



European
Commission



Independent Evaluation of the European Union's Cooperation with Afghanistan (2007-2016)

Final Report – Volume 3
Annexes
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*Evaluation carried out on behalf of
the European Commission*

Development
and Cooperation
EuropeAid



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*The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view
which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission or by the authorities of the concerned
countries*

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Annex A: ToR



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development

Evaluation

**Evaluation of the European Union's
co-operation
with
Afghanistan**

Country Level Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE

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1 MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes, activities, instruments, legislation and non-spending activities is a priority¹ of the European Commission² in order to demonstrate accountability and to promote lesson learning to improve policy and practice.³

The evaluation of the European Union's co-operation with **Afghanistan** is part of the 2015 evaluation programme as approved by the Development Commissioner.

The generic purpose of geographic evaluations is:

- to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Union and the wider public with an **overall independent assessment** of the European Union's past and current cooperation;
- to **identify key lessons** and to produce recommendations to **improve current and inform future choices** on co-operation strategy and delivery.

2 EVALUATION RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE

The specific rationale for undertaking this evaluation is to provide the necessary evidence to inform decision making processes in a series of events, which will take place in the next couple of years, namely:

- The review of the 2014 – 2020 Multi-Annual Implementation Programme envisaged to take place in 2016;
- The review of the EU Strategy for Afghanistan 2014 – 2016 which is also scheduled in 2016;
- A major donor conference on Afghanistan which will take place in October 2016;
- A future joint programming in Afghanistan.
- A future budget support modality (State Building Contract) in Afghanistan⁴.

The evaluation will draw on pertinent major EU policy documents, and those specifically relating to Afghanistan.

The main users of this evaluation include the EU Commissioner(s), EU Management, geographic and thematic units in DEVCO and EEAS and the European Union Delegation to Afghanistan, the Government of Afghanistan, EU Member States that are providing support to the country, as well as other external partners and donors. The evaluation will also be of interest to the wider international development community.

3 BACKGROUND

The international community has committed to support Afghanistan in addressing sustainable socio-economic development and peace and stability in the country and in the region, through the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework.

¹ EU Financial Regulation (art 27); Regulation (EC) No 1905/2000; Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006; Council Regulation (EC) No 215/2008.

² SEC(2007) 213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation"

³ COM (2011) 637 final "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change"

⁴ In September 2015 the EU Delegation launched a roadmap to assess the criteria or the required steps towards implementing EU support for Afghanistan through Budget Support (State Building Contract) starting from 2016.

Since the establishment of the Interim Transitional Authority in February 2002, the European Union (EU) has been one of the major donors providing official development and humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. Between 2002 and end 2013 the EU committed EUR 3 billion in assistance to Afghanistan, including EUR 615 million in humanitarian assistance.

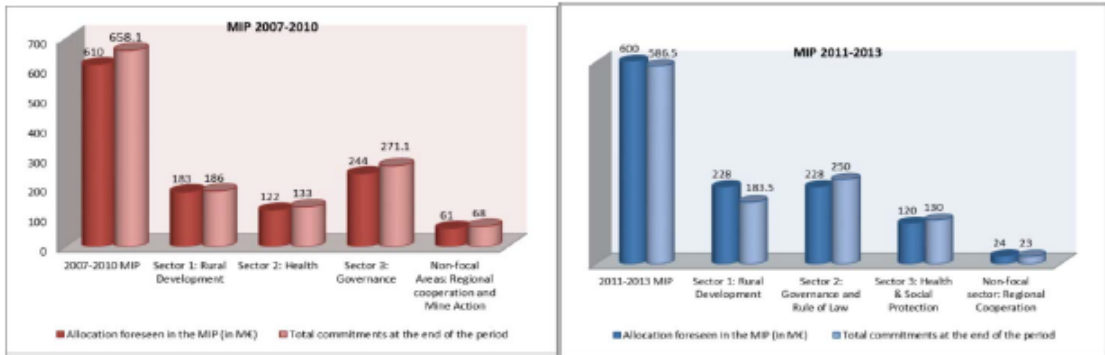
EU position in Afghanistan
EU Rank (volume of aid) 4th (OECD)
Number of donors: 46 (Ministry of Finance)
EU% of ODA: 6% (OECD)
EU & MS% of ODA: 31% (OECD)

By the end of 2013, the EU had disbursed more than EUR 2,5 billion, i.e. 81 % of the committed funds.

Previous Strategy and Programming Documents

The first Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and MIP (2003-2006) for Afghanistan promoted stability and poverty reduction by supporting, mainly, rural development, food security, governance, infrastructure and health.

The CSP 2007-2013 (MIPs covering 2007-2010 and 2011-2013) focused on agriculture, rural and local development, health and social protection and governance and rule of law. As non-focal sectors, the EU also supported Afghan centred regional cooperation and mine action.



In addition to bilateral assistance, Afghanistan receives EU funds under regional programmes for Asia, in particular Aid for Uprooted People, as well as support within thematic programmes such as Food Security, Non-State Actors, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace. Humanitarian assistance is provided by the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) which has an office in Kabul.

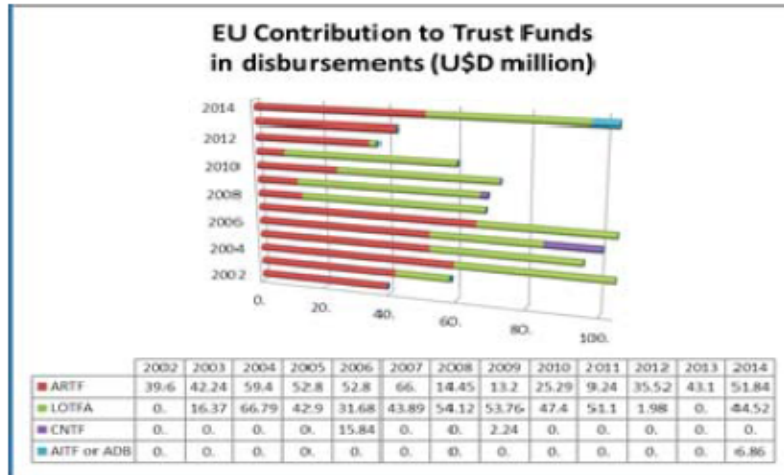
The MIP 2014-2020 focuses on rural development and agriculture, health, rule of law and strengthening democracy with the following indicative allocations:

Sectors	million EUR
1) Agriculture & Rural Development	337
2) Health	274
3) Policing and Rule of Law	319
4) Democratisation & Accountability	163
TMAF related incentive	300
Support measures	7
Total Commitments	1 400

Working with Multi-donor Trust Funds (MTDFs)

More than 50% of bilateral EU aid provided between 2002 and December 2014 to Afghanistan has been channelled through multi-donor trust funds – with a significant increase between 2011 and 2014. Today, the EU average of on-budget commitments (through Trust Funds) is higher than 70%.

In Afghanistan, three major multi-donor trust funds contribute channel funds on budget: the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), administered by the World Bank, the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA), administered by UNDP and the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF), administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In 2004-2009 UNDP also ran a Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund (CNTF). Since 2002 the EU has channelled EUR 746 million through these Trust Funds (see table below).



Donor Coordination and Dialogue with Government

To maximise the impact of EU aid and improve overall aid effectiveness, the EU is promoting coordination amongst donors. The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) is the main coordination mechanism for assistance to Afghanistan. It was established in 2006 and brings together Government, major donors and other international actors. It is supported by three Standing Committees (security, governance, socio-economic development) and a High Level Committee on Aid Effectiveness (HLCAE). Most sectors have at least one technical donor/government working group. In addition, coordination with the international community takes place at weekly coordination meetings chaired alternately by the Ministry of Finance and UNAMA.

The New Deal for Engagement with Fragile and Conflict Affected States

Afghanistan has endorsed the New Deal (Busan 2011) and is committed to take the necessary reforms to build mutual TRUST. Donors who have adopted the New Deal have committed to providing aid and managing resources more effectively by focusing on results. These include enhancing transparency, managing risk while using country systems, strengthening national capacities and the timeliness of aid, and improving the speed and predictability of funding to achieve better results.

The EU supports the Government's efforts to make the New Deal operational through the development of a new Aid Management Policy. The EU's adoption of the New Deal led to a number of changes in its cooperation instruments and tools within the 2014-2020 financing cycle, including: the institutionalisation of joint fragility assessments; strengthening the link between diplomatic, security and development engagements; and establishing a specific budget support tool for state-building (State Building Contract) with improved risk management.

Humanitarian Aid

Between 2001 and 2013, ECHO has provided €615 million of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. The budget allocated for the 2014 Humanitarian Implementation Plan provides a further €31.5 million. ECHO primarily focuses on relief assistance to disaster and conflict-affected populations including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and refugees in neighbouring countries. Assistance provided includes food and nutrition, emergency shelter, healthcare, water and sanitation, protection and other emergency needs. ECHO supports the integration of Disaster Preparedness into education and rural development, as well as education in emergencies.

EU Strategy for Afghanistan 2014-2016

The EU Foreign Affairs Council adopted a new strategy for Afghanistan on 23 June 2014. The overarching goal is to develop Afghanistan's institutions to provide the resilience needed to safeguard progress to date and provide the platform for a more effective and ultimately sustainable Afghan state. The principal objectives are to: promote peace, security and regional stability; reinforce democracy; encourage economic and human development and; foster the rule of law and human rights. Work is already underway to ensure that EU and member States' actions and initiatives are coordinated and coherent in achieving these objectives.

4 SCOPE

The evaluation will cover :

- All of DEVCO's co-operation with Afghanistan
- All particular thematic or issue focus as set out in sections 4 and 5.
- EEAS co-operation in so far as it relates to development in Afghanistan
- The interaction of DEVCO's interventions with those of ECHO in Afghanistan.
- Spending and non-spending activities completed, in progress and being planned in the evaluation period.
- All EU financial instruments and channels relevant to the country during the evaluation period.
- Quality and effectiveness of EU engagement in donor coordination and policy dialogue with the government

4.1 Legal, temporal and thematic scope

4.1.1 Legal scope

The overall engagement with **Afghanistan** must be taken into consideration, including agreements, the co-operation framework and any other official commitments. This concerns notably: EU's Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IfS), as well as thematic programmes such as Food Security and Non-State Actors.

4.1.2 **Temporal scope** - The evaluation covers the European Union's co-operation strategy with Afghanistan and its implementation during the period 2007 to 2016⁵.

⁵ It is recognised that in some cases it may be difficult to obtain data for 2016. Nevertheless given that the evaluation is expected to provide a forward-looking agenda for the EU Cooperation with Afghanistan, it is important to take into account all recent developments, including those occurring in 2016.

4.1.3 Thematic scope

The evaluation should take into account all areas of EU development cooperation with Afghanistan, but in particular the cooperation in the following sectors of the current MIP: 1) Agriculture & Rural Development, 2) Policing and Rule of Law, 3) Health and 4) Democratisation & Accountability.

Interventions funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) are not part of the evaluation scope. However, the interaction between these interventions and the strategy evaluated must be carefully examined.

Based on the evolving EU cooperation framework, political and policy dialogue in these areas should be carefully assessed.

5 EVALUATION FOCUS

The evaluation must identify the factors that hindered and those that helped the effectiveness of the EU cooperation with Afghanistan in the past, in order to be able to draw lessons and provide recommendations that will inform and improve the design of the future strategies and actions in the country (see the envisaged decision making processes in section 2).

The evaluation focus presented under this section is indicative. A final evaluation focus will be determined in the inception phase of the evaluation based on: 1) the intervention logic of the EU Cooperation with Afghanistan; 2) in-depth exchanges with the Reference Group; 3) the availability of data and ability to conduct country field work outside Kabul depending on the security situation. The report should clearly set out the restraints for the evaluation in case that field work will not be possible, hence relying on secondary sources only. Consequently some readjustments to the composition of the team may prove to be necessary in the inception phase.

The evaluation should assess:

RELEVANCE

- **the relevance and flexibility** of the European Union's co-operation strategy with Afghanistan for the period 2007-2016; This should include an assessment of the extent to which the EU assistance remained relevant over 2007 – 2016, given the evolving political, security, economic, social and institutional context of the country. The extent to which the support was consistent with the policy priorities of the Government of Afghanistan and overall donor-government agreements (such as the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework) should also be assessed, taking into account the lack of effective space enjoyed by the Afghan Government in defining, funding and delivering on its own policies. The evaluation will also consider the specific security-related, political and fiduciary constraints for flexibility afforded to the EU's co-operation strategy.

EFFECTIVENESS

- **the results of the European Union's co-operation with Afghanistan** in the 4 main sectors of the current MIP: (1) Agriculture & Rural Development, 2) Policing and Rule of Law, 3) Health and 4) Democratisation & Accountability, addressing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability, of the support provided. It is anticipated that this assessment will be largely based on a document review of the existing evaluations and studies.

EFFICIENCY

- **Aid modalities and channels of delivery:** The extent to which the selection of aid modalities, channels and partners has been adequate, based on a strong analysis of the context and assessing if it has generated a reasonable level of transaction costs associated to the management of aid. In this context, consideration could usefully be given to budget support modality (State Building Contract) currently being prepared for launch in Afghanistan, by comparison with other partners' existing and planned budget support modalities in Afghanistan and assessing trade-offs for transaction costs and operational constraints (security situation and related costs, ability to monitor and conduct field visits, presence of staff in the Delegation).

COHERENCE, COORDINATION AND COMPLEMENTARITY (3Cs)

- **Donor coordination:** the extent to which the development actions funded by the EU have been well-coordinated with those of other donors, in particular the EU Member States.
- **Coordination between development and humanitarian assistance:** The extent to which the EU development assistance provided to Afghanistan has been closely coordinated with the support provided by DG ECHO, following an effective LRRD approach.
- **Security - development nexus:** the extent to which the efforts made by the EU (e.g. EU MS, the CSDP Mission EUPOL, EUSR, NATO/ISAF-RSM) to strengthen security in Afghanistan have been mutually reinforcing with the more traditional development activities undertaken by the EU.

EU ADDED VALUE

- **the added value⁶** of the European Union's interventions (at both strategic and implementation levels);

POTENTIAL UNINTENDED NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- **Do not harm:** The extent to which the design and implementation of the EU development activities in Afghanistan didn't have any unintended negative effects, such as the creation of societal divisions, pockets of exclusion, or worsen corruption and abuse.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- The extent to which the following cross-cutting themes have been effectively addressed and mainstreamed into the EU development activities: in particular **counter-narcotics, but also gender, environment, human rights and anti-corruption efforts.**

6 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION

The EuropeAid Evaluation Unit is responsible for the management and the supervision of the evaluation. The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a Reference Group consisting of representatives of all concerned services in the Commission and EEAS, as well as the EU Delegation in Afghanistan and the Government of Afghanistan⁷, under the Evaluation Unit's chairmanship.

Its principal functions will be to:

- discuss draft reports produced by the evaluation team during meetings in Brussels;
- ensure the evaluation team has access to and consults all information sources and documentation on activities undertaken;
- discuss and comment on the quality of work done by the evaluation team;
- provide feedback on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.

The Reference Group communicates with the evaluation team via the Evaluation manager.

For all meetings the contractor shall prepare draft minutes.

⁶ This criterion is closely related to the principle of subsidiarity and relates to the fact that an activity/operation financed/implemented through the Commission should generate a particular benefit.

• ⁷ In line with the principles set out in the Guidance Note No.5 on Joint Analysis, Research and Assessments, Ministry of Finance, Afghanistan

7 PROCESS AND DELIVERABLES

The overall guidance to be used is available on the web page of the DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit under the following address:

http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/evaluation_guidelines/

The basic approach to the assignment consists of three *main phases*, which encompass several stages. *Deliverables* in the form of reports⁸ and slide presentations should be submitted at the end of the corresponding stages.

The table below summarizes these phases:

<i>Evaluation phases:</i>	<i>Stages:</i>	<i>Deliverables:</i>
1. <u>Desk phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception: Structuring of the evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide presentation</i> ➤ <i>Inception report</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Desk report</i>
2. <u>Field phase</u> (Mission in the country/region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Verification of the hypotheses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide presentation</i>
3. <u>Synthesis phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis • Judgements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Draft final report</i> ➤ <i>Slide presentation adapted + minutes of the seminar</i> ➤ <i>Final report</i> ➤ <i>An executive summary</i>

All reports will be written in **English**.

7.1 The desk phase

The desk phase comprises two components: the Inception stage covering a presentation and the delivery of the *Inception report* and a second stage which ends with the production of the *Desk report*.

7.1.1 Presentation of the Intervention Logic & Evaluation Questions (Inception meeting)

The assignment will start with the Team leader's mission to Brussels for a 1 day meeting with the evaluation manager.

After that, the contractor shall prepare a *slide presentation* including the Intervention logic (IL) diagrams, the evaluation questions, including their justification, and judgement criteria.

For this presentation, the main work consists in:

-
- ⁸ For each Report a draft version is to be presented. For all reports, the contractor may either accept or reject through a response sheet the comments provided by the Evaluation manager. In case of rejection, the contractor must justify (in writing) the reasons for rejection. When the comment is accepted, a reference to the text in the report (where the relevant change has been made) has to be included in the response sheet.

- Identifying and prioritizing the co-operation objectives as observed in relevant documents regarding the European Union's co-operation with **Afghanistan** and translate these specific objectives into intended results.
- Reconstructing the intervention logic of the EU in the framework of its co-operation with **Afghanistan**.
- Defining the Evaluation Questions with their rationale.

The team leader and possibly other members of the team will carry out a preparatory visit to Kabul to establish contact with the EU Delegation and other stakeholders and start data collection process. This visit should not exceed one week.

An inception meeting will be held with the Reference group in Brussels, to present and discuss:

- the draft Intervention Logic;
- the evaluation questions (their justification and judgement criteria).

7.1.2 The Inception report

Taking into account the outcome of the Inception meeting, the contractor must deliver an **Inception report** which contains the following elements:

- A description of the national context (political, security, economic, social, etc.) and the key features of the EU cooperation with Afghanistan. This part should be concise and should summarise the implications for the proposed evaluation focus;
- An inventory of spending and non-spending activities carried out by the EU during the evaluation period;
- the intervention logic of the European Union's cooperation with Afghanistan (diagrams + narrative spelling out the rationale of the cooperation in those areas and the key assumptions made during the programming phase);
- the validated evaluation questions (upon validation by the Evaluation unit, the evaluation questions become contractually binding); a limited number of appropriate judgment criteria (sub-questions) per evaluation question and a limited number of quantitative and/or qualitative indicators related to each judgment criterion;
- A proposal outlining a specific strategy for data collection and analysis, indicating any limitations; this should clearly indicate the approach the evaluators intend to use in order to respond to each of the evaluation questions. It must be clear what data is to be collected and how it will be analysed to provide a solid evidence base for the evaluation.
- A Summary of Data Requirements, indicating the availability of this data, the corresponding sources, the status of Data Collection & Analysis and the actions required to collect missing data. The inception report has to confirm that the analyses envisaged can be carried out with the available data.

If necessary, the report will also suggest modifications to the composition of the evaluation team and/or to the work plan and schedule.

