Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Security and rule of law

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kabul (Afghanistan)	August 2014	2013

Activity		2013	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24022	Coordination of Police and Prosecutor training ++ 6 provinces	222.937	GIZ	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24998	Coordination of Police and Prosecutor training; Mentoring at provincial level	0	GIZ	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25171	Community Policing	1.755.127	UNAMA	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23478	Coordination of Police and Prosecutor training+ Kunduz	51.326	GIZ	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
				...	...	...	...

Activity		2013	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24834	Strengthening Political leadership for women	106.121	EPD	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
25785	National Justice Sector Strategy	546.605	IDLO	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25170	Prevention and advocacy of EVAW and the rights of women and girls	800.00	UN Women	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
25516	Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan II	867.119	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25181	Training Law Advisors Kunduz	139.427	Max Planck Institute	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23016	Access for Women to Justice Kunduz	878.883	The Asia Foundation	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
23258	Civic Education Kunduz	162.720	BBC	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
23257	Local grievance resolution	429.561	CPAU	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23026	Rule of Law Kunduz	2.533.649	GIZ	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23243	Impact assessment police training mission Kunduz	135.516	CPAU	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
23259	Police literacy training Kunduz	250.000	GIZ	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24009	Rule of Law advisor at UNAMA Kunduz	0	UNAMA	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
				...	...	...	...
22850	Afghanistan Transition; unpacking national, local and regional politics	336.665	Afghan Analyst Network	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24833	Enhancing legal and electoral capacity for tomorrow phase II ELECT II	3.892.000	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
				...	...	...	...
22132	Support to the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission	621.732	AIHRC	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
				...	...	...	...
25095	National Area-based Development Programme	6.400.000	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Mitigation	Not applicable	Significant
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...

More activities

Result Area 1	Human Security					
Result Question 1.1a: 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 still in a transitional phase. Responsibility for national security has been fully transferred to Afghan authorities, but much of the costs are still born by the International Community. The multinational NATO mission (ISAF) has ended its combat operations and much of the coalition forces are withdrawing from Afghanistan. A limited NATO mission will remain from 2015 to train and advise the ANSF. The number of civilian casualties is a grave concern.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of civilian casualties per year	7837 (death and wounded, 2011)	0	7.559	8.615		UNAMA Annual Report
Indicator 2: Public confidence in National Army (%)	80% (2010)	85%	n.a.	Not (yet) available/ research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 3. Public conficence in police force (%)	71% (2010)	85%	90%	Not (yet) available/ research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 4. Perceived security from crime and violence (%)	64%	75%	81,9%	Not (yet) available/ research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme-level)	The Netherlands contributed to ANSF sustainment by supporting UNDP/LOTFA and the ANA Trust Fund. These programs are funded centrally from The Hague. The Embassy funded the COPP (police prosecutor cooperation) program, improving performance of the security sectors in most Afghan provinces. See 2.1b for more details. No indicators are available. General comment: embassy attends ANSF related meetings and contributes to discussions in Kabul, but has no delegated funds available for ANSF. LOTFA and ANA are funded through central funding from HQ.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

More indicators

Result Area 1	Human Security					
Result Question 1.2a: Is there progress in developing a functioning and coherent security sector as a system? (outcome, country level)	The Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) have demonstrated significant growth over the past years. Most notably the ANSF (both police and army) have demonstrated the capacity of assuring nation-wide security during both rounds of the 2014 Presidential elections. This performance was achieved with little support (other than financial) from the US/ISAF-troops. The dependency of the ANSF on international support and the lack of own Afghan means to sustain a force of this size in the near future is cause for concern. General comment: embassy attends ANSF related meetings and contributes to discussions in Kabul, but has no delegated funds available for ANSF. LOTFA and ANA are funded through central funding from HQ. Attending the meetings and contributing to discussions demands considerable embassy effort which contributes to the results identified.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Increase police force	90.000 (2009)	175.000 (2014)	138.000	147.437		LOTFA Annual Report
Indicator 2: % of population deems women in police helpful in preventing violance against women	53%	90%	81,3%	n.a. research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 3: Police force increased	90.000 (2009)	157.000	138.000	147.437		LOTFA Annual Report

