

# Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, 2023

## Key results:

- Essential services and community infrastructure (including for health, education, agriculture and energy supply) are functional, sustained and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.
- Livelihoods, income-generating activities, businesses and trade are more sustainable and resilient to instability.
- Communities have improved infrastructure, access to water and preparedness mechanisms to protect farm-based livelihoods and cope with climate- and environment shocks and natural disasters.
- Social cohesion, respect for human rights (including, in particular, the rights of women and girls) and access to justice are progressively strengthened at local level – contributing to greater community resilience.

## Justification for support:

- The gravity of the humanitarian and socio-economic crisis in Afghanistan persist, with large parts of the population in need of assistance.
- Support for basic human needs together with continued humanitarian assistance is critical in order to avoid a socio-economic-collapse.
- A collapse in Afghanistan will increase the risk of irregular migration-streams and international terrorism emanating from the country.

## Major risks and challenges:

- A significant decrease in conflict allows increased access but security concerns persist and the country remains highly unstable.

File No.	23/20866 & 2022-14781					
Country	Afghanistan					
Responsible Unit	ALO					
Sector	Multi-sector					
Partner	Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA)					
	DKK million	2023	20xx	20xx	20xx	20xx
Commitment	42.0					42.0
Projected disbursement	42.0					42.0
Duration	12 months					
Previous grants	DKK 96.5 million (December 2022)					
Finance Act code	06.32.02.09					
Head of unit	Lars Bo Møller					
Desk officer	Bjørn Blau					
Reviewed by CFO	YES: Andreas Stabursvik					

## Relevant SDGs [Maximum 1 – highlight with grey]

 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals	

## Strategic objectives

*Afghanistan's population, especially women and girls and disadvantaged minorities, have increased access to essential services that meet basic needs, enhance their resilience to economic, climatic and other shocks, and preserve fundamental rights and freedoms.*

## Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	0	0	0	0
Total green budget (DKK)				

## Justification for choice of partner:

The STFA is one of the two main joint mechanisms to support basic needs in Afghanistan. The STFA has been a partner to the ongoing Danish Transitions Programme 2022-2023 and is suggested to remain a partner in the Transition Programme 2024-2025 under development. An internal MFA/ELK Review (November 2023) has recommended further allocation to STFA.

## Summary:

STFA supports basic human needs that is aligned with the overarching UN Strategic Framework for Afghanistan. The Fund serves as a UN inter-agency mechanism to enable development partners to channel resources and coordinate support to the implementation of UN joint regional programmes. The STFA is implementing activities under the direction of the UN Resident Coordinator. No support is provided through de-facto authorities and the STFA funds are off budget.

## Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Engagement 1 – the development project	DKK 42.0 million
Engagement 2 - auxiliary activities, such as advisors, M&E and reviews (repeat as relevant)	-
Engagement 3 – un-allocated funds	-
Total	DKK 42.0 million

# **Transition Programme for Afghanistan 2023**

**Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA)**

## Acronyms

ABADEI:	Area-Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives
AESTF:	Afghanistan Education Sector Transitional Framework
AIHRC	Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission
ALC:	Accelerated Learning Centres
AMG:	Aid Management Guidelines
ARTF:	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
AWP:	Annual Work Plan
CBE:	Community-based education
CBS:	Community-based schools
CfW:	Cash for Work
DIHR:	Danish Institute for Human Rights
ECW:	Education Cannot Wait
EU+:	EU Member States – with the participation of Norway and Switzerland
FGC:	Family Guidance Centre
GBV:	Gender based violence
GPE:	Global Partnership for Education
HEF:	Humanitarian Exchange Facility
HRP:	Humanitarian Response Plan
HDP	Humanitarian, Development and Peace
ISKP:	Islamic State Khorosan Province
MEAL:	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MPWC:	Multi-Purpose Women's Centre
N+:	Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden
NRC:	Norwegian Refugee Council
RMNCH:	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and Child Health
ROI:	Region of Origin
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
SPA:	Strategic Partnership Agreement
SSG:	Salaam Support Group ( <i>activity under UNAMA</i> )
STFA:	Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan
TCWG:	Technical Coordination Working Group
TEF:	Transitional Engagement Framework
TFMU:	Trust Fund Management Unit
TOC:	Theory of Change
TPM:	Third Party Monitoring
UNAMA:	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
VAWG:	Violence against women and girls
WPC:	Women's Protection Centre

# **1. Introduction**

The political situation and thereby also the context for the international engagement has completely changed in the years following the Taliban seizure of power in Afghanistan. More than two years after, the context still entails a high degree of uncertainty. Afghanistan currently faces a number of parallel crises, including from the grave humanitarian and economic situation, the deterioration in human rights, especially rights of women and girls, and security. It is in many ways a highly extraordinary context in which the Danish development activities are undertaken. The volatile situation warrants a flexible and risk willing approach where unforeseen events and dilemmas inevitably will have to be tackled.

The Danish Transition Programme for 2022-2023 builds on solid partnerships from the former Afghanistan Country Programme 2018-2021. The programme has the aim to serve as a bridge between humanitarian relief and longer-term development, with a focus on high impact in the short term but going beyond a purely needs-based approach. The Transition Programme comprises a focus on the humanitarian, development and peace nexus. Based on positive experiences in the ongoing Transition Programme, as confirmed by the Review undertaken by ELK in November 2023, a Transition Programme II is currently being developed for the period 2024-2025. This successor programme will continue the ongoing partnerships and add engagements with the World Bank and Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

The substantial support to basic human needs and community resilience, together with continued humanitarian assistance, is critical in order to avoid a socio-economic-collapse in Afghanistan. Such a collapse would not only be acutely detrimental to the Afghan people but also have potential to affect Europe and Denmark directly, as it would increase the risk of migration-streams and international terrorism emanating from Afghanistan. It should be clear, that support provided by Denmark and the international community cannot be seen as recognition of the Taliban de-facto government or a desire to legitimise their regime.

## **2. Outline of the transition bilateral development programme**

### **2.1 Choice of partners and projects**

The contextual setting and the modalities of implementing development activities have undergone fundamental changes as a result of the Taliban takeover. During the implementation of the Transition Programme I (and Danish engagements prior to the Taliban take over), Afghanistan represented a very challenging environment, which has provided a number of useful experiences and lessons learned. There has been a deliberate move towards fewer, focussed engagements, undertaken in partnerships with capable international organisations. The volatile setting in Afghanistan necessitated a continuous focus on adaptation, flexibility in implementation and on maintaining attention to risk management.

From before the Taliban take over in 2021 there was a general understanding that the predominant role of donor funding in supporting government structures and ensuring the services of the Republic was unsustainable – but with no alternative identified. The donor efforts in, for instance, capacity building of authorities and advancing the fight against corruption were always seen in a long-term perspective –

interventions should possibly have been designed with realistic, shorter-term goals. A Mid-Term Review of Danish engagements was undertaken in October 2020, also emphasising some of these findings and, i.a., recommending that new programmes should be simplified and focussed, including with a reduction in the number of engagements and thematic programmes.

The Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) is currently undertaking a historic investigation regarding Denmark's military and civilian engagement in Afghanistan in the years 2001-2021. The investigation will, i.a., analyse central political decisions regarding the scaling up and down of Danish engagements in Afghanistan, including development assistance. The full findings of the investigation will only be available in the second half of 2024.

Broader lessons learned from past donor interventions in Afghanistan were also useful input for assessing relevant support under the Transition Programme. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in Germany in 2020 undertook a meta-review of evaluations of international development partners between 2008 and 2018. The review found, that Afghanistan is one of the most challenging places for development assistance and that the results of a decade of substantial assistance were sobering. The difficult context was found to impact on overall efficiency and result in development cooperation becoming unusually costly. Also, the sustainability of achieved results was questioned. The most effective interventions were found to be in the health and education sectors, where substantial progress was reported. Engagements aimed at improving basic livelihoods were also found relatively successful – overall, these more effective project areas were the ones where girls and women benefitted the most. The meta-review found evidence that locally embedded projects with immediate, tangible benefits had the best results. It suggested, to balance such interventions with long-term interventions, that are necessary steps for future development.

