

Beoordelingsmemorandum ODA vanaf € 1 mln.

(Nederlandse bijdrage vanaf € 1.000.000)

I REQUESTED DECISION CONCERNS

Application number	4000003224
Short name application	Connecting Return to Development
Long name application	Connecting Return to Development
Description application	The project's objective is to reduce the vulnerability of Afghans returning mostly from Iran and Pakistan and contribute to their sustainable reintegration. This is achieved by providing post-arrival assistance; by supporting and protecting migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, and connecting vulnerable migrants to livelihoods opportunities; and by facilitating integrated community development to foster sustainable reintegration of Afghan migrants in their communities of return.
Budget holder	DSH
Number business partner	30012524
Implementing organisation(s)	IOM
<u>Legal relationship</u>	Arrangement/ contribution
<u>Commitment</u> in foreign currency (if applicable)	N.A.
Corporate rate	N.A.
<u>Commitment</u> in euros	€ 5.252.939,30 (incl. 1% levy)
Funds centre	1704U02020001 (Migratie & Ontwikkeling)
Activity start date	1-10-2019
Activity end date	30-09-2020
Contract start date	1-10-2019
Contract end date	30-09-2020
Has an evaluation been planned?	No See paragraph 5.6.3 for an explanation.
<u>Aid modality</u>	Other programme aid
<u>Donor role</u>	Single donor
<u>Technical assistance</u>	TA=0 0% of the activity budget
<u>Beneficiary's country/region</u>	Afghanistan

Countries within the region (if applicable)	N.A.		
Allocation country information	100% in Afghanistan		
Location within the country (be as specific as possible)	Province	Name location(s)	Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Nangarhar
<u>CRS Code</u>	15190 Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility		
<u>Policy marker weight is 'principal'</u> (no minimum or maximum amount)	InsOntw – Institutional Development and Capacity Building		
<u>Policy marker weight is 'significant'</u> (no minimum or maximum amount)	MnsRcht – Human Rights; GkhMV – Advancing gender equality and empowerment of women		
<u>Special pledges made by the Minister or State Secretary / and/ or special marks regarding sensitive information</u>	N.A.		

II. ACTIVITY APPRAISAL

2.1 Contribution made by the activity to BZ policy objectives (policy relevance)

2.1.1 Description policy relevance

Through this project, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) mission in Afghanistan proposes a cohesive, complementary programmatic approach with the objective of promoting safe, orderly, regular and dignified migration and facilitating and promoting the sustainable reintegration of Afghans on the move. The project's objective is to reduce the vulnerability of Afghans returning from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Islamic Republic of Pakistan and contribute to their sustainable reintegration.

The project aligns with the goals as set in the Dutch development cooperation policy note, Investing in Perspective, specifically promoting return and reintegration, as well as increasing the protection of (irregular) migrants. Those goals are also reflected in the BHOS-budget (Article 5: 'Versterkte kaders voor ontwikkeling'): - "Het ondersteunen van brede partnerschappen op migratieterrein met prioritaire herkomst, transit- en opvanglanden, door financiering van activiteiten die belangrijk zijn voor betrokken ontwikkelingslanden en die bijdragen aan beter migratiemanagement, betere bescherming en perspectieven voor vluchtelingen en gastgemeenschappen, tegengaan van uitbuiting en mishandeling van migranten en bestrijding van mensensmokkel/handel, en het bevorderen van vrijwillige terugkeer en herintegratie." The proposal 'Connecting Return to Development' focuses on the facilitation of return, and protection, reintegration-assistance and tailored support for vulnerable groups (such as victims of human trafficking, single females or female-headed households) – all of which are priorities in the DHS annual plan.

Moreover, the proposal aligns with the Comprehensive Agenda on Migration, pillar 1 'Preventing Irregular Migration.' It supports sustainable return, thereby decreasing the chance of irregular re-migration.

