

Rolling Plan for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Basic Policy for Assistance	To support Afghanistan's self-reliance												
Priority Area 1	Support for enhancing the Government of Afghanistan's capabilities to maintain security												
Development Issue 1 (Sub Goal) Security Sector Reform issues	<p>[Background and current situation] In order to achieve national reconstruction by Afghanistan itself, it is necessary in Afghanistan to continue efforts (reinforcement of the armed forces and police, counter-narcotics, etc.) for the improvement of security based on the rule of law and good governance. Currently, the most important challenge for the peace and stability of Afghanistan, in particular, is to carry out successfully the security transition from the ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) to the Government of Afghanistan scheduled to complete by the end of 2014. In so doing, it is essential for Afghanistan to strengthen its capacity of maintaining security so as to prevent the country from descending into terrorism hotbed. On the other hand, since Afghan National Security Force, Afghan National Police and other related bodies still face many challenges in terms of institution and capacity, assistance from the international community remains important to support Afghan-led efforts.</p>					<p>[Strategy] In order to achieve the national reconstruction by Afghanistan, it is important for Afghans themselves to have enough capacity to secure their own safety. For this purpose, Japan will support Afghanistan as it tries to develop and maintain its institutions and capacity so that the Government of Afghanistan will be able to fulfill responsibility for its own security in a self-sustainable manner even after the end of 2014 when completion of the power transition is scheduled, in addition to facilitating smooth security transition started in July 2011. In particular, Japan will support Afghanistan's legal and judicial sector in the form of border management and judicial capacity building with a specific emphasis on the salary support for Afghan National Police through the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTF). Japan will also pay attention to counter-narcotics measures, which is one of the priority areas of Afghanistan's development strategy, in order to cut off the monetary flow to anti-government elements, thereby stabilize security.</p>							
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note	
Development Issue 1 (Sub Goal) Security Sector Reform issues	Program on Capacity Development for Security	Projects shall be formulated in areas such as the ANP reform, justice reform, demining, etc.	Support for Counter-Narcotics, Border Management, Criminal Justice Capacity Building	ML	Before JFY 2012	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	21.5M USD	Through UNODC	
			Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTF)	ML								231M USD	Through UNDP
			Capacity Development Support to the Afghan National Police	ML								4.29	Through UNDP
			Issue-based Training on Police Enforcement (3 courses)	Issue-based Training									3 courses in JFY2011
			Afghan Police Enforcement Training (including Judo Training by Japanese Police) (in Turkey)	TCP									
			Support for the removal of and avoidance education on landmines and UXO	ML								4M USD	Through UNMAS
			Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects (1 Project)	GCGA								0.7	
			Afghan National Security Forces Literacy and Professional Military education Program	ML								20M USD	Through NATO
			Literacy for Empowering the Afghan Police (Phase 1~2)	ML								2.49	Through UNESCO

Priority Area 2	Assistance for the reintegration of ex-combatants										
Development Issue 2 (Sub Goal) reconciliation and reintegration	<p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>For realizing peace and stability in Afghanistan, it is important for Afghanistan to make efforts for reintegration of anti-government elements into society along with reconciliation with them. Concerning reintegration process, it is essential to assist Afghan-lead effective measures in order that disarmed ex-combatants can be reintegrated into society to run their own lives.</p> <p>The Government of Afghanistan established the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP) in July 2010, and also built a framework for implementing the programme with setting up the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund. It is important for the international society to support the Afghan-led efforts for reintegration.</p>				<p>[Strategy]</p> <p>As assistance for promoting reintegration of ex-combatants, Japan will provide support including assistance through APRP to vocational training for ex-combatants and development projects for job creation through Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP), making use of Japan's leading experience in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Also, Japan will review both the achievements and challenges of APRP for the past 2 years since its establishment and utilize the outcome of the review for the future assistance.</p>						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule			Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note		
	Peace and Reintegration Program	Strengthening communities with the readiness to accept ex-combatants	<p>Afghan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP)</p> <p>Community development in cities in which security authority will be transferred</p>	ML	Before JFY 2012	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	43.55
										5M USD	Through UN-HABITAT