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

More indicators

Result Area 1	Human Security					
Result Question 1.3a: 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)	The ANA (Afghan army) has been the focal point of US support for the past years. This coupled to the structure of the military organization makes for an professional entity. The great concern is sustainability. Performance of the ANP is more concerning due to high attrition rates, illiteracy and weak support from the responsible Ministry (itself weak) despite considerable investments made by the international community (IC). With the draw-down of the international presence, focus has shifted towards Afghan led support, with the IC more in an advisory-role in strengthening the capacities of concerned parties (MoD, MoI, ANA and ANP with a strong leadership-role bestowed with the MoF). In this process a very strong emphasis is put on the Afghan responsibility to manage the donated funds in an accountable and transparent fashion. Meanwhile the IC (ISAF, LOTFA, EUPOL and other actors) are in the process of streamlining there respective areas of activities, as to prevent overlap and to ensure maximum output. General comment: embassy attends ANSF related meetings and contributes to discussions in Kabul, but has no delegated funds available for ANSF. LOTFA and ANA are funded through central funding from HQ. Attending the meetings and contributing to discussions demands considerable embassy effort which contributes to the results identified.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Perceived Afghan National Police involvement in preventing violence against women (%)	58%	75%	61,9%	n.a. research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 2 : % of the population that deems women in the police force helpful in preventing violence against women	53%	90%	81,3%	n.a. research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report

Result Question 1.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of new Family response Units established	0	7 (2012, delayed)	delayed	construction underway, to be completed Q1 14		LOTFA Annual Report
Indicator 2: Number of needs assessed literacy, on-the job and leadership trainingprogrammes for policewomen, with increased level of independent functioning	0	10 (2012, delayed)	delayed	69+29 staff trained in investigative skills + IT		LOTFA Annual Report

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Human Security
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The ANSF has shown it's ability to mantain security. this result was achieved after great investments made by the IC. The concern is whether these results will be sustained and sustainable as international presence is diminishing and in light of the poor economic outlook.
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands government will continue contributing to the ANSF, as was agreed at the Chicago NATO summit.

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.1a: 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 further strengthened in 2013 by enhancing the delivery of and access to justice, supported by 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. However, all in all, a lot of work still needs to be done.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Access to police	42% (2010)	90% (2014)	75.4%	Not (yet) available/ research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 2.Criminal Justice accessible, affordable, effective, impartial and culturally competent	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96		World Justice Project (scale 0-99)
Indicator 3: Human rights and the rule of law are evenly protected	n.a.	n.a.	6	7		Fragile States Index (ranking out of 178)
Indicator 4: Civil justice accessible, affordable, effective, impartial and culturally competent	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	99		World Justice Project (0-99)

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	The Netherlands contributes to EUPOL + GIZ activities in the field of coordination of police prosecutor. Efforts of the Netherlands are combined in three different Coordination between Police and Prosecutor (COPP) projects and focus on 30 of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan. The Netherlands contributes to strengthening the rule of law by financing capacity building of the justice institution (ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Afghan Independent Bar Association, Supreme Court) through ARTF (JSDP), UNDP/JHRA, IDLO, Asia Foundation, GIZ. EUPOL activities in the field of coordination of police prosecutor and a contribution to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) contribute to improve cooperation between the police and the judiciary.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: % Police and prosecutors staff that participated in CoPP project with satisfactory results	75% (2011)	90% (2013)	No intermediate results identified within program	No intermediate results identified within program		COPP mid term review and annual reports
Indicator 2: Number of trained professionals under COPP train the trainers program	350 (2011)	900 (2014)	596	377		COPP mid term review and annual reports
indicator 3: Positive feedback of COPP participants on improved cooperation between police and prosecutors	80 (2012)	90	Positive, no quantitative data for 2012	95%		EUPOL + GIZ mid term review and annual reports
Indicator 4: Number of human rights violation cases mediated by AIHRC	n/a	n.a.	n.a.	68		AIHRC annual report

More indicators

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.2a: Is there progress in developing a functioning justice system that operates as a system? (outcome, country level)	Progress in developing a functioning justice system in Afghanistan has been slow in 2013. The Afghan government endorsed an National Priority Program 5 entitled Access to Justice for All. However, the ministry of Justice failed to produce an action plan for the implementation of the NPP5. Once the action plan has been agreed, the international community will coordinate with the Afghan government to ensure smooth implementation of the NPP5.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: % Public stating to have positive interaction with Afghan National Police	80% (2011)	80% (2014)	77%	Not yet available/ research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 2 : Criminal Justice free of improper government influence (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,23		World Justice Project
Indicator 3: Rule of Law index (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.34		World Justice Project annual country profile
Indicator 4: Civil justice free of improper government influence (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,31		World Justice Project

