

Spearhead	Organisation	Date	Reporting period
V & R	Netherlands Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan	24-09-2013	1st Jan - 31st Dec 2012

Activity numbers	Implementing organisation	Implementation channel	Actual expenditure 2012
22850	Support for AAN	NGO	272,564
21866	MoJ Translation Unit	Government	147,07
22132	AIHRC	NGO	787,5
17239	Q P E P	NGO	335,712
18794	URU Quality Improv.Educat.	NGO	447,598
19440	Air access Tarin Kowt	NGO	6,44
19466	URU DCU-2 Basic Services	NGO	2,035,925
20260	NI Infra Proj Z-Afg	NGO	10,750,000
20437	ACTD BDC Uruzgan	NGO	43,67
20687	UNDP NABDP fase 3	Multilateraal	1,198,723
21064	SMO awareness drama	NGO	214,865
22118	TLO activities in Uruzgan	NGO	190,118
24022	CoPP+++	NGO	243,55
24079	TK prison renovatie sewage	private sector	303,768
24270	Women's rights and transition	NGO	29,68
24998	CoPP Mentoring at Prov Level	NGO	225
23012	Law Trainings	NGO	59,364
23014	AUP FONDS	Multilateraal	94,336
23016	Women's access to Justice	NGO	476,127
23026	Rule of Law Kunduz	NGO	1,508,094
23243	CPAU resultaatmeting	NGO	154,967
23257	CPAU LGS Kunduz	NGO	477,207
23258	BBC Kunduz	NGO	231,2
23259	GIZ Literacy training	NGO	357,407
23478	COPP training Kunduz	NGO	100

Result area 1	Human Security					
<b>Question 1.1.a:</b> To what extent did security sector institutions and the security sector as a whole provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country-level)	Afghanistan is up to 2014 in a transitional phase: international coalition forces are withdrawing from Afghanistan and national security will be the full responsibility of Afghan authorities. The number of civilian casualties has slightly reduced in comparison to 2011 but remains significant. The Netherlands, together with international partners, aims to improve the security in Afghanistan.					
	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: civilian casualties per year</i>	7837 (death + wounded)		7559			UNAMA Annual Report
<i>Indicator 2: increase police force</i>	90.000 (2009)	157.000 (2014)	138.000			LOTFA Annual Report
<b>Question 1.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme-level)	Dutch efforts are aimed at enabling the Afghan authorities to take full responsibility for the security of the Afghan citizens. The Netherlands supports the professionalization of the Afghan army, police and the judicial sector. The Netherlands therefore contributes financially to LOTFA (Afghan National police) and the ANA-Trustfunds (Aghan National Army)					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 :Public confidence in police force</i>	71% (2010)	85%	90%			UNDP Police Perception Report
<i>Indicator 2: Public confidence in National Army</i>	80% (2010)	85%	N/A			UNDP Police Perception Report
<b>Question 1.2a:</b> Is there progress in developing a functioning and coherent security sector as a system? (outcome, country level)	There is progress in developing a functioning and coherent security sector in Afghanistan. Perceived security, provided by the Afghan National Police, among the population from crime and violence has improved over 2012.					
	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: perceived security from crime and violence</i>	64%	75%	81.9%			UNDP Police Perception Report
<b>Question 1.2b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	<i>See answers under 1.1b</i>					
<b>Question 1.3a:</b> To what extent are separate security sector institutions and the security sector as a whole internally and externally accountable for their performance? (outcome, country level)	Security sector institutions, in particular the police force, has been more accountable and inclusive towards the Afghan population. The international community maintains special efforts to promote the rights of women in Afghanistan and further equip the police to promote these: violence against women is endemic and rooted in cultural traditions in Afghanistan. There has been some progress in this field.					
	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Perceived Afghan National Police involvement in preventing violence against women</i>	58%	75%	61.9%			UNDP Police Perception Report

