

PROJECT EVALUATION SERIES

**Final evaluation of the project for Building
Resilience and Self-reliance of Livestock
Keepers by Improving Control of Foot-and-
Mouth Disease and other Transboundary
Animal Diseases in Afghanistan**

OSRO/AFG/402/JPN

ANNEX 1. Terms of Reference

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 2019

Contents

<i>Acronyms and abbreviations</i>	<i>iv</i>
1 Background and context of the project	1
1.1 Theory of change	5
1.2 Results achieved	6
2 Evaluation purpose	7
3 Evaluation scope	8
4 Evaluation objective and key questions	9
4.1 Evaluation questions	9
5 Methodology	11
6 Roles and responsibilities	13
7 Evaluation team composition and profile	14
8 Evaluation products (deliverables)	16
9 Evaluation time frame	17
Appendix 1. Logical framework	18
Appendix 2. Project activities	23

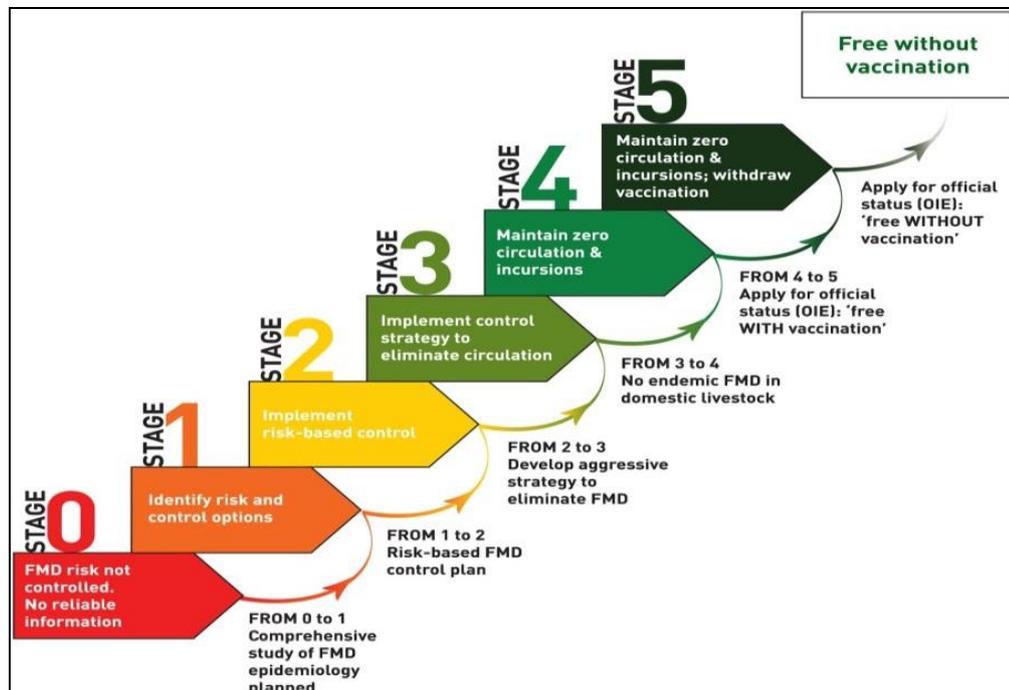
Acronyms and abbreviations

AHEW	Animal Health Extension Worker
AVI	Agriculture and Veterinary Institute
BH	Budget holder
CED	Central Epidemiology Department
CVDRL	Central Veterinary and Diagnostic Research Laboratory
EM	Evaluation Manager
ET	Evaluation team
ETL	Evaluation team leader
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and mouth disease
FPMIS	Field Project Management Information System
FR	Follow-up Report
GDAH&L	General Directorate of Animal Health and Livestock
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MR	Management Response
OED	FAO Office of Evaluation
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PAIL	Provincial Office of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
PCP-FMD	Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease
PPR	Peste des petits ruminants
PTF	Project Task Force.
RO	Regional office
TAD	Transboundary Animal Disease
TCI	FAO Investment Centre
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
VFU	Veterinary Field Unit

1 Background and context of the project

1. Livestock play an important role in countries of Central and South Asia with regard to boosting nutrition and by helping to improve livelihoods, particularly those of smallholder farmers and their families. Outbreaks of animal diseases like foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) are a constant threat to improving nutrition and farmers' incomes.
2. Among TADs, Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) can be considered the most important due to their significant impact on animal production, national economies and livelihoods. Both diseases are endemic in Afghanistan.
3. The project "Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)" aimed at providing assistance at central, province, and community level, in strengthening food security through an improved on-farm livestock healthcare system. This was intended to boost the resilience of livelihoods of livestock farmers to animal disease threats, and contribute to national strategies and priorities for Afghanistan, in line with the FAO and OIE global strategy for controlling of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) launched in 2012.¹ The project had a budget of USD 16 754 787, and was implemented over the period November 2014 – November 2018.²

Figure 1: Progressive control pathway on FMD (PCP-FMD)



