

ANNEX 2: Project Agreement Document on Emergency response to improve food security and build resilience of climate affected families including IDPs and returnees in Bamyan, Afghanistan  
from 1 August 2021

Project Plan Summary Table

Name of the Program	JPF Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance				
Name of the Project (J & E)	Emergency response to improve food security and build resilience of climate affected families including IDPs and returnees in Bamyan, Afghanistan				
Start Date	2021.8.5	End Date	2022.8.4	No. of Days	365 Days
Name of (Partner) Organization				Contact Person (Email)	

Outcome	To improve food security for climate-affected populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in Bamiyan Province, Afghanistan, and to increase community resilience to recurrent disasters.	
Overview of Project	The influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees due to drought caused by climate change and intensifying conflicts, in addition to COVID-19 infection (corona) since last year, has further increased the humanitarian needs in Bamiyan Province, Afghanistan, one of the poorest provinces in the country. In particular, it is difficult to meet basic needs such as food, and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups such as IDPs, returnees, female-headed households, and households with elderly or persons with disabilities is not sufficient, and the damage to those groups is significant. In order to address the immediate needs of these vulnerable households as well as the medium- and long-term needs associated with climate change, this project will provide livestock, cash-for-work (CfW) linked to disaster reduction activities, and training on agricultural techniques.	
	Project Description (Only the main points)	Beneficiaries (who, how many)
	1. Livestock provision for improving food security To provide sheep to the most vulnerable households, especially female-headed households.	450HHs(3,150ppl)
	2. Building resilience and Cash for Work to recover livelihoods To identify disaster risk reduction activities and raise awareness of disaster risk reduction through hazard mapping, and provides cash on the condition of participation in disaster risk reduction activities.	• 600 HHs (4,200 ppl) • 144 HHs (1,008 ppl) will engaged with CfW
	3. Trainings on agricultural techniques to mitigate economic risks from climate change(JPF note: This component is subjected to the change request from the implementing NGO to cash transfer pending approval) The target households will be divided into two groups: one group will be provided with supplies and training in kitchen gardening, and the other group will be provided with training in climate smart agriculture.	Kitchen gardening: 450 HHs (3,150 ppl) Climate smart agriculture: 450 HHs (3,150 ppl)

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Theoretical Framework (Log-Frame)

<p><b>Current Situation (before the project start)</b> Vulnerable households in Bamyan central, Saighan and Yakawlang districts of Bamyan province are not only in urgent need of food, but are also at risk of disaster damage, which is becoming more severe every year due to climate change, and have no means to protect themselves.</p>	<p><b>Expected Outcome</b> 1. Improve food security of households by equipping them with livestock/home garden management and climate compatible farming practices 2. Increase the resilience of the target communities to disasters.</p>	<p><b>Indicators and targets to measure the achievement of the outcome (confirmation methods)</b> 1-1. At the end of the project, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) of the target households improves compared to the beginning of the project. Target: 60% improvement compared to pre- and post-project (pre- and post-questionnaires and interviews) 1-2. At the end of the project, the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) of the target households improves. Target: 75% improvement compared to pre- and post-intervention (pre- and post-intervention questionnaires and interviews) 1-3. By the end of the project, the target group can harvest vegetables through the home garden training. Target: 80% of the target population (monitoring and post-project questionnaire) 1-4. By the end of the project, the target group can harvest crops through training in climate change adaptation agriculture. Target: 80% of target population (monitoring and post-questionnaire) 2-1. By the end of the project, the target group have a better understanding of the disaster-prone areas in the community and the safe places to evacuate. Target: 80% of the target population (post-intervention questionnaires and interviews) 2-2. At the end of the project, the target group practice what they have learned in the home garden training. Target: 80% of the target group (post-intervention questionnaire and interview survey) 2-3. At the end of the project, the target group practice what they have learned in the training on climate change agriculture. Target: 80% of the target group (monitoring, post-intervention questionnaires, interviews)</p>		
<p><b>Current Status (Before the project starts)</b> 1. Vulnerable households, including IDPs and returnees face urgent food shortages due to the negative impacts of natural disasters and conflicts, in addition to Corona. They also lack stable livelihoods</p>	<p><b>Expected Output</b> 1. Target vulnerable households receive livestock 2. Target households attend and understand training on livestock management</p>	<p><b>Indicators and target values to measure the achievement of outputs (confirmation methods)</b> 1-1-1. Households receiving livestock: 100%, 450 households</p>	<p><b>Activities for achieving the output</b> 1-1. Final Agreement on Beneficiary Selection Criteria and Selection 1-2. Baseline survey 1-3. Selection and contracting of livestock</p>	<p>✓ <b>Prerequisites</b> ✓ Gaining the community's understanding of the significance of the project and securing their</p>

