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Afghanistan

Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature (SEAL)

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Table of Contents

SEAL Donors.....	3
UNDP Acronyms	3
Acronyms	4
<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	5
<u>1. CONTEXT</u>	7
<u>2. PERFORMANCE REVIEW</u>	8
2.1 PROGRESS REVIEW	8
Overall progress towards the ANDS benchmark(s).....	8
Overall progress towards the UNDAF outcome	8
Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s).....	8
Capacity Development	9
Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries	9
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY REVIEW	10
Participatory/consultative processes	10
Quality of partnerships	10
National Ownership	10
Sustainability	10
2.3 MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW	11
Quality of monitoring.....	11
Timely delivery of outputs.....	11
Resource Allocation	11
Cost-effective use of inputs	11
<u>3. PROJECT RESULTS SUMMARY</u>	13
OUTPUT 1: ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE COORDINATION AND PROGRAMMING MECHANISM TO SUPPORT THE ASSEMBLY	13
OUTPUT 2- BUILDING THE CAPACITIES OF SECRETARIAT STAFF AND ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.....	13
OUTPUT 3 – NECESSARY LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN PLACE TO ENABLE THE FIRST SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT.....	17
OUTPUT 4 - ENSURING GOOD QUALITY INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IS IN PLACE FOR ALL THOSE WHO USE THE ASSEMBLY	18
OUTPUT 5 – PROMOTING ASSEMBLY OUTREACH AND DESIGNING AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS STRATEGY	20
OUTPUT 6: PARLIAMENT SETTING-UP AND BASIC RUNNING COST MET DURING FIRST YEAR OF ACTIVITY	21
OUTPUT 7: MANAGEMENT TEAM FULLY OPERATIONAL.....	22
<u>4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES</u>	24
<u>5. LESSONS LEARNT AND NEXT STEPS</u>	25
5.1. LESSONS LEARNT	25
5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS	25
<u>6. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILISATION</u>	27
FINANCIAL STATUS	27
FINANCIAL UTILISATION	29
<u>CONTACT INFORMATION</u>	31

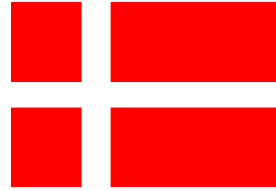
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Acronyms

ANDS	Afghan National Development Strategy
CB	Capacity Building
CCTV	Close Circuit Television
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DCN	Digital Congress Network
DEX	Direct Execution
DIPR	Department of Information and Public Relations
FES	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
FM	Frequency Modulation
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Corporation for Technical Cooperation)
IACSC	Independent Afghan Civil Service Commission
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IPU	Inter Parliamentary Union
IT	Information Technologies
LAN	Local Area Network
LE	Legislative Environment
MP	Member of Parliament
MYFF	Multi-year funding framework
NA	National Assembly
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NPAD	National Programme for Action on Disability
PA	Preparatory Assistance
PO	Public Outreach
RFF	Results and Resources Framework
SEAL	Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VHF	Very High Frequency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After contributing to the inauguration of the National Assembly of Afghanistan on 19 December 2005, 2006 has been a year in which the project sought to take a more measured approach to its work. The thrust of its activities was directed towards developing specific support for infrastructure, technology, human capital, and knowledge management in the Assembly, building on the solid groundwork laid in 2005. These activities are the foundation for building sustainable capacities within the Parliament's staff and, in turn, for ensuring progressively more success in the Assembly's core legislative and administrative business outputs.

The SEAL team demonstrated the ability to coordinate its activities well with the leadership of the National Assembly, the Taskforce, and the wider donor community. SEAL's leading role in accomplishing this was evident in its successful implementation of the 'interlocutorship' approach to supporting the committees of the Assembly, regular hosting of donor stakeholder meetings, and the successful establishment of a Working Group which met frequently to discuss capacity building matters. Towards the second half of the year, SEAL successfully relinquished 'ownership' of the Taskforce and Working Group meetings to the National Assembly.

To build the capacities of Secretariat staff and the Assembly members, a series of procedural papers were submitted to the Parliament to develop the legislative environment. Ten workshops and seven seminars on legislative matters were conducted on varied topics which have resulted in enhancing the knowledge and self-confidence of committee members and their support staff. SEAL has initiated a programme for the committees called '*Taking Parliament to the People*' which is designed to ensure that a wide number of people outside Kabul are made aware of the committees' vital Government oversight and inquiry functions.

SEAL's support has resulted in a remarkable enhancement in the standards of security procedures and preparedness in the Assembly. This has been achieved through the deployment of modern security equipment, on-the-job exercises, and specialized training for security personnel. Security personnel who have benefited from these programmes have been able to train colleagues subsequently in Kabul.

During the last quarter of the year, the financial and administrative systems of the Houses' Secretariats have been reviewed and workflow processes documented. As a result, inefficiencies have been identified, and capacity building and training measures to address these will be deployed in 2007. A number of immediate improvements in the areas of cash management and budget/expenditure tracking have been implemented in the Finance Department of the Meshrano Jirga. In SEAL, finance and other systems have been reviewed and improvements made.

Initiatives undertaken to build capacity on the ICT front included the provision of Assembly staff training at the e-Governance Academy in Estonia and the Digital Congress Network; and the implementation of Star-Diva software and related training in-country and in the Belgian Parliament of Hansard staff. Standard policies have been developed for the use and maintenance of ICT facilities in the Assembly.

Public outreach is a vital part of the project's work which seeks to relate the Assembly and its work to the wider Afghan and international contexts. Deliverables in this area included a three-day seminar in parliamentary reporting for journalists, a major study tour to Scandinavia focusing on 'openness in governance', development of various public information materials for the Assembly, and the production of six public information radio-programs.

Despite several constraining factors—for example, continued difficulties in attracting good Project staff, a volatile security situation, and poor motivation and performance standards amongst some Assembly staff—SEAL's morale remains extremely high. The major evaluation of the Project

conducted by the UNDP in 2006 was positive about the achievements of the team and recommended strongly continued support to the Assembly over a number of years. Project funds are in hand for a twelve-month no-cost extension of the project in 2007, and subject to full agreement among donor partners, during 2007 the team will continue to work towards the current outputs while developing a project strategy suitable for supporting the Assembly from 2008 onwards.

1. CONTEXT

The objective of SEAL, a three-year project which started in January 2005, has been to ensure the timely establishment of the Afghan Parliament and support to its functioning.

SEAL contributes to putting in place stable democratic foundations for Afghanistan by assisting the Afghan authorities in the following areas:

- (1) ensuring the setting-up of an effective coordination and programming mechanism for all activities related to the support to the Parliament
- (2) building the capacities of administrative and technical staff as well as members of the Parliament to ensure a smoother and efficient function of the Parliament
- (3) ensuring the establishment of the necessary legal environment to enable the first session of the Parliament
- (4) ensuring proper linkage and complementarities between physical infrastructures, information services and information and communication technologies (ICT) tools to provide assistance to members, staff, media and public
- (5) allowing for parliament outreach and the design of an effective public information and awareness strategy
- (6) ensuring that parliament is set-up and that the basic running costs were met during first year of activity
- (7) establishing an effective project management team which has been fully operational throughout the duration of SEAL project activities.

