



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



National Youth Programme

Joint Programme Document

(16/01/07)



With the support of



1me Title



Programme Duration: January 2007 - December 2008

Country: Afghanistan

Executive Summary

In a joint effort of eight Ministries of the Government of Afghanistan and seven United Nations agencies a 2-year National Youth Programme will be implemented. The aim of the programme is to increase the participation of youth in governance, recovery, development and peace-building of Afghanistan, while providing young women and men with enhanced capacities, education, and recreation and employment opportunities. The National Youth Programme will contain four main components:

1. Strengthening the capacity of the Government to respond to the needs of the youth of the country.
2. Promoting non-formal education, increasing awareness and developing skills (literacy, leadership, strategic planning, conflict resolution, peace-building, etc.) in young people so to provide better quality of life and livelihood opportunities.
3. Engaging youth in governance, development and social-political processes at local, district, municipal, provincial and national level, ensuring the participation of young women and men in democracy and advocacy.
4. Promoting volunteerism for peace and development and establishing a youth volunteer corps for Afghanistan.

ANDS/Compact Benchmark:

The vision emphasizes "...the importance of investments in health, education, skills development and vocational training..." "...heavily investing in youth to ensure that our school and university graduates are equipped for technical, managerial and leadership roles in the workplace of tomorrow"...

(Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, iANDS, Vol. 1, December 2005)

SOCIAL PROTECTION:

By end-2010, employment opportunities for youth and demobilized soldiers will be increased through special programs.

SPORTS:

By end-2010 sports will be promoted with special emphasis on creating access for children, women and the disabled.

EDUCATION:

By end-2010, 150,000 men and women will be trained in marketable skills through public and private means.

HEALTH:

By end-2010, in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, the Basic Package of Health Services will be extended to cover at least 90% of the population; maternal mortality will be reduced by 15%; and full immunization coverage for infants under-5 for vaccine-preventable diseases will be achieved and their mortality rates reduced by 20%

GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW and HUMAN RIGHTS:

By end-2010 religious institutions and scholars, both men and women, will participate in structured ways on issues of national development policy.

By end-2010 concrete measures will be put in place to ensure that the status and participation of women in Islamic activities increase, both locally and internationally

GENDER EQUITY:

By end 2010 the National Action Plan for women in Afghanistan will be fully implemented; and in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, female participation in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and civil service, will be strengthened

MEDIA

By end-2010, the media will be protected as independent, pluralistic and accessible to Afghan women and men through the country, thereby promoting an open and democratic society.

UNDAF Outcomes:

Area of co-operation: Governance, Rule of law and Human rights:

Outcome 2: By 2008, an effective, more accountable and more representative public administration is established at the national and sub-national levels, with improved delivery of services in an equitable, efficient and effective manner

Outcome 3: By 2008, communities and individuals, especially women and marginalized groups, participate effectively in the development and political processes.

Area of co-operation: Health and Education:

Outcome 1: By 2008, Government capacity at all levels strengthened to formulate and implement appropriate policies and increase delivery of quality services, especially to areas of lowest coverage, incorporating community inputs.

Outcome 2: By 2008, community awareness of, and participation in, decision-making processes and service delivery are increased.

Expected Programme Outcomes:

1. Afghan Youth participate effectively in socio-political process, with emphasis on national and local governance, democracy, reconstruction and peace building.
2. Afghan young men and women have access to, and participate in, the socio-economic development, with emphasis on education, skill development and employment opportunity.

Expected Programme Outputs:

1. Government capacity to support and provide services to youth strengthened.

Output achievement indicators:

- 1.1 Development planners and policy makers (Government, aid agencies, donors) are aware and responsive to the situation of youth in Afghanistan.
- 1.2 Strong mechanism of dialogue and lobbying between youth and Government established.
- 1.3 National youth strategy revised and youth-friendly policies developed through participatory processes and integrated in the ANDS.
- 1.4 Capacity of civil servants at central and provincial level, enhanced to provide better services to young people.
- 1.5 Regional ties, communication and collaboration with neighbouring countries and regional organizations strengthened.

2. Youth have better quality of life and improved access to livelihood opportunities, through increased awareness, education and skills.

Output achievement indicators:

- 2.1 Youth vocational, leadership and professional skills enhanced.
- 2.2 Youth literacy, leadership, life-skills, civic education, human rights awareness enhanced.
- 2.3 Youth reproductive health and family planning awareness increased
- 2.4 Afghan youth exposed to knowledge, experiences and networks in other countries.

3. Youth participation in governance, democracy and social-political processes enhanced.

Output achievement indicators:

- 3.1 Local youth committees (m/f) established in villages and urban neighbourhoods.
- 3.2 Local youth development plans designed.
- 3.3 Diverse youth development initiatives undertaken at community level.
- 3.4 Provincial Youth Councils established
- 3.5 Participation of youth in district/provincial development planning increased
- 3.6 National Youth Council established.
- 3.7 Participation of youth in the ANDS process increased.
- 3.8 Resource allocations and decision/policy-making at municipal, provincial and national level responsive to issues affecting youth.

4. Mechanisms are in place to engage youth in volunteering for peace and development

Output achievement indicators:

- 4.1 Enabling environment for promoting youth volunteerism in Afghanistan created.
- 4.2 Institutional structures established to support the operation of the Afghan Youth Corps
- 4.3 Policies, procedure and systems put into place to enable youth volunteering in Afghanistan
- 4.4 Host organizations (Ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations [NGOs], Community Development Councils [CDCs], and aid agencies) prepared to receive and manage volunteers to support their development objectives.
- 4.5 Youth volunteers engaged in various development activities in Afghanistan

National partners:

Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCY)
Ministry of Education (MoE)
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)
Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE)
Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA)
Various (Youth) Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

Fund Management Options: Combination (parallel, pass-through, pooled)

Estimated budget: **USD 21,443,000**

Allocated resources:

- **UNDP:** **1,060,000**
- **UNICEF:** **4,355,000**
- **HABITAT/USAID:** **2,150,000**
- **UNFPA:** **450,000**
- **UNV** **57,000**
- **UNESCO:** **26,000**

Unfunded budget: **USD 14,281,150**

List of Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
ACSF	Afghan Civil Society Forum
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ARH	Adolescents Reproductive Health
ASRH	Adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health
AWG	Activities Working Groups
AYCA	Afghan Youth Coordination Agency
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BKJ	Barnameh Khodsazi Javanan (Youth Empowerment Programme)
CAP	Coaches and Advisors Programme
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDC	Community Development Councils
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDAs	District Development Assemblies
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants
FCCS	Foundation for Culture and Civil Society
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
GMS	General Management Support
iAYC	Interim Afghan Youth Council
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
iNYC	Interim National Youth Council
iPYCs	Interim Provincial Youth Councils
LYC	Local Youth Coordinators/Committees
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAs	Managing Agencies
MCY	Ministry of Culture and Youth
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NMT	National Management and Training Team
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSC	National Steering Committee
NYDP	National Youth Development Plan
OB	Oversight/Outcomes Board
PC	Provincial Councils
PDCs	Provincial Development
PDPs	Provincial Development Plans
PMT	Provincial Management and M&E Teams

List of Acronyms (continued)

PRTs	Provincial Reconstruction Teams
PYDPs	Provincial Youth Development Plans
SEAL	Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature
Sida	Swedish International development Cooperation Agency
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TCT	Technical Coordination Team
UN	United Nations
UN HoAs	United Nations Head of Agencies
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFPA/CST	United Nations Population Fund Country Technical Services Team
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA-IRIN	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Integrated Regional Information Networks
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMO	Volunteer Management Organization
Youth-CPAN	Youth / Child Protection Action Network
YPD	Youth Participation in Democracy

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1.1 Background / Situational Analysis

Introduction: Generation of war and exile to become the future of the country

A protracted quarter century of war, of the magnitude experienced in Afghanistan, will leave a trail of tragedies, disorientation and bewilderment in its wake, overwhelming for all, but especially burdensome on the youth and other vulnerable groups. This is precisely what has happened to Afghanistan's so-called "lost generation"—the nation's cohort of youth, who have never experienced anything in their lives but conflict in their cities and villages, or had to live in precarious refugee conditions in neighbouring countries. Their education was not in the schools and in the classrooms, but in the front lines and in the mine fields. Neither were their activities in the playgrounds or on the football pitch, but in the vexations of exile and constant flux. Sixty-eight percent of the population of Afghanistan is under 25 years old¹; these young people represent a cross-section of its society; and they are an integral, large and cross-cutting segment of a wide range of Afghanistan's development ambitions, including good governance, human rights, education, health, rule of law, security, and employment. Afghanistan's fragile peace and future security rests paramount on the ability of this generation of youth to find their productive roles in society, to assume the onus of reconciling deep-rooted national divisions, and to push forward the difficult task of establishing a free and equitable society based on democratic principles.

Yet in spite of the telltale signs calling for their immediate and full social-political integration, until now, the youth of Afghanistan remain largely disenfranchised, under-skilled, highly neglected, and worse, without a clear voice to advocate on their own behalf. The fate of Afghanistan's current youth cohort (and ultimately the country itself) will ultimately depend on the opportunities given to them. The following generation (children under 12 years old) awaits the example of its predecessors, to determine the prospects of their own future. If this segment of the population is neglected there is a serious risk that anti-government power-brokers, including drug lords, warlords, and religious and political extremist will gain in influence, further destabilizing the country. The priority that must be placed on youth empowerment and capacity building is clearly evident. Any hesitation in affording this crucial area of nation-building its rightful weight and significance can no longer be justified; as is principally through the actions and exertions of the youth that Afghanistan will see long-term stability and continued development and future prosperity.