7.1.3 The Desk report

Upon approval of the Inception report, the contractor will carry out the last stage of the desk phase and will prepare and present a **Desk report**, which should include at least the following elements:

- A first analysis (mostly based on documentary evidence) setting the answers available to date and identifying the gaps that are still to be filled during the subsequent phases and the

hypotheses to be tested in the field phase. For efficiency reasons, the desk report should only include findings for which the evidence is sufficiently strong and which are therefore less likely to be substantially modified in the draft final report.

- A detailed work plan for the field phase. The evaluators must explain the representativeness and the value added of the planned visits.

The contractor will present (slides presentation) and discuss the Desk report with the Reference group in a meeting in Brussels. The field mission cannot start without the authorisation of the Evaluation manager.

7.2 Field phase (country mission)

The fieldwork shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the Desk report. The work plan and schedule of the mission will be agreed in advance (in principle at least three weeks before the mission starts). At the conclusion of the field mission the contractor will present the preliminary findings of the evaluation to the Reference group in Brussels (videoconference with Kabul).

7.3 Synthesis and dissemination phases

7.3.1 The Draft final report

The contractor will submit *the Draft final report* in conformity with the structure set out in annex 2.

The *Draft final report* will be discussed with the Reference group in Brussels and written comments will be provided to the evaluation team.

7.3.2 The in-country seminar

The approved Draft final report will be presented at a seminar in Kabul using a slide presentation. The purpose of the seminar is to present the results, the conclusions and the preliminary recommendations of the evaluation to the national authorities, the Delegation and all other stakeholders (EU Member States, representatives of civil society organisations, other donors etc.) and obtain their reactions.

For the seminar, 50 hard copies of the main report have to be produced and delivered (in principle) to the EU Delegation.

The contractor shall submit the minutes of the seminar. These minutes, once approved by the Evaluation manager, will be included as an annex of the Final report.

The seminar logistics (room rental, catering etc.) costs are not to be included in the offer. The cost related to the presence of the experts is to be covered by the offer.

7.3.3 The Final report

The contractor will prepare the *Final report* taking into account the comments expressed during the seminar. The Final report must be approved by the Evaluation manager before it is printed. The summary should not exceed 5 pages. It shall be translated in the following official languages: Pashto and Dari, and included in the Final main report.

The offer will be based on *50 hard copies of the Final main report (without annexes) and 1 copy with annexes*. A non-editable version on USB Stick support shall be added to each printed Final main report.

7.3.4 Dissemination

Dissemination activities such as seminars may be requested. In case of financial implications on the total contractual amount, such requests will be formalised via a rider.

8 THE EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team as such is expected to possess expertise in:

- **Development cooperation in general and political economy around aid effectiveness in fragile countries** in particular.
- **Evaluation methods and techniques in general** and, if possible, evaluation in the field of external relations and development cooperation.
- Previous relevant expertise in Asia will be an advantage;
- The following themes: **Fragility and conflict**; **LRRD**; counter-narcotics, gender, environment and human rights.
- Expertise in Agriculture & Rural Development; Policing and Rule of Law; Health; Democratisation & Accountability, while not essential, will be considered as an additional advantage;
- the working knowledge of the following language: **English**.

The key skills are indicated in **bold**. In their absence, the 80 points threshold may not be reached.

It is expected that the Team leader will be an expert of category Senior.

The team composition should be justified and the team coordination and members' complementarity should be clearly described. A breakdown of working days per expert must be provided.

The team members must be independent from the programmes/projects/policies evaluated. Should a conflict of interest be identified in the course of the evaluation, it should be immediately reported to the Evaluation manager for further analysis and appropriate measures.

The team will have excellent writing and editing skills. The Contractor remains fully responsible for the quality of the report. Any report which does not meet the required quality will be rejected.

During the offers evaluation process the contracting authority reserves the right to interview by phone one or several members of the evaluation teams proposed.

The Framework Contractor must make available an appropriate logistical support for the experts, including their travel and accommodation arrangements for each assignment, the secretarial support, appropriate software and communication means. The experts will be equipped with the standard equipment, such as an individual laptop, computer, mobile phones, etc. No additional cost for these items may be included in the offer.

9 TIMING

The contract has to be signed before the end of 2015.

The project implementation is due to start in **January 2016**. The expected duration is of **11 months**. It is expected the seminar in Kabul takes place in October 2016. As part of the technical offer, the framework contractor must fill-in the timetable in the Annex 3, which will become contractually binding.

10 OFFER FOR THE ASSIGNMENT

The technical offers should contain in particular:

- Understanding of the ToR

This should include a short description of how the consultants understand the assignment.

- Expertise of the proposed evaluation team

This should contain a brief introduction of each team member, highlighting the main areas of expertise and how this will be relevant for this evaluation. The CVs of the experts and corresponding statements should be included in an annex.

- Organization of tasks including work plan

This section should highlight the responsibilities of each member of the team and explain how the team will work together, including the consultants view on the strengths of their proposed organisation of the tasks. A work plan should also be included here.

- Evaluation approach, working methods and analysis

This should include the proposed approach the evaluation team intends to apply, including the data collection and analysis tools proposed to be used. The consultants should also explain how they intend to analyse each of the evaluation issues outlined in section 5 of these ToR (using what data and which analytical tools). Additional evaluation issues may be proposed by the contractor if this is considered of importance in the context of EU Cooperation with Afghanistan, explaining why they are important and how they will be analysed. The reference group will decide during the inception phase whether to retain those additional evaluation issues or not.

It should be noted that the intervention logic and evaluation questions are to be formulated in close cooperation with the reference group, during the inception phase. Therefore, the inclusion of draft intervention logic already in the technical offer will not necessarily result in higher scores being awarded to the respective offer.

The total length of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the technical offer (Framework contract, Annex 1, section 10.3. b) may not exceed 20 pages; a CV may not exceed 4 pages. References and data relevant to the assignment must be highlighted in bold (font minimum Times New Roman 12 or Arial, 11).

The financial offer will be itemised to allow the verification of the fees compliance with the Framework contract terms as well as, for items under h to k of the contractual price breakdown model, whether the prices quoted correspond to the market prices. In particular, the local travel costs will be detailed and if necessary, justified in an Explanatory note. The per diems will be based on the EU per diem⁹ in force when the Request for Services is launched. These EU per diem are the maxima not to be exceeded.

The technical offer submitted shall not contain terms such as "if time allows", "if the budget allows", "if the data are available" etc. Should it appear that an activity foreseen in the methodology is impossible or inappropriate to be carried out due to force majeure or other reasons in the interest of the assignment, the change to the methodology as well as its financial impact must be agreed by the Evaluation manager.

11 TECHNICAL OFFERS SELECTION CRITERIA

The offers must contain as a minimum all items referred to in the Annex 1, art. 10.3.b. of the Framework contract.

The selection criteria and their respective weights are:

• ⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/applicable-rates-diems-framework-ec-funded-external-aid-contracts-18032015_en

	Maximum
Total score for Organisation and methodology	
Understanding of ToR	10
Organization of tasks including timing	10
Evaluation approach, working method, analysis	30
Sub Total	50
Experts/ Expertise	
Team leader	20
Other experts	30
Sub Total	50
Overall total score	100

12 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: INDICATIVE DOCUMENTATION TO BE CONSULTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION BY THE SELECTED CONTRACTOR

General documentation

- Communications of the European Union; and
- Various regulations.

Country/Region

- CRIS¹⁰ (information on the projects), ROM¹¹ and other databases concerning the financed projects, engagements, payments, etc.;
- EU Cooperation strategies;
- Conclusions of the Mid-term and End-of-Term Reviews;
- Key government planning and policy documents;
- Projects evaluation reports;
- Relevant documentation provided by the local authorities and other local partners, etc.;
- Other donors and OECD/DAC documentation.

The following will to be provided to the selected contractor:

- Access to the information contained in the ROM system for an evaluation;
- Template for the cover page.

¹⁰ Common RELEX Information System

¹¹ Results Oriented Monitoring

ANNEX 2: OVERALL INDICATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The overall layout of the **Final report** is:

- A summary maximum 5 pages (1);
- Context of the evaluation and methodology;
- Evaluation questions and their answers (findings);
- Conclusions (2); and
- Recommendations (3).

Length: the final main report may not exceed 70 pages excluding annexes. Each annex must be referenced in the main text. Additional information regarding the context, the activities and the comprehensive aspects of the methodology, including the analysis, must be put in the annexes.

The evaluation matrix must be included in the annexes. It must summarise the important responses at indicator/ judgement criteria level. Each response must be clearly linked to the supporting evidence. The matrix must also include an assessment of the quality of evidence for each significant finding. The table below presents an example of how the quality of evidence may be ranked. This is purely indicative. The contractor should present a specific approach for assessing the quality of evidence.

Ranking of Evidence	Explanation of ranking of quality of evidence
<i>Strong</i>	The finding is consistently supported by a range of evidence sources, including documentary sources, quantitative analysis and qualitative evidence (i.e. there is very good triangulation); or the evidence sources, while not comprehensive, are of high quality and reliable to draw a conclusion (e.g. strong quantitative evidence with adequate sample sizes and no major data quality or reliability issues; or a wide range of reliable qualitative sources, across which there is good triangulation).
<i>More than satisfactory</i>	There are at least two different sources of evidence with good triangulation, but the coverage of the evidence is not complete.
<i>Indicative but not conclusive</i>	There is only one evidence source of good quality, and no triangulation with their sources of evidence.
<i>Weak</i>	There is no triangulation and / or evidence is limited to a single source.

Source: ITAD, 2014

(1) A summary (maximum 5 pages)

The summary of the evaluation report may not exceed 5 pages (3.000 words). It should be structured as follows:

- a) 1 paragraph explaining the objectives and the challenges of the evaluation;
- b) 1 paragraph explaining the context in which the evaluation takes place;
- c) 1 paragraph referring to the methodology followed, spelling out the main tools used (e.g. data on the number of projects visited, number of interviews completed, number of questionnaires sent, number of focus groups conducted, etc.);

- d) The overall conclusions;
- e) A limited number of main conclusions should be listed and classified in order of importance; and
- f) A limited number of main recommendations should be listed according to their importance and priority. The recommendations have to be linked to the main conclusions.

The chapters on conclusions and recommendations should be drafted taking the following issues into consideration:

(2) Conclusions

- The conclusions have to be assembled by homogeneous "clusters" (groups). It is not required to set out the conclusions according to the evaluation criteria.
- Specific conclusions on each financial instrument indicated in the ToR section "3.1.1. Legal scope". These conclusions will focus on effectiveness, efficiency, added value, complementarity and synergies with other financial instruments.
- The chapter on conclusions must enable to identify lessons learnt, both positive and negative.

(3) Recommendations

- Recommendations should derive from the conclusions.
- Recommendations have to be grouped in clusters (groups) and presented in order of importance and priority within these clusters.
- Recommendations have to be realistic and operational.
- The possible conditions of implementation (who? when? how?) have to be specified and key steps/action points should be detailed when possible in close cooperation with the EU services.

Annexes (non exhaustive)

- National background;
- Methodological approach;
- Evaluation matrix;
- Monograph, case studies;
- List of documents consulted;
- List of institutions and persons met;
- People interviewed;
- Results of the focus group, expert panel etc.;
- Slide presentations in the country/regional seminar and the seminar minutes;
- All data bases constructed for the purpose of the evaluation.

EDITING

The Final report must:

- be consistent, concise and clear;
 - be well balanced between argumentation, tables and graphs;
 - be free of linguistic errors;
 - include a table of contents indicating the page number of all the chapters listed therein, a list of annexes (whose page numbering shall continue from that in the report) and a complete list in alphabetical order of any abbreviations in the text;
 - contain a summary of maximum 5 pages (or summaries in several linguistic versions when required).
 - be typed in single spacing and printed double sided, in A4 format.
- The presentation must be well spaced (the use of graphs, tables and small paragraphs is strongly recommended). The graphs must be clear (shades of grey produce better contrasts on a black and white printout).
 - Reports must be glued or stapled; plastic spirals are not acceptable.
 - The contractor is responsible for the quality of translations and their conformity with the original text.

ANNEX 3 :TIMING

To be filled by the contractors and submitted as part of the methodology

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings/Communications</i>
Desk phase			
Structuring stage			Meeting in Brussels
	Slide presentation		RG Meeting
			Short preparatory visit of the evaluators to the field
	Draft Inception report		RG meeting
	Final Inception report		
Desk study	Desk report		RG Meeting
Field phase			
	Presentation		RG Meeting
Synthesis phase			
	1 st Draft final report		RG Meeting
	2 nd Draft final report Presentation + Minutes		Seminar in Kabul
	Final report + other deliverables (including executive summary)	End of October 2016	

RG: Reference Group

Annex B: Overall Afghan Context

Afghanistan remains a deeply fragile and conflict-affected country. The long years of war have hollowed out state institutions, led to widespread disenchantment with the ruling elite, and generated millions of displaced people. The job of the GIRoA has been made more difficult by ongoing conflict with insurgency, and general insecurity and criminality, including illegal drug trafficking. Rule of law remains weak, with the GIRoA exhibiting high levels of corruption and low capacity. Infrastructure has improved greatly but remains poor; the government collects only a small proportion of revenue relative to its spending. Agriculture is the economic backbone of Afghanistan; one quarter of the GDP is derived from agriculture and more than 50% of the Afghan households depend fully or in part on agriculture for their livelihood¹.

Afghanistan remains one of the poorest countries in the world with an increasing level of poverty. According to the Afghanistan Poverty Status Update 2017, absolute poverty increased substantially from 36 percent in 2-11-12 to 39 percent in 2013-14 resulting in an additional 1.3 million Afghans in poverty.² The country is highly dependent on unprecedented volumes (albeit declining) of foreign aid, development aid and military assistance. Current economic projections by the World Bank predict low annual growth rates – below 4% until after 2020. Moreover, the context is challenging for private sector development and investments due to several constraints, including insecurity and corruption. At the same time, the country's difficult topography, vulnerability to climate change, and growing population at 3 percent a year have imposed additional constraints on development. Although Afghanistan is rich in minerals and gas, lack of technical expertise and adequate infrastructure, coupled with conflict, make it difficult for the country to mine and benefit from its natural resources.

Context 2001-2007

The international military engagement following the events of September 11, 2001 has framed the context for delivery of development assistance. The government of the United States of America led Operation Enduring Freedom and the United Nations Security Council authorised the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to assist the Afghan interim authorities with securing Kabul soon after. NATO became involved as an alliance in August 2003, taking leadership of ISAF with troops from 47 countries. Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT), which included military staff, were deployed in many provinces in 2004-2005. The Taliban insurgency regained momentum in 2006, resulting in protracted conflict and steadily increasing numbers of national and international troops. The number of international troops jumped from 20,000 US troops and 9,000 other foreign troops in 2005 to approximately 100,000 US troops and 42,203 non-US foreign troops at peak levels in 2011.³

It was in this context of an unprecedented multinational military presence that development aid was delivered. Numerous evaluation studies have found that the strong presence of military actors was particularly significant in driving development priorities and approaches.⁴ The coalition's strategy for combating the insurgency prioritised short-term security goals, particularly influencing approaches to the rule of law, policing and subnational governance sectors.⁵ For example, the Afghan National Police were and are still used to counter insurgency. Because the military contingents of coalition nations were

¹ Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Agricultural Sector Review, the World Bank, 2014

² Wieser, Christina; Rahimi, Ismail; Redaelli, Silvia. 2017. *Afghanistan poverty status update: progress at risk*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/667181493794491292/Afghanistan-poverty-status-update-progress-at-risk>

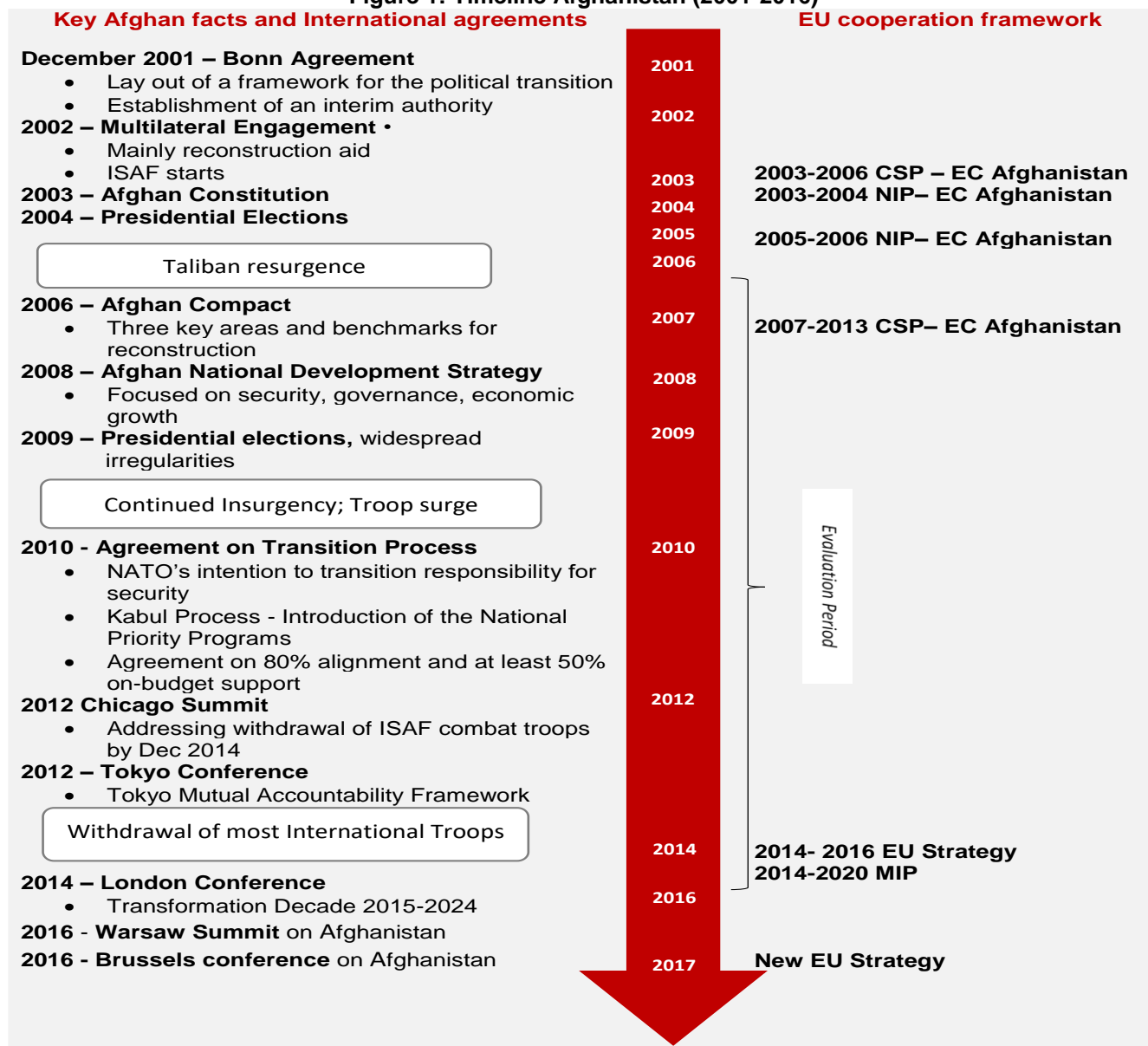
³ Brookings Institute, Afghanistan Index, May 25, 2017

⁴ See, e.g. "A Good Ally: Norway in Afghanistan 2001-2014" Evaluation Report, 2016 ; Lessons from the Coalition: International Experiences from the Afghanistan Reconstruction," Conference Report, SIGAR and USIP, April 19-20, 2016; 19 Stepputat, F. and Greenwood, L, DISS (2013), Whole-of- Government Approaches to Fragile States and Situations; 'International Lessons from Integrated Approaches in Afghanistan', Anderson L, Danish Institute for International Studies, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2016

⁵ A Good Ally: Norway in Afghanistan 2001-2014, Evaluation Report 2016

significantly larger than civilian cohorts, military actors filled civilian positions and undertook development efforts, with their efforts often costing more and being less effective than those of their civilian counterparts.⁶ Civilian and military actors were tasked with accomplishing similar development goals but often worked from different sets of assumptions and operating procedures, resulting in confusion and blurred roles; the sheer number of actors (military and civilian) often led to internally inconsistent or contradictory objectives, or contradictory approaches to shared objectives.⁷

Figure 1: Timeline Afghanistan (2001-2016)



Source: the timeline is based on the figure on page 13 of the “Synthesis Report – Summative Evaluation of Canada’s Afghanistan Development Program”, March 2015

⁶ “Lessons from the Coalition: International Experiences from the Afghanistan Reconstruction,” Conference Report, SIGAR and USIP, April 19-20, 2016.