Partnerships with the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) and other institutions have been established to ensure specialized training.

SEAL's original two-year plan was intended to be implemented in two phases: I – a 6-month period leading to the establishment of the Parliament; II –an 18-month period up to the end of 2006. Activities started in 2004 under a preparatory assistance (PA). Together with the Government of Afghanistan, UNAMA, and UNDP, France (as the lead nation for parliamentary support) and other donors have played a key role in this project. Funding for the total estimated budget of USD 15.5 million has been ensured through cost-sharing arrangements, with an initial contribution of Euro 1.5 million from the Government of France and UNDP core resources.

2. PERFORMANCE REVIEW

2.1 PROGRESS REVIEW

Overall progress towards the ANDS benchmark(s)

In line with its undertaking in the framework of the Bonn Process, the Afghan Government was required to take timely measures towards the establishment and functioning of the National Assembly, approval of the Secretariat structure, provide an appropriate Assembly budget, provision of a compound, and the recruitment of the core staff through the Independent Administrative and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC). This was achieved.

The objectives of SEAL and that of ANDS for the National Assembly are distinct. ANDS states that 'The National Assembly will be provided with technical and administrative support by mid-2006 to fulfill effectively its constitutionally mandated roles.' The more ambitious SEAL project document seeks the 'establishment of [a] fully operational and efficient parliament, recognized by the people of Afghanistan as their representative institution, functioning on an accountable basis, and in a transparent manner.' SEAL predates the i-ANDS by a year and was therefore well placed to prepare the ground for the more restricted Government's ANDS benchmark which has been largely achieved.

The internal arrangements for the Assembly, for example, the training of the members and staff of the parliament and provision of the modern parliamentary equipment, were efficiently delivered by the international community, mainly under UNDP/SEAL auspices. The inauguration of the National Assembly on 19 December 2005 by the President of the Republic, the result of these preparatory activities, was perceived as a major achievement. The Assembly has passed through its first year while continuing to function.

However, it remains the case that the six month lifespan of the ANDS to date, as well as the two year period of SEAL support, have been insufficient to put in place a 'fully' operational, efficient and transparent legislature, or to allow it to 'fulfill effectively' its key functions from a baseline of virtually no relevant modern Afghan parliamentary experience and continuing security uncertainties – even though technical and administrative support has been provided. In this sense the ANDS benchmark has proven a necessary but not sufficient condition for the Assembly's full success.

The Assembly and its Members generally (though there will always be exceptions) will have an uphill task to achieve full efficiency and effectiveness in the short term (2- 5 years), and it is likely to continue to require the support of the international community to begin to achieve this in the medium term (5 - 7 years).

Overall progress towards the UNDAF outcome

The SEAL project was established in January 2005 for a period of two years to facilitate the emergence of a fully operational and efficient Assembly with a mandate to strengthen and reinforce its legislative environment and build capacities among its staff. These general achievements and, in particular, the legislative environment, have a direct link to the UNDAF which identified the need to strengthen the rule of law and implement measures that enhance the confidence of Afghans in their Government. The SEAL Project has achieved a comprehensive approach to aid coordination in the evolution of the institutional, legal and administrative capacity of the National Assembly of Afghanistan and has therefore made a major contribution to the UNDAF outcome.

Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s)

The establishment of SEAL Project and its mandate demonstrates the commitment of the UN to the process of deepening democracy. By creating capacities in the areas of legislative environment and

public outreach, the objectives articulated in the CPAP for creating an accountable and efficient legislature have been fulfilled, with tangible achievement towards Outcome 1, "State's capacity enhanced to promote responsive governance and democratization."The first in-country mission facilitated by SEAL for the committees under the initiative '*Taking Parliament to the People*' has generally had a favorable impact on the parliamentarians and civil society, as demonstrated in the provinces visited. It has helped to demonstrate the emergence of a responsible National Assembly dedicated to improving citizenship participation and awareness. As more and more committees travel under SEAL auspices this positive effect is likely to grow. The Assembly's range of vigorous activities, especially in its committee work, has meant that the potential for access to justice, and information on human and constitutional rights for the people of Afghanistan as envisioned in the CPAP outcomes has been increased. The fact that the 2-day conference on 'Countering Corruption' which was supported by SEAL was well attended by various parts of the Government and, notably, by highly visible and articulate women committee members, is an indication of the efforts by SEAL in realizing the outcome 2 listed in the CPAP document, "The democratic state and government institutions strengthened at national and sub-national levels to govern and ensure the delivery of quality public services including security, with special attention to marginalized groups."

Capacity Development

The SEAL project's central objective is capacity development. The later sections of this report provide examples of the means SEAL has used to help develop the capacity of the National Assembly. On all fronts the Assembly has seized the opportunity offered by SEAL to develop. For example, the understanding of the parliamentarians of their roles as legislators and guardians of 'oversight' of the Government; the ability of the Secretariats of the Houses to grapple with the complexities of procedural rules; the approach of the Assembly to other governance partners – the Government and the judiciary; the passion and tenacity of the Assembly in plenary debate on the issues facing Afghanistan today; approving ministerial and judicial appointments, or not; the Assembly's willingness to listen to the 'ordinary' people of Afghanistan who have often come to the Assembly seeking redress for grievances; the eagerness of many members to seek out international experience and build their own capacity. In these ways those who inhabit the world of the Assembly have demonstrated a vigour and liveliness which augurs very well for that world's democratic capacity to grow further. It is entirely likely given the evidence of the first year that, given a favourable national economic and security environment, the Assembly will continue to develop its capacity at a rapid rate. SEAL is widely welcomed by parliamentarians as an agent of improvement and positive change throughout the Assembly.

Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries

The level of satisfaction displayed by the direct beneficiaries of the Project support, the Assembly members and Secretariat, has been high. This conclusion emerges regularly from the evaluation forms returned by trainees in SEAL capacity building events. All capacity building events, as a matter of policy, submit such questionnaires to trainees and respond to the feedback given by the clients of the events.

However, while the Assembly client has expressed itself satisfied, it is not entirely sufficient to approach the Assembly as an individual organisation. The Assembly is a part of the governance of Afghanistan and its interaction with the Government in particular is of vital importance to the state of democratic government in Afghanistan. The Assembly needs to 'add value' to the policies and strategies that will shape the lives of the people of the country in the forthcoming years. If it fails, it risks losing the credibility of the Afghan citizens. To achieve this, the Government and the Assembly need to reach a stage of 'critical co-operation'. There is some way to go before that is achieved and the Project staff needs to reflect on the ways in which it can assist these key partners in this endeavour.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY REVIEW

Participatory/consultative processes

The Direct Execution (DEX) modality which is employed by SEAL incorporates consultation with the partners and stakeholders though a participative approach may not be exercised comprehensively.

