

MID-YEAR PROJECT REPORT 2007

**United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Joint National Youth Programme
1 January 2007 through 30 June 2007**



Afghan Youth Training Assembly, Kabul 10 – 14 June 2007

Project ID:	00054434
Duration:	January 2007 – December 2008
Component (MYFF):	(MYYFF) Goal 1,2,4 and 5
Total Budget:	\$21, 443,000
Unfunded:	\$12, 443,000
Implementing Partners / Responsible parties: (optional)	UNDP/UNICEF/UN-HABITAT, UNESCO, UNV, UNFPA, UNAMA, UNODC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES	3
II. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	7
III. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILIZATION	11
FINANCIAL STATUS	13
FINANCIAL UTILIZATION	14
ANNEXES	
ANNUAL WORK PLAN	External

I. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

UPDATED PROJECT RISKS AND ACTIONS

Political Will

Political will and capacity on the part of the government to put declared commitments to youth issues into practice needs to be built. Due to the currently suboptimal level of political support to youth issues, Government ownership of coordination in this sector is uncertain. The Deputy Ministry of Youth Affairs, the lead agency for the Joint National Youth Programme, is facing a lack of equipment, a less-than-conducive working environment, and low human and financial resources, which results from low level of support and awareness of the function of the Youth Affairs office on the part of the Afghan government. Other partner ministries with a commitment to the programme will also have to work to effect the mainstreaming of youth issues in their respective sectoral areas, and at the highest levels of leadership the programme itself does not yet have a great deal of visibility. If the current situation continues, the ownership of the Joint National Youth Programme by the national counterparts will not be ensured. The potential impact of this is that the sustainability and larger outcomes of the programme will be threatened.

To mitigate this risk, a great deal of emphasis and time was placed on reaching out to government partners, through a series of meetings with all the participating UN agencies and ministries, involving them in initial decision making and incorporating their feedback into programme activities. For example, the Ministry of Public Health expressed an interest in taking the lead with UNFPA on the youth assessment planned under Output 1, and they made a concerted effort to conduct preparatory discussions on the administration and substantive content of the assessment. Through their work, a list of key issues that the assessment would target was produced.

At the same time partners are also supporting activities such as the Youth Advocacy Conference and International Youth Day (Aug 7-9, 2007) to further commit to the Programme. In order to encourage Government to become committed and accountable, youth were invited to review the Programme and give their support and involvement. Youth will present the Programme to the Government and donors to encourage political support and accountability and at the same time give the Programme visibility.

Finally, expansion of partnerships with Government and agencies working on issues such as poverty reduction, youth employment, fighting corruption, and others are now being involved in the Programme activities. For example ILO and FAO are interested in the youth employment component and UNODC has representation on the Youth Advocacy Conference Working Group. All groups are participating in the Technical Focal Committee meetings. The Programme plans to involve Government and agencies that are fighting corruption as well as NGOS such as Afghan Integrity Watch.

Low level of youth-specific content in the ANDS

Youth issues in the ANDS are embedded within other thematic areas, like unemployment, health, education, vulnerable groups (ex-combatants). There is a risk that if more prominence is not given to youth issues in the ANDS in aspects other than socioeconomic ones, that youth, which comprise 68% of the population will seek non-institutional outlets for political expression, and that their stake in democratic processes will be hindered. The very existence and continuation of the Joint National Youth Programme is one measure that is currently available to address the presence of Afghan youth as a source of common interest, power, and commitment to a democratic Afghan society and state. First and foremost, the JNYP should be fully involved in the ANDS consultative process to bring it to a higher level. Initial ANDS meetings have been requested, and it is expected that contact with the Secretariat will be made in the next quarter. A communication strategy (internal and external has been developed) and will improve communication among partners as well as stakeholders. The approach, an intersectoral, multi-level approach to respond to youth issues, is a process to encourage stakeholder ownership.

UPDATED PROJECT ISSUES AND ACTIONS

Since the inception of the project, the main general issues encountered during the course of the first two quarters are outlined below:

1- Lack of full time JNYP project staff

The JNYP commenced in January 2007 and is under the supervision of the UNDP Democratization and Civil Empowerment Society Programme. The Programme was initially managed by a consultant to mid-February 2007. The UNDP DCSE Programme provided two part-time staff to assist in project management and budgeting with the plan to hire a full-time team to manage and administer the Programme. A National Youth Specialist was hired in March but left for personal reasons. Although the position has been re-advertised and interviews were conducted, a qualified replacement was not identified. The international UNDP National Youth Programme Manager was hired at the end of April 2007 and the terms of reference for a monitoring and reporting officer and a financial/administration officer were developed.

