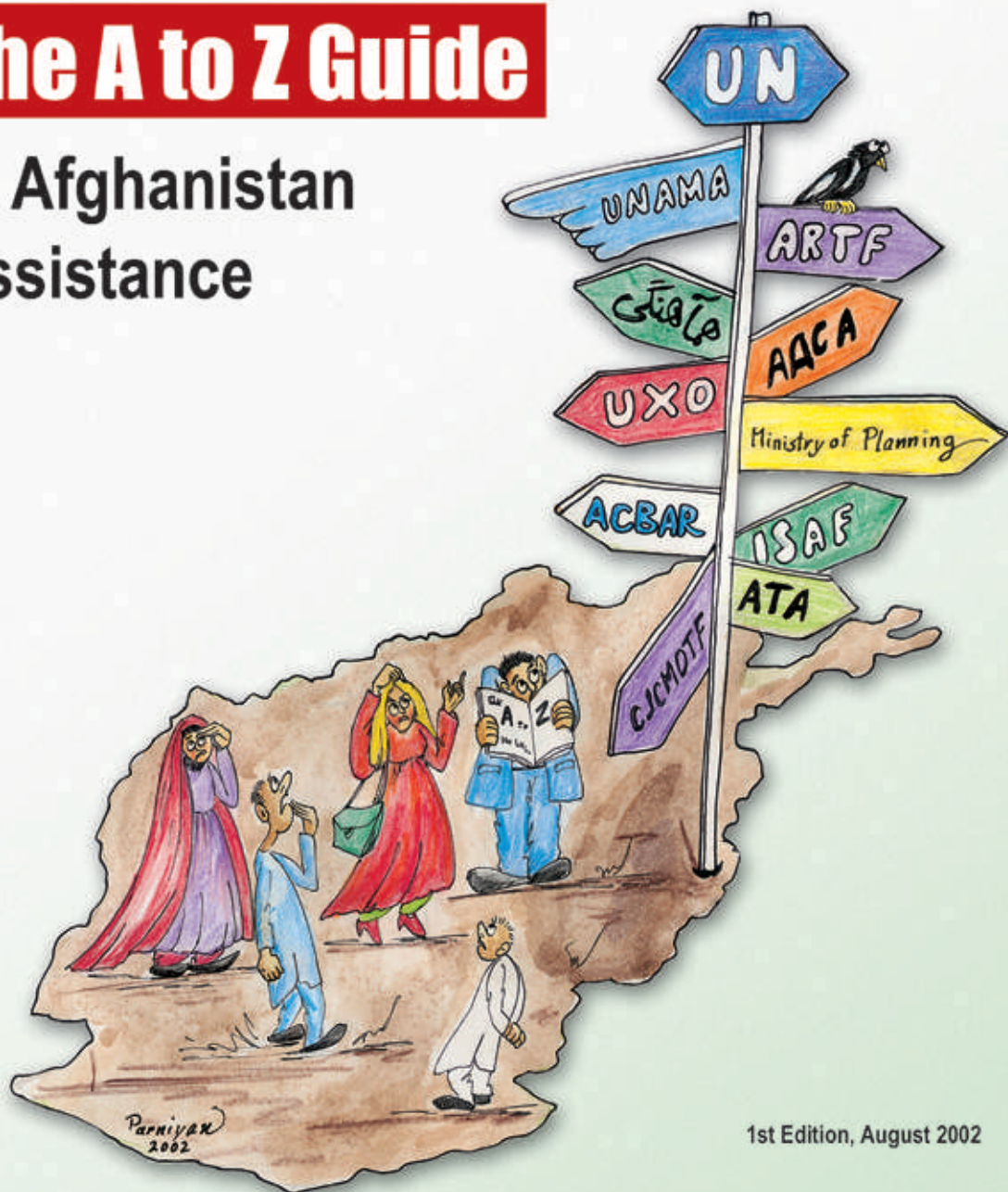


# The A to Z Guide

## to Afghanistan Assistance



1st Edition, August 2002



Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

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# Preface

This is the first edition of *The A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance*. This past year has witnessed dramatic changes in the assistance landscape. The fall of the Taliban and the installation of the Afghanistan Transitional Authority have brought about radical changes in the way in which humanitarian and development assistance is delivered, managed and coordinated, and the arrival of many new assistance actors has prompted an equally radical turnover of both international and Afghan staff. New arrivals to the Afghan aid community are sometimes overwhelmed by references to past coordination structures that have been abolished or simply re-named, and even staff with a long history of engagement in Afghanistan are having trouble keeping current of the rapidly changing architecture of the assistance effort. Yet understanding these aid mechanisms and structures is important for policy-makers and practitioners, whether from the government, donors, NGOs, UN agencies or other interested parties.

Our aim, therefore, was to provide a guide to the terms, structures, mechanisms and coordinating bodies critical to the Afghanistan relief effort to help ensure a shared vocabulary and common understanding of the forces at play. In addition to a glossary of terms and organigrammes of key assistance structures, we've included maps and a contact directory to make it easier to communicate to assistance actors working on the ground. However, while compiling this guide we may have overlooked certain entries, and inevitably some of the facts will have already changed by the time the book goes to print.

