



## Project Summary

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Project Number: 55343-001  
January 2022

### Grants FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP: Sustaining Essential Services Delivery Project (Support for Afghan People) Afghanistan

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Asian Development Bank

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 29 November 2021)

Currency unit	–	afghani (AF)
AF1.00	=	\$0.010398
\$1.00	=	AF96.17290

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
ALC	–	accelerated learning center
APA	–	alternative procurement arrangement
APVAX	–	Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility
BPHS	–	basic package of health services
CBE	–	community-based education
CBS	–	community-based school
CFW	–	cash-for-work
COVAX	–	COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access
COVID-19	–	coronavirus disease
EPHS	–	essential package of hospital services
FAO	–	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCAS	–	fragile and conflict-affected situations
FFW	–	food-for-work
FSA	–	Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations and Small Island Developing States Approach
GATE	–	Girls' Access to Teacher Education
IDPs	–	internally displaced people
IPC	–	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MNCH+N	–	maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
TEF	–	Transitional Engagement Framework
UN	–	United Nations
UNAMA	–	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	–	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	–	World Food Programme

## NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year of the government does not apply.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## A. RATIONALE

1. Afghanistan is facing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis following the fall of the previous government in mid-August 2021. The country is on the brink of universal poverty. Almost 97% of the population is at risk of sinking below the poverty line. The suspension of development assistance and the decline in humanitarian support impacted the country's fiscal position.<sup>1</sup> In light of this situation and in the absence of an internationally recognized government, the project will provide direct financing support to selected United Nations (UN) agencies to sustain the delivery of essential services to the people of Afghanistan. It will mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis on the most vulnerable, including girls and women, and help sustain medium-term development. It will contribute to bridging the financing gap for immediate and humanitarian support. This will be done by (i) enhancing food security, (ii) maintaining provision of core public health services, (iii) sustaining access to primary and secondary education (especially for girls), and (iv) ensuring project implementation and monitoring capacity. The project will be implemented outside the de facto government systems with adequate third-party monitoring and in accordance with the Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations and Small Island Developing States Approach (FSA).<sup>2</sup>

## B. Project Description

2. The project's expected impact will be: the people of Afghanistan supported by saving lives, providing essential services, and sustaining community systems addressing basic human needs. The project's outcome will be: sustained delivery of essential public services and food security to ease the adverse impact of economic disruptions on the welfare and livelihoods of vulnerable Afghan people, especially women and girls.<sup>3</sup> The project will be implemented over 24 months.

3. **Output 1: Food security enhanced.** This output will have two sub-outputs: (i) providing emergency food assistance, and (ii) sustaining local staple food production and supply chains.

4. **Providing emergency food assistance.** This will provide nutritionally balanced food packages (86.21 kilograms per month each) to 116,000 crisis-affected households (benefiting about 812,000 people, including 397,000 women and girls) in 34 provinces.<sup>4</sup> The project aims to bridge critical food gaps brought about by diminished cash flows, drought, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, seasonal changes in food production, and constraints in market logistics; and to prevent crisis-affected households from resorting to negative coping strategies. The assistance will be channeled through World Food Programme (WFP), which will procure and distribute food items to vulnerable people. They will be selected based on WFP's food insecurity mapping results, IPC analysis outcomes, national food security assessments, and other complementary assessments.<sup>5</sup> The selection of beneficiary provinces will be guided by Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis outcomes. Priority will be given to those whose populations are facing IPC3+ conditions. Vulnerability targeting is further augmented by accounting for the impacts of drought and natural hazards, socioeconomic pressures, nutrition

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<sup>1</sup> ADB placed on hold its assistance in Afghanistan effective 15 August 2021. [ADB Statement on Afghanistan | Asian Development Bank](#) (published on 10 November 2021). Manila.

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2021. [Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations and Small Island Developing States Approach](#). Manila.

<sup>3</sup> The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

<sup>4</sup> IPC. [Afghanistan: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot | September 2021–March 2022](#). Based on the IPC system (paras. 8–9), 23 of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan were projected to experience acute food insecurity of IPC Phase 3 or above (IPC3+) between November 2021 and March 2022.