Due to the complexity of the Programme, it is important to have three full time local staff. An international consultant should be hired on a short contract to assist in meeting the immediate deliverables such as the communication strategy, planning and conducting a youth advocacy conference, and assisting in planning a donor meeting.

Actions to be taken: Management will re-advertise for a National Youth Specialist (gender and youth) and advertise for a monitoring and reporting officer and a financial/administration officer. A short term international consultant will be hired to assist with upcoming youth conference and other related tasks.

2- Commitment from UN agencies to provide dedicated human resources to the Programme

While it is part of the Agreement that each UN partner should meet the deliverables in accordance with the work plan it has become apparent that there is a lack of commitment and non-responsiveness from each agency to work with the Project Manager of the JNYP to achieve end results. For example, the youth assessment which was to be delivered during the reporting period (see implementation progress) was delayed due to lack of response from UN agencies when the implementing agency UNFPA requested their involvement. The assessment is postponed and through consultation with other agencies and each agency has agreed to provide more dedicated staff to the Joint Programme and working groups such as the youth assessment working group.

There have been monthly technical focal committee meetings and regular working group meetings held to discuss resource mobilization, youth assessment, youth employment assessment and other related topics in regards to the NJYP. There has been regular absence by major players of the Programme which has caused delay and distraction to the project progress. One of the main constraints was the lack of involvement of partners in the youth assessment which too date still has not commenced. Another main activity was the hiring of a consultant for the Youth Volunteer Corp component where time lines were not met and delays were not justified.

The importance of a closer and more effective coordination between UN agencies is essential to the success of the project. The JNYP is a joint project, initiated and signed by UN agencies. The annual work plan and budget was constructed based on the understanding of a collaborative efforts by the UN agencies.

Action to be taken- in order to enhance communication among the agencies, it is suggested to the management to take appropriate action to reinforce each agency's commitment to the program. Each agency should delegate a committed authorized individual to be a focal point from the inception to the completion. A strong commitment from each agency is essential to successfully implement this programme. It is important for a designated representative to attend all coordination and working meetings and to be given authority to make immediate decisions and be responsible for delivery.

3- UN partners responsiveness to reporting

While each UN agency understands the importance of a quarterly report and they have been informed in many occasions to provide a summary report of their activities to JNYP Project Manager, in compliance with the UNDP quarterly report guideline,s this process has not been fully satisfactory. In addition agency reports should be in compliance with the JNYP project document, page 20, clause 3.2 which reads:

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

Action to be taken- UN partners to submit a thorough technical and financial report of their activities as per the regular reporting schedule. It is imperative for each agency to designate a person to handle reporting and provide JNYP project manager a specific, detailed quarterly report in accordance with UNDP format as well as to be in full compliance with the project document.

4- ANDS cooperation with GoA in youth development

The Project Manager with the ANDS team and reconfirmed the importance of youth issues being incorporated into the ANDS. A letter was sent to all agencies requesting information on their involvement with the ANDS in terms of which meetings they were attending, and their priorities. This information would assist in developing the JNYP strategy in working with the ANDS. To date, no agency has responded to the email.

Action to be taken – Each agency should identify a key person to work on the ANDS and attend specific JNYP meetings related to the ANDS to collaboratively and strategically influence youth development with the GoA.

5- Lack of capacity building between UN agencies and Government of Afghanistan (GoA)

A major component of the strategy as represented in JNYP project document is capacity building between UN agencies and the partner ministries. It is the intent of the programme (page 17 of JNYP document) that a joint collaboration between government ministries and UN agencies will provide more leverage and political support and resources to the program to ensure a successful implementation.

The importance of a solid capacity building between UN and GoA will be the driving force to a successful implementation. Without a full commitment from the partners and an ongoing

commitment and capacity building from the UN agencies, this program will not achieve the outcomes.

Actions to be taken- Each UN agency to provide a work plan to build capacity and work closely with a designated government ministry. Project Manager of the JNYP will actively work with the UN agencies to reinforce their commitment in this area. Project Manager will request a bi-weekly status report from each partner. In addition, Project Manager and a UNDP

6- Lack of media and public awareness

Media and public awareness plays a major role in spreading the word about the project. This is a large portion of any project which needs to be handled with sensitivity and care. There has been an absence of media and public awareness, mainly due to non-existence of full time human resources to handle this task.