⁷ A Good Ally: Norway in Afghanistan 2001-2014, Evaluation Report 2016; Lessons from the Coalition: International Experiences from the Afghanistan Reconstruction,” Conference Report, SIGAR and USIP, April 19-20, 2016; 19 Stepputat, F. and Greenwood, L, DISS (2013), Whole-of- Government Approaches to Fragile States and Situations, Danish Institute for International Studies, Copenhagen, Denmark.

From 2001, Afghanistan has continued to receive international attention and support, including through annual and later bi-annual International Conferences beginning in 2001 focused on security and development. The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) was established in 2002, administered by the World Bank (WB) as one of the main mechanisms for providing coordinated funding support to the Government's investments and recurrent budget. To date, the donors that have contributed the most to the ARTF are the US, the UK, Canada, Germany, and the EU.⁸ Similarly, LOTFA was established in 2002 to provide a channel for paying police salaries, with Afghanistan National Police (ANP) being seen as having a primary role in counter-insurgency. Major donors have included the EU, and contributions have been considered to fulfil donor pledges towards security force sustainment.

By 2007, the international community had supported the Afghan government through the adoption of a new Constitution and the first round of Presidential elections. In 2006, the Government presented the Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (I-ANDS), entitled "A Strategy for Security, Governance, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" and the Afghanistan Compact at an International Donors' Conference in London. The Compact, whose participants include the G18, fifty partner countries and ten multilateral organisations, as well as fourteen observer countries/organisations, committed external partners to align with the I-ANDS and the subsequent Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). The Joint Compact Monitoring Board (JCMB), which would oversee implementation of the Compact and achievement of its benchmarks and be chaired jointly by the Government and UN, was also established.⁹

The timeline above shows major events from 2001 through to the present.

Evaluation Context 2007-16

Political, economic and social context

The period covered by this evaluation commences in 2007. The EC Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for 2007-13 lays out the context relevant to the start of this evaluation period. It notes considerable progress since 2001 but emphasises that there are many challenges remaining. The situation analysis undertaken by EC for 2007 noted the following issues:

- In the **political** domain, the narcotics trade was identified as a primary threat to stable political development along with the presence of illegal armed groups, especially in the south. The country remained politically divided along ethnic lines and centre-periphery issues were a potential source of conflict as the government pursued a policy of strengthening central authority.
- In the **economic** domain, there were trends in growth of GDP, the currency had remained stable and inflation was low. However, the economy remained dependent on international aid and Afghanistan was producing close to 90% of the world's illicit opium. This, along with widespread poverty, highlighted the fragility of the Afghan recovery.
- In the **social** domain, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report of 2004 ranked Afghanistan as 173rd out of 178 nations, noting that poverty was compounded by a lack of health and social services as well as poor education and nutrition levels. Per capita income was USD 290. The situation was exacerbated by massive population movements as 2.5 million Afghan refugees and 600,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) had returned to their place of origin. Only 28.7% of Afghans over the age of 15 could read and write with the proportion of women being much smaller. More than 3 million students were enrolled in grades 1-12 in 2004, one third of them girls. Life expectancy was less than 45 years, 20 years lower than in all the neighbouring countries.

⁸ <https://finances.worldbank.org/Trust-Funds-and-FIFs/ARTF-Total-Receipts-by-Key-Donors/4y48-4cy2/data>

⁹ World Bank website resources

By 2014, the EU Strategy noted that Afghanistan had made considerable political, security, economic and developmental progress¹⁰, but that the gains were mostly fragile and reversible. Even in the most optimistic scenario, Afghanistan would continue to be a fragile state with some of the lowest human development indicators globally, dependent on international financial assistance and prone to outbreaks of violent conflict.¹¹ The Strategy noted that Afghanistan is located in a complex and unstable region and that, although the peace process should be Afghan-owned and led, the regional actors had important roles to play in supporting it.

Following finalisation of the Strategy, two major events in the year 2014 were significant: first, the withdrawal of international military forces impacted the security situation, and conflict-related violence increased. Second, the 2014 presidential elections involved a lengthy election process that paralyzed the country politically, and international mediation was necessary to reach a conclusion acceptable to the major parties. Both these events continued to echo through to the end of the evaluation period in 2016. In particular, EU support would now occur in a context of economic decline and a shift in responsibilities for security to the GIRoA. In turn, the new GIRoA after 2015 had to bring forward a set of policies that would take account of these realities, for example by emphasising self-reliance.

The EU Strategy document 2014-2016 highlighted the challenges posed by **emigration** and the return of refugees and failed asylum-seekers coming from countries in the region. This challenge has intensified over the latter years of the evaluation period, which coincided with a surge of Afghans (and other nationalities) migrating to Europe. This has become a pressing issue in the relationship between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA), the EU and Member States. Domestically, Afghanistan faces the threat of losing skilled labour as educated people depart to study and settle abroad, where they are mostly unavailable to contribute their skills and experience to rebuilding the country. Development assistance that can help to retain or attract Afghans to deploy their skills domestically creates the potential for a virtuous circle of growth, jobs stability and investment by Afghans in their own country. In addition, Afghanistan is facing the competing challenge of assisting returning migrants — including forced and voluntary returns — to integrate back into the country and contribute to the development of Afghanistan. This poses additional economic and social challenges.

The new EU strategy¹² includes migration within the four priority areas together with 1) promoting peace, stability and regional security, 2) strengthening democracy, the rule of law and human rights and promoting good governance and women's empowerment, 3) supporting economic and human development

On the political, economic and social context, some important progress has been achieved on Afghanistan's way to a functioning, accountable and increasingly sustainable state, but the substantial challenges (such as political challenges and economic uncertainty) that the country still faces require further efforts to safeguard and build on these joint achievements.¹³ Progress has been made in improving access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity, and increasing human

¹⁰ "Today, Afghanistan is in far better shape in terms of human development than it was in 2001: Access to primary healthcare has increased from 9% of the population to more than 57%; Life expectancy has increased from 44 to 60 years; School enrolment has increased 10 times since 2001, with over 8 million students enrolled in schools, 39% of whom are girls. Women hold 27% of seats in parliament; The country's public financial management system is regarded as stronger than other fragile states and many low-income countries; GDP per capita reached USD 590, from USD 120 in 2001, and current revenue represents 10.5% of GDP, from 3.3% in 2001, according to the World Bank (2016)" EEAS Fact Sheet 24, July 2017,

¹¹ These observations were in line with evaluations conducted around that time, such as Norway's evaluation carried out in 2014 and Canada's evaluation finalised in 2015.

¹² Adopted in October 16th, 2017 and is based on a Joint Communication on Elements for an EU Strategy on Afghanistan Elements for an EU strategy on Afghanistan, 24.7.2017 JOIN(2017) 31

¹³ Timor Sharan and Srinjoy Bose, 'NUG One Year On: Struggling to Govern', *Foreign Policy*, 29 September 2015; Martine van Biljert, *Afghanistan's National Unity Government Rift (2): The problems that will not go away*, Afghanistan Analysts Network, 06 September 2016.

development in education and health.¹⁴ However, Afghanistan faces ongoing governance and security challenges as well as deficits in economic and social development. Gender inequalities remain a major challenge in Afghanistan (see the box below). Afghanistan remains ranked very low (169th) in the 2016 UNDP Human Development Report, though the gross national income per capita has risen to USD 1871.¹⁵ Since 2006, the Taliban and other insurgent groups have contested government control in a gradually increasing area of the country, which has reduced the government's capacity to connect with Afghan citizens. This has also contributed to continuing large-scale movements of internally displaced persons and a large loss of lives, and required high expenditures on the security sector.

Gender and Women's rights in Afghanistan

Afghanistan is ranked 150 out of 152 countries for Gender Inequality Index, with some of the worst results against key gender indicators on the world. The maternal mortality rate is 460 per 100,000 live births and adolescent birth rate is 86.6 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 and although more girls have had access to education over the past decade than in any other time in Afghan history, there is still a significant gap between girls' and boys' access to education, with the literacy rate estimated 39% for males and 12% for females¹⁶. Although the overall situation for Afghan women has improved since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001, levels of violence against women are still high, particularly in the rural areas. Over the past fifteen years, Human Rights Watch and most international organizations have expressed concern for the situation of women's rights in Afghanistan and have highlighted the fact that the implementation of the Law on Elimination of Violence Against women has been poor. Although many women suffer either from the violence in family or cultural environment, many have also suffered violence from the ongoing infighting in the south, east and northern parts of the country¹⁷.

As a result, the government is not only under pressure to provide security to Afghan nationals, but specifically to make greater efforts to improve the situation of women across the country. The Council of the EU in 2014 called on the new president to focus on human rights, in particular the rights of women¹⁸. The government has been responsive, through ensuring that gender is included in the new National Priority Programmes on Human Resources Development and through the National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

A Country gender profile has been finalised in 2016, with the aim of guiding the efforts of the EU, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UN agencies and other donors in tracking progress and developing their own gender strategies¹⁹.

¹⁴ For example, data from household surveys (2003 and 2015) show declines in maternal and child mortality. In 2016, 310,000 students were enrolled in higher education from a low baseline of less than 10,000 students at the end of 2001. Approximately 30% of the population is now connected to the electricity grid, up from 6% in 2002. www.worldbank.org/afghanistan/overview (updated May 7, 2017)

¹⁵ Human Development Index: Human Development Reports - <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/afg>

¹⁶ Gender Inequality Index: Human Development Reports, Table 5 - <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

¹⁷ UN Women Afghanistan - <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/afghanistan>, Human Rights Watch World Reports, 2014-2016, Afghanistan Country Chapters - <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/afghanistan>; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015/country-chapters/afghanistan>; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016/country-chapters/afghanistan>

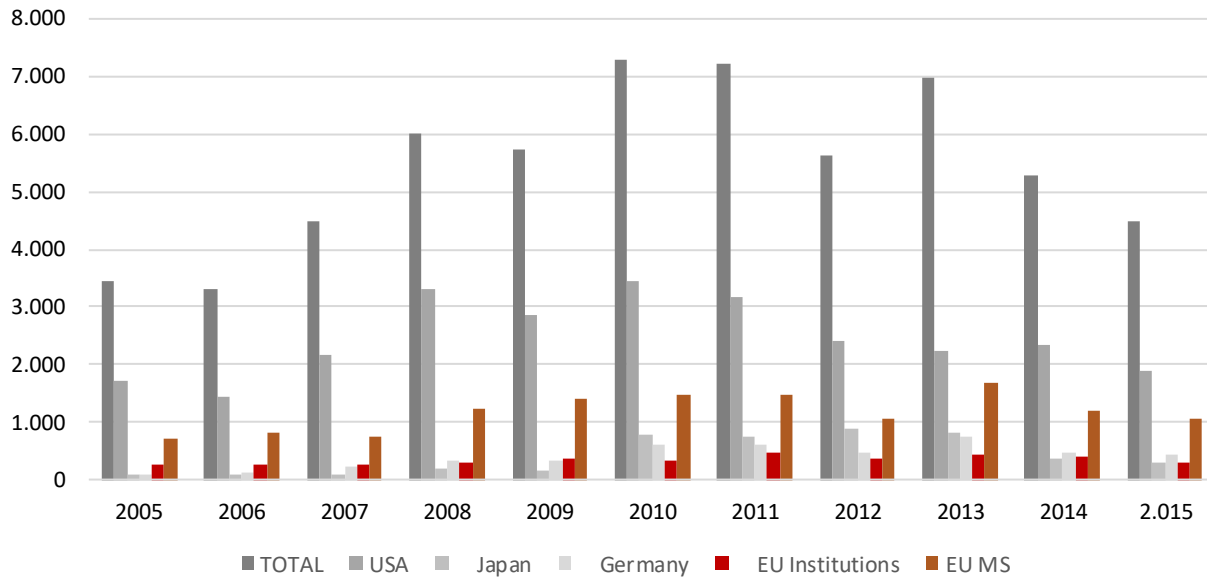
¹⁸ Council of the EU, Foreign Affairs Council Meeting, Council Conclusions on Afghanistan, June 2014 - http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/143322.pdf

¹⁹ Afghanistan Gender Country Profile, USAID, September 2016 – Draft prepared for workshop

AID CONTEXT

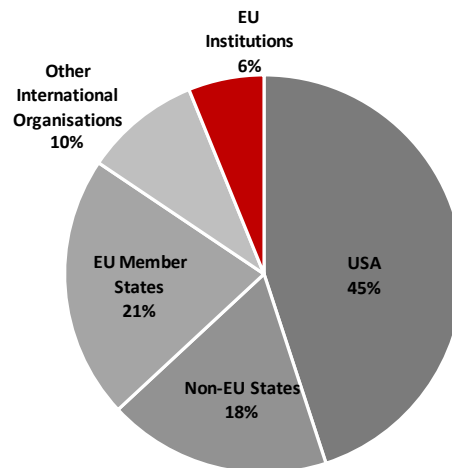
Between 2007 and 2015, the Official Development Aid (ODA)²⁰ commitments to Afghanistan from OECD/DAC donors amounted to **USD 53.6Bln**.

Figure 2: Total ODA Commitments to Afghanistan by top four donors– 2005/2015, Millions USD



In terms of overall **trends** over the evaluation period, ODA commitments steadily increased from 2005 to 2010 when it reached a peak of USD 7.2Bln and decreased from 2011 (see figure 3). Afghanistan receives 84% of ODA through bilateral cooperation (see figure 4). The USA is the major bilateral donor covering 45% of the total ODA. The other major bilateral donors are Japan, included in the non-EU states, and Germany, included in the EU Member States, covering both 8% of the total ODA. The EU institutions (including DEVCO and ECHO) follow with respectively 6%. It is worth mentioning that the EU together with the EU MS cover 27% of the overall ODA committed during the period 2007-2015.

Figure 3: Total ODA Commitments to Afghanistan by type of donor– 2007/2014



²⁰ Data extracted in November 2017 from OECD CRS dataset <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>. ODA data do not include military spending. The dataset provides data only till 2015.

The EU's development assistance has been provided alongside large-scale humanitarian support and military assistance from many donors. In terms of **sector allocation** of relevance for the sectors covered by the EU, in 2007, there was the following distribution among donors:

- Agriculture and Rural Development: The WB, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Department for International Development (DFID), USAID, JICA, KFW, UNOPS, and others
- Health: The WB, USAID and Canada, with smaller donors including Japan, Italy, Sweden and the Aga Khan Foundation
- Policing and Rule of Law: the US, the UK, Korea, Australia, Germany, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada and others
- Democratisation and Accountability: the US, The WB, the UK, Switzerland, Denmark, and others

GIRoA recent commitment with donors to pursue new policies for development and self-reliance can be summarised in the following milestones:

- 2012. At the Tokyo Conference in 2012, the Government presented its vision to achieve self-reliance through transformation over the next decade and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (**TMAF**) established a new relationship between the Government and donors. The government committed to a series of reforms in five areas – elections, improved public finance management, anti-corruption measures, human rights and inclusive growth – and donors pledged to improve aid effectiveness and maintain the level of aid commitments by providing USD 16 billion in development assistance between 2012-2015.²¹ This included alignment of 80% of aid with the National Priority Programmes (NPP) and channelling at least 50 percent of development assistance through the national budget.
- 2014-2015. Consequently, the GIRoA presented an ambitious **reform agenda** at the London Conference on Afghanistan (2014) and the Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework (**SMAF**) (2015). The reform agenda focused on economic growth, macro-economic stability, good governance and poverty reduction, and allowed donors to align their support with the Government's vision.²²
- 2016. **Two important conferences** have been held, namely the NATO Summit in Warsaw (July) and the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan (October). In July 2016, the countries contributing to the Resolute Support mission, and the President and Chief Executive of the National Unity Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, met to reaffirm their mutual commitment to ensure long-term security and stability in Afghanistan. Although the level of commitment for military support to Afghanistan was much lower than at its peak, NATO and its operational partners committed to sustain the Resolute Support mission beyond 2016 including ongoing financial and operational support to the Afghan Security Institutions; and enhance the Enduring Partnership between NATO and Afghanistan. In October 2016²³, more than one hundred countries and international organizations gathered in **Brussels to renew their partnership with Afghanistan**. Building on the commitments made at the 2012 Tokyo Conference and 2014 London Conference, the international community recommitted to providing lower but still substantial financial support to Afghanistan as it moves toward self-reliance during its

²¹ Senior Officials Meeting Joint Report, TMAF (3 July 2013); Transforming Development Beyond Afghanistan: Aid Effectiveness Position Paper, ACBAR
https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/transforming_development_beyond_transition_in_afghanistan_aid_effectiveness.pdf

²² <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/10/26-conclusions-afghanistan/>

²³ "On 5 October, the European Union and the government of Afghanistan co-hosted the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan. This conference brought together 75 countries and 26 international organisations and agencies. Participants endorsed the ambitious reform agenda presented by the Afghan government. They undertook to ensure continued international political and financial support for Afghanistan over the next four years. The total sum committed by the international community is US\$15.2 billion (+/- €13.6 billion). The EU and its member states committed to US\$5.6 billion (+/- €5 billion). This is an exceptional level of funding which ensures that Afghanistan will remain on a firm path to political and economic stability, state-building and development. The regional stakeholders and the international community also reaffirmed their commitment to a political process towards lasting peace and reconciliation." <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2016/10/05/>

Transformation Decade (2015-2024). Charting the path forward, the Afghan government unveiled a new development strategy, the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF), which was endorsed by the international community. Participants also endorsed a set of 24 new deliverables under the SMAF, which measure progress in development and reform in 2017-2018.

