



UNDP

**PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE
LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME**

United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan Country Office
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UNDP in Afghanistan

The United Nations must continue to play its central and impartial role in the international efforts to assist the Afghan people in consolidating peace in Afghanistan and rebuilding their country. Security Council Resolution 1536 (2004) UNDP has been present in Afghanistan since the 1950s, providing development assistance to the country and helping build the capacity of many national institutions. During the 1990s, while many government institutions were jeopardized by civil war and neglected by the Taliban regime, UNDP continued to assist communities throughout the country. During that decade, UNDP delivered US\$200 million of assistance to Afghanistan, using its own resources as well as those mobilized through bilateral partners and its extensive outreach throughout the country.

The human development challenge for Afghanistan is enormous. The level of malnutrition in Afghanistan is one of the highest in the world – 70 percent. The percentage of Afghans with access to a sufficient water source is the lowest in the world – 13 percent. The majority of the population is living below the UN-defined poverty line – 56 percent. The depth of poverty in Afghanistan is reflected consistently in all human development indicators, revealing a mosaic of a nation in need of sustained assistance. Not surprisingly, therefore, Afghanistan has been identified as a global priority for addressing the Millennium Development Goals.

UNDP Programme

Within Afghanistan's broad National Development Framework (NDF) are many cross-cutting priorities that address gender equality, security and the rule of law, administrative and financial reforms, human rights, environmental integrity, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their communities, and reintegration of former combatants into society. Guided by the requirements set forth in the NDF, UNDP Afghanistan focuses its activities on the following UNDP global practice areas: poverty reduction, democratic governance, and crisis prevention and recovery.

All UNDP activities are undertaken in close collaboration with the Government of Afghanistan, UN agencies and donors. All UNDP programme activities aim to consolidate peace, enhance security and promote respect for the rule of law. UNDP projects also enhance government institutional capacity to provide public services and to create an enabling environment for legitimate livelihoods. UNDP works collaboratively with all partners to empower Afghan women and promote gender equality in Afghanistan, ensuring that gender issues are consistently mainstreamed and carefully paced.

The UNDP Afghanistan programme remains responsive to the changing needs of a nation still in transition from conflict to peace. Afghanistan is at a crucial point in moving from state building initiatives to emerging as a newly democratic state, and the opportunity to shift focus to longer term development and government support is at hand. Accordingly, the UNDP Afghanistan programme of activities is organized thematically into three pillars: State-Building & Government Support, Democratization & Civil Society Empowerment, and Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods.

As UNDP develops and implements its regular Country Programme in Afghanistan, a major focus on results-based management will remain. Future activities concentrate on institutionalizing accountability, transparency and integrity in the public service, continuing to strengthen democracy and democratic institutions such as the Constitution of Afghanistan, and further promoting access to and respect for justice and human rights for all Afghan citizens.

Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods Programme

As crises subside, countries are frequently unable to meet their needs entirely on their own. Faced with long reconciliation and reconstruction processes, communities lack sufficient resources to meet all priorities simultaneously. National government services and physical infrastructure have been eroded, while populations have been worn down. People displaced by conflict want to return home, or to establish themselves in new communities. Weak economic markets and opportunities make it harder for families to move forward on their own. Meanwhile, the early recovery period is critical and contains windows of opportunity for peace-building efforts and laying out roots for more sustainable recovery.

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Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Employment Generation

National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP)

In the National Development Framework, the Afghan Government commits to an integrated and programmatic approach to building human and social capital. One large-scale Government programme using this approach is the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP). The NABDP aims to promote urgent recovery and longer-term development in priority areas while building the government's capacity to lead and coordinate participatory approaches to development in all provinces. This two-year programme was launched in April 2002.

Phase I of the NABDP was launched in August 2002 with the intention of completion in December 2004. The programme focused on three main components: i) immediate recovery support; ii) capacity development; iii) macro-economic regeneration. The design of NABDP Phase II began in late 2004. Based on the recommendation of the Local Project Appraisal Committee, the Government of Afghanistan and UNDP jointly decided to recruit an expert to work with key partners in formulating a draft project document for NABDP Phase II. Therefore, NABDP Phase I continued throughout the year 2005.

Building on the achievements of Phase I, the NABDP Phase II programme, initiated on 22 February, 2006, aims to contribute to the reduction of poverty and improvement in livelihoods in Afghanistan. It will serve as a key coordination mechanism to bring together key government and UN-supported programmes in the area of rural development, so as to maximize impact. Greater attention is focused in this phase to institutional development, capacity building, inter-sectoral coordination at the regional and provincial levels to engage a wider audience, including communities for capacity development, and promotion of regional and local economic regeneration activities.

The NABDP Phase II will include the following components:

1. **Community Empowerment:** Participatory and consultative mechanisms established at district/provincial level resulting in integrated rural development planning processes.
2. **Economic Regeneration:** Capacity in MRRD/Government established to formulate and regularly update comprehensive regional economic regeneration policies & strategies, identifying viable interventions for economic investment, poverty reduction and improving livelihoods.
3. **Institutional Development:** Institutional capacity and technical capabilities of MRRD and strategic partners strengthened to fulfill its mandate of promoting rural regeneration and livelihoods.
4. **Implementation Support:** MRRD's implementation capacity strengthened, private and public resources mobilized, and implementation arrangements among partners/stakeholders coordinated to deliver economic regeneration and rural development projects.

The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) is the lead executing agency. UNDP provides direct support through financing the core program management team and channels investment funds to various UN implementing agencies, such as UNOPS, FAO and UNHABITAT.

Achievements:

Immediate Recovery:

- 3,500 metric tons of Urea distributed to 70,000 vulnerable families in all 32 provinces in 2002.