For this reason, we intend for this guide to remain a "live document." Resources permitting, AREU intends to update this guide on a regular basis in printed form and on the AREU Web site at [www.areu.org.pk](http://www.areu.org.pk). We therefore encourage you to contact AREU with any additions, corrections and suggestions. Please send all comments to [areu@areu.org.pk](mailto:areu@areu.org.pk)

Enjoy.

Andrew Wilder  
Director  
Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)  
August 2002

# About the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)

The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) is an independent research institution that conducts and facilitates quality, action-oriented research and analysis to inform policy, improve practice and increase the impact of humanitarian and development programmes in Afghanistan. It was established by the assistance community working in Afghanistan, and has a management board with representation from donors, UN agencies and NGOs.

Fundamental to AREU's purpose is the belief that its work should make a difference in the lives of Afghans. AREU is the only humanitarian and development research centre headquartered in Afghanistan. This unique vantage point allows the unit to both produce valuable research and ensure that its findings become integrated into the processes of change taking place on the ground.

Current funding for the AREU has been provided by the European Commission (EC) and the governments of the Netherlands and Switzerland. Funding for this guide was provided by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO).

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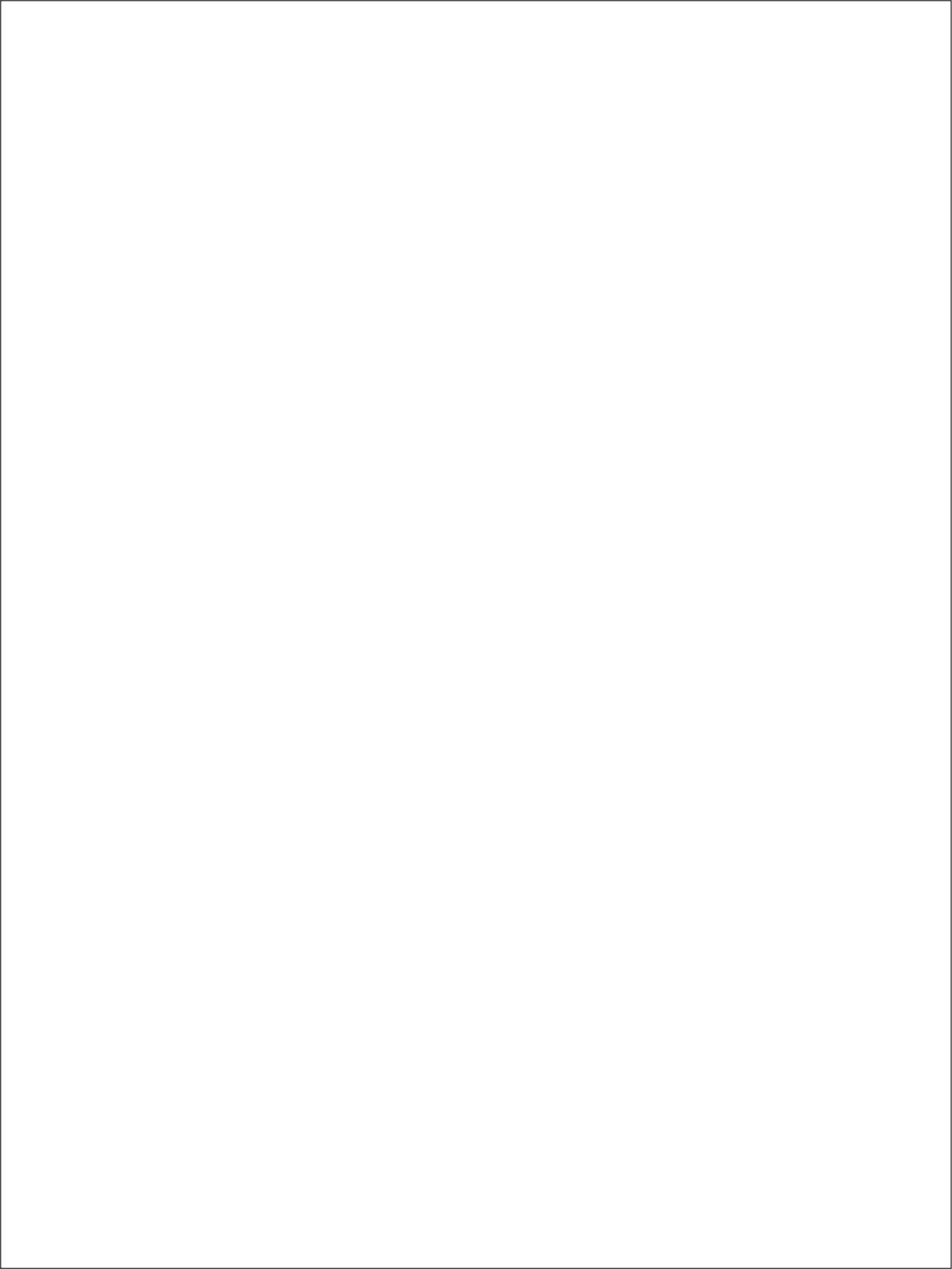


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# Glossary

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# Six plus Two (6 + 2) Contact Group

Also:

Friends of Afghanistan  
Group of 21

The United Nations (UN), on the recommendation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) Lakhdar Brahimi, established the 6+2 Contact Group to promote dialogue on the peaceful settlement of the conflict in Afghanistan. Membership includes Afghanistan's immediate neighbours (Pakistan, China, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Iran) plus Russia and the United States. Meetings of the Group have been convened by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) with the SRSG presiding. In theory, the 6 + 2 Contact Group could still reconvene, however concrete results from the 6 + 2 Contact Group have been limited.