Alignment with the multi-annual strategy for Afghanistan:



The program aligns with the multi-annual strategy for Afghanistan. One of the priorities in the multi-annual strategy is the improvement of the situation and prospects of returnees. IOM is specifically mentioned as one of the preferred partners to work with on these topics.

Another migration-related priority in the multi-annual strategy is to contribute to addressing root causes of (irregular) migration. As the program includes activities targeting economic self-sufficiency of returnees, but also seeks to contribute to an enabling environment for local development which benefits the return-communities, the program also contributes to the second priority.

Gender:

Besides focusing on return and reintegration of (irregular) migrants, the proposal specifically addresses gender concerns (see the elaborations below). It pays specific attention to gender-related vulnerabilities and aims to provide support tailored to individual migrants, which includes taking into account gender-related vulnerabilities. For example, under the program women who cannot safely travel by road may make use of air transport. Besides, accommodations reflect the needs of female-headed household. Also with regard to the reintegration component attention is paid to gender-issues, for example by facilitating dialogues between male and females to contribute towards gender equality. Thereby the proposal contributes to the cross-cutting theme of gender-equality.

2.1.2 Appraisal

No.	Criteria 2.1 Policy relevance	Indicators (score 0, 1, 2)	Score	EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
2.1.1	The proposed intervention ties in with the operational objectives in the Explanatory Memorandum and the related	 The proposed intervention ties in with both the main objective and the secondary objectives .	 2	The proposed intervention addresses the pillars protection, return and reintegration,

	policy memorandum (policy theory and in-tervention logic).			and to a certain extent smuggling and trafficking (by paying attention to the increased vulnerability of victims of human trafficking).
2.1.2	The proposed intervention ties in with the ODA priorities	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposed intervention ties in with more than one of the result areas of the BH&OS priorities.	2	The intervention tie in with several BH&OS priorities. Please see the elaboration above.
2.1.3	The proposed intervention ties in with the annual plan and the result chain of the MIB/MASP	<input type="checkbox"/> The intervention is specifically mentioned in the result chain of the MIB/MASP.	2	See above.
2.1.4	The relevance of the proposed intervention to the crosscutting themes of women's rights and gender equality / climate / PSD / coherence and strengthening of civil society organisations	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposed intervention is relevant to more than one of the crosscutting themes.	2	The project addresses gender-specific concerns, as well as PSD (under outcome 3, activity 3.1.2 ' Provision of skills training and access to sustainable (self-)employment opportunities.
Total score (maximum 8 out of 8 points)			8	

Considering the fact that the resultsframework is currently being revised and not yet adjusted in the results-application, the activity will be entered into the results-application later this year. The activity contributes to the following indicators for the MO-resultsframework:

- 2.1.1a Number of migrants in need (m/f) of protection and assistance that are identified, and receive (emergency) assistance
- 2.4.2 Number of migrants (m/f) that received (re)integration assistance (including reintegration counselling; housing assistance; child care support; education; vocational training; job placement; micro-business grant; cash assistance)

2.2 Problem analysis and lessons learned

2.2.1 Description

Large numbers of vulnerable returnees: Approximately 2.5 million undocumented Afghans live in Iran and in Pakistan. Between 1 January 2019 and 24 August 2019, a total of 305,070 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Iran (95 per cent or 290,881 persons) and Pakistan (5 per cent or 14,189 individuals). Keeping pace with current return trends, a total of approximately 600,000 undocumented returnees are expected to return in 2019, and similar figures are anticipated in 2020.

Returnees from Pakistan and Afghanistan have specific vulnerabilities. The specific vulnerability profile of undocumented Afghan returnees from Pakistan indicates the need for comprehensive humanitarian assistance services at major border crossings. Essential needs include food, shelter/land, livelihoods and access to basic services. Afghans returning from the Islamic Republic of Iran are particularly vulnerable, with at least half having been arrested, detained and deported with little to no possessions, and arriving in dire need of humanitarian and protection assistance. In addition, Afghans on the move face human rights violations, as well as many protection risks including abuse by smugglers and authorities, detention, and crime.