- 70 small-scale infrastructure projects, including school and hospital construction, water supply facilities, road construction and irrigation, were completed in Badakhshan, Herat, Shomali Plain and Kandahar, benefiting over 700,000 individuals in 2002.
- 3,300 shelters were completed in three districts of Shomali Plains in 2002.
- 500 earthquake-resistant shelters were constructed in Nahreen district of Baghlan province in response to the earthquake of March 2003.
- 69 projects were contracted out in nine provinces of Afghanistan in 2003.
- 174 projects were funded in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan in 2004.
- 18 projects were contracted in 9 provinces in 2005.
- 2,919 water points constructed for the provision of potable water to over 556,157 persons in 2004-2005.
- 7 piping scheme constructed for the provision of potable water to over 37,149 persons in 2004-2005.
- 7,125 pit latrines constructed benefiting 48,033 persons.
- 475,856 persons were reached through sanitation and hygiene educations training sessions.

Capacity Development:

- Provincial plans were prepared for 32 provinces. As a result, four priority projects per district were identified. The Provincial Management Advisors (PMAs) and Capacity Development Advisors (CDAs), together with MRRD staff, facilitated the planning process.
- Rehabilitation of 15 MRRD provincial offices was completed.
- 43 MRRD provincial directors attended a five-month training course organized by BRAC in Bangladesh.
- A total of 131 subprojects were monitored by the NABDP team together with MRRD. Satisfactory progress of the work was reported. All projects were monitored by RRD provincial offices.
- 100 staff of MRRD enrolled in English language courses in Kabul.
- The Senior Women in Management programme was launched. Nineteen women working for a range of ministries were selected and started a six-month training in the areas of management, computers, English language and specialized skills.

Regional Economic Regeneration:

- Feasibility study of developing the Spinzar Cotton Gin in Kunduz was completed and a report released.
- Feasibility study on developing the niche industry of rose oil was conducted in May 2004 and an initial investor identified.
- Discussions with investors on Gulbahar Textile Mill are ongoing in support of a feasibility study.
- Preparation of studies in sectors including textiles, food stuff, livestock and horticulture is progressing.

Future Priorities:

- Resource mobilization
- Launching NABDP Phase II initially in three regions.
- Completion of priority development projects which are still ongoing in the provinces.
- Continue strengthening the capacity, reach and credibility of the MRRD and other government bodies involved with local development.
- Deepening support for the planning and coordination process will ensure participation, transparency and accountability at the provincial and district levels.

- With experience, the process will become increasingly inclusive, gathering broader input from civil society and the private sector and encouraging the growth of both. Linkages across all levels of government in the planning process will ensure that locally generated priorities are incorporated into the Government's planning and budgeting cycle.
- The NABDP will assist MRRD in addressing the issues which cause primary constraints on rural development in Afghanistan, such as alternative livelihoods for poppy-ridden areas and disarmament of illegal armed groups, through integrated rural development approach.
- The NABDP also plans to address the reintegration needs of returnees and IDPs through an integrated programme with UNHCR. This reintegration dimension is critical and is a priority concern for the UNDP in the future development of NABDP.

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 237.7 million

Received Budget: US\$ 71.6 million

Shortfall: US\$ 166.1 million

Donors: Italy, Malaysia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, New Zealand, Belgium, Canada, USA, EC, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF

Number of Project Staff: 15 international and 150 national staff

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Urban Development Group (UDG)

Growing out of the successful Recovery and Employment Afghanistan Programme (REAP) of 2002-2004, which focused on cash-for-work activities and urban infrastructure renewal, the Urban Development Group (UDG) was established as a new project in July 2005.

UDG's project planning and implementation are guided by the following principles:

- a. Employment generation
- b. Reintegration
- c. Infrastructure for economic growth
- d. Healthier environment
- e. Natural environment
- f. Participation, ownership and sustainability
- g. Development of standard models of urban infrastructure
- h. Universal accessibility
- i. Synergy with other aid agencies and existing initiatives

While continuing some aspects of REAP with newly evolved emphases and approaches, UDG initiated a new programme called the Regional Initiative for Sustainable Economy (RISE), which has taken off in the first quarter of 2006.

Achievements:

UDG's progresses and achievements made in the first quarter of 2006 include:

- *Regional Initiative for Sustainable Economy (RISE)*: With contribution of the Peace Building Grant Aid of the Japanese Government, a major programme called RISE was conceptualized in mid-2005. It is an integrated regional development approach which aims to contribute to creating an enabling environment for sustainable regional economy through supporting the Afghan Government (including MUDH) to: (a) carry out capacity building for regional authorities in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of both foreign aid and government development projects; (b) provide immediate assistance in the form of employment generation and skills consolidation through urban infrastructure work, especially targeted to vulnerable groups in society; and (c) empowerment of most vulnerable farmers through agricultural inputs and training in rural areas. It is a joint programme implemented in partnership with UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA), and the activities are carried out in the target regions of Balkh (Mazar-e-Sharif), Nangarhar (Jalalabad) and Kandahar.

The RISE project document was reviewed and approved in first quarter of 2006, through the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) with participation of the Japan, UNDP, partner agencies, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDH), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food (MAAHF) and Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). This has set the basis for initiating implementation, salient ones to date being the following:

- Two-day RISE Implementation Workshop held in Kabul with partner agencies, regional project managers and senior UDG staff/engineers.
- RISE M&E Guidelines drafted.

- Members of Joint Monitoring Team (JMT) in each region identified and ToRs for the team, chairperson and secretary drafted.
 - Possible collaboration with Provincial Development Committees (PDC) sought for M&E activities.
 - RISE Infrastructure Implementation Guidelines drafted.
 - The scope of works for urban infrastructure intervention finalised, finalisation of locations, designing for markets, access centres, tashnabs (public toilets) and mashlakh (slaughterhouses) started in consultation with relevant local authorities and other stakeholders.
 - Meetings with ANBP and UNHCR held regarding sourcing of labour from vulnerable groups.
 - Villages selected in the three target regions for agricultural intervention, and the final beneficiary selection started.
 - Information campaign on RISE started in the three regions involving community shura and representatives, disability groups, butchers' unions, plus local television and radio.
- *Infrastructure support to Kabul University:* The refurbish project within the Kabul University Faculty of Engineering completed. This work was carried out with partial contribution from a Japanese family, whose daughter, Ms Eriko Ohara, had contributed to the rehabilitation of the University but unfortunately passed away before seeing the work completed. The completion ceremony of the Engineering Library took place on 8th March and the facility was handed over to the students and faculty members.
 - Snow and freezing weather delayed the work of *Disability Resource Centre, public toilets and Kabul University auditorium roof*, but the work has been recommenced with the arrival of spring.