An analysis of the situation of youth in Afghanistan follows, along with suggested areas of intervention.

¹ Government of Afghanistan, Central Statistics Office, 2005

Debated definitions: Who are the Youth?

“Youth is not only an age category – rather it is a social construct, intrinsically related to questions about intergenerational relations” (United Nations, BCPR, 2006)

The question of “who are the youth?” does not yield a uniform answer across Afghanistan’s various governing and operating organs. Definitions of youth include:

- UN general assembly: 15-24 years of age;
- Government of Afghanistan: 12-17 years of age *naw jawan* (pre-youth), 18-35 years of age *jawan* (youth);
- New Afghan penal code: If a criminal is above 18 years old, he is considered a responsible adult and will be prosecuted as such;
- In Islam entering the age of maturity (youth-hood): for girls is 12 years of age, for boys is 14 years of age; and
- Central Statistics Office breaks down youth in three practical sub-categories: 11-14 years old pre-youth, 15-19 years old teenagers, 20-24 years old university students and young professionals.

For the purposes of this National Youth Programme, the age group between 12 and 25 will be considered youth and interventions will be tailored to address the situation and needs of this age group. Further, it should be thoroughly considered at all times that youth do not comprise a homogenous demographic group. Rather, they form a heterogeneous group, representing a cross-section of society, strongly shaped by factors including their communities, ethnic backgrounds, urban or rural locations, gender, social-economic status, and disabilities.

Youth Training: Constraints of the educational system and the plight of girls

Among Afghanistan’s most serious development obstacles is the current lack of a strong educational infrastructure. These problems are varied and diverse, and its most chronic features include:

- Schools and classrooms are unavailable;
- Travel distance to schools can make them inaccessible (especially for girls);
- Lack of teachers (especially female);
- Poor quality teachers;
- Outdated curricula;
- Damaged infrastructure;
- Lack of school managerial capacity;
- Lack of educational policies; and
- Security threats (especially for girls).

YOUTH EDUCATION INDICATORS²	Total	Male	Female
Youth Literacy Rates (15-24)	34%	50%	18%
Secondary school enrolments (13-18)	15%	23%	7%
Population with access to higher education	0.1%		

The lamentable situation for girls' education is all the more pronounced. Female adult literacy across the country is at 14 percent, and 8 percent in rural areas. Although girls have a legal right to attend school, fears of being kidnapped, attacked, raped, and stigmatized deter them from attending school full-time, if at all. In spite of the success of a back-to-school campaign in 2003, girls' non-enrolment remains at almost 70 percent in rural areas across the country, at over 80 percent in nine provinces, and a frightening 99 percent in Badghis and Zabul (CCA). The general neglect of girls' education can be attributed to a perception that investment in girls carries a high alternative cost as they often bear a heavy burden of domestic work.

The recent rise in fundamentalism, which is especially unforgiving of women's rights, has further exacerbated the situation for girls' education. Ninety-nine incidents of girls' school burnings, as well as threats and killings of female teachers and students have been recorded in 2006 (UNICEF). A further 150 girls' schools have been closed down in Kandahar.

The neglect of girls' education finds a direct correlation with women's health. One of Afghanistan's ongoing tragedies is that most of its cases of infant and maternal mortality are preventable, and can be simply resolved through girls' education. Pregnancy is a leading cause of death for teenage girls, with one out of seven women dying from childbirth (MSH-Hewlett, 2006), and many others through unsafe abortions (UNICEF). Of ten women who die during childbirth, nine cases are of preventable causes. Further, when the mother of a newborn dies, only one out of four children stands the chance of surviving past their first year (CCA). Together this results in Afghanistan having one of the world's highest rates of both infant and maternal mortality. In Badakshan, the rate of women dying from childbirth (64%) is the highest in the world.

² Source: UNICEF, Best Estimates, 2006

FAMILY PLANNING INDICATORS³	Before 15	Before 18	Before 25
Percentage of girls married	14%	43.2%	88.5%
Percentage of girls pregnant	10%	30%	

Social Protection: Youth and girls victims of society

As a vulnerable group in Afghan society, youth are especially affected by socio-political troubles such as conflict, poverty, and other social ills. Among the most striking violations from which youth suffer include:

- Forced labour and exploitation;
- Kidnapping (106 cases in 2004, UNICEF);
- Domestic Abuse;
- Violence and physical punishments (very common);
- Trafficking (303 documented cases in 2004, UNICEF); and
- Sexual abuse (both girls and boys).

To add to the already vulnerable status of youth, girls, especially those who have reached the age of adolescence, suffer from the enforcement of traditional gender roles, which exacerbate the social disparities between boys and girls. In addition to the above-listed social ills, as well as the already mentioned challenges in female education, girls are exposed to a wide range of other risk factors, including forced and early marriages; the uncertainties of a disputed legal definition of rape; forced prostitution; and being handed over to settle village disputes or to compensate for murder cases. Although the Government is making significant legislative advances in relation to women's rights, including a protocol passed by H.E. Hamid Karzai in 2005, involving numerous Afghan ministries, the Supreme Court, and the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, banning marriages of women under 18 years old, legal enforcement will be a challenging task, especially in rural areas where the coverage of governmental authorities is more limited. To highlight the extent of the obstacles that must be overcome, the occurrence of self-immolation by young women, as a means of escape from abusive marriages, remains regrettably high. As recently reported by the BBC, 197 cases of self-immolation have been recorded across the country since March 2006. Not to mention the countless unreported cases, that according to the Deputy Minister of Women's Affairs, Maliha Sahak, resulted in 69 deaths. Given these factors, UNICEF fairly asserts that "rural Afghanistan is the worst place in the world to be born a woman, according to all social indicators" (UNICEF Representative, 2005).

³ Source: UNICEF, Best Estimates, 2006

Youth and Labour: big responsibilities little opportunities

As consistent with worldwide figures, where half the world's unemployed are under the age of 24 (UNFPA, 2006), Afghanistan's challenging economic environment is especially unforgiving of its youth. Given this lack of economic opportunity, and extreme poverty, many Afghan families send their children to work from a very young age, to earn modest wages at best. Among the youth under the age of 16, 12 percent perform unpaid labour for their families (Altai Labour Study, 2006). Many youth are forced to abandon their education, in order to assist their families in meeting their subsistence needs. Worse yet, many families desperate for earnings, drive their children into forced labour, or sell them to traffickers. It is estimated that about 50,000 adolescents work as labourers or beggars in the streets of Afghanistan (37,000 in Kabul alone). Of these children, 50 percent are between the age 13 and 14 (UNICEF, 2004), and in Kabul, one out of four children in this age bracket works in the streets.

Serious policy gaps have been at least partially responsible for the current youth unemployment conditions. Vocational and business training opportunities for young people have been in short supply, leading to a vastly under-skilled labour force. On the other hand, many of the returnee youth, who were educated and trained in other countries, are unable to receive official recognition for their qualifications from Afghan authorities, and are therefore prevented from working in their respective fields (UNICEF, 2006). Although the majority of the country's youth are unskilled among the returnees there are many skilled young people. Yet they are not provided an enabling environment in which their talents can be channelled towards the country's development efforts. One of the primary objectives of the National Youth Programme will be to increase the general level of youth competency, by conducting training courses to promote vocational, business, life and other marketable skills, thus ensuring the Government meets its Afghanistan Compact benchmark:

"By end-2010, employment opportunities for youth and demobilized soldiers will be increased through special programmes."

Youth Participation: socially imposed silence

The traditionally conservative and hierarchical structure of Afghan society excludes youth from participatory decision-making at all levels. The disenfranchisement of youth is initiated at the family level, where decisions regarding their marriage partner, education, professional endeavours, and social activities, are all dictated to them by senior family members. Youth have no traditional venue for expressing their views, are prevented from speaking in public gatherings, and have no role in community decision-making. Alienation, a loss of self-esteem and self-confidence, lack of critical thinking and other life-skills may potentially results in even more severe social problems, including apathy and destructive lifestyles. Once again the biggest victims of this 'psychological marginalization' are the young women, being disadvantaged both as youth and as women.

An important feature of the National Youth Programme, which resonates with the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS), is the focus given to the involvement of youth, as a vulnerable segment of society, in democracy-building and social-political processes in Afghanistan. The scope of these objectives will not be limited to large

urban areas, but will be multi-tiered, to include participation in governance at the national, provincial, municipal, district, and community levels. Additionally, the programme will have a significant component on the promotion of volunteerism and the engagement of youth in community development, peace- and nation-building. In the implementation of these objectives, equal attention has to be given to the participation of girls and of boys.

1.2 Risks and Opportunities

Security Risks: Youth as a potential threat

One of the dangerous consequences of a lack of opportunity for young people is the potential development of detrimental behaviour. When such a large segment of the population lacks productive channels to direct their energies, a country runs the risk of widespread apathy, discontent, resentfulness, and disillusionment. Faced with few options for legitimate economic advancement, youth fall easy prey to criminal gangs, political groups, warlords, drug-lords, and fundamentalist associations.

