goods or services provided? |

II. To what extent did ACAP II utilize the capabilities and resources of Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), INGOs and Government of Afghanistan?

تا کدام حد ACAP II از توانایی ها و منابع خود مطابق فرآیندهای مربوط به حقوق بشر، مثل متحد، سازمان های غیر دولتی و آژانس های دولتی استفاده کرده است؟

Evaluation Questions

A. IDENTIFICATION OF CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

1	What are the capabilities and resources of AIHRC that are relevant to accomplishing ACAP II POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets?
2	What are the capabilities and resources of UNAMA that are relevant to accomplishing ACAP II POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets?
3	What are the capabilities and resources of INGOs that are relevant to accomplishing ACAP II POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets? Which INGOs operating in Afghanistan are best equipped to share capabilities and resources with ACAP II?
4	What are the capabilities and resources of GIRoA that are relevant to accomplishing ACAP II POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets? Which ministries within the Afghan government are best equipped to share capabilities and resources with ACAP II?

B. UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES

1	Did ACAP II use the relevant capabilities and resources of AIHRC to accomplish POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets? How integral was AIHRC to helping ACAP II accomplish POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP target?
2	Did ACAP II use the relevant capabilities and resources of UNAMA to accomplish POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets? How integral was UNAMA to helping ACAP II accomplish POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets?
3	Did ACAP II use the relevant capabilities and resources of identified INGOs to accomplish POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets? How integral were identified INGOs to helping ACAP II accomplish POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets?
4	Did ACAP II use the relevant capabilities and resources of identified Afghan ministries to accomplish POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets? How integral were identified Afghan ministries to helping ACAP II accomplish POs 1, 2, and 3 and PMP targets?

III. How has such collaboration and coordination efforts improved program effectiveness?

چگونگی همکاری و هم‌انگهی در جهت بهبودی نپروگرام موثریت نشوت

A. TYPES OF COLLABORATION

1	Did relevant agencies and ACAP II jointly create a plan of action for supporting ACAP II activities? If so, how?
2	Did ACAP II create buy-in between various organizations and articulate common interests? If so, how?
3	Did relevant organizations have a say in the implementation methods of ACAP II activities?
4	Did relevant organizations complement ACAP II's strengths and weaknesses?

B. TYPES OF COORDINATION

1	Did relevant agencies jointly execute the agreed-upon plan of action for ACAP II activities? If so, how?
2	Did relevant agencies adapt in response to ACAP II inquiries? If so, how?
3	Did ACAP II adapt in response to inquiries from relevant agencies? If so, how?

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION EFFORTS

1	Did ACAP II measure the effectiveness of collaboration and coordination efforts with relevant agencies?
1a	What were the findings?
1b	What steps were taken to improve the effectiveness of the collaboration and coordination efforts?

Evaluation Questions

2	Have collaboration and coordination improved the performance of ACAP II POs 1, 2, and 3, and PMP targets? If so, how?
3	Have collaboration and coordination enhanced the efficiency of ACAP II operations and execution? If so, how?

IV. Has ACAP II achieved its current stated goal and objectives?

ټولبنامه ACAP II هدف و قلم د پوښښ پوښښ شده خود را د رولفتن موده؟

A. PROJECT OBJECTIVES 1: APPROPRIATE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

1	Did individuals and families receive short-term, non-monetary assistance, customized to the needs of their families to either complement or fill the gaps in the assistance, to help them recover?
2	Were individuals and families deliberately linked to short-term stabilization programs and medium- to long-term development assistance programs to help rebuild their lives?
3	Did communities receive non-monetary assistance to rehabilitate key community infrastructure lost or damaged by complementing or filling the gaps in assistance?
4	Did ACAP II undertake an assessment of existing interventions and gaps in Afghan civilian victims' assistance and social services programs from which affected civilians may benefit, in consultation with MoLSAMD?
5	Did ACAP II design an essential, flexible package of services to fit the needs of a family, with special consideration given to women and the injured?
6	Did ACAP II design a delivery process from incident report to delivery of assistance?
7	Did ACAP II link civilian victims needing immediate and/or continuing treatment to local medical facilities, to include provisions for payment of services, in the absence of other assistance programs?
8	Did ACAP II develop a monitoring process from incident report to recovery for assessing the families' well-being and recovery after the provision of the appropriate interventions?
9	Did ACAP II train Afghan non-governmental organizations to deliver assistance in the absence of, or to enhance, existing Afghan government services?
10	Did ACAP II address the remaining backlog of incidents from ACAP?

