



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Security and rule of law

Organisation	Date	Reporting period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kabul, Afghanistan	June 2016	2015

Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by		Result area	Rio marker	Gender marker	
			Name organisation	Channel				
					Result area	Mitigation/Adaptation	Significant/principal	Significant/principal
20260	KAB D- NI Infra Proj Z-Afg	3.339.022	GIZ-DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE	Government	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	[...]
23026	Rule of Law Kunduz	394.157	GIZ-DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE	Government	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23243	CPAU resultaatmeting	29.965	COOPERATION FOR PEACE AND UNITY - CPAU	NGO	General	Not applicable	Not applicable	[...]
23257	CPAU LGS Kunduz	46.852	COOPERATION FOR PEACE AND UNITY - CPAU	NGO	General	Not applicable	Not applicable	[...]
23469	Landbouw onderwijs Afghanistan	1.862.515	MINISTERIE VAN ECONOMISCHE ZAKEN, LANDBOUW EN INNOVATIE	Government	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24009	RoL advisor UNAMA Kunduz	182.430	UNAMA	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24833	ELECT II Afghanistan	1.480.000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24834	Pbl.Leadership for women	14.086	EQUALITY FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY	NGO	Human security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
24998	CoPP Mentoring at Prov Level	85.815	GIZ-DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE	Government	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25052	KAB policy support fund	79.039	Multiple organisations: policy support	NGO	General	Not applicable	Not applicable	[...]

25096	WFP Food for Assets	1.480.000	WFP (WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME)	Multilateral organisation	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	[...]
25170	UNWomen EVAW SF	1.110.000	UN WOMEN (V/H UNIFEM)	Multilateral organisation	Human security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
25171	UNOPS Community Policing	364.511	UNOPS	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25516	JHRA II	1.769.470	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25784	Gender Noord Afghanistan / GIZ	440.000	GIZ-DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE	Government	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
27067	DSH ARTF 2014-2017	20.000.000	IBRD-INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEV	Multilateral organisation	General	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27283	GIZ RULE OF LAW (ROL) 11	1.030.479	GIZ-DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE	Government	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27284	SUPPORT ADVOCATES FOR PEACE	943.829	THE ASIA FOUNDATION	NGO	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27418	AFH PEACEBUILDING-AUPP	1.999.999	UN HABITAT	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27420	AIHRC 2015	962.000	AFGHAN INDEPENDENT HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	NGO	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	[...]
27746	Afghan Justice Institutions strenght	549.689	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW ORGANIZATION - IDLO	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27772	WOMEN'S SECURITY - AFGHANIST	991.144	CORDAID	NGO	Human security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
27995	AFGHANISTAN RIGHTS MONITOR	121.181	AFGHANISTAN PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH ORAGANIZATION	Research institute and companies	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	[...]

Result Area 1

Result question 1a: To what extent have physical security and freedom from fear as experienced by men and women from all social groups improved? (country level)

Subgoals:

- 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced
- 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintain security perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (SSR)
- 1.3 Communities and civil society contribute to human security independently and in coordination with responsible institutions

Human security

Afghanistan is still in a transitional phase and the overall security situation in Afghanistan is not improving. The overall security situation in Afghanistan deteriorated in the second half of 2015, with an increase in casualties. The fall of Kunduz in September 2015 is a clear example of the continuing insecurity in Afghanistan. Responsibility for national security has been fully transferred to Afghan authorities in 2013, but the international community bears much of the costs of the Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). The ANDSF are put to the test in the current 'fighting season' and face considerable challenges when it comes to providing security to the Afghan population. In the light of the economic slow-down in Afghanistan and the Afghan budget deficit, the dependency of the ANDSF on international support remains considerable. Afghanistan does not have the means to sustain a force of this size in the near future.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Percentage of people that feel safe walking alone – Gallup			39.0	44.0	34.0	32.0		Gallup World Poll
Indicator 2: Number of female military peacekeepers – UN peacekeeping			4	3	2	1		UN Peacekeeping
Indicator 3: Performance of the security apparatus – Fragile states index			9.9	10.0	10.0	N/A		Fragile States Index
Indicator 4: Militarisation – Global peace index			2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2		Global Peace Index
Indicator 5: Societal safety and security – Global Peace Index			4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2		Global Peace Index
Indicator 6: Amount of cleared mined area (in km2)			77.15	60.11	62.87	N/A		Landmine monitor

Result question 1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?