<i>Indicator 2 : percentage of the population that deems women in the police force helpful in preventing violence against women</i>	53%	90%	81.3%			UNDP Police Perception Report
<b>Question 1.3b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	The Netherlands supports the Afghan National Police to help and support victims of crimes. This is done by empowering women in the police force and the establishment of "Family Response Units".					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : New Family response Units established</i>	0	7 (2012)	Delayed <sup>1</sup>			LOTFA Annual Report
<i>Indicator 2: Needs -assessed literacy, on-the job and leadership training programmes for policewomen, with increased level of independent functioning</i>	0	10 (2012)	Delayed <sup>2</sup>			LOTFA Annual Report
	Ad 1: procurement to equip FRU's completed end of 2012, establishment of new FRU's foreseen first part of 2013					
	Ad 2: content and structure of training programmes was agreed on between EUPOL and the Afghan Ministry of Interior end of 2012					
Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution	<b>B</b>					
A. Results achieved better than planned	<b>Results of the Dutch development efforts in the field of human security are on schedule.</b>					
B. Results achieved as planned						
C. Results achieved poorer than planned						
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned						
<b>Implications for planning</b>						

Result area 2	Effective rule of law					
<b>Question 2.1a:</b> To what extent did justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole (incl. traditional/religious justice systems) provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country level)	Rule of Law in Afghanistan has been strengthened by enhancing the delivery of and access to justice, supported by quality civil policing services and functioning cooperation between the police and the justice institutions. Civil policing services are established, policing quality is enhanced and cooperation with justice institutions is strengthened. Also, functional relations between the civil police and the criminal justice system strengthened. Finally, the quality and capacity of prosecutors, defense lawyers and judges has improved as well as cooperation within the justice system.					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Access to police</i>	42% (2010)	90% (2014)	75.4%			UNDP Police perception report
<i>Indicator 2 :Public willingness to report crime</i>	50% (2010)	75% (2014)	58%*			UNDP Police perception report
	* percentage is the average of the report rates to the police of assaults, robberies, burglaries and car accidents					
<b>Question 2.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	The Netherlands contributes to EUPOL activities in the field of coordination of police prosecutor and a contribution to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA). Efforts of the Netherlands are combined in three different Coordination between Police and Prosecutor projects and focus on 30 of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : % Police and prosecutors staff that participated in CoPP project with satisfactory results</i>	75% (2011)	90% (2013)	N/A			COPP mid term review and annual reports
<i>Indicator 2: Number of trained professionals under COPP train the trainers program</i>	350 (2011)	900 (2014)	596			Idem
<i>indicator 3: Positive feedback of COPP participants on improved cooperation between police and prosecutors</i>	80 (2012)	90 (2015)	Positive, no quantitative data for 2012			EUPOL/GIZ + COPP midterm review and annual progress report
<b>Question 2.2a:</b> Is there progress in developing a functioning justice system that operates as a system? (outcome, country level)	There is progress in developing a functioning justice system in Afghanistan. Efforts of the Afghan government and the international community are aimed at improving the entire justice chain. Furthermore, the Afghan government and international community will most probably agree on a National Priority Program for Law and Justice for All beginning of July 2013.					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Public stating to have positive interaction with Afghan National Police</i>	80% (2011)	80% (2014)	77%			UNDP police perception Report
<i>Indicator 2 : Favourable public view on Afghan Courts</i>	52% (2011)	75% (2014)	N/A			Idem
<b>Question 2.2b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	The Netherlands contributes to EUPOL activities in the field of coordination of police prosecutor and a contribution to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA). Efforts of the Netherlands are combined in three different Coordination between Police and Prosecutor projects and focus on 30 of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of trained professionals at provincial and at district level that have undergone police-prosecution cooperation training</i>	350 (2011)	900 (2014)	596			Progress reports EUPOL/GIZ on NL financed CoPP
<i>Indicator 2: Police force increased</i>	90000 (2009)	157000	138000			LOTFA, NTM-A
<b>Question 2.3a:</b> To what extent are separate justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole internally and externally accountable for their performance?	Public trust in the Afghan police and justice system has increased and the Afghan population is more willing to report crimes. This exemplifies the accountability of the police to the general public and the added trust of public in the police force and justice institutions					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : (Improved) access to police</i>	42% (2010)	90% (2013)	75.4%			UNDP Police perception report