B. PROJECT OBJECTIVE 2: EFFICIENCY USE OF ASSISTANCE

1	Did ACAP II improve identification and verification process to increase the likelihood that eligible civilian victims are assisted?
2	Did ACAP II improve response time from incident to first delivery of assistance?
3	Did ACAP II improve coordination and delivery of all available assistance to families by engaged relevant local governance structures?
4	Did ACAP II track incidents from report, verification, short-term assistance and referrals to longer-term referral assistance that retains the confidentiality of victims, utilizing an existing Afghan tracking mechanism and process, if appropriate?
5	Did ACAP II conduct investigations into civilian casualties to complement or fill gaps through cooperation with Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA), Afghan National Army and other groups conducting similar investigations while retaining the confidentiality of victims?
6	Did ACAP II facilitate the involvement of relevant local governance structures to coordinate and deliver assistance

Evaluation Questions

to families?

7 Did ACAP II work to improve information sharing on civilian casualty incidents through the ISAF Civilian Casualty Tracking Cell (CTTC) and subordinate military units to reduce the likelihood civilian victims are assisted?

C. PROJECT OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION

1 Did ACAP II increase promotion and dissemination of information on assistance available to families by engaged relevant local governance structures?

2 Did ACAP II increase civilian victims' awareness of and access to information on assistance programs?

3 Did ACAP II increase GIRoA and international community awareness of ACAP II's interventions, eligibility criteria and procedures?

4 Did ACAP II facilitate the involvement of relevant local governance structures to promote and disseminate information on assistance available to conflict-affected families?

5 Did ACAP II develop and disseminate informational materials to stakeholders and beneficiaries?

6 Did ACAP II facilitate joint quarterly briefings with civilian-military counterparts at all levels to strengthen cooperation and lines of communication and share information on casualty assistance response that respect operating parameters as independent entities?

V. What ACAP II innovations or impacts can be considered as major achievements of this program thus far?

کدامنو اوری تاثیرات بنامه ACAP II پیشتر و بوقت ها را در بر داشته؟

A. POSITIVE INNOVATIONS – MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

1 Did ACAP II implement new processes or ideas that have positively contributed to accomplishing program objectives? What are the specific effects of this innovation?

2 Did ACAP II improve existing delivery services in a way that positively contributed to accomplishing program objectives? What are the specific effects of this innovation?

3 How did ACAP II adapt its distribution model to the changing security environment in Afghanistan? How else did ACAP II adapt to changes outside of its control?

