



# Overview of main development results in Afghanistan in 2013

## Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

Afghanistan still faces many challenges: insecurity, social instability, low levels of schooling, a stagnating economy, high unemployment, the vulnerable position of women and girls, political corruption combined with weak state institutions, and poor performance by the police and judiciary.

Poverty in Afghanistan remains a serious cause for concern. The Millennium Development Goals are still beyond reach for the poorest Afghans. The presidential elections in 2014 created a climate of uncertainty. The shrinking NATO presence, unclarity about the legal basis for the troops that remain, and Afghan and regional instability add to that uncertainty. The focus of the bilateral programme of the Netherlands embassy on security and rule of law will allow us to pursue an integrated approach to our foreign policy goals.

### Priority themes

- Security and rule of law
- Food security

### Embassy contribution to changes at country level

■ The Netherlands has contributed to a substantial number of projects aimed at strengthening the rule of law. As a result more people, including women, have gained access to the formal justice system. At the same time more informal justice outcomes are being endorsed by formal courts.

■ The Netherlands' contributions to the Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow (ELECT) programme, a multi-donor trust fund, are supporting the electoral process and building capacity in order to establish a legitimate government and guarantee an inclusive political system.

■ Dutch support for the Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and organisations like UNWomen are improving the human rights and women's rights situation and sustaining earlier gains. The Netherlands focuses on empowerment and on preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls.

■ Dutch support to the World Food Programme, to a school for technical and vocational education and training in Uruzgan, and to the Agriculture Education College (NAEC) in Kabul are all enhancing overall food security.

### Clarifications of results achieved

Food security, including private sector development, is being phased out as a priority due to lack of results and added value. The focus will be on sustaining earlier investments. The remaining priority is security and the rule of law, with a focus on human and women's rights.

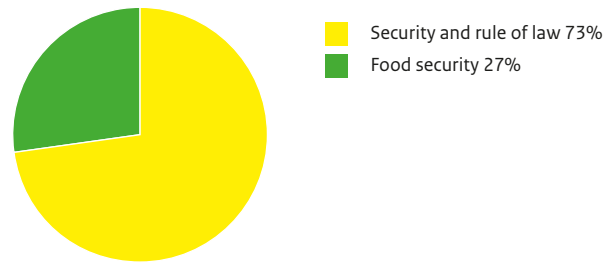
The Netherlands is focusing on the rule of law; programmes in e.g. Kunduz show its added value on this theme. Human and women's rights are important in the specific Afghan context and a political priority for the Netherlands.

### Implications for planning

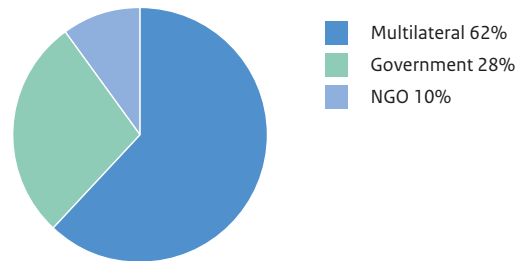
The embassy is slimming down. This calls for setting priorities within the portfolio. The projects/activities portfolio will be reduced from 44 activities (2013) to 10 in 2015 and after. Contributions will mainly be channeled through multi-donor trust funds, delegated partnerships and UN or other channels. There is also a focus on strengthening Afghan NGOs.

### Expenditures 2013 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 29,964,000



### Expenditures 2013 per channel



### Developments in Afghanistan

■ On track    ■ Progress, but not on track    ■ No progress

- Increased judicial capacity and improved access to justice; more indictments and convictions of corrupt officials ■
- A legitimate government as the outcome of transparent, inclusive, democratic, free and fair elections ■
- An improved human rights situation, including women's rights, in which earlier gains are sustained ■
- Greater food security, better access to nutritious food, higher food production and better access to markets ■