

JPF 事業評価部特記

2019 年度 JPF 資金により特定非営利活動法人 CWS Japan (CWS) がアフガニスタン国で実施した本「バーミヤンの干ばつ被害軽減のための農業支援」事業について、本事業を含む 2 事業に対するモニタリングの実施が事業終了 (2020 年 5 月末日) に差し迫った 2020 年 1~2 月に遅れた。右モニタリングの実施により、事業活動結果の達成度の確認は、整備対象の灌漑設備の一部とキャッシュフォローワーク対象者の事後モニタリングを除いて終了しており、また、学びの抽出もなされていたことから、再びモニタリングの 3 か月後である 5 月に事業評価を実施することはせず、未確認部分にかかる写真及びデータを CWS が JPF 事務局へ提出し、事務局が確認することで、評価に代えることとした。本報告書本文は、上述モニタリングについて報告するものである。

CWS が JPF 事務局へ提出した写真及びデータ (本報告書 Annex の文末に添付) については、事務局が以下のとおりであることを確認した。

- ・当初計画の 396 Jerib (79 ha) に対して、1,720 Jerib (344 ha) の灌漑農地を回復した
- ・当初計画の世帯食糧安全保障のリスクが 60%低下に対して、100%低下を達成

MONITORING REPORT FOR MITIGATING DROUGHT IMPACT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE IN BAMYAN

MONITORING CONDUCTED BY TAGHEER MOSBAT

MARCH 2020



Table of Contents

How to Read the Report	5
INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 <i>Background of the Project</i>	5
1.2 <i>Key monitoring objectives</i>	6
MONITORING METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 <i>Introduction</i>	6
2.2 <i>Monitoring Approach</i>	6
2.3 <i>Monitoring Design</i>	6
2.4 <i>Study Area</i>	6
2.5 <i>Study population, Units of analysis, Sample size, and Sampling procedure</i>	7
2.6 <i>Limitations</i>	8
3. FINDINGS	8
3.1 <i>Demographic Characteristics of the Beneficiaries</i>	8
3.1.1 <i>Beneficiaries by gender</i>	8
3.1.2 <i>Marital Status</i>	8
3.2 <i>Head of household</i>	9
3.3 <i>Contribution to Family Income</i>	10
3.4 <i>Development of irrigation equipment</i>	11
3.5 <i>Cash for work (CFW)</i>	14
3.6 <i>Poultry farming</i>	16
3.7 <i>Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS)</i>	21
3.7.1 <i>Response is appropriate and relevant</i>	21
3.7.2 <i>Humanitarian response is effective and timely</i>	21
3.7.3 <i>Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects</i> ...	22
3.7.4 <i>Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback</i> ...	22
3.7.5 <i>Complaints were welcomed and addressed</i>	23
3.7.6 <i>Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary</i>	24
3.7.7 <i>Humanitarian actors continuously learn and improve</i>	24
LESSONS LEARNED	25
4.1 <i>Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS)</i>	25
4.2 <i>On Baselines, Performance Indicators and Targets</i>	25
4.3 <i>All successful projects are well bounded</i>	25
4.4 <i>A thorough assessment always help with better resources utilization</i>	25
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	26
5.1 <i>Conclusions</i>	26
5.2 <i>Recommendations</i>	27
ANNEXES	28

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Marital Status	9
Figure 2:	Headed Household	9
Figure 3:	Contribution to Family Income	10
Figure 4:	Source of Income	10
Figure 5:	Cash for work Beneficiaries	11
Figure 6	Technical Survey from Khushkdaraha CDC	12
Figure 7	Jaw Palal Project Needs Assessment	14
Figure 8	Percentages of Gender of Beneficiaries by Cash of Works	14
Figure 9	Skilled Beneficiaries by Gender in relation to CDC	15
Figure 10	CDC Beneficiaries by Age Range	15
Figure 11	Percentages Age Distribution by Range	16
Figure 12	Beneficiary Distribution according to CDC	17
Figure 13	Poultry Training Session	17
Figure 14	Figure 13Poultry Training Session	18
Figure 15	Satisfaction during Training	19
Figure 16	Income at home increased	19
Figure 17	Consumption of eggs increased due to poultry farming	20

List of Tables

Table 1:	Breakdown and details of the Rehabilitation work	12
Table 2:	Log frame Indicator Achievements against Target	20

Acronyms

ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
CDC	Community Development Council
CFW	Cash for work
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standard
CWS	Church World Service
CWSA	Community World Service Asia
DoWA	Department of Women’s Affairs
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HHS	Household Survey
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPF	Japan Platform
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MoRR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDC	Provincial Development Council
TOR	Term of Reference

How to Read the Report

This report is divided into six chapters: the first chapter presents briefly the background of the project, its rationale. The chapter also outlines the purpose, the objectives, and the scope of the monitoring assignment. Chapter Two presents the approach, the study area, monitoring design, and the methodology used. Chapter Three presents the analysis, and discusses the major quantitative and qualitative findings of the monitoring exercise including progress on key indicators. Chapter Four discusses Lessons learned, Chapter Five presents Conclusion and Recommendations for learning and future program adaptation, while the last Chapter includes Annexes to the report.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Project

In Afghanistan, drought warnings were issued as early as February in 2018, during the year up to 6.2 million people were in need of emergency humanitarian assistance. According to a survey report issued by the IOM,¹ 31,496 households were affected by the drought in Bamyan Province. The poverty rate is 41.5%, which is 5 points higher than the national average, and the unemployment rate is 25.2%. The people there depend on agriculture and raising stock, it is said that potatoes, their main crop, accounts for 70% of domestic production; however, wheat, vegetables and fruit production is limited.² Therefore, this continuous drought caused significant damage affecting mainly farmers.

As a response to the damage caused by this large-scale drought caused by reduced rain and snowfall during the winter of 2017 to 2018 it became desirable to implement a development project for irrigation equipment and technical support for poultry farming. This would give an alternative means of livelihood for 1,520 affected farming households living in Bamyan Centre and Bamyan Province. Agriculture in this mountainous region depends on snow-melt, rainfall and groundwater, the irrigation equipment being used has a simple structure consisting of only a hand-dug irrigation channels built with piled-stones to reinforce its circumference, therefore, the water distribution is poor. In addition, because the irrigation channels dried up due to the drought which continued until late 2018, the amount of farmland able to be used decreased meaning the farmers in the region were living in poverty.

Bamyan Center, the target area of this project was selected by the Community World Service Asia (CWSA), a local implementing partner of Church World Service Japan. CWS in consultations with,

- Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock “MAIL” and
- the Governor’s office at Provincial level in Bamyan Province.

The project was also coordinated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

This project is being implemented from June 8, 2019 and is planned to finish on March 31, 2020. The project implemented three main components,

- development of irrigation equipment,
- cash for work and
- alternative livelihood [poultry farming].

Through these components, the farmland was expected to recover for effective use with the limited water resources, the lives of the farmers would be improved by an increased amount of farm crops and the

¹IOM, Draught Assessment Report Bamyan Province, 2018, p.2

²IOM, Bamyan Drought Analysis and Drought Response Plan, 2018, p.1

income of labourers working on the farmland. Moreover, the alternative means of livelihood generated through the transfer of poultry farming techniques would go to women, helping to mitigate the impact of decreased incomes due to the drought.

1.2 Key monitoring objectives

The objective of the monitoring exercise was to capture information accurately, verify activities, and analyse data on the implementation of project activities. Monitoring was aimed primarily to provide the main stakeholders of the project with early indications of the quality, quantity and timeliness of progress towards delivering the intended results. Therefore, project activities were monitored to

- Verify the achievement of project log frame indicators and their timeliness
- Verify that the humanitarian principles and standards are respected during implementation
- Understand the beneficiary satisfaction from the activities completed so far, and
- Provide real-time feedback which could help with the project improvement for remaining time

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the key methodological issues of the study. It presents the monitoring approach, monitoring design, monitoring period, study area, study population, units of analysis, sample size and sampling techniques, types and sources of data, data collection methods, and study limitations.

2.2 Monitoring Approach

TAGHEER used an interactive participatory approach and engaged CWS and CWSA to conduct this monitoring exercise for reviewing the effectiveness, accountability and quality of the implementation of the project and inclusivity of local community and local government throughout the implementation process.

This monitoring employed both quantitative and qualitative techniques to collect primary data from the project target groups in Bamyán.

2.3 Monitoring Design

The monitoring process employed a mixed method design because a single method on the monitoring of project would not have provided a comprehensive understanding of the problem. Consequently, the findings could minimize or distort the experiences of the actors in the sector. The use of a combination of methods helped to overcome the weakness and strengths of any one method and provided a more complete data set. A quantitative approach provided numerical data on the magnitude and extent of the problem, while a qualitative approach provided a human context behind the numbers and complemented the evaluation to find the extent of a resolution to the problem. The results of qualitative data couldn't be generalised to a population with a similar degree of certainty that might have resulted from the analysis of quantitative data.

2.4 Study Area

The monitoring exercise was carried out in mountainous central region of Bamyán. Bamyán is the least developed province in the country due to its geographical conditions, the long winters and depleted land. The poverty rate is 41.5 percent, which is 5 points higher than the national average, and the unemployment rate is 25.2 percent. The people in the region depend on agriculture and the raising of livestock; but these sources of livelihood were severely affected due to drought.

2.5 Study population, Units of analysis, Sample size, and Sampling procedure

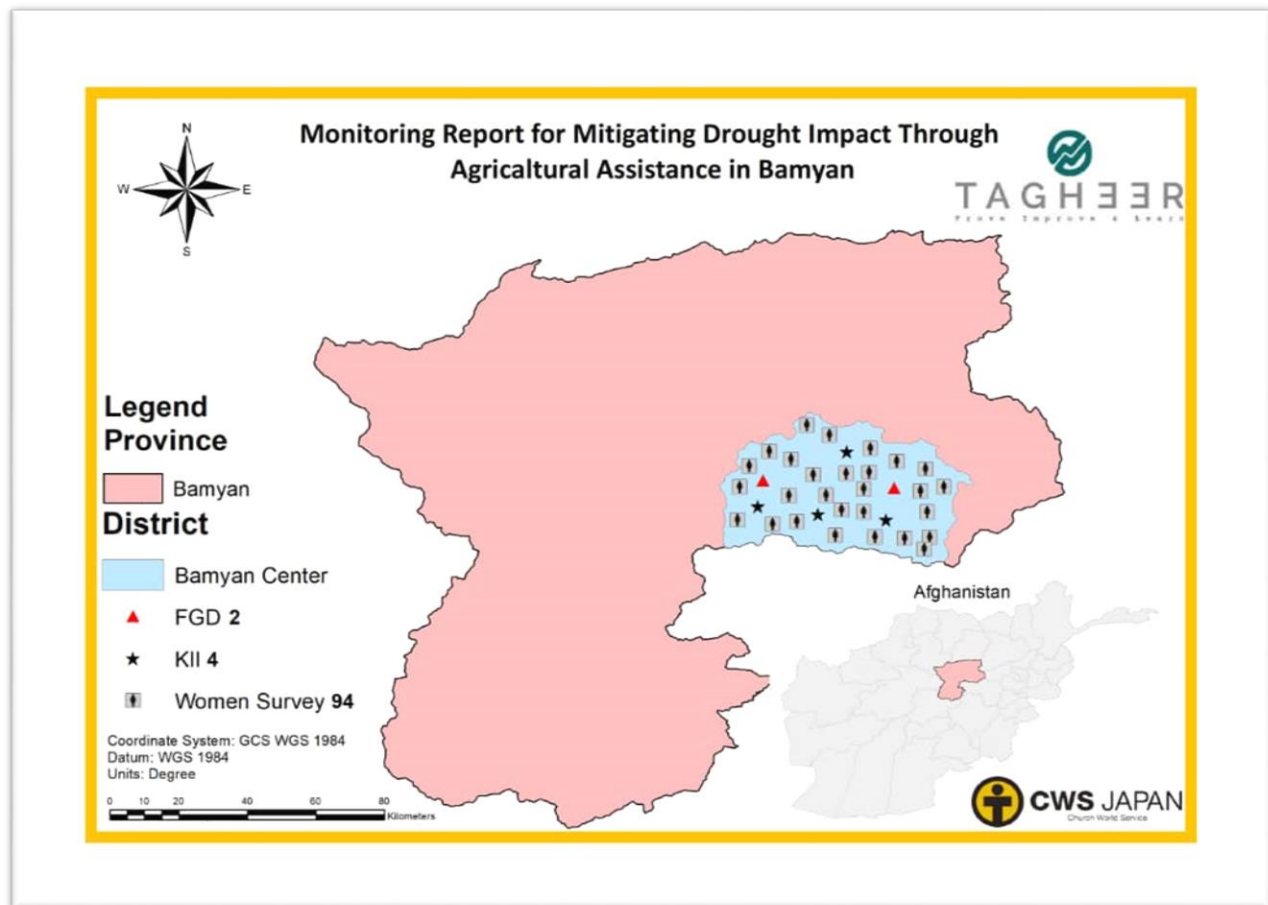
The study population was farming households in Bamyan Centre, which was damaged by drought. The study reviewed the implementation of the irrigation equipment and technical support to improve the viable land quantity and poultry farming as an alternative means of livelihood. Particularly the following beneficiaries and stakeholders were engaged at different stages of this monitoring assignment.