4 How did ACAP II innovate to accomplish IR1 objectives? How were these practices innovative and what was the outcome?

5 How did ACAP II innovate to accomplish IR2 objectives? How were these practices innovative and what was the outcome?

6 How did ACAP II innovate to accomplish IR3 objectives? How were these practices innovative and what was the outcome?

B. POSITIVE IMPACTS – MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

1 In what ways has ACAP II impacted beneficiary livelihoods and recovery from the loss of family members?

2 In what ways has ACAP II impacted beneficiary perceptions of government and of anti-government elements?

3 In what ways has ACAP II impacted GIRoA's service delivery?

4 In what ways has ACAP II impacted POs 1, 2, and 3?

VI. Does ACAP II have any significant implementation problems?

Evaluation Questions

A. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES	
1	Were there any constraints implementation processes?
1a	If yes: what were the problems? Please state them in detail.
B. MITIGATION ACTIVITIES	
2	What activities and/or management decisions used to mitigate these problems?
3	Was there outside assistance to mitigate these issues?
4	If yes, what were their assistances?
C. LESSONS LEARNED	
5	What are the lessons can be drawn from these problems?
VII. Are there significant needs unmet by ACAP II? آیا کدام ضرورت های مهم از برنامه ACAP II منتهی به شکست یا نوزیریش سرنگی صورت گرفته است؟	
A. UNMET NEEDS	
1	What are there any significant gaps in services during the life of the program?
B. MITIGATING MEASURES	
2	What are the next plans of ACAP II to achieve these significant needs?
VIII. Would a different program design or objectives be more effective in achieving the goal? آیا طرح کدام برنامه متفاوت و یا اقصاء تفاوت میتواند موثرتر باشد را دیست آوردن این هدف داشته باشد؟	
A. SUGGESTED DESIGN OR OBJECTIVES	
1	What is your suggestion for the program to achieve better services in the future?
2	What are the lessons learned from ACAP II program?
B. ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS	
3	What design components of ACAP II were most effective?
IX. What methodologies used by ACAP II has been relatively more and less effective? کدام روش های استفاده شده ACAP II نسبت به سایرین و یا کمترین تفاوت را دارا بود؟	
A. EXISTING OPERATIONAL METHODOLOGIES	
1	What methodologies were most useful?
2	If useful, how was it useful in the context of the operational objectives?
3	Can you list any example during the life of the program cycle?
C. LEAST EFFECTIVE UNDER THE CURRENT OPERATIONS	
1	What methodologies of ACAP II were least effective?
2	What methodologies could be improved upon in the context of ACAP II current programming?

Evaluation Questions

3. Can you list any example within during the life of the program cycle?

X. Were the indicators used the most appropriate to measure the impact of ACAP II?

Focus Group Discussions Questionnaire

Introduction

Hello my name is _____ and I work for MSI/MISTI as a third party Evaluator to do the performance Evaluation of ACAP II. You have been asked to participate in a focus group sponsored by the Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI) Section of the Department of Monitoring & Evaluation. The purpose of the group is to try and understand the type of activities and assistance performed by (ACAP) II for the economic improvement of families and communities suffering losses as a result of international military operation. The information learned in the focus groups will be used in the designing of future programming.

Your answers related to the ACAP II performance evaluation is crucial for future programming of USAID and other organization to working in Afghanistan. We would like to ask some questions on this topic.

The interview will be completely anonymous, meaning that no one will know who answered our questions. I thank you for accepting to help me. Do you want to ask me anything about the interview before you decide to participate?

1. Interview Information (To be filled by the interviewer)

A	Interviewer Name and designation	_____
	Gender	1. Male 2. Female
B	Date of Interview	__ / __ / 2014 (Day- Month-Year)
C	Province	1. Herat 2. Helmand 3. Kandahar 4. Kunar 5. Kunduz 6. Khost 7. Logar 8. Nangarhar 9. Ghazni
D	Beneficiaries' location by - District	_____
E	Name of village / location	
J	Type of location	1. Urban (Zone 1) 2. Semi-rural (Zone 2) 3. Rural (Zone 3)

2. General Information;

# of participants		Age category	18-25	26-40	41-60	Mixed
Level of Education	Poor	Mid	Good	Gender	Male	Female

Type of assistance	Tailored	Immediate
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3. Structured Question for the Focus Group	
I	HOW EFFECTIVE WAS ACAP II SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES?
A	BENEFICIARY IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION PROCESS
A1	Objective Question: How did ACAP II identify and select beneficiaries for small business opportunities?
A1.1	Beneficiaries' question: How did ACAP II identify you? Please tell us in detail.
A1.2	Can you tell us, how did ACAP II select you for the small business opportunities?
A1.3	Please describe the selection process and steps.
A2	Objective Question: Was the beneficiary identification and selection process fair and transparent? Did it represent the diversity of the Afghan population (women, ethnic minorities, etc.)?
A2.1	Beneficiaries' Question: Do you think the processes transparent? If yes how? If not why?