The UN has also convened the so-called Group of 21 also known as the Friends of Afghanistan. This group includes some donors plus some of Afghanistan's more distant neighbours, such as Kazakhstan and Turkey.

# AACA - Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority

The Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) is an Afghan governmental authority that was established in February and formalised by decree in April 2002 by the Afghanistan Interim Administration (AIA) to attract, guide, facilitate and coordinate the flow of international humanitarian, reconstruction and economic assistance to Afghanistan.

The AACA is governed by a board consisting of the chairman of the AIA and now the Afghanistan Transitional Administration (ATA), the ministers of finance, planning and reconstruction; the head of the central bank; the director of the AACA; and several eminent individuals from the private, non-governmental sectors. The board currently meets several times a week to discuss economic and development policy issues.

One of the first decrees of the AIA was to require the AACA to approve all contracts between government ministries and any foreign countries, international agencies, etc. that deal with commercial concessions, investments and other economic activities.

The AACA's budget is provided entirely through technical assistance. It is a temporary institution, likely to last only through the end of the ATA in early 2004.

In 2002, the role of the AACA has been to act as an interlocutor between the AIA/ATA and the international community. AACA is therefore the first point of contact with the AIA/ATA and its ministries for donors, UN and NGOs on many issues. For instance, prior to the UN issuing the Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for the Afghan People 2002 (ITAP), the AACA reviewed the proposed projects to ensure that they corresponded with government priorities.

The AACA has been given a wide remit including:

- Lead the AIA/ATA's ongoing development of the National Development Framework (NDF) which provides the blueprint for all development in Afghanistan;
- Facilitate management of reconstruction and coordinate various functions of the reconstruction effort, including the review and approval of projects and programmes;
- Coordinate capacity building (coordinating technical assistance to ministries and provinces; encouraging the return of Afghan experts; and managing an internship programme for young Afghans);
- Develop and manage information systems for monitoring and tracking aid activities;
- Establish mechanisms for financial control, procurement, contracting and audit for the government; and
- Facilitate and, at times, directly manage the implementation of national programmes.

# ACBAR - Agency Coordinating Body for Afghanistan Relief

Also:

ARIC - ACBAR Resource & Information Centre

The Agency Coordinating Body for Afghanistan Relief (ACBAR) is an NGO coordinating body in Afghanistan with a membership of 68, equally split between international and Afghan NGOs. ACBAR aims to facilitate coordination among NGOs and between NGOs and other entities, and to disseminate information, acting as a conduit for information from the UN, NGOs, donors and the AIA/ATA. In addition to those two core functions, ACBAR aims to expand its work in advocacy, policy and research.

ACBAR was created in 1988 by and for NGOs, and membership numbers have fluctuated significantly since then. In 2000-2001, ACBAR almost collapsed following controversies regarding its role as an NGO representative, the expulsion of ACBAR from Afghanistan by the Taliban in 1998 and 1999 and other administrative and managerial problems. Since late 2001, the rebuilding of the institution and reputation of ACBAR appears to be well underway. ACBAR has cut its staff by more than half to 45 across four offices, including one in Peshawar, Pakistan.

ACBAR membership is by application only and is open to non-governmental, not-for-profit organisations. Other membership criteria include a commitment to coordination and information-sharing, provision of humanitarian or development assistance to Afghans, proof of donor funding, a minimum budget, registration with relevant authorities and endorsement by other NGOs.

Technically, ACBAR is not mandated to represent NGOs on policy and advocacy matters and encourages NGO members to be active and vocal on their own. However, ACBAR is regarded by the international assistance community and the government as representing NGO interests, and is viewed as a useful conduit for influencing NGOs as a whole. Typically, donors, government and UN entities invite ACBAR to nominate a certain number of NGOs to attend meetings so they can report back to the ACBAR membership and ensure continuity.

ACBAR holds general NGO coordination meetings every two weeks in Kabul and Peshawar and has formed sectoral subcommittees that are open to both members and non-members. Some sectors, such as education, have been more active than others.

The General Assembly of the ACBAR membership meets every three months to discuss larger issues of strategy, review activities and vote in new members. ACBAR also has

an elected, 12-member steering committee that acts as a board of directors, overseeing high level recruitment, overall finances and the general direction of ACBAR. The steering committee chair is always an Afghan; the remaining members are split between international and Afghan NGOs. The committee aims to meet monthly; previous meetings were held in Peshawar, but meetings are now usually held in Kabul, where the centre for coordination activities has now moved.

ACBAR also convenes an advisory committee twice each week to work on policy and advocacy initiatives. Membership of the advisory group is decided upon by the steering committee.

The ACBAR Resource & Information Centre (ARIC) is an information service established in 1989 that includes a comprehensive (more than 10,000 titles) collection of materials on Afghanistan including books, reports, maps, newspapers, journals, periodicals, posters, pamphlets, Mujahedeen press, bibliographies, videos and audiocassettes. Its aim is to collect documents generated by all members of the NGO community and from the UN agencies working with Afghanistan. It then disseminates information about these materials throughout the aid community and to interested parties in Pakistan and abroad, including donors and academic institutions.