- District Governor Bamyan,
- Provincial Directors (Sectoral departments),
- ANDMA, DoWA, CDC's, and Shura's, CWS Japan, and Afghanistan staff.

All key informants were explored through semi-structured interview guides, which were conducted face-to-face using open-ended questions. This allowed asking a wide range of questions which yielded detailed responses.

For the purpose of this evaluation the selected households were the primary unit of analysis with local communities forming the study's secondary unit of analysis. This was necessary because, households do not function in a vacuum – they are shaped and influenced by their context. In turn, they also shape and influence the social context. Focusing on households and their members only would have missed the supportive and pivotal role played by the context and household members in shaping their environment in the study area.

Data were collected on the android based tablets, using “Kobo” which is an online tool used for the collection and synchronisation of data. The survey used household surveys and face-to-face interviews with 94 women in Bamyan.



2.6 Limitations

The monitoring process encountered some limitations including below.

- Heavy snow hampered the data collection and delayed it by a few days; Also due to snow and road blockage one village was not surveyed and was replaced with another village in consultation with the CWS local team
- The analysis was hampered by the inadequacy of baseline data to do rigorous comparison for a Before and After situation.

Despite these limitations, these findings are considered to present a credible assessment of the project's progress and status.

CHAPTER THREE

3. FINDINGS

This section presents the main findings of the household survey. The chapter comprises demographics of the respondent households, the findings of the key domains of **Development of irrigation equipment, Cash for work (CFW), Poultry farming**, and the manner the project meets **Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS)**. The findings are triangulated with secondary data sources and covers the analysis of the monitoring survey and measuring of the positive and negative changes of relevant indicators at the household level. More specifically, the findings of the study are presented to reflect the indicators in the log-frame.

3.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Beneficiaries

This section presents information relating to beneficiaries' socio-demographic parameters, which are gender and marital status. This study was a survey of households of IDPs, returnees, and residents in the target households selected from those that have been most affected by the drought in Bamyan Centre based on the standards established for each of the three components.

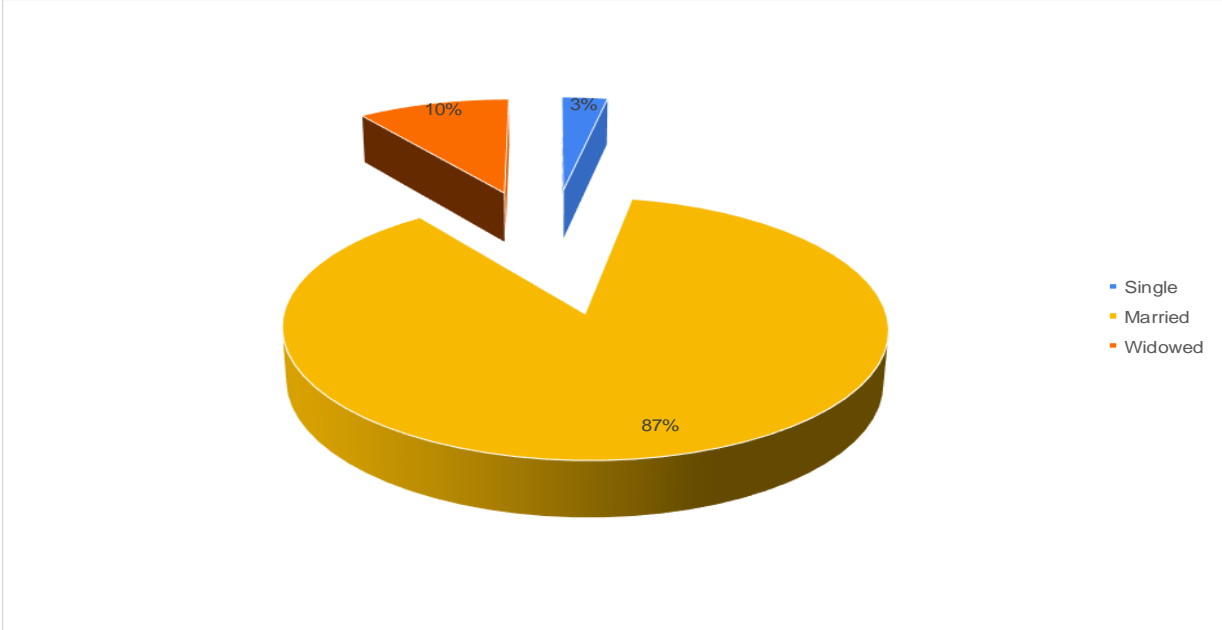
3.1.1 Beneficiaries by gender

The survey included information from 94 women from a sample of 97 women, thus achieving the overall of 96% completion rate. These Women were engaged in the management of livestock such as cattle, sheep, and poultry as their main sources of income in the target area. However, before the project started many families sold their livestock due to the drought in order to raise income for purchasing food and other necessities which reduced the capability of many women from making a living. An alternative method of earning income through poultry farming was designed for implementation through consultation with the CDCs.

3.1.2 Marital Status

Beneficiaries were asked about their marital status, 87% of women indicated to have been married, 3% were single, and 10% were widowed as shown in Figure 1.

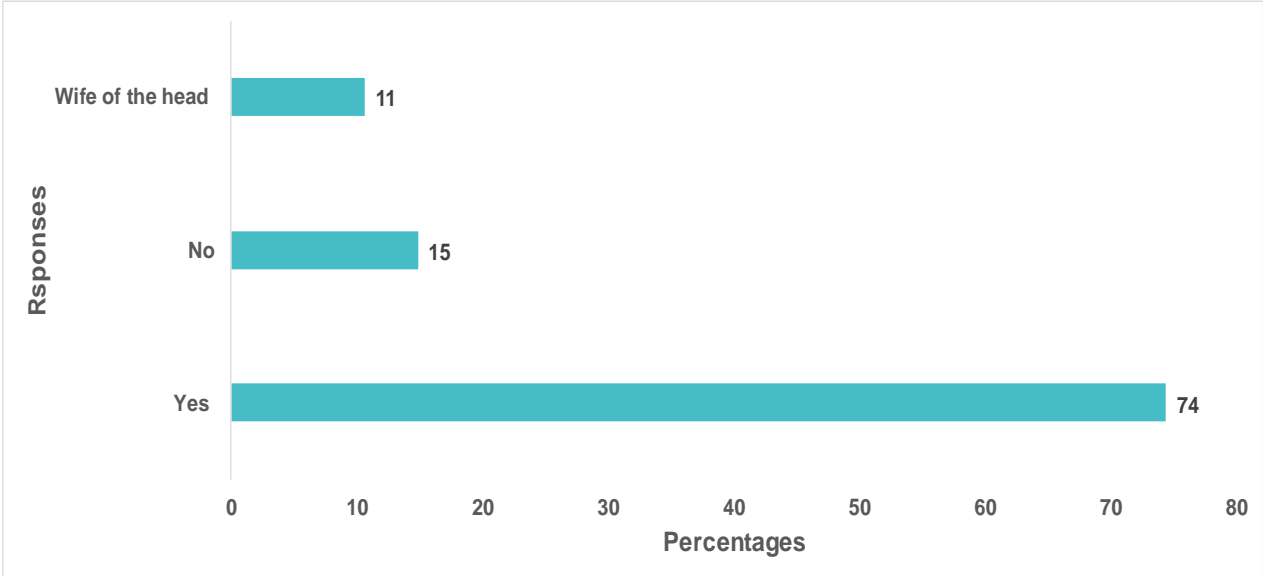
Figure 1: Marital Status



3.2 Head of household

Beneficiaries were asked about who was the head of the households, the results showed that 74% of the respondents were heading their households, 15% were not, and 11% were wives of the household heads as shown in Figure 2