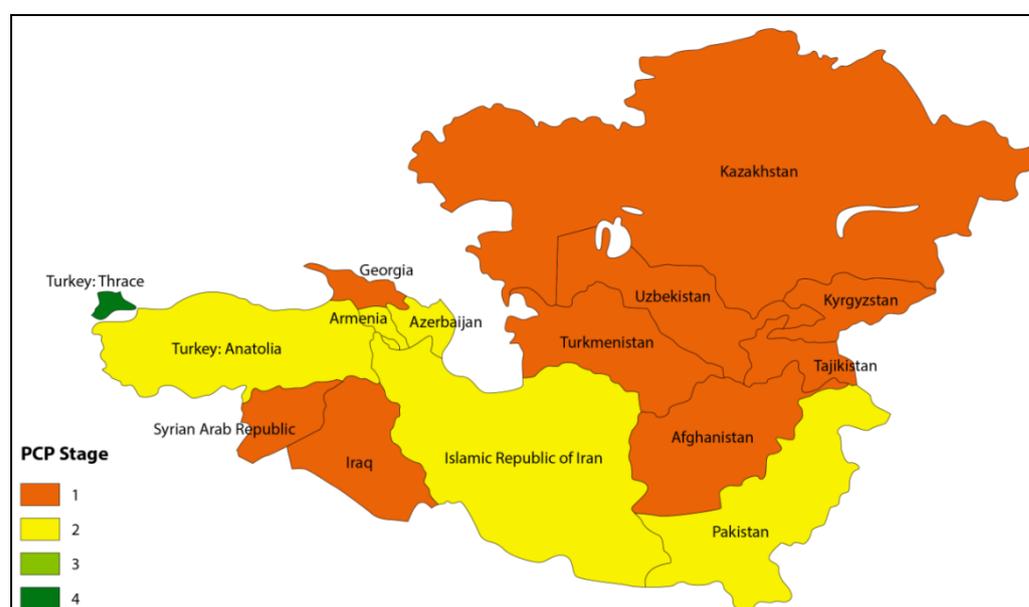
Source: FAO project team

¹ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-an390e.pdf>

² The project was originally scheduled to close in November 2017, but a no-cost one year extension was granted to complete outstanding activities.

4. The project had two specific outcomes: i) to curtail losses caused by the disease and to improve productivity of livestock by strengthening disease surveillance, prevention and control; and ii) to support the country's progression to the stage 2 of the PCP-FMD (see Figure 1).³
5. Afghanistan is a participating country in the *West Eurasia Foot-and-Mouth Disease Roadmap*, an initiative implemented by FAO's Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) for Animal Health, Plant Protection and Food Safety, to reduce the outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in 14 Eurasian countries by 2020. At the inception of the project, 9 of the 14 countries (including Afghanistan) were classified as PCP Stage 1 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: PCP stages of West Eurasian Foot and Mouth Disease Roadmap countries, as of 2014



Source: FAO project team

6. The project activities were organised under 6 main components:
 - Component-A: Building self-alertness of Kuchi pastoral communities
 - Component-B: Strengthening surveillance and diagnostic capability and capacity for FMD and PPR to ensure early identification of suspected cases and timely and reliable test results;
 - Component-C: Strengthening the overall surveillance system and response mechanisms;
 - Component-D: Increasing Community and livestock owners self-alertness for disease early warning;
 - Component-E: Implementing preventive and emergency vaccination programmes against FMD and PPR;

³ The PCP-FMD is one of the main tools of the FMD Global Control strategy developed by FAO and OIE.

- Component-F: Strengthening the collaboration with neighbouring countries for coordinated control efforts.
7. The full listing of activities and outputs for each component can be found in Appendix A.
 8. The direct beneficiaries of the project included livestock owners at community level and approximately 500 community-based livestock extension agents.
 9. The role of women for livestock production in Afghanistan has often been described as very important. Women are usually involved in milking of all kind of livestock, processing of dairy products, feeding and care of young stock and poultry and processing of wool. However, the responsibilities of men and women vis a vis livestock production vary considerably among different regions and communities within Afghanistan. The evaluation will therefore critically assess the extent to which the different roles of men and women in different contexts were taken into consideration throughout the design and implementation of the project.

Table 1: Project components and geographical areas

Component	Geographical Area	Beneficiaries
A: Building self-alertness of Kuchi pastoral communities	Badakhshan, Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Parwan and Samangan provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight Agriculture and veterinary institutes (AVI), Deans, Teachers, students and Kochi Focal Points; • Each student with Kochi focal point are responsible for awareness raising among at least 5 villages of Kuchi at community level, (80X5=400 villages); • All traders and customer in Live Animal Markets (LAM); • Kuchi community and other livestock owners by listening to the radio messages;
B: Strengthening surveillance and diagnostic capability and capacity for FMD and PPR to ensure early identification of suspected cases and timely and reliable test results.	Kabul, and 33 other province of Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). General Directorate of Animal Health and Livestock (GDAH&L). Central Veterinary and Diagnostic Research Laboratory (CVDRL); • Livestock keepers; • International Reference Laboratories through FMD samples testing and data-analysis;
C: Strengthening the overall surveillance system	Baghlan, Dykundi, Farah, Ghor, Nimroz,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAIL, GDAH&L, CVDRL and Central Epidemiology Department (CED); • Veterinary Field Units (VFUs)

and response mechanism	Nuristan, Paktika, Samangan, Sar e pul, Urozgan and Zabul provinces	(Private sector) through Passive surveillance system for animal diseases outbreaks, CED; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock keepers;
D: Increasing Community and livestock owner's self-alertness for disease early warning.	Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar and Nangarhar provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In each province 3 Provincial Veterinary (PV) staff of Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock totally 15 PV staff of DAIL; • In each province 10 VFUs totally 50 VFUs; • In each province 100 Animal Health Extension Workers (AHEW) totally 500 AHEWs; • Animal owners at community level;
E: To implement preventive and emergency vaccination programmes against FMD and PPR	FMD in 9 Province Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Logar, Nangarhar, Parwan and Wardak provinces PPR in 34 Province (entire country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy Union Members; • Dairy Unions; • Consumers of Dairy deducts ; • Veterinarians while implementing both vaccine campaigns; • Pastoralist; • Provincial Veterinary Officer (PVOs) DAIL; • Meat consumers; • MAIL, GDAH&L, CVDRL & CED
F: Strengthen the collaboration with neighboring countries for coordinated control efforts	Pakistan, Iran, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary organizations of neighbouring countries • OIE and its member country become aware of FMD PPR and other TADs situation in Afghanistan • International traders

10. The Department of Animal Health and Livestock Production of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MAIL) of Afghanistan is a key stakeholder. A thorough stakeholder mapping will be carried out with the support of the project team in preparation of the inception report, to identify key informants for this evaluation.

