



## Workshop Donors' III

### Monitoring strategy for Afghanistan

8 December 2014

QUEEN PALACE BABUR GARDEN

KABUL

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2015 will be a pivotal year for Afghanistan. The country is moving through a series of transitions – the international military withdrawal, political change at the highest level and economic change as overall volumes of aid decrease. At this time it is important that the international community maintains its long-term commitments to Afghanistan, so that the gains made over the last 13 years are not lost. It is critical that both the Afghan government, NGO and the international community fulfill their obligations towards the Afghan people in promoting and delivering stability, development and humanitarian assistance.

**DO NOT FORGET AFGHANISTAN**  
THE WORLD IS GRADUALLY FORGETTING

## Conclusion of the donor Workshop II

Kabul, June 2014

Regard to the progress; TMAF set an excellent framework for pushing reforms to hold government accountable for its commitments. Embassies supported TMAF as a continued accountability framework with relevantly updates. Within the TMAF framework, the Embassies always strive for incentive mechanisms or condition to support better achievements. The idea is to bring together different views from the civil society that could feed a high dialog between government and international community.

### Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and evaluation can be called the main key of efficiency and sustainable funding so it's important to show results and demonstrate the progresses to Afghan people as well as donor citizen. Monitoring eventually is about improving performance, aid effectiveness, supporting transparent reporting of the results and progress achieved, and maintaining public and political support.

### M&E instruments:

**On strategic level**, the process of setting country strategy and portfolio reviews on monitoring to the general public that role over as critical instrument.

**On program level**, continuously examining the progress of the programs, reviewing the progress of the projects to know what is under examination by external evaluations and what has been achieved.

**Peace & conflict assessments**, These assessments are used as an instrument to avoid confrontations that could lead to conflict and to ensure peace building.



**The Aid has to be done on multi-year contract and on clear and applicable conditions.**

Service delivery and humanitarian access; a key theme for the New Deal is the effort to boost the government's legitimacy and credibility by enabling and supporting its ability to deliver services to its people. This puts a significant emphasis on the compact making, a material difference in the lives of communities, and requires the right programs to be implemented in the right places in the right way.

If the implementation is not done with all the precautions and rules,

it could well undermine the space for humanitarian agencies to deliver humanitarian assistance to those who need it and according to internationally recognized humanitarian principles, including **impartiality, neutrality and independence**.

These principles and the space for humanitarian actors to operate within must be respected and protected.

**Workshop Donors' III**

**Strategy for Afghanistan**

**Monday 8<sup>th</sup> of December 2014**

Venue: Babur Garden / Queen Palace

8:30- 9:00	Breakfast & Registration
9:00-9:05	Opening Prayers,
9:05-9:30	Welcome and overall introduction to the workshop,
9:35-10:05	Presentation of the workshops objectives,
10:05-10:35	ECHO presentation,
10:35-11:00	Agence Française du Development presentation;.
11:00-11:30	OCHA presentation,
11:30-12:15	Questions and answers to all presentations

## Tawanmandi presentation

The Tawanmandi Civil Society Strengthening program to strengthen civil society in Afghanistan and has been operating for the last three years. The objectives of the program are to improve governance, accountability and responsiveness, in order to achieve an inclusive civil society which can engage effectively on issues of human rights, access to justice, freedom of the media, anti-corruption, peace building and conflict resolution. Tawanmandi also focus strongly on cross-cutting issues involving gender, youth, and disabilities at a field level.

Tawanmandi has inter-coordination and information mechanisms in place for their Implementing Partners (IPs). On a quarterly basis, IPs can come together to share information concerning funding opportunities, challenges and risk assessments.

With regards to promoting transparency, Tawanmandi shares information about their partner organizations, projects, funding mechanisms and the amount of funding given to civil society organizations (CSOs). This is quite unique as many other donors are prevented from sharing the same amount of data due to their own policies and procedures. In the future, Tawanmandi is also going to blacklist some organizations found to be involved in corruption, although Tawanmandi cannot publish the list, they feel that their information sharing will help them focus on future priorities of the civil society organizations.

Director forum is a sector base core partners structure created by TAW, the Directors of organization who they received core fund on different thematic areas are coming together to coordinate and to discuss joints of advocacy issues as collective work which mostly enhances the pillar of coordination and effectiveness. The sector base core partners then meet the sector base working group who they come together with an advocacy issue and action plan to make sure it works at policy level.

Tawanmandi will no longer be present in Afghanistan after July, 2015 as leading donors present in Afghanistan have decided to change their funding mechanism for the civil societies in Afghanistan. However, any contracts and funding commitments currently in place will continue as planned post 2015.

Leading donors are looking for new ways to support CSOs in Afghanistan in future and are happy to take advice from CSOs in Afghanistan regarding this. In coming six months, Tawanmandi management will work on a transition period of the program.

**Q:** How many partners does Tawanmandi currently have and how many of them do you expect to be funded by end of 2015.

**A:** In last three years, country-wide Tawanmandi worked with around 70 CSO partners. Around 45 projects will continue to receive funding ranging from USD 200,000,000 to USD 1.5 Million in grants and funds

**Q:** How many projects are planned to be stopped?

**A:** The contract of Tawanmandi / British Council will finish by the end of July 2015 but some of contracts will even run until 2017. Commitments already made will be honored with no funding shortage from the donor side.

**Q:** Even though the list of blacklisted organizations is not public, will Tawanmandi be willing to discuss their findings through bilateral meetings or discussions with other stakeholders supporting CSOs in Afghanistan?

**A:** Tawanmandi is willing to share information with any donor, organization or stakeholder. Tawanmandi has already shared many of its found cases of corruption occurring in CSOs with the public and with the media.