<sup>5</sup> The most recent seasonal food security assessment, conducted in September 2021, is being analyzed. Its findings will be used to review and reconfirm specific household-level targeting criteria.

status, and baseline analysis of livelihood types.<sup>6</sup>

5. **Sustaining local staple food production and supply chains.** This sub-output involves the provision of (i) crop and livestock input support (250,000 farm households); (ii) rural livelihood input and extension support (140,000 farm households); (iii) a food-for-work (FFW) program; and (iv) a cash-for-work (CFW) program. It aims to minimize the impacts of supply chain disruptions on wheat and livestock production, and consumption. It will cover at least 18 food-producing provinces, particularly the 10 provinces that produce the majority of wheat and livestock.<sup>7</sup> Implemented by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the crop and livestock inputs include assistance packages to support emergency wheat cultivation and emergency livestock protection. The rural livelihood inputs and extension support include assistance packages to support backyard vegetable cultivation and poultry keeping, and a small farm equipment package.

6. Implemented by WFP in highly vulnerable provinces and districts, the FFW and CFW programs will complement the input packages and create opportunities for in-kind compensation (food packs) and/or cash. Beneficiaries can spend this on essential food and/or farm inputs.<sup>8</sup> The FFW program will provide 98,000 crisis-affected people (14,000 households) with basic food through participating in projects to strengthen community and livelihood systems, climate resilience in agriculture, and management of natural resources. The CFW program will compensate 70,000 people (10,000 households) with cash for their work in similar activities. Both programs will be aligned with WFP's "food assistance for asset" initiative, which meets immediate food needs through cash, voucher, or food transfers. The idea is to promote the building or rehabilitation of assets to improve long-term food security and resilience. The beneficiaries of the FFW and CFW programs will be selected after intensive consultations and engagement with local communities, including representatives from cooperating partners.

7. **Output 2: Delivery of core health services continued.** The output will meet acute health care needs by helping continue (i) COVID-19 vaccination nationwide;<sup>9</sup> and (ii) the provision of basic health care and essential hospital services in nine selected provinces with poor health indicators, using the nongovernment organizations (NGO) currently contracted as health service

<sup>6</sup> Provinces, districts, and beneficiaries may be adjusted with reference to relevant IPC mapping and complementary analyses during project implementation.

<sup>7</sup> Major wheat production areas of Afghanistan are Badghis, Takhar, Balkh, Kunduz, Herat, Helmand, and Kandahar; major livestock production areas are Ghazni, Zabul, Kabul, and Kandahar. Takhar, Helmand, and Kandahar were projected to be in IPC Phase 3 by November 2021, while Badghis, Balkh, Kunduz, Herat, Ghazni, Zabul, and Kabul will already be in IPC Phase 4. Provincial coverage may be adjusted subject to local security conditions and needs.

<sup>8</sup> Given the current constraints in the banking and financial system, the CFW program is scheduled to take place when financial services improve. Should markets be assessed as unfeasible to provide direct cash assistance, WFP will resort to commodity vouchers and/or provide foodstuff assistance. For financial services, WFP will use only regulated service providers through reimbursement methods or bank guarantees to mitigate credit and transaction risks.

<sup>9</sup> The \$50 million Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility project for Afghanistan was put on hold effective 15 August 2021 in line with ADB's approach to its operations and program in Afghanistan (footnote 1). [ADB. 2021. Afghanistan: COVID-19 Vaccine Support Project under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility](#). While the \$20 million vaccine financing under the proposed project is outside ADB's APVAX facility, it has been assessed and designed consistently with core features of APVAX and due diligence thereunder, including with respect to the access criteria (Health Sector Assessment, Summary of the National Deployment and Vaccination Plan, and Development Coordination), UNAMA assurances on equitable distribution of vaccines, UNICEF's assurances on medical waste management, the procurement of vaccines meeting the APVAX vaccine eligibility criteria, and policy variations to waive the application of ADB's Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and ADF Regulations to permit the procurement of goods, works and services from ADB member and nonmember countries, and to permit vaccines to be procured through COVAX. The ADB grant is structured similarly to a project investment component, in that it will finance the procurement of eligible COVID-19 vaccines, and syringes and other medical equipment, from UNICEF.

providers under the *Sehatmandi* project and/or additional implementing partners, as needed.<sup>10</sup> The assistance will be channelled through United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which has a strong field presence in the country and is supporting health services in several regions. It is a leading agency for the procurement and deployment of vaccines. It has vast experience in community mobilization and immunization. The health and education outputs will cover similar provinces.

