

ARTF RESULTS MATRIX DECEMBER 2016



Afghanistan
Reconstruction
Trust Fund



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAIP	AFGHANISTAN AGRICULTURE INPUTS PROJECT
ADB	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AFN	AFGHANIS
AHP	AD HOC PAYMENTS
AHS	AFGHANISTAN HEALTH SURVEY
ALCS	AFGHANISTAN LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY
ANDS	AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
ANPDF	AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
APSDP	AFGHANISTAN POWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
ARAP	AFGHANISTAN RURAL ACCESS PROJECT
AREDP	AFGHANISTAN RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
ARTF	AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND
BDN	BAKHTAR DEVELOPMENT NETWORK
BPHS	BASIC PACKAGE OF HEALTH SERVICES
BSC	BALANCED SCORECARD
CBR	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR RESULTS
CCAP	CITIZENS' CHARTER AFGHANISTAN PROJECT
CDC	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
CPF	COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK
EG	ENTERPRISE GROUP
EPHS	ESSENTIAL PACKAGE OF HOSPITAL SERVICES
EQUIP	EDUCATION QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
FORM	FRAMEWORK FOR OPERATIONS RISK MANAGEMENT
FS	FINANCING STRATEGY
FY	FISCAL YEAR
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GER	GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIO
GRM	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM
HEDP	HIGHER EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
HR	HUMAN RESOURCES
ICT	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
IDA	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
IP	INCENTIVE PROGRAM
IRDP	IRRIGATION RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
ISDB	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK
ISRS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND RESULTS REPORTS
IW	INVESTMENT WINDOW
MAIL	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND LIVESTOCK
MC	MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
MDG	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL
MMR	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO
MOF	MINISTRY OF FINANCE
MOPH	MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MRRD	MINISTRY OF RURAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT
NATEJA	NON-FORMAL APPROACH TO TRAINING, EDUCATION AND JOBS IN AFGHANISTAN
NGO	NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
NHLP	NATIONAL HORTICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROJECT
NIP	NATIONAL IRRIGATION PROGRAM
NPP	NATIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAM
NRVA	NATIONAL RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT
NSP	NATIONAL SOLIDARITY PROGRAMME
O&M	OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
OFWMP	ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT
PEFA	PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY
PFM	PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
PFMR	PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM PROJECT
PMIS	PROJECT MONITORING INFORMATION SYSTEM
RAP	RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM
RCW	RECURRENT COST WINDOW
RMG	REVENUE MATCHING GRANT
SC	STEERING COMMITTEE
SDG	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL
SEHAT	SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT FOR HEALTH ACTION IN TRANSITION
SG	SAVINGS GROUP
SMAF	SELF-RELIANCE THROUGH MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK
SORT	STANDARDIZED OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL
VSLA	VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
WG	WORKING GROUP
WEE	WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT
UNAMA	UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



KEY FEATURES OF THE ARTF RESULTS MATRIX

STRUCTURE

The Results Matrix provides an overview and aggregated results of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) portfolio. Reading from left to right, the Matrix lays out the planning hierarchy and links between the Afghan National Priority Programs (NPPs) and the ARTF portfolio. Reading from right to left, the Matrix provides the implementation progress and flow: from inputs (ARTF financing and projects) to milestones/outputs to outcomes and indicators.

CONTENT

ARTF outcomes, indicators, milestones, and outputs have been defined in line with the individual results frameworks in each of the ARTF projects as well as the Incentive Program and Recurrent Cost financing. Some of the indicators, milestones, and outputs may relate to a single ARTF project (if it is the only project in that area) to a group of ARTF projects, which contribute to that specific element (e.g., “roads rehabilitated” will aggregate data from both the rural roads projects as well as from the National Solidarity Programme, NSP). The Results Matrix does not include all available indicators for all ARTF-financed projects. All projects financed by the ARTF have individual detailed results frameworks, which are accessible on the ARTF website. While the Results Matrix does not currently report results at the sector level, this is an area that will be further explored as part of future work on results tracking and reporting under the ARTF.

UPDATES

The ARTF Results Matrix is updated twice a year and made available at the ARTF website. Once a year it is included in the published ARTF Scorecard under Pillar II. The reported progress data relate to the latest available data provided by all the ARTF projects at the time of the update. Progress data for some of the milestones, outputs, and outcome indicators might not change from one reporting period to another due either to a different data collection schedule or implementation pace of related activities.

LINKAGES

The output and outcome results of the ARTF portfolio in the Matrix are linked to the NPPs and their defined objectives. NPP output/indicators are not included here as few of the NPP results frameworks are fully developed. As these mature the indicators can be added to the ARTF Results Matrix. It should be noted, however, that the government and respective line ministries will be responsible for tracking progress under the NPP indicators and results frameworks. While the ARTF feeds into the indicators agreed under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF), these indicators are not included in this Results Matrix as they are not linked directly to outputs/outcomes of the ARTF portfolio. Select process-oriented TMAF indicators will instead be captured under Pillar IV in the ARTF Results Management Framework as they are key to measuring the organizational effectiveness of the trust fund.



RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

PROGRESS AS OF DECEMBER 2016

- **PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS:** As of December 31, 2016, \$4.2 billion (including Incentive Program amount of \$629.4 million) has been disbursed since 2002 with an average of \$240–\$275 million a year. The NSP reached \$1.56 billion in total amount of block grants disbursed directly to CDCs to finance priority infrastructure projects in the communities.
- **DIRECT BENEFICIARIES UNDER ARTF PROJECTS:** The approximate current number of beneficiaries of the ARTF is 9.3 million people for all the projects¹ (except the NSP), 38 percent of whom are women. The NSP is currently reaching 27.3 million beneficiaries, of whom 40 percent are women.
- **ACCESS TO SERVICES:** The following table provides a snapshot of the number of beneficiaries under the ARTF program with access to services, including basic services, livelihoods, and jobs. The results are based on output/outcomes of individual projects but are aggregated when possible. Please find more detailed information in the full Matrix below².

BASIC SERVICES	
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	4.1 million
ACCESS TO ROADS	13.6 million
ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES	10 million

LIVELIHOOD AND JOBS	
ACCESS TO SHORT-TERM EMPLOYMENT	Over 54.6 million

- 1 The same beneficiaries could be reached with different services; aggregation is therefore not always accurate and while efforts are made to avoid double counting it cannot entirely be ruled out.
- 2 Please note that not all projects are able to count the number of beneficiaries. Rural roads, power, health, and governance projects are therefore not included in this count.



AGRICULTURE

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Sustain economic growth through improved employment and income opportunities for rural people by means of enterprise development, credit, and access to land.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
Increases in agricultural, horticultural and livestock productivity in targeted areas				
01 Increase in agricultural productivity (irrigated wheat yields) (t/ha)	Baseline 2.5 t/ha (2011) Progress 2.85 t/ha (2016) Target 2.88 t/ha (2019)	M1 Area provided with irrigation and drainage service ³ (ha)	Baseline 75,000 ha (2011) Progress 141,301 ha (2016) (IRDP) Target 215,000 ha (2020)	ONGOING National Horticulture and Livestock ARTF: \$190 million On-Farm Water Management ARTF: \$70 million Irrigation Restoration and Development ARTF: \$118.4 million Afghanistan Agriculture Inputs Project ARTF: \$74.5 million
	02 People with access to agricultural and/or irrigation services ⁴ (% female)		Baseline 0 (2011) Progress 389,611 (42%) (2016) (NHLP) Progress 7.6 million (48%) (2016) (NSP) Target 1.7 million (50%) (2017)	
		M3 Adoption rate of improved technology among target farmers ⁵ (%)	Baseline 10% (2008) Progress 55% (2016) Target 70% (2020)	

³ This refers to either new areas or improved service for already existing areas.

⁴ Some projects count households; an average of 7 people per household is assumed.

⁵ Defined as improved technology in production and animal health care. Adoption of new technologies is a reflection of changed behavior and improved capacity of farmers. This element is key to sustaining the achievements in productivity. This should in the future result in increases in productivity. NHLP data will be added to the outcome indicator when they can be captured in productivity terms.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: STRENGTHENING LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

Build the capacity of CDCs to enable them to function as village level governance bodies and facilitate communities' gainful participation in various sectoral programs.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
Build, strengthen and maintain Community Development Councils as effective institutions for local governance and social-economic development ⁶				
03 Communities with elected and functioning CDCs (i.e., conducting elections/re-elections as per mandated procedures) (%)	Baseline 31,000 CDCs elected through democratic processes (2014) Progress 99% (2016) Target 80% ⁷ (2017)	M4 Number of sub-project proposals financed	Baseline 0 (2003) Progress 88,520 (2016) Target NA	ONGOING National Solidarity Program III, \$1.5 billion: ARTF: \$1,107.25 million IDA: \$41 million Rural Enterprise Development Project (AREDP has been restructured and thus targets have been revised) ARTF: \$10.93 million IDA: \$30 million
04 Number of beneficiaries with access to improved services ⁸ as a result of completed NSP sub-projects ⁹	Baseline 0 (2003) Progress 33,455 communities (2016) Target NA	M5 Total amount of block grants disbursed directly to CDCs (\$)	Baseline 0 (2003) (start of NSP III in 2010: \$662 million) Progress \$1.56 billion (2016) Target NA	
05 Number of labor days generated by sub-project implementation ¹⁰	Baseline 0 (2003) Progress 62.2 million (2016) Target NA	M6 Female CDC members (%)	Baseline 38% (2010) Progress 32% (2016) Target More than a third of CDC members are women (2017)	
NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT Sustain economic growth through improved employment and income opportunities for rural people by means of enterprise development, credit and access to land.				
Improved rural employment; and development of rural enterprise groups				
06 Increase in direct employment through project-supported Enterprise Groups (EG) (% female)	Baseline 0 (2010) Progress 59% (69% female members) (2016) Target 20% increase in direct employment through EGs (35% female) (2017)	M7 Total amount of savings collected by Savings Groups (SGs), Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), and Enterprise Groups	Baseline 0 (2010) Progress 275 million afghanis (2016) Target No target set	Afghanistan Rural Access Program, \$332 million: ARTF: \$207 million IDA: \$125 million
07 Amount of savings inter-lended to members of SGs, VSLAs, and EGS for productive and consumption purposes	Baseline 0 (2010) Progress 325 million afghanis (2016) Target No target set	M8 Beneficiaries participating in Saving Groups and Enterprise Groups (% female)	Baseline 0 (2010) Progress 86,888 (43% female) (2016) Target NA	
NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: NATIONAL RURAL ACCESS PROGRAM Promote equitable economic growth by providing year-round access to basic services and facilities in rural Afghanistan.				
Improved rural access				
08 The proportion of rural population living within 2 km of all-season road	Baseline 58% Progress TBD Target 65% (2018)	M9 Total rural roads rehabilitated and maintained ¹¹ (km)	Baseline 0 (2002) Progress 33,265 km (2016) (NSP) Target N/A Baseline 0 (2013) Progress 2,100 km (2016) (ARAP) Target 2,550 (2017)	