Priorities for the next quarter:

- Complete Kabul City public toilets project (by mid May)
- Complete Kabul University auditorium roof repairing project (by mid April)
- Complete Kabul Disability Resource Centre project (by end April)
- Develop funding proposal for Women's Garden (Bagh-e-Zanana) for ten major regional centres
- Consultancy work to guide UN-HABITAT / UDG joint proposal of capacity building for MUDH
- Consultancy to evaluate effectiveness of the REAP cash-for-work programmes and to make recommendations to optimise similar short-term employment generation activities through urban infrastructure development

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 8.75M

Received Budget: US\$ 5.715M

Shortfall: US\$ 3.035M

Donors: Japan, UNDP Core

Number of Project Staff: 6 international and 55 national staff

Focal Point:

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Partnership for Private Sector Development (PPSD)

The Government of Afghanistan recognises a vibrant private sector is an engine for growth and a means to empower the poor to participate more equitably in the benefits of economic growth. In 2004, UNDP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Commerce for a programme of activities designed to assist the development of the private sector and sustainable livelihoods in Afghanistan. Phase II continues the programme from 2006-2008. In collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and other donors, PPSD targeted specific areas to support efforts to promote entrepreneurship, institutional development and an enabling environment for free enterprise. Phase II components include:

- *Institution training and development:* PPSD's designated partner is the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI). The project will assist the Chamber to deliver more valued services to members and attract more businesses to join ACCI. Training will focus on general skill enhancement alongside IT, and English language. PPSD will also target other business-oriented institutions, chambers and business associations for training and other Institutional development assistance.
- *Partnerships:* PPSD will work with the National Programme for Action on Disabilities (NPAD) to develop a marketing brand and strategy to help promote disabled entrepreneurs. PPSD will also partner other UN programmes and donors to enhance private sector outcomes.
- *Product and market development:* PPSD will focus on export-oriented and import-substitution products from micro and small businesses. This will include a survey of the geographical distribution of traditional skills including handicrafts. PPSD will support several groups or industries to develop their businesses through productive investment in areas such as quality control, packaging and marketing.
- *Support to Afghanistan's trade, investment and enterprise policies:* PPSD will support, principally, the Ministry of Commerce in drafting national policies to promote private enterprise, and Afghanistan's economic integration within the region and international community. Support will also be extended to other business-oriented institutions such as the Afghan Investment
- Support Agency (AISA).

Achievements:

Phase I achievements included:

- The provision of a business-registration database to assist AISA to track, register and provide information to investors on active, licensed businesses throughout Afghanistan.
- A market-sector assessment on the horticulture sector was disseminated in the local and international business communities, donors and other stakeholders.
- Training Needs Assessment of the business community in Afghanistan conducted and results published.
- Cross-sectoral study on the small- and medium-sized enterprise sector was published in March 2005.

Challenges and Risks:

- Insecurity, lack of productive infrastructure and limited access to markets has encouraged a largely informal and illicit economy. Support to vulnerable groups is required until market-based opportunities are created.
- Government restructuring has caused instability within many ministries and government institutions with repercussions on assistance to private enterprise and support for policy development.

- Active networking with GoA, NGOs and other donors on private sector issues to learn from their experiences and ensure collaboration and not replication of activities.
- Assistance to vulnerable groups to support their more effective participation within the formal economy

Future Priorities:

- Productive assistance provided to micro and small enterprises capable of import competition and/or exporting, in order for the benefits of economic growth to be more equitably distributed.
- Assistance provided to viable business-oriented institutions with long-term sustainability and business plans
- Mutually productive partnerships with other donors, ministries and institutions to be established to provide multiplier effects on benefits for the private sector
- Continue to support this unique window of opportunity for Afghanistan to economically integrate more effectively within the region and international community

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 6,963,600

Received Budget: US\$ 900,000

Shortfall: US\$ \$ 6,063,600

Donors: Germany, UNDP and USAID

Number of Project Staff: three international, three UN volunteers and three national staff

Focal Points:

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Promotion of Regional Trade Cooperation Project

“Afghanistan’s Regional Economic Cooperation: CAIP” Conference 10-12 May 2004, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan identified the following pillars for Regional Cooperation:

1. Afghanistan as the new Regional Player
2. Trade, Transport and Transit
3. Socio-Economic Cooperation

As a follow up to the Bishkek Conference, UNDP and the Ministry of Commerce initiated a regional project in November 2004, Promotion of Regional Supply of Goods, Services and Expertise for Afghanistan Reconstruction. The project aims at increasing connectivity, cooperation and competitiveness between Afghanistan and its neighbours, as well as validating the importance of Afghanistan as a ‘land bridge’ between South Asia and central Asia. During 2006 the project aims at working in close cooperation with UNDP’s Partnerships for Private Sector Development Programme.

Achievements during 2005:

- *Bilateral Business Meeting (Afghanistan – Uzbekistan) March 2005:*
Focus on engaging businesses from Uzbekistan to participate in Afghanistan’s reconstruction. The first bilateral discussion, on the issues of common economic interest, between the Afghan and Uzbek governments and business representatives.
- *Rapid Appraisal Mission to revive Afghanistan’s Fruit Processing Sector:*
A framework for reviving Afghanistan’s fruit sector, through South-South cooperation, between Malaysia and Afghanistan coordinated by UNDP country offices in Kabul and Kuala Lumpur.
- *ECO Trade and Industry Conference and Fair, Kabul:*
The project delivered substantive and organizational inputs, for the successful conduct of the conference; substantive support and participation at the 4th High Level Expert Group Meeting on Trade, Investment, and Other Related Matters; and support to businesses from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to participate at the ECO trade fair – a first for the participating companies.
- *Regional Economic Conference, Kabul:*
The project delivered the following activities in support of the conference, through AISA - Support to the organization of the Technical Working Group on Trade, Investment and the Business Climate with participation from Governments and the Private Sector, suggestions of which were incorporated into the Kabul Declaration on Regional Economic Cooperation; and Substantive inputs, through expert presentations and papers, on regional trade potential and the legal aspects of international trade.
- *CSATTF Second Trade and Customs Working Group Meeting, Bangkok:*
The Project was invited to participate at the meeting organized by the Central and South Asia Transport and Trade Forum (CSATTF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The session on Trade, Investment and Private Sector Participation was jointly organized by the project and the ADB. CSATTF is a key partner for the project as its work programme complements that of the project.