An effective public awareness can be achieved in various forms, mass media, press, presentation, radio and T.V. interviews. Public awareness is an important aspect of the program to bring the program to the attention of the public and in particular potential donor agencies.

Actions to be taken- Project Manger will develop an ongoing contact with UNDP and UNAMA to release press briefing and news press release. UNDP communication should create a mechanism to include JNYP in their ongoing public awareness campaigns.

In addition to the above mentioned issues, the following cross-cutting issue should be taken into consideration:

An estimated \$12,443,000 of the programme to cover portions of each of the programme components is un-funded.

Action to be taken- The UN agencies and partner ministries to work as a team to collaboratively plan a resource mobilization strategy through outreach to donors.

II. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Output 1: Government capacity to support and provide services to youth strengthened

During the initial start-up phase of the programme (January through June 2007) a major effort was made to contribute to project plan development, public awareness and publicity of the Joint National Youth Programme (JNYP). A thorough emphasis was made on the strategic planning to generate a successful result with the stakeholders and key players of the programme. To comply with component 1 as stipulated above, the following progress has been made:

UNDP completed the Terms of Reference (TOR) to hire an international consultant to conduct a needs assessment of the Office of the Deputy Ministry of Youth Affairs that will include its capacity to collaborate with the other seven ministries. This assessment is to be done within the context and results planned of the JNYP.

In a joint effort with UN agencies and the Government of Afghanistan (GoA), UNFPA developed the TORs to hire a consultant for the comprehensive youth assessment to assist in identifying the current youth situation. The assessment was a key deliverable for the first six months of 2007 because it was to provide information to all agencies about the situation of youth in the country in terms of employment, skills to date, and what is required. The information was to assist the Programme to develop evidence programmes to the youth across all Programme outputs. Ideally, this assessment will be completed by end of November, 2007. Without this information activities are weak. Due to lack of response from the UN agencies, the process to hire a consultant still has not been completed.

In addition to above mentioned areas of progress, UNDP and the Deputy Ministry of Youth Affairs will make continued efforts to build a strong capacity with the donor agencies, government machineries of all levels. To fulfil this task completely, a National Youth Advocacy conference will be held in Kabul on August 6 – 8, 2007 to include over 300 youth participants from 33 provinces of Afghanistan. The goal of the conference is to build a positive networking system among youth throughout the country to work together towards a common goal. The objectives include, but not limited to:

- Public awareness of Joint National Youth Programme
- Discuss the importance of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)
- To familiarize youth with the Joint National Youth Project (JNYP)
- Demonstrate the importance of youth development and youth contribution to achieve MDGs and ANDS
- Identify and discuss urgent challenges and issues in policy, economy and other civil society related issues.
- Develop a strong networking and capacity of the participants to take a lead in their community.
- Transfer technology and learning from one another to strengthen human capacity, human values and ethics.
- Discuss “know-how” methodology to participate in public administration and public policy decision making
- To evaluate the end results from the working group to integrate into the future work plan

In an effort to enhance public awareness and build a much stronger capacity between DMYA and UN agencies a public awareness mission has been planned to take place with the Deputy Minister, designated staff of DMYA and the Project Manager of JNYP. The team will travel to New York City to address the UN Assembly and undertake one-on-one discussion with the donor agencies in New York and Washington, D.C. area. This mission will take place on or about August 18, 2007. In addition to International donor agencies, Project Management team will make all efforts to arrange meetings with private sector to increase awareness of the JNYP. The main objectives of the mission are:

- Present a key note to the UN Assembly in regards to JNYP
- Demonstrate the relevance of youth development and MDGs
- Meeting with bi-lateral donors in D.C.
- Meeting with private sectors (involved in rebuilding Afghanistan)
- Meeting with media for public awareness