8. **COVID-19 vaccination.** As part of the effort to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF will be engaged to procure and deploy about 2.3 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines (5.9% of total population) for prioritized target populations.<sup>11</sup> The vaccines will preferably be procured through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility managed by Gavi. Bilateral agreements between UNICEF and manufacturers for direct procurement are also being discussed subject to overall cost and other requirements. The National Plan for COVID-19 Vaccination in Afghanistan details all aspects of COVID-19 vaccination. The cold chain, logistics, and environmental management systems have been improved and remain functional. Vaccination services and quality assurance are ongoing and use a combination of delivery modalities such as facility-based services, campaigns, vaccination centers, and mobile teams for hard-to-reach target populations.

9. **Provision of health services.** To supplement the core funding of the NGO-managed Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS), the project will initially support UNICEF to contract NGOs in nine selected provinces with poor health indicators to provide additional value-added high-impact maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition (MNCH+N) services covering a target population of about 5.3 million people. This will serve as a model for scaling up MNCH+N services to universal health coverage. The project will also support the procurement and delivery of health and nutrition supplies and MNCH+N kits to BPHS and EPHS health facilities, help improve the quality of health workers, enable the use of contractual female staff where needed, and strengthen the referral system. UNICEF is committed to enhancing monitoring and supervision. A third-party monitoring firm will provide this with balanced scorecards, reviews of the health management information system, drug quality assessments, and programmatic reviews.

10. **Output 3: Access to primary and secondary education sustained.** The project will enable the girls and boys in the selected 19 provinces to continue their education by (i) enhancing CBE, (ii) helping place secondary education girls into private schools, (iii) boosting the number of women teachers, and (iv) providing learning materials for first graders at public schools.<sup>12</sup>

11. **Community-based education enhanced.** This involves consolidating and expanding 8,300 community-based school (CBS) and 1,700 accelerated learning center (ALC) classes,<sup>13</sup> strengthening community engagement and ownership, and enriching the community-based education (CBE) learning content, including gender-sensitive education.<sup>14</sup> The sub-output will

<sup>10</sup> The nine provinces are Badghis, Farah, Ghor, and Herat in the Western Region; and Helmand, Kandahar, Nimroz, Urozgan, and Zabul in the Southern Region.

<sup>11</sup> The vaccines to be procured must meet ADB’s vaccine eligibility criteria. [ADB. 2020. ADB’s Support to Enhance COVID-19 Vaccine Access. Manila.](#)

<sup>12</sup> The 19 selected provinces and the selection criteria are listed in the Project Administration Manual for UNICEF.

<sup>13</sup> The number of CBEs by type is indicative and adjustments may be made during implementation by agreement between ADB and UNICEF and based on the mapping and operational plans submitted by the UNICEF-engaged implementing partners. UNICEF will share the mapping and operational plans with ADB for comments.

<sup>14</sup> The CBE package (on a 30-student-per-class basis) includes (i) water and hygiene kits; (ii) startup kit and school bag for the first graders; (iii) teacher kit; (iv) classroom material (e.g., floormat, flask, supplementary and blackboard);

reach about 264,000 children, of which 158,400 or 60% are girls.

- (i) CBSs will be given a CBE package to allow the (a) extension of CBS classes to grades 4 and 5, to enable the attendance of children who completed grades 1–3 and are unable to transition to hub schools (2,800 CBS classes); (b) enrollment of the new grade 1 cohorts in communities with existing CBSs (3,700 CBS classes); and (c) functioning of established CBSs and current cohorts until completion of grade 3 (1,800 CBS classes).<sup>15</sup>
- (ii) ALCs will get a CBE package to enable the (a) enrollment of new cohorts (500 ALC classes), (b) extension of grade 7 and 8 classes to children who finish the ALC but are unable to transition to secondary hub schools (900 classes), and (c) overall support to ensure that the current cohort completes the 3-year cycle (300 classes).<sup>16</sup>
- (iii) The project will strengthen community engagement and ownership by building the capacity of school management councils.<sup>17</sup> It will also help rally families and communities behind the value of education through local back-to-school campaigns to ensure that no child is left behind and that all children return to school, targeting in particular girls, internally displaced people (IDP) and returnee children and youth, children with disabilities, out-of-school children, and other marginalized groups of children and young people at risk of dropout.<sup>18</sup>
- (iv) The project will enrich the learning content by supporting the review of the current content and teaching strategies and their alignment with the Comprehensive Safe School Framework; and, for the new cohorts, suggesting ways to introduce additional content on life skills<sup>19</sup> and gender-sensitive education.

