

**Arab republic of Egypt
Institution of national planning
Department of international (economy)
Relations and negotiations**

**The role of International Institutions in
the
Development and Rebuilding of
Afghanistan
After the fall of the Taliban regime**

Prepared for post graduate diploma degree

By

Mohammad Naeem Khan Mohammad

**Under supervision and administration of
Prof. Dr. Iglal Ratib**

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Dedication:

To:

The holy spirit of my late blessed mother,
Who taught me patience in hardships and
Confrontation of difficulties,

And to:

My drear brother, Qari Mohammad Azim Akbary,
One who helped me physically and morally in the
Completion of my studies.

Appreciation

Before I begin I would like to take this opportunity to especially thank Prof. Dr. Iglal Ratib for his supervision this research. also I would like to offer my best wishes to Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ahmad Mustafa who give me necessary advises for the success of the idea and completion the research. And I want to show my sincere appreciation to all members of the general administrative body of National Planning Institution of Egypt for selecting me to advance in my career. It is my pleasure as well as an opportunity to be part of this renowned institution. Here I can envision the many opportunity and future prosperity for my Afghan people and its new administration.

Preface

Throughout our history, the name of Afghan has been synonymous with pride, honor, and dignity. We have passed through a time of trial and sacrifice where we feared even to lose the noble name of Afghanistan. Now, with God's help, we have another chance to rebuild our country.

Since (2001), the Afghan nation has emerged from the ashes of conflict to stand today as a beacon of hope to our people and the world. Much has been accomplished, but far more remains to be done. In spite of a lot of problems, our people, in particular our children, now have real hope of living in a time of peace, stability and economic development. The Government must fulfill that hope by planning with vision, leading with strength, and investing with wisdom.

We are grateful for the partnership and generosity of the international community, but we know that generosity cannot last forever; therefore Afghan people must seize the opportunity of the international community support, give hand by hand and struggle hard to fulfill the task and mission of rebuilding and stability by themselves after decades of bloody wars, and not missing the chance that would never come again,

Our wish from the partnership with the international community is to complete the work that began in Bonn more than five years ago and to consolidate peace and stability through just, democratic processes and institutions, and to reduce poverty and achieve prosperity through broad based and equitable economic growth. By simultaneously investing across security, governance and economic priorities in partnership with the international community, we aim to ensure that Afghanistan can stand on its own feet as soon as possible.

Introduction

Afghanistan has lost three decades in war when most countries, particularly in Asia, made substantial economic and social progress and improved the lives of their people.

Though one of the world's poorest countries even before the onset of war, Afghanistan in the 1970s was slowly increasing its governance capacity with support from the international community. In the years of war that followed, hundreds of thousands of people, most of them innocent civilians were killed, a third of the population was uprooted and forced into exile, villages were devastated, the country's educated class and educational system were destroyed, and the modest advances made by Afghanistan's women were cruelly reversed. The country's food production fell by one half. Government ceased to be an instrument for providing even modest services to people; instead it became an instrument of control through fear and violence. Narcotics traffickers looking for new sources of supply induced many Afghan cultivators to turn to opium poppy, creating a parallel economy that funds trafficking, warlordism, and corruption.

After three decades of war suffered by the Afghan people and left devastating effects in all areas, there was a great need for support to rebuild the country and because the reconstruction of the country that destroyed everything need a lot of assistance that it could not possible only through the Afghan people alone but needed international assistance.

The September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center buildings and the Pentagon led to a change of afghan government through military intervention and then the fall of the Taliban regime turned world attention to Afghanistan to reconstruct, rehabilitate and reintegrate Afghanistan into the world community and to help the afghan people in restoring peace and stability, so that it never again becomes a haven for terrorism or a threat to its neighbors.

These events followed the conclusion in December 2001 of the UN-mediated Bonn Agreement, the aim of which was to reconstruct the institutions of self-government in Afghanistan.

following the Bonn Agreement the International Community lead the reconstruction process in all stages, from planning to implementation to rebuilding Afghanistan's infrastructure, institutions, government, and army. Afghan ownership is crucial to the success of rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

In December 2001, the Bonn Agreement formed an Afghan Interim Authority and devised a roadmap for creating an internationally recognized government. As the path to democracy and rule of law became visible, it was apparent that the Afghan government needed support to begin implementing its obligations under the Bonn process.

At a conference in Tokyo in January 2002, the international community pledged about \$4 billion to help Afghanistan embark on its reconstruction effort, after that there were other conferences in Berlin in 2004, and London in Jan 2006, which the international donors have pledged about \$18,2 billion and promised their continuing support rebuild Afghanistan.

After the Taliban defeat, the reconstruction effort began. Three years later, with the help of the international community, Afghanistan has made remarkable progress on many fronts. A new opportunity for the peaceful development of Afghanistan emerged in late 2001 and the subsequent political agreement on transitional Arrangements for governing the country that the various Afghan factions reached in Bonn. The economy has shown strong signs of recovery under the leadership of the transitional Government. Real gross domestic product (GDP) excluding opium production, have grown, about 5 million children enrolled to schools, 3 thousand km roads repaired, and 5 billion dollars invested in deferent fields and so on....