ARIC is headquartered in Peshawar, Pakistan, where it includes a reading room, a library database, printing and photocopying services. It also produces the ARIC Bulletin newsletter. In 1996, ARIC extended its services inside Afghanistan by providing mobile libraries to a handful of communities. By 1999 there were 31 mobile libraries operating in 22 out of 32 provinces, with a total of 10,000 books. Other agencies following this model have also placed libraries in villages, district centres and provincial capitals. The number grows steadily. Today, there are now 400 libraries spread throughout Afghanistan.

# AETF - Afghan Emergency Trust Fund

The Afghan Emergency Trust Fund (AETF) was established by the UN Secretary-General in 1988 to support humanitarian and economic assistance programmes in Afghanistan in the period following the withdrawal of the Soviet military forces. With close to US \$1 billion in assets, the fund was managed by UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes (UNOCA) and used for coordination, telecommunications, security and small-scale emergency activities. Currently, all un-earmarked funds provided through the consolidated appeals process (CAP) and funds donated through the Immediate and Transitional Appeal for the Afghan People 2002 (ITAP) are channelled through the AETF. In addition, most funds for the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) are channelled through the AETF, though this will change with the transfer of MAPA from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to the Mine Action Service of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) .

The AETF is currently managed by OCHA, and is available to support coordination requirements of the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) for The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Pillar II. As of July 2002, a few million US dollars remain in the AETF.



# AIA - Afghanistan Interim Authority/Administration

Also:

## Interim Authority/Administration (AIA)

The Bonn Agreement provided for an Interim Authority (IA) for Afghanistan which consists of

1. the Afghanistan Interim Administration (AIA)
2. the Supreme Court
3. a Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga

The AIA was established on 22 December under the terms set out in the Bonn Agreement to administer Afghanistan and act as the repository of the sovereign authority of Afghanistan for six months until the Emergency Loya Jirga established the Afghanistan Transitional Authority (ATA) to replace it. The existence of both the AIA and the Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga ended after the Loya Jirga created the ATA in June 2002. The Supreme Court is a permanent institution.

The international community recognised the AIA as the legitimate Government of Afghanistan until the creation of the ATA in June 2002. As such, the international community and the AIA proceeded to lay the ground work for restarting the functioning and authority of the Government of Afghanistan. The chairman of the AIA was Hamid Karzai, who was subsequently chosen to be President of the ATA at the loya jirga.

From the Bonn Agreement:

### THE INTERIM AUTHORITY

#### I. General provisions

- 1) An Interim Authority shall be established upon the official transfer of power on 22 December 2001.
- 2) The Interim Authority shall consist of an Interim Administration presided over by a Chairman, a Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga and a Supreme Court of Afghanistan, as well as such other courts as may be established by the Interim Administration. The composition, functions and governing procedures for the Interim

Administration and the Special Independent Commission are set forth in this agreement.

- 3) Upon the official transfer of power, the Interim Authority shall be the repository of Afghan sovereignty, with immediate effect. As such, it shall, throughout the interim period, represent Afghanistan in its external relations and shall occupy the seat of Afghanistan at the United Nations and in its specialised agencies, as well as in other international institutions and conferences.
- 4) An Emergency Loya Jirga shall be convened within six months of the establishment of the Interim Authority. The Emergency Loya Jirga will be opened by His Majesty Mohammed Zaher, the former King of Afghanistan. The Emergency Loya Jirga shall decide on a Transitional Authority, including a broad-based transitional administration, to lead Afghanistan until such time as a fully representative government can be elected through free and fair elections to be held no later than two years from the date of the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga.
- 5) The Interim Authority shall cease to exist once the Transitional Authority has been established by the Emergency Loya Jirga.
- 6) A Constitutional Loya Jirga shall be convened within eighteen months of the establishment of the Transitional Authority, in order to adopt a new constitution for Afghanistan. In order to assist the Constitutional Loya Jirga prepare the proposed Constitution, the Transitional Administration shall, within two months of its commencement and with the assistance of the United Nations, establish a Constitutional Commission.

(see the Documents section of this guide for the full text of the agreement)

# AIAF - Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund

In December 2001, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) established the Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund (AIAF), or Interim Fund, to assist the AIA in covering recurrent costs of the authority's essential responsibilities during its six-month existence. The AIAF is used for civil service salary payments, repairs of government ministry offices, provision of basic equipment and support costs for the Emergency Loya Jirga Commission as well as some preparatory work for the establishment of the Civil Service Commission.

As of July 2002, the AIAF had received approximately US \$65.8 million.

The fund is a short-term mechanism for meeting critical needs of the AIA. The fund was set to finish disbursements at the end of July 2002 allowing it to make salary payments to civil servants through the June payroll. However in August 2002, the AIAF was still open and paying out funds based on past commitments. As soon as these commitments are met, it is expected that any remaining funds will be rolled over to the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), administered by the World Bank.

# AIMS - Afghanistan Information Management Service

Also:

Activities Tracking Information Management System (ATIMS)

Humanitarian Information Centre for Afghanistan (HICFA)

Project Management Information System (ProMIS)

The Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS), formerly called HICFA/ProMIS, is a joint venture between OCHA and UNDP that provides information products and services to support the international community and the AIA.