B	SMALL BUSINESS TYPE AND DEGREE OF ACAP II ASSISTANCE		
B1	Objective Question: What start-up material capital was received?		
B1.1	Beneficiaries' Question: could you please tell us what did you receive by ACAP II program?		
B1.2	Beneficiaries' question: could you please explain, how did you start your business with those assistances?		
B1.3	Beneficiaries' question: what type of assistance did you receive?		
B1.4	If it is tailored assistance, What types of small businesses did you start with?		
B1.4	Beneficiaries' question: Where is located your business?		
	Near your home village	Near the district center	Near the local Market
			Others,
B2	Objective question: Did ACAP II help to connect businesses to local markets and supporting organizations where necessary?		
B2.1	Beneficiaries' question: Could you please tell us, was there any supporting organization or association to connect your business with local markets?		

B2.2. If Yes; please explain briefly.	B2.3. If No; did you need any support in this regards? If yes what kind of support?
B3	Objective Question: Was there a mechanism to ask ACAP II for additional material assistance or guidance?
B3.1	Beneficiaries' question: Do you think the provided assistance was enough for your livelihood business? Please briefly explain.
B3.2	Beneficiaries' question: if no, was there any mechanism to ask for additional assistance or guidance? (I if not, what was the solution?)
C	EFFECTIVENESS OF ACAP II SMALL BUSINESS CREATION
C1	Objective question: How would beneficiaries rate the impact of the ACAP II small business intervention on their quality of life?
C1.1	Beneficiaries' question: how do you rate the impact of ACAP II on your livelihood? (Describe in detail).
C2	Objective question: Are beneficiaries gainfully employed by their small businesses? Do they work second or third jobs in order to make a living for themselves and their families?

C2.1	Beneficiaries' question: is the ACAP II small business opportunity sufficient for your livelihood? (If yes describe how and if no do you have any other job to support your family)?
C3	Objective question: Have beneficiaries reinvested money back into their businesses to expand or improve? Have beneficiaries hired additional workers or do they work independently?
C3.1	Beneficiaries' question: Can you tell us, that, did you expand your business? If yes how?
C3.2	Beneficiaries' question: have you hired any additional workers in your business? If yes, how many?
C4	Objective question: Are these small businesses sustainable in the long-term and resilient despite short-term economic setbacks? Is there long-term demand for the goods they are providing?
C4.1	Beneficiaries' question: Do you think the provided assistance will be sustainable for your business?

C4.2	Beneficiaries' question: if so, is there demand for the your business goods?
C5	Objective question: Were the organizations that ACAP II referred the beneficiaries to effective in providing training and assistance?
C5.1	Beneficiaries' question: besides the provided assistance, have you received any training to improve your livelihood opportunities?
C5.2	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
C5.3	If yes, which organization provided the training? (Name only)
II	Has ACAP II achieved its current stated goal and objectives?
II-1	Objective question: Did individuals and families receive short-term, non-monetary assistance, customized to the needs of their families to either complement or fill the gaps in the assistance, to help them recover?
II-1.1	Beneficiaries' Question: Was the assistance relevant to your needs?
II-2	Objective question: Did ACAP II link civilian victims needing immediate and/or continuing treatment to local medical

	facilities, to include provisions for payment of services, in the absence of other assistance programs?
II-2.1	Beneficiaries' Question: Did ACAP II provide any medical assistance? If yes, how? (please describe)
III	Are there significant needs unmet by ACAP II?
III-1	Objective question: What are the significant needs that ACAP II did not address them?
III-2	Beneficiaries' question: Could you please tell us, the additional needs of your families, that you think were more important and ACAP II did not meet them? (Please describe briefly)
Additional comments:	

We participants of above FGD clearly understood the questions and responded accordingly.

Participants' signatures:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

MISTI Advisor Signature:.....