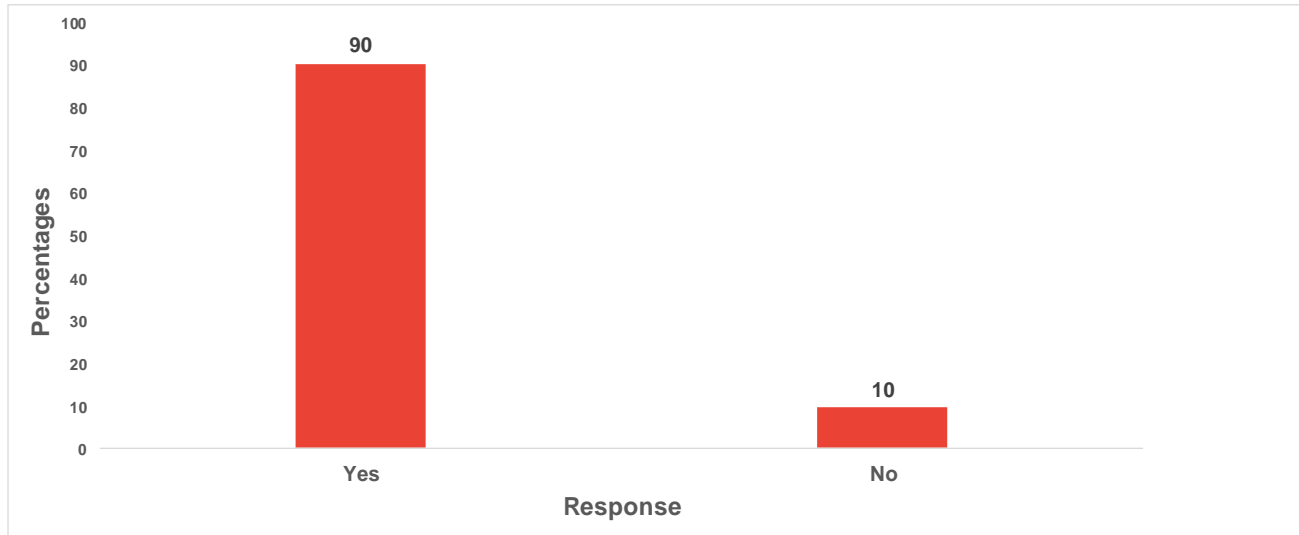
Figure 2: Headed Household



3.3 Contribution to Family Income

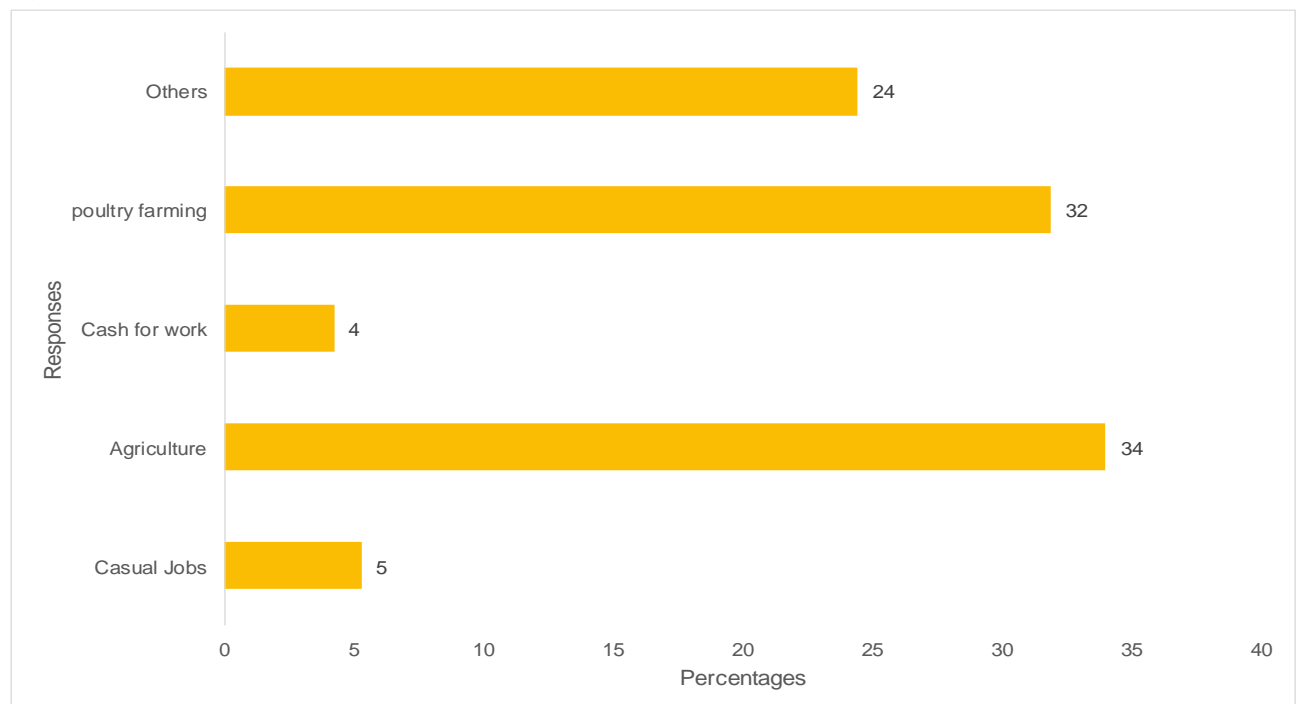
Beneficiaries were asked about the contribution to the family income, 90% of beneficiaries indicated that they contribute to their family income, while 10% did not.

Figure 3: Contribution to Family Income



When beneficiaries were asked about their source of income, 34% said to have been depending on agriculture as their source of income, 32% depended on poultry farming, and 4% depended on wages from labour as their sources of income, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Source of Income



3.4 Development of irrigation equipment

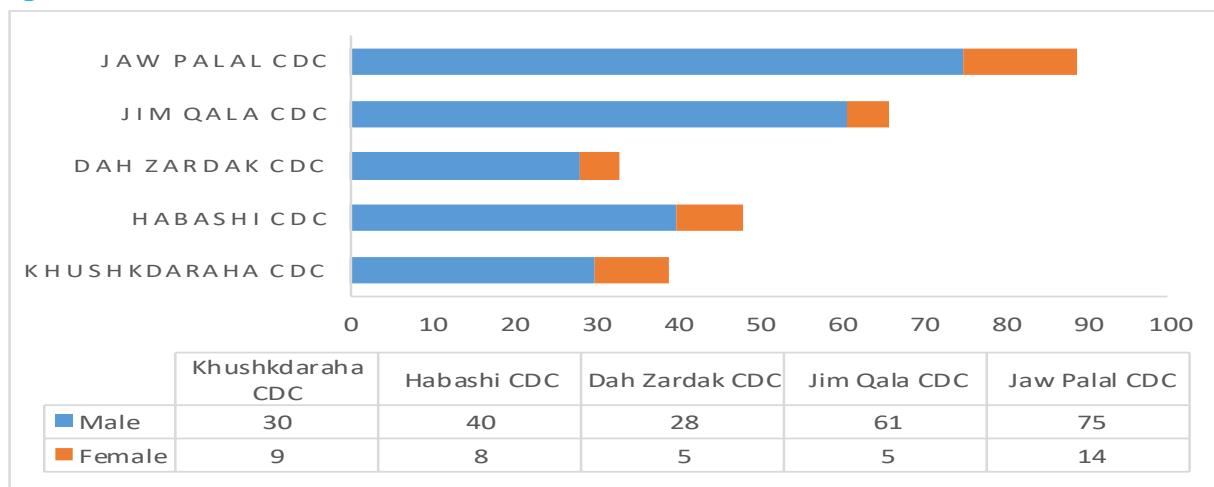
Access to water is a fundamental human right and essential to life, health, and dignity. Timely and adequate provision of clean water services to uprooted people is particularly important, given the vulnerability of their situation. Households' perception towards practices of safe water would provide some insights on their level of awareness and knowledge on safe water; it would also be a valuable input on possible interventions preferred by community members.

Mitigating the impact of drought through agricultural assistance in Bamyan aimed at improving agricultural productivity in the project areas by enhancing the efficiency of water use. The rehabilitation and improvement of canals in 5 major drought affected villages/CDCs in Bamyan were planned under this project. This project included rehabilitation and improvement of canals that were 570 meters in total, 2 kariz, 2 reservoirs, and 15,400 meters of pipe scheme. With the successful implementation of this project, 396 Jarib (79hectare) land would be irrigated and 20 Jarib (4hectares) of land would be protected from erosion and landslides.

The project team compiled information collected from interviews conducted with families in all 5 selected CDCs. 425 families were assessed and registered in the database in the targeted areas, which included Habashi, Jim Qala, Jawpalal, Dehe Zardak and Khoshkdaraha CDCs. From 425 families 275 (65%) were eligible for the cash for work component as shown in Figure 5, and 150 (35%) families, which met the criteria were selected for the poultry component. Senior management team approved the beneficiary lists of both components. Although the cash equivalent to three months' worth of food was distributed to the most vulnerable households in the previous term project, these households continue to have high support needs and were also likely to be the assistance targets in this project. The standards for prioritized beneficiaries were as follows:

- Families that were largely affected by the drought and had no chance to procure enough food over the next few months
- Families that did not receive comprehensive food distribution from any other humanitarian aid Organization
- Families that were dependent on agriculture for their main income
- Families that included a large number of members and had no means of earning, such as the elderly or disabled, and
- Families who had started or are willing to start coping mechanisms such as selling their agricultural assets

Figure 5: Cash for work Beneficiaries



In order to implement the project activities effectively the project team held coordination meetings with ANDMA and Community Development Councils (CDCs) members to share the beneficiary lists. Moreover, the lists were finalised in consultation with the CDC members and ANDMA after getting their conformation and approval.

The survey revealed that, the project initial assessment was conducted by the project team to draft detailed designs, drawings, Bill of Quantity (BoQs), and site plans for all the 10 sites that had interventions. The targeted communities were mobilized to provide the required skilled and unskilled labour for the construction of the designed scheme, followed by coordination meetings with the targeted CDCs and government stakeholders for the inauguration and the start of the construction work.

The survey also revealed that, the procurement and transportation of the construction material for project BoQs followed the construction designs and site plans. Registered suppliers were requested for quotations; the bidding process was completed, the quotations were evaluated, and the successful supplier was selected in September, 2019.

Figure 6 **Technical Survey from Khushkdaraha CDC**



The construction materials were the delivered and distributed to 5 CDCs and 10 project sites to start the construction work. The selected supplier (Folad Bana Construction Company) provided construction materials, which are still being delivered based on the requirements and plans as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: **Breakdown and details of the Rehabilitation work**

S/N	Location	Description of Works	Completion Status
1.	Deh Zardak	Pipe scheme and intake in Deh Zardak piping was done with 6-inch pipes through a length of 1900 metre.	98% completed.
2.	Japalal Pipe scheme	Jawpalal CDC is one of the most remote CDCs. At this site, the excavation of the foundation of an area of 672 sq. meters was done by unskilled labour. Piping with 6-inch plastic pipe will be done at a length of 3200 metres.	100% completed

S/N	Location	Description of Works	Completion Status
3.	Khoshk Reservoir	Darah The repair of this reservoir, which will store more than 28,800-liter of water is completed. The excavation, piping and other infrastructures are being installed	Reservoir repair is 100% completed. Piping under progress.
4.	Siya Khak Reservoir	The repair of this reservoir is in progress, it will store more than 49, 8750, litres of water for the irrigation of the surrounding agricultural land.	100% completed
5.	Jim Qala	Pipe scheme and intake: Piping with 10-inch plastic pipe will be installed at a length of 1800 meter,	100% completed.
6.	Sheebartoo scheme	Pipe At the Shibartoo pipe scheme, the excavation of the foundation is complete. Piping with 10-inch plastic pipes will be done at a length of 4,000 metre.	98% completed
7.	Qashee Habashe	This is one of the two sites where a machine will be used for the excavation work. (The excavation for Kariz foundation of an area of 720 sq. meters was done by machinery and the stone masonry of the site)	Almost 86% completed
8.	Nawoor Peer Nazar	This is one of the two sites where a machine is being used for the excavation work (The excavation for Kariz foundation of an area of 7860 sq. meters was done by machinery, the stone masonry and the 6-inch piping with the length of 1100 meters)	Almost 85% completed
9.	Jawpalal Pipe scheme	Jawpalal CDC is one of the most remote CDCs. At this site, the excavation for foundation of an area of 672 sq. meters was excavated by unskilled labourers. Piping with 6-inch plastic pipe will be installed at a length of 3,200 meters, and 30% is completed. At Dara Jawpalal, piping with 6-inch pipes at a length of 3,400 metres will be constructed, 21% of which is completed. The excavation of 818 cubic meters has been excavated for the foundations by unskilled labourers	100% completed
10.	Otaq Kamar Canal	At this site, the excavation of the foundations and one-third of the stone masonry is completed. PCC work for the roof of the canal will be erected soon	More than 80% of the construction work is completed.