EU SUPPORT TO AFGHANISTAN

Following the Bonn agreement in December 2001, the first EU Country Strategy Paper (CSP, 2003-06) was produced. This built on earlier interventions, particularly on the sectors of health and refugees/returns, as well as introducing new support oriented to emerging needs. The CSP 2003-06 set out: i) Four focal sectors: rural development; health and social protection; public administration reform; and infrastructure; ii) Four non-focal sectors: de-mining; regional cooperation; refugees/returnees; counter-narcotics. The table below shows EU commitments during the period 2002-2006:²⁴

Table 1: EU commitments, CSP 2002-2006

Sector support provided 2002-2006	Commitment/M
Reforming public administration (PAR), strengthening government through capacity building in key institutions, and financial support for the recurrent budget (ARTF)	€212
Funding the Afghan National Police with a focus on supporting their role in the fight against drugs and strengthen border control on the Afghan-Iranian border (LOTFA)	€95
Rural economy to promote food security and underpin growth to provide alternative livelihood opportunities for communities who might otherwise depend on illicit poppy cultivation	€203
Infrastructure including repairing the road network and	€90
De-mining to allow for reconstruction of homes and return of refugees	€40
Funding the Basic Package of Health Services in ten provinces	€43
Aid to uprooted peoples to contribute to the return of refugees through the Framework of the Afghanistan Returns Plan, adopted by the Council in 2002	€8
Civil society/media	€43

EU Country Strategy Paper 2007-13

The CSP 2007-13 was informed by several lessons learned during the early years

- The multiplicity of international actors meant that the early spread across a wide range of sectors and provinces could be reduced;
- The emphasis on providing immediate humanitarian assistance to refugees should change to tackling the long-term development and migratory challenges;
- Human resource development needed to be at the core of support to achieve better government;
- Reducing poppy cultivation required delivery of a wide range of services to an area rather than a narrow focus on alternative livelihoods as a single sector or programme
- Multilateral trust funds would continue to be a necessary vehicle for channelling substantial budgetary support in the medium term.

Guiding principles for the new CSP therefore emphasised:

- greater **harmonisation** with other donors in the spirit of the Paris Declaration and a focus in sectors where the EU could add value;
- mainstreaming of **counter-narcotics** objectives, especially through rule of law and rural development activities, as well as support for the legal system and counter-narcotics strategies;

²⁴ Source: CSP 2007-13 pp14-15

- continuing improvements in **Afghan Government capacity** by utilising government structures for implementation wherever feasible and to provide support to existing national programmes, including revenue collection capacity to enable recurrent budget support to decline;
- programme areas that cut across the **key policy areas** of counter-narcotics, security sector reform, and the establishment of rule of law;
- incorporation of the EC Communication on **Conflict Prevention** (2001), giving attention to regional integration, electoral and parliamentary processes, security sector reform, and administration of justice.

The response strategy concentrated on **three focal sectors**: rural development; governance; and health; as well as three non-focal sectors: social protection; mine action; regional cooperation. The main difference between focal and non-focal sectors appears to have been the amount of funds allocated. According to the CSP 2007-2013, the overall amount allocated during this period was foreseen to be up to €1,2Bln. In terms of section distribution, the focal sectors health, rural development and governance had allocations of 18%, 25% and 39%, respectively, compared with the non-focal sectors social protection and mine action (each 4-5%) and regional cooperation (1-2%). More details on actual disbursements are provided in the inventory, Volume 3. The CSP has been implemented through two subsequent Multiannual Indicative Programmes 2007-10 and 2010-13, for a total of an indicative amount of up to €610 million and €600 million respectively. Detailed information on allocations and disbursements are presented in the inventory, Volume 3.

Table 2: CSP 2007-2013, sector overview

Sector	Rationale	Programmes supported
Rural development	Focus on subnational programmes in the east and north-east provinces: to achieve greater impact of ongoing support; because of their importance in the overall counter-narcotics efforts; and to include the food basket provinces Focus on national programmes to strengthen government capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticulture • Livestock • Seed production • River basin management (Amu River Basin, Kunduz-River Basin, and Panj-Amu River Basin Programs)
Governance	Strengthen rule of law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reconstruction of justice sector is precondition for political stability and sustainable economic development • as a prerequisite for other projects supported by EU: Afghan National Police and counter-narcotics Public Administration Reform: • develop a state structure based on democratic participation, rule by accountable institutions, deemed legitimate by citizens, and respectful of rule of law and human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice for All • LOTFA • National Drug Control Strategy • Support to transitional justice • Local governance election reform • Financial management and accountability • Customs and domestic taxation • Anti-Corruption Commission • MDTF for recurrent support • Support to ARTF
Health	EC has comparative advantage. Support the Afghan government in its endeavour to reach four of the Millennium Development Goals related to health. EC has increased its focus on human resources development in the health sector and also to promoted awareness of public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) • Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS)
Social protection	Previous EC support for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-formal education and other support for street children
Mine action	Major donor to UNMAC since 2002-2011 ²⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNMAC De-mining programme
Regional Cooperation	Build and boost economic and social cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours with a focus on Pakistan and the norther borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbouring countries

²⁵ The support to de-mining stopped in 2011

In addition to the focal and non-focal sectors, the issues of gender, human rights, environment and counter-narcotics were identified as cross cutting. The emphasis on counter-narcotics was justified by its unique significance in the Afghanistan context and its effect on the whole reconstruction and stabilisation effort.

EU Strategy for Afghanistan 2014-2016

The EU Strategy for Afghanistan 2014-2016 adopted by the Council of the European Union provides an overarching framework for the support provided by the EU and EU MS to Afghanistan, and in particular for ensuring that support is better coordinated. Its overarching strategic goal is “*the development of Afghanistan’s institutions to provide the resilience needed to safeguard progress to date and provide the platform for a more effective and ultimately sustainable Afghan state*”. The overall strategic objectives are:

- **promoting peace, stability and security**, by advocating an inclusive peace accord, mitigating threats from drugs and organised crime, and supporting the development of a professional and accountable civilian police force
- **reinforcing democracy** by embedding democratic oversight at national, provincial and district levels, inclusive and transparent elections, and capacity building of key institutions of governance
- **encouraging economic and human development** including the establishment of a transparent economic framework to encourage investment, raise revenue, and allocate finances; strengthen resilience and improve access to health and education for the most vulnerable segments of the population
- **fostering rule of law and respect for human rights**, in particular the rights of women and children: by advocating respect for human rights, supporting greater equality before the law of all citizens, and the development of a comprehensive framework for reinforcing and reforming the justice sector

EU Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2020

For the period 2014-20, the reference for EU support is the MIP 2014-2020. The MIP establishes the strategic objectives of the EU cooperation in Afghanistan and identifies the sectors and indicative actions for the period 2014-2020. The indicative allocations for this period are up to € 1.4 billion, € 146 million more than what was allocated in the previous strategic period. The 2014-2020 MIP presents the current EU Strategy. It is aligned with the EU strategy for Afghanistan 2014-2016 described in chapter 3.3 above). To achieve those objectives, the MIP emphasises the EU commitment to aid effectiveness principles, also in line with the Agenda for Change and the EU international commitments particularly the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the New Deal for Engagement with Fragile States.²⁶ The MIP acknowledges that Afghanistan is a pilot country covered by the New Deal.

During the period, the MIP sets out the commitment that the EU will continue working towards increased alignment to national priorities and programmes and an increased share of its development assistance will be on-budget, progressively making more use of national systems. The MIP foresees the possibility of some form of budget support “if and when the eligibility criteria are assessed as met”.

²⁶ “The EU (as well as 13 EU Member States) endorsed the New Deal for engagement in fragile states, one of the main Building Blocks of the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in November 2011. The New Deal commits its signatories to support inclusive country-led and country-owned transition out of fragility and through the Peace and State-building goals (PSGs), as well as the FOCUS and TRUST principles which together provide a framework that builds strong partnerships between FCAS and their international partners”. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/fragility-and-crisis-management/framework-engagement_en

The MIP also includes an aim to improve aid coordination, by working closely with EU member states and other donors, see the Tokyo Declaration above.

The MIP identifies four focal sectors: agriculture and rural development; health; policing and rule of law; democratisation and accountability with focus on elections, civil society and public financial management. These focal sectors map onto the five peacebuilding and state-building goals of the New Deal, which are: legitimate politics; security; justice; economic foundations; revenues and services. The MIP also identifies cross cutting priorities: gender sensitivity and human rights; sustainable economic growth and job creation; anti-corruption and transparent management of public finances; and counter-narcotics.

Table 3: MIP 2014-2020, focal sector overview

Sector	Specific objectives
Agriculture and rural development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. improve participative development processes and increase institutional capacity toward a sector wide approach 2. generate sustainable agriculture wealth via improved market driven agriculture production and increased on and off farm enterprise 3. improve food and nutrition security, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and reduce dependency of subsistence and marginal farmers and labourers on narcotic crops
Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. support government towards improvement of health and nutrition status of the population 2. strengthen the public health system and delivery of public health care through support to MOPH
Policing and rule of law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enable the ANP to effectively and efficiently perform its tasks in its civilian police mandate 2. improve access to justice for all and ensure judicial integrity and independence through empowered, effective and transparent justice institutions
Democratisation and accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. promote resilient, effective and legitimate democratic institutions capable of credibly representing Afghan people and holding the executive accountable 2. support development and rationalisation of clear, efficient and effective structures of subnational governance with appropriate responsibilities and a role in service delivery 3. strengthen formal and informal bodies responsible for increasing accountability of the country's leaders and institutions to the Afghan people, including through media and increased monitoring by civil society

Annex C: Inventory DEVCO

1.1 Methodology

This section presents the elaboration of the Inventory of the interventions financed by the European Commission in Afghanistan.

From the beginning of the evaluation, the team has started to work in order to reconstruct the inventory of all interventions financed by the EU in Afghanistan from 2007 to 2016.

It is worth noting that the goal of the inventory and of its analysis is twofold:

- 1) First, the inventory enables to illustrate the *realised (ex post)* intervention logic, as compared to the *intended (ex ante)* intervention logic coming out from the analysis of policy documents.
- 2) Second, it helps to show in a synthetic way, through tables and graphs, the size, the sectoral and financial distribution of the EU interventions and their evolution over time, based on data retrieved from the Data Warehouse²⁷ of the DG DEVCO.

The process followed four main steps, which are presented in further detail in the following sections.
Inventory Analysis

STEP 1: DATA EXTRACTION

Interventions undertaken in Afghanistan are included in various programmes at both country, regional and thematic level. As a result, the first step aimed at including the largest possible sample of interventions in order to avoid the possible exclusion of relevant interventions. To this end, all available data from Data Warehouse were retrieved by the evaluation team in *January 2016* through the tool called "*Inventory of interventions for Country Level Evaluations*" and developed by the DWH team. The criteria used are the following:

- time criterion: 2007-2016 related to the contract year covered by the evaluation,
- geographical criterion: selection of all contracts falling under tab "benefitting zone": AF (Afghanistan), CAI (Asia); MTR (regional); RSC (Central Asia); RSS (South Asia); TPS (all countries)

As a result, the total number of contracts retrieved is 455 under the benefitting zone AF and 3800 under the regional benefitting zone (MTR, RSC, RSS, TPS, CAI).

STEP 2: FILTERING PROCESS

This step consisted in filtering the regional interventions in order to match the scope of the evaluation. Looking at the corresponding decision of the contracts, at the title of each contract and to the relevant documents only 15 contracts were retained.

STEP 3. DATA VALIDATION PROCESS

In order to avoid discrepancies and to make sure that the inventory does include all relevant projects, the full list of contracts was carefully checked. This validation process consisted of four main actions:

- Classification of each contracts for "type of cooperation" looking at the columns "zone benefitting the action" and the "title" of the corresponding decision in order to obtain only 4 main categories:

²⁷The Data Warehouse is a repository of electronically stored data, housing data sourced from various operational systems used in an organisation. At DEVCO, the data available in the Data Warehouse are extracted from the information systems developed by the IT Unit, including CRIS: Common Relex Information System; PADOR: Potential Applicant Data On-line Registration Service; PLS: Picture Library System, ROM: Results Oriented Monitoring system; Other: data from other information systems might be included in the future

The benefits offered by this system are: speed, data combination, availability of data, consistency throughout the DG, Independence from the source system. *Source: EC DATA WAREHOUSE DEVCO'S REPORTING TOOL User Manual*

- BIL (Bilateral), TRANS-REG (Transboundary and other regional programmes), THEM (Thematic cooperation), SHORT (Short term and support measures);
- Creation of the inventory of Decisions (106 decisions) divided by type of cooperation;
 - Cross checking of decisions with the NIPs 2007-2016, MIP 2014-2020 and regional Asia MIP 2014-2016
 - Contracts duplicated cancelled (37 contracts cancelled)
 - Validation and confirmation of the contracts by the EUD and
 - Update of the inventory with recently added information to CRIS (*August 2017*)

The number of decisions and corresponding contracts obtained with this research is:

- Bilateral Cooperation: 34 Decisions - 322 contracts
- Transboundary and regional cooperation: 10 Decisions - 28 contracts
- Thematic Cooperation: 55 Decisions - 133 contracts
- Short term – support measures: 9 Decision, 69 contracts

STEP 4: CLASSIFICATION

With a view to enhancing the understanding of EC interventions in Afghanistan the relevant contracts selected on the basis of the previous steps have been classified by **sectors** and **status**, and **contracting party** and **type of contract**.

a) Sectors

The sectors have been defined on the basis of the analysis of main relevant policy and programming documents and correspond to the main areas of EC intervention as foreseen under the NIP 2007-2013 and MIP 2014-2020. The definition of the sectors has also been defined following a first analysis of the content of the inventory²⁸.

Table 1: Classification by sectors and sub-sectors – EU/AF contracts²⁹

Type of sector	Sector classification	Definition
Focal sector	Agriculture and rural development (A&RD)	Agriculture related activities, enabling environment to increase productivity economic growth in rural areas such as rural roads.
	Democratisation and accountability³⁰ (D&A)	Good Governance and Community participation and development; co-operatives; grassroots organisations; development of other participatory planning and decision making procedures and institutions
	Police and rule of law and justice (P&RoL)	Justice, Security, Legal and judicial development, fight against trafficking
	Health	Health policy, medical services, Basic and primary health care programme, Basic health infrastructure, Reproductive health care
Non-focal sector	Regional Cooperation	Including; Customs Administration, Infrastructure, counter-narcotics
	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	Including actions supported by AUP
	Social Protection	Social protection support for vulnerable groups
	Mine action	Mine action programme
Cross-cutting & Thematic	Food security (FS)	Supply of food under national or international programmes including transport costs; cash payments made for food supplies; project food aid and food aid for market sales when benefiting

²⁸The titles of the interventions, contracts and decisions.

²⁹ The classification is based on the CSP 2007-2013 sectoral allocation

³⁰ This sector is part of the focal sector Governance as presented in the NIP 2007-2013. The MIP 2014-2020 presents the governance sector divided in 2 different focal sectors (“Democracy and accountability” and “Policing and rule of law”), therefore, the classification by sectors is aimed at providing the information in useful manner for the analysis of both periods.

		sector not specified and for rural development; excluding emergency food aid.
	Other costs	Project Audits, preparatory missions, strategy evaluations etc.
	Gender	Support to Women

b) Contracting party and type of service

The classification by type of **contracting party** has been carried out by analysing the column “contractor” and “operator category” of each single contract. The analysis resulted in a classification of 5 main categories, see table below.

Table 2: Classification by contracting party – EU/AF contracts

Classification of contracting party	Definition
Association and NGOs	Associations, foundations, research institutes
Commercial organisation	Consulting firms, specific sector enterprises
International organisations	International organisations including UNDP, the World Bank, ADB
EU Member states	Cooperation agencies of EU Member States, local institutions, support institutions
Government of Afghanistan	Public institutions of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
N/A	Not available

The classification by **nature of the contract** has been carried out by analysing the column “Contract Type” and “Nature Code” of each single contract. The analysis resulted in a classification of 5 main categories, see table below.

Table 3: Classification by nature of contract – EU/AF contracts

Classification	Definition
CF	Financing Agreement: this notion covers payments for budget support, trust funds, AWP (annual work plans), GWP (global work plans), programme-estimates, PMUs (Programme Management Units) at DEVCO, agreements with the EIB, ETF, BERD and other International Organisation etc.
ACT	Grants
SER	Services
SUP	Supplies
WKS	Works

1.2 Analysis

The analysis covers all contracts being implemented during the period January 2007 – December 2016 by DEVCO. This section summarizes amounts allocated in Afghanistan by the EU during the evaluation period (2007-2016) and funded through the EU-Afghanistan CSP 2007-2013, EU-Afghanistan MIP 2014-2020, Asia Regional MIP 2014-2020 and thematic programmes. The analysis is based on CRIS database and will be finalised during the desk and field phases.

Over the evaluation period the EU committed³¹ **€ 2.09Bln** to Afghanistan, of which €1.98Bln have been contracted through 552 contracts and €1.2Bln have been paid. The EU's total actual contribution (contracted amount) per year amounts to an average of €199M and represents 1,16% of Afghanistan's GDP, corresponding to an average of €5.6 per capita per year (see Table 4).

³¹ “Committed amounts” correspond to the commitments level 1, “contracted amount” the commitment level 2, and paid amount to actual the payments.

