



Afghanistan

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 project was concluded on 31 December 2004. Phase II of the programme will commence in the second quarter of the year 2005 after recruitment of national and international personnel in accordance with the programme new structure. In Phase II more attention will be given to the development of strategic planning at a regional level and engage a wider audience for capacity development programs, particularly towards those agencies that can improve the performance of developing livelihood generation programmes.

The Phase II of the National Area-Based Development Programme includes the following components:

1. Regional economic development - this will support MRRD to develop and implement regional rural economic regeneration strategies that contribute to the enhancement of livelihoods and poverty reduction. It is envisaged that the regional development strategies will also complement and support the development of MRRD's national strategy.
2. Capacity development: during Phase I attention was focused on building MRRD's infrastructure and general skills of its staff. During Phase II, the focus will be on developing the organisational and management capabilities of the Ministry. The Programme will also provide capacity development support to the partners of MRRD's national and regional development partners.
3. Immediate recovery projects: this component is designed partly in the fashion of Phase I to support MRRD to continue responding to the urgent needs of the rural communities. However, once the regional development strategies are in place and priority projects have been identified, the projects under this component could be directed to support those strategies and priority projects to the extent possible within the terms and scope of the component 2.

The NABDP is implemented through four different execution modalities. Direct execution by UNDP finances the core program management team and directs investment funds to various UN implementing agencies, such as UNOPS, FAO and UNHABITAT. National execution by MRRD, with technical support and services from UNDP, provides the bulk of investment, capacity development and regional economic regeneration support. NGO execution by local NGO implementing partners and a trust fund execution, which supports the National Surveillance Survey implemented by MRRD, are the two other modalities through which NABDP is implemented.

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. 69 projects were contracted out in nine provinces of Afghanistan in 2003; and 174 projects were funded in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan in 2004, of which 21 sub-projects were completed. The rest will be completed up to the end of December 2004.
- 3,300 shelters were completed in three districts of Shomali Plains in 2002.
- 500 earthquake-resistant shelters were constructed in Nahreen in response to the earthquake of March 2003.

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, foodstuff, livestock and horticulture is progressing.
- Phase II ProDoc was finalized and submitted MRRD for review and endorsement.
- A three-year programme budget and work plan were prepared and sent to MRRD for approval.
- All positions, in accordance with the new structure, were advertised.
- Preparing NABDP Final Report 2004

Future Priorities:

- Signing the programme document between UNDP and MRRD.
- Recruitment of national and international staff.
- Resource mobilization
- Completion of priority development projects identified at the province and district levels.
- Continue strengthening the capacity, reach and credibility of the MRRD and other government bodies involved with local development. Deepened 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 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\$ 152,541,947

Received Budget: _____US\$ 76,661,192

Shortfall: _____US\$ 75,880,755

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

Number of Project Staff: 2 international and 149 national staff

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Programme Officer in Charge: Soroush Javadi (soroush.javadi@mrrd.org)

Recovery and Employment Afghanistan Programme (REAP)

REAP started in March 2002 to provide immediate short-term employment to vulnerable and unemployed groups within the populations of Afghanistan. The programme has the following goals:

- Contribute to the building of political and social stability in the region.
- Facilitate the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and the environment.
- Generate quick employment opportunities for the vulnerable population.
- Promote the capacity building of national partners in programme planning and management.

Achievements:

- The REAP program has been implemented in Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad with funding from the Government of Japan and the European Commission. So far, more than 260 projects have been implemented under REAP, and employment generated for more than 40,000 people:
 - REAP Kabul (Japan) completed 96 subprojects and employed 18,154 people (February 2002 - May 2003).
 - REAP Hammam (EC) rehabilitated 30 public baths in Kabul (May 2002 – May 2003)
 - REAP Jalalabad (EC) completed 58 subprojects in Jalalabad, which employed 10, 860 people and (May 2002 - May 2003).
 - REAP Kabul completed 82 subprojects and employed 18,928 people. (September 2002 – April 2004)
- More than 285 km of roads have been rehabilitated; 330 culverts constructed; 150 km of irrigation canals cleared; 12 parks rehabilitated; 12,000 trees planted; 660 km of drainage canals constructed; 85 buildings rehabilitated or constructed, including 30 hammams and 9 schools; 10 vocational training programs for women conducted; and more than 200,000 cubic meters of rubble and rubbish cleared away from urban areas.
- More than 1.66 million man-days of labor have been created.
- Construction of three and rehabilitation of six *hammams* (public bathhouses) was completed in Mazar-i-Sharif in November 2004.
- Construction of five *hammams* was completed in Jalalabad in November 2004.
- Construction of five *hammams* was completed in Kandahar in November 2004.

Future Priorities:

- Completion of renovation of the Ministry of Justice in Kabul.
- Completion of construction of Attorney General's Office in Kabul.
- Rehabilitation of Engineering Faculty of the Kabul University.
- Project formulation of a clinic in UNDP Compound, Kabul.
- Project formulation of a Library of Law Faculty of Kabul University.
- Project formulation of renovation of the Ministry of Martyr and Disabled (MMD)
- Project formulation of Kabul Trade Center of the Ministry of Commerce (MOC).
- Project formulation of rehabilitating Gardez Prison.
- Strengthen links between the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing and the REAP team in order to assist the Government of Afghanistan in reaching management capacity as quickly as possible.

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 10,248,423

Received Budget: US\$ 10,248,423

Shortfall: US\$ 0

Donors: Japan, European Commission

Number of Project Staff: 1 international and 56 national staff

Focal Point: Massoom Farhad (massoom.farhad@undp.org)
Project Manager: Scott Hackney (scott.hackney@undp.org)

Partnership for Private Sector Development (PPSD)

On 29 February 2004, UNDP signed an agreement with the Afghan Ministry of Commerce outlining a program of activities designed to build the capacity of the private sector in Afghanistan. In collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, UNDP has created a four-step strategy to build business partnerships that can foster greater capacity in the local business community. This strategy has benefited from the advice of private-sector development practitioners in the public and private sectors. The four components of the strategy are:

- Information Creation: capacity building in the Ministry of Commerce, the Afghan Investment Support Agency (AISA) and the business community. Five market-sector assessments are being conducted to identify investment opportunities in the rural economy and equip investors with analyses of markets, costs and potential returns.
- Information Dissemination: initiate business development services, improve understanding within the Government and the aid community on how to assist the private sector; establish a lasting workshop network to help businesses share and learn information.
- Partnership Facilitation: maximize the use of UNDP's convening power and global representation to assist Afghanistan's private-sector development; facilitate partnerships that encourage further local and foreign investment.
- Promotion of regional supply of goods, services and expertise for Afghanistan's reconstruction.

Achievements:

- Team recruited to assist AISA in establishing a database to track, register and provide information to investors on active, licensed businesses throughout Afghanistan. To date, more than 7,000 company registration documents have been entered into the database.
- One market-sector assessment on the horticulture sector has been conducted and widely disseminated to both the local as well as the international business community, donors and other stakeholders. The assessment identified a number of investment opportunities, and presented concrete business plans.
- Training Needs Assessment of the business community in Afghanistan conducted and results published.
- Kabul Business Advisory Center established and running. The center is providing business skills training in business-plan writing, funding applications, investment proposals, financial skills and market assessments.
- Cross-sectoral study on the small- and medium-sized enterprise sector commissioned and expected to be published by January 2005.

Challenges and Risks:

- Security concerns and the potential for political instability are the primary obstacles to private-sector investment and growth.
- Risks to the project include the possibility of inequitable selection procedures and the involvement of businesses failing to meet international standards for social responsibility. UNDP will work with the Government, donors and implementing partners to establish clear eligibility criteria, a competitive and transparent selection process and effective monitoring.