Thirty **Disaster risk reduction** (DRR) awareness raising training sessions were conducted for 701 community people which included 381 females and 320 males in Habashi, Jim Qala, Jawpalal, Khushkdaraha, and Deh zardak Community Development Council (CDCs). The awareness raising trainings included messages on the concepts of natural disaster, risks reduction of natural disaster, and disaster management.

3.5 Cash for work (CFW)

The project team conducted coordination meetings with all five targeted CDCs/10 project sites where beneficiaries were invited to participate in the meetings; men and women, CDC key members, elders and religious leaders participated. During these meetings, project staff shared details of project activities, objectives, and goals with the meeting participants. An assessment as shown in Figure 8 was carried out in all five selected villages/CDCs in order to find and identify eligible beneficiaries for cash for work.

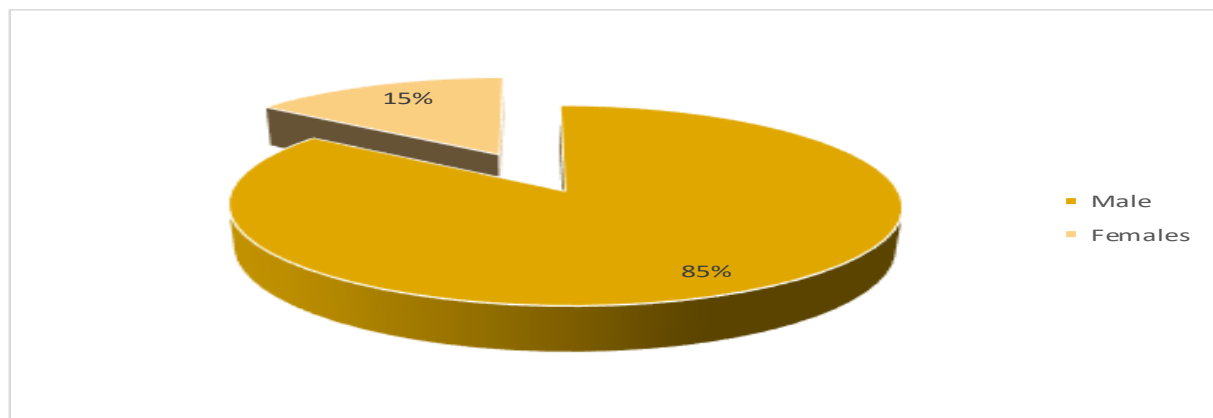
Figure 7 Jaw Palal Project Needs Assessment



The program team reviewed and screened all the assessment forms and analysed the data and selected 275 families that met the project agreed selection criteria for skilled and unskilled labourers out of 425, for the cash for work component. The beneficiary list was approved and confirmed by CWSA Senior Management Team, ANDMA and all CDCs. September 29, 2019 was the first working day of labourers in Jim Qala and Jaw Palal.

Of 275 families who met the project agreed selection criteria in all CDC, 234 (85%) were males and 41(15%) were females as shown in Figure 9,

Figure 8 Percentages of Gender of Beneficiaries by Cash of Works



The results from Figure 9 indicate that males were more active than females. The difference observed might be related to a greater willingness on the part of males to be more participatory than were females or could be due to the need for physical strength for skilled and unskilled labour in the cash for work component.

Figure 9 Skilled Beneficiaries by Gender in relation to CDC

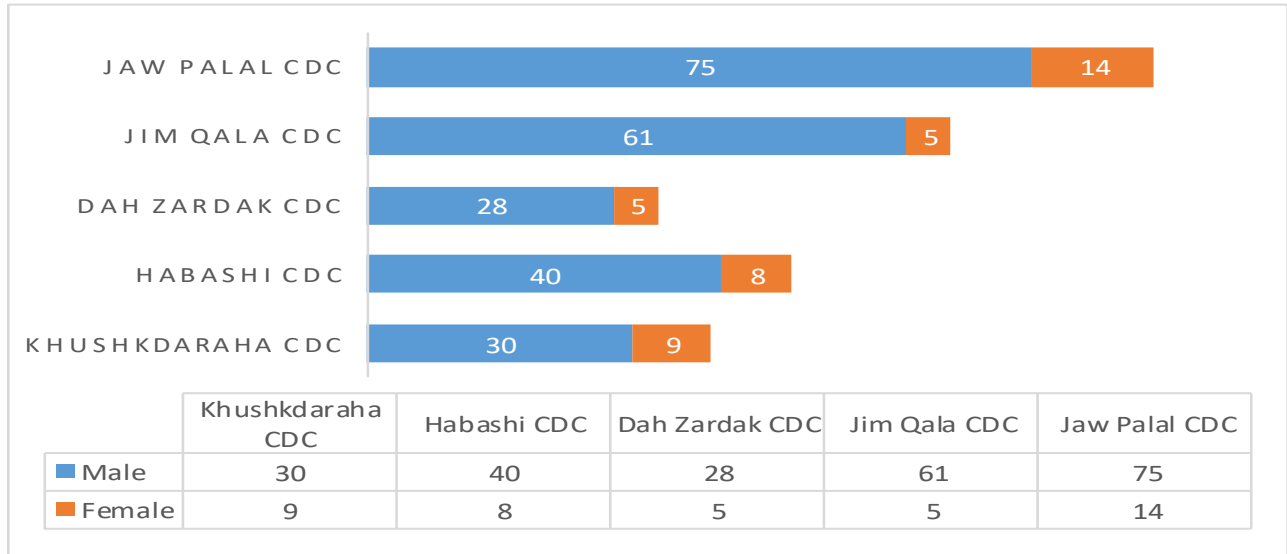
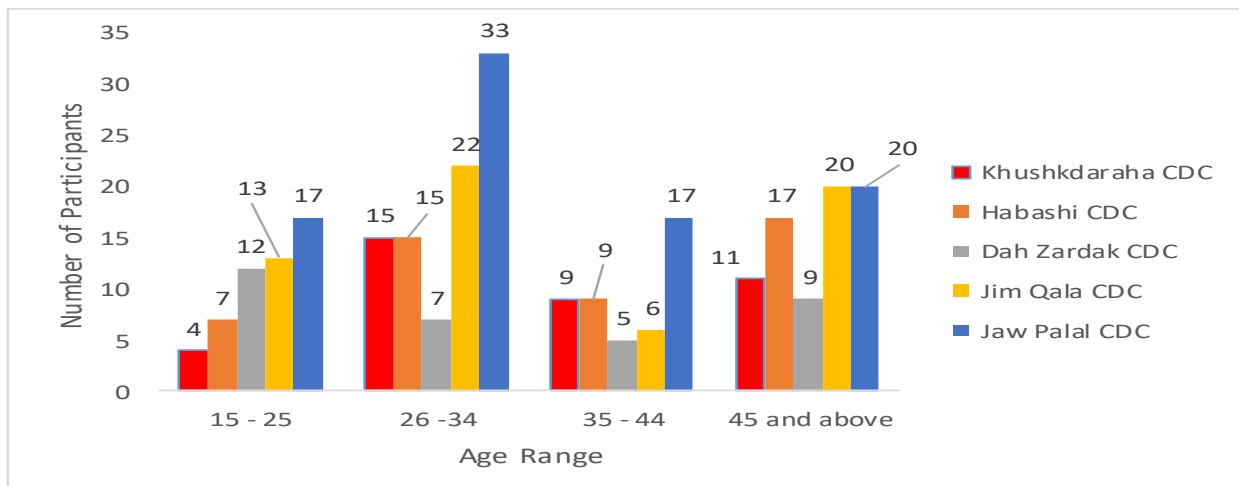


Figure 10 presents gender distribution of beneficiaries across different CDC. The results show that 17 percent of the beneficiaries (40 males, 8 females) were from Habashi CDC, 24 percent (61 males, 5 females) were from Jim Qala CDC, and 32 percent (75 males, 14 females) were from Jawpalal CDC. Others include 14 percent of beneficiaries (30 males, 9 females) were from Khushkdaraha CDC and 13 percent (28 males, 5 females) were from Deh zardak CDC.

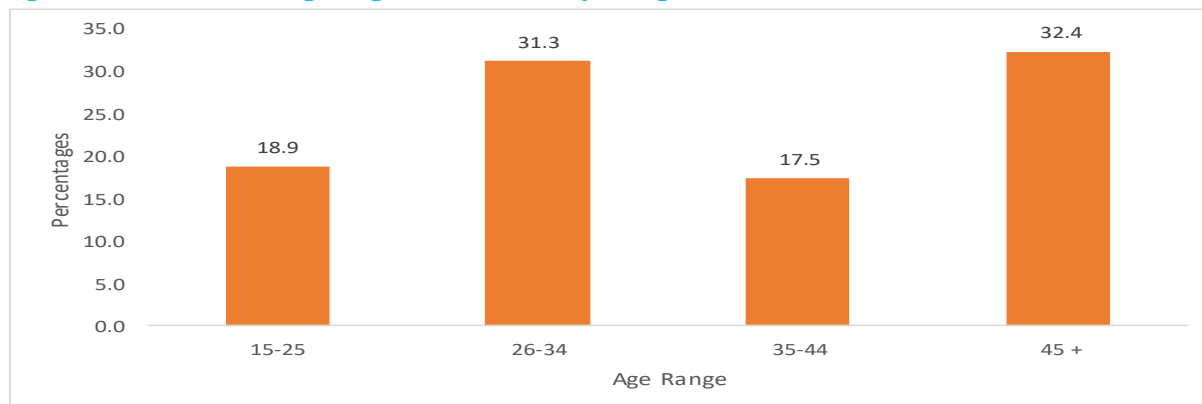
Figure 10 CDC Beneficiaries by Age Range



The beneficiaries were asked to indicate their ages. The ages of the respondents ranged from 15 to 95 with an average of 38 years. The age distribution of the respondents is presented in four major groups under Figure 11.

The results indicate that 18.9 percent of the beneficiaries were in the age category of between 15 and 25 years. The age category of 26 to 35 years accounted for 31.3 percent of the respondents, while 17.5 percent of the respondents were in the age category of 36 to 44 years. The age category of 45 years and above accounted for 32.4 percent. The age of the respondents is an important feature during interpretation of results. These results suggest that majority of the beneficiaries (67.6% engaged in cash for work were in the age of between 15 and 44 years, and a third of them constituting 32.45 percent were older as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 11 Percentages Age Distribution by Range



The attendance of beneficiaries was regularly maintained by the field officers in consultation with community development councils. In addition, field staff regularly supervised the labourers' performance and provided them with guidance. Three cash instalments were paid to skilled and unskilled labourers who worked in the rehabilitation/watershed management schemes in November 17-21, 2019, December 25-26, 2019, and January 14-15, 2020.

The findings from the survey indicated that the project intervention contributed in improving the nutritional status and wellbeing of the targeted families. The results indicate that the provision of cash to the selected labourers improved the food security situation of the targeted households and prevented them from adopting negative coping strategies. The first results on Reduce Coping Strategy Index (RCSI) calculator revealed that all the targeted households scored 5, the second Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) that was conducted on January 15-21, 2020 by CWSA office, confirmed this. According to the findings on the RCSI calculator, all the targeted households scored 3, which is a minimum score of adopting harmful coping strategies and their food consumption scored 45, which is an acceptable food consumption score.