## ECHO presentation

ECHO is part of European Commission financing humanitarian aids which is both accountable to EU tax payers and beneficiaries of any programs. ECHO works through partnerships with organizations who have contracts signed with respective HQs. Partners must sign a framework contract between HQs Brussels and or other European countries and should have office here in Afghanistan.

ECHO each year revises its strategy for the Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP). The HIP strategy was recently revised and published in November 2014.

ECHO has been an active donor in Afghanistan since 1994 and has channelled about €700 million through IPs including the UN, NGOs and ICRC.

### DG ECHO FUNDING PROSPECTS IN AFGHANISTAN for 2015

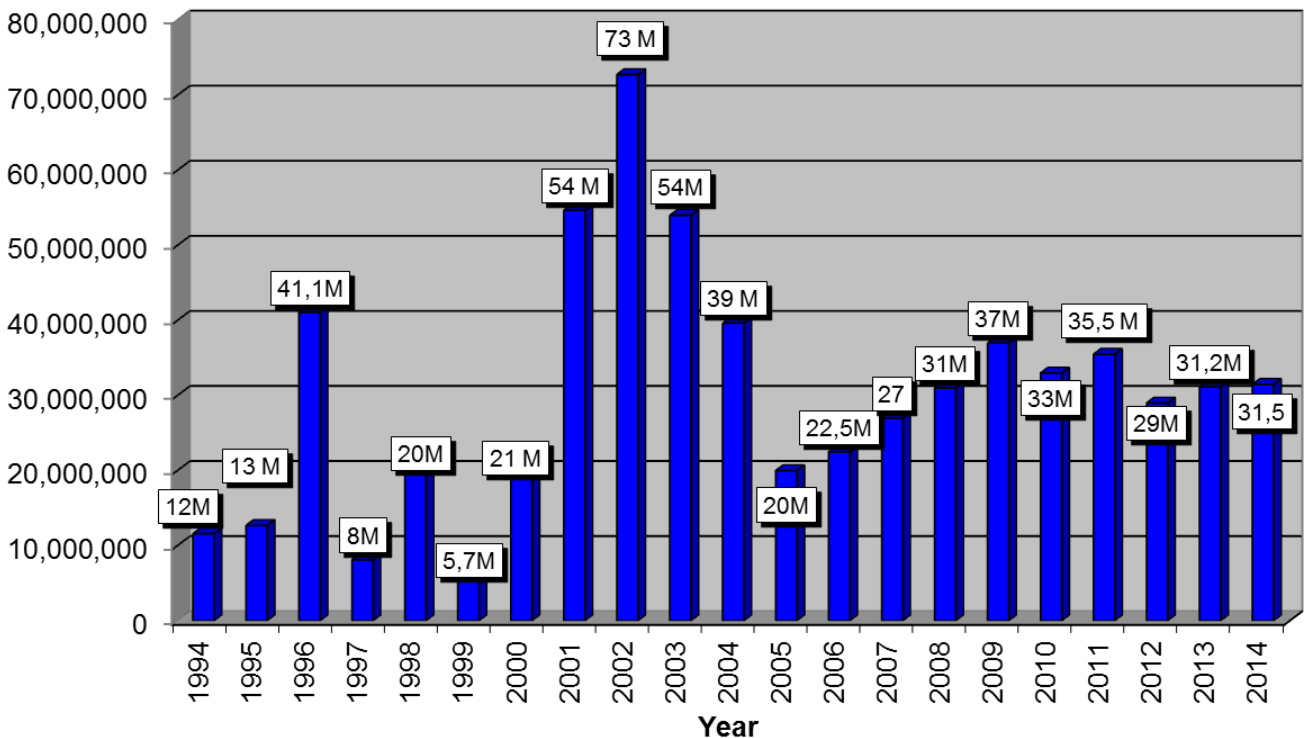
DG ECHO/ HIP 2015 is regional package which covers Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran to support Disaster Preparedness (DP), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Resilience and is designed with focus on supporting IDPs and refugees returned from Pakistan and Iran. The total financial envelope for the region is nearly €55 million of which € 24.5 million is under HA budget allocated for Afghanistan. The budget has decreased by 20% since 2014 due to reasons of competing issues in the Middle East, Ebola virus disease in some countries and Global Fund crisis.

ECHO Kabul had mid-year strategy review, in the case of an increased crisis or disaster, they would have extra funds.

**Q:** How acute and severe needs could be balanced if remote management is not applicable?

**A:** So far, these needs are well balanced and addressed through humanitarian funding. In general, Remote Management is not applicable but in some exceptional cases ECHO accepts it by issuing and starting and ending period.