According to UNODC, the labour-intensiveness of drug production means that many young people work in family-owned poppy farms. Youth are also involved in the trafficking of narcotics, functioning as carriers to neighbouring countries, from where the drugs are then smuggled to the West. The narcotics trade also exposes Afghan youth to drug use and addiction. The disturbing trends of rising drug addiction in neighbouring Iran should serve as a caution and forewarning to concerned parties in Afghanistan.

Further, armed groups and terrorist associations primarily look to the ranks of the youth for new recruits. Of the demobilized soldiers in the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants (DDR) programme, 70 percent were under the age of 26, of which 7,500 were children under 18 years (UNICEF). A further caution is the fact that the average age of suicide bombers is 23 years (UNDSS, 2006), while during riots in the summer of 2006 the majority of individuals composing the violent mobs appear to have been the youth.

Window of Opportunity: Time to engage!

The current plethora of youth in Afghanistan presents the Government and aid agencies alike, with a unique opportunity to utilize this vibrant group of girls and boys for the furtherance of important development objectives, including good governance, skills development, gender issues, employment and democracy building. Youth have a number of important qualities, including energy, determination, and enthusiasm. They have fresh perspectives and new ideas, and are less affected by cultural prejudices, tribalism, and religious dogmas. Far from viewing them as a problem to be dealt with, this huge and largely untapped reservoir of human and social capital must be viewed as an asset, to be utilized for the public good. They comprise the majority of the population, and among the millions of returnees can be found a skilled and educated labour force, whose exposure to ideas and technologies from abroad can be channelled to advance Afghanistan's future. Given their flexibility of mind, youth are in a position to contribute towards the peace, democracy and reconstruction of the nation. That they are Afghanistan's future political, business, and civil society leaders should not be overlooked. Rather, priority should be given to their cultivation and training, and an ever-increasing share of

the country's governance and development responsibilities must be placed on their shoulders, with a vision that Afghanistan's future fate and condition must ultimately lie with them.

1.3 Institutional Context

Afghan Youth Civil Society

The seeds of youth activism in Afghanistan (particularly in the North) were already planted during the initial years of conflict, as exemplified by the spirit of solidarity exhibited by youth towards the more vulnerable members of their communities (women, children, other youth, etc.) and their commitment to building peace in Afghanistan. After the fall of the Taliban, which brought about a massive repatriation of refugees, and the inflow of an unprecedented amount of international aid, Afghanistan experienced a sudden upsurge of new youth groups. For instance, between 2001 and 2003, 105 out of a total of 142 youth groups (68 percent) were established (ACSF, 2005). Likewise, 2002 witnessed the first major Afghan youth civil society conference, in Kabul. The following year, in 2003, the Afghan Youth Coordination Agency (AYCA) was established. In 2004, additional regional youth conferences were held in Herat and Bamyan. Although AYCA was a very powerful, vocal, and visible national youth network, it suffered from power struggles and political infighting between its most influential youth Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and its initial host and supporters (SwissPeace/ACSF). Following the emergence of the Ministry of Youth Affairs (MYA) in 2005, AYCA lost its support and ceased operations.

The current situation for Afghanistan's youth civil society can best be described as scattered, given that most youth leaders (Afghans of high capacity) become absorbed into Government, NGOs, UN agencies, and the private sector. Most youth groups can be characterized as urban-based, constituted by older members (between the ages of 20 and 30 years), and connected through a university. Although most youth groups tend to be fairly "formal", they still have weak internal governance structures, undemocratic leadership systems, and lack representational inclusion of younger and more vulnerable youth. Most CSOs, particularly those in urban areas have good gender representation. Many youth groups are akin to NGOs, acting as service providers and seeking donor funds. Although claiming the opposite, youth groups tend to be highly political, and many political parties take an active interest in supporting specific groups. Youth groups also lack knowledge of and coordination with each other.

Government of Afghanistan and the Youth Sector

In 2004, H.E. Hamid Karzai became the first democratically elected president of Afghanistan. When announcing his cabinet in 2005, Karzai established the MYA,. However, the MYA lacked a coherent vision and had low capacity and a bare minimum operational budget (with no development budget assigned to it). Nevertheless, in 2005, the MYA organized a National Youth Conference with 800 participants and facilitated inter-Ministerial consultations which led to the development of its National Youth Strategy, and the setting up of provincial structures in six provinces. In 2006, following a cabinet reshuffling, youth, culture, information and tourism were merged into one agency, designated as the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCY). (WE TOOK OUT A WHOLE SENTENCE HERE)

2. Strategy

The need for youth-focused programmes is made apparent by two major factors: first, the sheer number of youth, which in itself merits careful consideration; and second, that the youth are a cross-cutting constituency, vital in the achievement of the ANDS, Afghanistan Compact, United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In other words, the youth should not be viewed as simply passive members of Afghan society, still insufficiently experienced to be involved in the country's nation-building process; rather, they are an essential power reservoir to tap into for Afghanistan's immediate development needs, and must be fully integrated into the country's mainstream reconstruction efforts.

The socio-economic vision of the ANDS is also at times very explicit about "heavily investing in youth to ensure that our school and university graduates are equipped for technical, managerial and leadership roles in the workplace of tomorrow (p. 17, ANDS)". The vision emphasizes the importance of investments in health, education, skills development and vocational training (p. 78-79, ANDS).

As is evident from the Background/Situation Analysis, the needs and challenges that young Afghans face are colossal and to resolve them it will take many years of dedicated efforts on the part of multiple institutions. As a first initial step towards addressing some of these critical youth needs, the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) and seven United Nations (UN) agencies, have decided to join forces, draw on their diverse experience in various fields, and, based on their capacity, develop a two-year National Youth Programme, which will primarily focus on the dual objectives of insuring that:

- 1. Afghan Youth participate effectively in socio-political process, with emphasis on national and local governance, democracy, reconstruction and peace building*
- 2. Afghan young women and men have access to, and participate in, the socio-economic development, with emphasis on education, skills development and employment opportunities.*

In order to better address these youth development goals, the seven UN agencies⁴ and eight Government Ministries⁵ have decided to develop a joint programme. This is the 5th joint programme of Afghanistan, and it is aligned with the ongoing UN reform process. In order to maintain strong national ownership, the programme will be led by the Government and become a national programme. By engaging several Ministries and UN agencies in a joint programme more leverage, political support and resources can be secured from the Government and from the UN system in support to the youth sector. The National Youth Programme will provide a strong platform for coordination of youth programming and youth policy-making in Afghanistan. It will also allow ministries, agencies and other youth stakeholders to share expertise and resources, promote learning, avoid duplication of efforts, reduce competition over limited funds, and maximize impact of Government/UN youth interventions in Afghanistan. Furthermore, a joint programme approach will reduce confusion and burdensome transaction costs experienced

⁴ UNDP, UNAMA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNV

⁵ MCY, MoE, MoPH, MoHE, MoJ, MRRD, MoWA, MoLSA

by Government and donors when disparate policies and programme are undertaken by different entities. By planning, implementing and monitoring youth initiatives collectively, the National Youth Programme is aimed at adding value to existing youth initiatives.

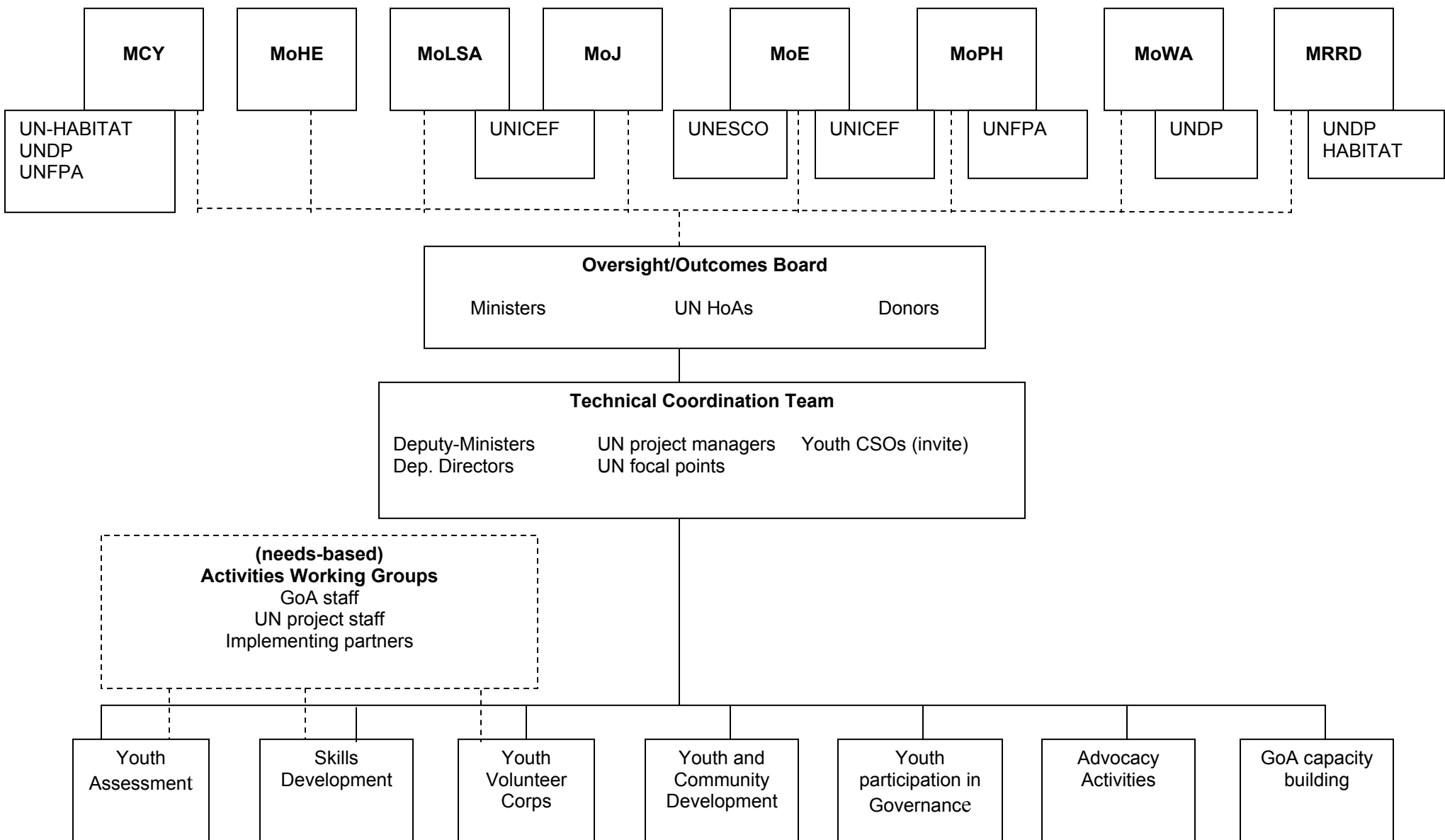
To achieve the programme outcomes of meaningful participation of Afghan youth in socio-political processes and socio-economic development four main components are envisioned:

1. *Strengthening the capacity of the Government to respond to the needs of the youth of the country.*
2. *Promoting non-formal education, increasing awareness and developing skills (literacy, leadership, strategic planning, conflict resolution, peace-building, etc.) in young people so to provide better quality of life and livelihood opportunities.*
3. *Engaging youth in governance, development and social-political processes at local, district, municipal, provincial and national level, ensuring the participation of young women and men in democracy and advocacy.*
4. *Promoting volunteerism for peace and development and establishing a youth volunteer corps for Afghanistan.*

The four component outputs are linked technically and operationally by joint programming mechanisms elaborated in the following sections.

When implementing the various activities the partners involved in the National Youth Programme are committed to following the principles enunciated in the ANDS and UNDAF, and in putting specific focus on:

- Mainstreaming gender, by ensuring that the specific concerns of girls are integrated in the design and delivery of the different activities and policies.
- Ensuring that youth development initiatives are nationally owned, broad based and balanced, supporting all geographical regions and ethnic communities.
- Promoting volunteerism as a cross-cutting approach to encourage capacity-development and engagement of youth in social development and nation-building.
- Ensuring that the programme operates within the context and principles of Islam, that training activities incorporate quotations from the Holy Qur'an, and that strong partnerships are established with local religious institutions (Mullas and Madrasses), in order to support the empowerment of youth in the communities.
- Partnering with the local media institutions, which have a strong influence on the awareness, education, and entertainment of young people and have proven to be one of the strongest forces of social, cultural and attitudinal change in Afghanistan.
- Combining policy development with direct provision of services in a planned and integrated way. Empowering and building capacity of Afghan youth, while at the same time strengthening the Government's capacity to respond to the needs of its youth.
- Enhancing learning through South-South activities and promoting regional collaboration (Afghan Compact priority), so that young Afghans are exposed to the knowledge, experiences and networks of other neighbouring countries.
- Encouraging sports and physical education activities (especially for girls) as a cross-cutting approach of the UN and the GoA to promote good health, skills development, confidence-building, peace and achievement of the MDGs in Afghanistan.



3.1 Coordination / Management Arrangements

In order to address the managerial complexities of joint programming and to coordinate multiple ministries and agencies to achieve the greatest impact for the benefit of young people in Afghanistan, a number of consultative bodies will be established for the National Youth Programme:

Outcomes/Oversight Board (OB), consisting of Ministers, the Resident Coordinator, the Heads of Agencies, and Donor representatives involved in the programme. The OB functions will include monitoring the development outcomes of the programme, providing the necessary political support and assisting in the advocacy and fund-raising for the programme.

Technical Coordination Team (TCT), consisting of Deputy-Ministers/Heads of Government Departments, UN youth focal points/project managers, and youth CSOs (invited when appropriate). The TCT will report to the OB and will be responsible for joint programme development, monitoring programme outputs, sharing of information/learning between partners, consolidating narrative and financial reports, and assisting in the fund-raising efforts.

Activities Working Groups (AWG), will be established on an ad-hoc needs-basis whenever a specific component or activity would benefit from a more coordinated approach between partners. Members of these AWGs will include technical staff of the Ministries, UN agencies and implementing partners involved in the activity.

Generally, for every activity or component of the joint programme there will be a lead Ministry and a lead UN agency (see bi-annual joint work-plan). The overall coordination of the National Youth Programme will be lead by the Deputy-Ministry of Youth and by UNDP.

More details about the roles and responsibilities between the various UN agencies and Ministries will be elaborated in the subsequent Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs).

3.2 Reporting

Each participating UN organization and Ministry will prepare reports in accordance with its regulations, rules, operational policy guidance, as well as their donor requirements. Reports will be shared with the TCT, and to the extent possible, reporting formats and practices will be harmonized. The coordinating institutions (Deputy-Ministry of Youth and UNDP) will prepare aggregated narrative progress and financial reports consisting of the reports submitted by each participating agency, and will provide consolidated reports about the National Youth Programme to the Cabinet, the Parliament, the donors, and the public at large (as appropriate).

3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

The planned monitoring activities and evaluations of the National Youth Programme will be part of the ANDS and UNDAF monitoring and evaluation processes. The various UN organizations and Ministries will undertake joint field visits, where appropriate. The outputs of the programme will be regularly monitored by the TCT, while the progress on the outcomes will be reviewed periodically by the OB. Each UN Agency and Ministry will be responsible for monitoring the

implementation of the activities under their management. Monitoring will occur throughout the year according to each agencies procedures and practices.

As per joint programming regulations there will be joint reviews of the common work plan and evaluations conducted for each year of the programme. At the end of the first year the joint evaluation will focus on the efficiency of the coordination and management mechanisms and the effectiveness of the implementation. The second evaluation, which will be undertaken at the end of the programme, will asses achievements against the development outcomes and the impact and changes in the socio-economic and political conditions of young women and young men in Afghanistan

3.4 Financial Management Arrangements

The National Youth Programme comprises of two categories of components/activities. The first are the ongoing youth projects of various agencies, such as UN-HABITAT's "Youth Empowerment Programme" or UNFPA's "Adolescents Sexual Reproductive Health Programme". The second are new components, such as the 'Youth Volunteer Corps' and 'Youth participation in Sub-National Governance', which are being developed within the framework of the National Youth Programme.

The management and reporting arrangements for the ongoing projects are already defined by existing agreements between specific ministries, agencies and donors. These ongoing youth projects therefore run parallel to each other and have their own management, accounting and reporting arrangements. In such cases the role of the TCT is to provide some minimum mechanism of coordination between the various agencies, facilitate the sharing of information/learning, and prepare informal consolidated reports for the joint programme.

In the case of the new components/activities of the National Youth Programme, the various Ministries and UN agencies have selected Managing Agencies (MAs) and lead Ministries for each component/activity, while the Deputy-Ministry of Youth and UNDP, the Administrative Agent (AA), act as the focal point with all the donors. This arrangement is called pass-through, and it will be used to fund the 'Youth Volunteer Corps', the activities related to 'Youth Participation in Sub-national and National Governance' and the missing gaps in the current projects.

UNDP shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by donor(s), for its costs of performing the AA's functions. This will be subject however to a floor of USD 20,000 and a ceiling of USD 100,000. Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will recover indirect costs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the Letter of Understanding signed with the AA. The rate of recovery may vary between UN organizations participating in the joint programme, based on their applicable regulations and rules. Although the AA (UNDP) has the primary responsibility for the fund-raising of the pass-through components, this does exclude other agencies from undertaking their own fund-raising efforts.

In yet some other components, such as the 'Youth Situational Assessment', various UN agencies will channel their own funds to one MA, in this case UNFPA, to undertake (or lead) on

behalf of all the UN Agencies and Ministries a specific component/activity, vis-à-vis the multi-sectorial youth baseline study. This financial arrangement is called pooled.

In both the pooled and pass-through fund management systems the roles and the responsibilities between the UN agencies in regards to implementation, management, reporting and accountability are more formalized and the TCT plays a more important role in the oversight of the specific components/activities led by the MAs.

The National Youth Programme will utilize a combination of parallel, pooled and pass-through fund management options. More details about the financing mechanism, management, administrative and reporting responsibilities will be outlined in subsequent MoUs between the participating agencies.