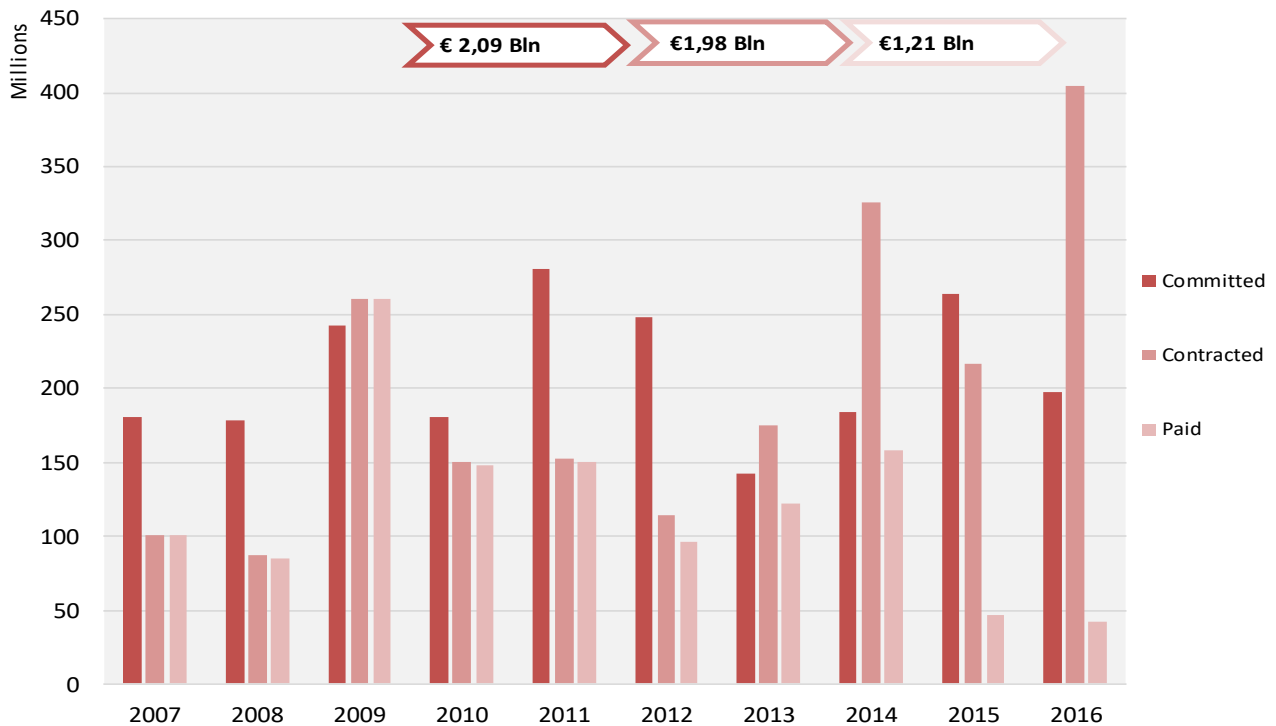
Table 4: EU Contracted amount to Afghanistan (2007-2016) and Country data, €

	Total amounts
GDP 2015 - current prices € (WB data)	17.110.273.584
Population tot in 2015 (WB data)	35.526.562
EC total contracted amount € 2007-2016	1.987.832.859
EC average allocated amount per year € Million	198.783.286
EC total contribution per year as % of GDP	1,16%
EC total (2007-2016) allocated amount per capita €	56,0
EC average allocated amount per year per capita €	5,6

Source: Databank World Bank and EC Datawarehouse, the GDP is converted into euro through InforEuro of September 2016

Figure 3 presents the distribution of committed, contracted and paid amounts throughout the evaluation period 2007 – 2016 by DEVCO.

Figure 4: EU Committed/Contracted/Paid amount to Afghanistan by year, 2007-2016 - €M³²



Source: DWH/CRIS and own elaboration

The above figure evidences a stable trend in resources distribution throughout the evaluation period, with an average of committed amount of € 199 M.

The overall contracted amount of €1,98 Bln accounts for 94% of the total committed amount. The distribution of the contracted amount does not always follow the distribution of the committed amount. This is due to the time difference between the decision and the contract signature. Indeed, the contracts are not always signed the same year of the decision.

³² The figure presents the committed, per year of decisions and the contracted and paid amounts per year of contract.

The overall paid amount of €1,21Bln accounts for 60% of the overall contracted amount. However, until 2011 this percentage was close to 100% while from 2011 it naturally decreased due to the recent implementation of projects.

1.2.1 Type of Cooperation

The EU contracts can be classified by type of cooperation as follows:

- **Bilateral Cooperation (BIL):** including decisions and contracts financed through geographical funding instruments (DCI-ASIA) and falling under the focal, non-focal sectors and cross-cutting sectors of the EU/AF CSP 2007-2013 and EU/AF MIP 2014-2020 (details on the sectors are provided in Annex 1);
- **Transboundary/Regional cooperation (TRANS/REG):** including decisions and contracts falling under the actions supported through the Afghanistan Uprooted People and through the regional ASIA MIP 2014-2020³³;
- **Thematic Cooperation³⁴(THEM):** interventions falling under multi-country thematic programmes and Instruments such as European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR) including the Election Observation Mission (EOM); Non-State Actors & Local Authorities in Development (DCI-NSAPVD); DCI-FOOD³⁵, Instrument for Stability (IFS).
- **Short-term and support measures operations (SHORT):** Decisions referring to *FWC, evaluations, formulations, audits* etc financed through “Operational Short-Term Technical Assistance” or “Support measures”. These decisions are not considered in the analysis but are still included in the inventory.

Table 5 shows the committed amount over the evaluation period by type of cooperation. The bilateral cooperation, which is the focus of the evaluation, absorbs the majority of funds with a total committed amount of €1,8 Bln, equalling 86% of the total committed amount.

Table 5: EU committed/contracted/paid amount by type of cooperation in Afghanistan – 2007-2016

Type of cooperation	Committed		Contracted	Paid	N. of decisions	N. of contracts
	%	€				
BILATERAL	86%	1.800.260.758	1.751.032.525	1.017.066.029	34	322
THEMATIC	8%	163.587.502	142.025.014	123.250.622	55	133
TRANSBOUDARY/REG	6%	130.420.950	90.571.730	66.165.004	10	28
SHORT TERM	0%	5.565.630	4.203.590	3.855.459	8	69
TOTAL	100%	2.099.834.840	1.987.832.859	1.210.337.114	107	552

Source: DWH/CRIS and own elaboration

1.2.2 Sector distribution

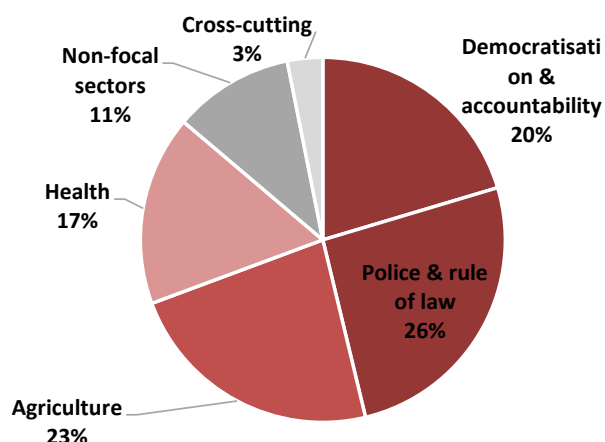
The inventory includes cooperation contributions to the 11 sectors described above and synthesized in figure 5 and table 6. The analysis is carried out at contract level in order to have an overview of the actual implemented contracts by sector and type of sector.

³³ For the period 2014-2020 the “regional cooperation” and AUP actions are supported through the Asia regional MIP and therefore those interventions will be taken into consideration in the overall analysis but they are not the focus of the evaluation, which is based on the bilateral support.

³⁴ Multi country interventions refer to contracts belonging to decisions financed through thematic instruments.

³⁵ As per DWH/CRIS definition DCI-FOOD is the domain/funding instrument that supports the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)

Figure 5: EU Contracted amount by type of sector to Afghanistan 2007-2016 - %



Source: EC Datawarehouse and own elaboration

More than €919m of EC Cooperation with Afghanistan is attributed to the Governance³⁶ focal macro-sector, accounting for 46% of the total contracted amount, and representing the most important sector for the whole period 2007-2016. In detail, the governance sector includes the sectors Police and Rule of Law (€514M) and Democratisation and Accountability (€405M). The other focal sectors follow with a total of €459M for the Agriculture and Rural sector and €335M for the Health sector. The below table provides more detail on the allocation of the contracted amount during the two strategic periods covered by the evaluation, CSP 2007-2013 and MIP 2014-2020. It is worth mentioning that the sectoral allocation of the contracted amount has slightly changed over the two periods with an increased focus on the governance sector during the second period. Moreover, it is of high relevance that under the period 2014-2016 few contracts have been signed for the Police and Rule of Law sector (6 contracts). The sector is covered by the current agreement between the EUD and UNDP for LOTFA; a new delegation agreement was scheduled to be signed by the end of 2016 and support to justice sector reform is tentatively planned in 2017.

Table 6: EU Contracted amount by sector and “strategic” period, €

Type of sector	2007-2013			2014-2016		TOTAL
	Sector	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Focal	A&RD	352,165,516	25%	107,065,701	18%	459,231,216
	P&RoL	423,717,228	30%	90,218,087	15%	513,935,315
	D&A	132,118,397	9%	273,070,180	47%	405,188,577
	Health	258,698,417	18%	76,267,787	13%	334,966,204
Non-focal	Social protection	32,083,027	2%	149,696		32,232,723
	Refugees repatriation	55,297,545	4%	29,888,666	5%	85,186,211
	Regional cooperation	68,515,475	5%	4,550,000		73,065,475
	Mine	21,750,000	2%			21,750,000
Cross-cutting & Thematic	Food security	47,628,060	3%			47,628,060
	Gender	8,300,447	1%	3,375,189	1%	11,675,637
	Administrative costs	1,854,706	0%	1,118,737		2,973,443
	TOTAL	1,402,128,816	100%	585,704,043	100%	1,987,832,859

Source: EC Datawarehouse and own elaboration

³⁶ For a detailed description of the sector and corresponding sub-sectors refer to table 2 of the methodology.

Table 7 presents the data by sectoral allocation and type of cooperation. The table allows to understand the sectoral allocation under the **bilateral cooperation**, which is the main focus of the evaluation.

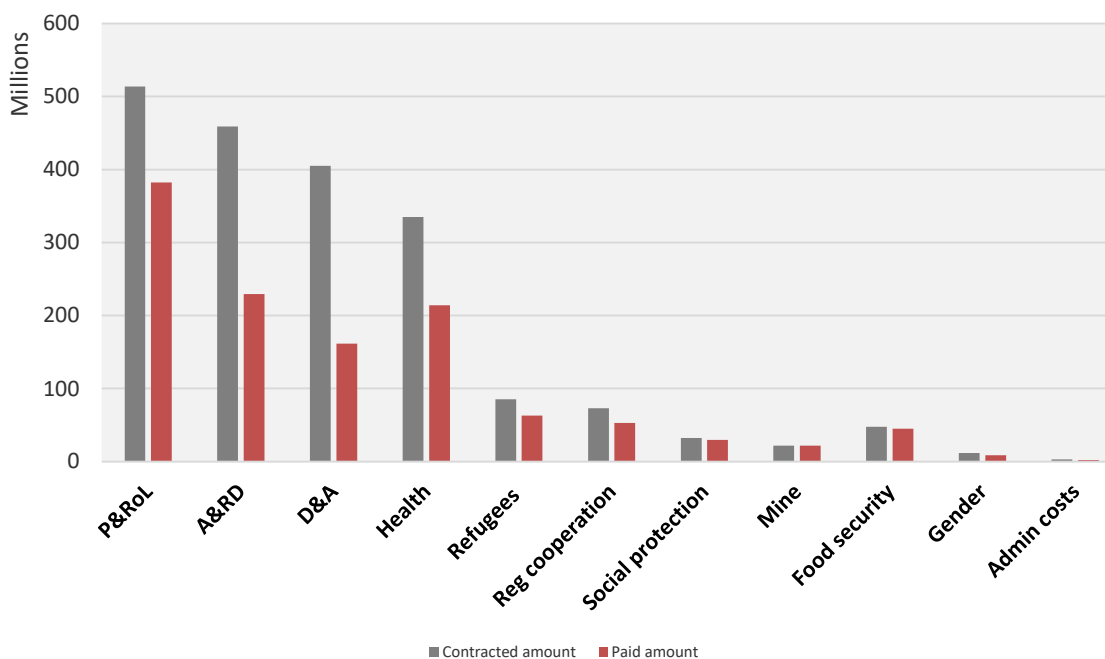
Table 7: EU Contracted amount by sector and type of cooperation, €

Type of sector	Sector	BIL	TRANS/REG	THEM	SHORT	TOT
Focal	A&RD	455,394,058	1,588,733	441,234	1,807,191	459,231,216
	P&RoL	483,173,056	264,997	30,496,482	780	513,935,315
	D&A	360,678,493	480,115	44,029,969		405,188,577
	Health	330,864,755	182,520		3,918,929	334,966,204
Non-focal	Refugees repatriation	4,891,381			80,294,830	85,186,211
	Regional cooperation	68,515,475			4,550,000	73,065,475
	Social protection	25,047,818		7,184,904		32,232,723
	Mine	21,750,000				21,750,000
Cross-cutting & Thematic	Gender			47,628,060		47,628,060
	Other costs	32,083	149,523	11,494,030		11,675,637
	Food security	685,406	1,537,702	750,335		2,973,443
	TOTAL	1,751,032,525	4,203,590	142,025,014	90,571,730	1,987,832,859

Source: EC Datawarehouse and own elaboration

In terms of actual payment, a total of 377 out of 552 contracts have been fully paid, which account for 68%, while 25 have still not started the payment process. The D&A sector presents the biggest gap between contracted and paid amount, see figure 6. This is mainly due to the recently signed contract n. 379333, “Afghanistan - State Building Contract” of € 100 M. For the other sectors the gap is reduced and corresponds to the normal payment procedures and closure of the contracts. Indeed, at the time of the analysis only 104 contracts have as closure date the end of 2016 onwards. In order to be able to carry out an in-depth analysis of the actions taken during the evaluation period, the evaluation has taken into consideration only the contracts that have been half or fully paid.

Figure 6: Contact and paid amount by sector, 2007-2016, M€



Source: EC Datawarehouse and own elaboration

1.2.3 Technical Composition of EC funds

The analysis of distribution by contracting party and type of contract offers interesting results. It is evident from the below tables that the majority of funds is channelled through international organisations for a total of €1.4Bln, accounting for 74% of total contracted amount (see table 8), and particularly through **trust funds** (€907m) (see table 10), during the evaluation period. NGOs follow as the second main channel for a total contracted amount of €315m, accounting for 17%.

Table 8: EU Contracted amount by contracting party and sector to Afghanistan 2007-2016 - €

Type of contracting party	Contracted amount	No. of Contracts	% of total amount
International Organisations	1,366,215,170	63	69%
NGO	319,679,632	242	16%
Private company	145,617,682	216	7%
na	104,550,000	3	5%
EU MS Bilateral Institutions	38,109,286	6	2%
Local Institutions	12,158,640	10	1%
Single expert	1,502,449	12	0%
TOTAL	1,987,832,859	552	100%

Source: EC Datawarehouse and own elaboration

Table 9: EU Contracted amount by type of contract to Afghanistan 2007-2016 - €

Type of contract	Contracted amount	No. of Contracts	%
Financing agreements (<i>International Organisations</i>)	1350268530	60	68%
Grants (<i>Local and International NGOs or non-profit organisations, but also EU MS organisations</i>)	344552509.7	247	17%
Services (<i>mainly private sector</i>)	236701743	187	12%
Works (<i>Private sector</i>)	43834223.4	26	2%
Supplies (<i>Private sector</i>)	12475852.77	32	1%
TOTAL	1,987,832,859	552	100%

Source: EC Datawarehouse and own elaboration

Table 10: EU contracted amount by international organisation under the type of contract “Financing Agreement”³⁷, Afghanistan 2007-2016, values in €

International Organisations	Contracted Amount	%
WB-ARTF	507,250,000	13
UNDP-LOTFA	400,468,329	9
A) Total Trust Funds	907.718.329	22
UNDP	133,497,682	12
WB	118,500,000	2
ASD	61,808,766	3
UNHSP	41,813,118	5
UNHCR	25,985,522	5
IOM	22,057,758	3
UN	21,750,000	1
FAO	6,213,860	3
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME	5,000,000	1
ENP	4,900,000	1

³⁷ The type of contracts issued by the EU are grants, services, supplies, works and Financing Agreement as illustrated in Annex 1. The financing agreements refers to payments for budget support, trust funds, AWP (annual work plans), GWP (global work plans), programme-estimates, PMUs (Programme Management Units) at DEVCO, agreements with the EIB, ETF, BERD and other International Organisation etc.

WFP	999,989	1
ITC	23,506	1
B) Total No – Trust Funds	442.550.202	38
TOTAL A+B	1,350,268,530	60

Table 11: EU contracted amount by Funding Instrument to Afghanistan 2007-2016, values in €

Domain	Contracted amount	N. of projects	Percentage
DCI-ASIE	1,445,081,483	389	73%
ACA	400,726,362	31	20%
DCI-FOOD	47,628,060	43	2%
IFS-RRM	30,459,194	7	2%
DCI-NSAPVD	16,432,261	26	1%
IFS	13,525,103	3	1%
EIDHR	12,478,121	36	1%
EOM	11,901,021	3	1%
DCI-HUM	3,681,608	3	0%
ICSP	2,708,583	5	0%
CSO-LA	1,887,892	1	0%
DCI-NSA	499,871	1	0%
ENV	441,234	2	0%
EVA	382,066	2	0%
TOTAL	1,987,832,859	552	100%

Source: EC Datawarehouse and own elaboration

List of Decisions 2007-2016 by type of cooperation

Bilateral cooperation

References	Year	Domain	Title	Sector	Decided	Contracted	Paid	N. contracts
18909	2007	DCI-ASIE	Capacity Building and Institutional Development Programme for Environmental Management in Afghanistan - Phase III	Rural Development	4,975,349	4,975,349	4,975,349	2
18934	2007	DCI-ASIE	Support to Governance in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	Governance	125,104,712	125,049,712	125,049,712	6
18935	2007	DCI-ASIE	Rural Access Road Programme - Afghanistan	Rural Development	10,950,000	10,950,000	10,950,000	1
19068	2007	DCI-ASIE	Support to customs administration in Afghanistan	Governance	15,555,560	15,475,560	15,475,560	5
19645	2008	DCI-ASIE	Improving Social Protection to Extremely Vulnerable Groups in 5 Urban Areas – Support to Policy, Capacity Development and Service Delivery	Non Focal Sectors	20,861,076	20,576,556	20,576,556	16
19898	2008	DCI-ASIE	Support to the Afghan Public Health and Nutrition Sector	Health	65,924,316	58,219,380	58,219,380	36
19907	2008	DCI-ASIE	Support to Agriculture in Afghanistan	Rural Development	39,334,212	29,671,307	28,371,910	32
20112	2008	DCI-ASIE	Support to Justice in Afghanistan	Governance	19,209,717	19,194,412	19,194,412	6
20163	2008	DCI-ASIE	SUPPORT TO CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION IN AFGHANISTAN	Governance	9,301,631	9,253,818	9,253,818	7
20578	2009	DCI-ASIE	Support to the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan - 2009-2010	Non Focal Sectors	21,750,000	21,750,000	21,750,000	1
20600	2009	DCI-ASIE	Support to Agriculture in Afghanistan	Rural Development	55,008,763	50,503,942	46,929,272	44
20639	2009	DCI-ASIE	Support to Afghan elections 2009 and 2010	Governance	33,012,500	33,012,500	33,012,500	1
21131	2009	DCI-ASIE	Support to Law and Order Trust Fund Afghanistan Phase V (LOTFA V)	Governance	74,855,000	74,780,000	74,780,000	1
21730	2010	DCI-ASIE	Support to the health and nutrition sector of Afghanistan	Health	72,888,079	71,597,637	70,169,516	46
21773	2010	DCI-ASIE	Afghanistan Rural Governance and Development Programme 2010	Rural Development	78,417,587	73,417,587	70,259,153	10
22091	2010	DCI-ASIE	Support to regional cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries	Non Focal Sectors	22,496,329	21,311,096	18,054,859	8
22886	2011	DCI-ASIE	Support to Police Reform in Afghanistan	Governance	159,950,212	159,950,212	131,400,212	6
22892	2011	DCI-ASIE	Support to the National Priority Programmes on 'Efficient and Effective Governance' and 'Justice for All'	Governance	59,850,909	59,641,275	37,800,909	6
23437	2012	DCI-ASIE	Support to Social Protection for Women	Non Focal Sectors	4,742,999	4,742,999	3,716,959	3
23449	2012	DCI-ASIE	EU Support to Agriculture in Afghanistan in Transition	Rural Development	94,450,772	95,732,345	19,340,743	28
23451	2012	DCI-ASIE	System Enhancement For Health Action in Transition (SEHAT)	Health	126,191,007	124,150,652	68,639,629	31
24392	2013	DCI-ASIE	Support to local development and governance in Afghanistan	Rural Development	93,301,100	89,868,825	26,001,100	3
24397	2013	DCI-ASIE	Support for Afghanistan's Regional Cooperation	Non Focal Sectors	22,500,000	22,500,000	10,068,438	3