Activities during 2006:

- *Tour for Revival of Afghanistan’s Dried-Fruits Industry (22 Feb-1March 2006):*

A 22 member delegation, led by Afghanistan's Deputy Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, comprising senior officials from the Ministries of Commerce, Agriculture and Rural Rehabilitation and Development, as well as representatives of trade support institutions and business groups visited Malaysia to study first hand the institutions, farm-technologies and processing techniques for adaptation in Afghanistan. This tour was a follow-up to the rapid appraisal carried out in October 2005. The visit to Malaysia also included a business-business meeting. The following projects have been identified to be launched as pilots during 2006:

- A Public-Private Food Quality Assurance and Technology Centre - to provide services for laboratory testing and food product development and R&D aimed at developing an AFG National Food Standard consistent with Codes alimentarius, the global standard.
 - Improvements to On Farm Processing Systems - to design and develop a programme to assist farmers to improve traditional sun-drying that will enhance product quality and safety; and
 - Soil Suitability Mapping for Horticulture.
- *Support to the Afghanistan International Investment Conference and Exhibition:*
The Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA) is organizing the conference and exhibition from 9 to 12 May 2006. The project is supporting the event through support to substantive inputs and insuring the participation of potential investors from project countries at the event.
 - *WTO Trade Policy Basics Course:*
The project is organizing the course in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce of Afghanistan, with inputs from UNESCAP, WTO Secretariat and academia. The participants at the course will be drawn from Government, Private Sector, Parliament and Civil Society Organizations. The learning outcome is a better understanding of the WTO to assist in Afghanistan's subsequent accession.

Challenges and Risks:

Many of the activities the project seeks to implement are conditional to the availability of political will among the countries involved. The key risks to successful implementation are:

- Security situation in Afghanistan;
- Perception in the region of Afghanistan as the source of terrorism and drugs; and
- Existing reliance on traditional suppliers

Future Priorities:

- Highlighting business opportunities in Afghanistan, and effective dissemination, and promoting the country through events focusing on doing business with Afghanistan and highlighting technical expertise opportunities in the country
- Building capacity of the regional trade support institution, in Afghanistan, for effectively promoting regional business linkages
- Putting into place data sets for highlighting opportunities for regional trade development, through analyzing regional trade flows, supply and demand analyses
- Integrate Afghanistan into regional economic cooperation activities to reinforce historical economic links, with its traditional partners, while engaging non-traditional partners for future economic activity.

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 540,000

Received Budget: US\$ 400,000

Shortfall: US\$ 140,000

Focal Point:

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Energy & Environment

Afghanistan has persistently been facing significant environmental hurdles and challenges. The war, conflict and neglect associated with harsh natural conditions caused numerous environment constraints in urban and rural areas all over the country like topsoil erosion, loss of vegetation cover, deforestation, dispersed wildlife patterns, reduction of under ground water. And the country faces further lack of water resource management, poor waste management, declined air quality and increased urban pollution.

Since UNDP considers “Environment Protection” as one of its essential focus areas, vital for sustainable development in this country, it will attempt to play a significant role in strengthening environment protection efforts in Afghanistan.

Sustainable rural energy programme is one of the three pillars of UNDP Afghanistan Energy and Environment Programme Framework. Taking into account the existing potential of meeting rural energy services limited capacity for policy formulation, and absence of institutional mechanisms for delivery of sustainable energy in rural areas, this pillar will support to improve access to affordable, reliable and clean energy services, both modern fuels and electricity, in rural areas in equitable manner.

To this end, an Energy & Environment Programme Framework is in place with specific priority areas; 1) mainstreaming environment into national development policy and planning; land and water management programme; and 3) sustainable rural energy programme.

Under Energy and Environments portfolio, UNDP Afghanistan initiated Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management for Afghanistan, Greening Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN) and Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis of Energy Sector in Afghanistan. Consequently, an energy and environment programming mission carried out a comprehensive assessment of energy and environment issues in Afghanistan which resulted in formulating energy & environment framework in Afghanistan.

Achievements

- The draft proposal for Medium Size Project (MSP) for ‘Capacity Development for Sustainable Land Management for Afghanistan’ for 1:1 ratio GEF funding was prepared. This document was produced through PDF A ‘Capacity Development for Sustainable Land Management’ signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) and UNDP.
- UNEP support was sought for mutual cooperation to address environmental issues in Afghanistan.
- UNCT led environmental programme ‘Greening Afghanistan Initiative’ (GAIN) was provided with technical and advisory support, and a UNDP specific Project Proposal was formulated: ‘Environmental Awareness Raising & Capacity Building Project’. The project document was signed on September 14 by the National Environment Protection Agency NEPA and UNDP. Implementation has started immediately.
- UNDP GAIN was established in Mazar and the project started with dissemination of promotional Material for GAIN awareness rising.
- Environmental issues taken up into the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), and framework drafted for UNDP Energy & Environment Programme 2006-2008.
- Participation in excursion with UNEP and the Government of Afghanistan and provision of updated data on Sistan Basin for the UNDP Iran Country Office to finalize a report on ‘Restoration and Sustainable Use of Shared Sistan Basin’

- Participation in the UNEP hosted technical meeting on “Integrated Water Resource Management and the Sistan Basin Wetlands” (Geneva, 5-7 December 2005) with delegates from Afghanistan and Iran Governments.
- A ‘Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis’ of the energy sector in Afghanistan was conducted. This study has been conducted by the technical and financial support of UNDP Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction (REP-PoR) who launched a Rapid Regional Assessment and Mapping Exercise to determine the baselines and priorities of the countries in the region. REP- PoR aims to contribute toward the achievement of MDGs target through broad-based interventions in three thematic areas namely improving access to energy services, promoting efficient use of energy, and increasing access to financing for sustainable energy.