ANNEX D: INTERVIEW LIST & FOCUS GROUPS

Kabul Based Interviews

Summary of Field Interviews&Focus GroupDiscussions (December 2014)

Province	Targeted Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Interviewed	Male	Female	IA	TA	# Key informant
Kunar	36	33	33	0	17	16	6
Ghazni	122	122	83	39	103	19	7
Helmand	42	42	41	1	11	31	5
Kandahar	44	43	40	3	6	37	7
Kunduz	11	11	11	0	1	10	8
Herat	156	152	145	7	144	8	5
Khost	75	73	65	8	53	20	6
Nangarhar	39	39	39	0	21	18	6
Logar	76	76	75	1	56	20	7
Total	601	591	532	59	412	179	57

Complete List of ACAP II Beneficiaries(Invitees)

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
1	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Female	Zone 1	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Arghandab (Kandahar)	Male	Zone 1	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Female	Zone 1	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	TA
2	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Zheri	Male	Zone 1	TA
	3-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
3	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Zheri	Male	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	TA
4	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
5	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Female	Zone 1	TA
6	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand	Male	Zone 3	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Panjwayi	Male	Zone 2	TA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	TA
7	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Maywand		Zone 3	IA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Kandahar	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Kandahar	Daman	Male	Zone 1	IA
8	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	IA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Kunduz	Male	Zone 1	TA
9	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Dashti Archi	Male	Zone 3	TA
	13-Dec-14	Kunduz	Chahar Dara	Male	Zone 1	TA
10	21-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
11	21-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	21-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
12	22-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
13	22-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	22-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
14	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
15	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Female	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	23-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
16	24-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
17	24-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
	24-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA
18	25-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA
19	25-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
20	27-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Logar	Charkh	Male	Zone 2	TA
	27-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA
	27-Dec-14	Logar	Baraki Barak	Male	Zone 1	IA
	27-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Logar	Pul-e- Alam	Male	Zone 1	TA
21	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Bar Kunar	M	Zone 2	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Sirkanay	M	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Ghaziabad	M	Zone 3	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Wata Pur	M	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Wata Pur	M	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	IA
22	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Narang	M	Zone 2	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Narang	M	Zone 2	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Chawkay	M	Zone 3	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Chawkay	M	Zone 3	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	IA
23	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Wata Pur	M	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Asadabad	M	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Kunar	Asadabad	M	Zone 1	IA
24	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Shaygal wa shiltan	M	Zone 2	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Wata Pur	M	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Shaygal wa shiltan	M	Zone 2	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Narang	M	Zone 2	TA
25	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Wata Pur	M	Zone 2	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Wata Pur	M	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Wata Pur	M	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Nari	M	Zone 3	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Dara-I-Pech	M	Zone 2	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Nari	M	Zone 3	TA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
26	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Marawara	M	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Sirkanay	M	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Bar Kunar	M	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Asadabad	M	Zone 1	TA
	4-Dec-14	Kunar	Asadabad	M	Zone 1	TA
27	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Qarabagh (Ghazni)	Male	Zone 1	TA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
28	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
29	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	TA
30	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	TA
30	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
32	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	11-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
33	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Qarabagh (Ghazni)	Male	Zone 3	TA
34	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Dih Yak	Male	Zone 2	TA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Khawaja Umari	Male	Zone 1	TA
	13-Dec-14	Ghazni	Dih Yak	Male	Zone 2	TA
35	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Andar	Male	Zone 3	TA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	TA
36	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	14-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
37	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
38	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	15-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
39	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
40	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
	16-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Female	Zone 1	IA
41	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
42	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Ghazni	Ghazni	Male	Zone 1	IA
43	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
44	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Male	Zone 1	TA
	24-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nawa-I- Barak Zayi	Male	Zone 2	TA
45	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Naw Zad	Male	Zone 3	TA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Male	Zone 2	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Female	Zone 1	TA
46	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Musa Qala	Male	Zone 3	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj	Male	Zone 2	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nawa-I- Barak Zayi	Male	Zone 2	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj	Male	Zone 2	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj	Male	Zone 2	TA
	25-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	IA
47	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Naw Zad	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Garmser	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj	Male	Zone 2	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nahri Sarraj	Male	Zone 2	TA
48	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Lashkar Gah	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Naw Zad	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Musa Qala	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Garmser	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Kajaki	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Hilmand	Sangin	Male	Zone 1	TA