ECHO in AFG 1994-2014

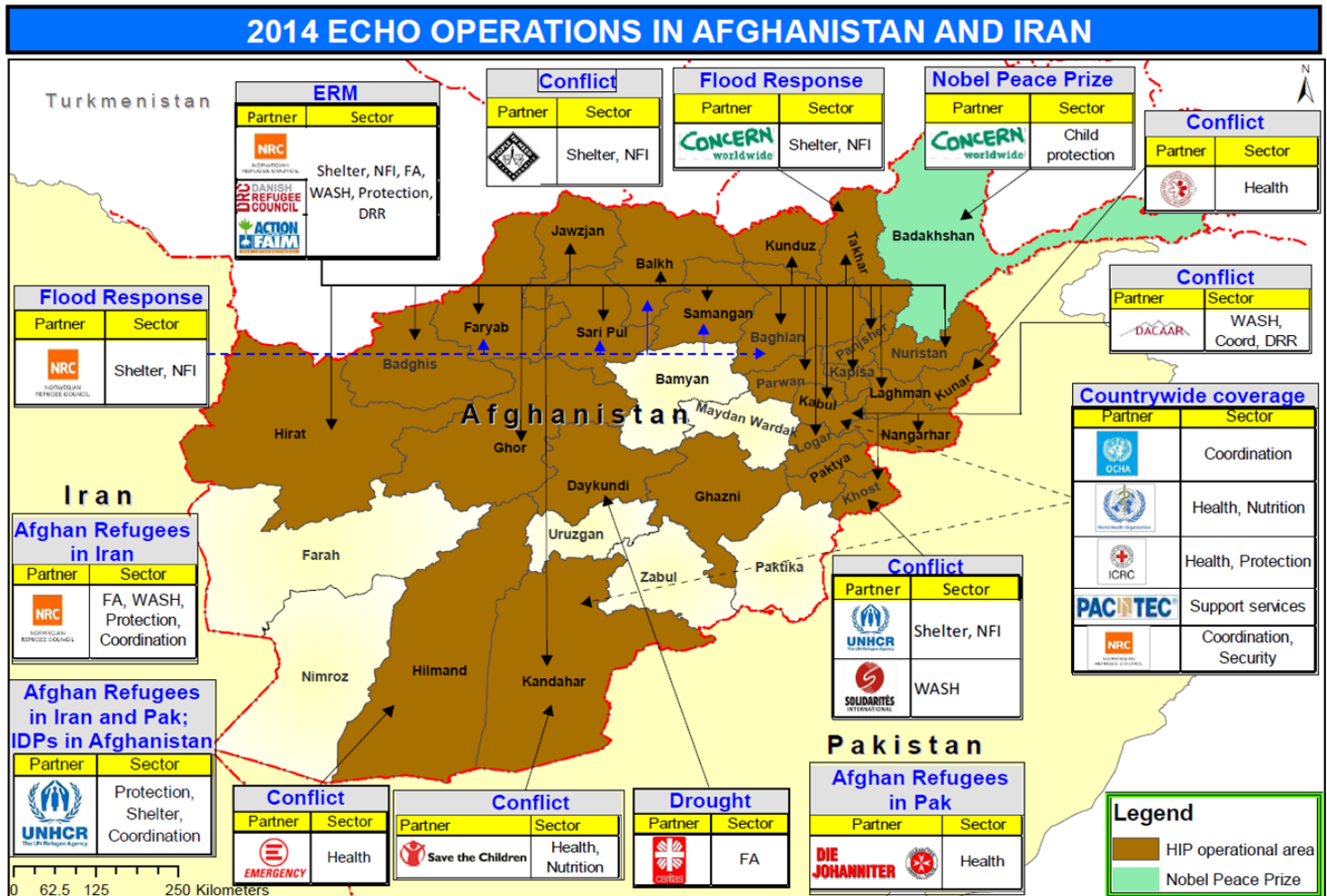


## MAIN ORIENTATIONS

ECHO only funds projects and operations that could be monitored by ECHO's national and international staff. Direct assessment and monitoring are key elements of the project cycle. Therefore it is very central for ECHO to monitor each project at least once per project cycle. Remote management is not in line with ECHO's internal policy and practice. Projects with no monitoring access cannot be funded. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that ECHO does not transfer any risk to its national staff due to monitoring processes.

As part of prioritization; there is need to differentiate chronic and acute humanitarian needs as ECHO has not supported chronic needs since 2011 when the strategy changed.

ECHO very much supports coordination at (national and field level), Disaster preparedness, and quality assurance depending on humanitarian principles.



## IMPLEMENTING MODALITIES

In terms of coverage, ECHO covers all major incidents. ECHO HIP has been published in Oct, 2014 and expenditure eligibility starts as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. Proposals should be submitted online by 15<sup>th</sup> January 2015. All the contracts endorsed in Afghanistan are a period of 12 months maximum with the exception of Disaster affected Disaster Preparedness DP / Disaster Risk Reduction DRR / Resilience which are considered for 18 months.

In terms of strategy for promoting and facilitating humanitarian access, ECHO support air transportation/services through Partner Aviation and Communication Technology (PACTEC), International NGOs Safety Office INSO for safety and security services and the Project Support Group (PSG) which runs media campaigns to differentiate humanitarian actors, including medical radio dramas for public awareness on humanitarian aid) and supports Emergency Response Mechanism ERM to provide its partners with resources. ECHO also regularly coordinates with OCHA, clusters, UN agencies and NGOs.

## Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

DP/DRR/Resilience Unit of ECHO Replaces DIP-ECHO with the objective to reduce vulnerability of the populations living in hazard prone areas through improved preparedness and response capacities. The aim is to consolidate the achievements of previous DIPECHO Action Plans for Community Based and School Based Disaster Preparedness. Challenges remain in how to promote institutionalization through cost-effective models that are fully adapted to local capacities and constraints and not a project based approach. Partners must be fully aware of previous DIPECHO strategies, recommendations and the lessons learned workshops and must build on the existing common models and approaches.

### Operational Guidelines

ECHO's Operational Guidelines now include the use of Gender-Age Marker as a compulsory component and partners should also target marginalized groups (PWD, women, elderly) must be properly and systematically addressed in all projects and sectors. Director General ECHO (DG-ECHO) will require partners to explain why the required components are not included.

Except in exceptional circumstances, ECHO does *not* fund actions using remote management due to following reasons;

- ✦ ECHO is a field based donor, and Remote Management limits field access of ECHO so no acceptance of indirect monitoring.
- ✦ Remote Management entails significant risks: it transfer security risk, underline the quality of implementation, Impartiality, Accountability, Remote management 'trap'.

Building acceptance remains the best access strategy. Therefore, ECHO funds only projects with direct monitoring access from the assessment phase till end of the project.

The central focus of ECHO's program in Afghanistan is to address the needs of the population by assuring the quality, impartiality and acceptance.

Visibility is a contractual obligation in all EU-funded humanitarian aid projects but due to current upgrading insecurity, ECHO avoids using its logo for projects sides. A derogation request is mandatory if partners could not fulfil the given requirements.

