

Afghanistan

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) *for the*
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
2006 - 2008



Mission Statement

We, the United Nations Country Team, pledge to work together toward the overarching goal of human security and peace building in Afghanistan, placing people at the centre of our United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2006-2008. We support the national priorities of Afghanistan and are dedicated to collaborating with our national and international counterparts to ensure long-term peace, stability and prosperity in the country.

We believe in the vision of the United Nations Charter and aim to bring to life its mandate and principles through the programmes we implement. We are committed to the policies and objectives set forth in the Millennium Declaration and will seek to pursue them effectively in Afghanistan through the UNDAF.

Likewise, we recognise the complexity of the unique challenges faced in Afghanistan's transitional context. Based on the common outcomes and outputs identified in the UNDAF, our development assistance programmes are grounded in the principles of human rights and of unified political, social and economic development. We will seek to achieve these aims through responsible and appropriate support to policymaking, strategic and collaborative programming, and effective advocacy. We will, in sum, be active, coordinated and responsive partners with the people and Government of Afghanistan.

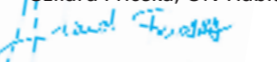
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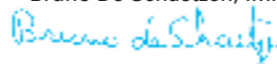
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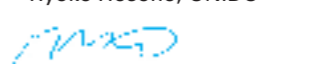
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Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the result of an ongoing consultative process intended to provide an analysis of how the United Nations System can continue to improve its response to Afghanistan's national priorities and needs. It is guided by the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration of 2000, endorsed by the Government, as well as the National Development Framework, the strategic document *Securing Afghanistan's Future* and other relevant documents. The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities upon which individual United Nations organisations will formulate their actions for the period 2006-2008.

Human security and peace building represent the cornerstones for the UNDAF, which builds upon the analysis contained in the 2004 Common Country Assessment. Under this broad *chapeau*, four inter-related Areas of Cooperation have emerged as particularly critical for the United Nations System's support to the people and Government of Afghanistan during this three-year period: Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; Sustainable Livelihoods; Health and Education; and Environment and Natural Resources. In all four, the United Nations System offers comparative advantages with regard to achieving tangible progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, drawing on its values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; its strong normative mandate and longstanding track record in Afghanistan; its neutrality; and its ability to encourage efficient coordination and facilitate accountability among donors.

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Introduction



Every Afghan deserves a life free from poverty and fear, conducted in security and dignity, as emphasised in the 2004 United Nations analysis of Afghanistan's priority development challenges. But as is also evident in that analysis, the Common Country Assessment (CCA), millions of Afghans have no such rights, nor equitable opportunities to fully develop their human potential. Yet if Afghanistan fails in its national rebuilding after more than a quarter-century of violent conflict, the impact will be devastating, rendering the country again vulnerable to divisiveness and instability.

Human security and peace building represent the cornerstones for this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which builds upon the analysis of the CCA as well as the general findings of the new National Human Development Report 2005. In so doing, it formulates a common strategic framework for the United Nations System in Afghanistan for 2006-2008, in support of national development and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce poverty. But human security embraces even more than the MDGs and, in its broadest sense, represents far more than the absence of conflict. It demands that the United Nations System help protect Afghans from severe and widespread threats and situations, a daunting task in a country where by far the majority of its 24.5 million people – particularly women and girls – remain severely challenged in terms of human development; where large areas remain under the control of local commanders and warlords and out of reach of assistance, despite urgent needs; and where the full reintegration of tens of thousands of returnees, Internally Displaced Persons and ex-combatants is yet to be achieved.

For these groups, as for other Afghans, human security encompasses human rights, good governance, access to quality education and health care, personal safety, and economic and environmental sustainability. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic and cultural systems that together give Afghans the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity. And it focuses on the widest possible range of Afghans having enough confidence in their future to think about the next day, the next week, the next year. Poverty, hunger, population structures, natural resource degradation, adequate water and sanitation – all are issues of human security. Particularly in transitions such as Afghanistan's, each

aspect of human security must be kept in view to maintain balance while moving forward. Relevant strategies for the United Nations System thus will continue to be developed under the UNDAF through this human security “lens.”

A second overarching goal of assistance by the United Nations System for 2006-2008 is to better establish the peace-building dimension of development cooperation in Afghanistan and mainstream it in policies and practices. This core task, which also requires adjustment to a new “lens,” includes building public institutions that, through negotiations with civil society, can establish a consensual framework for governing at national, provincial and local levels within the rule of law. It also requires that key actors be enabled to more effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict; expanding Afghans’ ownership and Afghans’ capacities is therefore paramount.

In particular, the importance of achieving a peaceful, secure society is given prominence in the Millennium Declaration. Again, this requires concerted efforts to develop norms, processes and institutions that systematically address insecurities. Because deprivation and insecurity are intimately intertwined, tackling both effectively demands an integrated approach. However, post-conflict situations such as Afghanistan’s also provide opportunities to promote change, to fundamentally recast social, political and economic bases of power – opportunities for included the excluded and erasing inequalities.

Overall, the UNDAF process is intended to assist the Government of Afghanistan in meeting national priorities as well as global goals. The United Nations System will draw upon its unique diversity and better coordinate its efforts at the country level through this strategic tool, keeping in mind the United Nations Agencies’ own distinct mandates, competencies and resources. The need for coordinated action is particularly important for a country such as Afghanistan, which confronts extraordinary constraints and uncertainties despite progress in implementing complex State-building processes. The United Nations System will pay particular attention to the social dimensions of the country’s political and economic transformation and will promote increasing participation of civil society, encouraging active public participation and partnership. Under the overarching focus of human security and peace building, each United Nations Agency thus will orient its country programming to collectively address development concerns within four specific, inter-related objectives detailed in Section 2.

United Nations System Comparative Advantages in Afghanistan

As identified by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the United Nations System’s comparative advantages in support of Afghanistan’s development can be clustered into the following:

- Longstanding track record in Afghanistan
- Ability to have neutral long-term engagement
- Broad access to institutions and people
- Ability to deliver/impact from policies to people
- Serving as a bridge for Afghanistan to international fora

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Results



2.1 National Development Goals, Strategies and Priorities

In its quest to become a stable and prosperous nation, Afghanistan has focused its development agenda on three pillars: (1) **humanitarian and human and social capital**, including livelihoods and social protection; health and nutrition; education and vocational training; refugee return; and cultural heritage, media and sports; (2) **physical reconstruction and natural resources**, including transport and communications; water and sanitation, natural resource management; urban management and energy; and (3) **private sector development**, including finance, investment, trade and combating corruption. These priorities are reflected in the National Development Framework (NDF), presented in April 2002, as well as the key policy document *Securing Afghanistan's Future* (March 2004) and the National Budget Public Investment Programmes. The NDF also identifies security, administrative and financial reform, and gender as issues common to every sector. Building on the NDF, a new National Development Strategy is being formulated as the Government's overarching strategy for promoting growth, generating wealth and reducing poverty and vulnerability; it is expected to be completed in 2006.

With regard to the eight global Millennium Development Goals toward poverty eradication, Afghanistan committed in March 2004 to the MDGs and has progressed in key areas of the Millennium Declaration, such as expanding the base of political and social freedoms; gender equity; and revival of the media. Moreover, *Securing Afghanistan's Future*, referred to above, takes an explicitly MDG-based approach. The first MDG Report for Afghanistan found that the country has the potential to meet 10 of 11 MDG targets, although the state of the supportive policy environment is weak to fair in relevant areas. According to the CCA, however, this must be further qualified by the prerequisites of attaining human security and continuing strong international assistance for at least the next 10 years.

2.2 Strategic Areas of Development Cooperation

Not only does the UNDAF provide a framework for future collaboration, but it also results from a comprehensive, dynamic and participatory process that ensures learning from past performance. Preparations for the CCA and UNDAF exercises began at a meeting of the UNCT in May 2004. A Steering Committee, chaired by the Resident Coordinator and comprised of the heads of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, UN-Habitat, WHO and the World Bank, set up Thematic Groups on four priority areas of Governance and Institutional Development; Peace, Security and Justice; Economic Development and Growth; and Social Well-Being. Nearly all resident United Nations Agencies appointed focal points and/or participants.

A total of 19 Ministries and Government departments participated, as well as the National Security Council, the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, the Afghan Investment Support Agency, the Microfinance Investment and Support Facility for Afghanistan, the Supreme Court, the Law Faculty of Kabul University, the Chamber of Commerce and 14 non-Government organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations. Twenty non-resident Agencies also were invited to participate and asked to share an overview of their current engagement in Afghanistan. The four Thematic Groups held frequent meetings, where members identified additional issues for review and corresponding indicators and carried out their analytical work. The CCA document, completed in October 2004, identified three potential areas of cooperation in **Human Security and Peace Building; Governance and Participatory Development; and Basic Social Services and Environmental Sustainability.**

In January 2005, the UNCT held a 2.5-day Prioritisation Retreat also attended by Government and donor representatives (1) to select common strategic priorities for United Nations System support to the country's pursuit of the MDGs, through the framework of the UNDAF, and (2) to work more effectively together. The priority Areas of Cooperation identified in the CCA were further refined by Heads of Agencies and UNDAF focal points during the Retreat into four areas fitting under a broad *chapeau* of **human security and peace building**, as described in the Introduction to this UNDAF. Priority UNDAF Areas of Cooperation thus are:

- Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Sustainable Livelihoods
- Health and Education
- Environment and Natural Resources

Four Working Groups then further developed indicative outcomes and outputs and expected partnership arrangements throughout February 2005, in discussions that included participation up to the Ministerial level. At a Joint Strategy Meeting on 1 March 2005, representatives of the Government, donors, NGOs and United Nations Agencies discussed the draft of the UNDAF, which was endorsed. At the same time, it is recognised that the UNDAF is a living document, one designed to be flexible enough to respond to Afghanistan's rapidly evolving political, social and economic needs.