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	The Netherlands contributes to strengthening the rule of law by financing capacity building of the justice institution (ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Afghan Independent Bar Association, Supreme Court) through ARTF (JSDP), UNDP/JHRA, IDLO, Asia Foundation, GIZ. EUPOL activities in the field of coordination of police prosecutor and a contribution from the central budget to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) contribute to improve cooperation between the police and the judiciary.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of trained professionals at provincial and at district level that have undergone police-prosecution cooperation training	350 (2011)	900 (2014)	596	860		Progress reports EUPOL / GIZ on NL funded COPP

More indicators

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.3a: 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 formal Afghan police and justice system is low, but has further increased in 2013. 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. However, accountability in the justice sector in Afghanistan in general is low. Corruption is rampant and the Afghan population generally prefer informal justice institutions (local jirga's/shura's which provide customary law solutions to local civil disputes) for resolving disputes.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. % access to police	42% (2010)	90% (2013)	75,4%	Not yet available/ research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 2. % Public willingness to report crime	50% (2010)	75% (2014)	58%	Not available/ research isn't performed yearly		UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 3: Independent auditing (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,24		World Justice Project
Indicator 4: Non-governmental checks (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,6		World Justice Project

Result Question 2.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Effective Rule of Law
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Despite the lack of leadership on the Afghan side, progress has been made and results have been achieved as planned. However, the Afghan justice institutions (Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court) should take the lead in drafting an implementation plan for the NPP 5 Justice for All. It's up to the Afghan authorities to determine priorities for the justice sector. Donors should follow Afghan ownership in financing activities that strengthen the rule of law in Afghanistan.
Implications for planning:	The Rule of Law program will be partially be extended up and until 2017.

Result Area 3	Inclusive Political Processes					
Result Question 3.1a: To what extent are the political and peace processes within the target area of your programme effective and inclusive?	See result area 4; result areas 3 & 4 are combined.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Inclusive Political Processes
Select results (A/B/C/D)...	
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	

Result Area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government					
Result Question 4.1a: To what extent are government institutions better able to perform their core tasks, in your programmes target area?	AIHRC: The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), is the national human rights institution, Its activities over the period 2011-2014 have been keenly supported by a coalition of donors (a.o. US, UK, AUS, NZ, Nordics). The AIHRC is active in the following areas: monitoring of the situation of human rights in the country, the promotion and protection of human rights and access fundamental rights and freedoms. Through its activities (a.o. investigation of human rights violations committed in the past) the AIHRC has also strongly contributed to reconciliation-processes. The AIHRC has presented the donors with a new plan for 2014-2017 which donors (incl. NL) are currently scrutinizing. ELECT: the laws and regulations governing the Independent Election Commission (IEC) and the Independent Election Complaints Commission (IECC) are recently improved. Although progress has been made to strengthen the institutional setting, the IEC is still a weak and easily corruptible organisation. Its highly politicized. Its capacity is limited and its activities are driven by politics. The IEC can only execute its mandate with enough support by UNDP ELECT.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Score and ranking of Afghanistan on the UNDP Human Development Index	0.322 (2005)	n.a.	0.466 / place 175 out of 186	0.468 / place 169 out of 187		http://hdr.undp.org
Indicator 2. % increased trust in the political or peace process by different groups and citizens peace process.	41% (2011)	n.a.	38%	Not yet available/ research isn't performed yearly		The Asia Foundation survey of the Afghan population

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	AIHRC: Activities of the AIHRC have been and are in line with Afghan development priorities contained in the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and the National Priority Program for Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities (NPP 6). By supporting the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), NL has contributed to the nationwide strategy of the promotion and protection of human rights, namely the folowing areas: building trust in public institutions, forging strong ties between AIHRC and all relevant stakeholders and awarness raising amongst the general public on basic human rights and the respect thereof. Concrete figures are lacking at this point: the reporting on the period 2011 - 2014 is still being drafted and will become available at the end of the summer of 2014. ELECT: UNDP Elect has provided expertise and financial support to the Independent Election Commission to conduct the 2014 Presidential Election and the 2015 Parliamentarian elections in Afghanistan. UNDPs support has been detrimental in empowering the IEC to perform its task and to facilitate a democratic and legitimate transition of power.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