In order to develop provincial level capacity to respond protection issues and concerns of children and youth, UNICEF conducted strategic planning workshop for 11 provincial child protection action networks (CPAN). Fifteen provinces are namely, Nangarhar, Balkh, Jawzjan, Baglan, Kunduz, Bamyan, Ghazni, Paktya, Kandahar, Hirat, and Badghis. Over 300 members of provincial CPANs participated in the provincial workshops, which aimed to establish a common understanding of the use of various tools to prevent and respond to abuse and violence, exploitation and discrimination against children. 11 model CPANs all developed an annual workplan after the workshop and contributed to refine tools such as Monitoring & Reporting forms for Child Rights Violations. For instance, model CPANs have been closely monitoring child protection cases 11 provinces- in close collaboration with Police and Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and 121 cases have been reported to CPANs between May and July 2007. Model CPANs are also undertaking mapping and assessment of child protection services in respective provinces. This exercise is the first step to develop a functional and effective referral system in the province to support children who are in need of special protection

UN-HABITAT organized an exposure visit for **DMYA** to India and UNFPA sent DMYA representatives to Bangladesh to build their capacity in learning about other youth policies and programmes in the region and determine the adaptability of this knowledge. and UN-Habitat Staff in order to build their capacity. UN-HABITAT conducted a training of 30 DMYA staff in civic education using a Participatory Learning and Action Planning too. The training was held in all six provinces where the Youth Empowerment project is functioning (Balkh, Bamyan, Farah, Kabul, Kandahar and Nangarhar). The 30 DMYA staff were from both provincial and national level. The seven modules related to Civic Education are:

- **Module 1 – Youth & Local Governance**
Youth & the Community, Volunteerism, Governance, Elections, Service-Oriented Leadership, Conflict-resolution, Peace-Building, Unity
- **Module 2 – Youth Development Planning**
Strategic Planning, Consultation, Participation, Social Inclusion & Gender, Needs Assessment, Documentation, Self-Initiative
- **Module 3 – Youth Fund-Raising**
Youth Fund, Resource-Mobilization, Local Fund-Raising, Partnerships with Community Leaders, Private Sector & Local NGOs, Accounting
- **Module 4 – ‘Stop & Act’ Shows**
Stop & Act’, Forum Theatres, Community Education, Awareness-raising Strategies, the Arts
- **Module 5 – Youth Project Design**
Project Design, Proposal Writing, Budgeting, Work-Plan,
- **Module 6 – Youth Project Management**
Implementation, Management, Procurement, Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting
- **Module 7 – Youth Networking**
Consolidating & Sharing Learning, Networking, Federations, Advocacy & Policy, Relations With Government, External Links– Donors & Aid Agencies

A local consultant was hired to teach English lessons to 20 **DMYA** staff (UNDP) and the lessons are held daily at the DMYA to complement with job-related work.

UNFPA has provided equipment to two Youth Centres. One is the Youth Information Centre located in district 5 of Kabul in Khoshal Khan Mina, and is a joint effort with the Deputy Ministry of Youth). The other centre is the Youth Friendly Information and Service Centre located in district one of Kabul in Polyclinic, and is a joint effort with the Ministry of Public Health. The equipment included furniture, computers, printers, photocopy machine, generators, Multi media projector, overhead projector, and TV, Video and CD players.

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

This component delivers training, networking, resource development, and study opportunities for qualified youth in order to provide them with skills and knowledge to lead and participate in the political arena, civil society, private and public sectors. Service delivery will focus on the following: vocational training, leadership, professional skills to promote livelihood/employment, civic education (citizenship, civil society, election processes, etc) , policy awareness, human rights awareness, reproductive health and family planning. A series of best practices and lessons learned will be demonstrated in the areas of; public policy decision-making, politics and economic development. All training provision will be undertaken in parallel with follow-through activities, and with a "Training of Trainers" component to ensure ownership and sustainability.

During the first six months of the Programme activities contributed to increase awareness, and develop skills of youth (output 2.1) by training 2500 youth, planning to be community – based school teachers, in civic education. In addition, vocational and life-skills training , as part of the Reintegration project, is on-going in nine provinces involving more than 3,500 children associated with armed forces and groups and other children affected by armed conflict. An Agreement was made with the DMYA to host a Youth Information and Contact Centre (YICC) in six pilot provinces and a concept paper on YICC was developed. The procurement of supplies and equipment for six YICC is being processed.

To enhance youth literacy, life-skills, leadership, civic education, and human rights awareness (output 2.2) training on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health ASRH for 46 peer educator supervisors (f/m) was conducted in two youth centres in Kabul.

A Youth Training Assembly created a pilot youth parliament through collaboration between the JNYP and the UNDP Support to Establishment of Afghan Legislature SEAL project. Over 101 youth were selected from 91 high schools in Kabul to participate in parliamentary processes. Activities included but not limited to lobbying for election, development and presentation of articles, and questions/answer periods. The next activity will lead towards establishment of youth parliament with youth participation throughout Afghanistan.