ECHO strongly supports initiatives to provide continuity of funding and handover to development actors to tackle chronic issues through mid-term and long terms projects.

[http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/actions\\_implementation/remote\\_management/start](http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/actions_implementation/remote_management/start)

[http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/media/actions\\_implementation/remote\\_management/remote\\_management\\_instructions.pdf](http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/media/actions_implementation/remote_management/remote_management_instructions.pdf)

**Q:** Does the ECHO HIP 2015 cover returnees?

**A:** The ECHO HIP 2015 very much focuses on IDPs and returnees with no resources. Afghan refugees in Pakistan are supported through ECHO Islamabad.

**Q:** It is sometimes difficult for NGOs to know the line of chronic and acute needs. How does ECHO define chronic needs?

**A:** As a global mechanism, people are moving from their places of residents in particular while they are lacking primary living needs in terms of food, water etc...and ECHO also identify and address Chronic needs in accordance with Global standards and ECHO policy.

## French Embassy in Kabul / AFD presentation

AFD provided a presentation on funding tools designed for the support of Afghan population which can be downloaded from the French Embassy website. At first stage, The Afghan and French parity defines and develops priority French cooperation in Afghanistan to have an and idea of global commitment for around USD 30 Million a year.

There are three main funding tools for different property needs of the beneficiaries or circumstances:

**Tool number one:** is dedicated to conflict affected people and IDPs. It aims to respond to acute malnourished stratum in unsafe areas with high levels of food insecurity. The French Embassy in Kabul manages NGOs' proposals and the specific committee at HQ level is responsible for making the final decision.



**Tool number two:** is dedicated to aiding humanitarian emergencies and circumstances depending on the needs of the people. NGOs or UN agencies that work closely with the Crisis Centre in Paris should send their proposals to the French Embassy in Kabul. Decisions on funding are made by both by the Paris and Kabul teams.

**Tool number three:** is a social development fund dedicated to micro projects to reduce poverty and reinforce civil society in terms of child protection, fundamental human rights, and youth. The French Embassy has funded 13 projects with €1 million between 2013-2014. This may be renewed in the coming three years after the process of evaluation to these projects is done at the end of by end of 2014.

Agriculture forms a cross cutting sector of AFD focus in addition to health and water. AFD also has some specific activities on electricity in Kapisa and Sorubi. AFD also have three other different modalities with no specific year-mark fund on yearly bases due to a decision validated at Head Quarter level.

Modality one: French NGOs are financed as operator Agencies for ADF funded projects in link with French Embassy's strategy for Afghanistan and in such cases AFD fund the projects 100%.

To keep the balance between NGOs and INGOs, in particular (ADF), the financing unite of the French Embassy for INGOs mostly funds French NGOs while the French Embassy itself provides funding to National NGOs.

✦ Modality No 2: the second modality is core financing NGOs with 50% by AFD and 50% by NGOs (NGOs contribution) themselves as such projects are being prioritized by NGOs and approved by AFD/HQ. For this, local NGOs have to be partners of INGOs in order to reinforce the capacity of civil society for local organizations or associations.

AFD has some ad-hoc financing for some specific situations for instance in 2008 AFD funded four NGOs for different issues approved by HQ.

Q: How many NGOs are currently being funded by AFD?

A: AFD currently funds 10 projects in several provinces of Afghanistan.

Q: What types of mechanisms are used to assure coordination among Embassies and Donor Agencies?

A: In terms of coordination, the Humanitarian Donor Group HDG is a monthly humanitarian coordination structure at donor level and heads of cooperation from different embassies also meet on monthly bases. Beside this, French embassy also has relations with EU partners regarding NGOs and coordination.



## UNOCHA presentation

The United Nations Office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is the part of the United Nations responsible for supporting humanitarian organizations and governments to ensure a fast, flexible and coherent response to the disasters and other emergencies. OCHA brings together humanitarian actors to ensure a timely response to emergencies. Coordination improves the effectiveness of humanitarian response by ensuring greater predictability, accountability and partnership and therefore ensures that assistance gets to people where they need it most.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> November 2014, OCHA published the Humanitarian Response Plan 2015 on the auspices of the humanitarian coordinator Mr. Mark Bowden together with the Chief Executive Officer Dr. Abdullah Abdullah. On the podium, we had DFID representing civil society, emergency NGOs, Afghanistan Center for Training and Development ACTD and representatives from the donor community with much more media attraction. Hopefully by launching Humanitarian Response Plan, donors with interest may provide early funding to the humanitarian cycle for Afghanistan.

As key elements to HIP, Donors and partners together with clusters in a same room putting out what the humanitarian community has seen as key priorities. The process of HIP already started in August, 2014 has not been uncontested as humanitarian action anywhere in the world is contested often. OCHA is again looking forward to rigorously prioritizing and defining humanitarian actions. HIP process also caused lots of discussions among clusters but OCHA did keep the humanitarian plan self-same focused on key life-saving interventions.

### CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE IN NEED

✦ HRP 2015 very much focus on conflict affected and civilian casualties that includes Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika (more than 30000 families).

✦ The plan supports those displaced by conflict or disasters.

✦ Refugees and returnees from Pakistan and Iran.

✦ Malnourished and severely food insecure people in particular children under five.

Natural disaster affected people( winter)

Nearly 7.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan. The country still has a -significant number of food insecure people, people affected by natural disasters-including floods, earthquakes and landslides, conflict affected people, Mine/UXO exposed people. The country also has an influx of Pakistani refugees from Waziristan who are hosted in Khost / Paktika, the survey 2013 shows that more than half a million children are severely malnourished mostly driven by having no access to health care.