Future Priorities:

- Conduct additional market assessments in the sectors in selected areas.
- Facilitate knowledge-sharing workshops linking businesses, Government and donor and financial institutions.
- Strengthen UNDP's relationship with the international business community and facilitate links to Afghanistan through the UNDP Business Partnerships Group, Technical Cooperation between

Developing Countries and the ‘Growing Sustainable Business for Poverty Reduction’ initiative. Provide these institutions with the advice, data and tools to undertake a marketing initiative to attract businesses to participate in the PPSD scheme.

- In collaboration with the Government, establish good practices for facilitating partnerships.
- Facilitate partnerships between Afghan and international businesses to transfer capital and technical assistance.
- Organize a “How to do Business in Afghanistan” roundtable discussion in Tashkent in February.

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 2,460,100

Received Budget: US\$ 1,499,549

Shortfall: US\$ 960,551

Donors: Germany, World Bank, UNDP and USAID

Number of Project Staff: one international and 3 national staff

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Reduction of Threats to Human Security

Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP)

Disarmament Demobilisation & 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 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 ANA or Afghan National Police, to help former combatants support their families and contribute to society.

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 (APMASD)

Recognising 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 (APMASD) 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.

Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)

Recognising 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 by disarming 63,380 officers and soldiers belonging to the AMF.
- Collected more than 34,000 weapons as of July 26, 2005.
- Helped decommission 260 military units throughout Afghanistan.

- Over 57,000 ex-combatants who have entered the DDR programme have already started one of ANBP's reintegration packages that help them return to civilian life and become productive citizens.
- 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 10,000 heavy weapons, and estimates that the vast majority of all working and repairable heavy weapons known to exist in Afghanistan have been cantoned. ANBP had declared five areas of the country – Jalalabad, Kandahar, Gardez, Mazar-e Sharif, and Bamyan – free of all known working or repairable heavy weapons. Kabul has also been declared free of heavy weapons by the International Security Assistance Force.
- Deployed six ammunition survey teams to Jalalabad, Herat, Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif and two in Kunduz. The teams have discovered and surveyed nearly 400 distinct ammunition (including mines) caches, equating more than 20,000 metric tonnes.
- Conducted mapping of Illegal Armed Groups throughout the country with over 1,800 units identified.
- Assisted the government by designating eight weapons verifications teams to verify the weapons and ammunition delivered in provincial Weapons Collection Points. Verified 7,743 weapons (4,052 from candidates) and 17,063 boxes of ammunition or 27,684 pieces.

Challenges and Risks

- ANBP has secured most of the funding estimated to implement DDR; however, due to limited visibility of the number of former combatants to enter the reintegration process, the exact shortfall remains unknown. Once the exact number is known, ANBP will have to mobilise resources in a short amount of time.
- In line with its policy to nationalise senior posts in 2005, ANBP runs the risk of nationalising staff too quickly, thereby compromising the quality of output.
- As the DDR mandate comes to a close, a challenge will be to develop a proper phase out strategy.

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 DDR, heavy weapons cantonment, and ammunition collection.
- As the former combatants complete their reintegration training, ANBP will focus on linking their skills to employment opportunities/sustainable livelihood.

Partnerships and Resources

DDR Target Budget: US\$ 145,206,620
 Received Budget: US\$ 137,162,813
 Shortfall: US\$ 8,043,807
 Donors: Japan, United Kingdom, Canada, United States, Netherlands, Switzerland

APMASD Target Budget: US\$ 16,070,492
 Received Budget: US\$ 1,300,626
 Shortfall: US\$ 14,769,866
 Donors: Canada

DIAG Target Budget: US\$ 8,552,957
 Received Budget: US\$ 614,772
 Shortfall: US\$ 7,938,185
 Donors: United Kingdom, Canada

Project Staff: 44 international and 615 national staff

Focal Points: Yukari Ota, programme officer (yukari.ota@undp.org)
Peter Babbington, project director (pbabbington@anbpafg.org)

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 national transition plan has been developed.
- Draft legislation for establishment of the national mine action agency finalized.