It has been a deliberate choice in this Transition Programme to only engage in partnerships with UN organisations and international NGOs that have a physical presence and a solid track-record of programme management in the complex setting of Afghanistan. The choice of partners is also based on the basic precondition that Danish support must circumvent de-facto authorities. This political stance does entail implications on the type of support that can be provided and on the partners that are suitable to manage implementation. Also, all the chosen partnerships with UN organisation and international NGOs have a focus on promoting local ownership through engagement with local actors, notably at the community level.

The STFA became a partner of the Danish Transition Programme from its inception in 2022 and Denmark has been an active donor in the various STFA meeting fora, including the policy-setting Steering Committee. As a donor Denmark has contributed to various regional programmes addressing basic needs, four of which are ongoing (Northern, Southern, Eastern and South Eastern). The initiation of further regional programmes depends on additional donor funding - with the STFA being significantly underfunded, as four more regions still await STFA engagement. The Danish contribution will be an important step towards reaching the needed total of USD 318 million necessary to cover all eight STFA identified regions (current donor level is at approximately USD 170 million).

## 2.2 Overall programme objective

The Transition Programme as well as the underlying engagements are fully aligned with the United Nation's Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (UNSFA), which guides the UN's engagement in Afghanistan in 2023 and provides a means of alignment for donors. The overall objective of the programme is that essential services are sustained to address basic human needs and social investments and that community-level systems to meeting basic human needs are preserved. The Danish support will not be earmarked in order to provide the STFA with maximum programming flexibility.

## 2.3 Short summary of projects

### 2.3.1 Support to meet basic needs through the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA)

Denmark will contribute DKK 42.0 million to the STFA, which supports basic human needs in a manner that is aligned with the HDP-nexus. This comes in addition to a previous contribution of DKK 96.5 million. The additional funding is based in the immense needs in Afghanistan for support to basic needs as well as based on the recommendations of the Desk Review undertaken by ELK in November 2023.

The Danish contribution will be un-earmarked in order to allow the Fund the greatest possible flexibility in responding to priority needs. No Danish assistance will be channelled through government-controlled structures.

The support to the Fund is fully aligned with the Danish strategy for development cooperation, *The World We Share*, with STFA interventions seen as supporting overall attainment of the strategy's objectives. The Danish How-to-Notes have been consulted during the preparatory phase for the this additional support to STFA.

#### 2.3.1.1 Project objective

The project objective for providing Danish support to the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA) is that *by the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan, particularly the most marginalized, can equitably access essential services that meet minimum quality standards; benefit from an increasingly inclusive economy, with greater equality of economic opportunities, jobs, more resilient livelihoods, strengthened food value chains, and improved natural resources management; and participate in an increasingly socially- cohesive, gender-equal, and inclusive society, where the rule of law and human rights are progressively upheld, and more people can participate in governance and decision- making.*<sup>1</sup> This project document is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with the STFA Administrative Agent and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below.

The documentation refers to the partner documentation for the supported intervention, which includes the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF), the revised STFA Terms of Reference (July 2023), and the STFA Regional Programme (Eastern Region and Western Region).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This is an amalgamation of outcomes 1,2 and 3 of the UN Strategic Framework. Note, however, that this has yet to be formally reflected in STFA documentation.

<sup>2</sup> The STFA Eastern and Western Region Programmes are used as proxy to illustrate the approach being taken by the STFA area-based approach.

### 2.3.1.2 Theory of change/rationale/assumptions

The theory of change for the Danish support draws from the HDP nexus approach and is that: *IF* essential basic services are functioning, and essential food security service delivery supported and enabled equitably, *THEN* people can meet their basic needs without relying on humanitarian assistance. And *IF* the most vulnerable receive basic income, livelihoods support and local economies are revitalized, *THEN* livelihoods are saved with people able to earn a living to sustain themselves and their families, and communities can continue to function. Furthermore, *IF* communities are prepared for disaster management and water and natural ecosystems are restored, *THEN* livelihoods will be protected, population displacement is reduced, and communities will be able to prevent further deterioration and recover more rapidly and sustainably. And, *IF* reconciliation, conflict sensitive and inclusive participatory processes are fostered to identify Afghan led solutions, gender equality is improved, access to justice strengthened and communities are involved in planning, *THEN* social cohesion and resilience is strengthened at community level.

It is assumed that there is sufficient donor backing to the STFA to enable it to progressively roll-out to all regions and provinces requiring support. This is a critical assumption and presents clear risks if it is not fulfilled. The Danish MFA will monitor the situation closely, together with like-minded donors.

It is also assumed that strong linkages and coordination with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) exist in terms of priority setting, and that dedicated support to women and girls can be delivered in view of the new restrictions, and that sufficient engagement with local level stakeholders can be established to foster ownership of activities, identification of demand-based interventions, and strong support for what is being achieved together.

It is further assumed that operational and access arrangements for target-areas are strong enough to allow access for contractors, partners and freedom of movement, and that contributing UN agencies remain committed to pursuing the integrated area-based approach underpinning the STFA.

It is also assumed that Denmark will participate to the degree possible in the STFA's various decision-making organs as well as joint donor set-ups (such as the Nordic+) and these will provide mechanisms for promoting specific Danish priorities and monitoring overall donor support and STFA delivery.

The project rationale is that supporting the above areas through a joint trust fund is more efficient in the current environment in Afghanistan than through several bilateral engagements with the individual agencies concerned. Utilising the STFA will enable Denmark to support joint and coordinated approaches to nexus initiatives in Afghanistan, thereby reducing the number of separate engagements required and the management burden associated with this. The STFA is designed to optimise the use of agencies' comparative advantages and avoid unnecessary duplication. Agencies will work together to prepare joint project proposals/plan within the four thematic windows and regionally.

The Review by ELK in November 2023 recommended that ALO with other donors should address the STFA ToC in order to ensure language at a more realistic level. It was also recommended to further look at the risk matrix and monitor the same as part of annual stock taking sessions. At the same time the Review recommended this present allocation of the remaining Afghanistan funds on the Finance Bill 2023 for STFA. This recommendation is based on the Fund's financial need for rolling out the remaining regional programmes and in response to the Fund's ongoing systematic collection and assessment of lessons learned in order to further consolidate and improve implementation of STFA activities.

### 2.3.1.3 Short summary of project content

The STFA supports basic human needs in a manner that is aligned with the UN Strategic Framework. It also serves as an inter-agency mechanism to enable donors to channel their resources and coordinate their support to the implementation of the UN Strategic Framework and UN joint regional programmes. Initially hosted by UNDP, the Fund management has since moved under the direction of the UN Resident Coordinator (who functions as Administrative Agent). The Fund has also adjusted its priority areas from the four priorities used in the UNSF's predecessor – the Area-Based Approach for Development Emergency Initiatives Strategy (the ABADEI Strategy) – to the UNSF's three thematic windows:

- a) Sustained essential services,
- b) Economic opportunities and resilient livelihoods, and
- c) Social cohesion, inclusion, gender equality, human rights, and rule of law.

Within these, the cross-cutting principles of the UNSF are applied, including the HRBA, LNOB, gender equality and women's empowerment, Do No Harm, climate resilience, and the triple nexus. The STFA is implemented by participating UN agencies according to joint regional programmes that responded to the ABADEI strategy and will henceforth respond to the UNSF. No support is provided through DFA structures and the STFA funds are off-budget.

While being closely coordinated with the humanitarian response, the STFA's focus is on enhancing short-term resilience by preserving the ability of individuals and communities to cope with the impacts of Afghanistan's inability to meet its essential needs. Eight regional programmes have been developed, four of which have been launched (Northern, Southern, Eastern, South Eastern) and one sector (health), with the next regional programme expected to be for the Western Region. The collaborative approach involving 17 UN agencies involves joint programming, sharing of data and knowledge, sharing risks and resources, and co-location in Afghanistan's provinces.<sup>3</sup> Participating agencies develop their interventions across already existing or new portfolios reflecting their comparative advantages in the three results areas and the urgency/priority of needs. Beneficiaries are chosen based upon a range of selection criteria, including protection needs, gender, age, disability, displacement status as well as the situation relating to access and the capacity of the participating agency. The Fund uses a technical secretariat to ensure coordination between agencies and with humanitarian clusters, fundraising and overall management, monitoring and reporting.