⁶ Targets are not established for all indicators as this is a demand-driven project where CDCs prioritize sub-projects for financing.

⁷ 80% of the baseline CDCs are conducting elections/re-elections as per mandated procedures.

⁸ Services under NSP sub-projects: water, irrigation, education, health, power, roads, etc.

⁹ There will be several who benefit from more than one sub-project, and also from both first and second block grants, but they are counted only once here.

¹⁰ A labor day is defined as 8 hour of paid work. This covers both skilled and unskilled work.

¹¹ There was an earlier error in reporting a single sub-project, which was stated in meters but was captured as kilometers, which when addressed, significantly reduced numbers earlier reported under this indicator.

INFRASTRUCTURE

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: NATIONAL ENERGY SUPPLY

Provision of sufficient electricity through affordable and sustainable electricity supplies.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
Improved power supply and access to electricity in the targeted areas ¹²				
09 Increase in the number of beneficiaries with new and rehabilitated metered connections to the grid in the target areas ¹³	Baseline 0 (2004) Progress 6.2 million (NSP) (2016) Target NA	M10 Distribution (medium voltage - 20kV + low voltage)/ Transmission (110kV) lines constructed or rehabilitated under the project ¹⁴ (km)	Baseline 0 (2008) Progress 429 km (2016) Target 626 km (2017)	ONGOING Afghanistan Power System Development Project (APSDP) ARTF: \$75 million National Solidarity Programme III, \$1.5 billion: ARTF: \$1,107.26 million IDA: \$40 million Naghlu Hydropower Rehabilitation Project ARTF: \$83 million CASA 1000 Community Support Project ARTF: \$40 million DABS Planning and Capacity Support Project ARTF: \$6 million
	Baseline 0 (2004) Progress 119,392 (2016) (APSDP) Target 126,000 (2017)			
NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: URBAN MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME Investing in urban infrastructure.				
10 Number of people provided with access to all-season roads within a 500-meter range of their house entrance	Baseline 0 (20014) Progress 235,352 (2016) Target 775,000 (2019)			
11 Kilometers of roads constructed or rehabilitated	Baseline 0 (2014) Progress 200 km (2016) Target NA			

¹² Some projects count households; an average of 7 people per household is assumed.

¹³ A target cannot be established as NSP is a demand-driven project where CDCs prioritize sub-projects for financing. This target therefore only captures the Afghanistan Power System Development Project.

¹⁴ Distribution: the km of medium and low voltage distribution network built or rehabilitated, and measured/verified using Operational Acceptance Certificate; Transmission: the km of high voltage transmission line built or rehabilitated, and measured/verified using Operational Acceptance Certificate.



HEALTH

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: HEALTH FOR ALL AFGHANS

Improved health status of Afghans resulting from increased access to and expansion of health services.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
Improved access to basic health services and systems, particularly for pregnant women and children				
12 Births attended by skilled attendants (%) ¹⁵	Baseline 42,9305 (2007–2008) Progress 73,2248 (2010–2011) Target 56,6683 (2018)	M11 Number of health consultations per person per year ¹⁶	Baseline 0.9 (2008) Progress 2.1 (2016) Target 2 (2018)	ONGOING System Enhancement for Health Action in Transition (SEHAT), \$407 million: ARTF: \$300 million IDA: \$100 million HRBF: \$7 million GfRoA: \$30 million ARTF IP 2015–2016: \$337.8 million ARTF Recurrent Cost Baseline Financing 2015–2016: \$225 million
13 Scorecard score examining quality of care in health facilities (average score) ¹⁷	Baseline 50.4 (2004) Progress 60 (2016) Target 76 (2018)	M12 Proportion of health facilities staffed with at least one female health worker	Baseline 74% (2012) Progress 85% (2016) Target 86% (2018)	
14 PENTA3 coverage among children age 12–23 months in lowest income quintile ¹⁸	Baseline 28% (2011) Progress 72% (2016) Target 60% (2018)	M13 Proportion of children under five years with severe acute malnutrition who are treated ¹⁹	Baseline 24% (2011) Progress 46% (2016) Target 55% (2018)	