UNICEF in close partnership with Deputy Ministry of Youth is planning to establish six Youth Information & Contact Centres (YICC) in Nagarahar, Bamyan, Kunduz, Balkh, Hirat and Kandahar. The first YICC has been inaugurated in Jalalabad in June. In order to facilitate establishment and operation of a joint youth centre in Hirat, a joint field mission was also conducted with UNFPA in August. The preparation to initiate a joint youth centre in Hirat is under way. The remaining four YICCs are expected to be initiated in the month of September as well. The Deputy Ministry of Youth has provided all premises of six YICCs.

During the period January – August UN-HABITAT trained 2580 Youth in two modules of civic education. The modules were mainly on Youth & the Community, Volunteerism, Governance, Elections, Service-oriented Leadership, Conflict-resolution, Peace-building, Unity (Module 1 Youth and Local Governance). The second module was on Strategic Planning, Youth Community Consultation , Youth Participation in problem identification, prioritization, preparing development plans, Social inclusion & gender integration in civil society, Youth Needs Assessment, Documentation, Self-initiative Projects that can be implemented by community members themselves without external support (Module 2).

To increase awareness in youth reproductive health and family planning (output 2.3) UNFPA has established two youth information centres in Kabul. UNFPA and UNICEF are presently planning to collaborate on the establishment of Youth Centres in Herat and Balkh provinces together with Deputy Ministry of Youth Affairs and Ministry of Public Health.

Training is ongoing for peer educators and there is collaboration with UNESCO and the Deputy Ministry of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Education in support of this effort.

Several meetings have been conducted with community representatives of district 5 and district 1 of Kabul in the catchments area of UNFPA two youth centres. Objectives of these meetings were to provide Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) program orientation and community sensitization to adolescent health and reproductive issues. The participants included community elders, PTA (Parent Teachers Association, Schools Head masters and government authorities at local level as well as high government officials for political and environmental support of the Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Project. Its worth mentioning that the staff at the centres celebrated teacher's day, women's day, mother's day, and Independence day of Afghanistan. They invited mothers, fathers, teachers, UN representatives in the mentioned events. The peer educators had speeches regarding their centre activities, how they got information about the centre, what they are learning and descriptions of their out reach activities. They also distributed a lot of leaflets and brochures regarding HIV/AIDS, Family planning, and information regarding their centre activities during these events. Peer educators from both centres plan to participate actively in National Youth Conference to be held from 05 – 08 August 2007.

UNFPA suggested in consortium with: MoE, MOPH, UNESCO and UNICEF to establish a working group, leading by MoE to concentrate on inclusion of ARH (WHAT IS ARH), HIV/AIDS in the high school curriculum. UNESCO is planning series of training sessions on HIV AIDS and seeking further collaboration with UNFPA on HIV/AIDS with the adolescent health centres.

Between January and June 2007, as part of UNICEF-assisted Reintegration project for ex-child soldiers and other war-affected children, 3,541 children of the ages 14-18 years have received health education and information in Hirat, Farah, Ghor, Badghis, Khost, Paktika, Ghazni, Faryab and Kandahar provinces.

Output 3: Youth participation in governance and social-political processed enhanced.

In association with UNDP and UNHABITAT, youth councils will be established at the national, provincial, and district levels in six provinces (Balkh, Bamyán, Farah, Kabul, Kandahar and Nengarhar). The main goal of the councils is to:

- Contribute to Community development through youth participation and involvement in policy and decision making in all government levels.

To achieve this goal, an intense series of training in civic society, governance, democracy, public policy, economic and community development will take place within the next two quarters.

During the initial six months of the Programme, the establishment of local gender-sensitive youth committees in villages and urban neighbourhoods (output 3.1) was contributed to by UNFPA through the creation of 12 peer education groups in Kabul.

Local Youth Councils were established consisting of 60 girls and 60 boys were established in 60 villages and neighbourhoods of 6 provinces (Balkh, Bamyán, Farah, Kabul, Kandahar and Nengarhar). The youth councils completed two modules of civic education with concepts being practiced through the councils in the villages and neighbourhoods.

UNHABITAT has worked with each of the 120 youth councils to prepare a workplan. 120 Youth Development Plans to focus on the Youth problems, solution strategies, resource mobilization, and self-initiative projects, which increase their participation in Governance and Socio-political process.