In the aftermath of September 11, OCHA established a Humanitarian Information Centre for Afghanistan (HICFA) which was to act as a central repository for data and information on Afghanistan with the aim of improving humanitarian coordination and response. HICFA began working with the Project Management Information System (ProMIS), an information service initiated by the Agence d'Aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Développement (ACTED) and launched by UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to help the assistance community analyse and plan for operational activities and common programming. The two entities were merged into a joint project - HICFA/ProMIS - which was renamed AIMS in early 2002.

AIMS currently provides the following products and services:

- Standard and custom geographic information systems (GIS) maps developed with partner organisations;
- Databases including
  - The Activities Tracking Information Management System (ATIMS), an online database that tracks proposals, projects and funding of NGOs and UN agencies through the Afghan appeals processes including ITAP;
  - Settlements: Locations and names of all known settlements in Afghanistan; and
  - The "Who is Doing What Where" activities tracking database.
- Technical advice and support to organisations on database design and GIS;
- Free distribution of existing data and datasets; and
- Hosting on the AIMS Web site of reports, data and information produced by other organisations.

AIMS is also developing a range of capacity-building projects with the eventual aim of handing over many of its functions to appropriate government departments.

AIMS currently relies primarily, but not exclusively, upon the voluntary provision of data and information from the international community (NGOs, donors, UN agencies) for its databases and maps.

In order to take a more proactive role in collecting, analysing and disseminating information, AIMS has field staff in five other UN area offices (Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar, Faizabad/Kunduz and Jalalabad) in addition to its offices in Kabul and in Islamabad.

AIMS is part of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and reports to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) for Relief, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Pillar II. In addition, AIMS plans to set up a management advisory board that will meet regularly to provide oversight and guidance. Board members will be representatives of AIMS client groups, including the UN system, NGOs, donors and the ATA.

# ANCB - Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau

The Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau (ANCB) aims to coordinate activities and promote capacity building among Afghan NGOs, and to represent them in dealings with governmental authorities and the international assistance community. ANCB has a membership of 100 and operates three offices - in Kabul, Peshawar and Jalalabad.

ANCB was founded in 1991, two years after the establishment of the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR), in part to address specific needs of Afghan NGOs including the difficulty some smaller Afghan NGOs have in meeting the membership criteria of ACBAR. The capacity-building mandate of ANCB aims to address this issue.

ANCB membership is decided by members and is based on criteria such as qualified staff, government registration, a bank account, a board of directors and at least one donor-funded project. ANCB members are expected to pay a membership fee, which is the main source of core funding for the bureau.

The ANCB NGO membership meets quarterly at general assembly meetings to review updates on ANCB activities and to vote on new applications for membership. In addition, ANCB holds sectoral meetings among its membership, some of which meet on a monthly basis. ANCB has a board of directors that meets regularly to oversee ANCB activities. In the past, ANCB has engaged in training and capacity building including training in management, accounting, planning and computer and secretarial skills. Negotiations with donors are currently underway to expand these services.

ANCB is a member of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) in Geneva.

# APB - Afghanistan Programming Body

The now-defunct Afghanistan Programming Body (APB) was foreseen as one of the key components of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA). According to the APB constitution, its role was to make policy recommendations on issues of common programming concern, to support the annual consolidated appeals process (CAP) as a mechanism for programming and to promote effective coordination among, between and within all stakeholders.

The APB was only an advisory body. Though donors were urged - and often committed - to provide funding based only on APB guidelines and the annual appeal, the APB had no enforcement mechanisms.

The APB was based in Islamabad and was chaired by the chair of the Afghanistan Support Group (ASG). The membership included all ASG donor representatives (about 16), 15 UN representatives (later reduced to eight), and 15 NGO representatives (later reduced to eight - four from the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR), two from the Afghanistan NGOs Coordination Bureau (ANCB) and two from the Islamic Coordination Council (ICC)). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) participated as an observer.

Although its membership was limited by constitution, the APB became large and unwieldy, and in 2000 a smaller standing committee was formed consisting of the Afghanistan Support Group (ASG) chair, two donors, two UN representatives and two NGO representatives, all acting in their individual capacity rather than on behalf of their organisations. This standing committee made recommendations to the larger APB and was responsible for moving the agenda forward and keeping the momentum going between quarterly meetings.

An APB secretariat was created to support the organisation, its steering committee and the thematic groups responsible for developing and facilitating Principled Common Programming (PCP).

The APB was supposed to meet quarterly and met regularly between its first meeting in November 1998 and 2001. At the ASG meeting in April 2002, however, it was decided to fold the APB into the Implementation Group. The APB steering committee was folded into the working-level IG Standing Committee, open to all donors, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DRSG) for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) Pillar II and three to four NGOs.

# AREU - Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

Also:

Strategic Monitoring Unit (SMU)

The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) is an independent research institution that conducts quality, action-oriented research and analysis to inform policy, improve practice and increase the impact of humanitarian and development programmes in Afghanistan. Fundamental to the purpose of AREU is the belief that its work should make a difference in the lives of Afghans.

Formerly known as the Strategic Monitoring Unit (SMU), AREU was originally created as part of the UN's Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA) initiative, in order to provide a capacity to independently monitor the overall strategy, principles and impact of the SFA. The name of the unit was changed from SMU to AREU in February 2002 as part of the transition from the SFA to a new assistance architecture in Afghanistan, and to better reflect its revised research and evaluation goals.