In all four Areas of Cooperation, the United Nations System offers comparative advantages with regard to achieving tangible progress toward the MDGs, drawing on its values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; its strong normative mandate and longstanding track record in Afghanistan; its neutrality; and its ability to encourage efficient coordination among donors.

The four Areas of Cooperation are interlinked and mutually affect each other, as well as being exacerbated by the wide disparities existing in Afghanistan with regard to ownership, access and participation, and decision-making power. As noted in the CCA, the root causes of conflict often involve issues of governance, poverty, inequality and environment, which then must be seen through the "lens" of human security and peace building. Maintaining broad-based and equitable development is an imperative for poverty reduction and expanding sustainable livelihoods. Even so, no country has done well in reducing poverty without also providing widespread basic health, education, food security and nutrition as well as social protection services. Improving the environment and strengthening the national response to natural and manmade disasters will contribute to better health, education and social protection, as well as lessen vulnerability. Finally, good governance and participatory development will be the mechanisms through which an effective coalition of the State, civil society, the private sector, the donor community, the media and the United Nations System will allow Afghans to increasingly enjoy their basic rights.

Under its global mandate, the United Nations also has identified a series of fundamental crosscutting issues that are highlighted and addressed in all four Areas of Cooperation, including gender equality and access to information and services. These have been considered in selecting programme priorities, identifying duty-bearers and claims-holders, establishing rights standards, and establishing mechanisms for redress.

It should be noted that lack of inclusion as a collaborative priority in the UNDAF in no way precludes other themes from receiving support from individual United Nations organisations. Overall, however, the goal is swift convergence in planning – designing and implementing certain United Nations activities collaboratively and sharing these plans as an integrated whole.

2.3 Expected Outcomes

Arising from the CCA analysis, selection of common United Nations development issues has been determined by their impact on the poorest and most vulnerable,¹ based on the following criteria: (a) the issue is critical to achievement of the MDGs; (b) there is potential for longer-term impact on national goals and priorities; (c) if the issue is addressed, it will assist in solving many of the other issues; (d) the issue has reached an alarming level and needs immediate attention; and (e) successes and best practices have occurred in the past and will need to continue in addressing the issue. In addition, these common issues focus on the key areas of competence and comparative advantage of the United Nations System in Afghanistan. Other key development challenges noted in the CCA either do not fall into these categories or are being primarily addressed through other members of the donor community.

Based on national priorities contained in National Development Framework and other documents, the United Nations has, in each Area of Cooperation, identified UNDAF Objectives, Country Team Outcomes to be achieved during 2006-2008, Country Programme Outputs, the Role of Partners and Resource Mobilisation Targets. Details are described in the **UNDAF Results Matrices** in Annex A.

¹ Vulnerable groups include women, particularly widows; refugees and IDPs; children and adolescents/youth at risk, such as street and working children, children without parental care, and child soldiers and war-affected children; ex-combatants; ethnic minorities; persons with disabilities; and the landless and near-landless.

2.3.1 Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Key national documents all point to the centrality of effective and equitable governance in Afghanistan relative to other challenges. Through direct and indirect engagement with governance issues, other issues to be advanced include gender equality; the rights of women and children; quality education and health services, including case detection and treatment; social protection; HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support; and adequate standards of living and working conditions, including access to sufficient food, water, decent housing and income.

Nevertheless, progress in implementing governance reform in Afghanistan has been hampered by many factors, as identified in the CCA and NHDR. These include consequences of the lack of a human rights culture and gender inequality; challenges to credibility of political processes and separation of powers; need for effective legal and regulatory systems, as well as institutional structures that encourage accountability, transparency and information sharing; need for a stronger policy framework, as well as stronger capacity within Government; a plurality of often-conflicting justice systems and preference for traditional justice mechanisms that often have shortcomings in safeguarding human rights; and politicisation of public administration institutions and absence of a merit-based system.

The CCA also noted that other serious issues in implementing good governance in the country encompass insufficient law enforcement capacity; traditional widely dispersed authority; absence of an integrated local governance framework; weakened conflict resolution mechanisms; and lack of capacity within civil society to monitor Government and hold it accountable for its acts.

Particularly without substantial progress to curb corruption, improve responsiveness and effectiveness of all branches of Government and optimise public expenditure decisions, attainment of relevant MDGs and other development commitments will be very difficult. United Nations System interventions will focus on **facilitating legislative, policy, judicial and public administration reforms; improving citizen participation and awareness; and assisting in compliance with international commitments.**

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:

UNDAF Objective 1: By 2008, Government at all levels and civil society, including communities and individuals, are better enabled to realise improved governance based on the rule of law and human rights, with particular emphasis on women and marginalized groups.

Country Team Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Objective include the following:

- Transparent, effective and efficient legislative and policy frameworks and processes are established and implemented
- Effective and functioning systems of public administration are established at the national and sub-national levels, with capacity to deliver services to areas with greatest need
- Communities and individuals, especially women and marginalised groups, participate effectively in the development and political processes
- More Afghans have increased access to a reformed, comprehensive and effective justice system

- Government is enabled to comply with its obligations agreed to under international conventions, and to ratify other non-ratified conventions

2.3.2 Sustainable Livelihoods

Sustainable economic growth that brings improvements in standards of living to all segments of the population is the continuing economic challenge confronting Afghanistan. The annual per-capita income is still below US\$200, and nearly one out of every four households is hungry. The transient poor, who are vulnerable to economic, political, environmental and other "shocks," raise numbers even higher.

Although the formal economy has started to perform strongly in the last two years, up to 90 percent of the total economy remains based in informal-sector jobs that are easy to find but low in both productivity and pay. Nationwide, unemployment stands at 32 percent and is highest among the age group 25-60. Agriculture is overwhelmingly central to Afghan life and provides about 52 percent of legal GDP; however, vast tracts of land continue to suffer landmine and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination. In addition, evidence exists of exploitative employment conditions, particularly in the agricultural sector, leading to increased indebtedness for thousands of families. At the same time, the illicit economy, based on poppy cultivation for opium production, has rebounded to near-record levels, comprising about one-third of total GDP in 2003. While the Government has set an objective of becoming a trade hub in Central Asia, overall investor confidence in Afghanistan remains weak.

Even so, although the level of economic growth is important, it is the pattern of growth that will determine its sustainability: The more equitable the growth, the more widely will the fruits of economic expansion be distributed, especially to the poor, and the greater will be the likelihood of social stability. Key challenges include the need for an enabling environment; the need for support services, including key infrastructure, and market access; the need for increased access to capital and financial services, as well as landmine- and UXO-free land; and the need for advanced entrepreneurial skills, knowledge and technology. Interventions of the United Nations System will focus on **support to formulation of pro-poor policies and strengthening capacities for poor and vulnerable groups through diversified income sources** resulting from a combination of farm and non-farm activities as strategies for wealth accumulation or coping mechanisms against poverty.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:

UNDAF Objective 2: By 2008, more Afghans, particularly vulnerable groups, will have increased and equitable access to assets, activities and entitlements that improve individuals' sustainable means of living.²

Country Team Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Objective include:

- By 2008, the national policy and planning framework more extensive provides for an enabling environment for the promotion of secure and sustainable livelihoods
- By 2008, opportunities, skills, land and infrastructure that allow for active participation in a strengthened formal economy and private sector are improved, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups

² Assets are defined as not only natural/biological (land, water common-property resources, flora, fauna), but also social (community, family, social networks), political (participation, empowerment), human (education, labour, health nutrition), physical (roads, clinics, markets, schools, bridges) and economic (jobs, savings, credit). Entitlements refer to human rights – political, social and economic – that are mandated and recognised by the international community.

2.3.3 Health and Education

Attainment of the highest standard of health, nutrition, education and social protection services are fundamental rights of every person. Yet Afghanistan's social indicators rank at or near the bottom among developing countries, inhibiting the fulfilment of these rights as well as overall poverty reduction. At the same time, Afghanistan's system of governance has resulted in divisions of labour and financial responsibility that give rise to serious weaknesses in Government's ability to deliver adequate basic services to its constituencies.

Health conditions for women, infants and under-5 children are amongst the worst in the world. Average life expectancy stands at only 44.5 years, as much as 20 years less than the regional average in South Asia. Nearly 7 in 10 rural dwellers and 4 in 10 urban residents do not have access to safe water. Food insecurity is severe across the country, and chronic malnutrition is disturbingly high; between 40 and 60 percent of Afghan children are stunted or chronically malnourished. Because of the collapse of the health surveillance system, no reliable data have been reported on HIV/AIDS or other STIs since early 1992; however, the Afghan population is at risk on a number of fronts, including lack of health services, unsafe blood supply, very low prevalence of condom use, increasing numbers of injecting drug users, high levels of poppy production and absence of public awareness.

In education, despite the considerable success of a 2003 back-to-school campaign, girls' non-enrolment in rural area remains almost 70 percent, and there continues to be a large gender disparity in net enrolment across the provinces.