In support to diverse youth development initiatives at the community, level (output 3.3) HIV/AIDS education was provided at the New Years event (UNESCO). UNESCO has collaboration with government and line ministries mainly MOE, MOHE, and MOPH on training for peer educators. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health they organized the "Training Workshop of the Teacher Training Manual on HIV/AIDS Prevention Education in the School Setting" held on 08-15 April 2007 in order to have a better understanding of HIV/ AIDS and how to teach this subject and train trainers. This one week workshop involved 7 groups, and each group consisted of 15 participants. The participants were trained by a trainer under supervision of 2 master trainers and direct supervision of UNESCO Kabul Office.

Orientation and training sessions were carried out at teacher training college and Education University, over 100 teachers trained on how to teach this subject to the other groups of students to raise awareness among youth.

And UNESCO Kabul Office has planed to arrange Advocacy workshop of HIV/ AIDS awareness among youth in the School Setting in the next month which is the continuation of the Master Trainers and Trainers workshops held on Feb 07 and Apr 07, which was a very good experience that we could find it very positive to raise public awareness on HIV/AIDS and specially to teach the HIV and AIDS Teacher Training Manual to the groups of University and School Teachers to raise awareness among youth.

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

In an effort to establish a solid institutional structure system and promote volunteerism, which eventually leads to a sustainable employment, UNV will develop a pilot program called "Afghan Youth Corps". The main goal of the program is to build a powerful partnership between youth and government machineries at all levels, NGOs and CSOs. .

During the first six months of the Programme the first step to contribute to an enabling environment for promoting youth volunteerism (output 4.1) was to develop draft Terms of References (TORs) for a consultant who will be designing a process of youth volunteer programme development. Among the tasks assigned for the consultant are conducting a rapid assessment of the existing volunteer structures and training programmes in Afghanistan (i.e. Red Crescent, Scouts, etc.) and organizing youth consultations to ensure a youth volunteer programme relevant to aspirations and experience of Afghan youth. The recruitment process is currently under way.

The JNYP is currently going through a crucial phase of the program with concentration on detailed planning and resource mobilization. The first quarter was the start-up phase, with the second quarter experienced numerous activities due to designation of a Project Manager to handle the JNYP. Project manager's arrival in April 2007 generated a closer working collaboration with the Deputy Ministry of Youth Affairs and the Technical Focal Committee on the JNYP. Initial activities are still work in progress, included:

- Recruitment of support staff
- Finalize a permanent premises

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

The *Outcomes/Oversight Board (OB)*, consists of Ministers, the Resident Coordinator, the Heads of Agencies, and Donor representatives involved in the programme. The OB functions include monitoring the development outcomes of the programme, providing the necessary political support and assisting in the advocacy and fund-raising for the programme. A first meeting is planned for the next quarter.

The *Technical Coordination Team (TCT)*, consists of Deputy-Ministers/Heads of Government Departments, UN youth focal points/project managers, and youth CSOs (invited when appropriate).

The TCT reports to the OB and will be responsible for joint programme development, monitoring programme outputs, sharing of information/learning between partners, consolidating narrative and financial reports, and assisting in the fund-raising efforts. A list of committee members is presented in Table 1.1. as annex to this report. Two meetings have been held (May 20, June 20) with the third meeting to be scheduled within the third quarter. Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) between the UN partners has been discussed and will be finalized in the next quarter.

A thorough resource mobilization strategy has been developed with a focus to meet potential donors in Kabul, New York and Washington, D.C. A report of the outcome will be reported in the third quarter.

Proposals for the youth development, funded by the MDG Achievement Fund (MDGF) and the Counter Narcotics Trust Fund are being discussed. MDGF Terms of Reference for the youth development is expected for announcement within the next quarter. Proposal development will be collaborative and joint efforts by interested UN agencies.

III. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILIZATION

FINANCIAL STATUS

Table 1: Contribution Overview [January 2007 – December 2008]

Joint National Youth Programme Status of Overall Donor Contributions (2007 - 2008)				
Source of Funding	Total Committed (agreement signed)	Expenditures (from Jan to June 2007)	Balance	Remarks (ex. Outstanding payments)
SPAIN	454,900	292,334	162,566	
USAID	2,520,000	362,226	2,157,774	
US GOV	250,000			
NORAD, SIDA	900,000			
UNICEF	4,370,000	791,179	4,728,821	
UNESCO	26,000	3000	23,000	
UNV	72,000	0	72,000	
UNDP Core	610,000	96,100	513,900	
TOTAL funded	9,212,900	1,544,839	7,658,061	

FINANCIAL UTILIZATION.