15 Going forward, the indicator will use the NRVA data as the primary source of information to maintain consistency.

16 The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has in the past used an indicator on the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) coverage, showing contractual coverage, percentage of population living in districts where service providers deliver the BPHS. Recently, however, MoPH has discontinued the use of this indicator as it does not capture outreach and mobile services to remote and isolated parts of the country. It also does not capture the fact that people may have physical access to health facilities, but may still not make use of the services. MoPH therefore uses instead the utilization indicator, which is expressed in form of the number of consultations per person per year.

17 Since 2004, the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) has shown remarkable improvement in the quality of care in Afghanistan. In 2010, MoPH revised the content of the BSC as well as its benchmarks resulting in a different and lower score. Therefore, from 2011 the score will not be comparable with previous years.

18 Newly added indicator.

19 Newly added indicator.



EDUCATION

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: EDUCATION FOR ALL
Improve access to basic and secondary education

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
Increased equitable access to quality education, especially for girls				
15 Increase in student enrollment (basic education) (number) (% girls) ²⁰	Baseline 6.3 million (36% girls) (2008) Progress 9 million (39% girls) (2016) Target 8.5 million (42% girls) (2017)	M14 Number of rehabilitated or built additional classrooms at primary level ²¹	Baseline 0 (2007) Progress 8,461 (2017) (EQUIP) ²² Target NA Baseline 0 (2007) Progress 8,125 (2016) (NSP) Target 7,330 (2017)	ONGOING Second Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP II), \$438 million: ARTF: \$408 million IDA: \$30 million Skills Development, \$29 million: ARTF: \$9 million IDA: \$20 million Higher Education Development Project ARTF: \$50 million ARTF IP 2015–2016: \$337.8 million ARTF Recurrent Cost Baseline Financing 2015–2016: \$225 million NATEJA ARTF: \$15 million
16 Grade 12 completion rate girls/boys	Baseline 103,622 (71,832 boys/31,790 girls) (2012) Progress 220,000 (153,965 boys/66,035 girls) (2017) Target 170,000 (2017)	M15 Number of additional qualified teachers as a result of EQUIP financing ²³	Baseline 37,000 (2008) Progress 90,747 (2016) Target 30,000 (2017)	
17 Average student attendance (percentage)	Baseline 78% (2010–2011) Progress TBD (2016) Target 84% (2017)			

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: SUSTAINABLE DECENT WORK THROUGH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT POLICIES FOR JOB-RICH GROWTH
Effectively prepare Afghan nationals for the labor market.

Increased access to high quality vocational education and training				
18 Share of apprentices who find employment within 6 months of graduation	Baseline 0 (2014) Progress 0 Target 15% (2018)			
19 Total number of beneficiaries (% females)	Baseline 0 (2014) Progress 2,482 (30% female) (2016) Target 44,500 (30% female) (2018)			
20 Student enrollment in priority degree program for economic development	Baseline 73,200 total /11,200 females (2015) Progress 77,000 total /13,000 females (2016) Target 103,100 total /29,290 females (2020)			

20 The current enrollment number is based on new, verified enrollment numbers.

21 Including EQUIP I and II and NSP.

22 EQUIP finances both the construction/rehabilitation of classrooms as well as school quality enhancement grants to all schools in Afghanistan. This total number of enrolled students are therefore all benefitting from the ARTF.

23 A qualified teacher has 14 years of schooling, including 12 years of primary and secondary school and 2 additional years at a teachers' training college.



GOVERNANCE

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM (PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ROADMAP)

Strengthening the budget in driving effective delivery of key priority outcomes; improving budget execution; and increasing accountability and transparency.

ARTF Outcomes and Indicators		ARTF Milestones/Outputs		ARTF Portfolio
Strengthen Public Financial Management				
21 Improved Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) ratings for external/internal audit	A new PEFA will be undertaken this fiscal year that will enable ratings to be updated. Although the new PEFA methodology will be used, a conversion tool will enable the score to be calculated under the old methodology.	M16 Number of internal/external audits verified as done to international auditing standards	Baseline 4 World Bank grant audits ²⁴ (2011) Progress 31 World Bank grant audits (2016) Target 34 World Bank grant audits and 9 regulatory audits (2017)	ONGOING Capacity Building for Results (CBR), \$100 million: ARTF: \$100 million Public Financial Management Reform II, \$114.13 million: ARTF: \$114.13 million Justice Services Delivery II, \$25 million: ARTF: \$25 million ARTF IP 2015–2016: \$337.8 million ARTF Recurrent Cost Baseline Financing 2015–2016: \$225 million
22 Procurement done by line ministry using stand-alone procurement (%)	Baseline 0 (2011) Progress 69% (2016) Target 50% (2017)	M17 Number of procurement units of line ministries and provincial offices restructured for stand-alone procurement	Baseline 7 (2011) Progress TBD Target 61 (2017)	

NPP KEY OBJECTIVE: EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT

Strengthen the institutional, organizational, administrative and individual capacities of the government at both central and local levels to enable more efficient and effective service delivery, economic growth, justice, stability, and security.