AREU has a management board consisting of four UN, four NGO and four donor representatives.

AREU believes that one of the most critical issues confronting assistance activities in Afghanistan is the lack of reliable data and analysis to inform policy and programming. The short-term nature of funding and programming in Afghanistan, and a working environment that leaves little room for reflection and analysis, has resulted in minimal investments in research and learning during the past two decades. Consequently, policy makers and practitioners are often forced to base their work on untested assumptions, often with significant negative consequences for the quality of assistance activities. As part of the effort to address this critical issue in Afghanistan, AREU's core activities are to:

- conduct and facilitate action-oriented research, analysis and strategic level evaluations on issues of relevance to humanitarian and development work;
- facilitate and create space for reflection, discussion and debate;
- inform policy and improve practice through information dissemination and advocacy strategies; and
- contribute to building research capacity in Afghanistan.



The AREU has already published a *Review of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan* and *The Public Health System in Afghanistan* and will be publishing a series of issues papers, in both English and Dari, on subjects ranging from strategic coordination to livelihoods to refugees and land. The AREU is also currently conducting a long-term research project on livelihoods.

The AREU maintains a Web site ([www.areu.org.pk](http://www.areu.org.pk)), a resource library and will be publishing a research newsletter to help the broad assistance community access current and historical research on Afghanistan. Finally, the AREU has published this guide.

# ARSG - Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group

The Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group (ARSG) was formed in November 2001 to he reconstruction effort, and to coordinate and to mobilise international funds for reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan.

The ARSG currently includes more than 60 countries, the European Union (EU), the members of the G-8, the United Nations and the World Bank. It is co-chaired by the US, the EU, Japan and Saudi Arabia. NGOs are not members of the ARSG, though NGO representatives have been invited to attend ARSG meetings.

The first ARSG meeting was held in Brussels in December 2001 to prepare for the Ministerial Meeting on Afghan Reconstruction which was scheduled for January 2002 in Tokyo (and would be the 2nd ARSG meeting).

Some of the agreements reached at the Brussels meeting included:

- The use of a single needs assessment framework;
- Options for financing mechanisms (including a trust fund);
- The role and membership of the Implementation Group to coordinate on the ground, including with the AIA.

The most recent ARSG meeting was held in Geneva in July during which members discussed the ATA's \$300 million budget shortfall.

# ARTF - Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

The creation of a trust fund to pool donor resources for reconstruction in Afghanistan was agreed upon at the first meeting of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group (ARSG) in Brussels, was further discussed at the Tokyo Ministerial Meeting and was finalised by the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and UNDP in March 2002. The first funds were deposited into the ARTF on 16 May 2002. The ARTF is due operate until mid-2006, at which point the WB estimates that government revenue will cover most, or all, recurrent costs.

As of August 2002, several donors had pledged funding of approximately US \$260 million (over four years). US \$70 million of that total has been received for 2002.

According to the ARTF proposal, the role of the ARTF is to provide a coordinated financing mechanism for the government's budget and priority sector and investment projects and programmes. As part of this, the ARTF will provide funds in three areas:

- Development programmes and investment projects (including quick-impact projects);
- Government recurrent costs, but not the military; and
- Facilitation of the return of Afghan expatriates and training.

It is therefore intended that all funding proposals should be submitted through or by the government. The UN agencies, IOs and NGOs are theoretically capable of accessing ARTF funds if the government agrees, though no specific procedures have yet been established.

Although no earmarking is permitted by donors in the ARTF, donors are permitted to indicate areas of preference. In addition, donors may indicate that no funds be used for support to police or any security mechanisms. To ensure this separation is effective, and because the World Bank is not allowed to fund police activities, UNDP is managing a discrete initiative within the ARTF (the Police Trust Fund), to channel funds for police training, non-lethal equipment and housing.

The WB is the administrator of the trust fund, though the ARTF will be managed jointly by the ADB, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), UNDP and the WB. A management committee will meet regularly in Kabul to decide on resource allocation; donors will review the functioning of the trust fund at quarterly and annual meetings.

The UNDP Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund (AIAF), which was set up in December 2001 on an emergency basis was due to terminate in July/August 2002. It is expected that any funds remaining in the AIAF will be transferred to the ARTF. Information on pledges and contributions is regularly updated on the World Bank Web site at [www.worldbank.org/artf](http://www.worldbank.org/artf).

# ASG - Afghanistan Support Group

The Afghanistan Support Group (ASG) is a donor coordination group that grew out of discussions at an international forum on Afghanistan in January 1997 in Ashkabad. It was not formally one of the mechanisms of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA), but over time it became one of a number of important coordination mechanisms in Afghanistan for both programming and policy-level discussions.

Officially, the ASG has 16 members: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, The Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Italy, the UK, the US, Canada, Russia, Japan and the EU. In practice, other invited guests such as UN entities and NGOs are often invited to meetings.

Each year a different chair is selected. The current chair, the past chair and the future chair form a troika that represent the ASG in smaller meetings and make representations to other appropriate bodies/persons. Currently the ASG chair is a vice-chair (along with UNDP, the WB, the ADB and the IsDB) of the Implementation Group (IG). The current troika consists of Germany (chair in 2001), Norway (chair in 2002), and Japan (to be chair in 2003). Previous chairs include the UK, Japan, Sweden, Canada, and Switzerland.