It is firm SEAL policy however to involve the direct beneficiaries of services in setting its goals, implementing its work schedules, and 'delivery' generally. It achieves this by a constant daily liaison at all levels of Assembly management. The key routine interlocutors are the Speakers and Deputy Speakers and the Secretaries-General of the Houses. This has resulted in a progressively more harmonious and constructive relationship and partnership between SEAL and the Assembly. A good example is the co-operation achieved within the House Secretariats' overall training strategy.

Quality of partnerships

The project has practiced different modalities of partnering with external agencies, other agencies and projects of the UN family, and to the greatest extent possible, with the relevant Afghan institutions.

UNIFEM, UNOPS, and the UNDP National Programme for Action on Disability (NPAD) from the UN family; FES, Heinrich Boll, GTZ; NDI and USAID and its contractors; and the British Council, are examples of SEAL partners. SEAL also worked closely with Kabul University, the Esteqlal and Habibia High schools, the Afghan Radio & Television, and a wide variety of NGOs. Without exception, these partnerships have proven mutually beneficial.

National Ownership

It is firm project policy to work towards increasing involvement by the National Assembly in defining priorities in capacity building, planning of project implementation, and the allocation of resources in building Assembly capacities. It is essential to build the capacity to plan and manage resources through positive project - Assembly liaison in order to reach the point at which the Assembly is fully enabled to take charge of its own development. This is a constant theme within the relationship SEAL has with its Assembly partner. This does not mean compromising the DEX modality as the Project retains the final control of resources. There are at present practical limits in involving our Afghan partner in the process of project resource allocation and reporting. However, the Assembly is highly conscious of its partnership status and is increasingly seeking to flex its muscles in the decision-making process of capacity building activities. This is matter of great importance and satisfaction for the project.

Sustainability

It should be the policy of any successor SEAL project (from 2008 onwards) to structure its delivery so as to incorporate a stage of national execution within the project lifetime. The moves towards national ownership explained above. If pursued vigorously, this should result in a greatly increased capacity for project and financial management within the foreseeable medium-term future. A key success factor will be that the support of the Government of Afghanistan is sustained and increased so that the political importance of the National Assembly is reflected in the resources made available to it to perform its function at optimum level.

Full national sustainability will not be achieved in the short to medium term. This is due to present budgetary constraints and the low level of human and social capital available. The Assembly has now to work very hard to demand the sort of resources from the Government which will ensure its continued development. This is the key to sustainability. The international community, too, has a key role to play both in supporting the Assembly in the short term but also in encouraging the Assembly to ratchet up its demands of the Government; and to encourage the Assembly to demonstrate to the Government that it is a worthy partner through practicing financial responsibility and a universal policy of meritorious recruitment to ensure high professional

standards in the parliamentary cadre. Reliance by the Assembly on the international community should not become institutionalized.

2.3 MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW

Quality of monitoring

Two independent evaluation missions indicated that the Project was making a key positive impact.

During the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the year under review, the project fielded, as required by the project document, one major external UNDP evaluation mission led by an international consultant and including a distinguished Afghan constitutional academic of national stature. The team interviewed widely in the Assembly, the Government, and with stakeholders and donors. The major insight of this mission was that international support will be required by the Assembly for some years to come, and a successor project was proposed by the evaluators. These and other recommendations are being considered in the context of the Work Plan for 2007, and are likely to influence the formulation of any successor project to SEAL.

The second evaluation was conducted during the second quarter of 2006 and was conducted by a Director of the French Senate who had participated as a resource person for Secretariat training in 2005. His findings were positive and were helpful to the project.

Internal day to day control and monitoring is carried out through the regular staff meetings and completing / updating of Annual and Quarterly Work Plans.

Timely delivery of outputs

The Project has delivered all of its key outputs on time. In the past the Project suffered from a superfluity of Work Plan items, which resulted in some items not being taken up. The Plan for 2007 will address this issue. The project maintained a generally good score for prompt delivery of the urgently needed services.

There is a juggling act to be done in balancing Assembly demands arising from the frequently poor quality of planning and anticipation, with long-term project goals. This is an aspect of our relationship with the Assembly that SEAL takes up wherever it arises.

In addition, in order to achieve financial delivery, it is frequently necessary that the Assembly must deliver its own outputs first. For example, the project cannot contribute to a radio station until a site is found, or provide the electronic and office environment for the Training Institute and Members' Office building (Assembly Annex) until these premises are found and rendered habitable. In these cases there have been delays, partly at least because of inadequacies in the internal planning of the Assembly.

The project itself has been slowed by the frequency of home leave for international staff. This is of course not unique to SEAL and may be unavoidable in the present operating climate and circumstances. There is little doubt however that the frequency of leave has reduced the pace of delivery in some cases.

Resource Allocation

The total program support costs, including the salaries for international staff, amounted to 30% of the total project cost in 2006.

Cost-effective use of inputs

A significant portion of financial resources were spent on technology and equipment (35%). This was justified to build an appropriate base on which capacities could be sustained in the long run.

Although on an overall basis, travel expenses constitute about 20% of the total project expenditure in the year, almost half of the money spent on capacity-building activities are travel-related expenditure. On future activities, international travel out of region should be rather more focused, and cheaper in-country and in-region training may be considered wherever possible.

On a positive note, the expenditure support for the 'establishment and running costs of the parliament' has been kept at 5% which is low compared to the previous year, and instead there has been increased spending-focus on the capacity-building activities. Effective planning and focused-relevance on the legislative activities meant that significant results were attained with low outlays standing at a mere 8% of the total spending during the year.

3. PROJECT RESULTS SUMMARY

During the year under review, the following outputs were achieved against the outcomes set out in the Project document:

OUTPUT 1: ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE COORDINATION AND PROGRAMMING MECHANISM TO SUPPORT THE ASSEMBLY

The strategic coordination mechanism for all Assembly support was the Taskforce established in 2005, its TOR was developed and its meetings were convened regularly.

The Taskforce met twice as convened by the President of the *Wolesi Jirga*. In addition, updating the matrix reflecting all Assembly support activities was continued under SEAL direction. Over the course of the year however the ownership of this task was successfully transferred to the Assembly.

The second mechanism of Assembly support coordination – the Working Group - which SEAL representatives attend and to which they report on training activities, was chaired by SEAL for a part of the year. This, too, was successfully passed to the National Assembly

SEAL advice that the Working Group meet every two weeks and become more oriented to coordination and planning of Assembly support was accepted.

SEAL hosts a new occasional intra-agency meeting of the donors and implementers of Assembly support. This informal forum has been designed to provide more clarity about the activities of each organization. The coordination efforts undertaken in that forum entailed the creation of the 'interlocutorship' mechanism put in place to satisfy the request of the National Assembly in provision of support to Assembly committees by major partners. SEAL has had a recognized lead role in that.