A strategic humanitarian response is required for 3.8 million out of 7.4 Million people in need of critical living-saving action, namely those suffering from acute malnutrition, pneumonia, measles, acute diarrhoea with dehydration, and those injured from the conflict and remnants of war. The targeted stratum will be prioritized as Priority (P1, P2, P3 etc) through ranking methodology by OCHA.

### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Through the HIP 2015, OCHA mostly focuses on the below three key strategic priorities. These were not uncontested but developed through discussion.

**Excess morbidity and mortality:** this priority reduces excessive and preventable mortality and morbidity caused by communicable diseases and malnutrition.

**Conflict related deaths & impairment:** it relates to addressing and reducing morbidity, mortality, and impairment due to conflicts. It therefore strongly focuses on support to Emergency troll care and referral mechanism systems. This also includes offering support to protection activities in landmine clearance.

**Timely response to affected populations:** this involves effective response mechanisms preparedness and response to the people affected by conflicts or natural disasters.

Regarding the role of humanitarians in working with government in disaster risk reduction strategies, OCHA looks forward to development agencies and to the government itself to take on the responsibility as it's not part of the Humanitarian Response Plan

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

The response strategy involves five key elements, namely:

**Coordinating actions:** first and foremost to ensure lack of duplication, to ensure that most vulnerable are not left behind and to ensure a strong presence where the needs are. Coordination adds value to both the activities of a project and its outcomes.

**Rigorous prioritization:** is the life-saving, humanitarian, and it does not stray at the arena of development work. This element has continued guiding the HRP.

**Securing Access:** highlights physical access but more importantly acceptance by all stakeholders and armed actors. It asks for and asking the value of humanitarian actions and calls for the respect to humanitarian action wither them are AOGs, ACGs or AEGs.

**Emergency preparedness:** This is a major component, highly necessary for providing timely responses to affected people, as a lot have been seen so far which is quite predictable again.

**Advocating durable solutions:** This is essential finding durable solution for displaced people in Afghanistan. Ensuring IDP policy in terms of Land allocation to allow people where ever they have chosen to stay. Although providing durable solutions in terms of primary healthcare systems and durable water management is actually beyond the scope of humanitarian action in terms of financing, it could be a call for action.

## OVERVIEW OF PLANNING FIGURES

The ask of international community for next year is USD 405 million. Afghanistan is 64% funded in 2014 through Humanitarian Fund by OCHA. The system for 2015 is maxed out very glad globally even in terms of Donors.

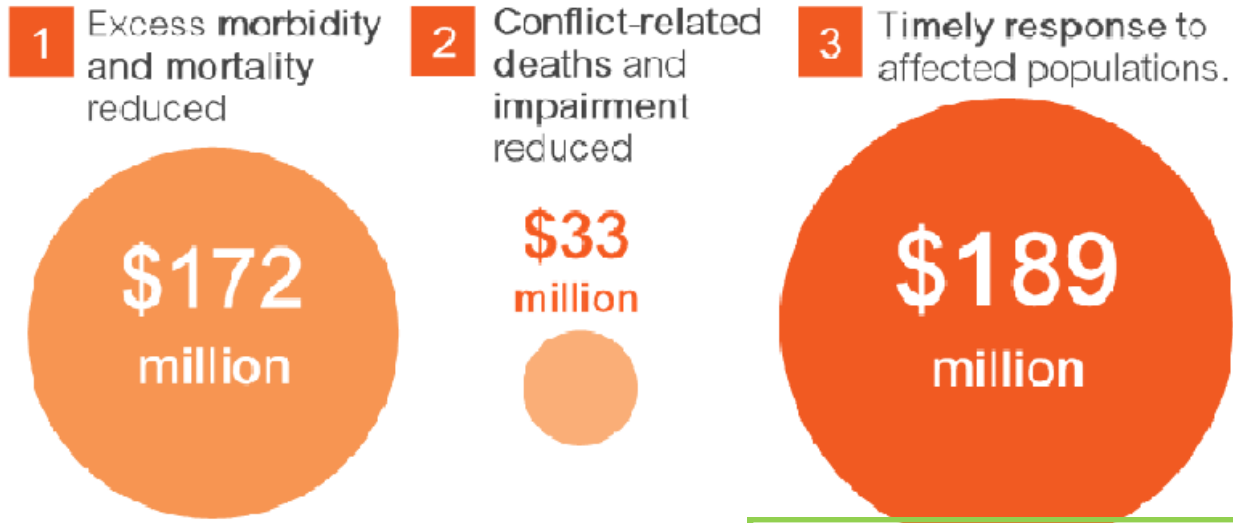
OCHA were very conscious to keep the ask truthful. Within the ask we have seen a mixture on to the refugees in flags with increase requirements on health, nutrition, WASH, emergency shelter but meanwhile reduced requirements for food insecurity.

Cluster/Sector	Targeted population (million)	Budget request (US\$ million)	Average cost (\$ per person)
<b>ES/NFI</b>	(157,000)	40	255
<b>FSAC</b>	2.1	92	43
<b>Health</b>	2.7	38.8	14
<b>Nutrition</b>	2.1	78	37
<b>Protection</b>	1.4	40	28
<b>WASH</b>	1.9	25.3	13
<b>Humanitarian Air Service</b>	24	17	708
<b>Refugees &amp; Returnees</b>	(515,600)	62.8	122
<b>Coordination (OCHA)</b>		11.5	

Humanitarian coordination is led by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and is supported by OCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which is comprised of UN humanitarian agencies, international and national NGOs, and donors. Technical clusters support effective and efficient humanitarian coordination. In 2014, provincial coordination was extended to Operation Coordination Team (OCT) meetings and participation in Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC). This resulted in greater coordination between the Government and humanitarian partners.

## FUNDING REQUEST

Based on funding breakdown, out of that **USD 405 million** against three key strategic priorities are outlined below which would address the most acute needs.



### Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) established in 2014 is a full funding mechanism in country to which a number of Donors pledged their money collectively managed by OCHA under the leadership of Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).

In first phase of operation this year, OCHA will disburse funds of USD 37 million with focus on supporting health and nutrition for the reasons outlined. Beside this, two reserve allocations to support winterization response in the north and also response to Pakistani refugees in Khost / Paktika.

OCHA hopes funding to increase up to the region of USD 50 million dollars for 2015 to be disbursed in the country but this will mostly depend on Donors availability. DIFD has given great funding support, Australian, SIDA, Republic of Korea are also coming to the board this year and hopefully will start their support since next year.

There is great funding mechanism for CHF and colleagues can directly contact CHF unit of OCHA for questions, if any.

With regards to an update regarding eligibility of partners for the CHF, 35 NGOs have passed the due diligence assessment process that are becoming eligible to gain potential CHF fund but the number of National NGOs who passed the process is only 6 which is quite low.

**Q:** Looking to the point of emergency preparedness is there any early warning system in place?

**A:** Yes, the Emergency Preparedness insides early warning system which is supported by Afghanistan Natural Disaster Management Agency (ANDMA) through the cluster task force and emergency preparedness working group.

**Q:** How does the emergency preparedness plan involve the government?

**A:** In terms of inclusiveness of the approach, this process is going on since August 2014 and is let through the Humanitarian cluster system. Each cluster does have its own respective line ministry representation for instance Ministry of Public Health MoPH, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development MRRD, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation MoRR and Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock MAIL are involved in the cluster system and the government signed HRP 2015 in a lunch held on 26 August 14 in the room in the front bench.

## **Australian Embassy funding strategy 2014/15 and beyond**

### **Direct Aid Program (DAP)**

The Australian Government has an ongoing commitment to support Afghanistan's security, governance and development. Australia has provided over \$1 billion in development assistance since 2001, and will continue a substantial program to 2017.

The Direct Aid Program (DAP) is a flexible, small grants program funded by the Australian Government and managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The goal of DAP is to advance developmental objectives and address humanitarian hardship in developing countries, while at the same time fulfilling Australia's international relations and public diplomacy objectives.

DAP is available on a not-for-profit basis to individuals, community groups and NGOs engaged in development activities in countries that are eligible for overseas development assistance. The program focuses on supporting small-scale development projects and activities that involve the beneficiaries in the identification, design and management of the projects.

### **Development Framework Agreement 2012-17**

The development agreement is captured under the Memorandum of Understanding between Afghanistan and the Government of Australia for the period 2012-17. The Agreement underlines Australia's commitment to:

- ✦ reduce poverty and building stability;
- ✦ build the Afghan Government's capacity to deliver basic services and provide economic opportunities for its people;
- ✦ provide at least 50 per cent of development assistance on-budget; and

Align 80 percent of assistance with Afghanistan's National Priority Programs (NPPs). Funding commitment contingent on the Afghan Government's progress on TMAF commitments

### **Australian Development Assistance to Afghanistan**

Australia has invested AUD 535 million in development assistance in Afghanistan in the previous three years. Australia's Afghanistan country program disbursed AUD\$148.3 million in 2013-14. Of this:

- 50.1% will be on-budget; and
- 92.9% will be aligned to NPPs

Australia expects to provide around AUD134.2 Million as official development assistance to Afghanistan in 2014-15.

### **Focus of the Assistance to Afghanistan**

The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Julie Bishop MP, issued a statement on 16 June 2014, stating Australia remains committed to progress in Afghanistan in terms of development assistance.

- ✦ Afghanistan is still Australia's largest bilateral development program – outside our immediate neighbors (PNG, Indonesia and the Pacific).
- ✦ Australia's aid assistance to Afghanistan presently focuses on education, rural development and governance (in particular public financial management).
- ✦ It aims to support the drivers of economic growth and employment generation, including education and productive sectors such as agriculture.

Australia also responds to humanitarian needs and supports national efforts to reduce violence against women and improve human rights in Afghanistan.

## **Australia's priorities for 2014-15 and beyond**

**(presentation shared *A posteriori*)**

As foreshadowed in new aid policy, Australia will continue support for Afghan National Priority Programs, including health, education, rural development and infrastructure, principally through the ARTF. We will also:

- ✦ Enhance education by expanding access to schools, improve education quality, and increase Afghan Government's capacity to deliver education.
- ✦ Protect and promote human rights by providing support for the AIHRC to investigate human rights violations
- ✦ Empower women and girls by supporting active participation in Afghanistan's economic, social, and political life and contribute to national efforts to end violence against women
- ✦ Through the Australia-Afghanistan Community Resilience Program, improve agricultural productivity by introducing more resilient varieties of wheat, provide job opportunities, and expand access to markets for Afghan families by helping start locally-relevant, small-scale businesses

Build resilience in partnership with multilateral and non-government humanitarian organizations by providing food for up to 1.9 million vulnerable Afghans, and responding to other humanitarian needs.

In 2014-15 one of the key priorities for Australia will be to continue supporting the elimination of violence against women through the "Supporting National Efforts to Reduce Violence Against Women in Afghanistan" program.

### **Eligibility for funding**

In selecting projects to fund, Post DAP Committees need to ensure that projects have developmental outcomes, and are consistent with the international relations and public diplomacy objectives. Attention should be given to projects providing direct benefits to those most in need in the local community, including vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, children and youth.

Eligible activities include community health, education, small scale infrastructure, sanitation, rural development, environmental development, gender equality, conferences and training activities, and cultural and sporting activities. All such projects must have a developmental outcome and be implemented within a relatively short period of time. In certain cases, consideration may be given to contributions to disaster relief operations.