The ASG has both headquarters-level meetings and local meetings. The most recent headquarters-level ASG meetings took place in Berlin in December 2001, in Geneva in March 2002 and in Geneva in July 2002. In addition, there have been many more ad hoc gatherings of the troika and like-minded donors. Local meetings are held in Kabul.

The future of the ASG is now in question. Other countries have asked to join the ASG which may increase membership to an unwieldy number. Other ASG members see a greater benefit in dissolving the ASG and forming like-minded groups that have a better chance of reaching consensus on important policy issues.

# ATA - Afghanistan Transitional Authority

Also:

Afghanistan Transitional Administration (ATA)

Transitional Authority/Administration (TA)

As defined in the Bonn Agreement, the Afghanistan Transitional Authority (ATA) was to be established within six months of the establishment of the Afghanistan Interim Authority (AIA) (i.e., within six months of 22 December 2001). The Emergency Loya Jirga which took place 11-19 June 2002, set up the ATA and chose Hamid Karzai to be its President. Mr. Karzai was formally sworn in on 19 June 2002.

The Transitional Administration, which is part of the ATA, will lead Afghanistan until general elections, which are to be held within two years of the Emergency Loya Jirga.

# The Bonn Agreement - Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions (see the Documents section of this guide for the full text of the Bonn Agreement)

The Bonn Agreement was signed on 5 December 2001 by representatives of various Afghan factions (excluding the Taliban) at the conclusion of UN-sponsored talks on Afghanistan (otherwise known as the Bonn Conference). The possibility of a meaningful implementation of the Bonn Agreement resulted from the fall from power of the Taliban authorities and their al-Qaeda allies at the end of 2001.

The agreement lays out several processes through which power will be exercised and then transferred over time to a fully representative government selected through free and fair elections. It provides for the sovereignty of Afghanistan to reside first in an interim authority, succeeded by a transitional authority, and then ultimately within about two and a half years, by the Government of Afghanistan.

The Secretary-General's Report of 18 March 2001 summarises the processes of power transfer:

"The implementation period of the Bonn Agreement is envisaged to last for two to three years, and is intended to lead to a full-fledged government, chosen freely by the entire electorate of Afghanistan. The Interim Authority chosen at Bonn is to be succeeded by a Transitional Authority, selected through an emergency loya jirga that is to convene within six months of the establishment of the Interim Authority. The participants in the loya jirga are to be drawn from all segments of society, and the representation of women and all ethnic and religious communities is to be ensured. The Transitional Authority is to lead Afghanistan until a fully representative government can be elected through free and fair elections, which are to be held no later than two years after the date of the convening of the emergency loya jirga. A constitutional loya jirga to ratify a new constitution is to convene within 18 months of the establishment of the Transitional Authority. "

The Bonn Agreement also

- appointed a chairman for the AIA and set out the rules for the functioning and composition of its AIA membership;
- clarified the status of the Afghanistan constitution and all existing laws and regulations;

- outlined the creation, role and functioning of the Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga;
- requested the UN Security Council to authorise a UN-mandated force to assist in the maintenance of security for Kabul and its surrounding areas. (Annex I); and
- called for the creation of the following entities, to be set up with UN assistance:
  - Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga
  - Civil Service Commission
  - Human Rights Commission
  - Judicial Commission
  - Central Bank of Afghanistan

# CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process

Also:

## Afghanistan Appeal

The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) is a UN inter-agency process that aims to define a realistic and effective humanitarian strategy and then identify appropriate projects to undertake within that strategy. This programming process results in a consolidated inter-agency appeal, or CAP. The CAP is typically executed in complex, humanitarian emergency situations where the UN perceives an urgent need for annual assistance funding. In some humanitarian situations, urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction needs are also included in the CAP. The CAP process is managed by the UN humanitarian coordinator (HC) in the affected country with support from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

In the Afghanistan context, the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) led the annual process of preparation of the annual CAP, the mid-term reviews and the consolidated annual reports throughout most of the 1990s. With the adoption of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA), the CAP name was changed to the Afghanistan Appeal to be more inclusive in terms of participation (all UN agencies and most NGOs) and with respect to content (e.g. including reconstruction, human rights and development areas).

In 2002, instead of a CAP, the international aid community led by the United Nations and in consultation with the AIA issued the Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for the Afghan People 2002 (ITAP 2002). The ITAP 2002 covers all humanitarian requirements for 1 October 2001 - 31 December 2002, and includes urgent reconstruction and rehabilitation activities to be initiated/finalised in 2002.



# CAU - Civil Affairs Unit

Also:

## Civil Affairs Officers (CAOs)

The Civil Affairs Unit (CAU) was established within UN Special Mission for Afghanistan (UNSMA) at the end of 1998. The first Civil Affairs Officers (CAO) were deployed to UN regional offices in 1999 to:

- maintain contact with the local authorities (i.e. the Taliban and the Northern Alliance);
- collaborate with the assistance community;
- collect data on civil society; and
- assess specific human rights issues and act - by their presence - as a deterrent against serious human rights violations.

With the creation of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) in early 2002, the UNSMA Civil Affairs Unit has been replaced by a number of different units in UNAMA Pillar I, its political pillar. UNAMA Pillar I civil affairs officers are now known as area officers.