United Nations concerns under this Area of Cooperation are focused both on **demand and delivery** for quality health, nutrition and education access and services. For quality health care, the United Nations System will support maternal health, child health and reproductive health in particular, with strategic approaches directed toward adolescents and youth and toward increasing the involvement of parents, caregivers and families in monitoring the progress of children's growth and development. Improvements in quality of education will focus on decreasing the gender gap in areas with high gender disparities, among other issues.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:

UNDAF Objective 3: By 2008, equity and access improved for quality health and education services, as well as food security and nutrition improved, especially for women and girls

Country Team Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Objective include:

- By 2008, Government at all levels is better able to formulate and implement appropriate policies and increase delivery of quality services, especially to areas of lowest coverage, and to incorporate community inputs
- By 2008, communities are better aware of, and participate in, decision-making processes and service delivery
- By 2008, multi-sectoral approach to HIV/AIDS/STIs and other communicable diseases functions within Government and civil society, including CBOs, religious leaders and media
- By 2008, gender-based violence is addressed by Government and civil society as a priority health and education issue
- By 2008, Afghans in areas with worst nutritional status, particularly children and women, have improved nutritional status

2.3.4 Environment and Natural Resources

To be sustainable, economic growth cannot be achieved at the cost of environmental and natural resource degradation. Indeed, such degradation represents a manifestation of deeper causes relative to weak institutions, conflicting and unequal access to ownership, poverty, population pressures, urbanisation and insufficient training in good environmental and natural resource management.

Afghanistan continues to be highly vulnerable to environmental damage that threatens the nation as well as the planet, given that up to 80 percent of Afghans remain dependent on natural resources for income and sustenance. Agriculture alone provides livelihoods for more than 60 percent of the population; the centrality of the agriculture sector is underscored because it is through this sector that diversified livelihoods policies that will be needed as a cornerstone of any successful counter-narcotics strategy can be addressed. Natural disasters also are confronted on a recurrent basis, including drought, earthquakes, disease epidemics, sandstorms and extremely harsh winters, all of which have a devastating effect, particularly on the poor. Since 1998 alone, more than 6.7 million Afghans have been affected by such natural disasters, while they also must overcome the manmade disasters caused by the mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) that still cover hundreds of square kilometres of land.

The United Nations System has identified its role in supporting the Government to achieve national and global environmental goals and better natural disaster response through **creation of a stronger policy environment and local capacity building**. In particular, attention must be drawn to the Green Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN), an emerging integrated effort at environmental recovery that so far involves at least four Government Ministries and eight United Nations organisations; through this initiative, reforestation activities for drought mitigation aim at increasing natural vegetation and forest cover in key watershed areas; providing sustainable livelihoods through the creation of home and community-based nurseries; changing environmental attitudes and behaviour through education, particularly in primary schools; and building capacity at institutional and community levels.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:

UNDAF Objective 4: By 2008, development and implementation of environment and natural resource policies strengthened at all levels of Government, including the community level, to ensure proper management of, and appropriate education on, rare and important natural resources

Country Team Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Objective include the following:

- By 2008, Government is enabled to develop and implement a legal and regulatory framework that ensures sustainable use of natural resources
- By 2008, key stakeholders can better manage environmental problems, distribution and use of natural resources, and understand the principles of sustainable development
- By 2008, Government and communities are better able to prevent, prepare for, manage and respond to natural and manmade disasters, including mine action
- By 2008, ownership of, and equitable access to, natural resources is increased

2.4 Cooperation Strategies

Clearly, the needs and expectations for sustainable human development in Afghanistan and for achievement of global goals, targets and principles call for multidimensional partnerships, with the Government, among United Nations Agencies, and with other development partners, including civil society. The United Nations will pursue complementary and collaborative strategies in the interest of furthering concerted efforts toward national priorities, particularly including a **partnership** strategy that revolves around joint dialogue and maintaining a high-quality environment for the State, civil society organisations, and the private sector. In particular, the United Nations System will strive to initiate linkages with bilateral donors' existing programmes; such donors also will provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs toward UNDAF objectives.

Through **policy dialogue**, the United Nations System will facilitate a comprehensive approach to aid coordination, linking such coordination to the evolution of the institutional, legal and administrative sectors. The United Nations System will make particular efforts to **strengthen capacities** of institutions and organisations at all levels, given that management capacities are needed to ensure sustainable development in all sectors. Lastly, through increased **advocacy**, the United Nations System also will support policy makers on specific issues that it considers priorities.

These strategies will be further refined during UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms discussed in Section 5. Some may require collaborative or joint programming or funding; others will be a matter of concerted facilitation of access to data and research. The commonality is with the people and Government of Afghanistan to deliver assistance effectively.

3

Estimated Resource Requirements



The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations System for its contribution to the achievement of each expected UNDAF Outcome are presented in the Resource Mobilisation Targets of the UNDAF Results Matrices. These contributions include (1) the financial allocations by each participating United Nations organisation, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organisations expect to mobilise during the UNDAF cycle in addition to their direct resources. The table presents a breakdown of targets by organisation and Area of Cooperation; the breakdown of the latter should be seen as indicative only.

The total anticipated resources to be mobilised in support of UNDAF strategies amounts to US\$1.367 billion. About 17 percent of the total resources will be spent within the focus area of Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; 36 percent on Sustainable Livelihoods; 20 percent on Health and Education; and 27 percent on Environment and Natural Resources. This distribution reflects UNCT priorities and national development needs, as well as provides for aligning United Nations cooperation with overall development assistance.

It should also be noted that resource commitments are made not through the UNDAF, but rather through in-country programmes or project documents, according to the procedures and approved mechanisms of each organisation. Given the differences in budgeting approaches of United Nations Agencies, the time frame of each programme varies as well.

4

Implementation



The United Nations System, through the UNCT and the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the effectiveness of United Nations activities, especially in cases where resources are combined. Technical Working Groups will meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanism for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF, under the oversight of the UNCT. Individual Working Group workplans on collaborative activities will be developed with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator.

At the same time, it has long been recognised that a number of development challenges faced by the United Nations System require a strong partnership among the specialised United Nations Agencies, including non-resident organisations, some of whom do not include participation in the UNDAF in their mandate. The UNCT will develop a mechanism through which the valuable knowledge and inputs of these specialised Agencies can be engaged to further catalyse the full UNDAF implementation. Regional cooperation also will be supported and encouraged with the Government, particularly in discussions on commitments to international treaties and United Nations instruments.

4.1 Focus on MDGs and the Most Vulnerable

The overarching human security and peace building approach of the UNDAF offers the best prospect of achieving the MDGs and institutionalising the values of the Millennium Declaration. Likewise, it can leverage the organisation's influence to empower the Afghan people to advance their own claims, to prevent discrimination and marginalisation, and to bridge the accountability deficits that have chronically hampered development progress. The principal framework for integration of human security and peace building into the work of the United Nations System in Afghanistan thus is represented by this UNDAF and the CCA 2004.

Throughout implementation of the UNDAF, the United Nations System will focus on the most vulnerable groups in society, with explicit provisions for ensuring their active and effective participation in decision-making. Moreover, to contribute to the reduction of regional and rural-urban disparities that underlie much of the poverty in Afghanistan, the United Nations System will target poor regions and specific impoverished groups. Particular importance will be given to effective links between the State and civil society.

4.2 Harmonisation of Programme Cycles

Among the UNDG Executive Committee Agencies, UNICEF's current programme cycle ends in December 2005. UNDP has no programme cycle in Afghanistan yet; however, its two-year programme note also ends in December 2005. WFP currently has a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and proposes to have its next PRRO harmonised with the new United Nations programme cycle to benefit from synergies with other Agencies' programmes. UNFPA will foreshorten its programming cycle, which runs from 2004 through 2007, by one year. The duration of cycles varies among other Agencies, with most working on a biennial basis.

Provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programmes agreed to by partner organisations in Afghanistan. Selection and definition of individual Agencies' goals, outcomes and strategies will be fully consistent with the UNDAF. Individual Country Programmes and project documents also will specify how they contribute to UNDAF Objectives and cooperation strategies.

4.3 Development Coordination Mechanisms

A number of coordination fora at different levels allow for enhanced cooperation between multilateral and bilateral funding agencies in Afghanistan. Regular to periodic Consultative Group meetings, comprised of Ministries, donors, United Nations Agencies, international organisations and NGOs, provide the overall framework for coordination support in key thematic areas. Within this larger context, supplementary Advisory Groups meet on several crosscutting areas, including gender, environment, human rights, humanitarian affairs and monitoring and evaluation within the budget. Such meetings offer opportunities for cooperation at the operational level as well as avoidance of duplication of efforts. The United Nations System will continue to facilitate dialogue between the Government and the donor community on issues of common interest. It will encourage improved coordination among the development community through greater exchange of information and enhanced collaboration.

In addition, the United Nations System will continue its collaborative efforts in the area of common premises and services, which were continuously upgraded since 2003, with seven United Nations bodies already installed in the United Nations Operations Centre in Afghanistan. The Security Management and Disaster Management Teams, meanwhile, constitute in-house mechanisms to find common positions to issues of concern to all, both programmatic and operational.

5

Monitoring and Evaluation



Provisions for follow-up and review of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF is a living document. Because development is a process, the UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in Afghanistan's economic, political or social situations. The UNCT will establish continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that rely on a results-based management approach. A set of indicators has been formulated for each Country Team Outcome under each of the four priority Areas of Cooperation. [See the **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** in Annex B for comprehensive monitoring and evaluation indicators to be used. A tentative **Monitoring and Evaluation Programme for Cycle Calendar** workplan is contained in Annex C.