Subgoals:

- 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced
- 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintain security perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (SSR)
- 1.3 Communities and civil society contribute to human security independently and in coordination with responsible institutions

The Netherlands contributed to Afghan security sector institutions in a number of ways. Firstly, The Netherlands contributed to the Afghanistan National Army (ANA) Trust Fund and UNDP/Law and Order Trust Fund Afghanistan (LOTFA). These project are managed by the MFA headquarters in The Hague, but actively monitored by the Embassy. An important goal of the Dutch interventions is to contribute to a police force that is an institution that prevents violence against women. Through UNDP/LOTFA, the International Community contributes to the set-up of an integrated human resources system for the Afghan National Police as well as an electronic payment system. These systems are necessary for a secure, timely and accurate salary payment process, but also to increase the transparency and accountability of the payroll system.

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1	Human security
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	The ANDSF has shown its ability to maintain a certain level of security in 2015, although the security situation in general has deteriorated in 2015 and many security risks and challenges remain. It is clear that the ANDSF is hugely dependent on all kinds of support from the international community. Besides external challenges, the ANDSF is unfortunately facing a huge rate of attrition. The ANDSF has taken steps towards 'civilization' and a more community based' approach. This result was achieved after great investments made by the international community. Nevertheless, for these positive but limited results to be sustainable many challenges remain as international presence is diminishing and in light of the poor economic outlook.
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands will continue to contribute to the development and improvement of ANDSF, in an effort to increase security in Afghanistan.

Result Area 2	Rule of law
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<p>Result question 2a: To what extent do men and women from all social groups have access to effective and independent justice institutions and have confidence in the rule of law? (country level)</p> <p>Subgoals:</p> <p>2.1 Men and women from all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems (legal empowerment, access to justice)</p> <p>2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (justice sector reform)</p> <p>2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors</p> <p>2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict (transitional justice)</p>	<p>Effective Rule of Law remains a key area of concern in Afghanistan. Although there are some improvements, Afghanistan still performs very poorly when it comes to confidence in the judicial system. The Afghan population has little trust in the fairness, effectiveness and speed of formal courts and the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index once again shows Afghanistan at the bottom of its list. The informal justice sector still plays a significant role in the Afghan justice system. It is clear that women do not have equal access to formal and informal justice systems in Afghanistan. The World Justice Project Rule of Law index furthermore shows that the Afghan justice system is not free of improper government influence and corruption. Progress in these areas is low.</p>
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Indicator on Human Rights and Rule of Law - Fragile States Index			8.4	8.3	8.6	N/A		Fragile State Index
Indicator 2: Rule of Law overall standing – World Justice Project Rule of Law index			N/A	0.34	0.35	N/A		World Justice Project Rule of Law Index
Indicator 3: Confidence in Judicial System – Gallup World Poll			29.0	25.0	27.0	20.0		Gallup World Poll
Indicator 4: Civil justice free of improper government influence - World Justice Project Rule of Law index			N/A	0.31	0.31	N/A		World Justice Project Rule of Law Index
Indicator 5: Criminal justice free of improper government influence - World Justice Project Rule of Law index			N/A	0.23	0.23	N/A		World Justice Project Rule of Law Index
Indicator 6: Corruption Perceptions Index -Transparency International			8.0	8.0	12.0	11.0		Transparency International Corruption Perception Index

Result question 2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?

Subgoals:

- 2.1 Men and women from all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems (legal empowerment, access to justice)
- 2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (justice sector reform)
- 2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors
- 2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict (transitional justice)