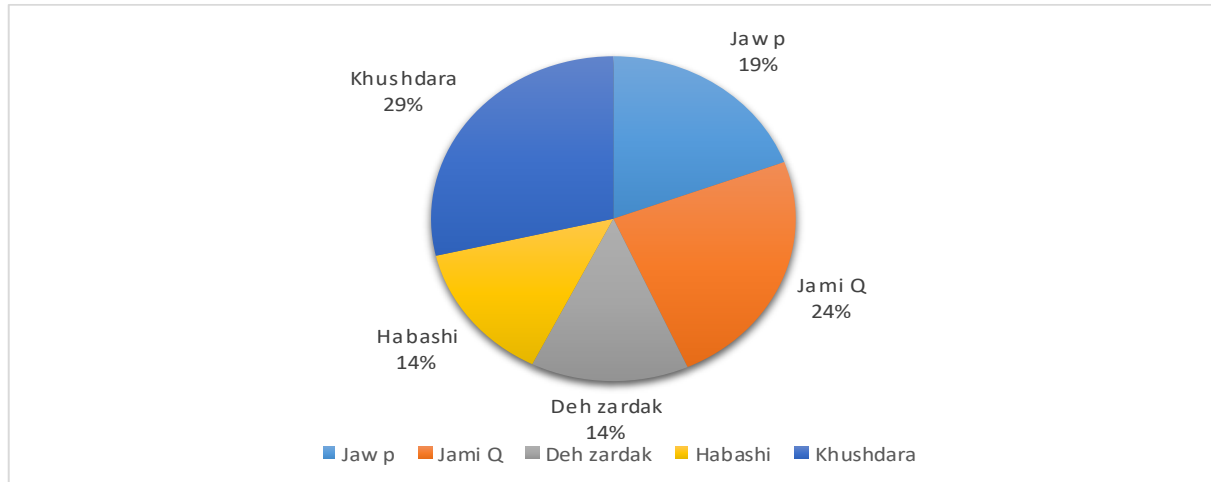
3.6 Poultry farming

Women in the target area were engaged in the management of livestock, such as cattle, sheep, and poultry, as their main sources of income. However, many families sold their livestock due to drought in order to raise income for purchasing food and other necessities; which prevented many women from making a living. Therefore, an alternative method of earning income through poultry farming was implemented with the consultation of the CDCs, knowing that poultry farming has the advantage of being easier for women to manage as compared to handling other livestock; eggs are nutritious and provide health benefits to the family. The eggs could also be sold in the local markets to generate additional income.

The monitoring exercise revealed that during the initial project assessment, female-headed families were carefully assessed and registered. Those families, which were led by females, were considered more vulnerable in a male dominated society where there are lots of limitations and problems for females who

are uneducated or with no technical skills to work outside their communities. Out of 425 assessed families during initial project survey, 150 families were found eligible for poultry component. These 150 female-headed families did not have enough agricultural land, neither did they have other sources of income; they had very poor living conditions making it difficult for them to feed themselves or their children. The beneficiary list was approved and confirmed by CWSA senior management team, ANDMA and all the targeted CDCs. Figure 14 indicates that 29% of women beneficiaries were selected from Khushdara CDC, 24% were selected from Jami Q CDC, 19% were selected from Jaw P, and 14% were selected from each Habashi and Deh zardak.

Figure 12 Beneficiary Distribution according to CDC



Three days initial training on poultry/chicken management and two days on basic illness of poultry was conducted for the 150 selected beneficiaries in Habashi, Jima Qala, Jawpalal, Khushkdaraha, and Deh zardak CDC from October 29 to November 10, 2019. This training as indicated in Figure 14 was conducted before the chicken distribution. Moreover, 2 days basic training on poultry vaccination, sanitation, feeding methods and poultry stability was conducted in the five-targeted CDCs; additional training was conducted from November 24 - 28, 2019 by a veterinarian and one of the Field Officers. Three times poultry vaccinations was completed in the targeted CDCs; the first round of poultry vaccination of all the distributed chickens was successfully completed on December 23, 2019; the second round was on January 30, 2020 and the third round was on February 26, 2020 in all the targeted CDCs. The information on vaccination and dates were shared by the CWS project team during the draft report presentation stage in March 2020.

Figure 13 Poultry Training Session



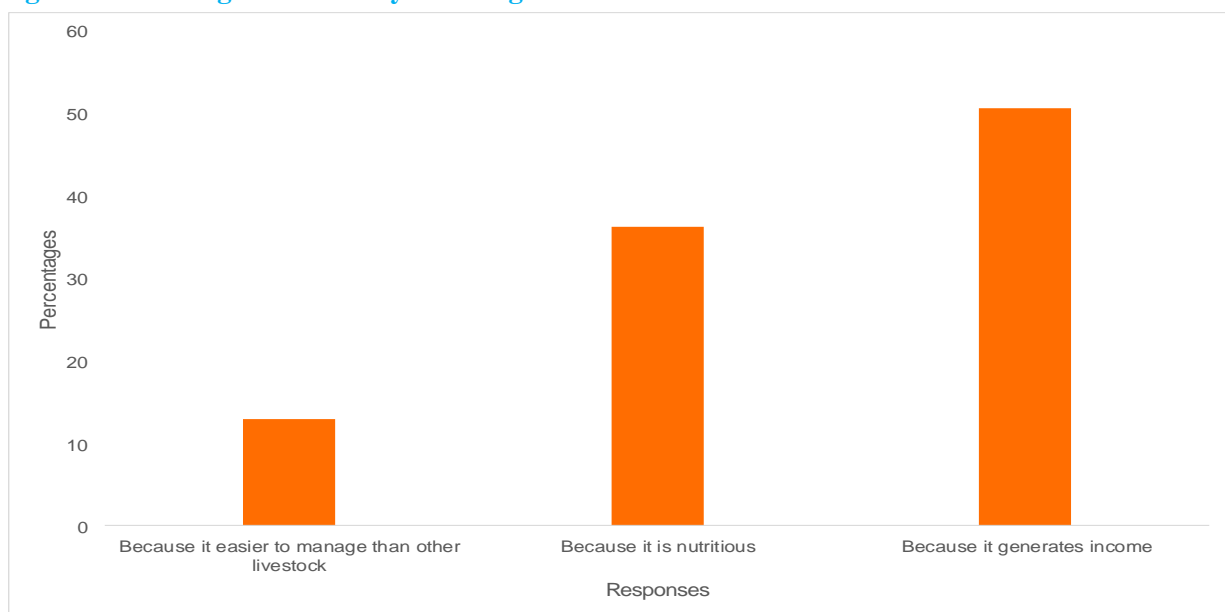
When the chicken procurement process and material supplies were completed, the chicken and poultry materials were distributed to the selected beneficiaries from November 6- 12, 2019.

The monitoring exercise revealed that the first Monthly Poultry Monitoring (MPM) conducted by CWSA was held on December 1-5, 2019 after the completion of material distribution and poultry trainings in all the targeted CDCs. The MPM measured the effectiveness and impact of poultry farms and provided insights about overall poultry farms condition, income from farms, targeted household food consumption, coping strategies, and household satisfaction from the poultry component.

Monitoring findings also indicate that out of 1,800 distributed chickens 1,691(94%) were alive and 109 (6%) died, the main reason for the death was the sickness transmitted from Kabul where the chicken were purchased and also the harsh winter season and cold weather in Bamyan.

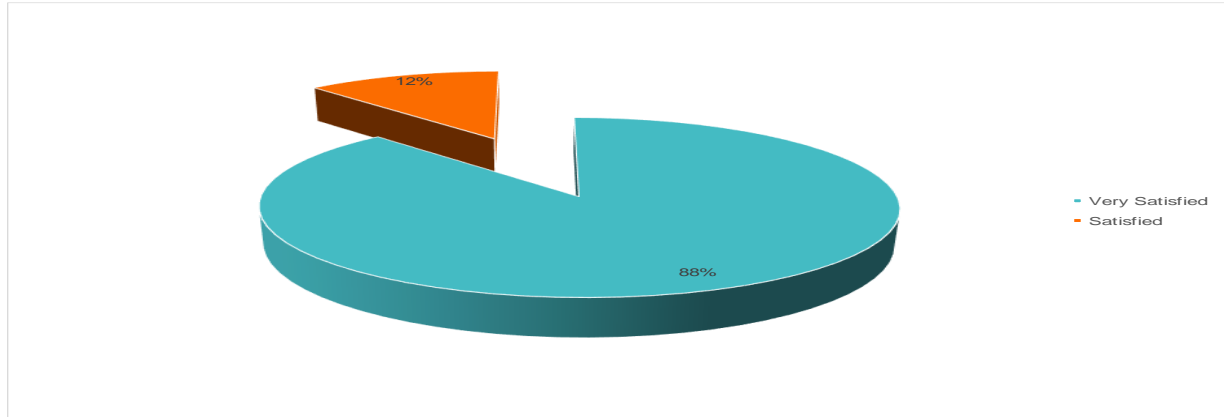
When the beneficiaries were asked about the number of hens and roosters they received, 100 percent indicated that, they received 10 hens and 2 roosters from CWSA. When the beneficiaries were asked for the reasons of choosing to raise hens, 52% indicated that the enterprise generates income, 13% said it was easier to manage, and 35% said chicken were nutritious, as shown in Figure 15. All of the respondents indicated to have received the feed for the hens from the NGO.

Figure 14 **Figure 13 Poultry Training Session**



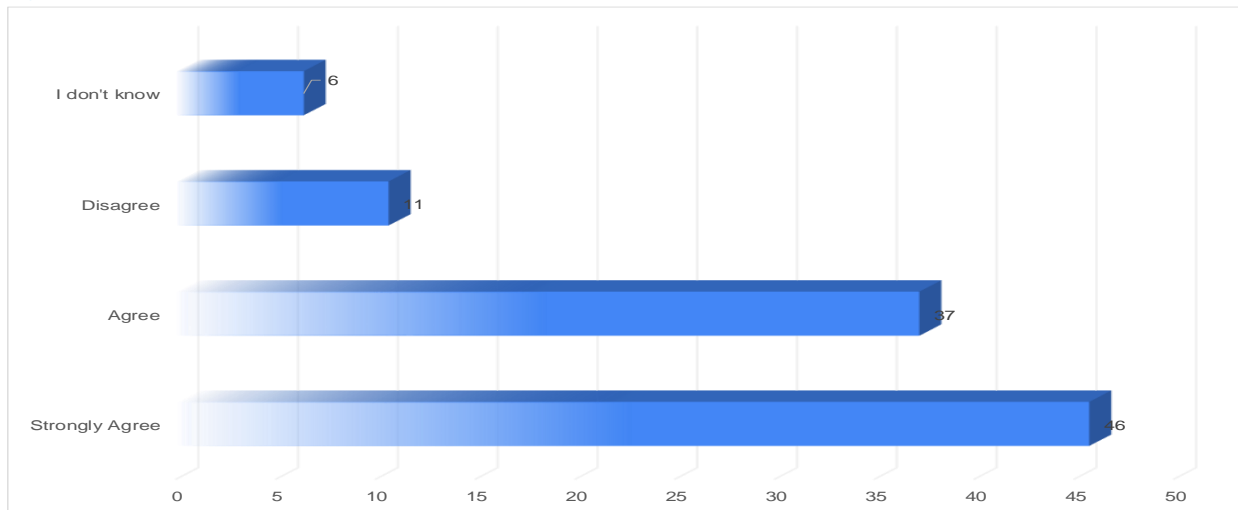
When the beneficiaries were asked about the number of days for receiving trainings, 98.8% indicated to have attended for 5 days and 1.2% attended for less than 5 days. The beneficiaries were asked whether they were satisfied with the training they received, 88% were very satisfied, while 12% were satisfied, as shown in Figure 16.