5.1 Internal Reviews

During the UNDAF cycle, each Working Group will undertake an annual internal review in order to assess the progress of implementation and the opportunities and constraints still faced. These reviews will involve partner agencies in Government, whenever appropriate, as well as other donor agencies that are members of the groups. Annual reviews also will allow adjustments in Country Team Outcomes and Country Programme Outputs, if necessary. At the same time, the Working Groups will establish a linkage between the indicators established to measure UNDAF outputs and the contribution of these outputs to the achievement of the MDGs. Joint field assessments and monitoring will be promoted.

In addition to the Annual Report of the Resident Coordinator, future Millennium Development Goals Reports for Afghanistan will serve as important means for reporting on and adjusting UNDAF activities. Overall, the UNCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for review and validation of the cooperation between organisations on the UNDAF priority areas to ensure that individual Agencies' Country Programme documents reflect such objectives as appropriate. It also will ensure the effective functioning of the Working Groups. Regular UNCT meetings will establish an ongoing, high level of information exchange and strengthen partnerships, as well as improve coordination and collaboration of the United Nations System as a whole. Effective inter-Agency collaboration will be included in all Agency workplans and reviews.

5.2 Joint and External Reviews

A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, United Nations System and other partners will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF period (2006-2008), synchronised as much as possible with respective Agencies' mid-term Country Programme reviews. This will provide the opportunity for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that United Nations efforts remain focused on national priorities. During this review, it will be particularly important to re-examine the Programme Resources Framework.

Similarly, a joint end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will occur. This will be undertaken with the objective of obtaining substantive feedback on progress toward stated UNDAF outcomes in each priority area. It will focus on (1) the contribution of the Agencies toward achieving the outcome, specifically, how complementary and collaborative programming has enhanced the effectiveness of the United Nations System; and (2) how much associated outcomes together have, or have not, contributed to achieving the desired impact, particularly through the MDGs. Achievements, lessons learnt and best practices will be disseminated, as will constraints encountered, to inform the design of the next UNDAF.

Acronyms & Abbreviations

ACSF	Afghan Civil Society Forum	NDF	National Development Framework
ADB	Asian Development Bank	NEEP	National Emergency Employment Programme
AIHRC	Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
AREU	Afghan Research and Evaluation Unit	NHDR	National Human Development Report
ASP	Afghanistan Stabilisation Programme	NRM	Natural Resources Management
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management	NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
CBO	Community Based Organisation	PAR	Public Administration Reform
CCA	Common Country Assessment	PRR	Priority Reform and Restructuring
CDC	Community Development Council	TA	Technical Assistance
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
CT	Country Team	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
DoE	Department of Education	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EC	European Commission	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
FBO	Farm Based Organisation	UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
IARCSC	Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNMACA	United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
IRC	International Rescue Committee	UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
JEMB	Joint Electoral Management Body	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
MDG	Millennium Development Goal	WB	World Bank
MAAH	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food	WFP	World Food Programme
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	WHO	World Health Organisation
MoE	Ministry of Education		
MoF	Ministry of Finance		
MoJ	Ministry of Justice		
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs		
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health		
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development		

Annex A

UNDAF Results Matrices

Area of Cooperation: Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

National priority or goals:

- Continued development of a system of governance based on the rule of law and the promotion and protection of the human rights of the Afghan people in order to reinforce national unity, as laid down in the Afghan Constitution; the Government is committed to strengthen the institutional and organisational mechanisms that will translate these rights into practice (Berlin Declaration)
- To strengthen the rule of law and implement measures that enhance the confidence of Afghans in their Government; to create a modern and effective civil service with gender equity in Government offices (NDF)

UNDAF Objective by the end of the programme cycle:

- By 2008, Government at all levels and civil society, including communities and individuals, are better enabled to realise improved governance based on the rule of law and human rights, with particular emphasis on women and marginalized groups

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNIFEM CT Outcome 1: By 2008, transparent, effective and efficient legislative and policy frameworks and processes are established and implemented	UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNIFEM CT Output 1.1: Rules, responsibilities and division of labour for the main legislative bodies are clarified and their capacities strengthened within the framework	Government of Afghanistan (including Office of the President, MoJ, MoF, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women's Affairs, MRRD, Ministry of Urban Development, Electoral Commission) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process, particularly the formulation of the policy and legal framework for provincial, district and village councils	ILO: US\$1.5 million UNDP: \$192 million UNFPA: \$20 million UN-Habitat: \$8.2 million UNICEF: \$2.8 million UNIFEM: \$4.5 million Total Resources: \$229 million
		Other donors (anticipated, including France, Italy, USAID, DFID) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	UNDP, UNIFEM CT Output 1.2: National Assembly established and functioning		
	UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNIFEM CT Output 1.3: Provincial, district, village and municipal councils established and functioning		
	UNDP, UNIFEM CT Output 1.4: National budget process more effectively incorporates inputs from local governance structures		
ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC CT Outcome 2: By 2008, an effective, more accountable and more representative public administration is established at the national and sub-national levels, with improved delivery of services in an equitable, efficient and effective manner	ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNIFEM CT Output 2.1: Framework for a restructured, small and more coherent Government administration is in place	Government of Afghanistan (including IARCSC and all line Ministries) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process Other donors (including World Bank, DFID, EC, ADB) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	
	ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CT Output 2.2: New civil service culture based on system of integrity if institutionalised, expanding on the merit-based PRR process; capacities of civil servants at all levels are strengthened to function within these parameters, including awareness of their obligations under international conventions and their role in meeting them		

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	UNDP, UNODC CT Output 2.3: National anti-corruption system developed, approved and fully functioning and public awareness on anti-corruption mechanisms raised		
	ILO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CT Output 2.4: More women recruited into civil service at all levels, and equal opportunities for all sectors of society established		
	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC CT Output 2.5: Increased data and information management systems, ICT tools and strengthened media available and utilised for achieving the MDGs		
ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CT Outcome 3: By 2008, communities and individuals, especially women and marginalized groups, participate effectively in the development and political processes	UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNIFEM CT Output 3.1: Roles and responsibilities of mechanisms for direct participation in governance, including CDCs, are clarified and their operations made effective	Government of Afghanistan (including MRRD, MoI, MoJ, CDCs) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs, and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process Other donors (including World Bank, EC, DFID, CIDA, USAID, France) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	
	UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIFEM CT Output 3.2: Development of policy, procedures and capacity for delivery of social services through planning and participation of communities and individuals		

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	<p>UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNIFEM CT Output 3.3: Development of policy, procedures and capacity for civil society organisations to more effectively participate in the development and political processes</p>		
	<p>ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CT Output 3.4: Wide public outreach campaigns improve awareness on relevant civic and human rights issues</p>		
<p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC CT Outcome 4: By 2008, more Afghans have increased access to a reformed, comprehensive and effective justice system</p>	<p>UNDP, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNODC CT Output 4.1: The key institutional components of a judicial system – the Supreme Court, Attorney General’s Office and Ministry of Justice – are functioning and have the capacities to meet their mandate, better responding to people’s needs</p>	<p>Government of Afghanistan (including MoJ, Supreme Court, Attorney General, Ministry of Interior, Office of the President) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws</p> <p>Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs, professional groups, academia and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process</p> <p>Other donors (including Italy, France, EC, Germany, USAID, DFID) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes</p>	
	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC CT Output 4.2: More judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administrators, in particular women, are put into position, trained and able to dispense justice, taking into account equal treatment before the law</p>	<p>Government of Afghanistan (including MoJ, Supreme Court, Attorney General, with donor support) to put in place mechanisms/policies for appointment of qualified personnel to judicial, prosecutorial and legal positions, including a quota/proportional system for appointments of women; also to put in place and implement programmes and mechanisms for judicial and legal training for judges, prosecutors and lawyers, ensuring inclusion of women in such programmes</p>	

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
		<p>CSOs, NGOs, private sector and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process</p>	
	<p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC CT Output 4.3: All judges, prosecutors and police at provincial level are trained on international human rights standards, including standards for juvenile justice, and apply them in their work</p>		
	<p>UNICEF, UNODC CP Output 4.4: A functioning court system, including for juvenile justice, is widely established at sub-national level</p>		
	<p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CP Output 4.5: Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are strengthened to better respect human rights standards and adhere to the Constitution and national laws</p>		
<p>ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC CT Outcome 5: By 2008, Government is enabled to comply with its obligations agreed to under international conventions, and to ratify other non-ratified conventions</p>	<p>ILO, UNDP, UNHCHR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CP Output 5.1: Reporting process on international treaties established</p>	<p>Government of Afghanistan (including MFA, MOLSA, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, MoJ, Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Haj and Islamic Affairs, Office of the President) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws</p> <p>Civil society organisations, AIHRC, the private sector, national and international NGOs, and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process</p> <p>Other donors (including USAID, CIDA, Italy, France, DFID) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes</p>	

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CP Output 5.2: Cross-Government human rights database established with indicators of state of implementation of international conventions		
	ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CP Output 5.3: Policy and legislative processes ensure that implementation of international human rights standards is central to programmes		
	ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM CP Output 5.4: National human rights bodies and civil society aware of, and enabled to better perform, their role as duty bearers participating in and monitoring Government's achievements		
	ILO, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC CP Output 5.5: Government takes decision to ratify non-ratified international conventions and protocols		