Although progress regarding the implementation of Rule of Law on a national level remains low, the Netherlands has been able to contribute to some progress on project level. The Netherlands contributed to different projects to support the strengthening of the Rule of Law in Afghanistan in 2015. The Netherlands supported general awareness of and access to the (formal and informal) justice systems through GIZ, UNDP, UN Habitat and The Asia Foundation, and contributed to the training of legal professionals through IDLO and UNOPS. Through these efforts, the Netherlands (through IO's and in cooperation with partners) has been able to achieve some progress, with a special focus on the access of women, girls and vulnerable groups to the justice system. For example, The Netherlands supported the Improving Justice for Women (IJW) project which was implemented by GIZ. Through this project, the establishment of the first family counselling center in Mazar-e Sharif was started, an anonymous telephone help line became functional, and the capacity of female Sharia-Law graduates and female jurists and police officers was strengthened in 2015. Furthermore, the Embassy organized a number of gatherings in and outside the embassy with the overall objective of raising awareness on women's rights and elimination of violence against women. Additionally the embassy staff (including the Ambassador) attended a number of national level programmes focusing on human rights awareness-raising.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of cases supported through Legal Aid Grant Facility (LAFG) (disaggregated by criminal, civil, detention and women cases)	0 (2013)	N/A			522 (110 cases of women)	2223 (319 cases of women)		UNDP JHRA 2015 Annual Project Progress Report
Indicator 2: Number of mechanisms in place to address cases of GBV in the judicial system (Uruzgan, Helmand, Bamyan, Balkh, Ghor, Baghlan and Kunduz)	No special EVAW court	N/A				National plan in place, discussion ongoing		UNDP JHRA 2015 Annual Project Progress Report
Indicator 3: Percentage of new legislative documents on the Taqin Legislative Calendar reviewed for human rights compliance by Human Rights Support Unit per year	70%	N/A			100% (4 out of 4 laws reviewed)	88% (16 out of 18 laws reviewed)		UNDP JHRA 2015 Annual Project Progress Report
Indicator 4: Percentage of women in the province of Kunduz that are aware of their rights under both state, secular law and under Islamic law/Sharia, and know how they can access these rights	7% (2015)	30%				7%		GIZ Kunduz Rule of Law Project Narrative Report 2015
Indicator 5: Improve reporting on GBV cases and capability of police/Ministry of Interior to act effectively	N/A				N/A	N/A: no electronic or well-functioning database system is in place to track or sort figures or tabulate increase/decrease.		UNOPS Afghanistan Democratic Policing Project Report 2015
Indicator 6: Enhance capacity of legal professionals within the MoJ and SC (test score 568 justice sector professionals: 102 female)	34%					end of training: 73%, after six months: 61%		IDLO Supporting the National Justice Sector Strategy of Afghanistan: Final report 2015
Indicator 7: Increase awareness of the population of the role of lawyers (attendance public awareness campaigns)	N/A			2013-2015: 4857 participants, including 1852 women	2013-2015: 4857 participants, including 1852 women	2013-2015: 4857 participants, including 1852 women		IDLO Supporting the National Justice Sector Strategy of Afghanistan: Final report 2015
Indicator 8: Enhancing informal justice sector within Kunduz province with a focus on women's rights: number of female non-state justice sector actors trained	Women almost entirely excluded from participation as non-state justice providers.	45				45 female non-state justice sector actors selected		The Asia Foundation: support for non-state justice providers and advocates for peace. Annual Report 2015
Indicator 9: Establishing community-based Advocates for Peace groups, number of members trained:	N/A	240				140 APG members selected (69 female)		The Asia Foundation: support for non-state justice providers and advocates for peace. Annual Report 2015
Indicator 10: Number of women and men, poor and vulnerable urban citizens trained by UNHabitat in Kunduz	N/A	90.000; 50% women and girls				Comprehensive training plan for communities developed.		UN Habitat Afghan Urban Peacebuilding Program Annual Plan 2016-2017
Indicator 11: Number of Ministry of Justice Huquq (1) and State Cases (2) department members trained	0 / 0	168 / 60				N/A		IDLO Access to Justice System, Performance framework 2016
Indicator 12: Number of Women who are aware of their basic rights and services offered by the formal justice system in their district in Balkh is increased			N/A	N/A	N/A	60,10%		GIZ Improving Justice for Women Project Report 2015
Indicator 13: Number of women seeking justice (=number of female cases) in the local Huquqs (Balkh, Samangan, Kunduz)			N/A	N/A	693	1636		GIZ Improving Justice for Women Project Report 2015
Indicator 14: Number of newly recruited female law practitioners in respective provinces (Balkh, Takhar, Kunduz)			N/A	N/A	106	279		GIZ Improving Justice for Women Project Report 2015
Indicator 15: Number of cases by female claimants in the local Huquqs (Balkh, Samangan, Takhar)			N/A	N/A	N/A	4083		GIZ Improving Justice for Women Project Report 2015
Indicator 16: Large women human rights awareness raising events conducted by the embassy focusing on youth and influential people.						2		
Indicator 17: Increase of Afghan citizens seeking legal services provided by the formal justice institutions (Huquq) in Kunduz by the end of 2017	1224 (2014)	1591			1224	1078 (due to security situation in Kunduz)		GIZ Kunduz Rule of Law Project Narrative Report 2015

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2	Rule of law
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Although progress on a national level remains low, on a project level progress is in general as (realistically) planned. Due to security reasons, programs in Kunduz have been delayed in 2015, but this delay is only minor. It is important to note that the anticipated progress is only limited in comparison to the sheer size of the problems in the area of Rule of Law in Afghanistan. In some areas (e.g. reporting of GBV), sufficient monitoring mechanisms to track progress are insufficient or non-existent.
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands' development efforts in Afghanistan will continue to be focused on the spearhead Security and Rule of law, with a special focus on women's rights. It is obviously important to monitor whether initial plans that are developed in 2015 will be implemented in 2016. Further planning of projects in Afghanistan is to a certain extent dependent on the political decisions on post-2016 commitment to the development of Afghanistan.