Specific vulnerabilities for women and minors: IOM's assessments reveal that Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC)'s and Single Female (SF)'s needs upon arrival are not limited to food, NFIs (Non-food items), and transportation; unless they are able to reunite with family, protection needs continue. Even when reunited with family, they are at risk of re-migrating due to debt bondage among other risks including gender-based violence, forced marriage or punishment by non-state armed groups. Single Females (SFs) and Female Headed Households (FHHs) often experience GBV concerns upon return, exacerbated by their inability to reunify with children or family in Iran, as well as a lack of access to women's shelters if they have a medical condition, suffer from addiction or mental health issues, or have children over 5 years old.

In order to enable long-term sustainable reintegration, receptive and economically dynamic communities in Afghanistan are crucial. Sustainable reintegration, therefore, should act as a protective factor against unsafe migration, human trafficking and other abuses, and negative coping mechanisms. In order to foster sustainable reintegration in the provinces of return, IOM will provide vulnerable returnees with comprehensive reintegration assistance, implemented in close alignment with IOM's EU-funded Reintegration and Development Assistance (RADA).

Through this project, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) mission in Afghanistan proposes a cohesive, complementary programmatic approach with the objective of promoting safe, orderly, regular and dignified migration and facilitating and promoting the sustainable reintegration of Afghans on the move. The project's objective is to reduce the vulnerability of Afghans returning from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Islamic Republic of Pakistan and contribute to their sustainable reintegration.

It addresses the immediate needs of returnees by providing post-arrival assistance and supports and increased protection for migrants most vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, and connecting vulnerable migrants to livelihoods opportunities. Moreover, it enhances the chances of sustainable return of Afghan migrants in their communities of return by integrating return assistance and community development.

2.2.2 Appraisal

No.	Criteria 2.2	Indicators (score 0,1,2)	Score	EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
	Contextual analysis			
2.2.1	The proposal is based on a careful and thorough contextual analysis, from which a logical problem definition and objective are generat-	 <p>The proposal is based on a careful and thorough analysis and results in a logical problem definition and objective.</p>	2	For most parts, the context analysis underpins the problem definition. More context could have been provided

	ed.			on the economic/livelihood situation in Afghanistan.
2.2.2	Based on the problem formulated, the proposal explains in a logical manner why the intervention is aimed at the specified geographical location.	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal does not explain why the intervention is aimed at the specified geographical location.	1	Although the geographic locations of the intervention are explicated, the proposal does not provide an in-depth argument regarding the choice of these locations.
2.2.3	The proposal justifies the choice of target group .	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal clearly justifies the choice of target group.	2	
2.2.4	The proposal sets out which relevant actors were involved in formulating the proposal and what influence they had on the content of the proposal.	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal only sets out the involvement of actors in formulating the proposal OR only sets out the involvement of actors in the proposed intervention (including its management).	1	The proposal clearly states how other actors are involved in the intervention. It is unclear, however, whether and how other actors have been considered while formulating the proposal.
2.2.5	A stakeholder analysis (incl. women and youth) has been carried out and the results incorporated in the proposal.	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal sets out who has a stake in the programme/project but their relative interests are not set out in detail.	1	The stakes of the return-communities have not been discussed in much detail. The stakes of the returnees, however, are satisfactorily clear.
2.2.6	The proposal describes how the results of evaluations and/or studies feed into formulation of the proposal.	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal clearly sets out how results from evaluations and/or studies contributed to formulation of the proposal.	2	It has been made very clear that IOM has decades of experience with regards to return and reintegration assistance, also in the region. Besides, some specific lessons learned

				with regard to e.g. monitoring are discussed.
Total score (maximum ¹² out of 12 points)			9	

2.3 Objectives (outcomes), results (outputs), activities and resources, based on the SMART principle

2.3.1 Description

Objective: To promote safe, orderly, regular and dignified return and facilitate the sustainable reintegration of Afghans from Iran and Pakistan

Outcome 1: Undocumented Afghan returnees from Iran and Pakistan return to Afghanistan in safe and dignified manner.