4. Multi Annual Work Plan / Results and Resource Framework

UNDAF outcomes:	Area of co-operation: Governance, Rule of law and Human rights:
	Outcome 2: By 2008, an effective, more accountable and more representative public administration is established at the national and sub-national levels, with improved delivery of services in an equitable, efficient and effective manner
	Outcome 3: By 2008, communities and individuals, especially women and marginalised groups, participate effectively in the development and political processes
	Area of co-operation: Health and Education:
	Outcome 1: By 2008, Government capacity at all levels strengthened to formulate and implement appropriate policies and increase delivery of quality services, especially to areas of lowest coverage, incorporating community inputs
	Outcome 2: By 2008, community awareness of, and participation in, decision-making processes and service delivery are increased
Joint Programme outcomes	Outcome 1. Afghan Youth participate effectively in socio-political process, with emphasis on national and local governance, democracy, reconstruction and peace building
	Outcome 2. Afghan young men and women have access to, and participate in, the socio-economic development, with emphasis on education, skill development and employment opportunity

Component 1: Strengthening Government Capacity to support youth

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline								
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ⁷ (USD)									
Output 1. Government capacity to support and provide services to youth strengthened	1.1 Development planners and policy makers (Government, aid agencies, donors) aware and responsive to the situation of youth in Afghanistan	Qualitative and quantitative research study (Kabul and Herat) to assess the adolescents health issues and their determinants with the help of external experts and in collaboration of partners	MoPH, MCY, UNFPA/CST	Spain	Funded	80,000									
		Support to assessment on the situation of Afghan youth particularly in areas of physical education/sports, literacy, educational situation, HIV/AIDS	UNESCO, MoE, MoHE, MCY, MoPH	UNESCO	Funded	10,000									
		Mapping and capacity assessment of existing youth institutions (youth committees, youth CSOs, student associations, etc.) in Afghanistan (at least for 7 Provinces done thoroughly)	UNDP, MCY, ACSEF, FCCS		Un-funded	250,000									

⁶ The partners which are in bold are the lead agencies and ministries responsible for the specific activity.

⁷ All of the figures are lump sum amounts. Detailed budget cost for each activity will be indicated in the detailed Agencies' Work Plan

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline							
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ⁷ (USD)								
Output 1. Government capacity to support and provide services to youth strengthened	1.1 Development planners and policy makers (Government, aid agencies, donors) aware and responsive to the situation of youth in Afghanistan	Initial database developed of youth NGOs/CSOs organizations of Afghanistan	UN-HABITAT, MCY, FCCS, ACSF, LYC	USAID	Funded	55,000								
		Assessment study on the situation of the youth in Afghan, rural/urban areas, aggregated by gender and age. Results published and distributed to relevant Government, donor, civil society and youth support agencies in Afghanistan	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Local Youth Coordinators, Assessment consultants											
		Rapid assessment on street-based children in Kabul and interventions required for youth and families	UNICEF, MoLSA,	UNICEF	Funded	5,000								
		Support to a comprehensive study on the situation of youth in Afghanistan, especially in regards to protection issues, substance abuse, HIV-AIDs, employment and education	UNICEF, MoLSA, MoPH, MoE	UNICEF	Funded	15,000								
		Support to comprehensive study on situation of youth in Afghanistan, with participation and capacity-building of youth and Government officials in the process	UNDP, MCY, all Ministries, Youth CSOs, Assessment consultants	UNDP	Funded	40,000								
		Youth and Volunteerism Assessment (expectations interests, challenges, appropriate incentives, etc) (see also Output 4)	UNV, MCY, UNICEF, VIO, UNDP	UNV	Partially funded	30,000								
		Youth legal aid services established in all regions	UNICEF, MoJ, MoLSA	UNICEF	Partially funded	80,000								
		Youth advocacy /promotion/visibility Activities	UNDP, MCY	UNDP	Un-funded	75,000								
		BKJ/Youth Empowerment advocacy and visibility activities	UN-HABITAT, MCY	USAID	Funded	54,500								

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline							
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ⁷ (USD)								
Output 1. Government capacity to support and provide services to youth strengthened	1.2 Strong mechanism of dialogue and lobbying between youth and Government established	Establishment of parliamentarians youth caucus	UNDP, MCY, National Assembly	UNDP	Partially funded	200,000								
		Regular consultations between youth groups/CSOs and Government (Parliamentarians, Ministerial officials, President's representative)	UNDP, MCY, National Assembly											
		Revival of youth advisory/consultative group	UNDP, MCY											
	1.3 National youth strategy revised and youth-friendly policies developed through participatory processes and integrated in the ANDS	Facilitating participatory youth policy discussions between Government departments, donors, international and local agencies and youth CSOs.	UNDP, MCY											
		Facilitating youth / youth CSOs participation in ANDS	UNDP, MCY											
		Regular policy, strategy and advisory support to the MCY through increased youth participation - refining the National Youth Strategy and developing youth friendly policies.	UN-HABITAT, MCY				USAID	Partially funded	55,000					
		Development of working modalities for street based children/youth intervention	UNICEF, MOLSA, MCY				UNICEF	Funded	10,000					
		Development of national strategy on youth employment and youth entrepreneurship	UNDP, MCY, MoLSA, ILO, UNICEF				UNDP	Funded	15,000					
		Development of national policy on Physical Education/Sports	UNESCO, MCY, MoE,				UNESCO	Funded	5,000					
		Development of appropriate volunteerism policies, rules and legislation for Afghanistan (See also Output 4)	UNV, MCY, UNDP				UNV	Funded	15,000					

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline								
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ⁷ (USD)									
Output 1. Government capacity to support and provide services to youth strengthened	1.3 National youth strategy revised and youth-friendly policies developed through participatory processes and integrated in the ANDS	Support to development of rehabilitation/ reintegration programme for children in conflict with the law	UNICEF, MoJ, MCY	UNICEF	Funded	10,000									
		Development and implementation of provincial plans of action for the implementing the national strategy for at-risk children	UNICEF, MoLSA, MCY	UNICEF	Partially funded	100,000									
		Revise national adolescents health policy and develop national standards and tools	MoPH, MCY, UNFPA/CST, UNESCO	Spain	Funded	5,000									
		Training manuals, operational guidelines and toolkits regarding participation of young women and men in local governance and community development, produced and distributed among various stakeholders	UN-HABITAT, MCY	USAID	Funded	67,000									
		1.4 Capacity of civil servants at central and provincial level enhanced to provide better services to young people	Civil Service Leadership Development Training Programme for MCY/MoE/MoHE/MoLSA officials	UNDP, MCY/MoE/MoHE/MoLSA	Australia Norway, Germany	Funded	100,000 ⁸								
	Coaches and Advisors Programme for the MCY/MoE/MoHE/MoLSA officials	UNDP, MCY/MoE/MoHE/MoLSA	UNDP South South	Partially funded	360,000 ⁹										
	Capacity building activities (participation in training and workshops) for programme staff of Ministries	MoPH/MCY/ UNFPA	Spain	Funded	15,000										
	Training of 15 MCY officials in youth assessment skills	UN-HABITAT, MCY	USAID	Funded	1,000										

⁸ Figures based on last year estimates of participants - this year participation subject to qualification of recommended candidates.

⁹ Rough estimates, subject to requests from each Ministry and approvals from UNDP Coaches & Advisors Program (CAP)

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline							
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ⁷ (USD)								
Output 1. Government capacity to support and provide services to youth strengthened	1.4 Capacity of civil servants at central and provincial level enhanced to provide better services to young people	42 MCY officials at central and provincial level trained in youth rights, gender, leadership, transparency, accountability, volunteerism, community development, governance, conflict-resolution, peace building, development planning, strategic planning, consultation, project design, project management, resource-mobilization, partnership-building, M&E, , learning cycle, community theater, awareness raising strategies, establishing external linkages, resource mobilization, fund raising, community education strategies, advocacy and networking;	UN-HABITAT, MCY	USAID	Funded	12,000								
		Training of judicial/law enforcement officials associated with administration of juvenile justice	UNICEF, MoJ, MoI		Un-funded	100,000								
		Establishment of regional social workers coaching mechanism to work with juvenile rehabilitation facilities and other youth protection issues	UNICEF, MoLSA	UNICEF	Partially funded	750,000								
		22 MCY staff trained to implement the youth empowerment programme and experienced in various aspects of the programme including management, policy making, grants disbursement, M&E, reporting, communications, research and assessment, provincial coordination, learning cycle, advocacy and strategic planning.	UN-HABITAT, MCY	USAID	Funded	110,000								
		10-15 MCY officers and BKJ staff equipped with practical knowledgeable of non-formal education, youth leadership and community education strategies adopted in Latin America to develop effective curriculum, training and delivery mechanism for the BKJ civic education	UN-HABITAT, MCY	USAID	Funded	50,000								

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline																	
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ⁷ (USD)																		
Output 1. Government capacity to support and provide services to youth strengthened	1.4 Capacity of civil servants at central and provincial level enhanced to provide better services to young people	English course for 20 staff of MCY	UNDP, MCY		Un-funded	10,000																		
		Office equipment and vehicle contribution to MCY	UNFPA, MCY	Spain	Funded	12,420																		
		Office equipment and vehicle contribution to MoPH	UNFPA, MoPH	Spain	Funded	12,420																		
	1.5 Regional ties, communication and collaboration with neighboring countries and regional organizations strengthened	Regional Youth conference (Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan)	UNDP, MCY,		Un-funded	85,000																		
		Regional exchange visits between youth Government officials of Afghanistan and neighboring countries	UNDP, MCY, MoE, MoHE, Kabul University	UNDP	Un-funded	40,000																		
		Exposure visit for Government officials, UN Habitat Staff and members of Local Youth Committee to youth movements and youth institutions, non-formal education systems, civic education, participation, livelihood opportunities and arts, heritage and culture in Asia and other post-conflict countries.	UN-HABITAT, MCY, LYCs		Un-funded	30,000																		
TOTAL OUTPUT 1						2,864,340																		