**12. Continuity of education at secondary level for girls promoted (through placement at private schools).** By providing financial support (such as conditional cash transfers or bursaries to the girls' families), the project will seek to enable the placement of up to 20,000 girls from vulnerable families in private schools for lower or upper secondary education. The delivery will be based on a feasibility study to identify location-specific barriers and find viable ways to give vulnerable adolescent girls access to secondary education.<sup>20</sup>

**13. Number of women teachers increased.** The project will help train 1,000 women to become primary education teachers,<sup>21</sup> strengthen the capacity of 10,000 CBE teachers (60% of

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(v) textbooks; (vi) teacher training and salary; (vii) training for school management councils; (viii) funds to cover the cost of tents, if applicable (5% of CBE classes normally need a tent); and (ix) funds to cover crosscutting and management costs. On average, one CBE class is estimated to cost \$3,850 per year.

<sup>15</sup> Afghanistan has 5,200 operational CBS classes at present. They are expected to be able to continue the next school year (year 1 of the project) with the support from other development partners. However, during year 2 of the project, an estimated one-third, or 1,800 classes, will not have support to complete grade 3.

<sup>16</sup> For this part of the sub-output, the project team will seek potential new partners with expertise in secondary education, given plans to expand ALC programs to the lower secondary grades 7 and 8.

<sup>17</sup> School management councils (shuras) normally consist of 5–8 community members such as parents, caregivers, community leaders, members and decision-makers, and children. All CBEs have school management shuras.

<sup>18</sup> UNICEF will deliver the CBE sub-output through its implementing partners, which have a proven record of quality delivery and reach in the proposed areas of project interventions. The implementing partners are international and national NGOs with a track record of work in Afghanistan under foreign-funded education projects.

<sup>19</sup> Given the dynamic context, any additional contents would be complementary to the curriculum (e.g., math, Dari/Pashto, and Islamic studies for the lower grades) and led by the implementing partners in a sensitive and appropriate manner that recognizes the differences across provinces and communities.

<sup>20</sup> The assessment will be guided by the outcome and recommendations of the "Education Equity Profile of Adolescent Girls" (UNICEF, 2019). Promoting girls' continued access to secondary education may also involve the expansion of CBE to secondary education on a regular basis.

<sup>21</sup> The number of women teachers will be increased through Girls' Access to Teacher Education (GATE), an established and evidence-based teacher training scheme designed to promote women's participation in education by boosting the pool of qualified female primary teachers in provinces with the lowest school enrollment and retention rates for

them women), and work out feasible solutions to increase the number of women teachers in secondary education. This involves:

- (i) identifying 1,000 qualified women with grade 12 certificates to receive a scholarship of \$60 per month and enrolling them in UNICEF's teacher training program Girls' Access to Teacher Education (GATE);<sup>22</sup>
- (ii) providing a training package to CBE teachers covering formative assessment, child-centered teaching methods, classroom management, and basic psychosocial support to detect and refer children in need of advanced care; this training through GATE will be in addition to the in-service CBE teacher training;<sup>23</sup>
- (iii) conducting an assessment to clearly understand the gap in demand for and supply of women teachers in secondary schools under the new circumstances —e.g., subjects, grades, provinces, teacher resource potential to be tapped and suitable incentives, available teacher training facilities—and presenting feasible options to increase their numbers.