Challenges and Risks:

- The delay in implementation has an adverse impact on UN credibility in assisting the process, while premature transfer of the programme will result in failure.

Future Priorities:

- The advisors need to be recruited in a timely manner to ensure effective assistance to the transition process.
- The structure of the new agency needs to be designed and recruitment process of the core staff to be launched.

Partnerships and Resources:

Target Budget: US\$ 498,501

Received Budget: US\$ 498,501

Shortfall: US\$ 0

Donors: Australia (VTF), DfID and UNDP

Focal Point: Kazuto Tsuruga (kazuto.tsuruga@undp.org)

Disaster Risk Management

Capacity Building of the Government Department of Disaster Preparedness

Afghanistan is recurrently hit by natural disasters 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. Vulnerability to disaster risk has increased significantly as coping capacities have been reduced due to 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 have been developed.

As part of the Framework, several key interventions have been identified. The AETF has provided funding for some of the following projects, which will be managed by UNDP and implemented by various partners:

- Community Based Disaster Management Programme
- Disaster Management Training Programme
- Disaster Management Information Systems

- Sub-national Disaster Management Plans

BCPR has provided funding for Capacity Building for the Government Department of Disaster Preparedness

Achievements

- DDP personnel have been trained in basic computer skills, and in an information management system for the Emergency Operations Centre..
- A four-member team with representatives of the Government, the United Nations, Red Cross/Crescent and an NGO participated in a technical workshop in Tehran in March.
- A deligation of DDP personnel and other key ministries were sent for a study tour to India
- Office equipment, including computers and communication sets (HF/VHF), has been provided to DDP.
- Discussions continue with UNDP's Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), UNAMA, Asian Development Bank, InWent Germany, DDP, and other UNDP Country Offices on disaster management issues..
- UNDP has also mobilized AETF emergency response reserve fund for emergency response to floods across most of the provinces between March and July 2005.

Future Priorities

- UNDP has the lead role in formulating a Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) for Afghanistan. The objective of the programme is to formulate a strategy that will strengthen the capacity of the Government to deal with disasters, both at the national and sub-national levels.
- UNDP also aims, in collaboration with UNAMA, to formulate a Disaster Management Information System and to implement a Comprehensive Disaster Management Training Programme in Afghanistan.
- The capacity-building responsibilities in disaster management have been handed over to UNDP which now has a Disaster Management Advisor.
- UNDP is proposing a technical assistance project for DDP by providing international advisors, assisting establishment of its regional offices, and providing equipment for the Emergency Operation Center.

Partnerships and Resources

Target Budget: US\$1,000,000

Funding Received: US\$ 250,000

Shortfall: US\$ 750,000

Donors: UNDP core resources, UNDP BCPR

Focal Point: Ghulam Mohyuddin Sherani, programme officer (ghulam.sherani@undp.org)
Philip Stenchion, programme advisor (philip.stenchion@undp.org)

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 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.
- Comments on the draft of the NHDR were received from a committee of international experts and government representatives and were incorporated into the report.
- The English version of the NHDR was printed.
- The translation of the Dari version and its cross-check was completed.
- The layout of Dari version was completed.
- Dari version of the NHDR printed
- Shipment of the Report from Islamabad to Kabul
- NHDR was launched in Herat province
- Shipment of the report to different provinces for regional/provincial launches

Future Priorities

- Translate the report into Pashto
- Printing of Pashto version.
- Contracting the printing company for printing of Pashto aversion
- Hire Editor for Pashto
- To do the layout of Pashto version of the report.
- Translate, contract and print the Pashto version of the NHDR.
- Prepare for the launch in different regions of Afghanistan, follow-up and media strategy in Kabul and the regions.
- Distribution of the report (Dari) to Government offices and NGOs.

Partnerships and Resources

Target Budget: US\$545,046

Received Budget: US\$545,046

Shortfall: US\$0

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

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