24844	2013	DCI-ASIE	Support to credible and transparent elections	Governance	14,750,000	14,750,000	11,563,599	4
34828	2014	DCI-ASIE	Support to Health and Nutrition Services for the Afghan Population	Health	27,496,217	34,267,787	14,032,425	5
37322	2014	DCI-ASIE	Democratization and Accountability	Governance	42,750,000	42,750,000	5,476,084	5
37581	2014	DCI-ASIE	EU Support to Agriculture and Rural Development in Afghanistan	Rural Development	80,000,000	99,577,650	20,000,000	2
37457	2015	ACA	Strengthening government capacities for sustainable development in Afghanistan	Governance	125,000,000	125,000,000	41,650,000	1
37959	2015	ACA	Improving Health and Nutrition in Afghanistan through further support to SEHAT	Health	43,000,000	43,000,000	0	1
38217	2015	ACA	Support to Police Reform in Afghanistan	Governance	89,384,713	89,384,713	0	1
38207	2016	ACA	State Building Contract	Governance	100,000,000	0	0	1
39199	2016	ACA	Jobs Focused Stimulus Initiative	Rural Development	30,000,000	0	0	
39255	2016	ACA	Supporting legitimate, effective and accountable governance in Afghanistan	Governance	17,248,000	0	0	
39882	2016	ACA	Support to PFM reform	Governance	0	0	0	
TOTAL BILATERAL					1,800,260,758	1,751,032,525	1,017,066,029	322

Transboundary cooperation

References	Year	Domain	Title	Sector	Decided	Contracted	Paid	N. contracts
19101	2007	DCI-ASIE	AUP Afghanistan 2007	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	12,007,720	12,007,720	12,007,720	7
20575	2009	DCI-ASIE	AUP Afghanistan 2009/2010	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	16,493,043	16,493,043	16,493,043	6
23063	2011	DCI-ASIE	AUP Afghanistan 2011 - 2013	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	26,796,781	26,796,781	25,901,781	4
23329	2012	DCI-ASIE	Regional Asia One Health Programme	Health	3,918,929	3,918,929	2,726,125	2
33805	2014	DCI-ASIE	AUP Support for Afghan uprooted people	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	24,997,285	24,997,285	8,638,547	7
34703	2014	DCI-ASIE	Switch Asia II - Promoting sustainable Consumption and Production	Rural Development	1,807,191	1,807,191	397,007	1
38216	2015	ACA	Regional Trade Related Assistance, Afghanistan	Non Focal Sectors	4,700,000	4,550,000	0	1
38215	2016	ACA	Support for Afghanistan-centred regional cooperation	Regional Cooperation	5,000,000	0	0	
39733	2016	ACA	Improving reintegration of returnees in Afghanistan through WB	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	16,700,000	0	0	
39759	2016	ACA	Improving reintegration of returnees in Afghanistan through IOM	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	18,000,000	0	0	
TOTAL TRANSBOUNDARY					130,420,950	90,571,730	66,165,004	28

Short-term decisions

References	Year	Domain	Title	Sector	Decided	Contracted	Paid	N. contracts
18889	2007	DCI-ASIE	Operational Short-Term Technical Assistance Related to the Political, Economic, Cultural, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Developing Countries in Asia	Multi-sector	565,852	565,852	565,852	6
19770	2008	DCI-ASIE	Operational Short-Term Technical Assistance Related to the Political, Economic, Cultural, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Developing Countries in Asia	Multi-sector	792,709	792,709	792,709	11
19814	2008	DCI-ASIE	FMC COM Lot 3, Lot 4 and 5	Multi-sector	75,350	75,350	75,350	2
21502	2009	DCI-ASIE	Operational Short-Term Technical Assistance Related to the Political, Economic, Cultural, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Developing Countries in Asia	Multi-sector	1,156,607	1,120,837	1,120,837	11
22571	2010	DCI-ASIE	Operational Short-Term Technical Assistance Related to the Political, Economic, Cultural, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Developing Countries in Asia	Multi-sector	404,955	223,840	223,840	4
23636	2012	DCI-ASIE	Operational short-term technical assistance related to the political, economic, cultural, financial and technical cooperation with developing countries in Asia	Multi-sector	328,864	317,038	317,038	4
24732	2013	DCI-ASIE	Operational short-term technical assistance related to the political, economic, cultural, financial and technical cooperation with developing countries in Asia	Multi-sector	804,825	753,641	528,867	8
37512	2015	DCI-ASIE	Support Measures 2015 in favour of favour of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Asia Regional	Multi-sector	1,436,468	1,410,995	296,061	23
TOTAL SHORT TEMR - SUPPORT MEASURES					5,565,630	4,203,590	3,855,459	69

Thematic interventions

References	Year	Domain	Title	Sector	Decided	Contracted	Paid	N. contracts
19369	2007	IFS	Fight against drugs trafficking from/to Afghanistan		9,500,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	1
19377	2007	EIDHR	EIDHR 2007 AAP - COUNTRY BASED SUPPORT SCHEMES		447,412	447,412	447,412	2
19615	2007	DCI-NSAPVD	Global commitment for global in-country calls for proposal - Objective 1- PVD Projects - Non State Actors		695,915	695,915	695,915	1
19616	2007	DCI-NSAPVD	Global Commitment for global in-country calls for proposal - Objective 1 - PVD Projects - Local Authorities		977,072	977,072	977,072	1
19719	2008	EIDHR	EIDHR 2008 AAP-Country Based Support Schemes (CBSS)		591,323	591,323	591,323	2
19723	2008	EOM	EIDHR 2008 AAP Election Observation		4,230	4,230	0	1
19756	2008	DCI-FOOD	FOOD SECURITY THEMATIC PROGRAMME FOR AFGHANISTAN		4,891,378	4,891,378	4,891,378	7
20081	2008	DCI-NSAPVD	Global commitment for in-country calls for proposals -Objective 1- PVD projects - Non State Actors - AAP 2008		2,366,624	1,964,803	1,964,803	5
20103	2008	EOM	ELE - Exploratory Missions for Election Observation		105,137	105,137	105,137	1

20138	2008	DCI-FOOD	EC RESPONSE TO SOARING FOOD PRICES		4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	1
20274	2008	IFS	Annual Action Programme covered by the programming documents 'Strategy paper 2007-2011' and the 'Indicative Programme 2007-2008' for the Instrument for Stability for 2008 (Priority 2, Article 4.1)		9,500,000	4,300,000	2,400,000	1
20565	2008	IFS-RRM	Instrument de stabilité : préparation aux situations de crise.		673,318	673,318	673,318	1
21078	2009	DCI-FOOD	"Support measures for FSTP AAP 2009".		101,306	101,306	101,306	3
21086	2009	DCI-FOOD	LRRD-FOOD SECURITY THEMATIC PROGRAMME FOR AFGHANISTAN 2009		9,701,699	9,701,699	9,701,699	8
21087	2009	DCI-FOOD	PROMOTING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO ADDRESS FOOD INSECURITY IN AFGHANISTAN		1,803,658	1,803,658	1,803,658	7
21091	2009	EOM	EIDHR 2009 AAP Election Observation		9,969,551	9,969,551	9,946,640	2
21105	2009	DCI-NSAPVD	Global commitment for in-country and multi-country calls for proposals - Objective 1 - PVD projects - Non State Actors - AAP 2009		2,437,306	2,052,172	2,052,172	3
21148	2009	DCI-HUM	Support to social inclusion of vulnerable groups at community level: Call for proposals		936,725	936,725	936,725	1
21318	2009	EIDHR	EIDHR 2009 Annual Action Programme - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)		1,163,815	1,128,957	1,128,957	5
21494	2009	DCI-FOOD	Set of measures for implementing the facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries.		9,776,835	10,411,829	10,411,829	6
21653	2009	IFS	IFS - AAP 2009 - Priority 1 "Non-proliferation of WMD"		4,000,000	4,000,000	3,602,676	1
22190	2010	EOM	EIDHR 2010 AAP Election observation		1,931,470	1,931,470	1,931,470	1
22196	2010	EIDHR	EIDHR 2010 Annual Action Programme - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)		1,373,672	1,099,172	1,099,172	8
22197	2010	EIDHR	EIDHR 2010 Annual Action Programme - Without country based support schemes, targeted projects and EOMS		145,016	145,016	145,016	1
22222	2010	EVA	Operational Expenditure Programme for the evaluation of results of external assistance actions, monitoring and audit measures - Policy Strategy and Coordination 2010		123,261	40,161	40,161	
22267	2010	IFS-RRM	IFS - Expenditure on administrative management		38,965	38,965	38,965	1
22312	2010	DCI-NSAPVD	NSA & LA Programme > Obj. 1 NSA (In-country + multi-country)		2,471,622	2,160,757	2,160,757	3
22529	2010	IFS-RRM	Fourth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation, Reconciliation and other areas of assistance for the benefit of 3rd countries affected by crisis situation (PAMF IV)		819,763	875,553	875,553	2
22810	2011	EIDHR	EIDHR 2011 AAP - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)		970,607	868,068	861,910	4
22941	2011	DCI-NSAPVD	The thematic programme Non State Actors (NSA): Objective Nr. 1 - In-country + multi-regional/country		3,246,712	2,000,000	1,829,068	5
22992	2011	EVA	Operational Expenditure Programme for the evaluation of results of external assistance actions, monitoring and audit measures - Policy Strategy and Coordination 2011		123,261	9,440	9,440	
23072	2011	DCI-FOOD	LRRD Component AAP 2011		6,074,118	6,000,000	5,318,409	4

23208	2011	IFS-RRM	Civilian Police Capacity Building in Afghanistan		13,871,357	13,871,357	13,871,357	1
23482	2012	DCI-NSAPVD	Non State Actors (NSA): Objective 1 - Actions in partner countries (in-country and multi-country interventions)		2,287,397	1,996,712	1,767,972	1
23524	2011	IFS-RRM	Support to the Afghan Independent Electoral Commission to develop and consolidate capacity for future elections		10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	1
23632	2012	DCI-FOOD	Addressing food security for the poor in fragile situation		11,351,309	9,968,190	8,140,908	7
23734	2012	DCI-HUM	Call for Proposal: Actions for Child Protection - Fighting violence against children		2,744,883	2,744,883	1,707,974	2
23790	2012	EIDHR	EIDHR 2012 Annual Action Programme - Without Country Based Support Schemes and Targeted Projects		1,460,000	1,460,000	997,860	1
23791	2012	EIDHR	EIDHR 2012 AAP - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)		1,120,314	937,937	919,655	3
24472	2013	EIDHR	EIDHR 2013 Annual Action Programme - Without Country based support schemes and Targeted Projects		2,613,732	2,613,732	955,289	2
24556	2013	EIDHR	EIDHR 2013 AAP - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)		1,294,137	1,294,137	805,949	3
24630	2013	DCI-NSAPVD	Non State Actors (NSA): Objective 1 - Actions in partner countries (in-country and multi-country interventions)		2,585,195	2,585,195	1,482,127	3
24800	2013	IFS	IFS Support Expenditure Programme 2013		25,103	25,103	11,686	1
25812	2013	IFS-RRM	Support to the roll-out of the Electronic National Identity Document (ENID)		5,000,000	5,000,000	3,370,474	1
37362	2014	ICSP	Annual Action Programme 2014 for the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace - Conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness component (Article 4)		2,708,583	2,708,583	1,046,170	4
37396	2014	EIDHR	EIDHR 2014 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - CALLS FOR PROPOSALS		983,000	983,000	548,869	2
37625	2014	DCI-NSAPVD	CSOs: Enhancing CSOs' contributions to governance and development processes		1,999,636	1,999,636	649,995	4
37627	2014	DCI-NSA	CSOs - Objective 2: Strengthening CSO umbrella organisations at regional, EU and global levels + support measures		499,871	499,871	208,737	1
37811	2014	EVA	Operational expenditure programme for the evaluation results of external assistance actions, monitoring and audit-Policy Strategy Coordination 2014		258,805	258,805	0	1
38058	2016	EIDHR	na		800,000	800,000	0	1
38323	2016	ENV	na		261,256	0	0	2
38983	2016	CSO-LA	na		1,887,892	0	0	1
39866	2016	ICSP	Jobs for Peace – Promoting stabilisation, peacebuilding and local service delivery in three key cities	Governance	8,000,000	0	0	1
21089	2009	EVA	Operational Expenditure Programme for the evaluation of results of external assistance actions, monitoring and audit measures - Policy Strategy and Coordination 2009		123,261	123,261	123,261	1
TOTAL THEMATIC					163,587,502	142,025,014	123,250,622	133
TOTAL					2,099,834,840	1,987,832,859	1,210,337,114	552

Annex D: Inventory ECHO

Methodology

The inventory was completed with Humanitarian Assistance data, in order to have a comprehensive view of all cooperation efforts in Afghanistan. Data on Humanitarian Assistance have been received from ECHO in February 2017 and updated in March 2017 with data referred to only committed data. The interventions funded by ECHO during the period of the evaluation (2007-2016) are 238. The interventions have been classified by sector and by partner as shown in the below tables.

Table 1: Classification by sector, ECHO interventions in Afghanistan

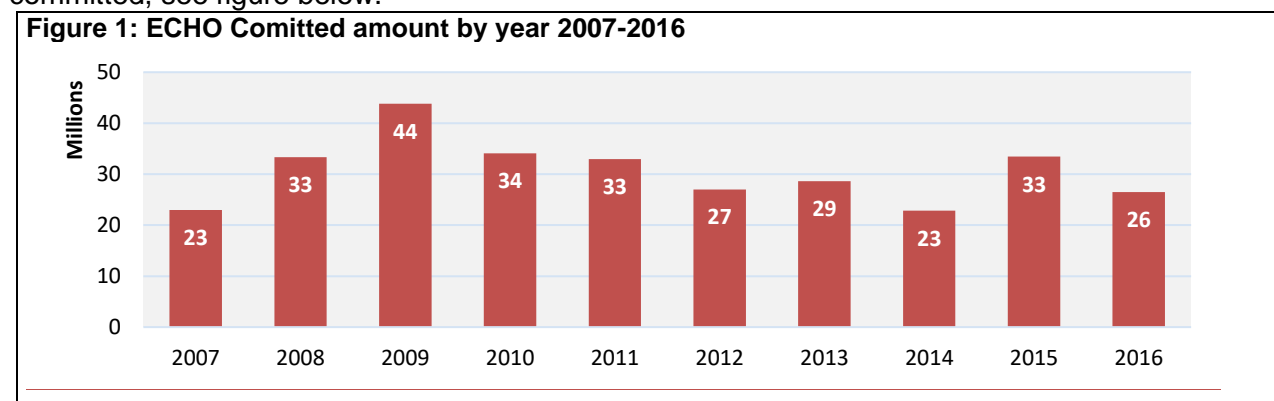
Sector	Description
Children/education	Provision of education services in emergency
Coordination and technical support	Actions for humanitarian coordination among several entities
DP/DRR	Disaster preparedness/ disaster risk reduction
ERM	Emergency Response Mechanism
Food/nutrition	Food security assistance
Health	Health, psychosocial support and rehabilitation services
Logistics	Flights operations
Mixed	Projects including more than one sector
Protection	Humanitarian protection and assistance to IDPs
Shelter	Provision of shelter
WASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assistance

Table 2: Classification by type of partner, ECHO interventions in Afghanistan

Type of Partner	Description
NGO/Associations	OXFAM, Caritas, CAre etc
UN	WHO, UNHCR, IOM etc
IO (International Organisation)	ICRC

Analysis

During the period 2007-2016 Afghanistan received through ECHO a total allocated amount of €305.6M for 238 interventions following a stable trend throughout the years. Indeed, the average allocated amount is up to €30,6M per year, with a peak in 2009 when more than €43M have been committed, see figure below.

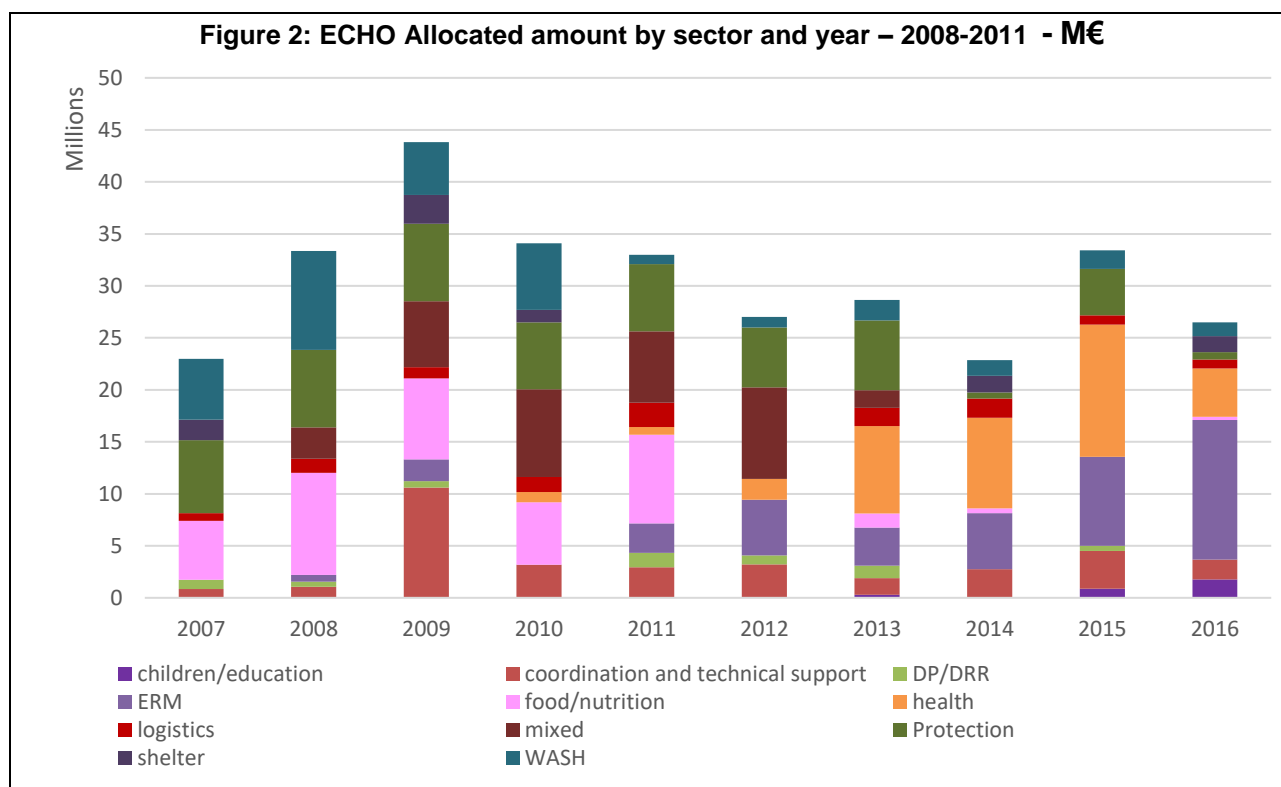


In terms of sectoral allocation, there is an equal distribution of funds among the majority of sectors receiving more than € 30 M each. Few sectors, such as logistics, shelter, DP/DRR and children/education, receive less than € 13 M, accounting altogether for 8% of the total commitment

throughout the years, see below table. More interesting is the distribution of sectors throughout the years, see figure 2. Indeed, while few sectors are generally covered throughout the years, such as “protection”, “wash”, “logistics”, other sectors, such as “Food/nutrition” and “Health” are concentrated during the first period (2007-2011) and the second period (2012-2017) respectively.