Table 2: List of project stakeholders

<p>Government Stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (Minister office, DM for agriculture affairs and DM for admin/finance)• General Directorate of Animal Health and livestock (MAIL)• Provincial offices of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (PAIL)• Agriculture and Veterinary Institutes (AVIs) in seven provinces (Kabul, Parwan, Balkh, Samangan, Badakhshan, Herat and Nangarhar) and animal science department of faculty of agriculture in Kandahar university <p>Local Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Members of dairy cooperatives• Dairy unions of Kabul, Kunduz, Balkh, Herat, Nangarhar• Kochi communities• Veterinary Field Units (VFUs) (private sector)• Community Based Livestock Extension Workers (CBLEW)• Students of AVIs in eight provinces• Live Animal Markets (LAM) <p>NGOs (national and international)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)• Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA)• Mission d'Aide au Développement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan (MADERA)• Relief International (RI)• Veterinary organizations of neighbouring countries (Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)• CLAP/IFAD-MAIL <p>Resource partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government of Japan, EOJ <p>FAO Afghanistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The results of the evaluation will also be relevant for ongoing projects:• UTF/AFG/080/AFG - Dairy Industry Development in Kabul, Logar and Parwan provinces• OSRO/AFG/702/CHA - Support conflict and natural disaster affected farming families with emergency agricultural

1.1 Theory of change

11. The intended impact of the project is to strengthen food security and increase the resilience of livelihoods of livestock farmers to animal disease threats. The project is expected to provide a framework within which progressive control of FMD and PPR in Afghanistan can be effectively implemented along with implementation of measures to mitigate the impact of other diseases.

12. A detailed theory of change will be included in the inception report, to be developed by the evaluation team with the participation of the project team, as a means to clearly articulate the reasoning and assumptions underpinning the logical framework of the project.

1.2 Results achieved

13. The project has reported positive results being achieved (as self-assessed by the project team). The evaluation will seek to verify/validate these results in the course of its enquiries. Self-assessed results reported include:

- Appropriate protocols and procedure established along with the monitoring tools for animal disease vaccination and more than 12 million small ruminants (goat and sheep) protected from PPR disease.
- Livestock owners' awareness raised against animal disease impact and how to respond when an outbreak is observed.
- There is no outbreak of FMD reported among targeted dairy union members' cattle, and cattle have been protected against FMD through proper vaccination campaigns.
- The Central Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Laboratory (CVDRL) become more capable to run the diagnostic test for FMD, PPR, Avian Influenza samples and has been equipped with new technologies to test animal feed and animal production.
- Two regional labs equipped with Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) machines to run diagnostic tests.
- The coverage of animal disease reporting has been expended by supporting the Sanitary Mandate Contract Scheme (SMCS) which is working as public private partnership.
- Education capacity of Provincial Agriculture and Veterinary Institutes (PAVIs) have been enhanced by the provision of laboratory facilities and other needs of PAVIs and the participation of AVIs students in practical field-level activities.
- Community Livestock Extension Workers (CBLEW) have been trained and continue to work closely with livestock keepers in raising awareness of animal-disease control.
- The veterinary organisations of Afghanistan and neighbouring countries (Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have agreed to share information on TADs and to work together for TAD control through strengthened regional collaboration.
- The project is providing technical assistance to FAO Afghanistan in relation to activities in the livestock sector (assistance in preparing technical specification for animal feeding, quality control, evaluation of laboratory test results) implemented by other projects.

2 Evaluation purpose

14. This is the final evaluation of the project OSRO/AFG/402/JPN: Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and this evaluation is aimed at providing accountability on outputs and outcomes achieved.
15. This final evaluation will also seek to draw lessons from the implementation processes that could inform future decisions by the Government of Japan, FAO and other partners on the formulation and implementation of similar projects.

3 Evaluation scope

16. The final evaluation will assess the entire implementation period of the project, from November 2014 to the completion of project activities in December 2018. It will cover all the key activities undertaken within the framework of the project (across the five components), with a particular focus on the outcomes.
17. This is a summative evaluation and is intended to provide a synthesis of the project's results, taking into account the different perspectives of various stakeholders. The evaluation should clarify what project elements worked in the sense that they made a clear contribution to the stated project outcomes (*to curtail losses caused by the disease and to improve productivity of livestock by strengthening disease surveillance, prevention and control; and to support the country's progression to the stage 2 of the PCP-FMD.*). Furthermore, the evaluation will seek to identify implementation challenges or other contextual factors negatively affecting outcomes. This final evaluation is therefore intended to provide learning that can inform future interventions.
18. The principal stakeholders of this evaluation include the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, FAO Afghanistan, international organizations, donors and institutions with livestock and health-related programmes and projects in the country.