During the year covered by the report, SEAL also continued to participate in periodic working group and coordination meetings with Assembly officials about the evaluation and monitoring of the I-ANDS (Interim Afghan National Development Strategy). The benchmark for the National Assembly is that 'the National Assembly will be provided with technical and administrative support by mid-2006 to fulfill effectively its constitutionally mandated roles.' SEAL has assisted Assembly Secretariat colleagues in drafting and updating the monitoring reports and the strategy papers which set out the Assembly's achievement of the benchmark set for it.

OUTPUT 2- BUILDING THE CAPACITIES OF SECRETARIAT STAFF AND ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

Core business of the National Assembly

Building the capacities of the Secretariat and the Assembly membership is a major responsibility for SEAL and this activity takes many forms, only a selection of which can be reviewed here.

A strong effort goes into supporting the committees of the Houses. Each committee has an international 'interlocutor' who is responsible for advising the committee on its work and providing a 'bridge' to the wider donor community. The majority of interlocutors are members of SEAL.

In addition, two initiatives of support for the committees which have recently been initiated are the national and international visits programmes in which the committees and committee support staff learn how to organize and execute a visit professionally and within budget. A successful visit to Herat has been held, and one to Mazar-i Sharif is planned for early in 2007. This programme will enable each committee of both Houses to make one visit in-country if it wishes this year. The international programme has only just started, and one committee is planning to travel to

neighboring Central Asian countries. There is space for roughly twelve committees to travel internationally under SEAL auspices this year. There are strict criteria for SEAL support and each committee needs to set out a sound business case to succeed in gaining sponsorship.

Formal training courses have been held, for example, for the Committee Assistants who had a wide ranging course in Kabul covering all aspects of supporting committees and the legal environment of the Assembly. A selection of the Assistants will be traveling to the Senate of France where they will also be exposed to local government structures. Those responsible for transcribing the Official Report of the Assembly were trained in Kabul by the Director of Hansard in the Belgian Parliament.

A 'Top Management' course was initiated by sending two senior members of the Secretariat to the Bureau of Training of the Lower House of the Indian Parliament on a month-long fellowship. This provided the officials with an excellent view of all aspects of the Indian Parliament and because the course was attended by representatives from many countries an international perspective was gained also.

The Secretary-General of the *Meshrano Jirga* and senior members of the Secretariat attended a series of informal and highly successful seminars on parliamentary procedure held by a SEAL senior consultant.

The consideration of the National Budget is a key role of both Houses. SEAL is closely engaged with officials of the assembly in seeking to form a Budget Unit to assist parliamentarians generally with their budget responsibilities.

The presence of Afghan representatives at international gatherings is a vital part of the development of the National Assembly's profile world-wide and SEAL sponsored parliamentarians to a range of conferences, for example, to Tanzania, Japan, and Guatemala. As important are conferences in Afghanistan. Unfortunately the security situation earlier in the year caused the postponement of a planned conference for the *Wolesi Jirga* on 'Executive/Legislative Relations'. This will be rescheduled for 2007.

A highly successful conference was held however on 'Countering Corruption' late in the year and was attended by the Presidents of the Wolesi and Meshrano Jirgas and the leaderships of both Houses, a representative of the President of the State, the Chief Justice, the Chairman of the Independent Anti-corruption Commission, and chairmen and women of the committees of the Houses. The conference was chaired by the chairmen of the relevant committees of the Houses who steered a Declaration and Action Plan on corruption to acceptance by the delegates, This will inform the work being done on corruption by the Government and also provide a focus for a strategy which may be debated in the Assembly in the new Session beginning in late January. SEAL played a key if low profile role in facilitating this event.

SEAL will continue to provide English training to members and is proposing to increase its commitment to this training in 2007 by adding one more teacher to the complement. It will also consider establishing a language laboratory if the Assembly is able to provide suitable premises.

SEAL conducted many workshops for the members in the past year including:

- Workshop on the narcotics problem
- Workshop on anti-corruption efforts
- Workshop on the Socio-Economic Status of Afghanistan
- Workshop on the Interim Afghan National Development Strategy
- Workshop on the Budget in relation to the Committee System
- Workshop on international conventions on the disabled
- Workshop on the security situation
- Workshop on labor and migration matters
- Workshop on the nomads, tribal and border affairs

Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature (SEAL) -Project Annual Report (2006)

- Workshop on international conventions on environmental matters
- Workshop on the legislative process
- Workshop on the adoption of work plans for the committees

These workshops were fully interactive and were usually provided in response to requests from individual Members or committees.

In addition, the following Seminars were organized and delivered for the staff of both Secretariats:

- Parliamentary Committee System
- Scrutiny of State Budget and Development Plans
- Parliamentary Committee System
- Legislative Process
- Legislative Analysis
- Legislative Drafting
- Legal Research

A large number of documents were drafted for the use of members and committees. There is no space to list all of those but a few might be noted to provide some idea of the scope of the material produced:

- Draft of Revised Mandate - Committee on Gender and Civil Society
- Citizens' Guide to Presenting Submissions and "Petitions and Complaints" to the National Assembly
- Code of Conduct for Members of the Wolesi Jirga
- Staff Regulations for the National Assembly
- Note on MPs' salaries, allowances and perquisites
- Human Security and Rule of Law in Afghanistan
- Note on government's proposal for an IMF Loan and on Budget Execution Report of the Government for 1384

The range of activities outlined here demonstrates the importance given to capacity building for Members and the Secretariats' staff by SEAL. This aspect of SEAL's capacity building effort will continue to form the 'heart' of the Project.

Security

The Security Department of the Secretariat is fully trained and able to ensure the security of parliamentarians, secretariat, and visitors to the parliament compound'.

Security was included as part of the initial one-month training programme in July 2005. It was considered however that its importance justified its incorporation into the Project. The Security Department of the National Assembly needed to be strengthened urgently to provide satisfactory security within the Assembly precincts.

The areas identified for building the capacity of the Security Department are: planning, operation, and maintenance of security as well as coordination with other security agencies for better providing a secure environment to members, staff and visitors (Government and International dignitaries) in the Assembly compound, and, finally, providing close protection to parliamentarians outside the Assembly compound.

At the end of the 2nd quarter of 2006, a Security Advisor was recruited and the indicative outputs and activities were included the Results Framework of project revision document.

Under this sub-component, assistance was provided to the Security Department for developing the initial security documentation and the necessary security equipment, a modern office environment was created for the Security Department, and regular assessments of needs for the efficient functioning of the Assembly security force have been conducted. In-country training and specialized study tours and practical exercises covering the following topics were initiated:

- Security survey of the Afghan National Assembly
- Threat assessment and risk analysis of the NA compound
- Physical Security plan of the compound
- Security survey and standing orders for each guard post
- Security regulations document of the NA
- General Security measures
- Emergency Standard Operating Procedures
- Personnel movement control
- Training at the National Service for Protection at the President of the Republic of Bulgaria (the officers who attended the course are replicating this for the remainder of the staff).