But despite achieving major progress over the past four years, the report shows that the Afghan people have a long way ahead.

After decades of war, Afghanistan is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world, But we are committed to build a better future and mobilize as much of our own resources as possible.

We know, however, that years of conflict have depleted our resources, necessitating the commitment of the international community to contribute to Afghanistan's development for an extended period. Therefore, Afghanistan will rely heavily on partnership with, and contributions from, the international community.

The international community is working with the people of Afghanistan and the Government to meet the challenge of security, which still remains huge, and help in the reconstruction of the country, while continuing to meet the humanitarian and rehabilitation needs. But it is now time for the people to assess the development challenges that they face and with the international community set a path for overcoming them. But it also is imbued with immense hope of what the Afghan people can and must achieve. Judged against the situation of other countries, Afghanistan has a long way to go to meet the minimum set of goals and targets that it has set for itself. Even in comparison to other conflict-affected and landlocked countries, Afghanistan ranks low. There is an immense task ahead but if the last few years are any indication of what can be achieved when the energies of the Afghan people merge with the support of the international community, we can be hopeful that progress will continue. But the commitment of the Government and people of Afghanistan on the one hand and that of the international community on the other hand will be needed for some time to come as this research very clearly articulates.

Summary

This research consists of an introductory chapter, and six other chapters, the introductory chapter is contain general information about Afghanistan and consists of the following elements,

Historical background, geography, society, economy, government and politics, foreign relations and national security. Other chapters related to the research subject and because of the large number of international organizations and institutions active in Afghanistan and not to prolong the research, I tried to point out for some of the most important activities of these institutions who have an active and significant role in the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, then I choose three of them, these organizations and institutions are:

World Bank, UNDP and USAID,

I wrote the **first chapter** about the World Bank and its activities in Afghanistan and consist of the following elements:

(1) World Bank support for Afghanistan,

The World Bank has committed over US\$1.28 billion for 25 development and emergency reconstruction projects and two budget support operations in Afghanistan, This support comprises US\$849.8 million in grants and US\$436.4 million in no-interest loans known as “credits”

(2) Status of ongoing operations, for 25 development and emergency reconstruction, public works, infrastructure reconstruction, and education rehabilitation projects,

(3) The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), administered by the World Bank on behalf of 25 donors and managed in conjunction with Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan, and United Nations Development Program, As of March 15, 2007, 25 donors had pledged US\$1.72 billion to ARTF, of which US\$1.67 billion has been received.

In the last part of this chapter, I point out to the (World Bank, ARTF and (JSDF) financed completed project.

Chapter (II) is about strategy of the World Bank Mission in Afghanistan for the years 2007-2008 and based on the following key subjects:

(1) Development challenges for a post- conflict nation

(2) World Bank strategy – What Results Can Be Achieved?

Three arms of the World Bank Group are actively involved in Afghanistan: the International Development Association (IDA) which provides grant funds to the government for reconstruction and development programs; the International Finance Corporation (IFC), providing support to the private sector; and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which guarantees risk to encourage foreign direct investment, The World Bank strategy for Afghanistan focuses on three areas of support: Building the capacity and accountability of the state, primarily to ensure the provision of services that are affordable, accessible, and of adequate quality for citizens. public administration reform, public financial management, anti-corruption, and fiscal sustainability, including customs reform, which is vital to increase the country’s revenue base. Specific areas of service delivery will include education and health.

The chapter (III) is about the United Nation programs in Afghanistan and it consist of following subjects:

- 1) UNDP in Afghanistan,
- 2) State building & Government Support
- 3) Democratization & Civil Society Empowerment
- 4) Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods
- 5) Opportunity

Chapter (IV) is about UNDP country programme for Afghanistan for the period 2006-2008, and contain the following subjects:

- 1) Situation analysis
- 2) Past cooperation and lessons learned
- 3) Proposed programme
 - a. Deepening democracy
 - b. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the poor
- 4) Cooperation strategies
- 5) Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

Annex: Results and resources framework for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (2006-2008)

Chapter (V) is about USAID assistance to Afghanistan, this assistance spending in the following various sectors:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (1) Agriculture | |
| (2) Alternative Livelihoods (3) Democracy and Governance | (4) Economic |
| Growth (5) Education (6) Health (7) Infrastructure (8) Provincial | Reconstruction |
| Teams (9) Media | |

Chapter (VI) is about USAID strategic plan for Afghanistan for 2005-2010

This plan contains the following issues:

- 1) Afghanistan's goals and programs.
- 2) U.S. Government goals.
- 3) USAID/Afghanistan Strategic Objectives.
 - SO 1: A thriving economy led by the private sector.
 - SO 2: A democratic government with broad citizen participation.
 - SO 3: A better educated and healthier population.

This research ended by a conclusion, talking about the progresses that happened in some sectors and also pointing to the problems and impediments that facing these fields and areas, furthermore there are a few critical points on the international community support to Afghanistan and some consultation to these supporters.