49	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Guzara	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
50	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	3-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
51	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Guzara	Male	Zone 1	IA
52	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	4-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
53	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
54	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
55	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Guzara	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
56	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	6-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
57	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
58	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Guzara	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
59	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
60	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	7-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
61	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
62	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
63	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
64	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	8-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
65	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Male	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Shindand	Male	Zone 2	TA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Shindand	Male	Zone 2	TA
66	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Guzara	Male	Zone 1	TA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Adraskan	Male	Zone 2	TA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Shindand	Male	Zone 2	TA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Shindand	Male	Zone 2	TA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Shindand	Male	Zone 2	TA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Guzara	Male	Zone 1	TA
67	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Shindand	Male	Zone 2	TA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Female	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Female	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Female	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Female	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	Female	Zone 1	IA
68	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	F	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	9-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
69	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
70	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	IA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Hirat	M	Zone 1	TA
	10-Dec-14	Hirat	Shindand	M	Zone 1	TA
71	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Behsud	Male	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
72	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Behsud	Male	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Shinwar	Male	Zone 3	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar	Male	Zone 2	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Behsud	Male	Zone 1	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Kama	Male	Zone 2	IA
	15-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Behsud	Male	Zone 1	IA
73	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Shinwar	Male	Zone 3	IA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar	Male	Zone 2	IA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Shinwar	Male	Zone 3	IA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	IA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Behsud	Male	Zone 1	TA
74	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Bati Kot	Male	Zone 2	TA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Kama	Male	Zone 1	TA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Rodat	Male	Zone 2	TA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Shinwar	Male	Zone 3	TA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	TA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	TA
	16-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Shinwar	Male	Zone 3	TA
75	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	TA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	TA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	TA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Chaparhar	Male	Zone 2	TA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Shinwar	Male	Zone 3	TA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	TA
76	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Achin	Male	Zone 3	TA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Behsud	Male	Zone 1	TA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Behsud	Male	Zone 1	IA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar	Male	Zone 2	TA
	17-Dec-14	Nangarhar	Behsud	Male	Zone 1	TA
77	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Mando Zayi	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Mando Zayi	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
78	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 2	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Gurbuz	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Gurbuz	Male	Zone 1	IA
	23-Dec-14	Khost	Gurbuz	Male	Zone 1	IA
79	24-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Gurbuz	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
80	24-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Gurbuz	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Mando Zayi	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Mando Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	24-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
81	24-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Mando Zayi	Male	Zone 1	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Jaji Maydan	Male	Zone 3	IA
82	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 2	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Mando Zayi	Male	Zone 1	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Musa Khel	Male	Zone 3	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
83	25-Dec-14	Khost	Tani	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Musa Khel	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Bak	Male	Zone 2	TA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	TA
	25-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	TA
84	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Shamal	Male	Zone 3	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Sabari	Male	Zone 2	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Spera	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	TA
85	27-Dec-14	Khost	Bak	Male	Zone 2	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	Male	Zone 2	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Sabari	Male	Zone 2	TA

Line Item/s	Date	Province	District	Gender	Zone	Type of Assistance
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Female	Zone 1	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Female	Zone 1	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Mando Zayi	Female	Zone 1	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Female	Zone 1	IA
86	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Female	Zone 1	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Female	Zone 2	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Female	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Female	Zone 1	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
87	27-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Mando Zayi	Male	Zone 1	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Tere Zayi	Male	Zone 2	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Khost (Matun)	Male	Zone 1	IA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	Male	Zone 2	TA
	27-Dec-14	Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	Male	Zone 2	TA

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