Necessary security equipment has been provided including hand-held VHF radios. A Security Operations Room has been established, and CCTV system has been installed. A Security Lighting System has been procured and mounted. Complete sets of Riot Control and Police equipment are being purchased and will be delivered shortly.

The Security team largely achieved its goals and the Assembly leadership has expressed satisfaction over the joint accomplishments of the Assembly and SEAL security teams.

Finance

Project Office

A Finance Advisor was appointed in November. He has, so far, two areas of operation: the Project and the Assembly Secretariats. In due course, he will also support the Finance Committees of the Houses. A considerable amount of work has been done in a short period.

The existing financial, procurement and administrative procedures within the SEAL Project have been reviewed in detail. These procedures and practices have been assessed for their general compliance with the Internal Control Framework of the UNDP and generally accepted best practice. Areas for adjustment have been identified which will strengthen the cycle of budgeting, forecasting, approval, spending, recording and reconciliation processes and ensure an acceptable audit trail. Initiatives taken and implemented during the 4th quarter follow.

- A protocol for all in-country mission travel programs that are sponsored by SEAL project has been developed. This protocol describes the procedures that both the SEAL staff and the Assembly committee Members require to follow with respect to the spending procedures, budgeting and approval processes. This procedural document ensures sound expenditure planning.
- An amended procurement requisition form has been developed and implemented.
- Standardization and scheduling of processing of salaries of SEAL employees. A formal schedule has been developed and agreed on so that there is predictability on the timing of the processing and receipt of the employee salaries.
- Cash Management/ disbursement system: procedures are in place to insure that the claims of the actual claimants and service providers are individually validated and that proxy-payments/ receipts and disbursements do not occur.
- Employee Undertaking / Payback Forms and Pre-travel briefings initiated.
- Other financial and administration aspects have been identified for streamlining are:
- Introducing enhanced procedures for material receiving, inventory control, and recording of the assets

- Protocol for International committee and training visits for the members and staff of the Assembly.

Finance and Administration Departments of the Assembly Secretariats

In order to be successful and to assert its independence, the Assembly needs a strong internal governance structure and adequate resources to manage its own administration and financing efficiently. The SEAL project has begun to work closely with the Finance and Administration Departments of both the Houses to identify ways to build capacity and efficiency. Work to date has included:

- Documentation of detailed workflow processes in the two Departments. These documented workflows have helped in identifying the areas of duplication, redundancy and lack of internal controls which will be addressed in the next year.
- A detailed review of the existing cash management practices has resulted in recommending and implementing small immediate measures that would avoid risks of theft, misappropriation, mismanagement and errors.
- Presently the process for Parliament's own budgeting and expenditure tracking is practically non-existent. Pending a permanent automated solution, SEAL has developed an MS Office excel-based, intermediary semi-automated tool that can assist the Secretariats' database officers to monitor budget and expenditure summaries by month, quarter and account codes. Hands-on training has been provided to the Database Officer of the Meshrano Jirga.

The review so far has resulted in identifying the following capacity building initiatives that are recommended for implementation in the following year:

- System integration to technologically connect various financial and financial-related transactions that could improve efficiencies, accountability and transparency
- Structural integration of Departments to bundle logically related functions together for improved control and efficiency
- Functional training in the areas of payroll accounting, budgeting and expenditure management, procurement and material management aspects
- Introduction of budgeting system and implementing the concept of cost centre system within the Assembly that would enable to budget as well as trace costs for the resource consumption areas of the administration.

OUTPUT 3 – NECESSARY LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN PLACE TO ENABLE THE FIRST SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT

The main outcome of this activity was to achieve the 'necessary legal and institutional environment in place for the first session'. This meant assisting the Assembly in drafting its rules of procedure, the internal 'constitution' of the two Houses; and providing the Houses with the necessary legal advisory services to implement those Rules on a continuing basis.

The former task was achieved when the Upper House adopted the rules of procedures drafted with some assistance from SEAL; and the Wolesi Jirga adopted Rules also drafted with some help from SEAL. Both Houses are now undertaking reviews of the rules to ascertain whether these are fully fit for purpose and SEAL is actively assisting with this process.

A Code of Conduct for Parliamentarians was agreed with the Legislative Departments of the Wolesi and Meshrano Jirgas, based on SEAL guidelines. The document has still to receive the approval of the respective Houses and we will be following this up.

In collaboration with CB staff a number of documents were drafted and submitted to the Houses for the purpose of strengthening the legislative capacities and of the Commissions. Amongst these were:

- Proposed Uniform Rules of Procedure of the Commissions
- Proposed Rules of Procedure governing Investigation of Government Actions
- Proposed Rules of Procedure governing Oversight
- Proposed Rules Governing the Questioning of Ministers

Further documents were submitted, or are in preparation, as follows:

- Staff Regulations of the National Assembly
- Glossary of Parliamentary Terms for Afghan Parliamentarians
- Draft of the Revised Mandate for the Meshrano Jirga Commission on Gender and Civil Society
- Draft Resolution on Counter Corruption for the proposed National Conference on the subject
- Background paper on Legislature-Executive Relations for the proposed International Conference
- Citizens' Guide to Presenting Submissions and "Petitions and Complaints" to the National Assembly

Training sessions were conducted on:

- Legislative Drafting for the staff of the Meshrano Jirga
- Legislative Analysis for the staff of the Meshrano Jirga
- Workshops on Legislative Process for the staff of the Meshrano Jirga
- Training session on lawmaking for the Committee Assistants of the Meshrano Jirga

With the creation of the basic documents of the internal constitution of the Assembly, the fundamental task of the Legislative Environment team was completed. The Technical Advisor (Legislative Environment) was not replaced when he left early in 2006, and the unit is now headed by the National Programme Officer (Legislative Environment).

Nevertheless there remains a considerable amount of continuing work. Basic procedural documents need to be refined over time; and the procedural rules will require to be implemented more rigorously if the assembly is to make progress in its core legislative tasks.

OUTPUT 4 - ENSURING GOOD QUALITY INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IS IN PLACE FOR ALL THOSE WHO USE THE ASSEMBLY

The major ICT hardware installations were implemented before the Assembly's inauguration. Delivery of ICT equipment continued into 2006, however, a factor which is explained by the splitting of Secretariat Departments between the Houses after inauguration.

In addition, there were two major undertakings in 2006: first, the provision of training and daily technical advice and assistance to the ICT Department of the Assembly and; second, the development of long-term policies for the use and maintenance of ICT facilities. Work was also initiated on improving the Assembly web site.

Provision of training and daily technical advice and assistance

The ICT Department of the National Assembly benefited from different learning opportunities offered by study tours and in-house training:

The first training opportunity took place during the 2nd quarter of 2006 when 2 staffers accompanied by the SEAL project ICT officer to the Netherlands and UK to receive training on Digital Congress Network (DCN), followed by a visit to the British Parliament. Sonus Westminster,

the SEAL contractor which had installed the system in the National Assembly Chambers, maintains a similar system in the UK Parliament.