4 Evaluation objective and key questions

19. The project will be critically assessed against the internationally accepted evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness (including signs of impact), efficiency, and sustainability. The evaluation team shall furthermore consolidate to what extent cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and environmental sustainability were taken into account at formulation and implementation stage.
20. The final evaluation has the following specific objectives:
 - Assess the degree to which the desired project results have been realised;
 - Assess the actual and potential impact of the project; and
 - Identify good practices and lessons learned from the project that could feed into and enhance the implementation of related interventions.

4.1 Evaluation questions

21. The evaluation will address the following overarching questions in particular:
 - a. Relevance –
 - To what extent were the project design and approach (including partnerships) relevant to the needs, in terms of progressing along the FMD-PCP, and in terms of controlling PPR in Afghanistan?
 - How relevant was the targeting of beneficiaries for the control of FMD and PPR in Afghanistan, given the transboundary nature of these diseases?
 - b. Effectiveness and signs of impact - What outcomes - both intended outcomes and unintended outcomes - are evident following four years of project implementation? In particular:
 - To what extent has the program achieved or is expected to achieve its stated objective under the project results framework?
 - To what extent has the project developed surveillance and diagnostic capability and capacity for FMD and PPR to ensure early identification of suspected cases and timely and reliable test results?
 - To what extent has the project contributed to strengthening the capacities of livestock owners and kuchi pastoralists for self-alertness and reporting of potentially hazardous animal health events?
 - What factors have contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of the intended outcomes?
 - How have gender relations and equality been affected by the project?⁴
 - c. Efficiency - How effective was the project management and implementation? Including an assessment of the following:
 - Implementation gaps and delays if any, their causes and consequences, between planned and implemented outputs and outcomes; and assessment of any remedial measures taken.

⁴ Particularly with regard FAO's Gender Equality Objectives: i) Equal decision-making; ii) Equal access to productive resources; iii) Equal access to goods, services and markets; iv) Reduction of women's work burden. FAO Policy on Gender Equality, 2013. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3205e/i3205e.pdf>

- Quality and use of monitoring and evaluation data in informing project implementation;
- d. Sustainability - To what extent are the project's results sustainable? What are the prospects for sustaining and scaling-up the project's results after the completion of the project?
22. Based on the above overarching evaluation questions, and following consultations and desk reviews, the evaluation team will propose in their Inception Report a complete set of Evaluation Questions and sub-questions, with indication of specific judgment criteria and indicators, as well as the relevant data collection sources and tools.
23. The evaluation will present an overall independent assessment of the performance of the project, paying particular attention to its achievements measured against its expected impact and outcomes, draw specific conclusions and formulate recommendations for any necessary further action by the Government, FAO and/or other parties to ensure sustainability of results. The evaluation will draw attention to specific good practices and lessons to be learned as they are of interest to other similar activities.

5 Methodology

24. The evaluation will adopt a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders throughout the process. Triangulation of evidence will underpin its validation and analysis and will support conclusions and recommendations.
25. The evaluation will rely primarily on desk review and qualitative methods for data collection, given the limitations on freedom of movement due to security constraints that would otherwise hinder robust primary quantitative data collection (e.g. household survey). In this regard, the evaluation will involve key informant interviews with stakeholders, as identified above, at the national level and at province and community level. Furthermore, focus group discussions will be held with beneficiary communities, particularly with regard to assessing the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of activities under Components A, and D.
26. Secondary quantitative data will be used to inform the evaluation findings, particularly with respect to the relevance and effectiveness/signs of impact. To this end, the evaluation team will draw on national census data, the project's existing M&E data, as well as MAIL data regarding disease outbreaks (both nationally and in project areas) during the project period.
27. Particular attention will be devoted to ensure that women and other under-privileged groups will be consulted in an adequate manner. The evaluation will adhere to UNEG Norms & Standards.⁵
28. In assessing the effectiveness of the project's capacity development activities (particularly under Components B and C), the activities will first be classified as per the three dimensions of capacity development: individual level; organisation level; and enabling environment level, as per FAO's Capacity Development Framework.⁶ The evaluation will then seek to assess changes in behaviour at each level, relying on existing data from baseline and previous capacity needs assessments, as available. Furthermore, the evaluation will assess the extent to which interlinkages have been considered or created between the different levels of capacity development. In addition to key informant interviews and focus group discussions, the evaluation team will conduct extensive desk review of policies, strategies, programmes and national expenditures in order to assess outcomes at the enabling environment level.
29. In assessing the effectiveness of activities under Component F, the evaluation will rely on skype interviews with stakeholders from neighbouring countries (i.e. Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan), and with a participants of the Regional PCP/FMD roadmap meetings under the GF-TADs framework led by FAO and OIE. A mapping of outcomes evident at the regional level, with respect to the West Eurasia Roadmap for Foot and Mouth Disease will be conducted. The contribution of the current Afghanistan project activities towards the achievement of these regional-

⁵ United Nations Evaluation Group, <http://www.uneval.org/normsandstandards>

⁶ FAO's The definition of Capacity Development adopted in the FAO Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development is "the process whereby individuals, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time." FAO's Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development (2010): <http://www.fao.org/3/a-k8908e.pdf>

level outcomes will then be traced, as per the theory of change for the project (to be further elaborated in the inception report). Further skype interviews will be conducted with FAO staff at the FAO regional office for Asia and the Pacific, including with the Lead Technical Officer.

30. It is envisaged that field visits will be conducted to meet the direct beneficiaries and to assess behavioural changes related to the effectiveness/relevance of activities under components A, C and E of the project. All such field visits will be subject to security clearance from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The sites for field visits by the evaluation team will be selected based on 1) breadth of project activities; 2) accessibility by the evaluation team; 3) security considerations. Based on these criteria, the following field sites have been selected:⁷

Table 3: Project sites to be visited during the mission (subject to security advisory)

Balkh:

- Dehdadi district chelgazi and Poshti Bagh village and Nahri shahi district langarkhana and Takhta pul villages.