<i>Indicator 2 :Public willingness to report crime</i>	50% (2010)	75% (2014)	58%			UNDP Police perception report
<b>Question 2.3b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The Netherlands contributes to EUPOL activities in the field of coordination of police prosecutor and a contribution to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA). Efforts of the Netherlands are combined in three different Coordination between Police and Prosecutor projects and focus on 30 of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Percentage of police and prosecutors that participated in NL funded COPP program with satisfactory results</i>	75% (2011)	90% (2013)	N/A			EUPOL/GIZ + COPP midterm review and annual progress report
<i>Indicator 2: Positive feedback of COPP participants on improved cooperation between police and prosecutors</i>	80 (2012)	90	Positive, no quantitative data for 2012			Idem
<i>Indicator 2: Number of trained professionals under COPP train the trainers program</i>	350 (2011)	900 (2014)	596			Idem
<b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b>	<b>B</b>					
<b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b>	Results of the Dutch development efforts in the field of rule of law are on schedule.					
<b>B. Results achieved as planned</b>						
<b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b>						
<b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b>						
<b>Implications for planning</b>						

Result area 3	Inclusive political processes					
<b>Question 3.1a:</b> To what extent are the political and peace processes within the target area of your programme effective and inclusive?	Despite the intentions of the embassy, contributions to both the ELECT2 program and Tawanmandi Trustfund (mentioned in result framework October 2012) did not take place in 2012 and 2013 so far. In the past period no elections have taken place. The embassy plans a contribution to the ELECT program for the upcoming Afghan elections in 2014 and 2015: this has however not been formalised. Therefore indicators related to elections are not answered. The Netherlands has funded the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme though (Stab.Fonds: 2010-2015). Therefore indicators in relation to the peace process are provided.					
		Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Diversity (sex, religion, geographical representation, ethnicity, political parties) in representation in important institutions (lawmaking bodies, executive power, army, justice institutions)</i>	n.a.					
<i>Indicator 2: Adequate participation in elections and public governance (for example systemic exclusion of groups)</i>	n.a.					
<i>Indicator 3: Presence of political and social conflicts (extent to which conflicts between parties are resolved peacefully/reduction in violent incidents between groups)</i>	n.a.					
<i>Indicator 4: Increased trust in the political or peace process by different groups and citizens</i>	peace process only		38% strong support in 2012 (41% in 2011)			The Asia Foundation: Survey of the Afghan People
<i>Indicator 5: Horizontal inclusiveness in political and peace processes: relevant groups are involved (sex, religion, geographical representation, ethnicity, etc.)</i>	geographical representation only		Expansion to 31 Peace Councils by end 212	Expansion PPC nationwide		Annual Report 2012 APRP
<i>Indicator 6: Vertical inclusiveness in political and peace processes inclusiviteit in politieke en vredesprocessen / access to power: high and low income groups are involved, mobility between different levels.</i>	no information available					
<i>Indicator 7: Level of probity and integrity of political bodies</i>	no information available					
<i>Indicator 8: All relevant aspects of peaceprocess are in place and functioning (space for dialogue, constitution, reconciliationproces, early warning, local commissions, etc.)</i>			yes	yes		Annual Report 2012 APRP
<i>Indicator 9: Number/percentage of women who are involved as a political agent in (parts of) the peace process</i>			9/70 female HPC members	9/70 female HPC members		HPC website
<b>Question 3.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
<i>Due to the programme:</i>		Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Number of (local and/or national) peacedialogues and meetings with a positive impact</i>	no national figures available					Annual Report 2012 APRP
<i>Indicator 2: Number of people and groups involved in peacedialogues and related processes(horizontal/vertical)</i>	no national figures available					Annual Report 2012 APRP
<i>indicator 3: Number of improved mechanisms (and the description thereof) for interaction between government, groups and citizens</i>	See qualitative description					Annual Report 2012 APRP
<i>Indicator 4: Number of women who have participated in peaceprocesses and dialogues OR number of peaceprocesses in which gender-related aspects or perspectives are taken into account.</i>			9/70 female HPC members	9/70 female HPC members		HPC website
<i>Indicator 5: Number of meditationprocesses supported</i>	n.a.					
<i>Indicator 6: Participation in elections is promoted</i>	n.a.					
<i>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</i>	Support of the Netherlands to the APRP is relatively small compared to other donors (USD 2,5 mln)					
<b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b>	<b>B- C</b>					
<b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b>	The information available for most indicators is limited. Therefore, the result achieved can not be determined.					
<b>B. Results achieved as planned</b>						
<b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b>						
<b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b>						
<b>Implications for planning</b>						