Output 1.1: Undocumented vulnerable returnees from Pakistan and Iran have access to life-saving post-arrival humanitarian and protection assistance

Activity 1.1: Provision of humanitarian assistance at the Transit Centers (TCs) and Zero Points (ZPs) at the Border Crossing Points (BCPs) with Iran and Pakistan

Output 1.2: Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), including unaccompanied minors (UAMs), female-headed households, and other vulnerable cases, receive protection assistance and protection case management

Activity 1.2: Provision of protection case management and response for vulnerable returnees, from the border through the IOM operated Transit Centers in Nimroz and Herat provinces, to their province of return. This includes emergency accommodation, family reunification, humanitarian assistance, transport, medical assistance and referrals for specialized needs.

Outcome 2: Persons with Specific Needs are economically self-sufficient, psychosocially well, and socially integrated in their communities through tailored supports.

Output 2.1: Government, legal, humanitarian, protection, and civil society actors have skills and knowledge to identify and respond to vulnerable returnees

Activity 2.1 Training for government, legal, humanitarian, protection, and civil society actors in identifying and responding to vulnerable returnees, including victims of trafficking.

Output 2.2: Vulnerable returnees have access to protection assistance and livelihoods opportunities in 13 provinces of return.

Activity 2.2: Strengthen reintegration prospects for vulnerable returnees through protection assistance in the province of return, referrals to income generation, business development, and private sector engagement and job placements, vocational training and skills development, including IOM's RADA program.

Outcome 3: Returnees and communities in areas of high return in Afghanistan share an enabling environment for sustainable reintegration in which returnees reach a level of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their community, and psychosocial well-being that enable them to reduce negative coping mechanisms.

Output 3.1: Afghan returnees, their families and host communities in areas of high return have access to comprehensive community-based reintegration activities.

Activity 3.1.1 Implementation of community-based development projects and activities that foster economic, social and psychosocial reintegration in areas of high return in Afghanistan.

Activity 3.1.2 Provision of skills training and access to sustainable (self-)employment opportunities

Ensuring of sustainability/lasting impact:

- On the basis of Standard Operating Procedures and Technical Guidelines for the management of Transit Shelters (paying attention to gender-based violence mitigation and preparedness), IOM seeks to en-

hance the capacity of the government to efficiently and effectively manage the Transit Centres, and the return of vulnerable undocumented Afghan migrants.

- Many activities are directed at building the resilience of vulnerable Afghan migrants (e.g. via the assignment of social protection workers or providing psychosocial support).
- Lastly, outcome 3 is directed at “an enabling environment for sustainable reintegration,” from which returnees as well as communities profit. Especially activities directed at skills-training (directed at labor-market needs) and the access to sustainable (self-)employment (facilitating connections with private sector actors and businesses) contribute to the sustainability.