More indicators

Result Area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government					
Result Question 4.2a: To what extent has the transparency of the government improved in your programme's target area? And is corruption being addressed?	The transparency of the government has hardly improved. Corruption is a risk in and influences all program's run by the Embassy. The Embassy did not support programs on corruption.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. % of respondents who felt public official and civil servants were corrupt/extremely corrupt	n.a.	n.a.	42% (2010/2011)	43%		http://www.transparency.org/gcb2013/country/?country=afghanistan
Indicator 2. Score and ranking of Afghanistan on Corruption Perceptions Index	n.a.	n.a.	8 out of 100 & place 174 of 174	8 out of 100 & place 175 out of 177		Transparency International

Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The Embassy did not support programs in this area.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

More indicators

Result Area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government					
Result Question 4.3a: Has progress been made in supporting democracy, in your programme's target area?	At the moment of writing the audit of the second round of the Presidential elections in Afghanistan is still ongoing. An appreciation of progress is highly dependent on the process of the 2014 Presidential Elections.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of human rights violations solved by AIHRC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68		AIHRC Annual Report
Indicator 2: legitimate and inclusive elections in 2014 and 2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		ELECT Annual Report
Indicator 3: Score on Freedom House Index	6 not free (2012)	n.a.	6 Not free	6 Not Free		Freedom House

Result Question 4.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	NL is supporting ELECT (2012-2015; Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow). This multi-donor programme focusses on 7 areas: 1. Capacity building for the IEC; 2. Voter Registration; 3. Enhancing IECs engagement and outreach; 4. Support to IECs operational functions; 5. Improving IECs electoral operations (polling, counting, results management); 6. Support to electoral dispute resolution mechanism; 7. Enhancing integrity in electoral process through supporting media regulatory body Results have been achieved according to the project report for the first 4 areas, and partially for area 5. Area 5, 6 and 7 will be the main focus of the years 2014 and 2015, as these are the years in which elections are taking place. Despite some delays in the execution of tasks, all tasks have been implemented successfully. This is partially due to the fact that the IEC and UNDP have been working together for a number of years now and a certain level of confidence has been built.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: IECs electoral operations (polling, counting, results management) are improved; timely and qualitative implementation of the electoral operations plan according to timeline and procedures	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	on track		ELECT Annual report 2013
Indicator 2: % of Female participation in the electoral process improved - % of female staff members within the IEC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16% HQ 5% Provinces		ELECT Annual report 2013

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government
B. Results achieved as planned	The various programs have contributed to the results achieved as expected.
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	The embassy will probaly extend her contribution to the AIHRC (current contract will end in 2014). UNDP ELECT continues till end 2015.

Result Area 5	Peace Dividend					
Result Question 5.1a: To what extent has 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.	Employment opportunities have slightly improved. However, poverty levels have remained unchanged. There is a substantial difference in poverty levels between urban and rural areas. Note: reliable data for Afghanistan are hardly available. More information available under Food security result area 3.1					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : GDP	USD 17,8 billion (2011)	n.a.	USD 20,5 billion	USD 20.72 billion		Worldbank
Indicator 2: Total Population	29,1 million (2011)	n.a.	29,8 million	30.6 million		Worldbank
Indicator 3: Number of new enterprises registred in Afghanistan	n.a.	n.a.	5000	3100		Worldbank Country Snapshot
Indicator 4: % of those in working age participating in labour market	49,8% (2011)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		Worldbank/International Labour Organisation

Result Question 5.1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?	The total budget of the NABDP program is 160 millon USD (July 2009-June 2015), to which the Netherlands has contributed 6.400.000 in 2013. 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. NABDP Phase III works to successfully fulfil three main outputs: a) Institutions strengthened at the district-level to independently address priority local needs; b) Improved access to key services for the rural poor; and, c) Stabilization in less secure regions and districts. Furthermore, it is anticipated that 1,292,879 labour days will be created from 320 ongoing projects across Afghanistan. Additionally, the aforementioned projects facilitated the irrigation of 6,460 Jeribs (1,292 hectares / 2.4 acres) of agricultural land and protected 18,667 Jeribs (3,733 hectares / 9,224 acres) of land from natural disasters ultimately improving the productivity and economic livelihoods of rural communities.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of households reached by National Area Based Development Programme	1.876.976	2.188.280 (2012)	2.302.777	2.855.274		NABDP Annual report 2013