Component 2: Youth Skills Development

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁰	Planned Budget			Timeline						
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹¹ (USD)							
Output 2. Youth have better quality of life and improved access to livelihood opportunities, through increased awareness, education and skills development	2.1 Youth vocational, leadership and professional skills enhanced	More than 2500 youth trained as community-based school teachers	UNICEF, MoE	UNICEF	Funded	850,000							
		More than 4000 young women trained to be school teachers	UNICEF, MoE, MoWA	UNICEF	Funded	800,000							
		<i>Reintegration Programme: Vocational training, apprenticeships and basic business skills training for 10,500 at-risk youth (war affected, out-of-school, IDPs, street youth, girls, etc.)</i>	UNICEF, MOLSA, MoE, LDRCs, NGOs	UNICEF, US Gov	Funded	250,000							
		Establishment of Youth Service and Contact Centers in selected provinces	UNICEF, MOLSA	UNICEF	Partially funded	120,000							
		Over 1000 youth trained in vocational skills and given 12-month work experiences through the volunteer corps (see also point 6.5)	UNV, UNICEF, MCY, VMO, MoE, MoLSA		Un-funded	900,000							
		132 youth in Kabul, Kandahar, Balkh, Jalalabad, Farah, Bamyan (66 boys, 66 girls) trained as facilitators of youth assessments and youth surveys	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Assesment consultants	USAID	Funded	10,000							
		More than 2400 youth (1200 girls and 1200 boys from 6 provinces), trained in development planning, project design, project management, resource-mobilization, partnership-building, M&E, community education strategies, advocacy and networking	UN-HABITAT, MCY,	USAID	Funded	320,000							

¹⁰ The partners which are in bold are the lead agencies and ministries responsible for the specific activity.

¹¹ All of the figures are lump sum amounts. Detailed budget cost for each activity will be indicated in the detailed Agencies' Work Plan

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹²	Planned Budget			Timeline							
				Source of fund	Status	Amount (USD)								
Output 2. Youth have better quality of life and improved access to livelihood opportunities, through increased awareness, education and skills development	2.1 Youth vocational, leadership and professional skills enhanced	200 youth (100 boys and 100 girls), including provincial youth mobilizers and members of provincial and national youth councils, trained in managerial and professional governance skills including Fundraising, Advocacy, Strategy Development, Development Planning, Consultation, Election Processes, Negotiation, Networking/Partnership Building, HR/Management, Youth Counseling, Policy Development, Public Sector Awareness, Accountability and Good Governance	UNDP, MCY		Un-funded	360,000								
		Over 1,400 youth (700 boys and 700 girls), members of youth civil society organizations trained in Managerial and Professional Governance Skills including Development Planning, Consultation, Networking/Partnership Building, and Good Governance	UNDP, MCY, UN-HABITAT		Un-funded	900,000								
		Consultations about the rights and responsibilities of youth in relationship to communities (done in 60 villages and neighborhoods)	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Local Youth Coordinators	USAID	Funded	25,000								
		Literacy courses for over 20,000 young women in 1,468 centers all over Afghanistan	UNICEF, MoE, MoWA	UNICEF Norad, Sida	Funded	900,000								
		<i>Reintegration Programme.</i> Life-skills training (numeracy, literacy, mine risk awareness, human rights education, mediation/conflict resolution) for 10,500 at-risk youth (war affected, out-of-school, IDPs, street youth, girls, etc.)	UNICEF, MoLSA, MoE	UNICEF	Funded	250,000								

¹² The partners which are in bold are the lead agencies and ministries responsible for the specific activity.

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹²	Planned Budget			Timeline								
				Source of fund	Status	Amount (USD)									
Output 2. Youth have better quality of life and improved access to livelihood opportunities, through increased awareness, education and skills development	2.2 Youth literacy, life-skills, leadership, civic education, human rights awareness enhanced	Youth leadership and life skills training for youth peer groups	MoPH/ MCY/UNFPA	Spain	Funded	5,000									
		Development of community learning modules on child protection issues (child marriage), youth rights, gender to be integrated in the Habitat and UNDP youth training programme, in youth service centers and other youth educational avenues	UNICEF, MoLSA, MoE, UN-HABITAT	UNICEF	Funded	5,000									
		200 youth (100 boys and 100 girls), including provincial youth mobilizers and members of provincial and national youth councils, trained in leadership and life-skills including Volunteerism, Gender Awareness and Leadership.	UNDP, MCY	UNDP	Partially Funded	360,000									
		Over 1,400 youth (700 boys and 700 girls), members of youth civil society organizations trained in Leadership, and life-skills including Volunteerism and Gender Awareness	UNDP, MCY, UN-HABITAT	UNDP	Partially Funded	900,000									
		SEAL Youth Parliament project - youth from 34 provinces of Afghanistan selected, trained and participating in a model parliamentary consultation process	UNDP, MCY, National Assembly	SEAL (UNDP + donors)	Funded	40,000									
		Development of IEC materials for safe migration and prevention of youth trafficking/smuggling	UNICEF, MoLSA, MoJ	UNICEF	Funded	5,000									

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹²	Planned Budget			Timeline								
				Source of fund	Status	Amount (USD)									
Output 2. Youth have better quality of life and improved access to livelihood opportunities, through increased awareness, education and skills development	2.2 Youth literacy, life-skills, leadership, civic education, human rights awareness enhanced	More than 2400 youth (1200 girls & 1200 boys from 6 different provinces) trained in youth rights, gender, leadership, transparency, accountability, volunteerism, unity, community development, governance, conflict-resolution, peace-building, development planning, strategic planning, consultation, project design, project management, resource-mobilization, partnership-building, M&E, learning cycle, community theater, awareness raising strategies, establishing external linkages, resource mobilization, fund raising, community education strategies, advocacy, networking; gender, leadership, volunteerism, community development, governance, conflict-resolution, consultation, partnership-building, community education strategies, advocacy and networking; (see also point 3.1)	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Local Youth Coordinators	USAID	Funded	240,000									
	2.3 Youth Reproductive health and family planning awareness increased	Establishment of two Youth Information Centers (Kabul and Herat) to empower youth and adolescents of the respective areas	MCY/UNFPA	Spain	Funded	20,000									
		<i>Reintegration programme</i> : 10,500 at-risk youth (war affected, out-of-school, IDPs, street youth, girls, etc.) trained in health education, gender and HIV/AIDS awareness	UNICEF, MoLSA, MoE, MoPH	UNICEF	Funded	250,000									
		Establishment 2 Youth Friendly Service Delivery Centres in Kabul and Herat)	MoPH, UNFPA	Spain	Funded	25,000									
		ARH Counselling Training on SRH issues to youth and service providers	MCY/MoPH/UNFPA	Spain	Funded	5,000									
		Work with government to include information on SRH and HIV/AIDs in high school curriculum.	MoPH, MCY, MoE, UNFPA	Spain	Funded	5,000									

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹²	Planned Budget			Timeline							
				Source of fund	Status	Amount (USD)								
Output 2. Youth have better quality of life and improved access to livelihood opportunities, through increased awareness, education and skills development	2.3 Youth Reproductive health and family planning awarness increased	Develop and publish a monthly bulletin, cartoon series related with life skills and SRH in national newspaper	NGO/UNFPA/ MoPH/MCY	Spain	Funded	8,000								
		Organize programme at high school level focussing on adolescents and youth issue using electronic media	NGO/UNFPA/ MoPH/MCY	Spain	Funded	8,000								
		Programme orientation and community sensitization on ASRH issues for the key stakeholders in the community	NGO/UNFPA/ MoPH/MCY	Spain	Funded	4,000								
		Adaptation and development of ARH IEC materials for the use of adolescents and youth RTIs/HIV/AIDS, Gender based violence and gender equity and equality, and substance abuse.	NGO/UNFPA/ MoPH/MCY	Spain	Funded	10,000								
		Trainings on HIV-AIDS	UNESCO, MoPH, MoE	UNESCO	Funded	2,000								
	2. 4 Afghan youth exposed to knowledge, experiences and networks in other countries	Individual youth fellowships and international and regional exchanges/exposure visits	UN- HABITAT, MCY	USAID	Partially funded	30,000								
		Regional and international youth exchanges and participation in international events (trainings, meetings, conferences) especially in neighboring countries	UNDP, MCY, youth CSOs	UNDP	Partially funded ¹³	70,000								
	TOTAL OUTPUT 2						7,677,000							

¹³ Occasionally funded by UNDP Headquarters

Component 3: Youth Participation in Governance, Democracy & Social-political processes

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁴	Planned Budget			Timeline							
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁵ (USD)								
Output 3. Youth participation in governance and social-political processes enhanced	3.1 Local youth committees (m/f) established in villages and urban neighborhoods	Peer group formation of 40-45 groups, and conduction of regular peer group activities and basic Peer Educators Trainings in Kabul and Herat through NGOs	MoPH/MCY /UNFPA	Spain	Funded	3,000								
		120 youth committees (60 female and 60 male) established in 60 villages/neighborhoods of Afghanistan (10 x 6 provinces) and constituting membership in the National Youth Network	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Youth Coordinators	USAID	Funded	50,000								
		60 youth development plans designed for 60 villages/neighborhoods	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Youth Coordinators	USAID	Funded	50,000								
	3.2 Local youth development plans designed	Establishment of local youth fund and youth fund-raising activities	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Youth Coordinators	USAID	Funded	25,000								
		More than 60 'Stop & Act' performances and other educational-artistic activities occurring in community gatherings	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Youth Coordinators	USAID	Funded	50,000								
		60-120 youth self-initiated community service projects	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Youth	USAID	Funded	25,000								
	3.3 Diverse youth development initiatives undertaken at community level	Support to community-based youth initiative in the area of gender awareness and girls empowerment	UNDP, MCY, UN-HABITAT	UNDP	Partially funded	52,000								

¹⁴ The partners which are in bold are the lead agencies and ministries responsible for the specific activity.