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

- A United Nations inter-Agency Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-Agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF Objective, in consultation with concerned partners. The UNCT shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as USAID, DFID and Italy, for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes

Area of Cooperation: Sustainable Livelihoods

National priority or goals:

- To create the conditions necessary for the people of Afghanistan to secure sustainable livelihoods in the legal economy and to lay the foundations for the formation of long-term human development (Securing Afghanistan's Future)

UNDAF Objective by the end of the programme cycle:

- By 2008, more Afghans, particularly vulnerable groups, will have increased and equitable access to assets, activities and entitlements³ that improve individuals' sustainable means of living

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, WFP CT Outcome 1: By 2008, the national policy and planning frameworks more extensively provide for an enabling environment for the promotion of secure and sustainable livelihoods	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, WFP CT Output 1.1: National, provincial and district institutions are better able to formulate pro-poor policies and frameworks that contribute to poverty reduction, using improved sex- and age-disaggregated data	Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs, Commerce, MRRD, Economy, Women's Affairs, Agriculture, Justice, Interior, Urban Development and Housing, Counter- Narcotics, Health, and Martyrs and Disabled) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs, employer/employee groups and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process Other donors (including USAID, DFID, Germany, EC, Japan, CIDA) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	FAO: US\$75.6 million ILO: \$14.7 million UNDP: \$182 million UNHCR: \$132 million UN-Habitat: \$31.5 million UNICEF: \$3.5 million UNIDO: \$6.9 million UNODC: \$3.1 million WFP: \$45 million Total Resources: \$494.3 million
	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, WFP CT Output 1.2: Legal and regulatory framework is developed and phases of implementation are specified to promote secure and sustainable livelihoods and access to decent work, especially for women and young people		

³ Assets are defined as not only natural/biological (land, water common-property resources, flora, fauna), but also social (community, family, social networks), political (participation, empowerment), human (education, labour, health nutrition), physical (roads, clinics, markets, schools, bridges) and economic (jobs, savings, credit). Entitlements refer to human rights – political, social and economic – that are mandated and recognised by the international community.

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	<p>FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, WFP</p> <p>CT Output 1.3: Counter-narcotics and alternative livelihoods objectives and analysis mainstreamed in programme design and delivery</p>		
	<p>FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WFP</p> <p>CT Output 1.4: Social protection mechanisms institutionalised to support Afghans unable to participate in economic processes</p>		
<p>FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNMACA, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, WHO</p> <p>CT Outcome 2: By 2008, opportunities, skills, land and infrastructure that allow for active participation in a strengthened formal economy and private sector are improved, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, WFP</p> <p>CT Output 2.1: Poor and vulnerable groups, particularly women, have better access to economic development services that can assist in increasing their productivity, including market access, infrastructure, technology and product development, and vocational training and technical assistance</p>	<p>Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs, Commerce, MRRD, Economy, Women's Affairs, Agriculture, Justice, Interior, Urban Development and Housing, Counter-Narcotics, Health, and Martyrs and Disabled) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws</p> <p>Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs, employers/employees groups and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process</p> <p>Other donors (including USAID, DFID, Germany, EC, Japan, CIDA) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes</p>	

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	<p>FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNMACA, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP</p> <p>CT Output 2.2: Ex-combatants, returnees, IDPs, children and young people at risk reintegrated into Afghan society at large through improved employment opportunities and vocational skills training</p>		
	<p>FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMACA, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, WHO</p> <p>CT Output 2.3: Construction and/or rehabilitation of public infrastructure projects, including communications, storage facilities, roads, irrigation structures, school and clinics, leads to expanded employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas</p>		
	<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A United Nations inter-Agency Sustainable Livelihoods Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-Agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF Objective, in consultation with concerned partners. The UNCT shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as USAID and DFID, for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes. 		
	<p>Area of Cooperation: Health and Education</p> <p>National priority or goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the high levels of mortality and morbidity, especially among women and children, through development of an equitable, effective and efficient basic package of health services that addresses priority health and nutrition problems, and through developing the capacity to deliver the necessary services (Securing Afghanistan's Future) To ensure that all children complete compulsory education (nine years) and have opportunities to continue to higher levels, through (1) Expanding access and raising the quality of primary and secondary education nationwide; (2) Building a higher education system that responds to Afghanistan's reconstruction needs, creates new professional and income opportunities for Afghans and meets international standards; (3) Expanding citizens' access to vocational and informal education, with specific focus on improving livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, including widows, the disabled, returnees/IDPs, demobilised soldiers and unemployed youth (Securing Afghanistan's Future) 		
	<p>UNDAF Objective by the end of the programme cycle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2008, equity and access is improved for quality health and education services, as well as food security and nutrition improved, especially for women and girls 		

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)	
UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, WFP, WHO CT Outcome 1: By 2008, Government capacity at all levels strengthened to formulate and implement appropriate policies and increase delivery of quality services, especially to areas of lowest coverage, incorporating community inputs	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, WFP, WHO CT Output 1.1: Policies and guidelines related to health and education developed, if required; reviewed; and implemented through a gender-sensitive perspective	Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Public Health, Education, Women's Affairs, MRRD) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs and media provide inputs in the policy formulation process and undertake advocacy at the national level, along with communication for behaviour change at community level Other donors (including USAID, EU, CIDA, DFID, India, Japan) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	UNFPA: US\$9 million UNICEF: \$144.55 million UNIFEM: \$2 million WFP: \$100 million WHO: \$17.9 million Total Resources: \$273.45 million	
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, WFP, WHO CT Output 1.2: Management and services delivery capacity of Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Education strengthened			
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 1.3: Role of private and public sectors in health and education services delivery identified and supported in line with policies, guidelines and standards			
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 1.4: Mortality and morbidity, particularly among women and children, reduced through equitable, effective and efficient health services, and in accordance with Essential Package of Health Services, especially in national priority areas			

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, WFP, WHO CT Outcome 2: By 2008, community awareness of, and participation in, decision-making processes and service delivery are increased	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 1.5: School health introduced in primary education and secondary school curriculum		
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 1.6: Concepts of "healthy school" and "health in school" enhanced in primary and secondary schools		
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 1.7: Access to safe drinking water and sanitation includes community awareness on hygiene, especially in national priority areas		
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 1.8: Girls' school enrolment, attendance and retention increased, especially in areas with highest gender disparities		
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, WFP, WHO CT Output 2.1: Communities, especially women, are empowered in the management and maintenance of community-based health and education delivery services and infrastructure	Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Public Health, Education, Women's Affairs, MRRD) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process Other donors (including USAID, EU, CIDA, DFID, India, Japan) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 2.2: Community awareness strengthened on life-saving issues in Maternal and Child Health		
UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Outcome 3: By 2008, multi-sectoral approach to HIV/AIDS/STIs and other communicable diseases functions within Government and civil society, including CBOs, religious leaders and media	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 3.1: HIV/AIDS and STIs are recognised as serious development challenges in Afghanistan and integrated in all relevant policies and programmes	Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Public Health, Education, Women's Affairs, MRRD) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process Other donors (including USAID, EU, CIDA, DFID, India, Japan) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	
	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 3.2: Community awareness of, and access to, quality STI/HIV/AIDS information and services is expanded, especially among at-risk groups		
	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 3.3: Community awareness of, and access to, quality and equitable services for communicable diseases is expanded, especially for tuberculosis, malaria, leishmania, deworming and so forth, especially for at-risk groups		

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Outcome 4: By 2008, gender-based violence is addressed as a priority health and education issue	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 4.1: Comprehensive policy and data systems to address and monitor cases of gender-based violence are established and implemented	Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Public Health, Education, Women's Affairs, MRRD) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process Other donors (including USAID, EU, CIDA, DFID, India, Japan) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 4.2: All partners in health and education sectors are aware of and apply CEDAW in complementarity to the CRC		
	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 4.3: Relevant Government institutions, particularly in the education, justice and religious sectors, are better able to sensitise the public on gender-based violence		
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 4.4: Communities receive both formal and non-formal education, on ways to reduce gender-based violence, including an end to forced and child marriages and advantages of delays in childbearing		

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Outcome 5: By 2008, nutritional status, particularly among children and women, is improved, focusing on areas with worst indicators	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CP Output 5.1: Micronutrient deficiencies reduced through increased micronutrient availability and utilisation, fortification, availability of and access to varied food/diet, and other integrated interventions, especially for children and women	Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Public Health, Education, Women's Affairs, MRRD) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws Civil society organisations, the private sector, national and international NGOs and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process Other donors (including USAID, EU, CIDA, DFID, India, Japan) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	
	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 5.2: Malnutrition reduced among schoolchildren and women, focusing on areas with high food insecurity, low school enrolment and significant gender gap in school enrolment		
	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 5.3: Infant and young child feeding and caring practices improved through community-based services and utilisation of Women's Development Centres		
	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO CT Output 5.4: Health facilities better able to effectively manage cases of severe malnourishment, especially among children		

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

- A United Nations inter-Agency Health and Education Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-Agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF Objective, in consultation with concerned partners. The UNCT shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as USAID and EU, for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes

Area of Cooperation: Environment and Natural Resources

National priority or goals:

- To encourage social protection in rural and urban areas through assisting the development of a comprehensive approach to management and use of the natural environment and resources of Afghanistan (NDF)

UNDAF Objective by the end of the programme cycle:

- By 2008, development and implementation of environment⁴ and natural resource⁵ policies strengthened at all levels of Government, including the community level, to ensure proper management of, and appropriate education on, rare and important natural resources