Future Priorities

- Preparing concept notes on energy and environment sector.
- Initiate small grant programme in Afghanistan to support community level conservation and livelihood initiatives.
- Strengthen links between the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food (MOAAHF), National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA), UNEP, and other environmental actors in the country.
- Finalization and submission of Medium Sized Project proposal (MSP) for ‘Capacity Development for Sustainable Land Management for Afghanistan’ for 1:1 ratio GEF funding.
- In the framework of the MSP, develop a National Action Plan for combating desertification according to the requirements of the UN convention.
- Implementation of the Greening Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN) project on ‘Environmental Awareness Raising & Capacity Building’
- Work out cooperation and coordination arrangements in order to follow up the “Restoration and Sustainable Use of Shared Sistan Basin”

Partnerships and Resources

Target Budget: US\$ 1,980,000 plus WFP Food Contribution

Received Budget: US\$ 49,131 for PDF A (GEF US\$ 25,000, UNDP US\$ 24,131) US\$ 120,000 for UNDP GAIN

Shortfall: WFP Food Contribution

Donors: GEF, WFP, UNDP, GAIN

Number of Project Staff: 1 International and 4 National

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Reduction of Threats to Human Security

Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP)

Disarmament Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)

Disarmament Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)

The UN with Japan, as the lead donor country, supports Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP), a UNDP project that assists the government in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of the Afghan Military Forces (AMF). By dismantling the AMF which consists of both professional and jihadi personnel, the government can focus on creating a professional national army. This new army allows the government to assert control over the security situation while encouraging commanders and their militias to reintegrate into Afghanistan's evolving political, social and economic life.

ANBP has completed disarmament by disarming over 63,000 combatants and providing them with education, training and/or job opportunities suited to their particular needs, interests and skills. Staffed primarily by Afghan personnel, the programme is based in Kabul, where its central office is linked to eight regional offices and a set of mobile units. The project includes the following components:

- Disarmament: Assistance in weapons collection and storage.
- Demobilization: Assistance for former AMF members, including commanders, officers and soldiers, in identifying alternate sources of income in return for leaving behind military life.
- Reintegration: Packages, including de-mining, vocational training/job placement, agriculture, contracting teams, small business, teacher training and placement in the Afghan National Army or Afghan National Police, to help former combatants support their families and contribute to society.

The disarmament and demobilization phases came to an end in November 2005, with the last AMF members officially handing their weapons over to President Karzai in a ceremony held in Kabul. The focus is now on reintegration of former soldiers and assisting in their transition to civilian life. As of March 31, 2006 40,785 ex-combatants have completed the reintegration process with a further 12,693 former soldiers currently enrolled in reintegration programmes. The reintegration phase of DDR comes to an end in June 2006, when the DDR mandate will be complete.

ANBP's mandate only requires it to dismantle the AMF, but its unique capacity in Afghanistan has brought about additional responsibilities. In support of the Afghan Government, and at its specific request, ANBP has: cantoned heavy weapons; started a nationwide ammunition survey, collecting and destroying the most dangerous anti-personnel mine and ammunition stockpiles; and collected data on, and assisted in the disbandment of illegal armed groups.

Anti-Personnel Mine & Ammunition Stockpile Destruction (Mine & Ammunition)

Recognizing the logistical and security risk of surplus ammunition and anti-personnel mines in military and civil communities, the Anti-Personnel Mine and Ammunition Stockpile Destruction (Mine & Ammunition) programme supports government in collecting and destroying the most dangerous stockpiles. The destruction of anti-personnel mines as part of ANBP's ongoing ammunition survey effort not only alleviates the threat of the ordnance itself, but will simultaneously assist the Government in meeting its stockpile destruction obligations as a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction "Ottawa Convention." As of date the Mine & Ammunition project has been responsible for the destruction of 6,500 tonnes of loose and unsafe ammunition

nation-wide. A further 19,728 anti-personnel mines and 2,880 anti-tank mines have been destroyed under the programme.

Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)

Recognizing the need to support and strengthen a Government initiative to tackle the problems caused by numerous illegal armed groups in Afghanistan, the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) programme aims at supporting the Government in improving human security through disarmament and disbandment of illegal armed groups and reducing the level of armed violence in the community. This programme also seeks to empower existing Government programmes for socio-economic development to enhance stability and the promotion of good governance, which is an essential and integral part of Security Sector Reform in Afghanistan.

Achievements

- Completed disarmament and the demobilization of 63,380 officers and soldiers belonging to the AMF.
- A total of 53,232 weapons have been collected programme-wide. An additional 20,963 weapons have been destroyed.
- Helped decommission 260 military units throughout Afghanistan.
- 40,785 ex-combatants have graduated from DRR reintegration programmes and an additional 12,693 former soldiers are currently enrolled in reintegration programmes which will assist them in their return to civilian life.
- ANBP conducted a comprehensive survey that pinpointed more than 5,800 heavy weapons throughout Afghanistan. ANBP discovered many more heavy weapons scattered throughout the country as the cantonment process began.
- Cantoned more than 12,000 heavy weapons and estimates that the vast majority of all working and repairable heavy weapons known to exist in Afghanistan have been cantoned.
- Deployed eight ammunition survey teams to Jalalabad, Kandahar, Gardez, Herat, Kabul, Panjshir, Kunduz and Mazar-e Sharif. The teams have discovered and surveyed more than 847 distinct ammunition (including mines) caches, equating to 30,776 metric tonnes of ordnance surveyed.
- Destruction of 19,728 anti-personnel mines and 2880 anti-tank mines.
- To date under DIAG 20,237 heavy and light weapons as well as 28,188 pieces of boxed and 114,648 pieces of unboxed ammunition have been handed over by former commanders and Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs) to ANBP's weapons collections teams for verification and removal. ANBP is currently engaged with 806 IAGs country-wide.

