Afghanistan

Overview of main development results in 2015

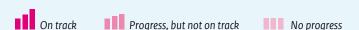
Context

Afghanistan has made progress in different fields, but this progress remains fragile and the country still faces major challenges: poverty, insecurity, low levels of schooling, a stagnating economy, high unemployment, the vulnerable position of women, corruption, weak state institutions and lack of confidence in the judiciary. Violence unfortunately increased in 2015, causing a high number

of civilian casualties and posing a huge challenge for the National Unity Government. The focus of the Dutch embassy's bilateral programme on security and the rule of law, with a strong emphasis on the rights of women and girls, allows an integrated approach. Besides the rule of law, the embassy has activities that focus on enhancing access to essential basic services and food security.

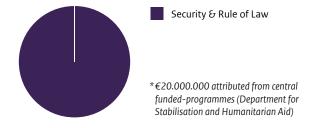
Developments in Afghanistan

- Strengthened security sector institutions
- Improved rule of law
- Improved peace process and political governance
- Improved agricultural education

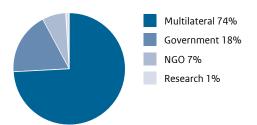


Expenditures 2015 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 39.276.183*



Expenditures 2015 per channel



Key results of the embassy in Afghanistan

Security & Rule of Law

- Security sector institutions have been strengthened (e.g. with the set-up of an integrated human resources system and an electronic payment system for the Afghan National Police) through Dutch support for various multi-donor trust funds. Many challenges lie ahead.
- The Netherlands supported general awareness of and access to
 the justice systems through GIZ, UNDP, UN Habitat and The Asia
 Foundation, contributed to the training of legal professionals
 through IDLO and UNOPS, and through these efforts has been
 able to achieve some progress, with a special focus on the access
 of women, girls and vulnerable groups to the justic system. For
 example 2,223 legal cases (319 women) were supported through
 the Legal Aid Grant Facility (LAGF) /UN programme Justice and
 Human Rights.
- Also with Dutch contribution, the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) supported the judicial sector in Afghanistan and reviewed new laws: 88% of the bills on the Ministry of Justice legislative calendar were reviewed by UNDP's Human Rights Support Unit in 2015 for human rights compliance.

- With Dutch contribution, UNHabitat, the Asia Foundation (TAF) and the German development agency GIZ rule of law project raised awareness on human rights, with a special focus on women's rights: 1,636 women seeking justice in local bodies in Balkh, Samangan and Kunduz provinces received assistance.
- The Netherlands contributed to the peace process and good governance in a number of ways. Monitoring Women's Peace & Security in Afghanistan helped create an environment in keeping with Afghanistan's commitments to the UNSCR 1325 agenda: there were nine female members of the High Peace Council in 2015, partly thanks to embassy efforts. The capacity of Provincial Women's Networks was enhanced in 15 provinces to help include women's perspectives on peace and security.

ি Food & Nutrition Security

 In 2015 162 students graduated from the National Agriculture Education Center (NAEC), where 537 students are currently enrolled.

Interpretation of the results in context

Although progress at national level remains slow, at project level progress is in general as planned. For security reasons programmes in Kunduz have been delayed in 2015, but the delay is minor. It is important to note that the anticipated progress is limited in

relation to the magnitude of the problems in the area of the rule of law in Afghanistan. In some areas (e.g. reporting of gender-based violence), mechanisms to track progress are inadequate or nonexistent.

Glimpse into the future

The Netherlands' development efforts in Afghanistan will continue to focus on the key theme Security and the Rule of Law, with a special focus on women's rights. In 2016 it will be important to

monitor progress in implementing plans made in 2015. Further project planning in Afghanistan will depend on political decisions on the Netherlands' post-2016 commitment to Afghan development.