### **Selection Process**

The Kabul DAP Committee has agreed it will focus support in 2014-15 on organizations provide development outcomes for women, support the education sector and promote economic opportunities for vulnerable sections of the community. This is in line with Australia's wider development goals in Afghanistan, which look to promote opportunities for all Afghans, including through education and promoting women's rights. The DAP committee will also consider strong proposals focused on other development sectors.

The DAP committee will look to fund projects with a value between AUD10, 000 –AUD40, 000. Assessments of applications by Post DAP Committees are made primarily on the basis of the supporting information supplied by applicants.

The capacity assessment methodology is comprised of desk based review for the documents receiving from NGOs during due diligence process and visits to the organization's main office and sub-offices where interviews will be conducted with staff members, the system is being checked and additional documents is reviewed. The interviews are including key informants such as cluster leads, OCHA, other organizations and donors what is actually similar to micro-partner assessment to assure they work with the right partners, right capacities in the right area is critical to have the effective solution forward.

The partners described with the high, medium and low risk capacities in term of capacity assessment scoring that has an impact on operational modalities and contracts, and what specifically OCHA looking at is the amount of money that individual party may receive, the frequency of disbursement, the velum of narrative and financial reporting, the type of monitoring and the frequency of monitoring that how often it takes place and the frequency of audit that how does it work.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation:**

Based on the monitoring and reporting of partner NGOs, the partners are expected to have adequate internal mechanisms to meet project management, monitoring and reporting requirement and generate quality performance information, therefore OCHA is looking for the following key objectives:

- ✦ To ensure adequate verification of reporting results,
- ✦ To provide evidence of how CHF has contributed to broader outcome set forth in the CHAP,
- ✦ To ensure resources are used efficiently,
- ✦ To support partners in their project implementation,

The partners were asked by the OCHA to implement projects in some remote difficult areas of Afghanistan to fully understand all factors of changes existed on the ground.

### **Monitoring Tools:**

OCHA has 4 major approaches for the monitoring process and will be applicable for the NGOs being financed through by OCHA through the channel of CHF as following:

1-Field site monitoring: will be done by OCHA's staff for verification that CHF funded projects are delivering against targeted outputs.

2-Third party monitoring: contracted organization will be obtained independently verified information about the status of the selected project in the area where OCHA's access limited.

3-Remote call monitoring: will be applied to collect statistics and record observations from key informants and beneficiaries on progress made against outputs.

4-Web-based monitoring: satellite imagery and GPS referencing may be used to verify project activities based on ERF project implantation within the past 12 months the all three of the four given approaches have been used, except the Third Party Monitoring meaning that every project under the ERF has been visited by none staff member both Afghan and international.

OCHA observes partner's performance and an internal performance index (PI) will be developed with the objective to keep truck of partner's performance so as to inform future funding decisions by means that OCHA have the whole dynamic of managing performance which helps to know how the partners have actually preformed; and partners who performed well OCHA will expand their capacities particularly in the area of acute needs.

# **ANNEXES**

## **Annex 1: List of Acronyms**

## Annex 1: List of Acronyms

<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AB	Advisory Board
ABP	Afghan Border Police
ADF	Afghanistan Development forum
ACTA	Afghan Coalition for Transparency and Accountability
AGE	Anti-Government Element
AHF	Afghanistan Humanitarian forum
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
ALNAP	Active Learning Network For Accountability and Performance in humanitarian Action
ALP	Afghan Local Police
AMP	Aid Management Policy
ANA	Afghan National Army
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ANP	Afghan National Police
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
AOG	Armed Opposition group
APPF	Afghan Public Protection Force
APC	Afghanistan Protection Cluster
APPRO	National Action Plan For The Women Of Afghanistan
ARCS	Afghan Red Crescent Society
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
AVRR	Afghan Volunteer Return and Reintegration
AWG	Advocacy working Group
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
BAAG	British And Irish Agencies Afghanistan Group
BCPR	Bureau For Crisis Prevention recovery
BA	Bachelor Of Arts
BCS	Border Crossing Station
BEMOC	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care
BMI	Body Mass Index
BPHS	Basic packages of health services
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
BTS	Blood Transfusion service
BVW	Basic Veterinary Worker
CAS	Close Air Support ( Air Strike)
CBE	Community Based Education
CBO	Community-based organization
CBRR	Cross Border Return and Reintegration
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CCW	Certain Conventional Weapons
CCA	Close Combat Attack



CDC	Community Development Council
CE-DAT	Complex Emergency Database
CEDAW	Convention On The Elimination Of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women
CEMOC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFR	Case Fatality Rate
CFW	Cash For Work
CHAP	Common humanitarian Action Plan
CHF	Common humanitarian fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIHL	Customary International Humanitarian Law
CM	Capability Milestone
CMT	Core Management Team
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CPAN	Child Protection Action Network
CPIA	Country Policy and Institution Assessment
CRC	Convention On the Rights Of The Child
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CRISE	Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity
CRPD	Convention On The Rights Of Person With Disabilities
CSO	Civil society Organization
CSTC-A	Combined Security Transition Command Afghanistan
CTC	Cholera Treatment Center
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DA	Department of Army
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DMC	Department of Mine Clearance
DOD	Department Of Defense
DORR	Directorate of Refugees and Repatriation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECB	Emergency Capacity Building
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EE	Emergency Essential
EFA	Education For All
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EM	Environment markers
ENA	Emergency Nutrition Assessment
ENNA	European NGOs Network For Afghanistan
EOF	Escalation Of Force
EPHS	Essential Package of Health Services
EPI	Expanded Programme On Immunization
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator

ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERF	Emergency response fund
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ETAT	Emergency Triage Assessment And Treatment
EU	European Union
EVIF	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
FANTA	Food And Nutrition Technical Assistance
FAO	Food And Agriculture Organization Of United Nations
FCN	Foreign Country National
FI	Food Items
FSM	Field Site Monitoring
FSN	Foreign Service National
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GAD	Gender Age Diversity
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHI	Global health initiative
GIROA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GOA	Government of Afghanistan
GSV	Go and See Visit
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership / or Humanitarian Assistance Program
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HE	Hygiene Education
HF	Health Facility
HFSN	Health and Fragile States Network
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit
HIP	Humanitarian Implementation plan
HIS	Health Information System
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
HLTF	High Level Task Force
HRA	High Return Areas
HRL	Human Rights Law
HRFM	Human Rights Field Monitoring
HRW	Human Rights Watch
HSR	Human Security Report
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCPR	International Covenant On Civil And Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention On The Elimination Of All Forms Of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant On Economic Social And Cultural Rights
ICLA	Information Counselling and Legal Assistance
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council Of Voluntary Agencies
IDF	Indirect Fire (Rockets Mortars)

IDLG	Independent Directorate for Local Governance
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEA	Islamic Emirate Of Afghanistan
IEC	Independent Election Commission
IED	Improvised Explosive device
IFE	Infant Feeding In Emergency
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFRC	International Federation Of Red Cross And Red Crescent Societies
IFAD	International Fund For Agriculture Development
IGC	International Grains Council
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
II	Implementation improvements
IM	International Military
IMAI	Integrated Management Of Adult illnesses
IMCI	Integrated Management Of Childhood illnesses
IMF	International Military Forces
IMPAC	Integrated Management Of Pregnancy And Childbirth
INEE	Inter-Agency Network For Education In Emergencies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Infection Prevention And Control
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ISA	Independent Services Authority
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISPO	International Society For Prosthetics And Orthotics
IYCF	Infant And Young Child Feeding
JCMB	Joint Coordination Monitoring Body
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAS	Land Allocation Sites/ Land Allocation Scheme
LBW	Low Birth Weight
LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guidelines And Standards
LICUS	Low-income countries under stress
LFEW	Livestock Female Extension Worker
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net
LoLM	Law on Land Managment
M&R	Monitoring and Reporting

MA	Managing Agent
MACCA	Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MBT	Mine Ban Treaty
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEC	Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MOBTA	Ministry of Border and Tribal Affairs
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOEC	Ministry of Economy
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs
MOCY	Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs
MOIC	Ministry Of Information And Culture
MOHRA	Ministry of Haj and Religious Affairs
MOYC	Ministry Of Youth And Culture
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs & Disabled
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MORR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MPA	Master Of Public Administration
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Conference
MUDA	Ministry of Urban Development Assistance
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAPWA	National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
NCHS	National Center For Health Statistics
NDS	National Directorate of Security
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NICS	Nutrition In Crisis Information System
NHLP	National Horticulture And Livestock Project
NPP	National Priority Program
NRVA	National Risk And Vulnerability Assessment
NSC	National Security Council
NSP	National Solidarity Program
NTAP	National Transparency Accountability Program
OAU	Organization Of African Unity
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organization For Economic Cooperation And Development
OER	Office of Emergency Response
Off Budget	Budget From Donor Based On Bilateral Agreement
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
On Budget	Budget From Donor through GIROA

ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Committee
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PGM	Pro-Government Militia
PHC	Primary health care
PHT	Provincial Humanitarian Team
PLHIV	People Living With HIV
PLWHA	People Living With HIV And AIDS
POR	Proof of Registration
POUWT	Point Of Use Water Treatment
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
PSN	Person in Need
Q&A	Quality And Accountability
RAF	Rapid Assessment Form
RADP	Regional Agricultural Development Program
RH	Reproductive Health
RHT	Regional Humanitarian Team
RMU	Risk Management Unit
RMLSP	Rural Microfinance And Livestock Support Project
RNI	Reference Nutrient Intakes
RPG	Rocket Propelled Grenade
RPA	Remotely Piloted Aircraft
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SAF	Small Arms Fire
SSAR	Solution strategy for Afghan refuge
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SEEP	Small Enterprise Education And Promotion
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SGP	Small Grant Program
SKAT	Swiss Center For Appropriate Technology
SLRC	Secure Livelihoods Consortium
SMC	Sanitary Mandate Contract
SOPS	Standard Operating Procedures
SOM	Senior official meeting
SRC	Strategic Review Committees
SRP	Shelter Response Plan
SWG	Sub Working Group
TA	Technical assistance
THET	Tropical Health Education Trust
TMAF	Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework
TOT	The Terms of Trade
U5MR	Under Mortality Rate
UCT	Unconditional Transfer
UDHR	Universal Declaration Of Human Rights
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nation

UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNCRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities
UN-DDR	United Nation Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention On Climate Change
UN-HABITAT	United Nation Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nation International Strategy For Disaster Reduction
UNITAID	International Drug Purchasing Facility
UNODC	United Nation Office For Drug Control
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UORS	Urgent Operational Requirements
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFOR-A	United States Forces-Afghanistan
USSOF	United States Special Operations Forces
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VCA	Vulnerability And Capacity Analysis
VDC	Village development committee
VFU	Veterinary Field Unit
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VRF	Voluntary Repatriation Form
VT	Vocational Training
WASH	Water Supply sanitation And Hygiene Promotion
WB	World Bank
WBM	Web Based Monitoring
WEDC	Water Engineering And Development Center
WFH	Weight For Height
WFP	World Food Programme
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World health Organization
WIT	Water Inspection Team
WMC	Water Management Committee
WP	Water Point
WSP	Water Safety Plan

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**Agency Coordinating Body for  
Afghan Relief & Development**



**TAWANMANDI**  
Strengthening Civil Society  
in Afghanistan

**DO NOT FORGET AFGHANISTAN**  
THE WORLD IS GRADUALLY FORGETTING