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WFP CT Outcome 1: By 2008, Government enabled to develop and implement a legal and regulatory framework that ensures sustainable use of natural resources	FAO, UNDP, UNEP CT Output 1.1: Legal and regulatory framework that ensures stronger national and provincial response to environmental issues in all development sectors is in place in Afghanistan and phases of implementation are specified, incorporating the National Development Strategy	Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food, MRRD, MoE, Women's Affairs, Department of Environment, NEEP) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws CDCs/FBOs, national and international NGOs, the private sector, and media to undertake advocacy, provide inputs or, in some cases, leadership in the policy formulation process and forge public-private partnerships Other donors (including EC, GEF, Finland, World Bank) provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes	FAO: US\$28.8 million UNDP: \$244 million UNEP: \$7.5 million UN-Habitat: \$5 million UNMACA: \$10 million WFP: \$75 million Total Resources: \$370.3 million
	FAO, UNDP, UNEP CT Output 1.2: Legal and regulatory framework that assists national and provincial institutions in equitable and sustainable natural resource management is in place and phases of implementation are specified, incorporating the National Development Strategy		

⁴ Environment means the whole or any component of (a) nature, including air, land, water, soils, minerals and living organisms; (b) the interactions between the components of nature and between those components and humans; (c) physical, aesthetic and cultural qualities or conditions that affect the health and well-being of humans

⁵ Natural resource means land, water and atmosphere, their mineral, vegetable and other components, and includes the flora and fauna on and in them

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNEP CT Output 1.3: Appropriate laws and/or instruments and capacity developed at all levels to ensure that ENR-related United Nations conventions and treaties ratified by Afghanistan can be disseminated and implemented by appropriate stakeholders</p>		
	<p>FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP CT Output 1.4: Effectiveness, efficiency, communications/outreach and education capacities are strengthened in key Government institutions at all levels, and civil society participation in ENR-related decision-making processes is expanded based on increased awareness</p>		
<p>FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, WHO CT Outcome 2: By 2008, key stakeholders can better manage environmental problems, distribution and use of natural resources, and understand the principles of sustainable development</p>	<p>FAO, UNEP, UN-Habitat CT Output 2.1: Traditional community-based natural resources plans re-established in priority rural areas</p>	<p>Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food, MRRD, MoE, Women's Affairs, Department of Environment, NEEP) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs, including coordination and congruency of plans in line with macro- and meso-level plans; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws</p> <p>CDCs/FBOs, national and international NGOs, the private sector, and media to undertake advocacy, provide inputs or, in some cases, leadership in the policy formulation process and forge public-private partnerships</p> <p>Other donors (including USAID, DFID, EC, Germany) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes</p>	

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNIFEM CT Output 2.2: Sectoral environmental and natural resource management plans, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups, strengthened in urban and peri-urban areas, including on pollution and waste management issues</p>		
	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, WHO CT Output 2.3: Farmers enabled to practice improved watershed and sustainable land management in remote and environmentally degraded and/or national priority areas, with a focus on supporting national counter-narcotics objectives</p>		
	<p>FAO, IOM, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP CT Output 2.4: Reforestation activities for drought mitigation increase natural vegetation and forest cover in key watershed areas; provide sustainable livelihoods through the creation of home and community-based nurseries; change environmental attitudes and behaviour through education, particularly in primary schools; and build capacity at institutional and community levels</p>		
	<p>FAO, UNEP, UNFPA, WFP CT Output 2.5: More tools available for data and information gathering, analysis and monitoring of social and environmental linkages</p>		

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
<p>FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMACA, WFP, WHO</p> <p>CT Outcome 3: By 2008, Government and communities are better able to prevent, prepare for, manage and respond to natural and manmade disasters, including landmine and UXO</p>	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMACA, WFP, WHO</p> <p>CT Output 3.1: Disaster management plan reviewed and strengthened, with special focus on priority areas and on poor and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food, MRRD, MUDH, MoE, Women's Affairs, Department of Environment, NEEP) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws</p> <p>CDCs/FBOs, national and international NGOs, the private sector, and media to undertake advocacy, provide inputs or, in some cases, leadership in the policy formulation process and forge public-private partnerships</p> <p>Other donors (including USAID, EC, Switzerland, ISAF) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes</p>	
	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMACA, WFP, WHO</p> <p>CT Output 3.2: Appropriate United Nations Agencies and others involved in disaster relief are better coordinated to undertake a comprehensive response strategy to natural disasters in Afghanistan, including water and sanitation, health and nutrition, especially for poor and vulnerable groups</p>		

Country Team Outcomes	Country Team Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets (for all CT Outcomes)
<p>FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIFEM</p> <p>CT Outcome 4: By 2008, ownership of and equitable access to natural resources such as water, forests, and range and pasturelands is increased</p>	<p>FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIFEM</p> <p>CT Output 4.1: Land tenure, titling and rights increasingly enforced in line with statutory and customary law, with particular emphasis on the landless, nomadic and displaced persons, refugees, returnees and women</p>	<p>Government of Afghanistan (including Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food, MRRD, MoE, Women's Affairs, Department of Environment, NEEP) to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; members of Parliament to enact appropriate laws</p> <p>CDCs/FBOs, national and international NGOs, the private sector, and media to undertake advocacy, provide inputs or, in some cases, leadership in the policy formulation process and forge public-private partnerships</p> <p>Other donors (including World Bank) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or United Nations System to tie up with their existing programmes</p>	
	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNEP</p> <p>CT Output 4.2: Comprehensive water resources management framework developed, focusing on equitable distribution of water, with particular emphasis on nomadic, poor and vulnerable groups</p>		

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

- A United Nations inter-Agency Environment and Natural Resources Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-Agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF Objective, in consultation with concerned partners. The UNCT shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as USAID and EC, for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes

Annex B

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks

Governance, Rule of Law and Human Right

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Objective: By 2008, Government at all levels and civil society, including communities and individuals, are better enabled to realise improved governance based on the rule of law and human rights, with particular emphasis on women and marginalized groups</p>	<p>Indicator: Both chambers of National Assembly democratically elected and functioning Baseline: No Parliament</p> <p>Indicator: Provincial and district councils established as per Constitution Baseline: No elected local councils at district and provincial levels as per Constitution</p>	<p>CSC, ACSF and other CSOs, MoJ, relevant Ministries, AREU and other studies</p>	<p>Overall economic, political and social environment is stable, secure and favourable</p> <p>Risks include delays in the electoral calendars, assuming difficulty to delineate constituencies and agree on power of newly elected councils; disruption of elections or development activities due to insecurity or insurgency</p> <p>Risks also include limited powers of newly elected bodies due to the principle of centrality of the State and lack of capacity</p> <p>Differences in interpretation of roles and powers of legislative and executive as per Constitution</p>
<p>CT Outcome 1: By 2008, transparent, effective and efficient legislative and policy frameworks and processes are established and implemented</p>	<p>Indicator: % of pending priority laws debated and passed Baseline: More than 100 laws awaiting review at MoJ (March 2005)</p> <p>Indicator: Basic interim legal framework approved en bloc by the new Parliament Baseline: Interim legislation still to be reviewed by newly elected Parliament</p> <p>Indicator: Cabinet restructured, committees established and capacity built, and decision-making mechanisms more systematic Baseline: Cabinet lacks capacity and proper information and decision-making processes</p> <p>Indicator: Average # and frequency of formal consultations with local communities, CSOs and citizens by newly elected institutions Baseline: Lack of formal mechanisms to consult communities, CSOs and citizens</p>		

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>CT Outcome 2: By 2008, an effective, more accountable and more representative public administration is established at the national and sub-national levels, with improved delivery of services in an equitable, efficient and effective manner</p>	<p>Indicator: Framework for rationalisation of Ministries/agencies developed and implemented Baseline: GoA PAR Programme; Securing Afghanistan's Future PAR Annex</p> <p>Indicator: # of agencies that have successfully undergone PRR Baseline: PRR status application update; date unknown</p> <p>Indicator: Civil service-wide training programmes designed and delivered (through IARCSC) Baseline: Ongoing CBG training; short-term training programmes in pipeline</p> <p>Indicator: Female/male ratio in the civil service Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: % of female senior civil servants at Grade 2 and above and more balanced representation of specific groups in the civil service Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: Disbursement rates of aid projects Baseline: MoF donor assistance database</p> <p>Indicator: Decreased perception of bribe taking and corruption in the civil service, and national anti-corruption policy developed in consultation with civil society Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: Number of beneficiaries of services in selected sector, including justice, health and education Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: Basic infrastructure services in provinces and districts Baseline: No data</p>	<p>Strategic documents by Government (in particular the IARCSC) or other international donors</p> <p>Data provided by IARCSC</p> <p>Review of programmes of IARCSC T&D Dept; progress reports</p> <p>Reports by Government (CSO) or international donors</p> <p>Audit reports Interviews</p> <p>ASP monitoring mechanism</p>	