Table 3: Classification by sector, ECHO interventions in Afghanistan

Sector	N. of interventions	EC amount	Percentage
Protection	16	52.995.449	17%
ERM	24	41.931.538	14%
Food/nutrition	51	39.955.742	13%
Health	19	38.219.000	13%
WASH	46	35.346.570	12%
Mixed	19	35.186.204	12%
Coordination and technical support	20	31.737.208	10%
Logistics	9	12.290.834	4%
Shelter	13	9.079.124	3%
DP/DRR	16	5.922.117	2%
Children/education	5	2.966.825	1%
Total	238	305.630.612	100%



Another interesting results is related to the partners involved in the interventions. Indeed, funds are mainly channelled through NGOs (€180M) accounting for 59% of the total amount while UN receive a smaller amount (€78M) accounting for 26% of the total amount.

Table 4: Classification by type of partner, ECHO interventions in Afghanistan 2007-2016

Type of partner	N. of interventions	EC amount	Percentage
IO	13	46.800.000	15%
NGO	192	180.408.659	59%
UN	33	78.421.953	26%
TOT	238	305.630.612	100%

Table 5: Classification by status, ECHO interventions in Afghanistan 2007-2016

Status	N. of interventions	EC amount	Percentage
CLOSED	213	261.539.887	86%
ONGOING	25	44.090.725	14%
Total	238	305.630.612	100%

Annex E: List of selected projects

An in-depth study of a selection of projects complemented other evaluation activities, which covered a wider range of projects. The study of the sample allowed the team to provide concrete examples to enrich and illustrate answers to the evaluation questions.

The evaluators examined available documentation on these projects during the desk phase and visited project stakeholders in Kabul during the field phase.

The analysis of the inventory at both decision and contract level did not provide a full and clear picture of the projects implemented, and particularly lacked a clear indication of period covered and amount committed. There are two reasons for this: on one hand the analysis at decision level does not allow for an exact identification of programmes, but rather provides information only of the main allocations, which support the Government's main strategies at sectoral level; while, on the other hand, the analysis at contract level leads to a disaggregated analysis. Indeed, as a result of the analysis of the inventory it appears that several contracts belonging to different decisions were actually supporting the same programme. This is the case, for example, with the following programmes: "Panj-Amu River Basin Project (P-ARBP)" (2 decisions, 18 contracts), Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) (3 Decisions, 41 contracts) and "Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow - Phase 2" (ELECT II) (2 decisions, 2 contracts).

Therefore, the sample is based on the contract level. The selection consists of around **28 out of 519** contracts, accounting for **38% of the total contracted amount**. The selection of the sample was carried out during the inception phase before the update of the inventory done in August 2017 during the final phase. The contracts proposed for the sample are listed in the table below.

The overall aim of the list of 28 contracts is to set out a diversified and balanced set of projects. In order to make this list as relevant as possible, a range of key parameters has been considered:

- **Status:** A mix of ongoing and closed projects has been selected in order to base the information on results but also on recent events. In order to have a forward looking view, several ongoing contracts have been selected. This will also facilitate the identification of persons involved in the project and the arrangement of interviews;
- **Sectors:** The selection aims at representative the number of contracts for each focal sector (mainly A&RD, D&A, P&RoL, Health) and non-focal sector (in particular social protection and refugees' reintegration);
- **Sizes:** The selection covers a wide array of sizes, from large to small projects (only contracts above €1.000.000 are considered);
- **Type of contract:** The selection aims at providing a representative number of contracts for the most relevant type of contracts (grants, services, financing agreement) with a particular focus on the financing agreement type since in terms of contracted amount this category is the most relevant in the overall portfolio covering 68% of the total contracted amount;
- **Trust funds:** The selected projects include projects from the three trust funds (LOTFA; ARTF; AITF);
- **Type of contracting party:** The selection aims at providing a representative number of contracts for each the most relevant type of contractors (NGO, private company, international organizations, EU MS bilateral institutions),
- **Period (contracts year):** The selection covers a wide range of projects across the whole evaluation period 2007-2016;
- **Document availability:** Applying this criterion allows the team to base the analysis on the actual information available. Hence, only contracts where evaluations, reviews and/or ROM reports are available are included in the sample. This should allow an independent assessment of the sample interventions, which is particularly important as site visits are not possible for the evaluation team. For the time being some documents are still missing and will be collected during the desk phase. An overview of the available information is provided in table 1 of Annex 3.

- **Links to EQs:** The selection only includes interventions relevant for answering the EQs and particularly the sector-specific JCs and indicators under EQ2 on results.

The following table provide the criteria applied and the share of 28 projects compared to the overall composition of 519 contracts both in terms of number of contracts and contracted amount.

The full list of the selected contracts is provided in table 15. This is a preliminary list that will be refined during the desk phase as part of the in-depth review of the documents.

Table 12: Comparison selection to the total number of projects

CRITERIA	ITEM	N. of contracts		Contracted amount	
		sample	inventory	sample	inventory
Status	closed	46%	72%	19%	48%
	ongoing	57%	28%	81%	52%
Contract type	Grants	25%	47%	6%	18%
	Services	18%	31%	4%	5%
	Financing agreement	57%	11%	90%	73%
	Supplies	0%	6%	0%	1%
	Works	0%	5%	0%	3%
Size	> 500.000	0%	45%	0%	2%
	500.000<1.000.000	0%	17%	0%	4%
	1.000.000<10.000.000	57%	33%	16%	34%
	10.000.000<	43%	5%	84%	59%
Sector	Agriculture and rural development	32%	24%	44%	24%
	Health	21%	24%	16%	18%
	Democratisation and accountability	18%	11%	7%	14%
	Food security	0%	8%	0%	3%
	Police and rule of law	18%	6%	29%	30%
	Other costs	0%	7%	0%	0%
	Gender	0%	6%	0%	1%
	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	4%	5%	2%	5%
	Regional cooperation	4%	5%	1%	5%
	Social protection	7%	5%	2%	2%
	Mine	0%	0%	0%	1%
Trust funds	ADB-AITF	4%	1%	7%	3%
	UNDP-LOTFA	7%	2%	17%	22%
	WB- ARTF	18%	2%	35%	27%
	no-trust funds	75%	96%	20%	47%
Contract Year	2007	4%	2%	1%	6%
	2008	11%	5%	8%	5%
	2009	7%	17%	2%	16%
	2010	29%	17%	12%	9%
	2011	0%	13%	0%	10%
	2012	7%	13%	8%	7%
	2013	14%	12%	14%	11%
	2014	18%	9%	35%	21%
	2015	14%	11%	19%	14%
	2016	0%	1%	0%	0%
Contracting party	NGO	21%	46%	5%	17%
	Private company	18%	37%	5%	8%
	International Organisations	61%	11%	88%	74%
	Single expert	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Local Institutions	0%	2%	0%	1%
	EU MS Bilateral Institutions	4%	1%	2%	1%

List of case studies

	Contract Number	Project Manager	Contract Title	Sector
1.	346202	FARHODI WALI	Support to National Rural Development Programmes in Afghanistan - Addendum	A&RD
2.	372092	MUCI GIAMPIERO	Administration Agreement between the European Commission and the World Bank concerning the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (No.TF050576)	A&RD
3.	355140	SARACCO FILIPPO	EU Contribution agreement with Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement the Panj-Amu River Basin Program (P-ARBP II)	A&RD
4.	209829	MAHMOOD KHODAIDAD	Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) to contribute to better management and sustainable protection of water and land resources throughout the Panj-Amu River Basin (P-ARBP I)	A&RD
5.	258415	FARHODI WALI	Support to National Rural Development Programmes in Afghanistan	A&RD
6.	335321	BAYAN ABDUL QUDUS	Support to the Development of Agriculture Private Sector: Perennial Horticulture	A&RD
7.	253072	MUCI GIAMPIERO	Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) to contribute to strengthen the planting material and horticulture industry	A&RD
8.	246802	MUCI GIAMPIERO	Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan MAIL to contribute to enhance the functionality of Afghanistan's Animal Health and Welfare Services	A&RD
9.	258437	RAUDINO SIMONE	Support to "National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP)" in Afghanistan	A&RD
10.	336217	MUCI GIAMPIERO	EU support to capacitate MAIL in transition for sustainable public services delivery	A&RD
11.	318785	LAMBERT PIERRE-YVES	System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition (SEHAT) - Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (TF 50576)	Health
12.	369067	HABIB SEFATULLAH	SEHAT-AA between the EC and the WB concerning the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (No.TF050576)	Health
13.	287107	HABIB SEFATULLAH	Technical Cooperation Program to Ministry of Public Health	Health
14.	207790	ZAMEER FAZAL MOHAMMAD	Provision of Basic Package of Health Services and Prison Health Services in Nangarhar Province	Health
15.	231519	HABIB SEFATULLAH	Support to the General Directorate for Health Service Provision of MoPH	Health
16.	315426	ZAMEER FAZAL MOHAMMAD	Provision of ESHP in Nangarhar Province	Health
17.	167669	STEFFANS MICHAEL	Child Right Consortium Program for Children at Risk in Afghanistan 2008-2012	Social protection
18.	169593	GHAFAARI ABDUL WALI	Social and Legal Protection of Women/Girls at Risk and Children Detained with their Mothers	Social protection
19.	345056	SAMSOOR NAEEMULLAH	Support to Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan Phase VI and Phase VII" (LOTFA Phase VI and VII)	P&RoL
20.	307301	GHAFAARI ABDUL WALI	Support to Public Administration Reform (PAR) in Afghanistan	P&RoL
21.	169150	SAMSOOR NAEEMULLAH	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan Phase V (LOTFA Phase V)	P&RoL
22.	332274	SALEHI ABDUL KABIR	"Support to the National Priority Programmes on 'Efficient and Effective Governance' and 'Justice for All'"	P&RoL
23.	171704	OMARI YAMA	Fight Against Trafficking from/to Afghanistan	P&RoL
24.	359988	OMARI YAMA	Municipal Governance Support Programme (MGSP)	D&A
25.	369264	GHAFAARI ABDUL WALI	Local Governance Project - Afghanistan (LoGo Afghanistan)	D&A

26.	346211	MALPAS NICOLE	Support to Credible and Transparent Elections-ELECT	D&A
27.	146173	GHAFARI ABDUL WALI	Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme	D&A
28.	248843	MALPAS NICOLE	EU - EAT Afghanistan 2010 Parliamentary Elections	D&A
29.	258401	TOSHKOV STANISLAV	Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF)	Regional Cooperation
30.	353658	ZAMEER FAZAL MOHAMMAD	Local Integration of Vulnerable and Excluded Uprooted People (LIVE-UP) in Afghanistan	Refugees repatriation

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Sample Project Documents

See table 1 below

ROM Reports

See table 2 below

Table 1: List of documents by contract of the sample projects

	Contract Number	Project Manager	Contract Title	Sector	ID / Action Fiche	ToR	Budget	Contract	ROM	Final / Mid-term Evaluations	Progress/ Annual report	Logframe	Other
1.	346202	FARHODI WALI	Support to National Rural Development Programmes in Afghanistan - Addendum	A&RD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	- LOG FRAME IS IN THE 'TAP' - BUDGET IS IN 'SC' - REPORTS COVER THE ARTF
2.	372092	MUCI GIAMPIERO	Administration Agreement between the European Commission and the World Bank concerning the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (No.TF050576)	A&RD	X			X				X at decision level	
3.	355140	SARACCO FILIPPO	EU Contribution agreement with Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement the Panj-Amu River Basin Program (P-ARBP II)	A&RD	X		X	X		X	X	X	-Status of Contribution to AITF (03/2016) -Minutes and Briefing Note of the AITF Steering Committee Meeting (05/2016) - Working Group Meeting Briefing Note (03/2016)
4.	209829	MAHMOOD KHODADAD	Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) to contribute to better management and sustainable protection of water and land resources throughout the Panj-Amu River Basin (P-ARBP I)	A&RD	X						X		X
5.	258415	FARHODI WALI	Support to National Rural Development Programmes in Afghanistan	A&RD	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	THIS PROJECT CONTINUES WITH THE 346202
6.	335321	BAYAN ABDUL QUDUS	Support to the Development of Agriculture Private Sector: Perennial Horticulture	A&RD	X		X				X	X	

7.	253072	MUCI GIAMPI ERO	Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) to contribute to strengthen the planting material and horticulture industry	A&RD	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
8.	246802	MUCI GIAMPI ERO	Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan MAIL to contribute to enhance the functionality of Afghanistan's Animal Health and Welfare Services	A&RD	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
9.	258437	RAUDIN O SIMON E	Support to "National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP)" in Afghanistan	A&RD	X									Docs at decision level
10.	336217	MUCI GIAMPI ERO	EU support to capacitate MAIL in transition for sustainable public services delivery	A&RD	X							X		Docs at decision level
11.	318785	LAMBE RT PIERRE -YVES	System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition (SEHAT) - Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (TF 50576)	Health	X			X		X	X			X
12.	369067	HABIB SEFAT ULLAH	SEHAT-AA between the EC and the WB concerning the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (No.TF050576)	Health	X					X	X			X
13.	287107	HABIB SEFAT ULLAH	Technical Cooperation Program to Ministry of Public Health	Health	X			X	X		X	X		X
14.	207790	ZAMEE R FAZAL MOHAM MAD	Provision of Basic Package of Health Services and Prison Health Services in Nangarhar Province	Health	X			X	X		X	X		X

15.	231519	HABIB SEFAT ULLAH	Support to the General Directorate for Health Service Provision of MoPH	Health	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
16.	315426	ZAMEER FAZAL MOHAMMAD	Provision of ESHP in Nangarhar Province	Health	X					X			X
17.	167669	STEFFANUS MICHAEL	Child Right Consortium Program for Children at Risk in Afghanistan 2008-2012	Social protection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18.	169593	GHAFARI ABDUL WALI	Social and Legal Protection of Women/Girls at Risk and Children Detained with their Mothers	Social protection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19.	345056	SAMSOR NAEEM ULLAH	Support to Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan Phase VI and Phase VII" (LOTFA Phase VI and VII)	P&RoL		X		X			X		AWP; letter EU-UNDP; Roles and Responsibilities; Phase VII Project document; implementation Plan; Narrative in support for LOTFA EU Liquidity Report; Explanatory note
20.	307301	GHAFARI ABDUL WALI	Support to Public Administration Reform (PAR) in Afghanistan	P&RoL	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
21.	169150	SAMSOR NAEEM ULLAH	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan Phase V (LOTFA Phase V)	P&RoL	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
22.	332274	SALEHI ABDUL KABIR	"Support to the National Priority Programmes on 'Efficient and Effective Governance' and 'Justice for All'"	P&RoL			X	X					Docs at decision level; Docs from project board meetings; Project description; financing strategy; Results Framework; Emergency Project paper; Joint Visibility Guidelines; ARTF Integrated Performance and Management Framework; ARTF Administrator Report

													on Financial Status; Explanatory notes
23.	171704	OMARI YAMA	Fight Against Trafficking from/to Afghanistan	P&RoL	X		X	X	X			X	
24.	359988	OMARI YAMA	Municipal Governance Support Programme (MGSP)	D&A	X		X	X			X	X	X
25.	369264	GHAFA RI ABDUL WALI	Local Governance Project - Afghanistan (LoGo Afghanistan)	D&A	X		X				X	X	Docs at decision level
26.	346211	MALPA S NICOLE	Support to Credible and Transparent Elections- ELECT	D&A			X			X	X		Docs at decision level; IcSP Information Note; Background Brief on IcSP; IfS Information Note; ELECT II brief background; Addenda 2,3,4,6
27.	146173	GHAFA RI ABDUL WALI	Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme	D&A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28.	248843	MALPA S NICOLE	EU - EAT Afghanistan 2010 Parliamentary Elections	D&A	X		X						-End of Mission Report
29.	258401	TOSHK OV STANIS LAV	Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF)	Region al Coope ration	X		X	X		X			Project Document, Final Project Report, Addendum to Financing Agreement,
30.	353658	ZAMEE R FAZAL MOHAM MAD	Local Integration of Vulnerable and Excluded Uprooted People (LIVE- UP) in Afghanistan	Refug ees repatri ation						X	X		Profile and Response Plan of Protracted IDP settlements in Herat; Inception Report

Table2: List of available ROM reports

Project title	Contract number	Sector	Start date - actual	End date	Monitoring reference
Khanabad Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation	D-18322	A&RD	31/12/2007	30/06/2010	MR-120926.01
Khanabad Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation	D-18322	A&RD	31/12/2007	30/06/2012	MR-120926.02
Support to Agriculture in Afghanistan	D-19907	A&RD	20/04/2009	20/04/2015	MR-141821.01
Support to the institutional development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock	293446	A&RD	05/06/2012	04/12/2013	MR-146325.01
Support to the institutional development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock (AFIDS) - extension for NPP2 implementation pilot approach	337799	A&RD	05/12/2013	04/06/2015	MR-147100.01
PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (PMIS), CONSOLIDATION PHASE II	291615	A&RD	20/04/2012	19/10/2014	MR-147114.01
Repatriation, VET and reintegration for 1600 Afghan minors and destitute families from Iran; presentation of a fair image of Afghanistan and support for potential returnees from abroad (continue actions 146 970 and 172 628).	220048	A&RD	01/01/2010	31/12/2011	MR-136906.01
Repatriate, train and reintegrate 5.000 newly arrived or poorly reintegrated returnees from Iran and present an improved image of Afghanistan for potential returnees from abroad / 2012-14	282547	A&RD	01/01/2012	31/12/2014	MR-146326.01
Psychosocial aid in rural Afghanistan - Support for post-traumatized war victims and socially marginalised people	149269	A&RD	01/01/2009	31/12/2011	MR-141728.01
Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) to contribute to better management and sustainable protection of water and land resources throughout the Panj-Amu River Basin	209829	A&RD	04/06/2009	03/06/2015	MR-147087.01
Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme	146173	A&RD	01/06/2007	01/07/2012	MR-105241.01
Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme	146173	A&RD	01/06/2007	01/07/2012	MR-105241.02
Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme	146173	A&RD	20/02/2008	19/02/2010	MR-105241.03

Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan MAIL to contribute to strengthen the planting material and horticulture industry	253072	A&RD	09/10/2010	11/04/2015	MR-146328.01
Improvement of Abdullah (Aliabad), Issakhel, Naqi and Sofi-Qariyateem irrigation schemes, Kunduz Province	147245	A&RD	09/01/2008	26/12/2009	MR-120930.01
Improvement of Ajmir, Gurguraq, Jangaroq and Sarkari Canals, Baghlan Province	147263	A&RD	09/01/2008	26/12/2009	MR-120931.01
Intake Construction of Ab Qol Canal, Baghlan Province	147625	A&RD	08/01/2008	28/12/2009	MR-120935.01
Intake Construction of Ab Qol Canal, Baghlan Province	147625	A&RD	08/01/2008	07/02/2012	MR-120935.02
SWIM: Social Water and Integrated Management	147691	A&RD	31/12/2007	31/12/2009	MR-120940.01
SWIM: Social Water and Integrated Management	147691	A&RD	31/12/2007	31/12/2010	MR-120940.02
Social Water and Integrated Management: Phase II (SWIM II)	255100	A&RD	08/12/2010	07/12/2014	MR-147089.01
Sustainable Management for Improved Livelihoods & Environment Project - Phase II (SMILE II).	266733	A&RD	06/08/2011	05/08/2015	MR-147090.01
Upper Catchment Rehabilitation and Management- Phase II (UCRAM II)	266748	A&RD	30/06/2011	29/12/2014	MR-147092.01
Participatory Watershed Management (PWM)	266750	A&RD	30/06/2011	29/06/2015	MR-147093.01
Consolidation of in-canal works in Panj Amu River Basin Programme (P-ARBP) Afghanistan	277440	A&RD	30/11/2011	28/02/2014	MR-147095.01
Improvement of Yatim Tapa Irrigation Canal in Lower Panj Sub-Basin under Panj-Amu River Basin Programme (P-ARBP)	307336	A&RD	01/04/2013	31/03/2015	MR-147119.01
Construction of Sub Basin Agency Office Buildings in Upper Kunduz (Bamyar), Lower Panj (Dashti Qala) and Upper Panj (Ishkashim) under the Panj-Amu River Basin Programme (P-ARBP)	308250	A&RD	30/12/2012	29/12/2014	MR-147120.01
Participatory Management of Irrigation Systems, Consolidation Phase II	291615	A&RD	20/04/2012	19/10/2014	MR-147142.01
Afghanistan Private Sector Horticultural Development - Transition Project	295864	A&RD	29/07/2012	28/07/2015	MR-147097.01
Support to the Development of Agriculture Private Sector: Perennial Horticulture	335321	A&RD	19/12/2013	18/12/2017	MR-147125.01

Provision of Technical Assistance to the Afghan MAIL to contribute to enhance the functionality of Afghanistan's Animal Health and Welfare Services	246802	A&RD	06/10/2010	05/10/2014	MR-147083.01
EU support to capacitate MAIL in transition for sustainable public services delivery	336217	A&RD	16/05/2016	24/05/2016	
Support to the Development of Agriculture Private Sector: Animal Health, STICHTING DCA-VET	335227	A&RD	19/12/2013	18/12/2017	MR-147124.01
Upper Catchment Rehabilitation and Management in Badakhshan: ARBP	147644	A&RD	27/12/2007	26/06/2011	MR-133883.01
SMILE: Sustainable Management for Improved Livelihoods and Environment	147641	A&RD	31/12/2007	31/12/2010	MR-133884.01
SMILE: Sustainable Management for Improved Livelihoods and Environment	147641	A&RD	31/12/2007	30/06/2011	MR-133884.02
Enabling more effective and equitable NRM to improve rural livelihoods security: a programme of research	234221	A&RD	30/04/2010	31/10/2013	MR-141881.01
Enabling more effective and equitable NRM to improve rural livelihoods security: a programme of research	234221	A&RD	30/04/2010	31/10/2013	MR-141881.02
Poverty Alleviation through Mitigation of Integrated high mountain Risk (PAMIR)	254794	A&RD	01/01/2011	31/12/2013	MR-143121.04
Integrated Development, Environment and Sustainability, Phase II (IDEAS-II)	234200	A&RD	13/04/2010	13/04/2014	MR-146331.01
Researching livelihoods and services affected by conflict - Afghanistan SLRC Research Programme	307314	A&RD	20/02/2013	19/08/2016	MR-147118.01
Support to National Solidarity Programme and MRRD Change Management Plan	331133	A&RD	04/12/2013	03/12/2016	MR-147121.01
SUPPORT TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE	D-18311	D&A	18/02/2007	31/10/2010	MR-133887.01
Recruitment of a Team European Consultants for Public Administration and Reform in Afghanistan	134014	D&A	20/03/2007	31/12/2009	MR-105340.01
PROMOTING PEACE THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING OF YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS	297833	D&A	18/09/2012	17/03/2015	MR-147098.01
To promote inclusive and empowered society by strengthening non state actors	297837	D&A	18/09/2012	17/09/2015	MR-147115.01

and Local Authorities in Development					
Strengthening local capacities for greater community empowerment in reducing socio-economic vulnerability.	297844	D&A	22/10/2012	21/10/2015	MR-147116.01
Monitoring Transition and Peace & Reconciliation in Afghanistan from a Women's Rights Perspective	303584	Gender	01/01/2013	31/12/2014	MR-147099.01
Pathways to Participation: an integrated media Project supporting Afghan women's participation in public life	305085	Gender	29/11/2012	28/11/2014	MR-147117.01
Taraqee: Advancing Social and legal Protection for Women in Afghanistan	334039	Gender	01/01/2014	31/12/2016	MR-147122.01
SUPPORT TO THE AFGHAN PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR	D-18370	Health	17/01/2007	31/12/2010	MR-104420.01
Support to the Institutional Development of the Ministry of Public Health	132547	Health	03/03/2007	28/02/2010	MR-105281.02
Provision of BPHS and Prison Health Services in Nangarhar Province	207790	Health	31/05/2009	30/04/2011	MR-136904.01
Provision of BPHS for Ghor Province of Afghanistan	212011	Health	01/06/2009	31/05/2010	MR-136905.01
Delivery of disability services in Afghanistan	207248	Health	14/05/2009	31/07/2011	MR-141782.01
Support to the General Directorate for Health Service Provision of MoPH	231519	Health	01/05/2010	01/04/2012	MR-141882.01
Technical Cooperation Program to Ministry of Public Health	287107	Health	24/03/2012	24/03/2014	MR-146305.01
Delivery of disability services in Afghanistan	269178	Health	01/08/2011	30/11/2014	MR-147094.01
Strengthening Disability and Rehabilitation Health Services through Increased numbers of Professionally Trained Rehabilitation Practitioners	331443	Health	01/01/2014	31/12/2015	MR-147088.01
Integration of mental health care into the health care system of Afghanistan - Roll out and consolidation -	216503	Health	01/11/2009	31/12/2010	MR-141743.01
Provision of BPHS and EPHS in DAI KUNDI province, Afghanistan	140969	Health	01/06/2007	30/04/2009	MR-136902.01
Provision of BPHS and EPHS according to MOPH policy in Laghman Province	141568	Health	01/06/2007	30/06/2009	MR-136903.01
Support the integration of Mental Health into BPHS & EPHS of Afghanistan by qualifying Health Professionals and training a pool	281630	Health	01/01/2012	31/12/2014	MR-147096.01

of National Mental Health Trainers					
Social and Legal Protection of Women/Girls at Risk and Children Detained with their Mothers	169593	social protection	17/06/2009	17/07/2012	MR-133860.01
Economic Inclusion of Young Adult Men and Women with Disabilities in Vocational Training Services and Employment Opportunities	264024	social protection	21/07/2011	20/01/2014	MR-146304.01
Extreme Vulnerability and Social Protection National Awareness Raising Campaign	246324	social protection	21/10/2010	20/01/2013	MR-146320.01
Child Right Consortium Program for Children at Risk in Afghanistan 2008-2012	167669	social protection	21/12/2008	20/04/2013	MR-146321.01
Fight Against Trafficking from/to Afghanistan	171704	P&RoL	20/12/2008	19/12/2011	MR-139161.02
Regional Programme in support of Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan, and of returnees in Afghanistan 2011-2013	283011	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	01/01/2012	31/12/2014	MR-146311.01
Support to the Institutional Development of the Ministry of Public Health	132547	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	03/03/2007	17/02/2009	MR-105281.01
Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance for Returnees and Internally Displaced People in Afghanistan 2008-2009.	147257	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	01/01/2008	31/12/2009	MR-105580.01
Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ILCA) for returnees and IDPs in Afghanistan	282548	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	01/01/2012	31/12/2014	MR-146324.01
Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) through Policy, Planning and Targeted Assistance.	147313	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	27/12/2007	26/12/2009	MR-120936.01
Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) through Policy, Planning and Targeted Assistance.	147313	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	01/05/2008	28/02/2010	MR-120936.02
SOLUTIONS FOR AFGHANS IN NEIGHBOURING HOST COUNTRIES	170266	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	01/01/2009	30/06/2010	MR-133880.01
Basic Assistance and Protection for Afghan Refugees	220046	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	01/01/2010	31/12/2011	MR-138162.01
Basic Assistance and Protection for Afghan Refugees	220046	refugees repatriation and reintegration	01/01/2010	31/12/2011	MR-138162.02

Settlement upgrading and reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) through community empowerment, improved infrastructure and services and local government support	283010	Refugees repatriation and reintegration	01/01/2012	31/12/2014	MR-146307.01
Promoting Regional Cooperation Capacity in MoFA (PRCC-MoFA) Project	334286	Regional cooperation	08/12/2013	07/12/2015	MR-147123.01
PROMOTING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO ADDRESS FOOD INSECURITY IN AFGHANISTAN	D-21087	Food	24/05/2010	02/06/2012	MR-141742.01
"Food Facility, EC-FAO I"	209557	Food	19/07/2009	30/06/2011	MR-129320.09
Targeted Assistance for Food-Insecure Families in Balkh (TAFFB)	212872	Food	12/12/2009	11/10/2011	MR-134741.01
Reconstruction and Stabilisation of Livelihoods in Balkh and Samangan/ Afghanistan	213613	Food	22/12/2009	22/12/2011	MR-134761.01
Livelihood Improvement of Farmers in Transition (LIFT)	212788	Food	08/12/2009	31/10/2011	MR-134762.01
Livelihood Improvement of Farmers in Transition (LIFT)	212788	Food	08/12/2011	31/10/2011	MR-134762.02
Increasing food availability and income stability in Northern Afghanistan	213653	Food	09/12/2010	31/10/2011	MR-134781.01
Increasing food availability and income stability in Northern Afghanistan	213653	Food	09/12/2010	31/10/2011	MR-134781.02
Building safety nets and support improvement of agriculture productivity in northern parts of Afghanistan	212793	Food	01/01/2011	31/10/2011	MR-138681.01
Comprehensive Support to vulnerable families to increase their access to food facilities	213422	Food	01/01/2010	31/10/2011	MR-138703.01
2010/236-934 Strengthening of livelihoods of vulnerable households in the northern part of Afghanistan.	236934	Food	25/06/2010	25/12/2012	MR-141741.01
2010/236-934 Strengthening of livelihoods of vulnerable households in the northern part of Afghanistan.	236934	Food	25/06/2010	25/12/2012	MR-141741.02
2010/235696 Moving forward from a post-crisis situation in Ruy-e-Doab district by increasing and stabilising food security of the rural population	235696	Food	24/05/2010	24/05/2013	MR-141744.01
2010/236-933 Comprehensive Livelihoods Intervention in	236933	Food	27/05/2010	27/05/2013	MR-141783.01

Astarlay District of Day Kundi Province					
2010/236-935 Strengthening food security and recovery of the livestock sector in Wardak province	236935	Food	26/05/2010	26/05/2013	MR-141884.01
2010/235694 Improving Food Security through Integrated Livelihoods Development Programme in Badakhshan and Ghor Provinces of Afghanistan	235694	Food	04/05/2010	04/11/2012	MR-141921.01
2010/235694 Improving Food Security through Integrated Livelihoods Development Programme in Badakhshan and Ghor Provinces of Afghanistan	235694	Food	04/05/2010	04/11/2012	MR-141921.02
Community-led food security, rehabilitation and livelihoods resilience in Takhar and Bamyan Provinces, Afghanistan	303671	Food	23/10/2012	22/07/2015	MR-146306.01

Annex G: People met

List of people met for the Agriculture and Rural Development sector

No	Name	Position & Department	Organization
1	Naseer Ahmad	So3 Project Manager	Afghanistan National Horticulture development Organization (ANDHO)
2	Najib Enayat	General Manager	Afghanistan National Horticulture development Organization (ANDHO)
3	Zainulabudin Noor	General Manager	Afghanistan National Nursery Growers Organization (ANNGO)
4	Jan Muegge	Coordination Officer	UNAMA - KABUL
5	Esmee De Jong	Head of Office / Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid	EU - Kabul
6	Sabohat Dustova	Finance and Administration Advisor	Landell Mills - kabul
7	Brigitta Bode	Senior Policy and Program planning advisor / Citizens' Charter National Priority Program	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
8	Rahmatullah Quraishi	Executive Director / Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program (AREDP)	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
9	Eng. Mohd Naser Temory	Head of PIU / National Rural Access Program	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
10	Ghulam Rasoul Rasouli	Director General / Citizens' Charter National Priority Program (CNNPP)	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
11	Mohammad Ajmal Shinwari	Project Manager / Afghanistan Sustainable Energy for Rural Development	United Nation Development Program (UNDP)
12	Obuya Agiso	Program Development & Donor Relations Coordinator	AfghanAid
13	Charles R. Davy	Managing Director	AfghanAid
14	Dr. Gael Griette	Attache / Water and Natural Resources	EU - Delegation to Afghanistan and office of the special Representative
15	Abdul Qudus Bayan	Program Manager / Agriculture	EU - Delegation to Afghanistan and office of the special Representative

16	Maurizio Cian	First Counsellor / Head of Cooperation & Development	EU - Delegation to Afghanistan and office of the special Representative
17	Simone Schuller	Second Secretary / Head of Section - Security Reform and Rule of Law	EU - Delegation to Afghanistan and office of the special Representative
18	Sofia Carrondo	Potitical Adviser	EU - Office of the European Special Representative
19	Filippo Saracco	Attache / Natural Resources	EU - Delegation to Afghanistan
20	Wali Mohammed Farhodi	Senior Programme Manager - Rural Development	EU - Delegation to Afghanistan and office of the special Representative
21	Wezi M. Msisha Sc.D	Senior Operations Officer / Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)	The World Bank
22	Muhammad Wali Ahmadzai	Operations Officer / Country Management Unit	The World Bank
23	Mohammad Hanif Ayubi	Senior Project Officer / Natural Resrouces and Agriculture	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
24	Hizullah Qaned	Project Analyst for Natural Resources Sector	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
25	Gerrit Booyens	Team Leader / Support to the Development of Perennial Horticulture Private Sector	Afghanistan National Horticulture development Organization (ANDHO)
26	Mohammad Ajmal Shinwari	Project Manager	Afghanistan Sustainable Energy for Rural Development, MRRD
27	Haroon Shams	Senior Operations Specialist	Afghanistan Sustainable Energy for Rural Development, MRRD
28	Esmee De Jong	Head of Office	Directorate General For Humanitarian Aid
29	Rahmatullah Quraishi	Executive Director	Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program, MRRD
30	Ghulam Rasoul Rasouli	Director General	Citizen's Charter, MRRD
31	Brigitta Bode	Senior Policy and Program Planning Advisor	Citizen's Charter, MRRD
32	Eng. Sultan Mahmoud Mahmoudi	General Director	Water Affairs Management, MEW
33	Naser Timory	General Director	National Rural Access Program, MRRD
34	Ahmadullah Faizi	Design Manager	National Rural Access Program, MRRD
35	Khushal Malikzai	Social Inclusion Specialist	National Rural Access Program, MRRD
36	Zabeaullah Wahab	Reporting Manager	National Rural Access Program, MRRD

37	Wali Mohammad Baktash	NRAP deputy	National Rural Access Program, MRRD
38	Hamdullah Hamdard	Deputy Minister for Technical Affairs	MAIL
39	Mehboobullah Altaf	General Director of Planning and Policy	MAIL

List of people met for the Health and Gender sector

No	Name	Position & Department	Organization
1	Fiona Gall	Director	Agency Coordinating for Body Afghan Relief & Development
2	Hamdullah Meyakhel	Senior Child Protection Project Manager	Save the Children - Kabul
3	Bobby F. Fugnit	Finance Director	Save the Children - Kabul
4	Flemming Winther Olsen	Counsellor	Royal Danish Embassy - Kabul
5	Karin Kronlid	Programme Manager / Specialist Development Analyst	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
6	Humaira Rasuli	Executive Director	Medica Afghanistan
7	Sadiq Sayed, Phd	Program Management Advisor UN Women Afghanistan	UN-Women
8	Sharmila Bihari	Deputy Ambassador / Head of Development Cooperation	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

List of people met in the Governance sector

	Name	Position & Department	Organization
1	Micha Ramakers	International Aid/Cooperation Officer, Desk Afghanistan	EC
2	Douglas Keh	Country Director	UNDP Afghanistan (LOTFA)
3	Alim Rama	Election Information Management Specialist	UNDP (ELECT)
4	Dr. Farhad Farahmand	AHEAD baseline study leader for LoGo	AHEAD
5	Wezi Msisha	Senior Operations Officer, ARTF Program Manager	World Bank
6	Anthony Lamba Tim McNair	CTA (land) Country Program Manager	UN Habitat
7	Ahmad Tahiri	Deputy Minister, Land Management	ARAZI
8	Sarah Craggs	Senior programme coordinator	IOM

9	Augustine Sowa	Political Affairs Officer, Elections	UNAMA
10	Ali Yewar Adili	Researcher	Afghanistan Analysts Network
11	Richard Taylor	Team Leader, ARTF; Donor Coordination	DFID
12	Ghulam Jelani Popal	Governance Advisor to the President, Former Director General of IDLG	IDLG
13	Simone Schuller	Head of Section Security Sector Reform, Governance and Democracy (LOTFA, ELECT, CBR, mGSP, LoGo)	EUD Kabul
14	Gonzalo Serrano-de-la-rosa	Head of Economic and Regional Programming	EUD Kabul
15	Nayia-Panagiota Barmपालou	Current Policy Coordinator / Programme Manager for Organised Crime and Cyber	EC
	Kevin Furey		US Embassy
16	Amin Hamidi Yugesh Paranang	Head, Governance Team lead, Sub-national Governance	UNDP (LoGo)
17	EUD Kabul team		EU Kabul
18	Mohammad Ashraf Hesam	Aid Coordination Specialist	Ministry of Finance
19	Micha Ramaker	Desk Afghanistan DEVCO H1	DEVCO
20	Nayia-Panagiota Barmपालou		Kabul