Priority 3	Assistance for Afghanistan's sustainable and self-reliant development												
Development Issue 3-1 Economic and Infrastructure Development	<p>[Background and current situation] Domestic infrastructure development is indispensable for the development of the mining industry and is a major challenge when trying to enhance Afghanistan's economic self-reliance, develop the business environment, promote the investment of private enterprises as well as increase the national revenue of Afghanistan. (1) National-Regional Resources Corridor Initiative Increase of trade, distribution and labor force as well as profits will be aimed through the development of mineral resources in order to raise in revenues. Rehabilitation and construction of roads such as arterial roads, the East West Corridor, the North South Corridor and the Kabul Ring Road, as well as construction of civil airports and railways will also be planned. (2) National Extractive Industry Excellence Program Rapid development of the mining industry and the resource corridors will be pursued. Support to facilitate environment for investment of private mining industry will be provided. Government of Afghanistan estimates that this program can increase 1 billion dollar in its real revenue and approximately 8,500 employment opportunities by 2017. (3) National Energy Supply Program Institutional development and the improvement of planning in the energy supply sector will be aimed at. And an appropriate import-export balance of energy through the natural resource development in the country will be pursued. National Energy Policy in the next three years will be formulated and operational. (4) Urban Planning Technical Development Facility In response to surge in urban population, it is important to; 1) establish an urban management trust fund; 2) invest in city infrastructure development; and 3) develop and implement master plans of urban development including the Kabul Metropolitan Area. (5) Networking of Afghanistan (E-Afghanistan) With 86% of the Afghan population now having access to telecommunication services, further modernization of the information and telecommunication network will be pursued so as to improve transparency and effectiveness in the public sector.</p>			<p>[Strategy] Focusing on basic infrastructure development such as roads, water and energy, support will continue for the Kabul International Airport, to which Japan has been providing support for rehabilitation, and the Kabul New City Development (Dehsabz) , for which Japan supported the development of master plan, in order to encourage development of Kabul Metropolitan Area as well as redevelopment of Kabul City. Also, Japan will support infrastructure development to help improve connectivity with the neighboring countries, which is important for medium- to long-term growth and stability of Afghanistan. (1) Transportation: Improvement of arterial/regional roads, resource corridors, civil airports In a manner aligned with the National Priority Programs, priority will be given to road construction that is in great need of support and is indispensable for the economic development of Afghanistan such as the rehabilitation of the Kabul-Peshawar Road and the Kabul Ring Road, as well as continuing support for the development of regional roads which have a great needs locally. Also, support will continue for Kabul International Airport, with the estimated figure of users reaching up to about 5.5 million according to the preparatory survey in the Kabul International Airport Function Enhancement Project in 2011. (2) Kabul Metropolitan Development Steady support will be provided for the redevelopment of the existing city of Kabul and the development of Kabul New City (basic infrastructure such as roads, water supply/sewage, electricity and agricultural development in urban area) based on the master plan laid out by Japan's assistance. (3) Water Resources The rehabilitation of irrigation facilities and the construction of small hydraulic power plants in the target river basins of Kabul and Bamyan will be implemented, while conducting studies for water resources development in the New City with a view to contributing to the development of medium- and long- term plans. (4) Energy Clean energy sources such as small hydraulic and photovoltaic power will be utilized, while considering support for projects to strengthen power-supply capacity in Afghanistan such as development of power distribution networks based on the power-development master plan which will be laid out by Japan's assistance.</p>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
Program on Urban Development (Kabul Metropolitan Development Program)	This program is to support the basic infrastructure development and the administrative capacity development in order to resolve the problems facing urban areas in the Kabul Metropolitan Area in terms of water resources and power supply for the sustainable economic development.	Project on Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development	TCP								108		
		Feasibility Study on Urgent Water Resources Development and Supply for the Kabul Metropolitan Area	TCDP									6.01	
		Project for Capacity Development and the Establishment of a Road Maintenance Management System	TCP									3.75	Completed (March 2012)
		Project for Training in the Power Distribution Sector in Afghanistan	TCP										
		Project for the Rehabilitation of the Airfield Pavements at Kabul International Airport	GA									26.28	General project GA (3-year JGB), construction to be finished in FY2015
		Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Aircraft Parking Aprons at Kabul International Airport	GA									19.6	General project GA (1-year JGB)
		Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy using Solar Electricity Generation Systems	GA									7.00	
		Training for Television and Radio Equipment operation in RTA (Radio and Television Afghanistan)	CTR									2.56	
		Project for the Rehabilitation of Small Irrigation Facilities and Village Accessibility in the Dehsabz Area, Kabul Province	GA									6.96	Conflict prevention/peace building GA
		Project for Improvement of East-West Arterial Road and Community Road in Kabul	GA									25.09	Community development support GA
Issue-based Training in Urban Development and the Transportation Sector (9 courses in JFY2012)	TR												