6. Results Matrix

	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
Objective: To promote safe, orderly, regular and dignified return and facilitate the sustainable reintegration of Afghans from Iran and Pakistan	% of vulnerable returnees receiving basic services and assistance packages who report reduced vulnerability as a result	Post-return monitoring surveys	N/A	At least 50% as per results of PRM	
	Percentage of beneficiaries that expressed satisfaction with enhanced protection and assistance on return including case management, referrals and in-kind assistance	Post return monitoring surveys	85	90	
	# of returnees who reach a composite reintegration score of 0.5 and above, disaggregated by gender and type of support	Sustainable reintegration report	0	3500 : 2625 male 875 female	
Outcome 1 Undocumented Afghan returnees return home in a safe and dignified manner	% of total vulnerable returnees ^[15] supported with post-arrival assistance expressing satisfaction through Post Return Monitoring results	Post-return monitoring surveys	75% as recorded in 2018 from active, ongoing Post Return Monitoring survey results	75% mean average	IOM-assisted returnees remain available for monitoring and follow up.
Output 1.1 Undocumented vulnerable returnees from Iran and Pakistan have access to life-saving post-arrival humanitarian and protection assistance	# of returning Afghans who receive in-kind assistance and soft service delivery ^[12] ¹ at IOM transit facilities <i>disaggregated by age, sex and vulnerability status</i>	BSAF Financial Service Provider records verified by IOM	56,693 individuals in 2018 - 29,065 from Iran and 27,628 from Pakistan	6,500 persons (4875 males, 1625 females; 3250 minors, 3250 adult) would cover app. 3.4% of total projected returns	Returnees are willing to benefit from immediate assistance upon arrival and to be registered in IOM case management system for further monitoring.
Activities that lead to Output 1.1:					Collaboration with key government border agencies- MoRR and the Afghan Border Police- remains strong. Borders remain open and unimpacted by changes in security as the result of conflict between the Afghan and Iranian/Pakistani governments and/or Anti-Government Elements (AGE)
1.1.1 Registration of beneficiaries in the IOM BSAF database					
1.1.2 Distribution of in-kind support packages					
1.1.3 Provision of over-night accommodation before departure at the transit centre with meals, sanitation facilities and basic medical services					
Outcome 2 Persons with Specific Needs are	Number of persons provided with case management and protection	Case management forms and database, protection	0	6,500 persons (5000 cases)	Tailored protection supports remain

economically self-sufficient, psychosocially well, and socially integrated in their communities through tailored supports.	assistance disaggregated by gender and age	needs assessments, distribution report and post distribution monitoring.		(4,875 male; 1,625 female)	available and accessible for vulnerable returnees.
	% of FHH referred by DoRRs who receive protection support	DoRR referrals and BSAF database	0	95%	No major changes to the rate of return and type of PSN cases returning
Output 2.1 Government, legal, humanitarian, protection, and civil society actors have skills and knowledge to identify and respond to vulnerable returnees.	Number of staff, border police, government and non-government actors trained in protection response	Training materials and agenda; photos, participant lists and training report	0	20 (15 male, 5 female)	Counterparts remain interested in being trained and consistently apply acquired knowledge and skill.
	% of trained individuals demonstrating increased ability in identifying persons with specific needs	Pre- and post-tests	0	80%	
Activities that lead to Output 2.1:					Counterparts are willing to be trained and implement what they have learned. Security situations are conducive for training to take place and invite relevant counterparts.
2.1.1 Provide capacity-building for staff, government and protection actors, in order to strengthen screening, identification and referrals for PSNs					
2.1.2 Supervise, mentor and support social workers (responsible for case management) to ensure the consistent quality of individual tailored assistance					
Output 2.2 Vulnerable returnees have access to protection assistance and livelihoods opportunities in 13 provinces of return.	# of PSNs who receive access to reintegration assistance as a result of referrals from IOM Protection to RADA	Case management database, referral forms, RADA attendance records	0	3500 (2625 male; 875 female)	Security and socio-economic situation allow returnees to access protection assistance and re-establish their lives in their home communities;
Activities that lead to Output 2.2:					The security situations remain conducive to allow for successful referrals Returnees are willing to pursue further their employability and successful engagement within the private sector
2.2.1 Strengthen employability and employment among vulnerable returnees through referrals to income generation, business development, and private sector engagement and job placements, vocational training and skills development					
2.2.2 FHH referred by DoRRs are assisted with protection assistance.					
Outcome 3 Returnees and communities in areas of high return in Afghanistan share an enabling environment for sustainable reintegration in which returnees reach a level of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their community, and psychosocial well-being that enable them to	% of returnees who report satisfaction with their economic, social and psychosocial reintegration through this project	Reintegration Assistance Satisfaction Survey	0	85%	Returnees and host community members actively participate activities that ultimately contribute to their reintegration
	# of Afghans (in-) directly benefited from the project in target provinces.	Reintegration assistance satisfaction survey; Project reports	0	87,500 (65,625 male; 21,875 female)	