Where the PDS groups, AVI students, PPR and FMD vaccination activities were implemented and of course, Kuchi focal points will help the visitors.

Herat:

- Naween village in Injil district (PDS and diseases awareness, livestock extension and FMD vaccination) resident farmers. Through PDS& VFUs and Community based livestock extension workers.
- Parwana village in Injil district (PDS and diseases awareness, livestock extension and PPR vaccination) Kochi farmers. Through AVI students and Kochi focal points

Kandahar:

- For FMD and PDS Extension work:

Dand district, Piro Kalacha village of Kandahar city. (Although this village is close to city but it is outside of security box.)

- 2- For PPR vaccination and KU students:

Daman District, Istiqlal village targeted extension Kuchi community. This village has about 3 km distance for FAO office but it is outside security box.

Nangarhar: The project beneficiaries can be visited around the city.

Badakhshan: is not easily accessible.

⁷ The final selection for field visit sites will be detailed in the Inception Report

6 Roles and responsibilities

This section describes the different roles that key stakeholders play in the design and implementation of the evaluation in the case of OED-led evaluation and in the case of decentralised evaluations.

31. **The Office of Evaluation (OED)**, in particular the Evaluation Manager (EM) develops the first draft ToR with inputs from PTF. The BH and LTO assist the EM in drafting the ToR, in the identification of the consultants and in the organization of the mission. EM is responsible for the finalization of the ToR and of the identification of the evaluation team members. EM shall brief the evaluation team on the evaluation methodology and process and will review the final draft report for Quality Assurance purposes in terms of presentation, compliance with the ToR and timely delivery, quality, clarity and soundness of evidence provided and of the analysis supporting conclusions and recommendations in the evaluation report.
32. OED also has a responsibility in following up with the BH for the timely preparation of the Management Response and the Follow-up to the MR.
33. **The Project Task Force (PTF)**, which includes the FAO Budget Holder (BH), the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and the Team of the project to be evaluated, are responsible for initiating the evaluation process, providing inputs to the first version of the Terms of Reference, especially the description of the background and context chapter, and supporting the evaluation team during its work. They are required to participate in meetings with the evaluation team, as necessary, make available information and documentation, and comment on the terms of reference and report. Involvement of different members of the PTF will depend on respective roles and participation in the project. The BH is also responsible for leading and coordinating the preparation of the FAO Management Response and the Follow-up Report to the evaluation, fully supported in this task by the LTO and others members of the PTF. OED guidelines for the Management Response and the Follow-up Report provide necessary details on this process.
34. **The Evaluation Team (ET)** is responsible for further developing and applying the evaluation methodology, for conducting the evaluation, and for producing the evaluation report. All team members will participate in briefing and debriefing meetings, discussions, field visits, and will contribute to the evaluation with written inputs for the final draft and final report. The evaluation team will agree on the outline of the report early in the evaluation process, based on the template provided by OED. The ET will also be free to expand the scope, criteria, questions and issues listed above, as well as develop its own evaluation tools and framework, within time and resources available and based on discussions with the EM, consults the BH and PTF where necessary. The ET is fully responsible for its report which may not reflect the views of the Government or of FAO. An evaluation report is not subject to technical clearance by FAO although OED is responsible for Quality Assurance of all evaluation reports.
35. The Evaluation Team Leader (ETL) guides and coordinates the ET members in their specific work, discusses their findings, conclusions and recommendations and prepares the final draft and the final report, consolidating the inputs from the team members with his/her own.

7 Evaluation team composition and profile

36. Given the specialized technical nature of the project, and given the transboundary/component (Component F: Strengthening the collaboration with neighbouring countries for coordinated control efforts), an international consultant, with expertise in foot and mouth disease and regional experience in the control of transboundary animal diseases, is required on the evaluation team. Furthermore, technical knowledge of the Progressive Control Pathway on foot-and-mouth-disease (PCP-FMD) is required on the evaluation team, as the evaluation must assess the relevance and effectiveness of the activities undertaken by the project in support of Afghanistan's efforts to graduate to Stage 2 of the PCP-FMD, with the ultimate aim of progressing further along the 5-stage PCP-FMD. For this reason, international/regional experience regarding other countries' efforts to progress along the PCP-FMD will be required.
37. The international consultant should have expertise in two or more of the following areas:
- Foot-and-Mouth Diseases
 - Transboundary Animal Disease Management
 - Infectious Diseases Analysis/Early Warning
 - Veterinary Public Health Management
 - Value Chain Analysis and Development
38. In addition, candidates should meet the following requirements:
- Postgraduate degree (MSc or PhD) in relevant disciplines (Epidemiology, Veterinary medicine)
 - At least 12 years of relevant experience at international level in their field of expertise;
 - Experience in working with multilateral development organizations;
 - Excellent analysis, writing and verbal communication skills;
 - Previous experience in conducting/taking part in independent evaluations.
 - Relevant country or regional experience.
39. The evaluation will rely heavily on national consultant experts for contextual knowledge, as well as for data collection in the field. Specifically, (in addition to the international subject matter expert) the team will include three national consultants with expertise in: 1) animal health; 2) gender and rural development; 3) evaluation/pastoral communities, respectively. The identification of potential candidates for the national team member positions is ongoing. The international subject matter expert will play a crucial role in training and coaching the national team members prior to field-level data collection – both in terms of the evaluation protocols, but also in terms of specific indicators with regard to the surveillance and diagnostic capacities of Provincial Department of Agriculture staff, and the awareness of livestock keepers with regard to disease surveillance and reporting.
40. Selection criteria for national team members include the following:
- Postgraduate degree (MSc or PhD) in relevant disciplines
 - Previous experience in conducting/taking part in independent evaluations.