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>Indicator: MDG achievements tracked and monitored with the use of data and information management systems, including DevInfo established at CSO</p> <p>Baseline: UNDP NHDR 2004, DevInfo database</p>	Availability of data on MDGs; UNDP NHDR	
<p>CT Outcome 3: By 2008, communities and individuals, especially women and marginalized groups, participate effectively in the development and political processes</p>	<p>Indicator: Voter turnout in parliamentary and district elections, as proportion of total registered voters</p> <p>Baseline: # of registered voters</p> <p>Indicator: Endorsement of village constitutions and incorporation into legislation</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: % of small infrastructure projects implemented through communities vs. NGOs</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: Number of CSOs registered with MoJ</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>	JEMB, MRRD, MoJ	
<p>CT Outcome 4: By 2008, more Afghans have increased access to a reformed, comprehensive and effective justice system</p>	<p>Indicator: Supreme Court, MoJ and Attorney General's Office restructured according to Constitution and new legal framework for administration of justice and are functioning</p> <p>Baseline: Legislation related to administration of justice enacted in particular law on organisation of the courts; 9 Supreme Court judges, including female judges, appointed according to constitutionally required criteria and carrying out their functions. Supreme Court restructured: 4-tier system replaced with 30-tier system; General Administration Office of Supreme Court established and functioning</p>	Government of Afghanistan, Supreme Court, MoJ (Legislative Department), AGO, UNDP, EC and donor community supporting justice sector reform	

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>Indicator: Vetting mechanism established and applied to all Supreme Court and Appeals Court judges and 30/50% of other judges</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: At least 20 Provincial Courts, juvenile courts, Attorney General and MoJ offices established, functioning and staffed with vetted and qualified personnel, including women</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: Advocacy and media campaigns launched in at least 20 provinces on the constitutional and legal rights of all citizens; at least 60 districts covered by media campaigns for access to justice and rights awareness</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: # of training programmes incorporating human rights in administration of justice curricula for judges, prosecutors and lawyers established and conducted, and % of women participating in such training programmes; data also to be disaggregated by province and district if feasible</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: National Legal Training Centre established and operational and % of judges, prosecutors and lawyers trained in international standards of justice, including juvenile justice</p> <p>Baseline: % of judges, prosecutors going through/ graduating from training programmes at Centre; % of women enrolled and receiving training at Centre</p>		

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>Indicator: % of population in XX provinces (sample survey) who know or have heard of their constitutional and legal rights</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>		
<p>CT Outcome 5: By 2008, Government is enabled to comply with its obligations agreed to under international conventions, and to ratify other non-ratified conventions</p>	<p>Indicator: Delivery targets achieved on core country documents and specific treaty reports</p> <p>Baseline: Many treaties ratified but reporting obligations not met; commitment made in Government's 2004 workplan to meet all reporting obligations over six years, beginning in 2005</p>	<p>All relevant Ministries, coordinated by MFA, AIHRC and NGOs</p>	<p>Political commitment exists and project of TA is agreed</p> <p>Risks are that the necessary practical commitment and capacity by MFA and other agencies is lacking, causing delays</p>
	<p>Indicator: Human rights database established and functioning efficiently and training completed</p> <p>Baseline: No database or information management system</p>	<p>MFA and relevant Ministries</p>	<p>Risks of delays; high level of technical expertise required in setting-up phase. Link with MDG indicators database</p>
	<p>Indicator: International standards used as benchmark for policy and legislation</p> <p>Baseline: Requirements in treaties and Constitution</p>	<p>MFA, MoJ, Office of the President, National Assembly, Supreme Court, AIHRC</p>	<p>TA recruited through UNDP project to produce materials and undertake training</p>
	<p>Indicator: Information/training provided to civil servants, AIHRC, civil society to raise awareness of international obligations/minimum standards</p> <p>Baseline: Training workshop conducted February 2004 for officials, AIHRC, NGOs</p>	<p>MFA coordination</p>	
	<p>Indicator: Government provided with all necessary information and advice for decision making on international conventions</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>	<p>MFA, MoJ, Cabinet Secretariat, Office of the President, Supreme Court, AIHRC</p>	

Sustainable Livelihoods

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Objective: By 2008, more Afghans, particularly vulnerable groups, will have increased and equitable access to assets, activities and entitlements that improve individuals' sustainable means of living</p>	<p>Indicator: # of local-level data and knowledge management strategies designed/implemented to assist in comprehensive policy formulation and implementation</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>	<p>Relevant Government and UN Agency records</p>	<p>Overall economic, political and social environment is stable, secure and favourable</p>
<p>CT Outcome 1: By 2008, the national policy and planning framework more extensively provides for an enabling environment for the promotion of secure and sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>Indicator: # of legal, policy, institutional frameworks established incorporating women and young people, with active involvement of national institutions</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>		<p>National policy and commitment of Heads of Agencies is present</p>
	<p>Indicator: # of laws drafted and adopted with agreed timetable of implementation</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>		<p>Budget allocated for reform measures</p>
	<p>Indicator: %age of employment rate, especially for women and young people</p> <p>Baseline: UNCTAD, IRC in CCA</p>		<p>Enabling environment for Government capacity development is present</p>
	<p>Indicator: # of policies, programmes, operations identifying mainstreaming of counter-narcotics objectives</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>		<p>Widespread acceptance of MDG-based indicators and monitoring system</p>
	<p>Indicator: %age of prevalence of drug abuse</p> <p>Baseline: UNODC in CCA</p>		
	<p>Indicator: # of poppy farmers accessing alternative livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>		
	<p>Indicator: Mechanisms for enhanced social protection agreed by UNCT in line with national strategies</p> <p>Baseline: No data</p>		

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CT Outcome 2: By 2008, opportunities, skills and infrastructure that allow for active participation in a strengthened formal economy and private sector are improved, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups	Indicator: Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below national poverty line) Baseline: Only broad estimates exist; NRVA 2005 data awaited by October 2005	MDGs, NRVA, Base Service (World Bank), UNDP, CSO, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, MRRD, FAO	Overall economic, political and social environment is stable, secure and favourable
	Indicator: Informal sector employment as percentage of total employment (sex-disaggregated data) Baseline: Unemployment rate 32%; employment to population of working age: no data; informal sector employment as percentage of total employment: no data	CCA Statistical Indicator Framework, ILO, MRRD, World Bank, Labour Market Information Survey (MOLSA and IRC), MOLSA	National policy and commitment of Heads of Agencies is present Budget allocated for reform measures Enabling environment for Government capacity development is present Widespread acceptance of MDG-based indicators and monitoring system
	Indicator: Proportion of irrigated land to total arable land Baseline: No data	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, WFP	
	Indicator: Proportion of farming community with access to landmine-/UXO-free land Baseline: No data		
	Indicator: Proportion of population with access to all-weather roads Baseline: No data	Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Public Works, World Bank, NEEP (ILO), TRIP	
	Indicator: Share of manufacturing value added in GDP Baseline: No data		
	Indicator: Percentage of population with access to basic social services Baseline: No data	MICS, CSO, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education	

Health and Education

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
UNDAF Objective: By 2008, improved equity and access to quality health and education services, as well as improved food security and nutrition, especially for women and girls	Indicator: # of Ministerial counterparts trained at all administrative levels (central, provincial, district) Baseline: No data	Progress reports from UNCT and partners	Political will, commitment of partners and stable security situation in Afghanistan
	Indicator: Ministries have the capacity to analyse data to determine areas of lowest coverage in health and education, through standard methods Baseline: No data	Data from MoPH and MoE	
CT Outcome 1: By 2008, Government capacity at all levels strengthened to formulate and implement appropriate policies and increase delivery of quality services, especially to areas of lowest coverage, incorporating community inputs	Indicator: Areas of lowest coverage in education and health are targeted in national policies Baseline: No data	Data from MoPH, MOE, Ministry of Women's Affairs	
	Indicator: 100% of districts covered by Essential/Basic Package of Health Services, including reproductive health services Baseline: 75%	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: 80% of health facilities implementing Health Management Information System Baseline: 40%	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: At least 19% of national budget allocated to health Baseline: 6%	Data from MoPH, Ministry of Finance	
	Indicator: Budget allocation for reproductive health Baseline: No data	Data from MoPH, Ministry of Finance	
	Indicator: 90% of 1-year-old children fully immunised Baseline: 65%	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: 22% decrease in under-5 mortality rate Baseline: 172/1000 live births (MICS 2003) ⁶	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: 22% decrease in infant mortality rate Baseline: 115/1000 live births (MICS 2003) ⁷	Data from MoPH	

^{6&7} MICS 2003 is suspected of underestimation, as it was difficult to survey mothers in Pashtun areas because of the limited availability of female surveyors. In addition, there was a problem with the question trying to record surviving children and children who were born and died, resulting in the latter figure being prone to underestimation.

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator: 25% decrease in maternal mortality ratio Baseline: 1600- 2200/100,000 (UNICEF/ CDC 2002/2003) ⁸	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: Certified doctor/population ratio increased Baseline: No data	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: 30% increase in births attended by skilled health personnel Baseline: 14.3% (MICS 2003)	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: 30% increase in contraceptive prevalence use among married men and women Baseline: 10% (MICS 2003)	Data from MoPH, other reports, Ministry of Women's Affairs	
	Indicator: 20-percentage-point increase in net enrolment rate in primary education for girls (goal = 66%) Baseline: 39.6% (MICS 2003)	Data from MoE	
	Indicator: Primary school dropout rate by gender Baseline: WFP, UNICEF, MoE (pending financial support)	Data from MoE, UNICEF, WFP	
	Indicator: Amount of national budget allocated to basic education Baseline: 2004 data (MoF, MoE); WFP is following up with both Ministries	Data from MoE, Ministry of Finance	
	Indicator: Primary school teacher/ student ratio Baseline: MoE 2004	Data from MoE, UNICEF, WFP	
	Indicator: 50% increase in literacy rate of 15- to 49-year-old females Baseline: 14% (MICS 2003)	Data from MoE, UNICEF	
	Indicator: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education Baseline: MICS, UNESCO	Data from MoE, UNICEF	
	Indicator: Percentage of pupils passing assessment of basic competencies (ABC), by gender and school type Baseline: WFP, UNICEF, MoE (pending financial support)	Data from MoE, UNICEF, WFP	

⁸ A sample was drawn from four districts in four different provinces (one district per province) with expansion factors used to calculate a national estimate. This result is very vulnerable to poor assumptions in the stratification in the districts not sampled. The result needs to be treated with caution until a new study sampling a larger number of areas in Afghanistan has been implemented with a more representative and less spatially biased national sample. An additional threat to constructing accurate expansion factors was the lack of reliable population data.