reduce negative coping mechanisms.					
Output 3.1 Afghan returnees, their families and host communities in areas of high return have access to comprehensive community-based reintegration activities.	# of communities that received comprehensive reintegration support through community development projects	Community Development project monitoring report	0	25	Local development activities of returnees and private sector in areas of high return are continuously supported by GoIRA and communities. The socio-economic situation in the country allows for economic reintegration and employment of beneficiaries;
	# of Afghans directly benefiting from income generation through community-based reintegration and development activities in target areas	Community Development project monitoring report Employee registration sheet Community Development participant monitoring forms Community/participant field monitoring visit form	0	2500 (1875 male ; 625 female)	
	# of Afghans who completed apprenticeships	Apprenticeship outcome assessment report	0	1000 (750 male; 250 female)	
	% of apprenticeship graduates are employed and/or started a business	Apprenticeship outcome assessment report		90%	
Activities that lead to Output 3.1:					
3.1.1	Implementation of community-based development projects and activities that foster economic, social and psychosocial reintegration in areas of high return in Afghanistan.				Returnees and target communities remain willing to engage in all project activities.
3.1.2	Provision of skills training and access to sustainable (self-)employment opportunities.				Security situation in target locations
					enables access by project team, consultants and external evaluator.

2.3.2 Appraisal

No.	Criteria 2.3 Outcomes, outputs, activities and resources based on the SMART principle	Explanation of score (1 point per indicator)	Score
2.3.1	The objectives at outcome level are clearly formulated, fall within the proposal's span of influence and are realistic. The outcomes follow logically from the problem formulated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The outcomes are specifically formulated. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The objectives follow logically from the problem formulated. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The objectives fall within the proposal's span of influence and are realistic (taking account of its duration and local circumstances). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The objectives are acceptable to the target group and other stakeholders.	5

		<p>The objectives formulated are realistic bearing in</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mind the scope of the activities and the capacity of the (local) organisation(s).</p>		
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>Additional appreciation gender indicator 3:</p> <p>All outcomes address gender specific concerns: Outcome 1 and 2 mostly focus on humanitarian an protection assistance and pay attention to the increased vulnerability of female-headed households and single females. IOM makes use of the data on gender specific concerns to inform the type and method of assistance provided by IOM. Outcome 3, focusing on sustainable reintegration, also addresses gender concerns by facilitating dialogues between men and women, as well as by promoting equal access and opportunities.</p>				
2.3.2	<p>Progress in achieving the outcomes can be determined objectively on the basis of measurable performance indicators.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant performance indicators have been formulated for each outcome.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A baseline measurement and a measurable target (quantitative and/or qualitative) have been formulated for each performance indicator.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The verification method (the means by which data is collected and the sources of that data) is realistic and feasible.</p>	3	
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>Additional appreciation gender indicator 1:</p> <p>Where relevant, gender specific performance indicators on an outcome level have been formulated (for outcome 2 and 3).</p>				
2.3.3	<p>The outputs formulated are concrete and fall within the proposal's span of control. The outputs follow logically from the outcomes formulated.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The project proposal is divided into clear phases, each having concretely formulated outputs.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The outputs are specific.</p>	5	