Figure 15 Satisfaction during Training



Beneficiaries were asked whether the home income had increased due to poultry farming. 46% strongly agreed that the income had increased, 37% agreed that the income had increased, and the remaining 11% disagreed for their income increase due to poultry farming, as shown in Figure 17.

Figure 16 Income at home increased



The beneficiaries were asked if the consumption of eggs increased due to poultry farming. The survey generated a total of responses on a scale of 1 to 4, where 1 meant disagree and 4 meant strongly agree. The findings revealed that; 41% of the beneficiaries strongly agreed that the consumption of eggs increased due to poultry farming, 36% agreed 12% disagreed that the consumption of eggs has increased due to poultry farming and the remaining 11 percent said that they did not know if the consumption of eggs had increased due to poultry farming. When 12% of the beneficiaries who disagreed were asked for the reason for the disagreement, they said the hens were distributed in the winter and that some of them died due to cold weather.

Figure 17 Consumption of eggs increased due to poultry farming

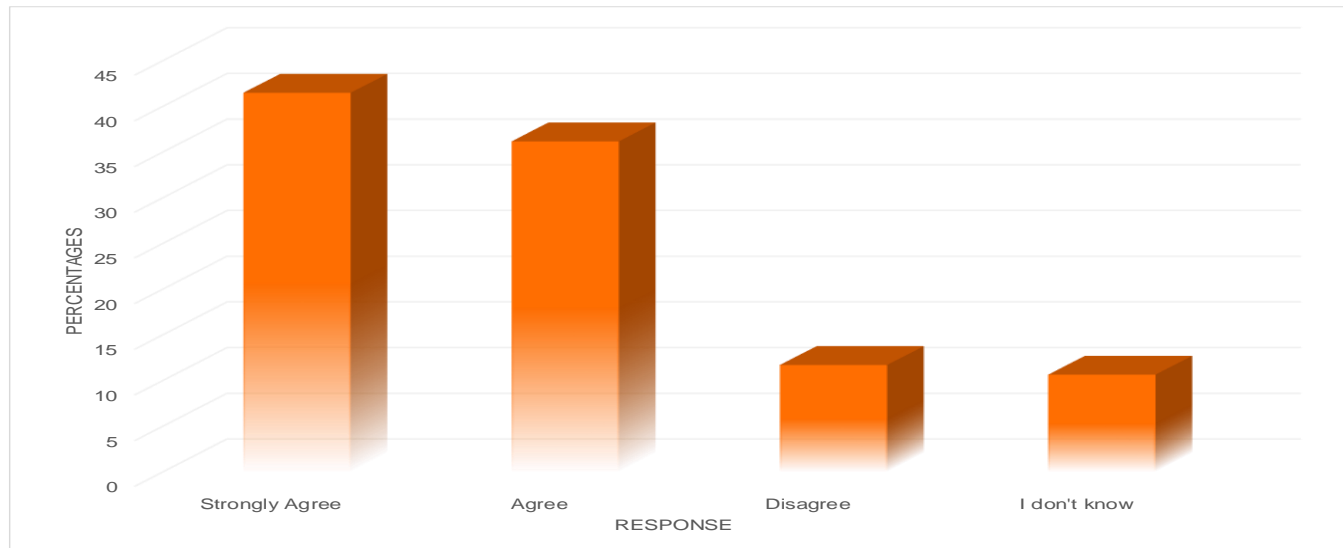


Table 2: Log frame Indicator Achievements against Target

Project Description	No.	Indicator	% of Achievement of target
Irrigation infrastructure	1.	Recovery of 396 jerib (79 ha) of irrigated farmland	100%
	2.	Protection of 20 jerib (4 ha) of farmland by a protective wall	100%
	3.	Trainees acquire disaster prevention knowledge about farmland	100%
Cash for work (CFW)	1.	Target households engage in work equivalent to 90 US dollars	100%
	2.	Household food security risks are reduced by 60%	Ongoing
Poultry farming project	1.	Target persons acquire proper techniques for poultry farming	100%
	2.	Consumption of eggs at home and incomes from the sale of eggs increase	80%

Source: Field Survey 2020

3.7 Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS)

3.7.1 Response is appropriate and relevant

The purpose of this commitment was to respond to humanitarian crises through alleviating distress and suffering, upholding people's rights to assistance and ensuring their dignity is preserved as human beings. CWSA conducted an assessment in collaboration with a local partner organisation; which was comprised of a focus group meeting and key informant interviews with community people regarding their needs. This was confirmed during our field exercise at KIIs and FGDs. The project is also in compliance with the Afghanistan strategy for mitigating drought in Bamyan and other provinces drafted in 2018. The below quotes are evident of community consultation.

“Prior to implementation we carried out a needs assessment in Bamiyan province; people were in a very bad condition, they were jobless, faced water shortages, their land didn't have enough water for irrigation purpose, thus we decided to implement a project to cover drought response, increase women's capacities and to initiate cash for work activities. [KII-CWSA]

The findings from focus group discussion revealed that, beneficiaries were consulted prior to and during the project implementation; one member of the FGD had this to say.

“Before the project implementation, CWSA came to our villages and explained the project to us; they listened to our thoughts on the activities and informed us about the daily wages of the workers including government tax.” [FGD_1-F-CDC-Bamiyan].

Another member of the FGD had this to add.

“The communities were already consulted and informed about the project activities before implementation, however, CWSA informed the community about the wages of the workers including the government tax, and the income generating activities; i.e. Poultry farming”. [FGD_2-M-CDC-Bamiyan]

The above findings indicate that CWSA conducted a systematic situational analysis of the context of the stakeholders, and then CWSA designed and implemented the appropriate program based on the assessment.

3.7.2 Humanitarian response is effective and timely

The need for effective systems that support timely evidence-based decision-making, together with both adequate and timely geographical coverage of both assistance and protection needs is essential. The project had three main components:

- Development of irrigation equipment,
- Cash for work, and
- Poultry farming.

The project team designed a program that addressed the problems of the beneficiaries in Bamyan, and aimed at improving the living standards of 1,520 farming households damaged and continuously threatened by drought. This was achieved by implementing the development of irrigation systems and equipment and technical support for alternative means of maintaining livelihood, and which included cash for work.

The project was relevant and timely with the response to counter the damage caused by a large-scale drought that occurred in 2018. A member of FGD said

“We had drought problems due to the shortage of waters and some time before the project we never received water to our villages. This project was a life saver.” [FGD_1-F-CDC-Bamiyan].

This confirms that the development of irrigation systems was able to improve the efficiency of the use of groundwater. The repair and reinforcement of irrigation systems, protection against landslides, and

farmland erosion have improved with the installation of a protective wall to help recover the farmland of 970 households. Another member of FGD had this to say;

** Before the project implementation, our community faced water shortages for domestic and irrigation purposes on their lands. Each landowner had just one harvest in a year but now they should be able to harvest twice. [FGD_2-M-CDC-Bamiyan]*

However, the Poultry distribution in a harshly cold seasoned Bamiyan cost the lives of some chicken, which decreased their satisfaction from the project due to low income and less eggs/protein utilisation.

3.7.3 Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects

The need of acknowledging and building on local and national capacity when responding to disasters and of forging stronger links with the local organisations is very important for ownership and sustainability of the projects. Ensuring that individuals and communities have greater control over decision-making and become involved leads to a higher level of resilience and a quicker recovery and of improving the capability of withstanding future shocks.

During the execution of the project, the management team adjusted the implementation system as necessary due to staying in close contact with the local government, autonomous bodies, local community leaders, returnee representatives, and other stakeholders. This was to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders within the system and ensure the project stayed on track to achieve its objectives. This was done while always preserving the privacy and safety of beneficiaries as far as possible, and not to cause danger or unpleasant incidents to female beneficiaries.

During the implementation of the project, CWSA coordinated and communicated the project goals and objectives to the communities and held coordination meetings with the Community Development Committees (CDCs) (including elders) to ensure their involvement. Cash for Work, an important component of the project, was discussed with the communities and the community feedback was taken and utilised in beneficiary selection of the cash for work component.

The involvement from the beginning helped to build local capacity and understanding; thus, the communities and the people affected by the crisis had a high level of ownership of the project and were more prepared, resilient and less at-risk because of these humanitarian actions.

Community people also received training on disaster risk reduction and poultry management, which brings them a step closer to self-sustainability after the project is over.

3.7.4 Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback

Information and communication are critical forms of aid, without which the affected people cannot access services, make the best decisions for themselves and their communities, or hold the aid agencies to account. Sharing information, listening carefully to the affected communities, and involving them in decision-making contribute to programmes that are more effective and inclusive, which improves the quality of services delivered and improves sustainability. People's ability to voice their opinions can enhance their sense of well-being, can help them adapt to the challenges they face and can enable them to take an active role in their own recovery.

During the execution of the project, there was strong communication and coordination with the local government, autonomous bodies especially with

- MAIL, ANDMA and the Directorate of Women Affairs,
- The governor's office in Bamiyan Province,
- The provincial Department of Economics, and

- The Bamyan Centre administration office.
- CDCs

The project was preceded with various kinds of information provided by these sources and through consultations for the selection of the target areas. Furthermore, since CWSA has significant project experience in Bamyan Province such as livelihood support including livestock breeding, WASH, irrigation, and the education of women, a relationship of mutual trust had already been cultivated with the relevant agencies in the local area. A community member informant had this to say.

“Our communities are 80% aware of their rights and in most cases, awareness is improving thanks to the NGOs; CWSA gave us some training and informed us about our rights. They explained to us the feedback mechanism and we shared our feedback/complaints about the technical specifications of the pipeline; we told them that the diameter should be 10 inches and the length should be 4,000 meters and they accepted our suggestions.” [FGD_2-M-CDC-Bamiyan]

CWSA had a good collaboration and coordination with local government authorities; reports, information sharing, and coordination of the activity content of this project were carried out through attendance at the coordination meetings.

Thus, the sharing of accurate, timely, and accessible information strengthened trust, increased understanding, deepened the levels of participation, and improved the impact of the project. This helped to reduce the number of formal complaints received; a key component of accountability at CWSA.

3.7.5 Complaints were welcomed and addressed

Beneficiaries have the right to complain to the agency and to receive appropriate and timely responses. Formal mechanisms for listening and addressing complaints are essential components of any agency’s accountability and transparency. A complaint contains a specific grievance and can alert an organisation of a serious misconduct or failures in the response, allowing them to take timely action to improve programme quality.

During the interview with the key informant, it was revealed that people were learning of their rights through the radio, social media, humanitarian and development organisations including the CWSA training programs as well as from the community leaders. They were also aware of the complaint’s mechanisms established for their use; the informant had this to say:

“We received a complaint that the pipe diameter should be 10 inches so we revised our plan and installed 10 inches’ pipeline. We received another complaint about enrolment of more men for our cash for work component, but we only selected the most needy persons.” [KII-CWSA]

During the implementation of the project, returnees and other stakeholders were consulted on various issues, specifically on how they view complaints mechanisms; how complaints were currently dealt with; the manner in which they would like to submit complaints to the organisation, what might potentially prevent them from complaining; and how they wished to receive feedback about the lodged complaints. The procedures were designed to fit the requirements for each context and the feasibility of joint complaints mechanisms with other agencies was explored.