Result Area 3	Peace processes and political governance							
<p>Result question 3a: To what extent are processes and political governance in place that stimulate peace and stability? (country level)</p> <p>Subgoals:</p> <p>3.1 Programmes are adjusted to the local situation on the basis of adequate conflict analysis</p> <p>3.2 Domestic and international actors take responsibility for effective and inclusive mechanisms for peacebuilding and prevention of conflict at different levels, with an active role for women (Inclusive peace building, UNSCR resolution 1325)</p> <p>3.3 Ensure effective, responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>A divided government, mainly caused by the rivalry between President Ghani and CEO Abdullah has been one of the main obstacles towards implementing much needed economic, political and social reforms in Afghanistan. In December 2015, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the United States and China established the Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) on Afghan Peace and Reconciliation with the aim of re-starting direct government-Taliban negotiations. However, peace talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban stalled due to ongoing Taliban attacks. The Afghan High Peace Council continued its work focussing on reconciliation in 2015.</p>							
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Factionalised elites – Fragile States Index			9.2	8.7	8.9	N/A	N/A	Fragile States Index
Indicator 2: Group Grievance – Fragile States Index			9.2	8.7	8.9	N/A	N/A	Fragile States Index
Indicator 3: Confidence in national government – Gallup World Poll			44.0	48.0	41.0	26.0	N/A	Gallup World Poll
Indicator 4: State legitimacy - Fragile State Index			9.4	9.5	9.7	N/A	N/A	Fragile States Index

Result question 3b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?
Subgoals:
3.1 Programmes are adjusted to the local situation on the basis of adequate conflict analysis
3.2 Domestic and international actors take responsibility for effective and inclusive mechanisms for peacebuilding and prevention of conflict at different levels, with an active role for women (Inclusive peace building, UNSCR resolution 1325)
3.3 Ensure effective, responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

The Netherlands contributed to the peace process and political governance in a number of ways. For example, the Netherlands contributed to Monitoring Women's Peace & Security in Afghanistan (MWPS). MWPS is implemented by Cordaid and aimed at creating an enabling environment for women that support Afghanistan's commitments to the UNSCR 1325 agenda. Furthermore, the Netherlands, in cooperation with partners and NGO's successfully advocated for increasing the number of female members of High Peace Council in 2015. The ARTF aimed in one of its programmes to strengthen Afghan Public Financial Management.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Female members of High Peace Council						9 (minor role)	11 (incl. deputy and senior advisor)	HPC.org.af
Indicator 2: Capacity of Provincial Women Networks (PWN) enhanced in 15 provinces to capture women's perspectives on peace and security					7	15		Cordaid MWPS Project Report 2015
Indicator 3: Understanding among women in 15 provinces of the causes and effects of insecurity on their lives					N/A	15		Cordaid MWPS Project Report 2015
Indicator 4: Capacity of Provincial Women Networks (PWN) enhanced in 15 provinces to capture women's perspectives on peace and security					7	15		Cordaid MWPS Project Report 2015
Indicator 5: Understanding among women in 15 provinces of the causes and effects of insecurity on their lives increased					N/A	15		Cordaid MWPS Project Report 2015
Indicator 6: Strengthened Public Financial Management: Improved PEFA ratings for external/internal audits	PEFA Rating 2.00/2.00 (2008)	3.00/3.00				2.00/2.50		ARTF Scorecard 2015

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 3 **Peace processes and political governance**

Assess achieved results compared to planning: B. Results achieved as planned

Reasons for result achieved: Although there was only very limited progress on the peace process in Afghanistan in 2015 and political governance remains a challenge, those projects supported by the Netherlands (as summed up above) received their results as planned.

Implications for planning: The Netherlands will continue support to the Afghan peace process in 2016 and will consider contributing to the Afghan Peace and Reconciliation Process.