		<p>There is a clear link between the outputs and the out-comes, i.e.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the outputs can be expected to contribute to achievement of the outcomes.</p> <p>The outputs are</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> acceptable to the target group and other</p> <p>The outputs formulated are</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> realistic bearing in mind the scope of the activities and the capacity of the (local) organisation(s) .</p>		
EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES				
2.3.4	Progress in achieving the outputs can be determined objectively on the basis of measurable performance indicators.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant performance indicators have been formulated for each output.</p> <p>A baseline and a measurable target (quantitative and/or qualitative) have been formulated for each performance indicator.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The verification method (the means by which data is collected and the sources of that data) is realistic and feasible.</p>		3
EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES				
<p>Additional appreciation gender indicator 1 and 2:</p> <p>Where relevant, outputs refer explicitly to women/men, girls/boys. Also relevant targets are disaggregated by gender. Gender is not addresses in baselines and verification methods.</p>				
2.3.5	There is a logical link between the proposed activities and the outputs formulated.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal sets out the nature of the activities and explains how the activities formulated will contribute to achieving the outputs.</p>		1

EXPLANATION/REFERENCES			
2.3.6	There is a logical link between the activities and the project budget (efficiency).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The budget is supported by figures on price and quantity (p x q). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The budget is broken down by output and/or outcome.	2
EXPLANATION/REFERENCES			
2.3.7	When the activity ends, its envisaged outputs will have a lasting effect for the ultimate target group.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal contains a clear vision (with objectives) as to how the activities will be continued when the intervention comes to an end. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To achieve these objectives, specific measures will be taken during implementation of the activities to ensure that the target group will help continue the activities. <input type="checkbox"/> The proposal contains suitable criteria against which progress in continuing the activities can be measured. <input type="checkbox"/> The proposal includes a transition plan or exit strategy, identifying the various actors.	2
EXPLANATION/REFERENCES			
Despite the fact that the proposal addresses sustainability concerns on various levels (see paragraph on sustainability above), it is not clear how the progress in continuing the activities can be measured. Moreover, despite IOM indicating with which actors they are cooperating and how they are contributing to the capacity building of these actors (which again contributes to the sustainability of the activity), the proposal does not include a transition plan or exit strategy.			
2.3.8	At the end of the activity, the envisaged outputs will		3

	<p>have a lasting effect on the local partners.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal contains a clear vision (with objectives) as to how the quality of the activities and/or financial independence of the local partner will be enhanced.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To achieve these objectives, specific measures will be taken during implementation of the activity.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal devotes attention to the capacity of the local partner to generate income from various sources.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The proposal sets out suitable criteria against which progress in regard to institutional sustainability can be measured.</p>			
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>Despite addressing institutional sustainability to a certain extent (see the paragraph on sustainability above), the proposal does not elaborate on criteria against which progress with regard to institutional sustainability can be measured. Activities under output 2.1 (concerning training activities) form an exception to this as the output-indicators can be understood as giving an indication on the progress with regard to institutional sustainability.</p>					
<p>Total score (maximum score 27 points)</p>				<p>2</p>	

2.4 Cooperation, harmonisation and added value

The proposed activity is in line with the MoRR strategic plan 2015-2019, which outlines that there is a need to support return areas in terms of viable livelihoods and jobs to prevent unsafe migration and people smuggling and trafficking, and with the DiREC action plan. It also is in line with the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF), and the National Priority Programmes (NPPs). Notably in the case of the Citizen's Charter project, exchange of data on community priorities is part and parcel of project planning and implementation at the national and field level.

In the context of this programme, IOM cooperates and aligns its activities with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and the Displacement and Returnee Executive Committee (DiREC), of which IOM is a

standing member (and which includes members from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan represented by the Office of the Chief Executive, Office of the President, MoRR and other key line ministries).

With regard to outcome 1, IOM plans to closely coordinate with UNHCR, UNICEF, and the INGO War Child UK. Joint training and monitoring initiatives will also be pursued, regarding topics such as children on the move, protection, case management and other areas. IOM is developing bilateral SOPs with UNICEF, War Child UK and HRDA in order to streamline information management, assessments and case management.