“People who are affected by the crisis to some extent are aware of their rights; they mostly become aware of their rights from humanitarian organizations. We explained their rights to them and told them about advocacy approaches. We also showed them how to use the feedback mechanism; we told them if they have any feedback during the implementation period they should share with us, but they did not share any of their feedback. [KII-CWSA Afghanistan].

In addition, it was found that CWSA had its own system of filing objections, accepting anonymous complaints through a suggestion box or by telephone. It was established that any complaints should be handled in an appropriate manner within 15 days of their receipt.

Project beneficiaries were trained on the rationale of complaints mechanism and the procedures of operating it, it was important to consider how the received complaints, how they were recorded and tracked, and how the lessons from them would be incorporated into the future planning.

Beneficiaries consider the complaints mechanisms accessible, effective, confidential, and safe, complaints are investigated, resolved and results fed back to the complainant within the stated timeframe.

3.7.6 Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary

Adequate programme coverage requires timely, effective humanitarian responses and collective action. Coordination mechanisms are required to establish a clear division of labour and responsibility and to identify gaps in the coverage and quality. It is important to prevent the duplication of efforts and the waste of resources. The sharing of information and knowledge between stakeholders, joint planning, and integrated activities can also ensure that organisations manage risk better and improve the outcomes of a response in coordination with the local government, autonomous bodies, clusters, and other organisations.

At the start of this project coordination was made by the project team that collaborated with member organisations of the FSAC to carry out need's surveys promptly and efficiently. The areas were shared with each organisation while coordination was also maintained with the government to ensure no duplications of the target areas. One key informant had this to say.

“The coordination is good between us and CWSA; in the initial stages of the project they shared with us the project plan, activities, and goals. In addition, they requested us to share with them our suggestions to improve implement in the project, we shared our suggestions accordingly. Overall, the project is good and to some extent it fulfilled the community needs.” [KII-Provincial Government-Bamiyan]

One informant had this to add.

“CWSA coordinated the activities with us, they shared with us the project plans and priorities. The project implementation is progressing well and the people who received assistance are happy from it.” [KII-DoWA-Bamiyan]

3.7.7 Humanitarian actors continuously learn and improve

Learning from success and failures and applying these insights to modify and adapt them to current and future work is a cornerstone of accountability and quality management during the implementation of a project. There was a culture of learning and continual improvement, which was at the heart of a professional commitment from CWSA as an organisation; it was fundamental in ensuring effectiveness and efficiency. There was constant interaction between CWSA and other stakeholders, this made changes and adaptations to the program an easier process when necessary.

CWSA ensured that there was transparency and program effectiveness, information from monitoring was regularly shared with the affected communities and Government officials. Monitoring was carried out by the people themselves that further enhanced transparency and quality and encouraged their ownership of the information.

Interviews with informants revealed that the project was implemented very well due to the experience and hard work of the staff. One person had this to say.

“People are satisfied with our work and are happy with our activities. The only lesson learnt for us is to be aware of the climatic season and weather when we implement the next project, sometime we couldn't work due to the winter and the snowy season during this project, we didn't share this lesson with the stakeholders but we will share it at the end of this project”. [KII-CWSA]

In particular, the implementation of the project respected the culture and values of beneficiaries fully, collected feedback from them as the project preceded as necessary, and responded to their complaints and requests. The informant had this to say.

“It is our work to regularly monitor the project activities, and all the project activities worked well.” [KII-Provincial Government-Bamiyan].

Another informant had this to add.

“We monitored the project activities, everything worked well. Indeed, CWSA worked very honestly.” [KII-ANDAMA-Bamiyan]

From the evidence in the cited extracts, it seems that the project was appropriate and acceptable to various affected groups within the community and the project aimed at upholding the rights of all community members by: meeting their basic needs such as improvement of water supply, livelihood, and income generation.

CHAPTER FOUR

LESSONS LEARNED

4.1 Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS)

Beneficiaries' perceptions of project activities were positive

This point describes the level of satisfaction of the project's main beneficiaries with the quality and the usefulness of the activities in terms of their participation and knowledge assimilation. Similar projects can be replicated in other provinces of Afghanistan or can be expanded within Bamiyan province.

4.2 On Baselines, Performance Indicators and Targets

All successful projects begin with establishing clear baseline values for indicators, the baseline values will draw the starting line of the project. Having a Key Performance Indicator (KPIs) assists in setting the target and milestones, but the KPIs developed was mostly at the output level. Baseline information was needed for each indicator set. Equally important, is the establishment of the target values for all the three components of the project namely development of irrigation equipment, cash for work (CFW), and poultry farming prior to the start of the project interventions.

4.3 All successful projects are well bounded

One of the most effective ways of setting the project's boundaries is by identifying baselines and targets for the entire duration of the project implementation. Without complete and accurate baselines and targets, judgements on the project performance would be difficult to make and would mostly be subjective. Lack of good baselines and targets may have contributed to the diffused focus of the project.

4.4 A thorough assessment always help with better resources utilization

The project had to use machineries for excavation, which literally reduce the human labour. The use of machinery was not planned and budgeted. (By not fully reviewing the areas where the work would be

carried out it was missed that machinery would be needed to carry out the work, this meant that less funding went on cash for work where the machines did the work). Geography should be assessed well in advance in order to make sure that other components of the project are not affected.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Overall, the Project's accomplishments were significant. The Project achieved considerable gains in terms of its purpose of improving the living standards of 1,520 farming households in Bamyan Centre which were damaged by drought. This was implemented through the development of irrigation equipment and technical support as alternative means of maintaining livelihood. – The monitoring exercise revealed that the purpose is still relevant, and the approach used to achieve its objectives is appropriate. In particular, the project was effective in making sure that groundwater is used efficiently with the repair and reinforcement of irrigation equipment carried out timely; that landslides and farmland erosion are prevented through the installation of a protective wall for the protection and recovery of the farmland of 970 households, this was achieved through rehabilitation work as indicated hereunder:

- At Deh Zardak; **Pipe scheme and intake**, Deh Zardak piping was done with 6-inch pipes at a length of 1900 meter.
- Jawpalal CDC; **Pipe scheme**: Jawpalal CDC is one of the most remote CDCs. At this site, the excavation for foundation of an area of 672 sq. meters was done by unskilled labourers. Piping with 6-inch plastic pipe was done at a length of 3200 metres.
- At Khoshk Darah: **Reservoir**, the reservoir that stores more than 28,800-liter of water has been repaired. The excavation, piping and other infrastructures have been installed, also excavation, piping and other have been carried out
- At Siya Khak: **Reservoir**; the repairing of this reservoir has been progressing; the reservoir will store more than 49, 8750 litres of water for the irrigation of the surrounding agriculture land.
- At Jim Qala CDC; **Pipe scheme and intake**: Piping with 10-inch plastic pipe will be installed at a length of 1800 meter.
- Sheebartoo: **Pipe scheme**; at the Shibartoo pipe scheme the excavation of the foundation has been completed. Piping with 10-inch plastic pipes will be done at a length of 4,000 metres.
- Qashee Habashe: The excavation for Kariz foundation of an area of 720 sq. meters was done by machinery and the stone masonry of the site.
- Nawoor Peer Nazar: The excavation for Kariz foundation of an area of 7860 sq. meters was done by machinery, the stone masonry, and the 6-inch piping at a length of 1100 meters.
- Jawpalal CDC. At this site, the excavation of a foundation of an area of 672 sq. meters was excavated by unskilled labourers. Piping with 6-inch plastic pipe was installed at a length of 3,200 meter,
- Otaq Kamar Canal: At this site, the excavation of the foundations as well as one-third of the stone masonry has been completing. The PCC work for the roof of the canal will be erected soon

Also the project assisted labourers from 275 (68.8%) households of the target, which was set to reach 400 households; the selected families work in the target farmland to gain a cash income from jobs related to the development of irrigation equipment, and their labour opportunities increase with the recovery of the farmland.

In addition, the project has provided an alternative means of livelihood to 150 households through the provision of poultry and the transfer of poultry farming techniques to women. During the implementation of monitoring exercise, it was noticed that CWSA adhered to the seven Core Humanitarian Standards on

Quality and Accountability (CHS) agreed during the inception meeting, CWSA used these commitments to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provided. These commitments facilitated greater accountability to communities and people affected by the crisis. The project however didn't set indicators and targets at outcome and impact level, these are necessary to measure the value addition of the project and return on investment after the projects are evaluated after completion.

The findings and the review of the performance data from the project on the Mitigating Drought Impact through Agricultural Assistance in Bamyan indicate a well-run project in response to the Humanitarian Crisis in Afghanistan; it also identified some critical gaps to which the project could adapt strategies for future implementation.

5.2 Recommendations

From the findings of this monitoring, in order to address the challenges and improve the project impact on Mitigating Drought Impact through Agricultural Assistance in Bamyan, the study is making the following recommendations to JPF and CWSA;

5.2.1 JPF

- It is recommended that all future projects should identify targets that are then broken down into milestones as this will help with future monitoring missions to observe and report. In other words, targets should be broken down for periodic achievements and should be reported by the IPs to JPF at certain points against their detailed project implementation plan.
- For Project Designers to add the number of qualitative Indicators as measures of success. More qualitative performance indicators should be included in the project design to measure such changes. Qualitative indicators should be placed in the project log frame and should have appropriate targets too.
- An outcome evaluation after 6 months of the project completion is recommended to understand the return on investment for this project and the level of sustainability. This would show if the repairs to irrigation channels have been effective, if the retaining walls to prevent damage due to earthquakes and rock falls are still effective and if the poultry distribution to women is working as was planned.

5.2.2 CWSA

Development of irrigation equipment

- Geography should be assessed thoroughly at the design stage to make sure that there is enough budget to complete the outputs efficiently. (By not fully reviewing the areas where the work would be carried out it was missed that machinery would be needed to carry out the work, this meant that less funding went on cash for work where the machines did the work)

Cash for work (CFW)

- Increase cash for work activities during times of crisis to give people the choice and freedom of what support (food, medicine, cooking and heating stuff etc.) they could buy for themselves.

Poultry farming:

- Hens are very vulnerable and can die easily. A thorough market assessment should be done for alternative livelihood, which can yield better income and are easily manageable by women.

Data Collection Tools

Focus Group Discussion Guide – CDC

Name of the interviewer:

Name of the note taker:

Province:	
Date FGD conducted:	Time FGD started:
Time FGD ended:	Method used for recording the answers: a) Audio Recording b) Note taking

Please ask the following questions and note the answers on one blank sheet provided

Please number the blank sheets before you start

Please write down the question numbers at the beginning of answers to each question

I would like to read the consent form which explains the aim of this study, how we use this data and confidentiality of the information you provide us with.

Oral consent obtained

- a) Yes b) No

Introductory Questions

- 1) Please tell us about the Development of irrigation equipment component of the project implemented by CWS.

Response is appropriate and relevant

- 1) Were you consulted about which irrigation channels/wells/ reservoir to be repaired or reinforced?
- 2) Were you consulted on how much daily wages to be paid to the workers?