Strengthened performance of line ministries				
23 Priority line ministries and independent agencies that have implemented at least two business process simplifications from their CBR Plan	Baseline 0 Progress 48 (2016) Target 26 in 13 ministries (2017)	M18 Civil service positions recruited by CBR	Baseline 0 Progress 328 (2016) Target 1,500 (2017)	
24 Number of ministries who have completed pay and grading increases	Baseline 8 (2011) Progress 22 (2016) Target 23 (2017)			
Fiscal sustainability through (reform-linked) increasing domestic revenue mobilization and strengthening expenditure management				
25 Increase in customs revenue	Baseline 30 billion afghanis (2012) Progress 55.5 billion afghanis (2016) Target 25% increase (2017)			
26 Increase of the Open Budget Index score	Baseline Score 21 (2012) Progress Score TBD Target Score 48 (2017)			

²⁴ Audits are carried out annually of projects financed under the World Bank (ARTF/IDA). This amounts to about 40 audits a year.



AGRICULTURE

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 01: Increase in agricultural productivity (irrigated wheat yields) (t/ha)			
Productivity will be measured as the average variation in irrigated wheat yields, in tons per hectare (t/ha) in the targeted areas.		M&E seasonal crop survey, Project Monitoring Information System (PMIS), follow-up surveys, impact evaluation	Annual, end of project (impact evaluation)
INDICATOR 02: People with access to agricultural and/or irrigation services (% female)			
This indicator measures the number of people who are provided with irrigation and drainage services or any other agricultural support service.	Guidance on “water users”: This refers to the recipients of irrigation and drainage services, i.e., the owners or, in case the land is leased, the lessees of the land provided with irrigation and drainage services.	M&E Seasonal crop survey, PMIS	Annual
INDICATOR M1: Area provided with irrigation and drainage service (ha)			
This indicator measures the total area of land provided with irrigation and drainage services under the financed projects, including in (i) the area provided with new irrigation and drainage services, and (ii) the area provided with improved irrigation and drainage services, expressed in hectare (ha).	<p>Guidance on “irrigation and drainage services”: This refers to the better delivery of water to, and drainage of water from, arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users.</p> <p>Guidance on “new irrigation and drainage services”: This refers to the provision of irrigation and drainage services in an area that has not had these services before. The area is not necessarily newly cropped or newly productive land, but is newly provided with irrigation and drainage services, and may have been rain-fed land before.</p> <p>Guidance on “improved irrigation and drainage services”: This refers to the upgrading, rehabilitation, and/or modernization of irrigation and drainage services in an area with existing irrigation and drainage services.</p>	Project implementation reports	Biannual
INDICATOR M2: New orchards (including vineyards and pistachio groves) established with at least 65% survival rate (ha)			
Newly developed orchards supported by the project with a survival rate of saplings of different kind of crops as measured one year after the initial development.		Annual outcome monitoring/ Project M&E	Annual; end of project
INDICATOR M3: Adoption rate of improved technology among target farmers (%)			
This indicator measures the number of farmers who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project.	<p>Guidance on “adoption”: a change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced/promoted by the project. Measured as the target farmers that have adopted at least 5 elements of the horticulture package promoted by the project.</p> <p>Guidance on “technologies”: The term “technology” includes a change in practices compared to currently used practices or technologies (seed preparation, planting time, feeding schedule, feeding ingredients, post-harvest, storage, processing, etc.). If the project introduced or promotes a technology package in which the benefit depends on the application of the entire package (e.g., a combination of inputs such as a new variety and advice on agronomic practices, such as soil preparation, changes in seeding time, fertilizer schedule, plant protection, etc.)—this will count as one technology.</p>	Annual outcome monitoring/ Project M&E	Annual; end of project



RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 03: Communities with elected and functioning CDCs (i.e., conducting elections/re-elections as per mandated procedures) (%)			
A functioning Community Development Council (CDC) is one that meets regularly, records the minutes of the meetings, shares information within the community, holds re-elections every three years through secret ballot, and open election for CDC membership including the CDC executive committee, which comprises the four office bearers, namely, (a) Chairperson, (b) Vice-Chairperson, (c) Secretary, and (d) Treasurer.		Post Implementation Monitoring (PIM) and Implementation Monitoring (IM) reports	Biannual
INDICATOR 04: Number of beneficiaries with access to improved services as a result of completed NSP sub-projects			
Number of community members both male and female who either directly utilize or benefit from the completed functional sub-projects and facilities funded by the NSP block grants.		PIM report–focus group discussion	Biannual
INDICATOR 05: Number of labor days generated by sub-project implementation			
These are the number of skilled and unskilled labor days worked during the implementation of sub-projects. Laborers are paid hourly/daily wages at market rates.		PMIS	At completion of sub-projects
INDICATOR 06: Increase in direct employment through project-supported Enterprise Groups (EGs) (%)			
AREDP identifies and organizes rural entrepreneurs from existing Savings Groups into EGs, aiming to maximize their economic potential and skills, and leverage economies of scale to increase the value of their sales. The number of EG members will therefore be counted as a direct employee.		PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR 07: Amount of savings inter-lended to members of SGs, VSLAs, and EGs for productive and consumption purposes			
Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), formed from federated Savings Groups, also address the financial needs of EG members for business investment. VSLA and SG members will meet regularly and save an agreed amount of money, which will be inter-loaned amongst members for productive and consumption purposes.		PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR 08: The proportion of rural population living within 2 km of all-season roads			
This indicator is measured as the proportion of rural people in the project area who live within 2 kilometers (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road. This indicator is also known as Rural Access Index (RAI).	Guidance on “all-season road”: An all-season road is one that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or a truck which does not have four-wheel drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g., heavy rainfall) are acceptable, particularly on low volume roads.	PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR M4: Number of sub-project proposals financed			
These are sub-project proposals prioritized by CDC members and approved by NSP–PMU engineers. NSP pays 90% of the cost through the block grant into the CDC bank account and the remaining 10% is paid by the community in cash or in-kind as part of their “Community Contribution”.		PMIS	Biannual



RURAL DEVELOPMENT (continued)

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR M5: Total amount of block grants disbursed directly to CDCs (\$)			
Each CDC, after completing their Community Development Plan, received a block grant to implement their priority sub-projects. The block grant amount is determined by the number of families in a community at the rate of \$200 per family, but with a maximum ceiling of \$60,000 per community. The average block grant per community is estimated at \$33,000.		PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR M6: Female CDC members (%)			
This is the percentage of women who are CDC members.		PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR M7: Total amount of savings collected by Savings Groups and Village & Loans Associations			
This indicator will track the amount of money saved by SGs and VSLAs in afghanis and dollars.		PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR M8: Beneficiaries participating in Saving Groups and Enterprise Groups (% female)			
Total number of members of the Savings and Enterprise Groups formed by the project.		PMIS	Biannual
INDICATOR M9: Total rural roads rehabilitated and maintained (km)			
This indicator measures the cumulative number of kilometers of all roads constructed, reopened to motorized traffic, rehabilitated, graveled, or upgraded by: (i) the NSP CDCs using their block grants; and (ii) funds from the NERAP/ARAP projects.		PMIS	Biannual



INFRASTRUCTURE

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 09: Increase in the number of beneficiaries with new and rehabilitated metered connections to the grid in the target areas.			
This indicator measures the number of people that have received an electricity connection via new and rehabilitated connections aimed at connecting households.	Guidance on “people with electricity connection”: Data on the number of people with electricity connections is estimated by multiplying the actual number of household connections with an estimate of the average household size, assuming about 7 people per household. This indicator covers both NSP and power projects financed by the ARTF. A target cannot, however, be established under the NSP due to the nature of the project. The target therefore only covers the power project(s).	ARTF Report/ Power project report	Quarterly
INDICATOR 10: Number of people provided with access to all-season roads within a 500-meter range of their house entrance			
All-season road is defined as a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of transport (e.g., car, fire truck or ambulance, which may not have four-wheel drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g., heavy rainfall) are acceptable, particularly on low volume roads. Road access in slums often does not exist and presents additional risks to residents in the case of emergencies as ambulances or fire trucks cannot enter. It also reduces ability for home-based income generating activity as it is difficult to bring goods and supplies in and out without road access.	Guidance on “people with access”: The data on the number of people provided with access will come from estimates by TTLs, and can be measured by assessing the kilometers of roads constructed or rehabilitated, and estimates of the population in the project area within a 500-meter range that will access these roads (based on population density estimates); 500 meters is roughly equivalent to 5–10 minutes walking time.	Field Survey	Biannual
INDICATOR 11: Kilometers of road constructed or rehabilitated			
This indicator measures the kilometers of community and trunk roads constructed or rehabilitated.	Kilometers of all non-rural roads reopened to motorized traffic, rehabilitated or upgraded. Non-rural roads are functionally classified in various countries as trunk or primary, secondary or link roads, or sometimes tertiary roads. Typically, non-rural roads connect urban centers/towns/settlements of more than 5,000 inhabitants to each other or to higher classes of road, market towns and urban centers. Urban roads are included in non-rural roads.	Field Survey	
INDICATOR M10: Distribution (medium voltage—20kV + low voltage)/Transmission (110kV) lines constructed or rehabilitated under the project (km)			
This indicator measures the length of the transmission and distribution lines constructed or rehabilitated/upgraded and the amount of transformer capacity added under the project. For purposes of allocating the incremental transformer capacity to distribution or transmission, it is counted by the higher voltage at which it is rated—hence any transformer with a higher voltage rating of 20kV or less is counted as distribution transformation. Any transformer with a higher rating of >20kV is counted as transmission transformation.		ARTF Report/ Electricity project report	Annual