Challenges and Risks

- Funding remains a critical issue. Of most pressing concern is the viability and continuation of the Mines and Ammunition Project. In late 2005, the project was close to the point of being shut down by ANBP due to a lack of ongoing funding. It was only after the intervention of UNDP which loaned ANBP monies from UNDP core funding was the project maintained into the year. Through generous contributions by Canada and the UK in the New Year the project has been sustained until May 2006 when additional funding will be required.
- As the DDR mandate comes to a close, a challenge will be to develop a long-term strategy that improves ministerial capacity to support all war affected groups.
- DIAG has identified 18 provinces for the first main-phase of DIAG operations in the provinces. Operations will begin in May and the success in engaging with and disbanding IAGs will be a template for future activities in more difficult areas of the country.

Future Priorities

- Secure additional funding, both from consistent as well as new sources. Additional funding is critical to ensure that the programme can continue to facilitate post-reintegration DDR, DIAG and the Mines & Ammunition project into the future.
- As former combatants complete their reintegration training, ANBP will focus on linking their skills to employment opportunities/sustainable livelihood. A long-term reintegration plan is currently being developed.
- As the DDR mandate comes to a close, ANBP will have to focus on finalizing options for the organization after June 2006.
- ANBP will continue to support DIAG, which is government led with planning, capacity and implementation assistance.

Partnerships and Resources

DDR Target Budget: US\$ 145,206,620
 Received Budget: US\$ 142,721,920
 Shortfall: US\$ 2,484,700
 Donors: Japan, United Kingdom, Canada, United States, Netherlands, European Union, Norway, Switzerland

Ammunition Target Budget: US\$ 16,070,492
 Received Budget: US\$ 9,132,038
 Shortfall: US\$ 6,938,454
 Donors: Canada, UK, MOF, UNDP

DIAG Target Budget: US\$ 22,416,792
 Received Budget: US\$ 10,086,125
 Shortfall: US\$ 12,330,667
 Donors: Canada, UK, Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, UNDP

*The sum of the original budget (US\$ 8,552,957) and proposed budget June 2006 - December 2007 (US\$ 13,863,835)

Project Staff: 49 international and 586 national staff

Focal Points:

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Mine Action Programme

Mine Action Partnership Programme
Kabul – Kandahar Road Mine Clearance
Kandahar – Grishk Road Mine Clearance
Kabul – Doshi Road Mine Clearance
Kabul International Airport Mine Clearance

Afghanistan is still heavily affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance. They affect some 6.4 million Afghans who are either living in or planning to return to one of 2,400 affected communities. On July 28th 2002, President Karzai announced that Afghanistan would become a state party to the Mine Ban Treaty (the Ottawa Convention), and subsequently the Government of Afghanistan officially ratified the treaty with the determination to free Afghanistan from the impact of anti-personnel mines. Under Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA), the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations are putting their efforts toward achieving this objective.

UNDP helps address the landmine problem from a long-term development perspective, creating the conditions for the resumption of normal economic activity, reconstruction, and development. In coordination with Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA), UNDP is currently undertaking the following projects in the mine action sector.

Mine Action Partnership Programme

Mine Action Partnership Programme was launched as an initial project to help expand the partnership between UNDP and international donors and the private sector in the area of mine action. The project, funded by Contrak International, focused on surveying and mine clearance in the military training camp in Darulaman, Kabul. Three implementing NGOs were tasked and coordinated by the Mine Action Center for Afghanistan (MACA) through its Area Mine Action Center for Kabul.

Achievements:

- The project was completed on 30 September 2003, and the site was handed over to Contrak International.
- Four anti-personnel mines were cleared.
- 7,468 UXO (unexploded ordnance) were cleared.
- 91,141 fragments were cleared.
- 39,930 sq meters of mine-affected areas were cleared.
- 848,990 sq meters of battle areas were cleared.

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 384,073

Received Budget: US\$ 384,073

Shortfall: US\$ 0

Donors: Contrak International (USA)

Reconstruction-related mine clearance

As the situation in Afghanistan gradually shifts from the emergency phase to long-term development, the number of large reconstruction project is increasing. However, significant areas of the country remain contaminated with landmines and UXO, and de-mining is a prerequisite for reconstruction works to start. UNDP, MACA and NGOs have been collaborating in response to the mine action needs of the country.

Achievements:

- Mine clearance on the Kabul – Kandahar road reconstruction site was completed, and road has been reconstructed in a timely manner. 71m of Kabul-Gardez road has been cleared of mines. Mine clearance is on going across the country including Ghazni – Sharan, Jalalabad – Asmar, Grishk – Delaram, Kandahar – Grishk, and Kabul International Airport.

Future Priorities:

- Better coordination with Ministries and Donors is crucial to be more efficient and proactive.

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 59,386,908

Received Budget: US\$ 55,504,296

Shortfall: US\$ 4,000,000

Donors: USAID, World Bank, Japan

Focal Points:

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Support to Mine Action Capacity Building in Afghanistan:

The Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) was established in 1989. It consists of the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA) and 16 implementing partners. MACA has been managed by the UN since its inception, as the national regime was fragile and unable to take on the acute needs of mine action in Afghanistan until 2001.

However, the national context has undergone a drastic change since 2001, and the present government is developing its capacity to address the national problems. It is therefore imperative to revisit the current mode of assistance to mine action, still heavily led by the UN, and move towards nationalization of the programme, in which the UN could provide backstop support to the government initiative.

Globally, UNDP has a mandate to assist in the capacity development of national governments in mine action, and this Preparatory Assistance project will be an instrument for UNDP to embark on the implementation of such support in full partnership with the Afghan Government. There are two primary goals of the project:

- Assist the Afghan Government in developing a detailed transition plan of mine action authority from UN-coordinated MAPA to a national structure, which will encompass the legislative and administrative aspects of transition.
- Build capacity within relevant areas of the Afghan Government in order to prepare civil servants to assume a coordination and policy-making role for mine action in Afghanistan, to ensure a smooth and gradual transfer of responsibility for the coordination of mine action, and to carry out the stated objective of the Mine Ban Convention.