The second training was at the e-Governance Academy in Estonia for a joint delegation of parliamentarians and staff of both the House.

SEAL subsequently organized specialized training for the ICT Department staff in the IT Department of the Lower House of the Indian Parliament. Ten participants, including two SEAL staff, undertook this training during the 3rd quarter.

During the last quarter of the year, the achievements of the ICT component of the SEAL Project, in particular its progress towards e-Parliament systems, were presented at the annual regional UNDP meeting on e-Governance practice groups for the Bureaus of Europe and Asia-Pacific. The meeting was held in Tallinn, Estonia. The Afghan case presented by the SEAL representative attracted very considerable interest.

General ICT training sessions were organized for the Members during the last two quarters. The following topics were covered: modules on basic computer literacy, use of Internet and e-mail facilities, managing Information through Internet.

The ICT unit of SEAL implemented the Star-Diva software and trained the Hansard staff on its efficient use. The positive result of this installation is enhanced accuracy in the production of Official Gazettes of the Houses.

Development of long-term policies for the use and maintenance of ICT facilities; improving the parliamentary web site

The Project completed installation of a 'state of the art' audio-video congress system and all the other necessary computer and multimedia components of the Parliament. The priority has become since then to put in place and maintain a well conceived and effectively managed policy for the use of all ICT and multimedia equipment.

Therefore, during the last two quarters of 2006, the ICT team has been developing comprehensive policies for the use of different and various ICT facilities by Members and staff: e-mailing including the use and management of the official e-mail addresses, Intranet, internal e-mailing services and servers, and promotion of effective use of Internet for research. These policies will be integrated into the future Parliament ICT Strategy.

The ICT and Public Outreach also worked to replace the pilot web site of National Assembly by a custom built web site. The upgraded version, when rolled out, will consolidate both Afghan suggestions and the best practices of developed parliaments.

Finally, throughout the year, the ITC unit provided essential services to the Assembly in facilitating the day-to-day work of the staff and parliamentarians.

Provision of IT equipment

The supply of all the needed ICT equipment to the Assembly continued during the year. The only exceptional purchase for the Assembly was, during the 1st quarter of the year, provision of a powerful electricity generator in order to allow the Assembly to function regardless of the intermittent Kabul City power supply.

The second wave of supply was justified by the new needs arising from the separation of the previously common Departments of the two Secretariats and was confirmed by the needs assessments completed by the SEAL ICT team. 300 personal computers and 10 laptops with supporting office equipment was purchased and delivered.

Besides the regular supply of IT equipment, SEAL substantively contributed to the operation of the UNIFEM Resource Centre for Women Parliamentarians. The Internet connection and all necessary IT equipment including computers, printers, scanners, and multimedia facilities were provided by SEAL.

The majority of the activities listed in the RFF of the project document were effectively undertaken.

Among the activities likely be on the agenda of the ICT team in the next year are: equipping the Assembly Annex on Dar-ul-Aman road to accommodate Members of both Houses and their assistants; development of a database (e-systems) system for all departments of Afghan National Assembly ;a LAN and internet system for the commission buildings connected to the Assembly; installing sound equipment (DCN system) in the meeting room for Commissions ; developing a professional Website for SEAL Project; and continuing to provide Members with basic computer and internet training.

OUTPUT 5 – PROMOTING ASSEMBLY OUTREACH AND DESIGNING AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS STRATEGY

The newest team of the project—established one year after its formal start in February 2005—achieved good results in 2006.

In addition to the specific tasks of Public Outreach, the component organized many capacity building events and facilitated provision of equipment required (after assessment of the real needs of the two Information and Public Relations Departments) within the Secretariats.

The following events were organized by the Public Outreach team:

- Three-day seminar in parliamentary reporting for staff of the DIPRs of both Houses and journalists accredited to the NA
- In the framework of the “Outreach to the Provinces” project, implemented in co-operation with FES- training sessions to local journalists and locally elected MPs/Senators respectively on parliamentary reporting and on increased media competence.
- Specialized training to video and still-photo photographers at the National Assembly
- Seminar on political, electoral and conflict reporting for the staff of the DIPRs of both houses and journalists accredited to the National Assembly
- Workshop in parliamentary reporting for provincial journalists conducted in cooperation with FES
- Study tour going to Scandinavia – Oslo and Copenhagen – focusing on “openness in governance” including Members and staff of both Houses. In addition to study visits the programme included a two day seminar on “right to information” undertaken by the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre.

As direct support to the Information and Public Relations Departments, the component undertook printing of the following public information material:

- Directory of MPs and Senators in Dari and Pashto; informative calendars for both the Meshrano and Wolesi Jirgas; Assembly ‘diary’ featuring all the female parliamentarians, information materials directed at school children (and supporting the National Assembly’s programme for regular school visits); Meshrano and Wolesi Jirga Magazines and Official Gazettes (primarily in Dari and Pashto)
- A comprehensive ‘folder’ or pamphlet explaining the role and resources of SEAL to Assembly Members, the Secretariat, students at seminars, classes, and lectures, and the general public

Six public information radio programmes were produced and are ready for broadcast, both on satellite radio and by traditional FM stations.

Additionally, a substantive number of books were provided to the National Assembly library related to parliamentary studies and assistance provided to the DIPR of the Wolesi Jirga to set up a data base of journalists representative of the media community interested in parliamentary coverage.

To engage the Assembly with civil society, the Public Outreach team worked for the institutionalization of the regular meetings between the National Assembly and Afghan civil society representatives.

The major success of the component was the series of public outreach events it organized jointly with its partners from the civil society during the summer recess of the National Assembly. During these events, Members met their constituents, local journalists, and other participants, in their constituencies.

Pursuing the same goal of facilitating parliamentarians' interactions with their constituencies, the Public Outreach team supported the initiative of the Project Capacity builders to launch the programme of 'bringing parliament to the people'.

Jointly with the Legislative Environment-capacity building team, a guide for oral and written submissions was produced and forwarded to the Assembly.

In cooperation with that Department the team also drafted and forwarded to the National Assembly the following a policy papers: the institutional communications of the Assembly; duties and responsibilities, values, mission, and policies of the Department of Public Information of the Wolesi Jirga has been developed.

Taking into account the late start of the component's activities, good results have been attained.

There have been some problems however including the disappearance of two staff members from the study tour to UNDP Governance Center in Oslo. This was the first time in the Project that this had happened. We are tightening the selection and briefing of overseas groups in conjunction with our Assembly partners.

The other constraints affecting generally the conception and implementation of an effective public information and awareness strategy are: the lack of mature and qualified media actors, modest level of minimum awareness about their rights and duties by major partners concerned by the parliamentary life.