14. **Learning materials for first graders provided.** This sub-output will support the provision of learning materials for grade 1 students (6–7 years old) in public schools in the selected 19 provinces.<sup>24</sup> The materials, to be distributed through the school management councils, consist of a school bag and items such as stationery, exercise books, and grade 1 textbooks.<sup>25</sup> This has become particularly important given the decreased financial capacity of many families because of the current crisis. The school management councils will ensure that the first graders directly receive their personal learning materials to start the new school year. During the school year, the councils will also monitor the use of the distributed materials by first graders.<sup>26</sup> Overall, this sub-output is expected to support about 785,000 first graders over 2 years.<sup>27</sup>

15. **Output 4: Monitoring and implementation capacity strengthened.** The focus will be on monitoring the overall support for Afghan people and providing the necessary assistance to implement that support. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will establish an Inter-Agency Task Force consisting of Asian Development Bank (ADB), FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP representatives to outline the results framework, roles, and individual responsibilities for progress reporting. The output will have three sub-outputs. The first one monitors the implementation of the project by (i) setting up an integrated system for monitoring the achievement of outcomes, outputs, and results; (ii) analyzing and monitoring the project's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals; and (iii) conducting field monitoring to validate

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girls. Since GATE teachers are not university graduates but complete their training and qualify as teachers at grade 14 level, they predominantly work as primary or CBE teachers. Initiated in 2015, GATE has demonstrated significant positive impacts on gender equity in education.

<sup>22</sup> UNICEF will lead the identification and enrollment process in consultation with teacher training colleges. Students will be informed of the scholarship conditions in preliminary orientation sessions.

<sup>23</sup> For the delivery of items (i) and (ii) of this sub-output, UNICEF will partner with private teacher training colleges to identify and select qualified lecturers and mentors (i.e., having a bachelor's or higher degree) for the GATE program. Four lecturers and two mentors per class are contracted to teach GATE students. Scholarships for female teacher students and incentives for the lecturers and mentors will be paid to them directly via a major domestic bank with which UNICEF has long-term agreement.

<sup>24</sup> All children of grade 1 age are targeted, so as to encourage on-age enrollment and foster widespread learning.

<sup>25</sup> Grade 1 textbooks have a lifecycle of 1 year.

<sup>26</sup> The teaching requires the students to have learning materials (student kits and textbooks) and the teachers to have basic inputs such as differently colored pens, pencils, erasers, chalk, markers, and duct tapes. The teachers in public schools lack these basic inputs. The sub-output will explore providing these input kits directly to the public school teachers without involving the public school administration. The procurement and delivery of teaching materials will only be initiated once the feasibility has been confirmed.

<sup>27</sup> Projected grade 1 calculations were derived from the 2019 analysis of the education management information system. Over the course of the project, as assessments are updated, the first grader figures may change.

results using 1,500 trained local enumerators across 34 provinces. The second sub-output involves (i) macroeconomic and social assessments of the situation in Afghanistan, and of the impact of ADB's assistance (which will also be used as inputs for the project completion report); and (ii) analysis of the economic prospects of the country and possible paths toward future sustainable growth. Special attention will be given to ensure that all reporting and analyses under the first two sub-outputs are disaggregated by gender or includes gender consideration. The third sub-output comprises additional support for project implementation, including (i) communications; and (ii) analytical and advisory inputs for a possible second phase of the project.

### C. Summary Cost Estimates and Financing Plan

16. The project is estimated to cost \$405 million (Table 1).

**Table 1: Summary Cost Estimates**  
(\$ million)

Item	Amount
<b>A. Base Cost<sup>a</sup></b>	
1. Food security enhanced	200.0
2. Delivery of core health services continued	100.0
3. Access to primary and secondary education sustained	100.0
4. Monitoring and implementation capacity strengthened	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>405.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> The project budget was prepared on an allocation-for-utilization basis. Each United Nations agency will draw down the allocated funds to finance the agreed activities until the balance is exhausted. Hence, neither price nor physical contingencies were included.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

17. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) requested financing, on a grant basis, in aggregate not exceeding \$405 million—(i) a grant of \$65.0 million for FAO, (ii) a grant of \$5 million for UNDP, (iii) a grant of \$200 million for UNICEF, and (iv) a grant of \$135 million for WFP, all from ADB's Special Funds resources (ADF)—to help finance the project.