¹⁵ All of the figures are lump sum amounts. Detailed budget cost for each activity will be indicated in the detailed Agencies' Work Plan

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁴	Planned Budget			Timeline								
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁵ (USD)									
Output 3. Youth participation in governance and social-political processes enhanced	3.3 Diverse youth development initiatives undertaken at community level	60-120 youth development projects designed and implemented with support of small grants	UN-HABITAT, MCY, Youth Coordinators	USAID	Partially funded	380,000									
		Support to youth initiatives through provision of small grants particularly in programmatic areas of sports, literacy, HIV-AIDS, culture, and education	UNESCO, MCY, MoE	UNESCO	Funded	4,000									
		Mobilization of youth institutions (youth CSOs, youth committees, student associations, etc.) in 7 provinces and awareness-raising on engagement of youth in sub-national governance	UNDP, MCY, MRRD, Youth CSOs, UN-HABITAT		Un-funded	250,000									
	3.4 Provincial Youth Councils established	Election of male and female youth delegates representing clusters of CSOs and/or youth committees of one district	UNDP, MCY, MRRD, Youth CSOs, UN-HABITAT		Un-funded	270,000									
		Provincial Youth Conferences held in 7 Provinces, where youth delegates elect their Interim Provincial Youth Councils (iPYCs) consisting of 5 male and 5 female members	UNDP, MCY		Un-funded	200,000									
		Provision of basic assets and equipment for long-term functioning of iPYCs in 7 provinces	UNDP, iPYCs, MCY		Un-funded	340,000									
		Support to formation and training of iPYC (vis a vis Municipal and District Youth Committees) in 6 provinces	UN-HABITAT, MCY, iPYCs	USAID	Funded	50,000									
		Securing rent-free office space for iPYCs secretariats through Governor's Office, Municipality and the Department of Youth	UNDP, iPYCs, Governors, Municipality, MCY		Un-funded	30,000									
		15 months operational costs support to iPYC Secretariat in 7 provinces	UNDP, MCY, iPYCs		Un-funded	450,000									

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁴	Planned Budget			Timeline								
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁵ (USD)									
Output 3. Youth participation in governance and social-political processes enhanced	3.5 Participation of youth in district/provincial development planning increased	Revising operational manuals and MRRD policies to increase youth participation in District Development Assemblies (DDAs), addressing also female participation	UNDP, MRRD, MCY		Un-funded	30,000									
		Provincial Youth Conferences held in 7 Provinces, in order to allow youth representatives, youth CSOs and youth committees to discuss the issues affecting young people in their province	UNDP, MCY		Un-funded	250,000									
		Provincial Youth Development Plans (PYDPs) prepared in 7 provinces by the iPYPs	UNDP, MCY, iPYP		Un-funded	35,000									
		Support to youth-CPAN collaborative activities on child/youth protection in 10 provinces	UNICEF, MCY, MoJ, MoLSA	UNICEF	Funded	20,000									
		iPYP interacting with provincial institutions in order to integrate the PYDPs into the Provincial Development Plans (PDPs) and Provincial ANDS Consultations	UNDP, iPYPs, MCY, PDCs, ANDS		Un-funded	30,000									
	3.6 National Youth Council established	National Youth Conference held during which members of all iPYPs (plus representatives of prominent youth CSOs of other provinces) elect 7 boys and 7 girls to the Interim Afghan Youth Council (iAYC)	UNDP, MCY, iPYPs, Youth CSOs		Un-funded	180,000									
		Securing rent-free office space for iAYC through MCY	UNDP, MCY, iAYC		Un-funded	25,000									
		Provision of basic assets and equipment for the iAYC Office	UNDP, MCY, iAYC		Un-funded	65,000									
		12 months operational costs support to iAYC Secretariat	UNDP, iAYC		Un-funded	80,000									
		Linking the iAYC to International Youth Networks and Movements	UNDP, MCY, iAYC		Un-funded	25,000									

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁴	Planned Budget			Timeline								
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁵ (USD)									
Output 3. Youth participation in governance and social-political processes enhanced	3.7 Participation of youth in the ANDS process increased	National Youth Conference held during which PYDPs are presented and issues affecting young people of Afghanistan are discussed	UNDP, MCY, iPYCs, Youth CSOs		Un-funded	100,000									
		iAYC members visit 27 remaining provinces of Afghanistan to have consultations with youth to raise awareness on iAYC and gather inputs for the NYDP	UNDP, MCY, iAYC		Un-funded	260,000									
		Integration of inputs from the SEAL Youth Parliamentary consultations into the NYDP and the work of the iAYC	UNDP, MCY, National Assembly	SEAL (UNDP + donors)	Funded	10,000									
		National Youth Development Plan (NYDP) produced and disseminated	UNDP, MCY, iAYC		Un-funded	20,000									
		iNYCs participating in ANDS working groups and integrating of NYDP into the ANDS and the PRSP	UNDP, MCY, iAYC, ANDS		Un-funded	25,000									
	3.8 Resource allocations and decision/policy-making at municipal, provincial and national level responsive to issues affecting youth	Developing strong relationships between the iPYCs and the PCs, PDCs, Governor's Offices, PRTs, Municipalities, Private Sector institutions and NGOs in the Province	UNDP, MCY, iPYCs, PDCs, PCs, Municipalities, PRT		Un-funded	30,000									
		Developing Provincial Youth Advocacy Strategies for each iPYC	UNDP, MCY, iPYCs,		Un-funded	30,000									
		Securing funding from multiple sources (Government, Private Sector, Donors/Aid agencies, membership fees, activity fees) to sustain operational and development costs of iPYCs	UNDP, iPYCs, MCY		Un-funded	30,000									
		Youth public awareness-raising campaign through posters, radio, brochures and videos undertaken in 7 provinces	UNDP, iPYCs, MCY		Un-funded	40,000									
		Development of a National Youth Advocacy Strategy	UNDP, iAYC		Un-funded	20,000									

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁴	Planned Budget			Timeline													
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁵ (USD)														
Output 3. Youth participation in governance and social-political processes enhanced	3.8 Resource allocations and decision/policy-making at municipal, provincial and national level responsive to issues affecting youth	iAYC linked with national decision/policy-making institutions (all Ministries, Parliament, President's Office, donors, aid agencies, civil society networks, media, etc.) and lobbying for youth needs in all sectors.	UNDP, MCY, iAYC		Un-funded	25,000														
		Participation of youth CSOs, iPYPs and iAYC in all National Youth Policy development working groups (see also 2.2)	UNDP, MCY, iAYC, iPYPs, youth CSOs		Un-funded	25,000														
		National youth CSOs and iAYC involved in national budgeting process, lobbying with MoF and other line Ministries to ensure substantive budget allocation for needs of young people.	UNDP, MCY, iAYC, iPYPs, youth CSOs		Un-funded	30,000														
		TOTAL OUTPUT 3				3,614,000														

Component 4: Youth Volunteer Corps

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline							
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁷ (USD)								
Output 4. Mechanisms are in place to engage youth in volunteering for peace and development	4.1 Enabling environment for promoting youth volunteerism in Afghanistan created	Volunteer Infrastructure assessment/preparatory mission (Dec 06)	UNV, MCY, UNDP	UNV	Funded	7,000								
		Securing broad-based political support for youth corps concept among Ministries, UN Agencies, donors, NGOs, Universities, Private Sector	UNICEF, UNV, UNAMA, MoE UNDP, MCY, MRRD, MoPH, HABITAT		Un-funded	2,000								
		Identifying service sectors where volunteers can be placed (ie. Health, rural development, education, environment, disaster preparedness, etc.)	UNICEF, UNV, UNAMA, MoE UNDP, MCY, MRRD, MoPH, HABITAT		Un-funded	2,000								
		Assessing security situation and living conditions of various provinces and districts where volunteers could be placed	UNICEF, UNV, UNAMA, MoE UNDP, MCY, MRRD, MoPH, UNDSS, MoI		Un-funded	14,000								
		Identifying existing volunteering structures and national Volunteer Management Organization (VMO) - Red Crescents, Scouts, etc. - which can be reinforced and utilized for the Youth Volunteer Corps implementation	UNICEF, UNV, UNDP, MCY, MoE, CSO networks		Un-funded	2,000								

¹⁶ The partners which are in bold are the lead agencies and ministries responsible for the specific activity.