The STFA is supported by multiple donors, including other Nordic countries. The latest resource mobilisation status report (September 2023) shows that contributions since 2021 amount to just under USD 190 million, which is insufficient to meet the projected allocation for the full 8 regions (USD 318 million). There is thus an urgent need to replenish the Fund.<sup>4</sup> At the ACG meetings in September 2023, it was agreed to hold a special meeting of the STFA Steering Committee to respond to donor concerns and secure additional funding for 2024 and 2025. Some of these concerns relate to the need to reflect the UNSF priority areas in the regional programmes, ensure the realism of STFA theories of change, and make visible the linkage between regional programme work plans and results in reporting. The latter is important for monitoring purposes.

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<sup>3</sup> Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs) are UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNFPA, UNCTAD, ITC, ILO, UNODC, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNESCO, UNOPS, FAO, UNCDF, UNMAS, and WHO.

<sup>4</sup> As at September 2023, it is expected that 2024 contributions will include further funds from Norway (USD 5 million) and Sweden (USD 11 million).



### 2.3.1.4 Results framework

The following shows selected results expected for the STFA. The results are drawn from *a)* the Joint Programme for the Eastern Region, as this region was designated to receive STFA funds as part of the Fund's rolling implementation at the time of the initiation of the first allocation of DKK 96.5 under Transition Programme I, as well as; *b)* the Joint Programme for the Western Region, as this is being launched at the time of this additional allocation of DKK 42 million.

Project	Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA)
Project Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained essential services;</li> <li>• Economic opportunities and resilient livelihoods;</li> <li>• Social cohesion, inclusion, gender equality , human rights and rule of law.</li> </ul>
Impact Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # beneficiaries who have benefitted from essential services disaggregated by gender.</li> <li>• % target beneficiaries satisfied with the quality of UN-supported services, disaggregated by type of service and sex.</li> </ul>

Outcome 1 ( <i>Eastern Region</i> )		Essential services and community infrastructure – including for health, agriculture, education and energy supply – are functional, sustained, and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.	
Outcome Indicator 1		# people that have benefited from UN-supported essential services and/or new/rehabilitated infrastructure, disaggregated by type of service and/or infrastructure and sex (direct and indirect beneficiaries).	
Baseline	Year	2021	0
Target	Year	2023	2.5 million+
Outcome 2		Livelihoods, income-generating activities, businesses and trade are more sustainable and resilient to instability.	
Outcome Indicator 2		Number of people who have benefited from newly created income-generation opportunities, disaggregated by sex, age and province.	
Baseline	Year	2021	0
Target	Year	2023	300,000+

Outcome 1 ( <i>Western Region</i> )		Essential services and community infrastructure - including for health, education, agriculture and energy supply - are functional, sustained and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.	
Output indicator		Number of people that have benefited from UN-supported essential services and/or new/rehabilitated infrastructure, disaggregated by type of service and/or infrastructure and sex.	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Annual target	Year 1	2024	
Annual target	Year 2	2025	777,706
Outcome 2		Livelihoods, income- generating activities, businesses and trade are more sustainable and resilient to instability.	
Output indicator		Number of people who have benefited from newly created income-generation opportunities, disaggregated by sex, age and province.	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Annual target	Year 1	2024	

Annual target	Year 2	2025	80,000+
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### 2.3.1.5 Management arrangements

The management arrangement described below will ensure adequate reporting, dialogue, learning and timely decisions about the project, including possible adaptations to ensure achievement of agreed outcomes. Reference is made to the arrangements included in the bilateral grant agreement with the STFA TPMU.

The STFA is managed by a Trust Fund Management Unit (TFMU) under the Resident Coordinator (acting as the Administrative Agent) with direction provided by a Steering Committee (to guide implementation, provide oversight and exercising overall accountability of the Fund – meeting monthly and chaired jointly by the UN Resident Coordinator and a donor representative (currently Norway)) and a High-Level Advisory Board (to provide strategic level guidance – meeting every quarter). Both bodies comprise UN participating agencies and contributing donors. A Technical Coordination Working Group (TCWG) prepares and reviews recommendations for the Fund’s Allocation Strategy, including geographic and thematic prioritization. Denmark will have the possibility to participate in all three decision-making bodies, which will provide opportunities to influence the Fund’s implementation as well as provide an additional source of monitoring information.

The TFMU’s activities focus on supporting the Steering Committee as the main decision-making body of the Fund, providing quality assurance and oversight for programme management, financial management, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, communications and reporting services. These services include management of harmonized inter-agency programme coordination tools and protocols; a fund-wide Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework (including through TFMU-managed third-party monitoring & evaluation services) and assessments, surveys, and studies to establish a robust empirical evidence-base to inform the Trust Fund’s planning, programming, and monitoring.

The STFA’s integrated approach means that specific interventions may be supported by a number of agencies based upon the principle of comparative advantage. For example, in relation to women survivors of violence, UNFPA and UN Women will both contribute, thus ensuring that such inputs are not isolated but integrated into wider interventions. The agencies concerned will develop joint project proposals that demonstrate a robust division of labour. These are then screened by the TFMU before being passed to the TCWG, which will also ensure that donors and agencies have an opportunity to interact before finally being approved by the Steering Committee.

The STFA is complementary to and coordinates with other funding streams, through the Afghanistan Coordination Group (ACG), including ARTF (World Bank), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and AHTF (IsDB), each administered by their respective existing governance mechanism. The ACG facilitates information sharing on existing activities through its quarterly meetings.

The Danish support will be compliant with the Danish Guidelines for Bilateral Cooperation, which will be reflected in the cooperation agreement with the TFMU Administrative Agent. The Danish contribution will be un-earmarked, which means that it will be “co-mingled” and not separately identified or administered. The STFA uses an area-based approach, which means that priorities are identified for each of the country’s eight regions and interventions are implemented through the participating UN agencies in an integrated fashion. The UN agencies apply a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in line with UN operating procedures, including the direct contracting of third-party implementers. Third-party implementers include Community Development Councils (CDCs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local community groups, private vendors, and vetted money service providers.

From the Danish side, the project will be managed by the MFA/ALO. ALO will draw from these meetings and the STFA's reporting for its own Annual Stocktaking Report (ASR), which will be at overall programme level. At project level, the monitoring will also be used to inform decisions about possible adaptation and use of the unallocated budget attached to the overall Transition Programme.

The Danish MFA shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial supervision mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the project. After the termination of the project support, the Danish Embassy reserves the right to carry out evaluations in accordance with this article.

#### **a. Financial Management, planning, and reporting**

Both parties will strive for full alignment of the Danish support to the STFA's financial management rules and procedures and Danida Aid Management Guidelines.<sup>5</sup> The STFA follows UNDP standards for financial management (accounting, procurement, auditing and reporting).<sup>6</sup> Full details of how the STFA operates are set out in the STFA Terms of Reference.

As set out in these STFA ToR, the Administrative Agent will make disbursements from the Fund Account in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee, in line with the approved programmatic document'. The disbursements to the Participating UN Organizations will consist of direct and indirect costs as set out in the Fund budget. Each Participating UN Organization will establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it from the Fund Account. Each Participating UN Organization assumes full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. That separate ledger account will be administered by each Participating UN Organization in accordance with its own regulations, rules, policies and procedures, including those relating to interest.

Annual consolidated narrative progress reports will be provided by 31 May and annual consolidated financial reports by 31 December each year.

#### **b. Monitoring arrangements**

The TFMU will take overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation of STFA programmes through the UN implementing agencies and for narrative and financial reporting to partners. The STFA uses common reporting formats for narrative and financial reporting (as described above) and this will form the basis also for reporting on the Danish support. Arrangements for monitoring and reporting are set out in the STFA ToR.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the agency-specific projects and joint programmes funded under the STFA will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions contained in the agency-specific projects and joint programmes prepared by the participating UN organizations. The TFMU M&E Unit will oversee the delivery of M&E by participating UN organizations. This is a compliance function, in which the TFMU M&E unit exercises quality assurance oversight. The M&E system also includes a robust network of third-party monitors as well as an integrated (remote, ICT and community-based) monitoring mechanism. Programmatic performance indicators will be monitored at the outcome and output levels.

For each joint UN programme/project approved for funding, the UN agencies concerned will provide regular narrative and financial reporting to the designated lead/convening agency in accordance with their accounting and reporting procedures and as per the provisions on the programme document and

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<sup>5</sup> <http://amg.um.dk/en/programmes-and-projects/january-2017-guidelines-for-programmes-and-projects>.  
<http://amg.um.dk/en/Technical-guidelines/financial-management/>

See also

<sup>6</sup> These include International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the implementing agency. The lead/convening agency will compile the annual and final programme narrative and financial reports. These will be results-oriented and evidence-based. The reports will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the expected result in the project document.