18. The summary financing plan is in Table 2. ADB will finance the expenditures in relation to goods (including COVID-19 vaccines), minor civil works, services, recurrent expenditure, and administrative charges.

**Table 2: Summary Financing Plan**

Source	Amount (\$ million)	Share of Total (%)
Asian Development Bank		
Special Funds resources (Asian Development Fund grants)	405.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

### D. Implementation Arrangements

19. The implementation arrangements are summarized in Table 3.

**Table 3: Implementation Arrangements**

Aspects	Arrangements
Implementation period	January 2022–December 2023
Estimated completion date	December 2023
Estimated grant closing date	31 December 2024 <sup>a</sup>
Management	
(i) Oversight body	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (chair)

Aspects	Arrangements		
	Representatives of FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP		
(ii) Executing agencies	FAO and WFP (output 1), UNICEF (outputs 2 and 3), and UNDP (output 4)		
(iii) Implementation unit	An estimated 80–100 organic staff per UN agency at headquarters, country, and subnational levels, exclusive of partner NGOs and other cooperating partners to be contracted by each UN agency		
Procurement and consulting services	APAs through UN agencies	Multiple contracts	\$405 million
Retroactive financing and/or advance contracting	Each UN agency may undertake canvassing of goods and services, and advance actions for engaging cooperating partners for project activities. Eligible expenditures up to 20% of each grant amount, incurred prior to the grant effectiveness date, but not earlier than 3 months before grant signing, will be reimbursed retroactively.		
Disbursement	Disbursement procedures for the grant proceeds will generally follow ADB's <i>Loan Disbursement Handbook</i> (2017, as amended from time to time), supplemented by the additional arrangements agreed between each UN agency and ADB.		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, APA = alternative procurement arrangement, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, NGO = nongovernment organization, UN = United Nations, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, WFP = World Food Programme.

<sup>a</sup> 12 months after the estimated completion date to allow sufficient time for liquidation of the advances based on the submission of statement of expenditure forms and confirmation of third-party monitors.

Source: ADB.

## DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<b>Impact the Project is Aligned with<sup>a</sup></b> The people of Afghanistan supported by saving lives, providing essential services, and sustaining community systems addressing basic human needs. (United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework)		
<b>Results Chain</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms</b>
<p><b>Outcome</b> Delivery of essential public services and food security sustained to ease adverse impacts of economic disruptions on the welfare and livelihoods of vulnerable Afghan people</p>	<p>By 2024:</p> <p>a. Food-insecure population reduced by at least 1.5 million (2021 baseline: 22.8 million) <b>(OP1.3, OP2.5)</b></p> <p>b. At least 390,000 farm households sustained subsistence food production and safeguarded productive assets (2021 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.2, OP1.3, OP2.5, OP5.2)</b></p> <p>c. 5.56 million people, at least 50% of whom are women, fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (2021 baseline: 3.56 million) <b>(OP1.1)</b></p> <p>d. 5 million people, at least 50% of whom are women, provided access to basic and essential health services (2021 baseline: 0 million) <b>(OP2.2.2)</b></p> <p>e. 1,105,000 children, at least 50% of whom are girls, equipped with skills to continue primary and secondary education (2021 baseline: 160,000)</p>	<p>a.–e. IPC Acute Food Security Analysis by WFP and its partners; project quarterly and annual progress reports by each implementing agency</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b> 1. Food security enhanced</p>	<p>1a. At least 0.8 million people, with at least 49% are women, received basic foodstuff by December 2022—and at least 100,000 are internally displaced people (2021 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.2, OP1.3, OP2.5)</b></p> <p>1b. 250,000 farm households, including at least 3% households headed by women, received farm inputs, fertilizers, and livestock feeds, by December 2022 (2021 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.2, OP1.3, OP2.5, OP5.2)</b></p> <p>1c. 140,000 farm households, including at least 7% households headed by women, received small farm equipment, support for alternative livelihoods, and value chain and marketing support, by December 2023 (2021 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.2, OP1.3, OP2.5, OP5.2)</b></p> <p>1d. 98,000 people (14,000 households), at least 10% of whom are women, accessed the food-for-work program, by December 2023 (2021 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.2, OP1.3, OP2.5)</b></p> <p>1e. 70,000 people (10,000 households), at least 10% of whom are women, accessed the cash-for-work program, by December 2023 (2021 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.2, OP1.3, OP2.5)</b></p> <p>1f. At least 5% of staff involved in project</p>	<p>1a.–1g. Project quarterly and annual progress reports by FAO and WFP</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms
2. Delivery of core health services continued	<p>implementation (including those of cooperating partners contracted by FAO and WFP) are women, by December 2023 (2021 baseline: 0%)</p> <p>1g. At least 80% of staff demonstrate gender-sensitive skills in food distribution, delivery of agricultural extension support, and implementation of food and/or cash-for-work programs, by December 2023 (2021 baseline: 0%)</p> <p>2a. 594 NGO-managed health facilities receive continued support for basic package of health and essential package of hospital services, supplemented with high-impact value-added interventions, resulting in a 15% increase in maternal and childcare utilization during the project period (2021 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.1.2)</b></p> <p>2b. 13 newborn units equipped with essential equipment and supplies by end 2022 (2021 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.1.2)</b></p> <p>2c. 2.3 million additional doses of single-dose COVID-19 vaccine (with syringes and safety boxes) procured and delivered to designated delivery points by end of 2022 (1 December 2021 baseline: 4.4 million) <b>(OP1.1.2)</b></p>	2a.–2c. Project quarterly and annual progress reports by UNICEF
3. Access to primary and secondary education sustained	<p>3a. 10,000 community-based education classes operational (2020 baseline: 6,500)<sup>b</sup> <b>(OP5.1.3)</b></p> <p>3b. 264,000 children (60% of them girls) reached through community-based schools (2020 baseline: 107,000) <b>(OP1.1.1)</b></p> <p>3c. 36,000 adolescent children of primary and secondary education age (75% girls) reached through accelerated learning centers (2020 baseline: 26,600) <b>(OP1.1.1)</b></p> <p>3d. 20,000 girls supported to attend (private) secondary school (2020 baseline: 0) <b>(OP1.1.1)</b></p> <p>3e. 1,000 additional teachers trained and qualified to teach (disaggregated by sex and disability) (2020 baseline:0) <b>(OP2.2)</b></p> <p>3f. 10,000 of community-based teachers (60% women) reached with professional development programs (2020 baseline: 7,765) <b>(OP2.2)</b></p> <p>3g. 785,000 grade 1 students of public schools (50% girls) received and use learning materials (2020 baseline:0) <b>(OP1.1.1)</b></p>	3a.–3g. UNICEF's semi-annual and annual progress reports; reports of third-party monitoring firms
4. Monitoring and implementation capacity strengthened	4a. An integrated project monitoring system, established by May 2022, generating regular reports (disaggregated by gender) on progress in achieving outcome and outputs, and on progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (2021	4a–d. Project quarterly and annual progress reports by UNDP

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms
	<p>baseline: no system in place)</p> <p>4b. At least 3 reports summarizing socioeconomic analyses of thematic areas of health, education, and nutrition; and identifying key emerging issues and trends to assist the implementation, produced by June 2023 (2021 baseline: 0 report)</p> <p>4c. 1 report presenting an analysis of the economic prospects of the country and possible paths toward future sustainable growth produced by January 2023 (2021 baseline: 0 report)</p> <p>4d. 2 reports presenting thematic and sector studies to support a possible second phase of Support for Afghan People with strong emphasis on gender considerations prepared by September 2022 (2021 baseline: 0 report)</p>	

**Inputs**

ADB: \$405 million (Asian Development Fund grants)

(Output 1: \$200 million; output 2: \$100 million; output 3: \$100 million; and output 4: \$5 million)

A = assumption, ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IPC = Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, NGO = nongovernment organization, OP = operational priority, Q = quarter, R = risk, UN = United Nations, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, WFP = World Food Programme.

<sup>a</sup> United Nations. Forthcoming. *United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework (TEF)*. Kabul.

<sup>b</sup> Community-based education comprises community-based classes and accelerated learning centers.

**Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities**

Expected values and methodological details for all OP indicators to which this operation will contribute results are detailed in Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities.

Source: ADB