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator: 20% increase in access to sustainable safe drinking water Baseline: 24% (WHO)	Data from MRRD, MoPH	
	Indicator: 20% increase in access to permanent improved sanitation Baseline: 12% (WHO)	Data from MRRD, MoPH	
CT Outcome 2: By 2008, community awareness of, and participation in, decision-making processes and service delivery are increased	Indicator: 100% increase in the number of decision-making bodies (CDCs, shuras, jirgas) that include women Baseline: No data	Data from MoPH, MoE, Ministry of Women's Affairs	
	Indicator: 60% of population empowered with knowledge on life-saving issues related to Maternal and Child Health and communicable diseases including tuberculosis, malaria, leishmania Baseline: No data	Data from MoPH	
CT Outcome 3: By 2008, multi-sectoral approach to HIV/AIDS/STIs and other communicable diseases functions within Government and civil society, including CBOs, religious leaders and media	Indicator: 40% of all schools implementing concept of "healthy schools" and "health in school" (child-friendly schools) Baseline: 0	Data from MoPH, MoE	Concept of "healthy schools" and school health/Child Friendly Schools developed, including related benchmarks
	Indicator: Number of 15- to 49-year-old population with preventive knowledge on HIV/AIDS Baseline: No data	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: 100% of blood screened for HIV/AIDS Baseline: No data	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: 60% of under-5 children sleep under insecticide-treated bed nets in malaria-prone areas Baseline: 15%	Data from MoPH	
	Indicator: 30% decrease in prevalence and death rate associated with malaria, disaggregated by gender Baseline: 10% prevalence	Data from MoPH	

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>Indicator: 30% decrease in prevalence and death rate associated with TB, disaggregated by gender Baseline: 671/100,000 (prevalence), 93/100,000 (death rate)</p> <p>Indicator: 75% of TB cases detected and 85% of detected cases cured under DOTS, disaggregated by gender Baseline: 17% (detection rate), 87% (cure rate)</p>	Data from MoPH	
CT Outcome 4: By 2008, gender-based violence is addressed as a priority health and education issue	<p>Indicator: Number of beneficiaries in human rights and civic education Baseline: No data</p>	Data from Ministry of Women's Affairs, MoJ; reports from partners	
CT Outcome 5: By 2008, nutritional status, particularly among children and women, is improved, focusing on areas with worst indicators	<p>Indicator: Prevalence of underweight under-5 children Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: More than 90% of households consuming iodised salt Baseline: 40%</p> <p>Indicator: At least 90% coverage maintained in Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6-59 months through routine immunization system Baseline: 90% for National Immunisation Days</p> <p>Indicator: 100% coverage of Vitamin A for women delivering in health facilities Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: 80% coverage of Vitamin A for women delivering in households Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: 70% of all infants breastfeed exclusively for at least six months Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: 100% of pregnant women receiving antenatal care also receive iron folate Baseline: No data</p>	Data from MoPH Data from MoPH Data from MoPH Data from MoPH Data from MoPH	

Environment and Natural Resources

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
UNDAF Objective: By 2008, development and implementation of environment and natural resource policies strengthened at all levels of Government, including the community level, to ensure proper management of, and appropriate education on, rare and important natural resources	<p>Indicator: Coherent ENR framework in place, including laws, policies, plans and programmes Baseline: No coherent ENR framework; current ENR sectoral plans or programmes</p> <p>Indicator: # of communities implementing sustainable ENR practices Baseline: # of CBNRM plans developed and implemented</p>	Government Ministries, including MoJ, and responsible line Ministries	Capacity available and developed and support provided to the development of a functioning legal and judicial system in Afghanistan
CT Outcome 1: By 2008, Government enabled to develop and implement a legal and regulatory framework that ensures sustainable use of natural resources	<p>Indicator: # of laws and regulations developed in key areas of environmental management, forests, water and rangelands Baseline: Some prior laws on NRM available; some laws and policies in draft phase</p>		
CT Outcome 2: By 2008, key stakeholders can better manage environmental problems, distribution and use of natural resources, and understand the principles of sustainable development	<p>Indicator: # of CB/district/provincial NRM plans developed and in place Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: # of initiatives developed and implemented to combat desertification and reverse loss of natural vegetation Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: # of programmes developed and implemented to improve environmental conditions in urban/peri-urban areas Baseline: No data</p> <p>Indicator: # of programmes developed to support counter narcotics strategy in degraded or national priority areas Baseline: No data</p>	Government Ministries, including MAAH, DoE	Security issues may hamper the delivery of key programmes and services to target groups and areas

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CT Outcome 3: By 2008, Government and communities better able to prevent, prepare for, manage and respond to natural and manmade disasters, including mine action	Indicator: National disaster profile prepared and accepted Baseline: No data	Government Ministries, including DDP housed in MRRD, and UNAMA-led DPMWG	National Mine Action Law not enacted or National Mine Action Agency not established; once established, National Mine Action Agency has sufficient resources and capacity to coordinate the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan
	Indicator: Disaster management framework established and operationalised Baseline: No data	United Nations Agencies with established long-term presence in Afghanistan that have been involved with disaster management, preparedness and response	
	Indicator: National disaster management manual produced and adopted Baseline: No data		
	Indicator: Disasters responded to in timely fashion Baseline: No data		
	Indicator: Strengthened Government coordination structure in place Baseline: DDP in place		
	Indicator: National Mine Action Agency coordinates the activities for the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan in accordance with the National Mine Action Strategy Baseline: UNMACA coordinates the activities of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan at the behest of the Mine Action Consultative Group and in accordance with the National Mine Action Strategy	National Mine Action Law; National Mine Action Agency	
CT Outcome 4: By 2008, ownership of and equitable access to natural resources is increased	Indicator: # of amendments to existing legislation to improve land titling in Afghanistan Baseline: Existing law	Government and United Nations Agencies	Political and traditional views on the use and management of rare and valuable resources is harmonious
	Indicator: # of recorded disputes settled by district/provincial/national courts Baseline: No data		Lack of administrative capacity to implement appropriate resource management policy
	Indicator: Water resources management policy prepared and implemented Baseline: No data		

Annex C

Monitoring and Evaluation Programme for Cycle Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
UNCT M&E activities		
Surveys/ studies		
Studies to be conducted on feasibility of joint programmes in areas of cooperation identified in the UNDAF; conduct baseline survey or relevant research to determine baselines of identified indicators in UNDAF, if possible	Conduct relevant studies preparatory to next CCA Finalise next CCA (see UNDAF Evaluation Milestones below)	Conduct surveys/studies to fill in data gaps as identified in CCA/UNDAF Finalise next UNDAF (early in the year) (see also UNDAF Evaluation Milestones below)
Prepare programme documents and agreements for joint programmes		
Monitoring systems		
Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through the DevInfo system	Set up DevInfo at local level Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through DevInfo at national and local levels	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through DevInfo at national and local levels
Development of monitoring tools and checklists		
Evaluations		
	Evaluation of progress in achieving the UNDAF Objectives/CT Outcomes	Conduct UNDAF 2005-2009 final evaluation
	Evaluation of joint programmes (see also UNDAF Evaluation Milestones below)	
Reviews		
UNDAF Annual Review	UNDAF Annual Review Conduct review of M&E system for MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators	Conduct UNDAF Final Review Review of M&E Plan/Programme Cycle Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Planning References		
UNDAF Evaluation Milestones		
Conduct UNDAF Annual Review	Drafting of updated MDGR	Finalise next UNDAF (early in the year)
	Conduct UNDAF Annual Review	Conduct UNDAF Annual Review
	CCA/UNDAF Joint Management Structure to be set up	Conduct joint programming evaluation
	Finalise next CCA	
M&E Capacity Building		
Training of national Government personnel and United Nations staff to use DevInfo	Training of local Government personnel and United Nations staff to use DevInfo	Capacity building activities to be implemented based on needs identified in UNDAF Review and Evaluation
Use of Information		
Information from UNDAF Annual Review will be input as preparatory work for joint programming and UNDAF monitoring	Status of indicators in DevInfo to be used to prepare UNDAF Evaluation and MDGR update	Status of indicators in DevInfo to be used for final UNDAF Evaluation
	Information from UNDAF Evaluation will be input for preparation of next CCA and UNDAF	Final UNDAF Evaluation to be used to refine UNDAF Results Matrix and M&E Framework and Plan
Partner Activities		
Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDAF will be jointly conducted with Government and key programme/ project partners.	UNDAF Annual Review to be conducted with Government and other key partners	Reviews/Evaluations will be jointly conducted with Government agencies and key partners
UNDAF Annual Review to be conducted with Government and other key partners	CCA/UNDAF Joint Management Structure to include Government as key partner	Joint Strategy meeting to be conducted with Government and other key partners
		Final Evaluation of UNDAF 2006-2008 to be conducted with major partners