Dialogue with the TFMU and other development partners provides an important means of monitoring overall developments and in presenting Danish priorities and hearing those of the other partners and UN implementing agencies. This will involve the Danish MFA/ALO.

The results framework included in this project document covers selected results from the Western Regional Programme in order to illustrate the type of results expected. Actual STFA monitoring and reporting will cover all approved regional programmes.

#### **2.3.1.6 Budget at outcome level**

The Danish contribution is provided as un-earmarked support to the STFA for December 2023-December 2024.

<b>Result area</b>	<b>Million DKK</b>
<b>STFA</b>	38.64
<b>1% Coordination levy</b>	0.42
<b>7% Management fee (implementing agencies)</b>	2.94
<b>Total</b>	42.00

## ANNEX 4: PARTNER ASSESSMENT

### 1. Brief presentation of partners

**STFA.** The Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA) supports basic human needs in a manner that is aligned with the UN Strategic Framework. It also serves as an inter-agency mechanism to enable donors to channel their resources and coordinate their support to the implementation of the UN Strategic Framework and UN joint regional programmes. Initially hosted by UNDP, the Fund management has since moved under the direction of the UN Resident Coordinator (who functions as Administrative Agent). The Fund has also adjusted its priority areas from the four priorities used in the UNSF's predecessor – the Area-Based Approach for Development Emergency Initiatives Strategy (the ABADDEI Strategy) – to the UNSF's three thematic windows: a) Sustained essential services, b) Economic opportunities and resilient livelihoods, and c) Social cohesion, inclusion, gender equality, human rights, and rule of law. Within these, the cross-cutting principles of the UNSF are applied, including the HRBA, LNOB, gender equality and women's empowerment, Do No Harm, climate resilience, and the triple nexus.

The STFA is implemented by participating UN agencies according to joint regional programmes that responded to the ABADDEI strategy and will henceforth respond to the UNSF. No support is provided through DFA structures and the STFA funds are off-budget. Eight regional programmes have been developed, four of which have been launched (Northern, Southern, Eastern, South Eastern) and one sector (health), with the next regional programme expected to be for the Western Region. The collaborative approach involving 17 UN agencies involves joint programming, sharing of data and knowledge, sharing risks and resources, and co-location in Afghanistan's provinces.<sup>1</sup> Participating agencies develop their interventions across already existing or new portfolios reflecting their comparative advantages in the three results areas and the urgency/priority of needs. The Fund uses a technical secretariat to ensure coordination between agencies and with humanitarian clusters, fundraising and overall management, monitoring and reporting. The STFA is supported by multiple donors, including other Nordic countries. However, the latest resource mobilisation status report (September 2023) shows that contributions since 2021 amount to just under USD 190 million, which is insufficient to meet the projected allocation for the full 8 regions (USD 318 million). There is thus an urgent need to replenish the Fund.<sup>2</sup>

### 2. Summary of partner capacity assessment

The overall political developments in Afghanistan since the Taliban takeover place considerable constraints on the scope for effective bilateral development support and strongly suggests the relevance of joint approaches led by partners with capacities and networks in the country that have access to beneficiaries. In practice, this means channelling funds through the multilateral agencies (mainly UN) that are on the ground and through those INGOs that have a physical presence and a solid track record of programme management in the complex setting of Afghanistan. Recent

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<sup>1</sup> Participating UN organisations (PUNOs) are UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNFPA, UNCTAD, ITC, ILO, UNODC, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNESCO, UNOPS, FAO, UNCDF, UNMAS, and WHO.

<sup>2</sup> As at September 2023, it is expected that 2024 contributions will include further funds from Norway (USD 5 million) and Sweden (USD 11 million).

restrictions from the DFA mean, however, that an increasing implementation role will be played by national NGOs (and INGOs assuming more of a monitoring function). The choice of partners is also based on the precondition that Danish support must circumvent the de-facto authorities in line with the international consensus. With 2023 witnessing significant further restrictions on the role of women, there is a widespread view that now is not the right time to relax this conditionality. This political stance has implications for the type of support that can be provided and the partners that are able to manage implementation. They need to display sufficient political weight and have services that local administrations recognise that they need, for example. In addition, all partners must be able to comply with the principled approach to engagement.

The significant role being played by the UN in Afghanistan is an advantage as it provides openings for subtle engagement with the de facto authorities within the principled approach. The UN is also the main international organisation operating throughout the country. The improved security situation has enhanced the UN's access to areas that were previously isolated, thereby also strengthening the application of the leaving no-one behind principle. This geographical presence helps promote local participation and ownership through engagement with local actors and individuals at the community level.

The STFA utilises UN agencies as implementing partners, which helps mitigate possible overlap. The UN agencies have a strong role in designing STFA projects, which is useful given their on-the-ground perspective. STFA draws from the joint Sector Thematic Working Groups established under the Afghanistan Coordination Group framework. There is a wide-spread concern that the STFA is currently under-funded.

### 3. Summary of key partner features

Name of Partner	Core business <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	Importance <i>How important is the project/ programme for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	Influence <i>How much influence does the partner have over the project programme (low, medium, high)?</i>	Contribution <i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	Capacity <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	Exit strategy <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
UNRC Afghanistan (Administrator)/TFMU (secretariat)	TFMU provides management of the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA), which is one of the two main mechanisms for channelling donor funds to meet basic needs in Afghanistan as part of the HDP triple nexus.  UN has been working across Afghanistan for	High. STFA is currently the main UN multi-agency programme. It has high value for the UN Country Team as well as all participating UN organisations (PUNOs) – these are:  UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNCTAD, UNESCO, ILO, UNODC, UNHCR,	High. TPMU provides secretariat and fund management services. It is also participating in the STFA coordinating and decision-making bodies alongside other PUNOs and donors.  Long term influence will depend upon how the DFA develops – reversal of recent	Fund management and resource mobilisation. Coordination.	The main capacity challenges are the gap between budgetary needs and donor contributions. Unless this improves, the STFA's continued roll-out will be constrained and the focus will likely remain on the regional programmes already approved.	Exit will depend upon the rate of transition from humanitarian and basic services to development aid, which will also be a product of political and security developments in Afghanistan.  STFA is currently a five-year programme implementing the ADABEI Strategy

	<p>more than 50 years on challenges related to climate change and resilience, gender, governance, health, livelihoods and rule of law.</p> <p>Since the August 2021 take-over by the Taliban, the STFA (initially under UNDP) has been responsible for developing the Area-based Approach for Development Emergency Initiatives Strategy (the ABADEI Strategy) and more recently the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) and the UN joint programmes developed under it.</p>	UNWOMEN, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNV	restrictions would allow for greater engagement.		<p>Recent donor criticism of the TFMU has been that the STFA has yet to fully align with the now approved UNSF (although the differences are not massive).</p> <p>Key donors (U.S, UK) are not contributing to the STFA, preferring to focus on the ARTF.</p>	<p>(UNSF, which is only two years (it will therefore require renewal, replacement or extension at end 2025.</p> <p>As a modest contributor, Denmark could exit the partnership without serious repercussions in terms of development objectives.</p>
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## Transition Programme for Afghanistan Programme Results Framework

*Note: The below are selected outputs and indicators.*

### Danish support to STFA<sup>1</sup>

#### Eastern region:

Project (Eastern Region)		STFA Joint Programme for Afghanistan: Addressing Basic Human Needs through the ABADEI Strategy.	
Project Objective		Essential services are sustained that address basic human needs for the people in Afghanistan ( <i>UN TEF strategic priority 2</i> ).	
Impact Indicator		# beneficiaries who have benefitted from essential services disaggregated by gender.	