Result Area 4 **Social and economic reconstruction**

Result question 4a: To what extent have sustainable services and employment opportunities aimed at key conflict-related grievances – especially for marginalized groups – increased and improved?
Subgoals:
4.1 Government institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector increase sustainable income-generating opportunities (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) in a conflict sensitive manner, working towards inclusive development and social cohesion
4.2 Governments institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector improve (equitable access to) basic services (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) in a manner that increases legitimacy of institutions and social cohesion

The relatively quick downsizing of international military involvement in Afghanistan has stemmed a large inflow of capital into the country and has had negative consequences for economic growth that the internal Afghan economy has a hard time compensating for. Economic growth is further hampered by the ongoing conflict. Meanwhile, the Afghan government makes efforts to improve basic services to the population, especially in the rural areas through the National Solidarity Program, and in this manner increase the legitimacy of the State. As stated above, the security situation and corruption are still major obstacles when it comes to the development of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, the Afghan government in cooperation with the international community has been able to achieve some progress when it comes to improving access to basic services. Long-term commitment is necessary to consolidate current results and to improve the sustainability of development in Afghanistan. A very positive achievement in this regard is the increase in government revenues of almost 22%, largely due to new tax measures and stronger revenue mobilization efforts.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Public services - Fragile States Index			8.8	9.0	9.3	N/A	N/A	Fragile States Index
Indicator 2: Poverty & economic decline, including unemployment – Fragile States Index			8.2	8.3	8.6	N/A	N/A	Fragile States Index
Indicator 3: Perception of individual well-being: a) job satisfaction b) standard of living – UNDP Human Development Report			a) 82* b) 0.374	a) 87 b) 0.468	a) N/A b) 0.465	a) N/A b) N/A*	N/A	UNDP Development Report
Indicator 4: Uneven economic development - Fragile States Index			7.8	7.5	7.2	N/A	N/A	Fragile States Index

<p>Result question 4b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</p> <p>4.1 Government institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector increase sustainable income-generating opportunities (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) in a conflict sensitive manner, working towards inclusive development and social cohesion</p> <p>4.2 Governments institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector improve (equitable access to) basic services (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) in a manner that increases legitimacy of institutions and social cohesion</p>	<p>Subgoals:</p> <p>The Netherlands contributed to economic reconstruction in Afghanistan in a number of ways. Most importantly, several programmes within ARTF (National Solidarity Program; Irrigation Restoration and Development; EQUIP) aim at increasing access to essential basic services for the Afghan population, such as education, health, and irrigation. The ARTF program managed to increase access to services and access to employment. By disbursing a total of USD 1,5 billion to priority infrastructure projects, the ARTF managed to increase access to roads and created short-term employment. Furthermore the number of qualified teachers in Afghanistan increased from 27,000 in 2008 to 190,936 in 2014, partly through ARTF funding.</p>
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Increase general/girls' enrollment in basic education	6.3 million (36% girls) (2008)					3.2 million (39.3% girls)	N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015
Indicator 2: Average student attendance	78%		82%	N/A	N/A	84%	N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015
Indicator 3: People with access to agricultural and/or irrigation services	0 (2011)	1.7 million			178.000	1.8 million	N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015
Indicator 4: Access to short-term employment					50 million labor days	54 million labor days	N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015
Indicator 5: Number of qualified teachers	37.000 (2008)			160515	190936	N/A	N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015
Indicator 6: Increase in direct employment through project supported Enterprise Groups (EG)	0 (2011)				8214	N/A	N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015
Indicator 7: Increase in agricultural productivity	2.5 t/ha (2011)	2.88 t/ha			2.23 t/ha	2.34 t/ha	N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015
Indicator 8: Increase in customs revenues	Afs 30 billion (2012)			Afs 28.3 billion		Afs 26 billion	N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015
Indicator 9: Number of beneficiaries with access to improved services (water, irrigation, education, health, power, roads etc)	0 (2003)				27.3 million (40% female) - target for 2015 is 25 million (50%)		N/A	ARTF Scorecard 2014 / ARTF Scorecard 2015

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 4	Social and economic reconstruction
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	ARTF results are behind schedule due to inter alia the security situation and lack of effective Afghan government. However, one should keep in mind that creating employment and improving access to public services in a conflict situation like Afghanistan is challenging and results will vary between districts. Furthermore, domestic revenues suffered in 2015 from a sharp decline in GDP growth after 2014.
Implications for planning:	So far the party falling behind results don't have any planning implications for the ARTF. The Netherlands will continue support to the ARTF.