- More than 5 years of relevant technical experience (in gender and rural development; animal health; pastoral/Kuchi livelihood development)
- Experience in working with multilateral development organizations;
- Excellent analysis, writing and verbal communication skills in English;
- Fluency in Dari and/or Pashto

41. The evaluation team will therefore comprise:

- OED evaluation manager
- Lead International subject matter expert/Evaluation Team Leader
- National gender/evaluation expert
- National animal health expert
- National evaluation/pastoralist expert

8 Evaluation products (deliverables)

42. **Inception Report:** An inception report will be prepared by the evaluation team before going into the fully-fledged data collection exercise. It will detail the evaluators' understanding of what is being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of: sub-questions, judgment criteria and indicators, proposed methods, proposed sources of data and data collection procedures. The inception report should include a proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables, designating a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product.
43. **Draft evaluation report:** OED will review the zero draft of the evaluation report submitted by the evaluation team to ensure it meets the required quality criteria. The draft evaluation report will then be circulated among key stakeholders for comments before finalisation; suggestions will be incorporated as deemed appropriate by the evaluation team.
44. **Final evaluation report:** should include an executive summary and illustrate the evidence found that responds to the evaluation issues and/or questions listed in the ToR. The report will be prepared following the OED template for project evaluation reports. Supporting data and analysis should be annexed to the report when considered important to complement the main report. Annexes should include, but are not limited to: TORs for the evaluation, profile of the team members, list of institutions and stakeholders interviewed by the evaluation team, and the final evaluation mission schedule.

9 Evaluation time frame

45. The evaluation is expected to take place during August – November 2018. The timetable in the box below shows a tentative programme of travel and work for the evaluation team. It will be finalised upon the recruitment of the evaluation team.

Task	Dates	Responsibility
Launch of the evaluation	6 months before the project NTE	BH/PTF
ToR finalization	July – August 2018	PTF and OED for comments and quality control
Team identification and recruitment	July – August 2018	PTF
Mission organization	August - September 2018	PTF
Reading background documentation and preparing inception report	August - September 2018	ET
Organization of the Evaluation Mission (travel arrangements, meetings arrangements with project stakeholders and partners, field visits, etc.)	August - September 2018	PTF
Evaluation mission – Field level data collection	Mid-September 2018	ET
Evaluation mission – Key informant interviews at national (Kabul) level; debriefing of evaluation team following field visits.	Early October 2018	ET
Analysis and drafting	October 2018	OED and ET
Evaluation Report first draft for circulation	31 October 2018	PTF and OED for comments and quality control
Evaluation Report final draft for circulation	15 November 2018	PTF and OED for comments and quality control
Final Report, including publishing and graphic design	30 November 2018	PTF
Management Response	1 month after the Final report is issued	PTF
Follow-up report	1 year after the MR is issued	PTF

Appendix 1. Logical framework

Intervention Logic	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Impact			
Resilience of livelihoods of livestock farmers to animal disease threats improved and food security improved	<p>In villages reached by livestock extension agents the time frame between occurrence of a notifiable animal health event and reporting is shorter if compared with villages without extension agents</p> <p>Number of secondary cases due to FMD and PPR is significantly lower in villages where extension agents operate</p>	<p>Animal Health Information system within CED</p> <p>Outbreaks investigation reports</p>	National security situation allows implementation of project activities and co-ordination with relevant stakeholders
Project Outcome			
FMD and PPR surveillance prevention and control strengthened at country level	<p>Country progression along the FMD PCP</p> <p>Reduction in number of FMD and PPR outbreaks in farming systems targeted by the preventive program as compared to farming systems not covered by the preventive vaccination program.</p>	<p>Proceedings of the West Eurasia Regional Roadmap to assess progression along the PCP FMD Outbreak reports</p> <p>Animal health Information system (outbreak reports) to be matched with the list of eligible owners for the preventive vaccination program</p>	Sustained government commitment to FMD and PPR

Component-A: Building self-alertness of Kuchi pastoral communities			
Output-A-1: Ability to recognize potential hazardous animal health events improved through dissemination of awareness material	Number of Kuchi families/households reached by the preventive vaccination program and to whom awareness material has been delivered.	Kuchi families to whom vaccination has been delivered have registered (or will otherwise describe) animal health events occurred between two successive visits.	Clear and appropriate messages are delivered to the Kuchi families on what they will be supposed to report/register.
Output A-2: Animal health and husbandry information points” (mobile or stable) established in live animal markets	Live animal markets where to establish the “Animal health and husbandry information points” have been identified Animal health and husbandry information points have been established as planned	Physical visits to the Live animal markets identified to check that the information points are operational.	In live animal markets spaces are available to host stable or mobile facilities
Output A-3: Awareness and communication materials for Kuchis developed.	Studies and awareness materials for Kuchies are carried out by the agricultural Studies and awareness materials students as planned Kuchi communities focal points (120 persons) have been selected and trained.	Letter of Agreements with Provincial Agriculture schools are available The outcomes of studies and awareness material prepared by students are available	Dean of Provincial Agriculture Schools will show interest and be committed to be engaged in those activities
Output A-4: Dissemination of awareness messages is further improved through the use of radio devices	Radio programme outlines developed as planned	Radio programme script	Availability of a local radio stations in the selected areas to be engaged Local radio responsible is aware of the importance of such messages to be delivered.
Component-B: Strengthening surveillance and diagnostic capability and capacity for FMD and PPR to ensure early identification of suspected cases and timely and reliable test results.			