HEALTH

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 12: Births attended by skilled attendants (%)			
This indicator measures the cumulative number of women who delivered with the assistance of a health provider as a result of ARTF activities. This indicator includes deliveries by a skilled health provider (specialist or non-specialist doctor, midwife, nurse or other health personnel with midwifery skills). Deliveries by trained or untrained traditional birth attendants are excluded. It captures deliveries by skilled health providers either in health facilities or homes of pregnant women.		HMIS/HHS	Annual/ Every two years
INDICATOR 13: Scorecard score examining quality of care in health facilities (average score)			
This indicator is the composite score out of 100 on indices of quality of care as judged by the third party. The health sector of Afghanistan adopted the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) as a tool to measure and manage the performance in delivery of the Basic Package of Health Services throughout the country. The BSC provides a framework to efficiently look at several key areas or domains of the health sector. Each domain is made up of several indicators that provide information about performance in that domain. Provincial results are color coded and for each indicator, upper and lower benchmarks have been defined based on the performance found across the provinces in Afghanistan. This allows the Ministry of Public Health and other stakeholders in the health sector to quickly visualize the performance of each province for each indicator.		HFA	Annual
INDICATOR 14: PENTA3 coverage among children age between 12–23 months in lowest income			
No. of children 12–23 months in lowest income quintile who received PENTA3 vaccine before their first birthday. Denominator: Total no. of children 12–23 months in lowest income quintile. (The data will be disaggregated by gender)		Household Survey (Third Party Monitoring and CSO)	Every two years
INDICATOR M11: Number of health consultations per person per year			
This indicator measures the number of OPD clients/patients seen at all health facilities.		HMIS	Annual
INDICATOR M12: Proportion of health facilities staffed with at least one female health worker			
Number of BPHS-supported health facilities with at least one female health worker (doctor, midwife, or nurse).		HMIS/HFA	Annual
INDICATOR M13: Proportion of children under five years with severe acute malnutrition who are treated [NEW INDICATOR].			
Number of children under age five treated for severe acute malnutrition out of the total number of children under age five with severe acute malnutrition.		HMIS	Annual



EDUCATION

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 15: Increase in girls'/boys' enrollment (basic education) (number) (% girls)			
All children enrolled in schools supported by various interventions/components of EQUIP: (i) School grants—physical infrastructure improvement grants, and quality enhancement grants; (ii) teacher and principal education and in-service training; and (iii) improved monitoring and evaluation systems. These components are aimed at promoting equitable access to basic education, improving quality of education, and strengthening capacity for better management and service delivery.		EQUIP Unit, calculated using EMIS data collected every year	Annual
INDICATOR 16: Grade 12 completion rate (% female)			
The Grade 12 completion rate helps in measuring the dropout rates in the last stage of the upper secondary system and also in determining the yearly outputs of the general education system either into higher education or workforce.		EQUIP Unit, calculated using EMIS data collected every year	Annual
INDICATOR 17: Average student attendance (percentage)			
The average number of students present in the class as percentage of the total number of students enrolled in the class.		EMIS	Annual
INDICATOR 18: Share of apprentices who find employment within 6 months of graduation			
This indicator measures the extent to which practical skills have been imparted to apprentices enrolled in the program.		Tracer Studies/ Impact evaluation	Annual
INDICATOR 19: Total number of beneficiaries (% females)			
Total beneficiaries, includes apprentices, principals, training providers, trainees, graduates, savings group members, grant recipients/share of female beneficiaries.		NSDP/Third Party Monitoring	Annual
INDICATOR M14: Number of rehabilitated or built additional classrooms at primary level			
This indicator measures the number of additional classrooms constructed or rehabilitated at the primary level through the ARTF program.		Civil Works unit of EQUIP	Annual
INDICATOR M15: Number of additional qualified teachers as a result of EQUIP financing			
This indicator measures the number of additional qualified teachers made available in the teaching force through different types of teacher training programs financed by the ARTF program.		Teacher Education Department (TED) of the Ministry of Education	Annual
INDICATOR 20: Student enrollment in priority degree program for economic development			
Number of male/female students enrolled in priority disciplines as defined in the National Higher Education Strategic Plan 2015–2020.	Priority disciplines include physical and life sciences; computing; engineering, manufacturing and construction; health; environmental protection; agriculture; communication and information technologies; management and policy administration; English language and English literature.	MoHED	Annual