  

Outcome		Essential services and community infrastructure (including for health, agriculture, education and energy supply) are functional, sustained and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.	
Outcome indicator		# people that have benefited from UN-supported essential services and/or new/rehabilitated infrastructure, disaggregated by type of service and/or infrastructure and sex (direct and indirect beneficiaries).	
Baseline	Year	2021	0
Target	Year	2023	2,5 million+ ( <i>Eastern Region</i> ).
Output 1.1		Immediate health assistance through the provision of basic packages of health services, including for effective prevention and response to COVID-19, care and treatment for people with chronic and infectious diseases and sexual and reproductive health.	
Output indicator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># people that have benefited from UN-supported maternal/reproductive health care services.</li> </ul>	
Baseline	Year	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0</li> <li>0</li> </ul>
Target	Year 1	2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.b: 174,000</li> </ul>
Output 1.3		Educational services for vulnerable groups, particularly in the form of general literacy campaigns for youth and adults (including adolescent girls and women), and vocational education for women and men.	
Output indicator		# individuals, including adolescent girls and women, who benefit from educational services (such as basic general literacy and vocational education programmes) – at least 50% female.	
Baseline	Year	2021	0
Target	Year 1	2023	40,000+ (70% female)
Output 1.4		Essential food security and regenerative agriculture infrastructure, inputs and services supported.	
Output indicator		Hectares rehabilitated and/or newly irrigated land for agricultural activities.	

<sup>1</sup> Results taken from STFA Allocation Strategy and from the Eastern Region Joint Programme Document as well as the Western Region Joint Programme. Note also that the use of outcomes and outputs here reflect Danida AMG usage and correspond to STFA use of outputs and activities.



Baseline	Year	2021	0
Target	Year 1	2023	1.g: 2,000+
Output 1.5		Sustainable/renewable energy solutions, including solar power, for community infrastructure, for local businesses and for vulnerable households, to benefit women and men.	
Output indicator		# people that benefit from community infrastructure/facilities equipped with new sustainable, energy solutions.	
Baseline	Year	2021	0
Target	Year 1	2022	135,000+

### **Western Region:**

Project (Western Region)	Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan: Addressing Basic Human Needs.
Project Objective	Essential services are sustained to address basic human needs and social investments and that community-level systems to meeting basic human needs are preserved.
Impact Indicator	# beneficiaries who have benefitted from essential services disaggregated by gender.

Outcome 1 ( <b><i>Western Region</i></b> )		Essential services and community infrastructure - including for health, education, agriculture and energy supply - are functional, sustained and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.	
Output indicator		Number of people that have benefited from UN-supported essential services and/or new/rehabilitated infrastructure, disaggregated by type of service and/or infrastructure and sex.	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Annual target	Year 1	2024	
Annual target	Year 2	2025	777,706
Outcome 2		Livelihoods, income- generating activities, businesses and trade are more sustainable and resilient to instability.	
Output indicator		Number of people who have benefited from newly created income-generation opportunities, disaggregated by sex, age and province.	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Annual target	Year 1	2024	
Annual target	Year 2	2025	80,000+

## Transition programme for Afghanistan

### Summary of risks and risk management<sup>1</sup>

#### a) Contextual risks

Risk factor	Likelihood of occurrence	Impact	Risk response (mitigation action)	Residual risk (following response)	Background to assessment
Changes in the political landscape negatively impact the programme implementation.	Likely	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous assessment of the risk context, working closely within UN system.</li> <li>UN agencies to liaise with regional offices and all other stakeholders on the political situation to ensure consistency across the UN in matters related to de-facto authorities.</li> </ul>	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De-facto authorities do not see the intervention as priority and does not support basic needs.</li> <li>De-facto authorities may attempt to influence programme interventions for political reasons and for possible extortion, which may lead certain target locations marginalised.</li> <li>Pressure of the de-facto authorities to be included in the Programme decision making (selection of locations and beneficiaries).</li> <li>Programme not being able to deliver aid in the priority locations and to the most vulnerable people.</li> </ul>
Possible security unrest due to total economic breakdown and/or inter-Taliban rivalry and/or terrorist threats.	Possible	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular conflict sensitivity/do no harm risk analysis (IRMU) and timely relevant information sharing with regional offices.</li> <li>Through the collaborative efforts under UNCT, Country Offices will advocate about UNCT programme, type of interventions, and protection of Implementing Partners and UN local / international staff (including female colleagues).</li> <li>Regular communication protocol and hotline with authorities at</li> </ul>	Major	A large percentage of the population may fall below the poverty line, which can lead to possible unrest and deterioration of the security situation.

<sup>1</sup> Selected risks taken from STFA, UN Women risk assessment, and UNICEF risk assessment

			local, regional and central level will be established.		
Further restrictions on women and girls' participation in social and economic life.	High	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-prioritise programme allocations to increase investments in (i) enabling activities to facilitate the participation of women (e.g., through dedicated safe spaces) and (ii) scale-up and enhance Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment interventions.</li> <li>• Advocate with relevant stakeholders and de-facto authorities to ensure the safe participation of women personnel (among UN agencies and implementing partners) in the field – with a view to enabling greater outreach to women and girls.</li> <li>• Design and roll-out of innovative modalities for women participation in business i.e., remote working, ecommerce, women-only markets etc.</li> </ul>	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability of the project to directly reach and/or support women and girls is constrained.</li> </ul>

## b) Programmatic risks

Risk factor	Likelihood of occurrence	Impact	Risk response (mitigation action)	Residual risk (following response)	Background to assessment
Changes in the political landscape or civil disruption arising from socio-political issues within the country	Very Likely	Critical	Full adherence to the principles of engagement with the Taliban as outlined in the UN Strategic Framework for Afghanistan.	High	The ability to promote a safe operational space for women in all spheres of political, economy and social life, and more urgently for humanitarian workers and women's NGOs, non-State and civil society organisations may be threatened, particularly in the context of the restrictive gender norms emanating from the stance of the de facto authorities.

that might impact on UN ability to implement its mandate leading to a shrinking space for gender equality activism and women.			<p>Implementing programmes through INGO and CSOs to ensure that humanitarian assistance is delivered and UN's relevance and mandate to 'stay and deliver' operationalised, with no direct funding/resource support to the members of the de-facto authorities and/or its members in the UN sanctions list.</p> <p>Increased field missions to ensure sustaining local level engagement for negotiating access to implement programmes to meet the need of Afghan women and girls, as well as building partnership with other UN entities at sub national level and local stakeholders.</p>		<p>De-facto authorities lack of clarity on women's rights will affect access of girls to education.</p> <p>Increased costs of living, concern with security may keep teachers out of school.</p>
Inadequate funding levels and shifting donor priorities means projects need to be re-prioritised or roll out extended.	Possible	Moderate	Strong fund management, transparency of decision-making, inclusive planning from UN agencies, resource mobilisation, realistic planning.	Moderate	<p>Risk resulting from possibility of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor partners not unified on priorities, with some earmarking of contributions.</li> <li>• Shifting aid, human rights, political, and security agendas among donor countries (including due to Ukraine conflict).</li> <li>• Changing donor partners and geopolitical implications.</li> <li>• Donor partners not delivering on pledges.</li> <li>• Lack of confidence from Donor partners in the business model.</li> <li>• Fund is unable to attract fresh resources.</li> <li>• Lack of diversification of Donor partners.</li> </ul>
General security situation prevents staff from accessing project locations by UN agencies and implementing partners.	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity assessments will be conducted on the ability of national partners to implement parts of the programme.</li> <li>• A rigorous capacity development approach will help to strengthen capacities of local NGOs/CBOs.</li> </ul>	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slow delivery of the programmes.</li> <li>• Increased cost of the programs due to additional resources required.</li> <li>• Possible sub-standard quality of data and project implementation on the ground.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk plan to be developed and monitored based on results of the capacity assessment.</li> <li>• Performance of NGOs closely monitored; corrective actions identified and adopted in a timely manner.</li> </ul>		
Insufficient liquidity in local currency in financial institutions to accommodate programme needs.	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure real-time monitoring of cash disbursement.</li> </ul>	Moderate	Delay in payments to beneficiaries.
CBOs and NGOs do not have the capacity to implement key components of the projects.	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity assessments conducted on the ability of national partners to implement parts of the programme.</li> <li>• Capacity development approach will strengthen capacities of local NGOs/CBOs.</li> <li>• Performance of NGOs to be closely monitored.</li> </ul>	Moderate	Effect of shortage of skilled staff and difficult operating environment, especially for human rights and women's NGOs.