Achievements:

- The Capacity Development Segment of the Transition Coordination Office started in June 2005 with the arrival of the Capacity Development Advisor.
- At the end of Phase I (June – December 2005), UNDP support to the Mine Action Transition process is well integrated within the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA).
- In close cooperation with the UNMACA senior management (program manager and heads of departments) a so called triangle approach has been worked out in which Mine Action strategic planning (end-state strategy), the current UNMACA organizational development and the design of the future national Mine Agency are integrated.
- The design of this integrated approach was based on a broad and participatory survey with representatives from all levels within UNMACA (questionnaires and workshops) and after many consultations with the heads of sections.
- The capacity development advisor also supported the development of the National Staff Association, contributed to the Mine Action International Exchange Program (UNDP MAX) and developed first initiatives for exchange in the field of capacity development activities among UNDP programs in Afghanistan.

Challenges and Risks:

The main challenges for the coming period will be the following.

- The passing of the new Mine Action Law and the establishment of agreements between the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations.
- The establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding among the UN entities with regards to mutual cooperation and management structure for the transition process.
- The availability of an agreed policy and an endorsed Project Document for the Transition Coordination Office for the planning and implementation of activities.
- The establishment of the planned team for Transition Coordination Office.

Future Priorities:

- The structure of the new agency needs to be designed and recruitment process of the core staff to be launched.
- In the coming period, the activities of the Capacity Development Advisor will be focused on three main processes:
 1. Assisting in the end-state strategic planning of Mine Action (program level);
 2. Identifying building stones for the design of the future national Mine Action Agency (transition level); this will contribute to determining the key functions, main objectives, individual positions and related competences for the new national Mine Action Agency. These elements will also contribute to the development of a Human Development Plan for the future national Mine Action agency.
 3. The capacity development advisor will also contribute to the organizational development of the current UNMACA (organizational level).
- All these groups of activities will be carried out in close collaboration with representatives of the main stakeholders of the Mine Action transition process.

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 600,282

Received Budget: US\$ 600,282

Shortfall: US\$ 0

Donors: Australia (VTF), DFID and UNDP

Focal Point:

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Disaster Risk Management

Capacity Building of the Government Department of Disaster Preparedness

Natural disasters are a recurrent phenomenon in Afghanistan causing losses to lives, livelihoods and property. In recent decades, this has led to massive problems of food insecurity and population exodus from the worst-hit areas. Between 1970 and 1998, the country experienced 57 large-scale disasters and vulnerability to disaster risk has increased significantly as coping capacities have eroded due to the prolonged conflict.

UNDP has worked in collaboration with UNAMA, Asian Development Bank and the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the capacity of key institutions such as the Government's Department of Disaster Preparedness. With funding from the Afghan Emergency Trust Fund (AETF) and the Asian Development Bank, a Disaster Management Framework, a Strategy for Institutional Strengthening in Risk Management, a National Disaster Management Plan and a Training Needs Assessment were developed.

As part of the Disaster Management Framework, several key interventions were identified and conducted:

- Community Based Disaster Management Programme
- Disaster Management Training Programme
- Disaster Management Information Systems
- Sub-national Disaster Management Plans

Recent Achievements

- DDP Emergency Operations Centre established, equipped and operationalised.
- A number of community mitigation action plans developed.
- Approximately 500 officials across trained in instructional techniques (“training of trainers”) along with other capacity building training.
- 14 provinces assisted to establish provincial disaster management plans.
- A disaster management information system (DMIS) established in two provinces as a pilot project.
- The Government of Afghanistan supported in managing national responses to emergencies, including responses to the impact of winter, floods and drought.

Future Priorities

- UNDP is working with DDP to develop a Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) for Afghanistan. The objective of the programme is to strengthen the capacity of the Government to mainstream risk reduction and deal with disasters by implementing its national disaster risk reduction strategic framework, and the National Disaster Management Plan.
- Strengthen awareness and institutional response to earthquakes through initiating pilot project to develop earthquake response arrangements plans, procedures in four north eastern provinces.
- The DMIS will be established nationally as a key decision-making tool.

Partnerships and Resources

Target Budget: US\$16,750,000

Donors: UNDP core resources, ECHO, SDC, others TBA

Focal Point:

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National Human Development Report

The project aims to promote the concept of human development in Afghanistan, building the capacity necessary to prepare Afghanistan's first National Human Development Report and to eventually prepare the report on a yearly, independent and sustainable basis. The overall goal is to provide a better and documented understanding of priority national development themes, emerging trends and opportunities and provide support to policymaking. The project will gather and undertake research on selected development issues, develop indicators, build national research capacity, promote national dialogue, encourage the constructive expression of various views and identify development alternatives that impact human development in Afghanistan.

Achievements

- Project concept endorsed by government and relevant stakeholders.
- The first NHDR Workshop was successfully held on 8 and 9 December 2003 in Kabul, and a decision was made on the themes of the report; seven background and eighteen thematic papers commissioned and received.
- The first National Human Development Report (NHDR) was launched on 21st of February 2005.
- NHDR and its summaries (English and Dari) was widely distributed to all friends of NHDR, UN agencies, NGOs, Govt. offices at national and International level.
- Monthly lectures held on topics related to human development in the UNDP conference room.
- Workshop held in April on the role of statistics in NHDR for the officers of the Central Statistics Office and five ministries.
- A National Consultation workshop was successfully held on 19 July 2004 in Kabul, at which comments and recommendations were made on the summary of the report.
- Seminars on human development and consultation workshops have completed in universities in Kabul and in five regions.
- The English version of the NHDR was printed.
- The translation of the Dari version and its cross-check was completed.
- NHDR was launched in Bamyan, Mazar and Herat provinces
- Widescale distribution completes such as distribution of the report (Dari) to Government offices and NGOs. And disseminated to different provinces for regional/provincial launches
- Global HDR launched at Kabul University
- Three events organized (HD month) at Kabul University during the months of November and December.
- The Center for Policy and Human Development established at Kabul University.
- The project deputy coordinator assigned and will take up his duty soon.
- Training on the concept of Human Development for the University students and orientation/presentation at Kabul University on HD completed;

Future Priorities

- Translate, contract and print the Pashto version of the NHDR.