GOVERNANCE

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 21: Improved PEFA ratings for external/internal audit			
<p>PI-21 in PEFA covers Effectiveness of Internal Audit—Regular and adequate feedback to management is required on the performance of the internal control systems, through an internal audit function. Such a function should meet international standards, such as ISPPA (International Standards for the Professional Practice in Internal Audit, issued by Institute of Internal Auditors). The internal audit function may be undertaken by an organization with a mandate across entities of the central government or by separate internal audit functions for individual government entities. The combined effectiveness of all such audit organizations is the basis for this indicator. This indicator is scored against three dimensions—coverage and quality of internal audit function, frequency and distribution of reports, and extent of management response to internal audit findings.</p> <p>PI 26 and 28 covers scope/nature/follow up of external audit and legislative scrutiny of external audit reports respectively—A high quality external audit is an essential requirement for creating transparency in the use of public funds. Key elements of the quality of actual external audit comprise the scope/coverage of the audit, adherence to appropriate auditing standards including independence of the external audit institution, focus on significant systemic PFM issues in its reports, and performance of the full range of financial audit. PI-26 is scored against three dimensions—scope/nature of audit performed, timeliness of submission of audit reports to legislature, and evidence of follow-up on audit recommendations.</p> <p>The legislature has a key role in exercising scrutiny over the execution of the budget that is approved. The common way this is done is through a legislative committee that examines the external audit reports and questions responsible parties about the findings of the reports. This indicator is scored against three dimensions—timeliness of examination of audit reports by the legislature, extent of hearings on key findings undertaken by the legislature, and issuance of recommended actions by the legislature and implementation by the executive.</p>	<p>The internal and external audit indicators are covered under three indicators in the PEFA study (PI-21, PI-26 and PI-28). These broadly cover effectiveness of internal audit, scope/nature/follow up of external audit and legislative scrutiny of external audit reports. Each of the three indicators have three dimensions against which government performance is assessed and scored, and these scores are used to come up with a single PEFA rating per indicator.</p> <p>There have been three PEFA studies for Afghanistan—the first assessment was in June 2005, repeat assessments were in December 2007 and 2013.</p> <p>The PEFA ratings in the December 2007 repeat assessment were 2 for effectiveness of internal audit and scope/nature/follow-up of external audit, and 2+ for legislative scrutiny. The rating for legislative scrutiny saw an improvement over the June 2005 assessment, while the ratings for the other two indicators remained status quo. A repeat PEFA was done in 2013, with the next assessment planned for mid-2017.</p>	PEFA report	Every 3-5 years



GOVERNANCE (continued)

DEFINITION	GUIDANCE	DATA	FREQUENCY
INDICATOR 22: Procurement done by line ministry using stand-alone procurement (%)			
Percentage of stand-alone procurement done by line ministries compared to other procurement modalities.		PMIS	Annual
INDICATOR 23: Priority line ministries that have implemented at least 2 business process simplifications planned in their CBRP			
Total number of ministries out of 13 priority line ministries that implement proposed business process simplification plans.		CBR Reports	Annual
INDICATOR 24: Number of ministries who have completed pay and grading increases			
Ministries will be assisted to complete the government's Pay and Grading process, which moves government staff onto an eight-grade, uniform pay scale. Includes all ministries (23), except MOI and MOD. Completion is measured as a ministry having recruited 60% of its reformed <i>tashkeel</i> (organizational structure).		PMIS	Annual
INDICATOR 25: Increase in customs revenue			
This indicator measures the revenue mobilization effort of customs as compared to the previous year's collection.		AFMIS/MoF	Annual
INDICATOR 26: Increase of the Open Budget Index score			
This indicator measures progress in budget transparency over time. The indicator relies on the rating of the Open Budget Index, which is compiled by the open budget initiative.		Open Budget	Annual
INDICATOR M17: Number of internal/external audits verified as done to international auditing standards			
The internal audits indicator measures progress in strengthening internal controls, while the external audit indicator measures external audits of development budget performed in line with international standards.		PMIS	Annual
INDICATOR M18: Number of procurement units of line ministries and provincial offices restructured for stand-alone procurement			
Procurement units of line ministries and provincial offices restructured for stand-alone procurement in line with the established guidelines.		MoF/Control and Audit Office	Annual
INDICATOR M19: Civil service positions recruited by CBR			
Number of civil servant positions in line ministries recruited per the CBR program.		PMIS	Annual



Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund



The ARTF was established in 2002 to provide a coordinated financing mechanism for the Government of Afghanistan's budget and national investment projects. Fifteen years later, the ARTF is the largest single source of on-budget financing for Afghanistan's development. The ARTF remains the vehicle of choice for pooled funding, with low transaction costs, excellent transparency, and high accountability, and provides a well-functioning arena for policy debate and consensus creation (External Evaluation 2012, "ARTF at a Cross-Roads"). The ARTF is delivering important results within key sectors, including education, health, agriculture, rural development, infrastructure, and governance. It is also the World Bank's largest multidonor trust fund. As of December 31, 2016, the ARTF has received a total of \$9.5 billion from 34 donors.

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