	<p>[Background and current situation] Agriculture is the key industry in Afghanistan which employs approximately 70% of Afghans account for 32% of Afghanistan's GDP. Vitalization of the agricultural sector is also of paramount importance from the viewpoints of poverty reduction and job creation. However, Afghanistan's agricultural sector is in dire state due to destruction of basic infrastructure caused by the civil war which last more than 30 years, as well as floods and droughts which occurred frequently in recent years. Under the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), the Government of Afghanistan has selected four National Priority Programs (NPPs) in agricultural sector, and has been working on the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads and the irrigation facilities as well as the improvement of agricultural production, particularly for principal crops such as wheat, with the support of the international community. Afghanistan currently pursues a self-reliant economy with specific focus on the development of agricultural and rural area through reprogramming NPPs with the following two programs: 1) Water and Natural Resources Program and 2) National Comprehensive Agriculture Production and Market Development. However, the extent of irrigated areas still remains at one fourth of the potentially irrigable area of 650 million ha. Therefore, it is necessary for Afghanistan to continue to make efforts in developing agricultural infrastructure in order to promote water resource development and water management efficiency. In addition, there are many other challenges to address in this sector such as the development of alternative livelihoods replacing opium poppy cultivation and capacity building for agriculture and rural development administration.</p>		<p>[Strategy] Japan give priority to agriculture and development of rural area in the development assistance to Afghanistan, and enjoys long experience in these sectors. Centering on administrative capacity building and human resources development (Change Management) for three key ministries responsible for agriculture and rural development, Japan supports development and management of water resources including waterway development, agricultural productivity improvements and rural and agricultural development. (A) Change Management (administrative capacity building and human resources development) (A-1) Capacity building in policy and strategy planning and project implementation and management of the ministries related to agriculture and rural development (A-2) Enhancement of the administrative capacity such as administrative service delivery to people (A-3) Human resource development for the younger people who could be leaders in next generation (B) Improvement of the development and management of water resources, these are essential in restoring and developing the agriculture and rural development sectors (B-1) Expansion of irrigated areas through the rehabilitation of existing irrigation facilities (B-2) Improvement of water resource management technology and systems for efficient on-farm water management (C) Improvement of the productivity of principal crops such as rice and wheat which is the base for food security. (C-1) Increase of rice production in eight rice production-promoted provinces (C-2) Improvement of wheat production and development of wheat storage systems in line with other aid agencies (D) Promotion of rural and community development (D-1) Agriculture and rural development based on characteristics and development potential of each region (D-2) Vitalization of agriculture and rural economic activities (including basic infrastructure improvement)</p>									
Development Issue 3-2	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note
Agriculture and rural development	Change Management (administrative function/capacity enhancement, human resources development) Program (*Note)	Administrative capacity building and human resource development will be supported to ensure the quality administrative service delivery to rural areas and its sustainability.	Rural development advisors	EXP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		Note: Change Management is not an independent National Priority Program (NPP) in the agriculture and rural development cluster. However, it should be supported because it is an important concept common to the four programs in the cluster.
Agriculture policy advisors			EXP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
MAIL aid coordination advisors			EXP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Cluster CDC advisors			EXP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Soil laboratory training project			EXP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Strengthening Community-led Rural Development Support Systems			TCP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	
Project for the Capacity development and institutional strengthening of MAIL			TCP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22.6	
Water resource and water management	Water resource and water management	Recovery of irrigation and other water systems, soil, pastureland and forests through regional growth. Special focus on support for water resources development and management, essential in agriculture and rural development.	Programme for the improvement of irrigation systems in Kabul and Bamyan Province (phase II) (in cooperation with FAO)	ML	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.1	Community development support GA
Water resources development/management advisors			EXP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.5	Note: Also targeting the development task of "infrastructure improvement"
Project for Capacity Enhancement on Hydro-Meteorological Information Management in Ministry of Energy and Water			TCP	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Community irrigation/water management improvement (Involving mirabs [water guardians], etc.)			CTR	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Training on water resources management in Japan (1 course in JFY2012)			TR	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		