Result area 5	Employment and providing basic services					
<b>Question 5.1a:</b> To what extent have employment opportunities (self employment and wage employment) improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender, and specify for former combatants, displaced people and young people (up till age 25). Explain regional differences.	<p>UNDP - National Area Bases Developemnt Programme (NABDP)  Objective: Improved social and economic wellbeing of rural communities, by improving service delivery and visibility of sub national governance systems, particularly through District Development Associations (DDA's). Through these, basic services projects, are delivered to rural populations, increasing their access to infrastructure, energy, disaster mitigation and agriculture an irrigarion projects  The program works to produce 3 outputs: 1) strengthened institutions at the district level; 2) improved access to key services for the rural poor and 3) stabilisation in less secure districts.</p>					
	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : GDP</i>	\$ 19,18 Billion	N.A.	unknown			WB
<i>Indicator 2: polulation</i>	55,52 Million	N.A.	unknown			Idem
<i>Indicator 3: School enrolment(primary)</i>	98%	N.A.	unknown			Idem
<i>Indicator4: % of rural population with access to water</i>	42%	N.A.	unknown			Idem
<i>Indicator 5: % of those in working age participating in labour market</i>	66%	N.A.	unknown			Idem
<i>indicator 6: underemployment(% of work force working less than 35 hrs per week)</i>	48%	N.A.	unknown			Idem
<i>indicator : % of thework force active in agriculture</i>	60%	N.A.	unknown			Idem
<i>Reliable (recent) data for Afghanistan are hard to get, data above are given as a point or reference. The World bank expects that during the coming transition, including the withdrawal iof the international military, mainaining the current employment levels will be a challenge. Most opporunities are likely to be in agriculture.</i>						
<b>Question 5.1b:</b> To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?	<p>The National Area Based Development Program installs and empowers local (mostly Rural) District Developent Assemblies (DDA's) to plan their own development, and also provides the means to realise those plans. In this way the program has a direct impact on the lives and incimes of over 2 million households. Furthermore the program increases peoples trust in government (institutions), thus providing an incaculable improvement in public conficence in government</p>					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2012)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of households reached by NABDP Programme</i>	1.876.976	2.188.280	2.302.777			project reports
<b>Question 5.2a:</b> To what extent has the availability of basic services improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender. Explain regional differences.	<p>Over two million households have benefited directly from basic services offerd through NABDP. The District Development Assemblies</p>					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of households with access to sustainable energy</i>	7.184	21.000	11.353			project reports
<i>Indicator 2: Number of households with access to improved transport infrastructure and public buildings (community Centres, libraries etc)</i>	604.464	767.233	747.184			idem
<i>Indicator 3 : Number of women Economic Empowerment Projects implemented</i>	68	98	100			idem

<i>Indicator 4: Number of households that have benefited from natural disaster protection work and training</i>	635.720	671.496	813.886			idem
<i>Indicator 5: Number of households benefiting from agriculture and irrigation projects</i>	550.360	626.495	599.035			idem
<i>Indicator 6: Number of households with access to potable water</i>	79.248	102.056	131.319			idem
<i>Explanation for regional differences</i>						
<p><i>The total budget of the NABDP program is 160 million USD, to which the Netherlands has contributed 15 million USD for the period 2009 - 2012. Initially the support was earmarked for Uruzgan province, in 2012 a decision was taken to 'un-earmark' the contribution. The program is one of the few programs that are considered 'on budget' of the Afghan government, and is supported by more than 15 international donors.</i></p>						
<b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b>	<b>B</b>					
<b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b>	<b>Reasons for results achieved:</b> Across the board there were fairly large diverstions from the targets, both positive and negatively. Whereas some components overachieved there was serious underachievement in others. On average the program more or less achieved what it set out to do. Main reason for underachievement was insecurity in some project areas.					
<b>B. Results achieved as planned</b>						
<b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b>						
<b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b>						
<b>Implications for planning</b>						
Netherlands has committed to continued support to NABDP in 2013 and 2014. A crucial issue will be anchoring the DDA's in the recently approved national policy for Sub National Government.						