Table 2: Quarterly Expenditure by Activity [1 January – 30 June 2007]

Components	BUDGET [2007]	Q1 & Q2 EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Component 1: Strengthening Government Capacity to Support Youth	1,769,500	441,761	1,327,739	25%
Component 2: Youth Skills Development	1,112,246	853,135	259,111	77%
Component 3: Youth Participation in Governance, Democracy & Social -political processes	404,950	110,729	294,221	27%
Component 4: Youth Volunteer Corps	375,500	0	375,500	0%
Component 5: JP Coordination & Support	765,184	139,214	625,970	18%
Total	4,427,380	1,544,839	2,882,541	35%

Table 3: Quarterly Expenditure by Donors (1 January 2007 – 30 June 2007)

Quarterly Expenditure by Donor (1 January 2007 - 30 June 2007)					
DONORS	Components	Budget for 2007	Q1 and Q2 Expenditures	Balance	Delivery Rate
Spain	Component 1: Strengthening Government Capacity to Support Youth	169,272	84,272	85,000	50%
	Component 2: Youth Skills Development	196,546	161,546	35,000	82%
	Component 3: Youth Participation in Governance, Democracy & Social -political processes	3,000	3,000	0	100%
	Component 4: Youth Volunteer Corps				
	Component 5: JP Coordination & Support	80,032	43,516	36,516	54%
GMS %				0	
Subtotal Spain		448,850	292,334	156,516	65%
USAID	Component 1: Strengthening Government Capacity to Support Youth	213,930	91,930	122,000	43%
	Component 2: Youth Skills Development	0	186,231	-186,231	
	Component 3: Youth Participation in Governance, Democracy & Social -political processes	150,000	69,467	80,533	46%
	Component 4: Youth Volunteer Corps	0	0	0	
	Component 5: JP Coordination & Support	350,000	14,598	335,402	4%
GMS %				0	
Subtotal USAID		713,930	362,226	351,704	51%
UNICEF	Component 1: Strengthening Government Capacity to Support Youth	1,070,000	225,559	844,441	21.08%
	Component 2: Youth Skills Development	880,000	505,358	374,642	57.43%
	Component 3: Youth Participation in Governance, Democracy & Social -political processes	50,000	35,262	14,738	70.52%
	Component 4: Youth Volunteer Corps	360,500	0	360,500	0.00%
	Component 5: JP Coordination & Support	50,000	25,000	25,000	50.00%
GMS %				0	
Subtotal UNICEF		2,410,500	791,179	1,619,321	32.82%
UNDP	Component 1: Strengthening Government Capacity to Support Youth	256,298	40,000	216,298	15.61%
	Component 2: Youth Skills Development	33,700	0	33,700	0.00%
	Component 3: Youth Participation in Governance, Democracy & Social -political processes	197,950	0	197,950	0.00%
	Component 4: Youth Volunteer Corps	0	0	0	
	Component 5: JP Coordination & Support	280,152	56,100	224,052	20.02%
GMS %		0	0	0	
Subtotal UNDP		768,100	96,100	672,000	12.51%
UNV	Component 1: Strengthening Government Capacity to Support Youth	45,000	0	45,000	0%
	Component 2: Youth Skills Development	0	0	0	
	Component 3: Youth Participation in Governance, Democracy & Social -political processes	0	0	0	
	Component 4: Youth Volunteer Corps	15,000	0	15,000	0%
	Component 5: JP Coordination & Support	0	0	0	
GMS %				0	
Subtotal UNV		60,000	0	60,000	0%

UNESCO	Component 1: Strengthening Government Capacity to Support Youth	15,000	0	15,000	0%
	Component 2: Youth Skills Development	2,000	0	2,000	0%
	Component 3: Youth Participation in Governance, Democracy & Social -political processes	4,000	3000	1,000	75%
	Component 4: Youth Volunteer Corps	0		0	
	Component 5: JP Coordination & Support	5,000	0	5,000	0%
GMS %			0	0	
Subtotal UNESCO		26,000	3000	23,000	12%
Total		4,427,380	1,544,839	2,882,541	35%

ANNEXES

ANNUAL WORK PLAN