Outputs			
B-1 Laboratory diagnostic capacity at disease serotype and genotype level for FMD PPR and other TADs improved at CVDRL in Kabul	N. of tests carried out in a one-year period time with the diagnostic laboratory techniques supported by the project	Standard Operating Procedures in place for the diagnostic techniques supported by the project List of procured reagents Number of tests performed retrieved from the laboratory information and management system.	Reagents supply chain functioning
B-2 Skills and knowledge of VFUs for FMD and PPR surveillance improved	Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex) reporting benefits from training received	Training records Post-training questionnaires	Relevant profiles are selected for training
Component-C: Strengthening the overall surveillance system and response mechanism			
C-1 VFU-based surveillance system further strengthened	Number of VFUs contracted under the Sanitary Mandate in relation to the number estimated to be contracted (n=70).	Copies of the new signed contracts are available in MAIL	The number of available VFUs in the selected provinces will be enough to reach the desired estimated number of 70
C-2 A special advisory commission on Risk Analysis is established within MAIL	Commission established and trained as planned	Commission TORs Staff training records Minutes of meetings held with identified stakeholders.	MAIL will create a procedure so that the Special Advisory Commission will need to be consulted prior to make decisions on animal health issue that may require restriction measures.
Component-D: Increasing Community and livestock owners self-alertness for disease early warning			

C-1 a network of community-based livestock extension agents (in liaison with the VFUs system) is created	<p>Number of individuals trained (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Number of villages engaged and where at least one livestock extension agent is operating</p>	<p>Training records</p> <p>Post-training questionnaires</p> <p>Records of post-assessment visits</p> <p>Compilation/reports on data collected</p>	Communities initially visited during the assessment phase will be able to identify a suitable candidate to operate as extension agent.
Component-E: Implementing preventive and emergency vaccination programmes against FMD and PPR			
E-1 Occurrence of FMD clinical outbreaks in the dairy sector is prevented	<p>Register of eligible farmers and an operational plan prepared as planned</p> <p>Post-vaccination monitoring conducted in a significant sample of livestock keepers provides evidence that the load of FMD virus is progressively decreasing.</p>	<p>Register of eligible farmers</p> <p>Operational plan</p> <p>Post-vaccination monitoring data extracted from the laboratory information system where samples have been tested.</p>	Livestock keepers will agree to submit their animals to regular drawings of blood samples to measure effectiveness of vaccination
E-2 Occurrence of PPR outbreaks in the small ruminants population of the Kuchi community is prevented	Number of families reached and number of animals vaccinated through pulsed vaccination programme	Vaccination records will be available through the vaccination booklet that will be delivered to each Kuchi family	Livestock keepers will agree to submit their animals to regular drawings of blood samples to measure effectiveness of vaccination
E-3 A special TADs unit is established within MAIL	<p>TADs Unit is established as planned</p> <p>Each year the TADs unit prepare a document (to be sent to MAIL) indicating the type of vaccines to be used.</p>	<p>TORs of the TADs unit are available</p> <p>Minutes of the meeting of the TADs unit are available</p> <p>Document prepared each year by the special TADs unit indicating types of vaccines to be used.</p>	MAIL will be able to implement a procedure through which only vaccines indicated by the TADs unit will be authorized for their use in Afghanistan.
E-4 Clinical outbreaks of FMD and	For each reported outbreak of FMD and	Records from the Animal Health	The means of transportation

<p>PPR are mitigated through an emergency vaccination response at community level</p>	<p>PPR an emergency vaccination program is implemented and appropriate number of doses delivered in the affected village.</p>	<p>Information about occurrence of the outbreak in the affected village</p> <p>Records of the number of doses delivered to the affected villages</p> <p>Records on the number of doses injected and utilized in the affected village</p>	<p>and storage of vaccines guarantees that there is no loss of efficacy.</p>
<p>Component-F: Strengthening the collaboration with neighboring countries for coordinated control efforts</p>			
<p>F-1 The collaboration with neighboring countries is improved through a regional approach</p>	<p>Number of recommendations of the cross-border meetings that have been adopted</p>	<p>Meetings records</p> <p>Meetings proceedings</p>	<p>Neighboring countries show transparency in sharing respective information on FMD and PPR status</p>

Appendix 2. Project activities

Component-A: Building self-alertness of Kochi pastoral communities

Output-A-1: Ability to recognize potential hazardous animal health events is improved through dissemination of awareness material.

Activity:

- ✓ Along with the implementation of the PPR preventive vaccination programme awareness material will be distributed by the VFUs involved in the vaccination of the animals. (booklets, leaflets, posters etc.)

Output A-2: Animal health and husbandry information points (mobile or stable) established in live animal markets.

Activity:

- ✓ Identify live animal markets in migratory routes of Kochi "animal health and husbandry information points" (kiosk-type" facilities)

Output A-3 Awareness and communication materials for Kochis developed.

Activities

- ✓ Engage Agricultural students in undertaking specific studies and preparing awareness materials.
- ✓ Provide training equipment and facilities to the Provincial Agricultural Schools.
- ✓ The established "animal health and husbandry information points" may also serve as a mean to promote hand-made/home-made by-products from livestock (including karakul skin, lamb skin, fur, and home-made products) belonging to the Kochi communities.

Output A-4: Dissemination of awareness messages is further improved through the use of radio devices.