Development Issue 3-3	<p>[Background and current situation] From the perspective of establishing stability and growth of Afghanistan, it is critical to lay out institutional design based on sound governance and to develop human resources that will support the institution. To address the challenge of human resource development to support the nation building, the Government of Afghanistan has already embarked on various efforts in the following areas (See the National Priority Programs in detail).</p> <p>1. Facilitation of sustainable and decent work The Government of Afghanistan provides vocational trainings based on market demand. Also, the Government of Afghanistan facilitates employment opportunities through providing technical and vocational training and literacy education. The Government plans to provide technical and vocational education for more than 240,000 people and literacy education for 2 million people over the next 3 years.</p> <p>2. Education for All The Government of Afghanistan aims to improve the children's access to primary and secondary education and to eradicate the gender disparities in educational opportunities. The Government to increase the number of schools by 2,300 (currently about 12,500 schools), increase the school enrolment to a total of 8.1 million children (currently approximately 7 million children), and train 45,000 new female teachers (the current number of female teachers is 53,000) over the next 3 years. Also, the Government of Afghanistan aims to achieve that 60% of school-aged girls will have access to basic education by 2013 (currently 20%).</p> <p>3. Expansion of opportunities for higher education In collaboration with the private sector, the Government of Afghanistan aims to improve access and quality of higher education in areas contributing to economic growth. The Government sees 51% increase of student in number in higher educational institutions over the next 3 years.</p> <p>4. Capacity development to accelerate the implementation of National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan (NAPWA) The Government of Afghanistan aims to design effective cross-ministerial systems and implement measures to promote gender equality.</p> <p>5. Human resource development in the health sector The Government will strengthen health systems and develop health workers while providing staff training and database upgrades for Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Provincial Health Offices (PHO). The Government aims to increase the number of community health workers to 10,000 (5,000 each for men and women) from the current 22,000 health workers.</p>		<p>[Strategy] For the sake of achieving results from these development challenges, it is critical to develop human resources. Due to the war that last about 30 years in Afghanistan, the level of social services in such an area as education and health is inadequate in both urban and rural areas. Japan will provide support for the improvement of basic human needs including human resource development.</p> <p>- With a view to human resource development, Japan will support to ensure equitable access to education though projects leading to technical and vocational training, especially for the younger generation.</p> <p>- For basic human needs, with the International Health Policy 2011-2015 in mind, Japan will provide support for preventions against communicable diseases and tuberculosis, the development of urban healthcare systems and health infrastructure, and the improvement of maternal and child health in order to improve quality and quantity of basic social services necessary for people's lives.</p> <p>- To promote other human resource development and improve governance related to institutional design as a whole, Japan will work on capacity building of the national and provincial governments through such means as financial contribution to the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF).</p>									
Education, health and other basic human needs	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
		This Program focuses on decreasing the gap between market needs and the skills of Afghan youth by providing them with certified technical and vocational education/training of high quality, linked with market needs and backed by demand. Meanwhile, the priority is also being placed on providing literacy education as well as market-based skills development opportunities to those left behind by the formal education system to facilitate their employment.	Enhancement of Literacy in Afghanistan	ML	Before JFY 2012	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	32.83	Through UNESCO; Conflict prevention/peace building GA
			Enhancement of Literacy in Afghanistan Phase 2	TCP							4.8	
			Project for the Construction of Educational Facilities in Kabul City	ML							21.83	
			Project for Improvements to Kabul University	GA							6.68	Through UNICEF; Conflict prevention/peace building GA
			Follow up Cooperation for the project to Supply Education Equipment for Assistance to Higher Education in Kabul City	FU							0.33	Conflict prevention/peace building GA
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (3 projects)	GHGA							0.35	
			Project for a Third Country Training Program on the Management of Basic Vocational Training for Afghanistan (in Iran)	TTR								
			Issue-based Training on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (0 courses in JFY2012)	TR								
		This Program aims to improve access to basic education, strengthen community ownership especially in remote, unstable, disadvantaged areas, and solve gender disparities in education.	Strengthening of the Teacher Education Program Phase 3	TCP							3.34	
			Project for the Construction of Schools in Three Central Highland Provinces	ML							18.95	Through UNICEF; Community development support GA
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (19 projects)	GHGA							2.7	
			Issue-based Training on Education (5 courses in JFY2012)	TR								

	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million yen)	Note
					Before JFY 2012	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Others (Emergency Humanitarian Assistance, etc.)			Non-Project Grant Aid	NPGA							28	
			Social Cohesion and Peace Building Programme for the Refugees Affected and Hosting Areas Adjacent to the Peshawar Torkhum Expressway	ML							9.96	Through UNDP
			Return and Reintegration of Afghan Refugees in Afghanistan, Afghan Refugee Assistance in Pakistan, Assistance for Afghan Refugees in Iran	ML							30 million USD	Through UNHCR
			Reception Assistance for Vulnerable Returnees from Iran, Support for the Detection and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking and Return Assistance to Qualified Afghans	ML							10 million USD	Through IOM
			Provision of emergency WASH and nutrition interventions for natural disaster and conflict affected people in Afghanistan	ML							10 million USD	Through UNICEF
			Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Populations in Northern Afghanistan, etc.	ML							31 million USD	Through WFP
			Protection of detainees	ML							20 million USD	Through ICRC
			Drought response activities in Northern and Western Afghanistan	ML							2.79 million USD	Through IFRC

Legend: [PS]=Preparatory Survey, [DD]=Detailed Design, [TCP]=Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP]=Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP]=Expert, [EQ]=Equipment, [CTR]=Country-focused Training, [TR]=Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV]=Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV]=Senior Volunteers, [TEXP]=Third-country Expert, [TTR]=Third-country Training, [STC]=Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [XX-TA]=Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [GA]=Grant Aid (other than the specific grant aid schemes listed below), [NPGA]=Non-Project Grant Aid, [GHGA]=Grassroots and Human Security Grant Aid, [JNGA]=Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Aid, [GCGA]=Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [LA]=Loan Aid (ODA-Loan), [ML]=Multilateral Cooperation scheme through international organization, Solid Line [-----]=Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -]=Tentative Schedule, [●]=Implementation year of Multilateral Assistance, [FU]=Follow Up.