- Prepare for the launch in remaining regions of Afghanistan, follow-up and media strategy in Kabul and the regions.
- Appointment of members of the NHDR circle
- Continue national dialogue and advocacy on HD issues.

Partnerships and Resources

Target Budget: US\$545,046

Received Budget: US\$545,046

Donors: World Bank, Canada (CIDA) and UNDP core resources.

Focal Point:

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Building Enabling Environment for HIV/AIDS Response in Afghanistan

Afghanistan is classified as a country with low HIV/AIDS prevalence but high vulnerability factors. In the absence of functional sentinel surveillance and a broad based system for generating reliable data, the extent of the spread is as yet unknown. However the vulnerability factors are many including massive poverty, gender disparities, drug use (including injecting drug use), large scale movement of people within and across the country, open borders and movement between neighbouring countries which have a growing epidemic, low levels of awareness, very low use of condoms and extremely limited availability of services for prevention, testing or care.

A National HIV/AIDS Control Programme (NACP) was set up in mid 2003 within the Ministry of Public Health to lead the response to the epidemic. The first 5-year National Strategic Plan, developed by NACP 2003-2007, identifies 5 priority areas for response: surveillance and research, prevention of HIV/AIDS, prevention and management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), blood safety, and voluntary counselling, testing, care, treatment and support.

Despite the concerted efforts by NACP and other stakeholders, there is a significant gap in the area of technical, human and financial capacities to strengthen the response at the national and provincial level and make it a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS.

The current situation in Afghanistan offers a window of opportunity for a comprehensive response. UNDP vision from HIV/AIDS is not only a health related problem, because HIV/AIDS is one of the fastest growing infections, more women infected than ever before and poverty, gender inequality, social exclusion-deep-rooted and because HIV/AIDS is an obstacle to achieving National Development Goals and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UNDP proposed programme has been developed in alignment with the objectives of the National Strategic Plan, UNDAF and Global UNDP priority areas. The overall goal of the program is to facilitate an enabling environment for a multi-sectoral response to prevent the spread of the epidemic and mitigate its impact.

The project document captures a 3 year strategic vision (2006-2008) using a modular format, with the possibility of mobilizing additional resources for specific components.

Three key objectives are:

- To advocate for and facilitate a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS
- To enhance knowledge and capacity for a sustained and comprehensive response.
- To foster partnerships for strengthened prevention and care services for vulnerable groups.

The project strategies include:

- Inter-agency collaboration and joint programming to create a local technical resource pool and facilitate a national baseline or situational assessment on HIV/AIDS to support implementation of the National Strategic Plan.
- Partnerships specially with civil society organizations, government bodies, UN/ bi-lateral agencies to be able to reach out to vulnerable groups, particularly the mobile populations in source, transit and destination sites;
- Advocacy and communication to raise awareness about HIV and its underlying causes and reduce stigma, through development of an advocacy strategy implemented at national and provincial levels.
- Capacity enhancement primarily to strengthen multi-sectoral responses, building on the current processes initiated by the NACP

- Greater involvement of People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), in the beginning from neighboring countries and subsequently supporting the formation of self –supporting PLWHA groups in Afghanistan and facilitates care, support and treatment in addition to their involvement in preventive efforts.

Current Project:

In October 2006, a Preparatory Assistance was initiated by UNDP Afghanistan Country Office to start a HIV and AIDS support project for National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) department of the Ministry of Public Health outlining a programme of activities designed to build the capacity of the department in Afghanistan. To support the Ministry of Public Health, UNDP has created a project in two different phases. The first phase of the project will be completed by 31st of March 2006.

The overall goal of the Preparatory Assistance (PA) is to build the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health on HIV/AIDS and facilitate an enabling environment for a multi-sectoral response to prevent the spread of the epidemic and mitigate its impact.

In recognition of the disproportionate impact of the epidemic on women the programme will lay stress on addressing the special vulnerabilities of women. Issues concerning particularly vulnerable communities such as women in sex workers, women refugees and migrants and wives of migrants will be accorded priority. Advocacy will be undertaken for a gender sensitive response at all levels.

Specific Objectives

Three key objectives are:

- To finalize and approve the draft project document for the period 2005-2008 (which will replace the current PA)
- To advocate for and facilitate a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS
- To enhance knowledge and capacity in the Ministry of Public Health for a sustained and comprehensive response

Achievements:

- Training centre and a library established for HIV/AIDS training and record keeping at the Ministry of Public Health.
- UNDP HIV/AIDS project and NACP offices were equipped for smoothly running of the project activities.
- Renovations of Jalalabad VCCT centre one of the first National Priority areas on HIV and AIDS in the country has been completed.
- UNDP continued its support and contribution effectively to the development of draft HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan (2006-2010) with the ministry of Health.
- Four days capacity enhancement training on HIV/AIDS and STI for Jalalabad VCCT center staff (under government contract) has been completed.
- Project Implementation Unit has been established to be based at the Ministry of Public Health for UNDP HIV/AIDS project implementation.

Future Priorities:

- Finalisation of the draft HIV/AIDS/STI National Strategic Plan for 2006-2010: Finalizing the work plan for coming six months.
- Operationalise a Library and Training center in Kabul.
- A VCCT center in Jalalabad province one of the first priorities provinces equipped and operationalized.
- Simultaneous fund raising initiatives will be undertaken to expand coverage of the programme.

- Advocacy for a gender sensitive response at all levels

Resources:

Target Budget (estimated for three years): US\$ 590,000

Received Budget: US\$ 284,500

Shortfall: US\$ 305,500

Donors: UNDP

Number of Project Staff: One International and two National

Focal Point: Mirwais Sarah, Programme Associate (mirwais.sarah@undp.org)