¹⁷ All of the figures are lump sum amounts. Detailed budget cost for each activity will be indicated in the detailed Agencies' Work Plan

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline								
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁷ (USD)									
Output 4. Mechanisms are in place to engage youth in volunteering for peace and development		Conducting assessment of potential host organizations (Ministries, communities, private companies, NGOs, agencies, etc.) – capacity to absorb and manage volunteers, meaningful work for volunteers, mentoring systems, on-the-job trainings, etc.	UNV, UNICEF, VMO, MCY, MoE	UNV	Proposed funding	15,000									
	4.2 Institutional structures established to support the operation of the Afghan Youth Corps	Establishment of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial National Steering Committee (NSC) to oversee the Youth Volunteer Corps nation-wide.	UNICEF, MCY, MoE, UNDP, UNV, VMO		Un-funded	10,000									
		Establishment of Youth Corps national management and training team (NMT) to support and build capacity of the national VMO	UNICEF, UNV, MCY, MoE, UNDP, VMO		Un-funded	65,000									
		Establishment of provincial level advisory committees (PACs) to provide inputs to the National Steering Committees and support local implementation.	VMO, MCY, MoE, UNICEF, UNDP, UNV, MRRD, MoI		Un-funded	21,000									
		Establishment of Volunteer Corps provincial management and M&E teams (PMT) to support and build capacity of the provincial chapters of the VMO	UNICEF, UNV, MCY, MoE, UNDP, VMO, MRRD		Un-funded	210,000									
		Support to Volunteer coordination/management systems	UNDP, MCY, VMO, UNV, MoE, MRRD	UNDP	Funded	15,000									
		Support to policy-making on volunteerism	UNDP, MCY, VIO, UNV	UNDP	Funded	15,000									
	4.3 Policies, procedure and systems put into place to enable youth volunteering in Afghanistan	Development of youth volunteer policies (minimum requirements, conditions of service, rights, remedies, and benefits; length of service, criteria for successful completion of service, security, health, accommodation, transportation, etc.)	UNV, VMO, UNICEF, MCY, MoE, MRRD, UNDP		Un-funded	80,000									

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline						
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁷ (USD)							
Output 4. Mechanisms are in place to engage youth in volunteering for peace and development	4.3 Policies, procedure and systems put into place to enable youth volunteering in Afghanistan												
		Development of youth application system, forms, procedures, requirements, etc.	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY, MoE, UNDP		Un-funded	45,000							
		Development of multi-faceted M&E plan to review volunteer's performance, relations with host organization, living situation, relations with community, opinions of parents, results and outcomes, etc.	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY, MoE, UNDP, MRRD		Un-funded	60,000							
		Development of post-service benefits and modalities of how volunteers may qualify for them	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY, MoE, UNDP		Un-funded	20,000							
		Development of database to track youth volunteer applicants, volunteer positions, volunteer placements, and volunteer attendance	UNICEF, UNV, VMO		Un-funded	45,000							
		Development of culturally appropriate training plan/strategy for the volunteers, with some trainings being delivered by the VMO, some by the host organization and some by other training institutions. Exploration of existing training programmes in which volunteers can be mainstreamed	UNICEF, VMO, UNV, MCY, MoE, youth, host organiz.		Un-funded	55,000							
		Develop a system of accreditation of capacities gained and services performed under the youth corps programme with certificates provided by prominent institutions	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY, MoE, UNDP, MRRD		Un-funded	35,000							

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline					
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁷ (USD)						
Output 4. Mechanisms are in place to engage youth in volunteering for peace and development	4.4 Host organizations (Ministries, NGOs, CDCs, aid agencies) prepared to receive and manage volunteers to support their development objectives	Development of guidelines and minimum requirements for host organization (ie. basic supervision capacity, minimum resources, health work environment, accommodation.)	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY, MoE, UNDP		Un-funded	35,000						
		Selection of appropriate host organizations, communities, companies, offices, etc.	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY		Un-funded	85,000						
		Training of selected receiving organizations in hosting and managing youth volunteers	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, host organiz.		Un-funded	75,000						
		Defining clear ToRs for volunteer post in each host organization, discussing expectations, clarifying implications and securing commitments	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY, host organiz.		Un-funded	90,000						
		Development of database with all certified posts where youth volunteers can be placed.	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY		Un-funded	50,000						
		Advocacy campaign to raise among youth, communities and employers, the importance and value of volunteerism: the importance of service to the country and community, and the valuable skills and experiences gained when volunteering	UNV, VMO, MCY, MoE, UNICEF, IRIN, MoHE, MRRD, MoPH, UNDP, HABITAT		Un-funded	80,000						
	4.5 Youth volunteers engaged in various development activities in Afghanistan	Promotion, outreach, and advertising among youth in schools and out of schools regarding opportunity of volunteer corps	UNICEF, VMO, UNV, MoE, MCY, MoHE		Un-funded	20,000						
		Review and selection of youth applicants and registration into the volunteer roster	UNICEF, VMO, UNV, MCY		Un-funded	35,000						
		Matching of volunteer skills and interest to specific posts in host organizations and provinces. Signing of tri-party agreements	UNICEF, VMO, UNV, MCY, youth, host organiz.		Un-funded	70,000						
		Orientation and kick-start conferences for youth volunteers held in 7 provinces	UNICEF, VMO, UNV, MCY, UNDP		Un-funded	270,000						

Outputs	Achievement indicators	Key Activities	Responsible Parties ¹⁶	Planned Budget			Timeline							
				Source of fund	Status	Amount ¹⁷ (USD)								
Output 4. Mechanisms are in place to engage youth in volunteering for peace and development	4.5 Youth volunteers engaged in various development activities in Afghanistan	1 month intensive vocational and specialized trainings provided by host organization or by other specialized training organizations. Mainstreaming youth in ongoing and established training programmes for literacy teachers, community healthy workers, social mobilizers, etc.	UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNV, MoE, MoLSA, Host organiz.		Un-funded	1,000,000								
		Volunteers begin service in respective posts, receiving living allowances and other approved support on timely basis	UNICEF, UNV, VMO, MCY, host organiz.		Un-funded	1,400,000								
		Ongoing monitoring, mentoring, training and communication with volunteers and with host agencies. Reports, site visits, meetings	UNICEF, VMO, UNV, MCY, host organization.		Un-funded	225,000								
		Evaluation of first year pilot and analysis of lessons learned from youth, host organization and managing organization	UNICEF, MoE, VMO, UNV, MCY, MRRD, UNICEF, youth, host organiz		Un-funded	40,000								
		Development of expansion plans to accommodate 150,000 volunteers a year in 34 provinces of Afghanistan	UNICEF, VMO, UNV, MCY, MoE, MRRD, UNDP		Un-funded	40,000								
TOTAL OUTPUT 4						4,233,000								

5. Multi Agency Budget Summary (2006-2008)

Agency	Agency components total budget	Funding secured and in-kind contributions	Unfunded balance Programmable costs	GMS	Totals (USD)
UNDP	8,644,000	1,060,000 ²⁰	7,584,000	530,880	8,114,880
UNICEF	9,701,000	4,355,000	5,346,000 ²¹	374,220 ²²	5,720,220
UN-HABITAT	2,550,000	2,150,000	400,000	30,000 ²³	430,000
UNFPA	450,000	450,000	0	0	0
UNV	72,000	57,000	15,000	1,050 ²⁴	16,050
UNESCO	26,000	26,000	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL					14,281,150

²⁰ This figures includes core-fund allocation, and in-kind contributions through Resident Coordinators office, SEAL, CAP, Gender and the Civil Service Leadership Training Programmes.

²¹ This is mostly the Youth Corps component, lead by UNICEF but which will involve also extensively UNV. Administration, management and implementation arrangements for the Youth Core still need to be discussed and agreed upon by UNICEF, UNV and UNDP.

²² In the event that these components/activities are funded through pass-through fund management modality, there will be additional administration fees charged by the AA (UNDP) on top of the MAs GMS (see page 21).

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Ibid

Signatures

For the Government of Afghanistan

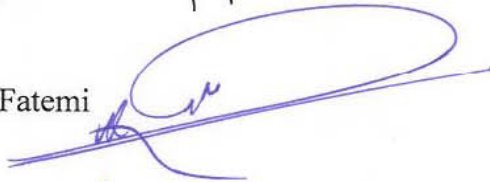
H.E. Abdul Karim Khorram Khurram
Minister of Culture & Youth



H.E. Noor Mohammad Qarqin
Minister of Labor & Social Affairs




H.E. Dr. Sayed Mohammad Amin Fatemi
Minister of Public Health



H.E. Mohammad Hanif Atmar
Minister of Education



H.E. Dr. Mohammad Azam Dadfar
Minister of Higher Education



H.E. Dr. Mohammad Sarwar Danish
Minister of Justice



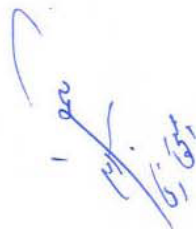
H.E. Mohammad Ehsan Ziya
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H.E. Hosn Bano Ghazanfar
Minister of Women Affairs



H.E. Taimoor Shah Eshaqzai
Deputy-Minister of Youth



For the United Nations system



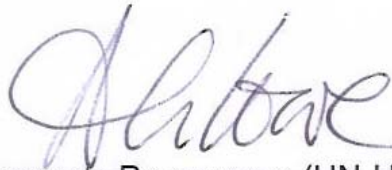
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Annex 1: Youth Participation in Governance Diagram