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<p>and are at risk of further severe food crises in the future.</p>	<p>3. Vaccination of the livestock received is completed.</p>	<p>(monitoring) 1-1-2. Households attending livestock management training: 100%, 450 households (monitoring and confirming attendance list) 1-1-3. Livestock vaccinated: 100%, 450 sets (monitoring and beneficiary list) Households understanding the content of the training: 80%, 360 households (post-intervention questionnaire, interviews)</p>	<p>and feed suppliers 1-4. Livestock management training content and implementation plan and livestock vaccination plan 1-5. Provision of livestock and feed and tripartite agreement 1-6. Implementation of livestock vaccination 1-7. Implementation of livestock management training 1-8. Holding of regular meetings 1-9. Monitoring and evaluation activities</p>	<p>involvement. ✧ <b>Risk</b> ✧ Conflicts between communities occur ✧ Spread of COVID-19 infections ✧ Sell the livestock received ✧</p>
<p>2. In the target communities, there is a lack of understanding of disaster risks and its reduction, and the damage caused by disasters, which is becoming more severe every year, has a serious impact on vulnerable households, especially in terms of economic deprivation.</p>	<p>1. Disaster risks are assessed and hazard maps are prepared. 2. Community-agreed disaster risk reduction activities are implemented. 3. Cash transfers are made to vulnerable households through the CfW approach.</p>	<p>2-1-1 Completed hazard maps: 100%, 1 per each of 12 villages in 3 counties, total 12 maps (monitoring) 2-1-2 Disaster risk reduction activities: 100%, 12 schemes (monitoring)</p>	<p>2-1. Scrutiny of disaster risks and preparation of hazard maps 2-2. Identification of disaster risk reduction activities 2-3. Final agreement on selection criteria and selection of CfW beneficiaries 2-4. Implementation of disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>✧ The community's understanding of the significance of the project is gained and participation is ensured ✧ Conflict between communities</p>

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		2-1-3 Households receiving cash benefits from CfW participation: 100%, 600 households (monitoring, beneficiary list, post-event questionnaires, interviews)	activities through CfW 2-5. CfW Completion Procedure 2-6. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	occurs ✧ Spread of COVID-19 infections ✧ CfW has a negative impact on the local economy
3. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people in the target area and is a livelihood that is vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. However, the target households do not have the knowledge to adapt to the recent climate change and therefore do not harvest enough crops to meet their food needs.	1. Eligible female heads of households receive home garden supplies and related training. 2. The target female head of household has a vegetable garden in her household 3. The target farmer households attend and understand climate compatible farming training.	3-1-1 Female heads of households receiving home garden supplies distribution and related training: 100%, 450 people (monitoring and attendance list) 3-1-2 Households can establish home gardens as a result of the training: 100%, 450 households (monitoring, post-intervention questionnaires, interviews) 3-1-3 Target population attending the training on climate compatible	3-1. Final agreement on selection criteria and selection of beneficiaries 3-2. Plan for distribution of home garden goods and training 3-3. Distribution of Home Garden Supplies 3-4. Implementation of training on home garden and climate change agriculture 3-5. Monitoring and evaluation activities	✧ The community's understanding of the significance of the project is gained and participation is ensured ✧ Conflict between communities occurs ✧ Spread of COVID-19 infections

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		agriculture: 100%, 450 people (monitoring and attendance list) 3-1-4 Households understanding the contents of the training on climate compatible agriculture: 80%, 360 households (post- questionnaire and interviews)		
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Project Progress Management Table

(For each activity, the ones at the time of planning are shown above, and the actual results and modifications are shown below.)

Activities for Outcome/Output	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12
Component 1: Livestock provision for improving food security												
1-1 Final Agreement on Beneficiary Selection Criteria and Selection	→											
1-2 Baseline survey		→										
1-3 Selection and contracting of livestock and feed suppliers		→										
1-4 Livestock management training content and implementation plan and livestock vaccination plan		→	→									
1-5 Provision of livestock and feed and tripartite agreement			→	→								
1-6 Vaccination of livestock			→	→				→				
1-7. Implementation of livestock management training					→	→	→	→	→	→		
1-8. Holding of regular meetings	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
1-9. Monitoring and evaluation activities	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Component 2: Building resilience and Cash for Work to recover livelihoods												
2-1 Scrutiny of disaster risks and preparation of hazard maps	→	→	→									

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2-2 Identification of disaster risk reduction activities			→									
2-3 Final agreement on selection criteria and selection of CfW beneficiaries			→									
2-4 Implementation of disaster risk reduction activities through CfW				→								
2-5 CfW Completion Procedure					→							
2-6 Monitoring and evaluation activities												→
Component 3: Trainings on agricultural techniques to mitigate economic risks from climate change												
3-1 Final agreement on selection criteria and selection of beneficiaries			→									
3-2 Plan for distribution of home garden goods and training			→									
3-3 Distribution of home garden supplies												→
3-4 Implementation of training on home garden and climate change agriculture												→
3-5 Monitoring and evaluation activities												→

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Risk Management Strategy

Risk	Preliminary assessment	Impact on the project	Approach
Conflicts between communities occur	Very Low	Medium	XXXX security team assesses the safety situation in the country and regularly receives updates from UNDSS, ANSO and other security agencies, ultimately informs and previously warns the program/field teams.
Spread of COVID-19 infection	High	Low	XXX develops a COVID-19 Policy to ensure the safety of its staff and others involved in its operations during the implementation of its projects (Annex 2). Each organization shall strictly adhere to this policy.
CfW has a negative impact on the local economy	Very High	Low	Conducting activities taking into account the seasonal activities in the target area, and ensuring that they do not take labor away from other productive activities.
Selling livestock received	Very High	Medium	MoU would be signed between beneficiaries and XXXX/CDC to agree on the handling of the livestock and mutual monitoring within the community will ensure that events such as sale do not occur. In addition, in this component, the risk is addressed by selecting people who are not only in need of sheep, but who are also willing to develop their medium-to long-term income streams, and carefully formulating our selection criteria. Time is set aside in advance to carefully explain the need for and benefits of cooperation within the community.

(End)