The weak journalistic culture of Afghanistan, added to the absence of parliamentary experience of the DIPRs staff, is a continuing problem.

The Public outreach team will nevertheless continue to work for the achievement of all the stated outputs. Among the future actions likely to be taken by the team are: implementation of a radio station project in the Assembly complex; procuring a printing press to enable the Assembly to print in-house and at a professional standard its routine and essential documents (the records of the Houses' Plenary sessions); the establishment and first meeting of a National Youth Assembly of Afghanistan.

OUTPUT 6: PARLIAMENT SETTING-UP AND BASIC RUNNING COST MET DURING FIRST YEAR OF ACTIVITY

The tightness of the National Assembly budget justified continuation of the operational support by the Project.

The three houses initially rented by the Project are still essential for the Secretariat of the Wolesi Jirga for office space, and by the Meshrano Jirga for Committee meetings.

In addition, the Secretariat of the Assembly was split between the two Houses during the 2nd quarter of 2006. This entailed the division of resources used previously in common by both the Secretariats. Consequently, essential new office environment needs emerged. After rigorous assessment of the actual needs, the Project met the essential requirements. The annual fee for the Internet facility to the Parliament is continued to be met by the Project and it is also envisaged to extend this support to the buildings rented for them outside the main premises.

In the immediate future, SEAL will collaborate with the Assembly in putting in place a satisfactory work environment in the Assembly Annex for Members' offices and the Training Institute.

During the 1st quarter of 2006, SEAL facilitated the communication and easy transfer of some vehicle and security equipment from the Chinese Government for use by the Assembly.

OUTPUT 7: MANAGEMENT TEAM FULLY OPERATIONAL

The Management team was operational fully one year after the start of the Project in February 2005 with arrival of the Technical Adviser (Public Outreach) in February 2006. This difficulty of recruitment in the first year brought problems of delivery in its wake and has had a lag effect on delivery in 2006.

In addition, during 2006, the following positions had to be filled or were renewed: international Chief Technical Adviser and Project Manager; international Technical Adviser (Capacity Building); three short term international consultants; National Deputy Project Manager; National Consultant ICT; Technical Adviser (Security); international Technical Adviser (Finance). This represents a certain amount of upheaval and need for adjustment.

Working in tandem the international technical advisers and the national programme officers have achieved a degree of knowledge transfer. SEAL policy is to ensure that national staff capacity is built as part of the overall objective of building sustainability and national ownership. This is largely achieved by close pairing. On occasion SEAL staff members accompany Members or Assembly staff on overseas visits. While this is often to interpret it also builds the capacity of the staff members concerned. In addition, a National Programme Officer will be attending a conference Anti-Corruption in Cambodia in 2007 on behalf of the Project. The Project has a policy of encouraging National Officers to undertake the full range of work done by internationals if they are qualified. For example, the National Programme Officer (Legislative Environment) is now in addition the Deputy Technical Adviser (Capacity Building) and is also 'interlocutor' for two major committees of the Wolesi Jirga. This trend will continue.

During the 4th quarter of 2006, a SEAL office able to accommodate 5 staff has been embedded in the Secretariat of the Wolesi Jirga with the full support and encouragement of the Secretaries-General of both Houses. This office has proved a boon being a base from which to work closely with our Assembly partners. The office is manned constantly when the Assembly is in Session on a rota basis, and the weekly staff meeting is normally held there on Thursday morning. Members and staff call in frequently.

A number of mandatory project protocols have been issued to ensure good communication and clear lines of command, for example, relations with National Assembly staff, official correspondence, Project security, work in the SEAL Assembly office.

It has been a major concern that there are currently two women only in the project (the cleaners and dinner ladies). Fortunately the Project has recruited its first female senior consultant, an ex-Dutch Member of Parliament of Iranian origin and she is expected to join us in January 2007.

It continues to be difficult to recruit suitable staff with relevant parliamentary experience. The Project will however continue to make every effort to do so.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

The general security situation has not always been favorable and this has been an obstacle to the implementation of some project activities. For instance, organization of an international conference on effective executive-legislative relations had to be cancelled for this reason.

The frequent absences from Kabul of international staff on leave has presented continuity problems.

The uncertain quality of some Assembly staff has meant that SEAL personnel have frequently been called on to 'plug the gap'. This is particularly true in the fields of travel and ICT where the International Departments of the Houses are not yet able to manage the necessary travel arrangements independently.

Generally there is a lack of motivation and drive in some staff of the Assembly.

A 'brain-drain' within the staff of the National Assembly Secretariats is a matter of concern. Some trained staff were hired by international agencies, while some others fled the country. Over the period there was approximately a 13% turn over.

While the fundamental procedural structure of the Assembly is in place that structure does not yet occupy the importance it should in the business of the Houses. There are a number of reasons for this including unawareness of the relationship between procedures and the speedy dispatch of business, the relative weakness of the rules themselves, and a notable lack of interest in such rules on the part of the vast majority of staff and parliamentarians. This contributed to the sluggishness of legislative output in 2006.

The attendance of parliamentarians has attracted attention due to some striking absences in training events provided by other stakeholders. SEAL has attempted to work co-operatively with the committees in particular by fitting into a pre-arranged work-based timetable rather than suggest additional training slots. This cannot always be done of course, but it has assured attendance has been high at SEAL/Members meetings.

International stakeholder co-ordination, while better now that relations have been established and meetings held when required, remains a potential issue and one which will require constant attention to keep within bounds.

5. LESSONS LEARNT AND NEXT STEPS

5.1. LESSONS LEARNT

Openness, transparency and mutual trust proved a cardinal virtue in working within a multi-stakeholder environment in Afghanistan.

Promoting personal self confidence and encouraging personal initiatives and creativity on the part of project staff is an important aspect of project management and should be encouraged. However, it does not replace but complements the need for vigilant oversight and ensuring that the project's internal controls are sound.

SEAL accompanying overseas visits by Members (other than the leaderships of the Houses) should always be carefully considered. The accompanying officials when from the Assembly are unlikely to be experienced, and the fact that many of the travel arrangements are made by the project means that they may lack full preparation. Careful pre-briefing will be needed if a SEAL staff member does not accompany

The days of the routine 'emergency' requests from the Assembly should be over now that inauguration is long past. But the absence of foresight is a feature of many interactions with the Assembly. As Secretariat staff capacity grows it is to be hoped that this practice of the last minute panic call will disappear. This does not mean that we should step aside from a genuine or unforeseen emergency. But our culture should be predominantly one of measured planned delivery.

Where there proves to be an inadequacy in the Assembly delivery it must be addressed in the same way as would be normal for a similar situation in the project itself, courteously but firmly. The project has an obligation to apply the same standards in its relation with the Assembly as it does internally.

There is much more advantage in having a relatively long term capacity builder in place (if he/she has something positive to offer) than one who stays only a few months. The Assembly gets to know the trainer and vice versa. This leads to a much more fruitful personal interaction than would otherwise be the case. Regional staffs are likely to have cultural advantages over international staff from further afield, or with no experience of the Region. Use Afghan trainers whenever available.