Humanitarian response is effective and timely

- 1) What was the situation like in your communities before the implementation of irrigation development component of this project?
- 2) To what extent was the response on timely manner?
 - a. What have been some critical barriers or challenges in implementation of this component?
- 3) How do you assess the effectiveness of this component of the project?
 - a. Loss of water
 - b. Flood
 - c. Land destruction

- 4) How do you assess the effectiveness of Cash for Work component of the project?
 - a. Earn a cash income
 - b. Agricultural income
 - c. Poultry income

Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects

- 1) What did the NGO do in order to increase the capacity of your communities in terms of preventing disaster related to irrigation equipment?
 - a. Awareness on drought
 - b. Awareness on flood
 - c. Awareness on landslides
 - d. Awareness on poultry (how to keep hens properly)

Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback

- 1) To what extent your communities and people affected by crisis are aware of their rights and entitlements?
 - a. How were you informed about your rights?
 - b. Was there any feedback and response mechanism in place so that can safely share your feedback about the response provided to you?
 - c. If you shared a feedback, what was the response?

Complaints are welcomed and addressed

- 1) Were you consulted about the design of complaint mechanism? If yes, how?
- 2) What kind of complaints have you shared?
- 3) How was the response to your complaints? How timely was the response?

Humanitarian actors continuously learn and improve

- 1) What in these components of project worked well and what didn't?
- 2) Did the NGO change / revise any of their plans based on your suggestions? What changes?

Recommendation

- 1) What are your recommendations for CWS?

Key Informant Interview Guide – Implementing Partner

Name of the interviewer:

Name of the note taker:

Province:	
Date KII conducted:	Time KII started:
Time KII ended:	Method used for recording the answers: a) Audio Recording b) Note taking

Please ask the following questions and note the answers on one blank sheet provided

Please number the blank sheets before you start

Please write down the question numbers at the beginning of answers to each question

I would like to read the consent form which explains the aim of this study, how we use this data and confidentiality of the information you provide us with.

Oral consent obtained

- a) Yes b) No

Introductory Questions

- 2) Please tell us about your roles in the project? How long have you been in this position?

Response is appropriate and relevant

- 3) How did you decide to implement a project for Mitigating Drought Impact through Agricultural Assistance in Bamyan?
- a. What made you think this was the priority need?
 - b. Did you conduct any assessment of risks vulnerabilities and needs?
 - c. Did you consult local communities before you start the project?
- 4) How did you decide to pay the wages of the labourers? What standard did you use?

Humanitarian response is effective and timely

- 5) To what extent has your organization been able to respond on timely manner?
- a. What have been some important barriers or challenges?
 - b. How did you tackle those challenges?
- 6) How do you assess the effectiveness of the project so far?
- a. Development of irrigation equipment
 - b. Cash for work
 - c. Poultry farming

Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects

- 2) To what extent communities' farmlands are protected from disasters related irrigation equipment?
- 3) To what extent has the project increased the capacities of women in earning income?

Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback

- 2) To what extent communities and people affected by crisis are aware of their rights and entitlements?

- a. How did you inform them of their rights?
- b. Was there any feedback and response mechanism in place so that affected people can share their feedback safely?
- c. How do you use the data coming through feedback mechanism?

Complaints are welcomed and addressed

- 4) Have you consulted the affected people about the design of complaint mechanism? If yes, how?
- 5) What kind of complaints have you received?
- 6) How did you respond to those complaints?
- 7) What have you done if the complaints do not fall under your project's scope of work?

Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary

- 1) How and with whom have you coordinated your activities?
 - a. What information were sharing with them?
 - b. Have you utilized information you received from other organizations working in humanitarian context?
 - c. To what extent was the coordination complementary?

Humanitarian actors continuously learn and improve

- 3) Please tell us about how you review/evaluate your responses?
- 4) Please tell us about your lessons learnt from this project? What worked and what didn't?
- 5) Have you documented your learning? Have you shared them with relevant stakeholders?

Recommendations

- 1) What are your recommendations to donor and NGO partner?

Key Informant Interview Guide – Stakeholders

Name of the interviewer:

Name of the note taker:

Province:	
Date KII conducted:	Time KII started:
Time KII ended:	Method used for recording the answers: c) Audio Recording b) Note taking

Please ask the following questions and note the answers on one blank sheet provided

Please number the blank sheets before you start

Please write down the question numbers at the beginning of answers to each question

I would like to read the consent form which explains the aim of this study, how we use this data and confidentiality of the information you provide us with.

Oral consent obtained

- c) Yes b) No

Introductory Questions

CWS implemented a project of Mitigating Drought Impact through Agricultural Assistance in Bamyan where they are developing irrigation equipment, providing cash for work and poultry farming from June 2019 and continues to March 2020.

- 3) Could you tell us about your roles and how long have you been in this position?

Response is appropriate and relevant

- 5) How did CWS decide to implement a project of Irrigation Equipment Development/Providing Cash for Work/Poultry Farming in Bamyan? What was the situation like?
- a. Did they consult you before they started the project?

Humanitarian response is effective and timely

- 7) To what extent was CWS able to respond on timely manner?

Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects

- 4) To what extent communities' farmlands are protected from disasters related irrigation equipment?
- 5) To what extent has the project increased the capacities of women in earning income?

Complaints are welcomed and addressed

- 8) As a stakeholder, did you receive any complaints from the affected people and communities about the responses that CWS provided? What kind of complaints have you received?
- 9) What did you do?

Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary

- 2) Has CWS coordinated their activities with you?
 - a. What information was shared with you?
 - b. To what extent was the coordination complementary?

Humanitarian actors continuously learn and improve

- 6) (Only Government) Did you monitor the responses provided by CWS?
- 7) (Only Government) What were your findings? What worked and what didn't?

Recommendations

- 1) What are your recommendations for CWS?

Survey with Chicken Raising Women

Objective of assessment. To verify the project activities accomplishment and report to JPF on project accountability and quality of work. Your answers will remain strictly confidential and they will be used only for research purposes on aggregate.

Instructions to Interviewer:

Administering this section Interview with women must do the following:

Introduce yourself to the interviewee, then briefly explain to her the objective of the survey, make sure they understand this has nothing to with promotion, demotion or any other kind of investigation and that we only want to know the to what extent the project activities has been accomplished and report to JPF on project accountability and quality of work.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

HH1. NGO PARTNER HH2. PROVINCE HH3. DISTRICT HH4. VILLAGE HH5. AGE		
HH3. MARITAL STATUS	SINGLE..... MARRIED WIDOWED DIVORCED/SEPARATED	1 2 3 4
HH4. ARE YOU THE HEAD OF YOUR FAMILY?	YES NO I AM THE SPOUSE OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NO, I AM THE DAUGHTER	1 2 3 4 5
HH5. DO YOU CONTRIBUTE TO THE INCOME OF YOUR FAMILY?	YES NO	1 2
HH6. WHAT IS YOUR SOURCE OF INCOME?	CASUAL JOBS BUSINESSES AGRICULTURE CASH FOR WORK POULTRY FARMING OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	

1. Have you received chickens from CWS?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. don't know
 - d. refused

2. how many hens and roasters have you received?
 - a. 10 hens and 2 roasters
 - b. Less than 10 chickens and 2 roasters
 - c. More than 10 chickens and 2 roasters
 - d. I don't know
 - e. Refused
3. Why did you choose to raise hens?
 - a. Because it easier to manage than other livestock
 - b. Because it is nutritious
 - c. Because it generates income
 - d. I don't know
 - e. Refused
4. Have you received the feed for the hens from the NGO?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know
 - d. Refused
5. Have you received technical training on poultry farming?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know
 - d. Refused
6. How many days of the training it was?
 - a. 5 days
 - b. Less than 5 days
 - c. More than 5 days
 - d. I don't know
 - e. Refused
7. How satisfied are you with the training you received?
 - a. Very satisfied
 - b. Satisfied
 - c. Dissatisfied
 - d. Very dissatisfied
 - e. I don't know
8. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
The income at home increased due to poultry farming					
The consumption of eggs increased due to poultry farming					


2020年9月15日



灌漑の改修場所の写真や受益者の実績について

プログラム：アフガニスタン人道危機対応支援
 事業名：バーミヤンの干ばつ被害軽減のための農業支援事業
 事業実施期間：2019年6月8日～2020年5月31日（359日間）

(1) コンポーネント1：灌漑施設の整備

5つのコミュニティ開発協議会（CDCs）地区にて15,400mの用水路にパイプを通し、2つのカレーズ（地下用水路）及び2つの溜池の灌漑施設の整備を行った。上記により、当該施設からの漏水を防ぎ、当該コミュニティの農地への配水効率が改善したことで、全体農地45%になる358 Jerib（71.6 ha）の回復に寄与した。各サイトの灌漑施設整備による結果は下記の通りである。

No.	サイト名	実施内容及び結果
1	Deh Zardak	1,900mの用水路へのパイプ設置及び取水口の改修を行い、30%の漏水率軽減に寄与した。
		写真1：パイプ設置  前 写真2：パイプ設置  後
2	Jaw Palal	3,200mの用水路へのパイプ設置を行い、32%の漏水率軽減に寄与した。
3	Khoshk Dara	131 m ² の溜池をコンクリート補修し、防護壁で保護したことにより25%の漏水率軽減に寄与し、28,800ℓ程度の量を貯水できるようになった。
4	Siya Khak	343 m ² の溜池をコンクリート補修し、防護壁で保護したことにより27%の漏水率軽減に寄与し、498,750ℓ程度の量を貯水できるようになった。
5	Jim Qala	1,800mの用水路へのパイプ設置及び取水口の改修を行い、37%の漏水率軽減に寄与した。
6	Sheebartoo	4,000mの用水路へのパイプ設置及び取水口の改修を行い、30%の漏水率軽減に寄与した。

7	Qashee Habashe	<p>720 m²のカレーズの掘削作業と天井部のコンクリート強化したことで、37%の漏水率軽減に寄与した。</p> <p>写真 3：補修前</p>  <p>写真 4：補修後</p> 
8	Nawoor Peer Nazar	<p>7,860 m²のカレーズの掘削作業と天井部のコンクリート強化を行い、1,100m の用水路へのパイプ設置を行ったことで、60%の漏水率軽減に寄与した。</p>
9	Dara e Jawpalal	<p>3,400m の用水路へのパイプ設置を行ったことで、35%の漏水率軽減に寄与した。</p>
10	Otaq Kamar	<p>取水口及び 570m の用水路の補修とコンクリート強化を行ったことで、37%の漏水率軽減に寄与した。</p> <p>写真 5：補強前</p>  <p>写真 6：補強後</p>



(2) コンポーネント 2：キャッシュフオーワーク (CFW)

本活動により、275 世帯の一般労働者及び技能労働者が灌漑施設整備作業への従事日数に合わせ、平均 180 米ドル相当額のキャッシュを受領した。また対象世帯の各食糧消費スコアが、事業実施前と比較し 62%改善し、必要最低限の食糧ニーズを満たすことができるようになった。さらに、対象世帯の対処戦略指標 (rCSI) が 19 (食糧不足のために好ましくない対処法を取らざるを得ない状態) から、事業実施後は 0 (食糧確保のために好ましくない対処法を取らなくてもよい状態) に改善した。



写真
8：

Kamar での灌漑施設整備作業に従事する技能労働者の様子



7・
Otaq

及び一



写真
9・
10：
州の

Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) の代表者が労働者に対しキャッシュを配布する様子

(3) コンポーネント3：養鶏事業

本活動を通して、対象家族 150 世帯の女性裨益者が養鶏技術を習得し、事業終了後の調査では、適切な鶏の管理及び病気の予防方法について正しく理解したことを確認できた。実際に 150 世帯で卵の消費量が増加し、卵販売による収入が発生した。



写真 11：裨益者が鶏

の餌やりをしている様子



写真 12：裨益者が

鶏小屋を建設している様子