More indicators

Result Area 5	Peace Dividend					
Result Question 5.2a: To what extent has the availability of basic services improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender. Explain regional differences.	Schools, accessible water and sanitation, electricity, health, infrastructure and job creation are cited by Afghans as their most pressing needs. After the end of the Taliban regime in 2002, health care and education services continued to be provided mainly by NGOs. The network of public facilities was weak, most qualified professionals either left the country of left the public sector, national budgets were not sufficient to provide basic services. After the fall of the Taliban, the new Afghan administration opted to pursue the delivery has been improving, starting from a very low base. Afghanistan went up on the Human Development Index from 175 (2013) to 169 (2014).					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Number of girls and boys enrolled in school (basic education)	6.3 (36% girls) (2008)	n.a.	7.7 mln (38% girls)	8.7 mln (36% girls)		The World Bank Country Overview Afghanistan
Indicator 2. % of rural people with access to basic health care in Afghanistan	10% (2010)	100%	85%	85%		The World Bank Country Overview Afghanistan
Indicator 3. % of rural population with access to improved water source	53% (2011)	n.a.	56,1%	Not yet available/ research isn't performed yearly		The World Bank Country Overview Afghanistan

Result Question 5.2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?	Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor: NABDP completed 407 rural infrastructure projects encompassing energy, transportation, water supply, natural resource management and disaster management. These projects provided temporary employment opportunities and economic prosperity for rural populations by creating 986,866 labour days including the (30) gender projects. With the implementation of these projects, nearly 407,896 households (2,855,274 individuals) are able to: (a) Access electricity and cooking fuel (biogas) for the first time; (b) Attain clean drinking water; (c) Gain passage to roads, markets and public buildings; and, (d) Receive irrigation and protection facilities.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Number of households with access to sustainable energy	7.184	21.000	11.353	62.636		NABDP: Annual report 2013
Indicator 2. Number of households with access to improved transport infrastructure and public buildings (community Centres, libraries etc)	604.464	767.233	747.184	471.107		NABDP: Annual report 2013
Indicator 3. Number of women Economic Empowerment Projects implemented	68	98	100	990		NABDP: Annual report 2013
Indicator 4. Number of households that have benefited from natural disaster protectionworl and training	635.720	671.496	813.886	128,891		NABDP: Annual report 2013

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 5	Peace Dividend
B. Results achieved as planned	n.a.
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	Embassy has to make a decision on NABDP project after June 2014, when project expires.

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Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Human Security					
Result Question 1.1a: 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)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme-level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

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Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Human Security					
Result Question 1.2a: Is there progress in developing a functioning and coherent security sector as a system? (outcome, country level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 1

Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Human Security					
Result Question 1.3a: 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)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 1.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 1

Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.1a: 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)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 2

Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.2a: Is there progress in developing a functioning justice system that operates as a system? (outcome, country level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 2

Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.3a: To what extent are separate justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole internally and externally accountable for their performance?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 2.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 2

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	Inclusive Political Processes					
Result Question 3.1a: To what extent are the political and peace processes within the target area of your programme effective and inclusive?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicators...						
Extra indicators...						
Extra indicators...						
Extra indicators...						

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicators...						
Extra indicators...						
Extra indicators...						
Extra indicators...						

Back to result area 3

Result Area 4 (remaining indicators)	Legitimate and Capable Government					
Result Question 4.1a: To what extent are government institutions better able to perform their core tasks, in your programmes target area?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 4

Result Area 4 (remaining indicators)	Legitimate and Capable Government					
Result Question 4.2a: To what extent has the transparency of the government improved in your programme's target area? And is corruption being addressed?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 4

Result Area 4 (remaining indicators)	Legitimate and Capable Government					
Result Question 4.3a: Has progress been made in supporting democracy, in your programme's target area?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 4.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 4

Result Area 5 (remaining indicators)	Peace Dividend					
Result Question 5.1a: To what extent has 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.						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
indicator 5: % of the work force active in agriculture	60%	n/a	unknown	unknown		Worldbank

Result Question 5.1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 5

Result Area 5 (remaining indicators)	Peace Dividend					
Result Question 5.2a: To what extent has the availability of basic services improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender. Explain regional differences.						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Result Question 5.2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Number of households benefiting from agriculture and irrigation projects	550.360	626.495	599.035	Not yet available/ research isn't performed yearly		NABDP reports
Indicator 6: Number of households with access to potable water	79.248	102.056	131.319	Not yet available/ research isn't performed yearly		NABDP reports
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

M-BUZ client cert

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Extra Activities		**2013**	**Implemented by**		**Rio marker**		**Gender marker**
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
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Go to result area 1