The regular and numerous presence of Members in all capacity building activities should never be taken for granted. Recourse to the leadership of the Houses for publicizing training events and encouraging the participation of Members may be required.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The ultimate goal of the project exit should be kept firmly in mind in all that the project achieves. This means that we should be positively seeking to play to the weaknesses of the client group in our engagements in order to transform those weaknesses into strengths.

In this context, it is important to make the transfer of travel arrangements to the Assembly a priority. It is an essential skill for a modern parliament and is highly time-consuming.

It will also be necessary to progressively work more closely with the clients at all stages of project work in order to expose them to the difficulties and frustrations of setting up visits, or arranging training. If clients only have visibility of the flawless end result many people will conclude the work is straightforward.

The project will also have to work to promote a culture of discipline about procurement, budgeting and administration, in order to ensure that scarce resources are deployed to maximum effect. It will also be important to seek to retain the services of trusted and experienced consultants and advisors even if that means making adjustments to the terms of their engagement.

It is vital to the success of the Assembly that the two Houses work co-operatively together. In all that the project does this should be strongly encouraged.

6. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILISATION

Note: All annual project figures are subject to later adjustment.

FINANCIAL STATUS

Table 1: Contribution Overview [February 2005 / February 2007]

Donor	Contributions		Contribution Balance
	Committed	Received	
France	2,884,923	2,884,923	0
Italy	1,204,819	1,204,819	0
EC	3,618,818	2,895,054	723,764
SIDA (Sweden)	1,277,139	1,277,139	0
UNDP - 01	750,000	750,000	0
Germany	2,352,941	2,147,359	205,582
Denmark	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
CIDA	1,052,632	1,052,632	0
TOTAL	15,141,272	14,211,926	929,346

Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature (SEAL) -Project Annual Report (2006)

Table 2: Funding Status (as of the end of the year)

Donor	Received	Expenditures			Project Balance	Earmarked	Available Funding (as of 1 Jan of the next year)	Remarks
		Period Prior to the Reporting Year	Reporting Year Only	Total				
France	2,884,923	1,006,903	1,294,637	2,301,540	583,383	583,383	583,383	
Italy	1,204,819	1,083,577	121,242	1,204,819	0		0	There is a negative commitment of \$ 167,634 against Italy in ATLAS, which needs rectification
EC	2,895,054	1,523,639	1,282,256	2,805,895	89,159		89,159	
SIDA (Sweden)	1,277,139	191,537	415,107	606,644	670,495		670,495	
UNDP - 01	750,000	643,692	0	643,692	106,308		106,308	
Germany	2,147,359		209,697	209,697	1,937,662		1,937,662	
Denmark	2,000,000		790,230	790,230	1,209,770		1,209,770	
CIDA	1,052,632			0	1,052,632		1,052,632	
SWISS			478	478	-478		-478	SWISS is not a SEAL donor and this entry for UN Fee will need to be reversed in 2007
TOTAL	14,211,926	4,449,348	4,113,647	8,562,995	5,648,931	583,383	5,649,409	

* = Based on Combined Delivery Report

** = Sum of disbursements, commitments and UN Fee as at 8th January 2007 in ATLAS

*** = Donations from France are ear-marked for Activities 1 & 2

FINANCIAL UTILISATION

Table 3: Annual Expenditure by Activity [01-01-2006 / 31-12-2006]

Activity	Budget (Year)	Expenditures	Balance	Delivery Rate
Activity 1 : Capacity Building and Institutional Support	939,626	952,973	-13,348	101%
Activity 2 : Legal environment for the 1st session of the parliament ready	583,280	341,695	241,585	59%
Activity 3 : ICT, equipments, services and systems	1,453,230	1,416,710	36,520	97%
Activity 4 : Parliament Outreach	939,858	623,777	316,080	66%
Activity 5 : Establishment & Running Costs of Parliament	391,936	187,887	204,049	48%
Activity 6 : Programme support	973,770	590,605	383,166	61%
UNDP - GMS	included in above			
TOTAL	5,281,699	4,113,647	1,168,052	78%

= Sum of disbursements, commitments and UN Fee as at 8th January 2007 in ATLAS; Currently there is a negative commitment of \$167,634 which needs to be rectified in 2007.

Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature (SEAL) -Project Annual Report (2006)

Table 4: Annual Expenditure by Donor (01-01-2006 / 31-12-2006)

Donors	Activity	Budget (Year)	Expenditures	Balance	Delivery Rate	Remarks
00095 - DENMARK	Activity : 3 ICT, equipments, services and systems	65,000	64,603	397		
	Activity 4 : Parliament Outreach	806,671	572,149	234,522		
	Activity 5 : Establishment & Running Costs of Parliament	148,582	47,355	101,227		
	Activity 6 : Programme support	44,350	106,123	-61,773		
00095 - DENMARK Total		1,064,603	790,230	274,373	74%	
00112 - FRANCE	Activity 1 : Capacity Building and Institutional Support	939,626	952,942	-13,316.42		
	Activity 2 : Legal environment for the 1st session of the parliament ready	583,280	341,695	241,585		
00112 - FRANCE Total		1,522,905	1,294,637	228,269	85%	
00117 - GERMANY	Activity 1 : Capacity Building and Institutional Support		24	-23,9600		
	Activity 4 : Parliament Outreach	32,548	33,598	-1,050		
	Activity 5 : Establishment & Running Costs of Parliament	73,500	1,419	72,081		
	Activity 6 : Programme support	458,076	174,656	283,420		
00117 - GERMANY Total		564,125	209,697	354,428	37%	
00137 - ITALY	Activity : 3 ICT, equipments, services and systems	118,953	121,242	-2,289		There is negative encumbrance of \$167,634 in ATLAS, which needs rectification
00137 - ITALY Total		118,953	121,242	-2,289	102%	
00231 - SWISS	Activity 6 : Programme support	0	478	-478		SWISS is not a SEAL donor, entry needs to be reversed
00231 - SWISS Total		0	478	-478		
00280 - EC	Activity : 3 ICT, equipments, services and systems	1,269,277	1,230,865	38,412		
	Activity 4 : Parliament Outreach	0	5,146	-5,146		
	Activity 5 : Establishment & Running Costs of Parliament	104,525	46,244	58,281		
00280 - EC Total		1,373,801	1,282,256	91,546	93%	
00555 - SIDA	Activity 1 : Capacity Building and Institutional Support		7	-7		
	Activity 4 : Parliament Outreach	100,638	12,883	87,755		
	Activity 5 : Establishment & Running Costs of Parliament	65,329	92,869	-27,540		
	Activity 6 : Programme support	471,344	309,348	161,997		
00555 - SIDA Total		637,311	415,107	222,204	65%	
Grand Total		5,281,699	4,113,647	1,168,052	78%	

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