Activities:

- ✓ Build a good practice model on broadcasting for Kochi nomadic pastoralists.
- ✓ Develop the outlines for the radio programs together with FAO and provincial agriculture schools.

Component-B: Strengthening surveillance and diagnostic capability and capacity for FMD and PPR to ensure early identification of suspected cases and timely and reliable test results.

OutputB-1: Laboratory diagnostic capacity at disease serotype and genotype level, for FMD, PPR and other TADs improved at CVDRL in Kabul.

Activities:

- ✓ Conduct an assessment of the laboratory capacity and capabilities.
- ✓ Organize a diagnostic refresh or additional training.
- ✓ Procure diagnostic reagents and kits for carrying out the laboratory work as per annual needs.
- ✓ Participate in the proficiency testing run by CVDRL with the support of the project each year to a proficiency testing run by international reference laboratories to ensure the reliability of test results provided.

OutputB-2: Skills and knowledge of VFUs for FMD and PPR surveillance improved.

- ✓ Conduct trainings at national level.
- ✓ Prepare sampling kits by CED and CVDRL, with the support of the project.
- ✓ Each year serological surveys will be carried out to estimate the presence of antibodies against FMD and PPR.

Component-C: Strengthening the overall surveillance system and response mechanism.

Output C-1: The current VFU-based surveillance system further strengthened. The output will be achieved through engaging additional 70 VFUs.

Activity:

- ✓ Contract additional VFUs.

Output C-2: A special advisory commission on Risk Analysis is established within MAIL.

Activities:

- ✓ Formulate the TORs for the Commission.
- ✓ The project will support the establishment of this special advisory commission on Risk Analysis through the provision of training for their members.

Component-D: Increasing Community and livestock owner's self-alertness for disease early warning.

Output D-1: a network of community-based livestock extension agents (in liaison with the VFUs system) is created to facilitate access to animal health care services from remote villages.

Activities:

- ✓ Design and implement a specific training program on Participatory Disease Surveillance (PDS) for VFUs and PVOs operating in the areas.
- ✓ Filed visits to the villages conducted.
- ✓ Collate the data collected by the PDS teams.
- ✓ Prepare awareness material including rural radio extension programme targeting diseases identified during the assessment phase
- ✓ Conduct post-assessment visits/discussions/trainings.
- ✓ Workshops for the community-based livestock extension agents organized. One/two-day workshops will be organized every 6 months.

Component-E: To implement preventive and emergency vaccination programmes against FMD and PPR.

Output E-1: Occurrence of FMD clinical outbreaks in the dairy sector is prevented

Activities:

- ✓ Identify farmers eligible for entering into the preventive programme of vaccination.
- ✓ Tentatively, those farmers are identified with those belonging to the Dairy Union cooperative system.
- ✓ Total provinces (8) and districts (26) will be targeted with approximately 5,800-6,000 eligible farmers to be identified.
- ✓ Prepare a register of eligible farmers and an operational plan.
- ✓ Implement post-vaccination monitoring.

Output E-2: Occurrence of PPR outbreaks in the small ruminants' population of the Kochi community is prevented

Activities:

- ✓ Identify and register eligible owners.
- ✓ Implement a regular pulsed vaccination programme. Initially the vaccination will cover the entire sub-population of the small ruminants and then it will be carried out on the 6-12 months age category.
- ✓ Implement post-vaccination monitoring.

Output E-3: A special TADs unit is established within MAIL

Activities:

- ✓ Support the establishment of a TADs special unit.
- ✓ The TADs unit will liaise with World Reference Laboratory for generating such information and the project will assist in establishing and maintaining this communication channel.
- ✓ Procure vaccines for FMD and PPR.

Output E-4: Clinical outbreaks of FMD and PPR are mitigated through an emergency vaccination response at community level.

Activities:

- ✓ Establish a vaccine bank in central level.
- ✓ If infrastructures are available, vaccine banks can also be created at provincial level in order to make the delivery of vaccines as fast as possible.
- ✓ Provide animal feeds.

Component-F: Strengthen the collaboration with neighboring countries for coordinated control efforts

OutputF-1: The collaboration with neighboring countries is improved through a regional dimension approach.

The project will support annual meetings with neighboring countries in order to address common issues especially in cross border areas where animal movement is more intense.

In general issues to be discussed at those meetings can be summarized in the following agenda items:

- ✓ current FMD situation and control measures;
- ✓ preventive campaign vaccination and targeting vaccination for “hotspot”;
- ✓ epidemiological investigation – active and passive surveillance and outbreak investigation and case study;
- ✓ sero-surveillance;
- ✓ routine control measures in case of disease outbreak (bio security, restriction, quarantine, sampling);
- ✓ control animal movements and live animal markets;
- ✓ training vets and awareness activities;
- ✓ vaccine performances;
- ✓ other priority disease; (x) how to strengthen the capacity of surveillance for and diagnosis of FMD;
- ✓ how to improve FMD control measures at national and regional levels;
- ✓ promote further communication and information sharing on FMD; and
- ✓ technical supports and future activities. For instance, depending on bilateral discussions, it could be further to focus on development of bilateral agreements for animals in which countries may decide that only vaccinated animals could be traded as the risk linked to cross-border live animal trade will partially be mitigated.

Activities:

- ✓ Organize cross-border annual meetings between Afghanistan and (Pakistan, Iran, and Tajikistan) upon result of the meetings follow-up workshop/training for working and field levels if necessary.
- ✓ Support to participations from Afghanistan to the Regional PCP/FMD roadmap meetings under the GF-TADs framework led by FAO and OIE.