Besides, IOM coordinates its actions via the UN Country Team: IOM is an active member of the UN Country Team. Within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster system which has been active in Afghanistan since 2008, IOM is a member of several clusters, including co-lead of the Emergency Shelter/ Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Cluster. IOM consistently coordinates its activities and shares information regularly with relevant partners through the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), of which it is an expert member, and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

With regard to outcome 2, and protection specifically, IOM coordinates with other relevant government actors to ensure protection services are afforded to project beneficiaries. These actors include the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) and their provincial level counterparts, Child Protection Action-Network (CPAN), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, Community Development Councils (CDC), the governors, and the Provincial Counsellors and Shura.

With regard to outcome 3, IOM will collaborate and coordinate with relevant government ministries, notably the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development (MRRD). Coordination with other UN (UNHCR, ILO, UNDP) and international organizations (EU-funded TVET consortium, AfghanAid, NRC) and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will ensure that not only is overlap avoided, but best practices and synergies are maximized. IOM is the co-lead of the UN's Return and Reintegration pillar under the ONE UN Framework, which along with IOM's co-chairmanship of the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) will help ensure frequent operational and policy coordination and consultation with partners at the national level. Under IOM's EU-funded RADA project, a regular exchange of data and plans with the IDLG and MRRD facilitating partners in urban and rural areas is happening on an ongoing basis to ensure connection with the reintegration activities funded by the World Bank, notably the Citizen's Charter (CC) National Priority Programme (NPP) and the upcoming EZ-KAR project. In the priority locations, IOM will work with the Community Development Council (CDC) and community members to analyse

2.5 Channel and aid modality (including alignment)

The contribution will be paid to IOM and is earmarked to this specific project. The activity is implemented by IOM, in close cooperation with the government and other national and international partners. IOM is a fit partner for implementing alike activities due to the decades of experience the organisation has with return and reintegration activities, and with working in the region.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Budget

5.1.1 Breakdown of costs

<i>Output/direct costs</i>	<i>Costs</i>
<i>Staff costs</i>	€ 494,401
<i>Office costs</i>	€ 235,842
<i>Operational costs</i>	€ 4,130,440
<i>Overheads</i>	€ 340,248
<i>Total</i>	€ 5,200,930

5.3 Monitoring

5.3.1 Narrative and financial reports

See decision tree outcome 8:
Audit opinion
+ report of findings

A final evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness is not required for this specific project. Please see paragraph 5.3.6 for an explanation.

5.3.2 Audit opinion

Result of decision-tree: Audit opinion on the beneficiary's annual accounts; activity identifiably included.

IOM is asked to provide an "Annual Financial Report with auditor's opinion." The auditor's opinion must satisfy IOM's protocols which are based on the standards of IAASB.

5.3.3 IATI - International Aid transparency Initiative

AfDB	IMF	UN-Habitat
AsDB	IOM	UNHCR
EBRD	OCHA	UNICEF
FAO	OHCHR	UNODC
GAVI	UN Women	UNRWA
GFATM	UNAIDS	World Bank
IDB	UNCTAD	WFP
IDLO	UNDP	WHO
IFAD	UNEP	WTO
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	UNESCO	WTO-ITC
ILO	UNFPA	

The responsible policy departments will coordinate the policy dialogue with the aforementioned organisation to ensure that the IATI standard is implemented in accordance with the BZ/DGIS publication guidelines. These departments will also monitor progress, so the budget holder is not required to take any other action in this matter.

5.3.4 Annual plans and other reports

N.A.

5.3.5 Monitoring calendar

Report type	Any specific requirements*	Period	Submission by
Final narrative	<i>The narrative report will include a description of how the results from the gender analyses have been integrated into the project.</i>	<i>01-10-2019 – 30-09-2020</i>	<i>30-12-2020</i>
Final financial		<i>01-10-2019 – 30-09-2020</i>	<i>30-12-2020</i>
Audit		<i>01-10-2019 – 30-09-2020</i>	<i>30-12-2020</i>

5.3.6 Evaluations

According to the decision tree, an evaluation is required. It has, however, been decided not to request an evaluation in the context of this project. The reintegration component of the project will be evaluated under the RADA programme funded by the EU.