### c) Institutional risks

Risk factor	Likelihood of occurrence	Impact	Risk response (mitigation action)	Residual risk (following response)	Background to assessment
Interventions may inadvertently cause harm.  Reputation risk	Possible	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict sensitivity analysis to inform field activities.</li> <li>• Risks will be jointly identified.</li> <li>• The Country Offices will engage in gradual confidence building and discuss sensitive topics.</li> </ul>	Major	Inadvertently contribute to unintended consequences – e.g. rising tensions at community level; local grievances.

<p>Risk that the project funds may end up at the hands of sanctioned or debarred individuals and entities.</p> <p>Reputation risk</p>	Likely	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Checks and balances guarantee end-to-end vetting processes of all the Implementing Partners (IPs), Responsible Parties (RPs), vendors and individual beneficiaries, on a continuous basis.</li> <li>• Capacity to vet individual beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Fund transfers will be ring-fenced in full adherence to sanctions regimes.</li> <li>• Funds will not go to or through national state entities under any circumstances.</li> </ul>	Major	<p>Damaged UN reputation with an impact on the resource mobilisation of ABADEI joint programmes.</p>
<p>Risk of aid fraud and corruption.</p> <p>Reputational risk</p>	Very likely	Major	<p>Surprise visits, regular, special and forensic audits, investigations; Information on fraudulent behaviours and findings are shared with stakeholders; actors aware that fraudulent behaviour will be reported and shared between agencies.</p>	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds not used for intended purpose. Joint Programme not achieving value for money. Improper accounting for cash.</li> <li>• Impact may affect funding available used to attain the objectives of the project.</li> </ul>
<p>Hostility from local population who are not receiving cash and/ or voucher transfers.</p> <p>Existing and unmet needs of local population (needs higher than what UN can offer).</p>	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitisation of local population.</li> <li>• Explanation of targeting rationale.</li> <li>• Assess need for intervention for host community.</li> <li>• Ensure both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are well informed on project objectives and targeting criteria.</li> <li>• Consider including conditionality in cash payment (to extent possible), cash for work, etc.</li> <li>• Strengthen targeting arrangements.</li> <li>• Physical verification of beneficiary list.</li> <li>• Consult communities on the needs.</li> </ul>	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted beneficiaries fearing retaliation may not avail themselves of needed benefits.</li> </ul>



## Transition Programme for Afghanistan 2022

### Budget overview

#### a) **STFA**

Note that the Danish support will be pooled with other STFA partners and that an output-based budget for the entire programme area will apply and form the basis for financial reporting.

The overall Danish contribution is as follows:

*Budget: DKK M*

<b>Result area</b>	<b>Million DKK</b>
<b>STFA</b>	38.64
<b>1% Coordination levy</b>	0.42
<b>7% Management fee (implementing agencies)</b>	2.94
<b>Total</b>	42.00

More detailed budget for STFA activities in the Eastern and Western Regions are found below (from the respective STFA Trust Fund Management Unit Project Documents for these two regions):



# STFA Joint programme for the eastern region of Afghanistan

## JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

### Estimated Budget per PUNO under the Joint Outputs

#### UN Transitional Engagement Framework Outcomes:

Outcome 2: Essential services are sustained that address basic human needs for the people in Afghanistan.

Outcome 3: Afghanistan will preserve social investments and community-level systems essential to meeting basic human needs, protect gains to the SDGs, and develop scenarios for future engagement

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO specific activities <sup>86</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
Output 1: Essential services and community infrastructure - including for health, agriculture, and energy supply - are functional, sustained and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.				
FAO	x	x	5,000,000	-Provide support to smallholder farmers, herders, and community members to have access to revitalized and resilient community infrastructure for managing water resources.  -Provide assets, inputs, equipment to improve productivity and management capacity for the establishment and running of sustainable, resilient, and profitable agri-businesses.
IOM	x	x	12,400,000	-Provide rapid basic services interventions for essential services and infrastructure (health, WASH, SWM, education etc.) including COVID-19 support (service packages).
UNCTAD	x	x	250,000	-Support the timely delivery of goods and essential supplies including for COVID-19 outbreak.  -Help prioritize and distinguish non-essential shipments against essential consignments of the most needed medicines and medical equipment.
UNDP	x	x	10,800,000	-Provide immediate health assistance through the provision of basic package of health services - including for the effective prevention and response to COVID-19.  -Provide care and treatment for people with chronic and infectious diseases; sexual and reproductive health; and gender-based violence and drug prevention and treatment services and reduction of drug related harms, in close coordination with other relevant UN agencies.  - Support the introduction of renewable energy solutions for community service facilities in vulnerable rural areas, in coordination with relevant UN agencies– including by (i) supporting the provision and installation of physical assets and (ii) conduction of specialized vocational training for the maintenance and operations of the proposed energy solutions
UNESCO	x	x	400,000	-Education data monitoring
UN Habitat	x	x	500,000	-Support the provision of essential infrastructure that sustain the provision of critical services like urban transport and safety as well as management of waste (construction of bridges, culverts, retainer walls and closed landfills etc.).  -Provide solar power for maternity clinics and urban commercial corridors to improve health services and to support local businesses.
UNODC	x	x	4,000,000	-Support drug use prevention, parenting and psychosocial support for children, youths, and families at elevated risk of drug use and other negative health and social consequences.  -Support drug treatment and rehabilitation, recovery, and social reintegration of people with drug use and drug use disorders

<sup>86</sup> These are indicative activities. More detailed, PUNO-specific workplans and budgets can be shared upon request by the respective PUNO.

## JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO specific activities <sup>86</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
				- Provide support for food security and agricultural activities through extension services; the revitalization of degraded lands and irrigation systems that benefit women and men in the community.
UN WOMEN	x	x	2,276,425	-Support the provision of basic services such as case management, livelihoods, psychosocial counselling, information sharing, basic health care and referral for women, including survivors of SGBV, in community-based centers.
UNHCR	x	x	8,720,000	-Provide support for food security and agricultural activities through revitalization of degraded lands and rehabilitation and construction of roads, bridges, marketplaces, boreholes, and irrigation channels that benefits women and men in the community.
UNFPA	x	x	6,358,908	-Establish new FHHs and identify and train midwives. -Recruit midwives to expand the provision of basic RH service delivery to remote areas. -Enhance capacity of midwives through refresher training, enroll female students on community midwifery education. -Integrate GBV prevention and responses into FHH and the provision of clinical management of rape to GBV survivor.
<b>Output 2 – Livelihoods, businesses and the local economy are able to recover, more sustainable and more resilient to instability.</b>				
FAO	x	x	8,500,000	-Provide support to agriculture livelihoods diversification and technical trainings on agriculture and livestock management practices, value addition and market linkages, producer groups' and other community institutions' formation for the sustainability of the interventions. -Unconditional cash transfers to support the most vulnerable people to meet households' expenses for food and daily necessities.
IOM	x	x	12,880,000	-Strengthen local economies, livelihoods, and food security by rehabilitating productive infrastructure including greenhouse, irrigation canals, marketplaces, and roads. -Create employment opportunities for women and men from the local communities by engaging them to support the implementation of projects such as area clean-ups, construction work etc. -Create and safeguard immediate and longer-term livelihood and economic development opportunities by supporting local enterprises and through CfW and CfM activities.
UNCTAD	x	x	2,200,000	-Conduct trade promotion capacity building sessions to support small and medium sized entrepreneurs- to enable them to promote exports and imports with a view to generating new job opportunities and contribute to women's economic empowerment.
UNDP	x	x	18,415,051	-Provide cash for work (CfW) and training to unemployed women and men-headed household with particular focus on youth. -Provide training and technical assistance to informal and formal businesses, including small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) with focus on local traders, women led business and community led social enterprises. -Provide assets, tools, and technical and vocational training to community members (women and men) to improve sustainable livelihoods and businesses.
UN Habitat	x	x	1,200,000	-Support labor intensive waged employment as well as training and grants to micro enterprises for socio economic recovery such as Cash for Work (CfW) arrangements for the construction of public toilets in urban centers. -Support construction of cold storage near market locations to promote local businesses and farmers.
UN WOMEN	x	x	1,786,899	-Provide Cash for Work (CfW) for unemployed women and men headed households with particular focus on youth.

## JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO specific activities <sup>86</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide unconditional cash transfer (UCT) primarily to women with no/limited income; women-headed household; widowed women; people with disability; and elders.</li> <li>-Provide assets, tools and technical and vocational training to business and community members (women and men) to improve sustainable livelihoods and businesses.</li> </ul>
UNHCR	x	x	9,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide cash for work (CfW).</li> <li>-Provide cash for market (CfM) to support small and medium business (both formal and informal) with particular focus on women-led business and community-owned social enterprises.</li> </ul>
UNFPA	x	x	2,239,650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide lifesaving livelihood activities for at-risk women and adolescent girls.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3 – Communities have improved infrastructure, access to water and preparedness mechanisms to protect farm-based livelihoods and cope with climate and environment shocks and natural disasters</b>				
FAO	x	x	20,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support establishment of early warning systems to undertake anticipatory actions and mitigate the impact of climate shocks and disasters such as droughts and floods.</li> <li>-Conduct trainings on management of early warning and preparedness mechanisms as well as provision of early action advisories for plant protection and livestock disease management.</li> <li>-Support community level risk management measures for climate and environmental shocks through nature based solutions, natural resource management, soil erosion control, and regenerative agriculture and livestock practices, while ensuring such support is gender sensitive.</li> </ul>
IOM	x	x	1,040,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support and improve preparedness of vulnerable populations living in disaster-prone areas through disaster risk reduction/management projects such as construction of infrastructure and irrigation system, capacity building on DRM and the management of early warning system.</li> </ul>
UNDP	x	x	4,153,904	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support community early warning systems and self-help coping mechanisms for early recovery to mitigate the impact of climate shocks and natural disasters with meaningful engagement of women and men.</li> <li>-Provide support to farmers (both women and men) with assets, equipment, and capacity-building on climate smart agriculture techniques for irrigation, pest control, efficient cultivation, and quality crop.</li> <li>-Support to revitalize or build resilient community infrastructure related to essential services and farm-based livelihoods including water reservoir and water harvesting infrastructure, portable water tanks and solar water pumps to benefit both women and men.</li> </ul>
UNHCR	x	x	1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide support to the farmers (both women and men) with assets, equipment, and capacity-building on climate smart agriculture techniques for irrigation, pest control, efficient cultivation, and quality crop.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4- Social cohesion, respect for human rights – including, in particular, the rights of women and girls- and access to justice are progressively strengthened at local level – contributing to greater community resilience.</b>				
IOM	x	x	420,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provide support to strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms.</li> <li>-Support locally led recovery and resilience planning.</li> </ul>
UNDP	x	x	8,010,654	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Conduct context analysis/ assessments including a gender and cultural analysis to identify the situation overall vulnerability, specific needs of women and girls and social cohesion assessments to verify dynamics within and among different groups and social constructs in the region.</li> <li>-Support mediation, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, counselling, legal awareness, and legal aid services for community justice at local level.</li> </ul>

## JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO specific activities <sup>85</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
				<p>-Support peace dialogue platforms and early warning mechanisms for conflict prevention with participation of women, youth, community leaders such as religious, traditional, and tribal elders, IDPs, returnees and minority groups.</p> <p>-Support peace dialogue platforms and early warning mechanisms for conflict prevention with participation of women, youth, community leaders such as religious, traditional, and tribal elders, IDPs, returnees and minority groups.</p>
UNESCO	x	x	200,000	-Support local media to support the free flow of factual, verified and life-saving humanitarian information, conflict-sensitive reporting, and educational broadcasting.
UNHABITAT	x	x	2,000,000	-Map and re-engage existing CDCs/GAs and support them to develop and implement local recovery and resilience plans.
UNODC	x	x	3,000,000	-Provide integration support and alternative livelihood opportunities to opium poppy dependent vulnerable population especially women.
UNWOMEN	x	x	1,284,000	<p>-Conduct context analysis/assessments including a gender and cultural analysis to identify the situation overall vulnerability, specific needs of women and girls and social cohesion assessments to verify dynamics within and among different groups and social constructs in the region.</p> <p>-Support capacity-building of civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and women and youth groups as key players for local peacebuilding.</p> <p>-Promote advocacy and sensitization on human rights, social cohesion and conflict prevention addressing potential drivers of conflict and violence and promoting drivers of peace and social cohesion.</p>
UNHCR	x	x	150,000	-Support media outreach and dissemination of materials to increase awareness and advocacy on rights and duties of the different groups based on positive practices
MPTFO (Administrative Agent) Fee 1%)				1,500,000
<b>Total Planned Budget:</b>				<b>150,685,491</b>
FAO				34,000,000
IOM				26,740,000
UNCTAD				2,450,000
UNDP				41,379,609
UNESCO				600,000
UNHABITAT				3,700,000
UNODC				7,000,000
UNWOMEN				5,347,324
UNHCR				19,370,000
UNFPA				8,598,558
MPTFO (1% AA Fee)				1,500,000

## JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO specific activities <sup>85</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
<b>Total Budget of all the PUNOs</b>				<b>150,685,491</b>

# STFA Joint Programme for the Western Region of Afghanistan

## Estimated Budget per PUNO under the Joint Outputs

### UN Transitional Engagement Framework Outcomes:

Outcome 2: Essential services are sustained that address basic human needs for the people in Afghanistan.

Outcome 3: Afghanistan will preserve social investments and community-level systems essential to meeting basic human needs, protect gains to the SDGs, and develop scenarios for future engagement

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO-specific activities <sup>98</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
Output 1 - Essential services and community infrastructure – including for health, agriculture, education and energy supply - are functional, sustained and expanded to meet different needs of women and men.				
FAO	x	x	6,800,000	-Provide support to smallholder farmers, herders, and community members to have access to revitalized and resilient community infrastructure for managing water resources. -Provide assets, inputs, equipment to improve productivity and management capacity for establishment and running of sustainable, resilient, and profitable agri-businesses.
ILO	x	x	4,453,530	- Enable access to decent employment for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged households through the rehabilitation and maintenance of public assets and community infrastructure  - Establish emergency employment services to link job seekers with employers; and provide tailor-made services for vulnerable groups
IOM	x	x	8,400,000	-Provide rapid basic services interventions for essential services and infrastructure (health, WASH, SWM, education etc.) including COVID-19 support (service packages). -Support essential basic services and infrastructure (health, WASH, SWM, education etc.) including COVID-19 through QIPs.

<sup>98</sup>The line-up of PUNO-specific activities is not exhaustive and provided for indicative purposes. More detailed, PUNO-specific workplans are available upon request from the respective PUNOs.



## JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO-specific activities <sup>98</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
UNCTAD	x	x	250,000	-Support enabling customs administration to identify the goods and essential supplies imported by UN agencies including for COVID-19 outbreak. -Help prioritize and distinguish non-essential shipments against essential consignments of the most needed medicines and medical equipment.
UNDP	x	x	5,000,000	-Provide immediate health assistance through the provision of basic package of health services including for effective prevention and response to COVID-19. -Provide care and treatment for people with chronic and infectious diseases; sexual and reproductive health; and gender-based violence and drug prevention and treatment services and reduction of drug related harms. - Support the introduction of renewable energy solutions for community service facilities in vulnerable rural areas, in coordination with relevant UN agencies– including by (i) supporting the provision and installation of physical assets and (ii) conduction of specialized vocational training for the maintenance and operations of the proposed energy solutions
UNESCO	x	x	400,000	-Educational data monitoring
UNHABITAT	x	x	800,000	-Support the provision of essential infrastructure that sustain the provision of critical services like urban transport and safety as well as management of waste (construction of bridges, culverts, retainer walls and closed landfills etc). -Provide solar power for maternity clinics and urban commercial corridors to improve health services and to support local businesses.
UNODC	x	x	3,000,000	-Support drug use prevention, drug treatment, rehabilitation, recovery, and social reintegration of people with drug use and drug use disorders and reduction of drug related harms including HIV, Hepatitis and STI (sexually transmitted infections) prevention services among the most vulnerable population (Men, women, children, girls, youth, people at risk or affected by drug use and their families and children, IDPs and refugees/returnees). -Provide support for food security and agricultural activities through extension services; the revitalization of degraded lands and irrigation systems that benefit women and men in the community
UNOPS	x	x	5,779,184	-Support community-based agri-business and lead farmers with training and infrastructures - a) Installation of cold storage with solar power solutions and b) Rehabilitation of local markets.
UNHCR	x	x	5,400,000	-Provide support for food security and agricultural activities through revitalization of degraded lands and rehabilitation and construction of roads, bridges, marketplaces, boreholes, and irrigation channels that benefits women and men in the community.
UNFPA	x	x	7,537,744	-Establish new FHHs and identify and train midwives -Recruit midwives to expand the provision of basic RH service delivery to remote areas -Enhance capacity of midwives through refresher training, enroll female students on community midwifery education -Integrate GBV prevention and responses into FHH and the provision of clinical management of rape to GBV survivor
<b>Output 2 – Livelihoods, businesses and the local economy are able to recover, more sustainable and more resilient to instability.</b>				
FAO	x	x	7,000,000	-Provide support to agriculture livelihoods diversification and technical trainings on agriculture and livestock management practices, value addition and market linkages, producer groups' and other community institutions' formation for the sustainability of the interventions. -Unconditional cash transfers to support the most vulnerable people to meet households' expenses for food and daily necessities.
ILO	x	x	4,407,726	-Provide support to micro, small and medium business (both formal and informal) with particular focus on women-led businesses.

# JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO-specific activities <sup>38</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
				-Enable and empower women and men of all ages to access and develop market demanded skills.
IOM	x	x	10,880,000	-Help sustain local level livelihoods and economies through Cash for Work (CfW) and Cash for Market (CfM). -Develop local private sector through technical and financial support to informal and formal businesses, including assisting SMEs to access and/or expand new market areas, support to local traders, to women-led and community-led enterprises. -Support provision of grants and replacement of assets for businesses.
UNCTAD	x	x	2,100,000	-Conduct trade promotion capacity building sessions to support small and medium sized entrepreneurs, to enable them for promoting their export and import which results in new job opportunities and women empowerment.
UNDP	x	x	11,758,955	-Provide cash for work (CfW) and training to unemployed women and men-headed household with particular focus on youth. -Provide training and technical assistance to informal and formal businesses, including small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) with focus on local traders, women led business and community led social enterprises. -Provide assets, tools and technical and vocational training to community members (women and men) to improve sustainable livelihoods and businesses.
UNESCO	x	x	2,000,000	-Engage vulnerable communities for the rehabilitation of traditional water management systems and other heritage sites through Cash for Work (CfW) activities. -Support documenting and transmission of traditional knowledge, skills, and practices, maintenance and safeguarding of heritage sites and values that are of local significance
UNHABITAT	x	x	1,750,000	-Support labor intensive waged employment as well as training and grants to micro enterprises for socio economic recovery such as Cash for Work (CfW) arrangements for the construction of public toilets in urban centers. -Support construction of cold storage near market locations to promote local businesses and farmers.
UNIDO	x	x	5,700,000	-Provide quick impact entrepreneurship and technical skills training to the target beneficiaries. -Provide equipment support to local SMEs and community members to improve their activity and/or initiate livelihood activities. -Conduct a livelihood and skills survey among the potential beneficiaries and rapid market assessment on potential employment/self-employment possibilities.
UNOPS	x	x	4,224,984	-Support livelihoods and local economies through Cash for Work programmes such as: a) agricultural infrastructure enhancement and maintenance, b) roads' clearance and maintenance, c) tree planting and husbandry, d) irrigation collection and distribution, e) solid waste management.
UNWOMEN	x	x	1,786,899	-Provide Cash for Work (CfW) for unemployed women and men headed households with particular focus on youth. -Provide unconditional cash transfer (UCT) primarily to women with no/limited income; women-headed household; widowed women; people with disability; and elders. -Provide assets, tools and technical and vocational training to business and community members (women and men) to improve sustainable livelihoods and businesses.
UNHCR	x	x	5,200,000	-Provide cash for work (CfW). -Provide cash for market (CfM) to support small and medium business (both formal and informal) with particular focus on women-led business and community-owned social enterprises.
UNFPA	x	x	3,237,226	-Provide lifesaving livelihood activities for at-risk women and adolescent girls.

UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO-specific activities <sup>98</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
Output 3 – Communities have improved infrastructure, access to water and preparedness mechanisms to protect farm-based livelihoods and cope with climate and environment shocks and natural disasters				
FAO	x	x	21,800,000	-Support establishment of early warning systems to undertake anticipatory actions and mitigate the impact of climate shocks and disasters such as droughts and floods.  -Conduct trainings on management of early warning and preparedness mechanisms as well as provision of early action advisories for plant protection and livestock disease management.  -Support community level risk management measures for climate and environmental shocks through nature-based solutions, natural resource management, soil erosion control, and regenerative agriculture and livestock practices, while ensuring such support is gender sensitive.
IOM	x	x	1,580,000	-Support and improve preparedness of vulnerable populations living in disaster-prone areas through disaster risk reduction/management projects such as construction of infrastructure and irrigation system, capacity building on DRM and the management of early warning system.
UNDP	x	x	6,360,000	-Support community early warning systems and self-help coping mechanisms for early recovery to mitigate the impact of climate shocks and natural disasters with meaningful engagement of women and men.  -Provide support to farmers (both women and men) with assets, equipment, and capacity-building on climate smart agriculture techniques for irrigation, pest control, efficient cultivation, and quality crop.  -Support to revitalize or build resilient community infrastructure related to essential services and farm-based livelihoods including water reservoir and water harvesting infrastructure, portable water tanks and solar water pumps to benefit both women and men.
UNODC	x	x	1,500,000	-Provide assets and equipment to the farmers and support capacity-building on climate smart agriculture techniques for irrigation, pest control, efficient cultivation, and quality crop.
UNHCR	x	x	600,000	-Provide support to the farmers (both women and men) with assets, equipment, and capacity-building on climate smart agriculture techniques for irrigation, pest control, efficient cultivation, and quality crop.
Output 4- Social cohesion, respect for human rights – including, in particular, the rights of women and girls- and access to justice are progressively strengthened at local level – contributing to greater community resilience.				
IOM	x	x	900,000	-Provide support to strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms  -Support locally led recovery and resilience planning
UNDP	x	x	4,050,000	-Conduct context analysis/ assessments including a gender and cultural analysis to identify the situation overall vulnerability, specific needs of women and girls and social cohesion assessments to verify dynamics within and among different groups and social constructs in the region.  -Support mediation, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, counselling, legal awareness, and legal aid services for community justice at local level.  -Support peace dialogue platforms and early warning mechanisms for conflict prevention with participation of women, youth, community leaders such as religious, traditional, and tribal elders, IDPs, returnees and minority groups.  -Support peace dialogue platforms and early warning mechanisms for conflict prevention with participation of women, youth, community leaders such as religious, traditional, and tribal elders, IDPs, returnees and minority groups.
UNESCO	x	x	2,200,000	-Support local media to support the free flow of factual, verified and life-saving humanitarian information, conflict-sensitive reporting, and educational broadcasting.
UNHABITAT	x	x	2,000,000	-Map and re-engage existing CDCs/GAs, and support them to develop and implement local recovery and resilience plans



UN organization	TIME FRAME		PLANNED BUDGET	Indicative PUNO-specific activities <sup>98</sup>
	Y1	Y2		
UNODC	x	x	1,500,000	-Provide integration support and alternative livelihood opportunities to opium poppy dependent vulnerable population, especially women.
UNWOMEN	x	x	1,815,000	-Conduct context analysis/assessments including a gender and cultural analysis to identify the situation overall vulnerability, specific needs of women and girls and social cohesion assessments to verify dynamics within and among different groups and social constructs in the region.  -Support capacity-building of civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and women and youth groups as key players for local peacebuilding.  -Promote advocacy and sensitization on human rights, social cohesion and conflict prevention addressing potential drivers of conflict and violence and promoting drivers of peace and social cohesion.
UNHCR	x	x	100,000	-Support media outreach and dissemination of materials to increase awareness and advocacy on rights and duties of the different groups based on positive practices.
MPTFO (AA Fee)				1,500,000
Total Planned Budget:				153,771,248
FAO				35,800,000
ILO				8,861,256
IOM				21,760,000
UNCTAD				2,350,000
UNDP				27,168,955
UNESCO				4,600,000
UNHABITAT				4,550,000
UNIDO				5,700,000
UNODC				6,000,000
UNOPS				10,004,168
UNWOMEN				3,601,899
UNHCR				11,300,000
UNFPA				10,774,970
MPTFO (1% AA Fee)				1,500,000
Total Budget of all the PUNOs				153,771,248