# CG - Consultative Group

A Consultative Group (CG) is a World Bank term to describe a process of consultations between the government of a recipient developing nation and the international assistance community.

Typically there are monthly CG working group meetings in country on sectoral or thematic issues. Such working groups bring together interested parties, including ministry representatives, donors, NGOs and UN agencies, to discuss strategic planning and improve coordination.

Once a year, usually soon after the government has presented a draft national budget for public review, the CG meets formally. At the annual CG meeting, bilateral and multilateral donors and sometimes UN agencies and NGOs consult with and provide feedback to the government on the successes and failures of the past year, perceived challenges, the budget plan, etc.

In Afghanistan, the Implementation Group and the IG Standing Committee, (the current government - assistance community dialogue mechanism), will be transformed into a CG before the end of 2002.

# CIMIC (ISAF) - Civil-Military Cooperation

CIMIC is a generic term used to describe the non-military aspects of military interface with local communities and other actors, such as the UN, NGOs and donors. Typically, CIMIC focuses on liaison activities and on "deconfliction" between the troops and the community.

In Afghanistan, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has an Information Operations Cell which consists of:

- CIMIC
- Media Operations (Media Ops) and
- Psychological Operations (PsyOps)

The principle is that good public relations will increase "force protection" and the effectiveness with which ISAF operates.

In Afghanistan, ISAF CIMIC units are undertaking quick-impact projects in order to show the local community that ISAF is a useful and positive force.

ISAF-CIMIC projects are typically high visibility, one-off projects such as rebuilding a school or medical centre, or digging a well. There are six teams in two districts in the ISAF area who perform needs assessments, consult with other actors such as NGOs and ministries and then make recommendations. Local contracts are issued for much of the project work and ISAF engineers assist in oversight. The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) has provided the funds and approves all projects.

ISAF-CIMIC teams always appear in military uniform and are armed (in contrast to the officers of the Coalition Humanitarian Liaison Cells (CHLC), who typically carry arms, but may dress in civilian clothing with military insignia).

There are also UN CIMIC staff within the UN Joint Logistics Centre who are responsible for liaising with ISAF and the Coalition Military on logistics issues.

# CJCMOTF - Coalition Joint Civil- Military Operations Task Force

Also:

Coalition Humanitarian Liaison Cells (CHLC)

Civil- Military Operation Cells (CMOCs)

Civil Affairs Teams (CATs)

The Coalition Joint Civil- Military Operations Task Force (CJCMOTF) is the Coalition Military unit charged with facilitating good relations with local authorities and populations, and identifying and implementing civil-military projects in Afghanistan. CJCMOTF was established in October 2001 in Tampa, Florida, USA to coordinate the initial humanitarian response by the Coalition following military operations in a given area. In December 2001, the CJCMOTF headquarters was established in Kabul.

Some of the current activities underway include:

- identifying and implementing quick-impact projects to benefit the civilian population;
- coordinating military response to requests for relief assistance from the aid community; and
- "deconflicting" civilian activities with military operations on land and air (e.g. deconflicting civilian flights and convoys, and providing information on air traffic and airfields to aid organisations).

Units called Civil Affairs Teams (CATs) are responsible for civil-military relations while the Coalition Military is actively engaged in hostilities. These teams do preliminary assessments and identify projects for future use by the CJCMOTF, which begins its work once hostilities have ceased.

Civil- Military Operation Cells (CMOCs) are the field-level presence of CJCMOTF. In Afghanistan, CMOCs have been renamed Coalition Humanitarian Liaison Cells (CHLCs). CHLCs (sometimes referred to as "chiclets") are responsible for maintaining contact with local and regional authorities and the assistance community, conducting assessments, identifying quick-impact projects and overseeing their implementation. CHLCs are currently present in Bagram, Bamiyan, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz and Mazar-i-Sharif. Future sites may include Khost-Gardez and Jalalabad. In the past, CHLC members dressed in civilian clothing and carried concealed arms. Advocacy by

NGOs led to a policy change requiring CHLCs to identify themselves as military whenever they are carrying arms. However, concerns over this issue remain.

Projects recommended by CHLCs are approved by CJCMOTF in Kabul. CJCMOTF aims to fund projects that assist an entire community; increase community support for the Coalition efforts; and provide legitimacy and support to the AIA/ATA. CJCMOTF liaises with UN agencies, especially through UNJLC, with NGOs, and with the Afghanistan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) in order to minimise duplication and to identify partners to whom they can hand over projects. CJCMOTF is working closely with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and plans to phase out of certain places once USAID has established a working presence in these areas.

Currently CJCMOTF has a budget of US \$4 million for project implementation for 1 October 2001 - 1 October 2002. These Overseas Humanitarian Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funds have been provided by the US Department of Defence.

# Code of Conduct, or Guiding Principles on Employment Practices for Project Personnel by the International Development Community Working in Afghanistan

The sudden arrival of media, donors, NGOs and UN agencies in Afghanistan in late 2001 and early 2002 has caused both labour and housing prices to spiral out of control.

The NGO community and the UN agreed on the need to develop guiding principles on employment practices to provide some standards on salary levels and rules against, or at least governing, the poaching of staff by other agencies. At the Tokyo Ministerial Meeting the co-chairs highlighted a UNDP proposal to develop a code of conduct, and urged the Implementation Group (IG) to take this proposal further.

In early 2002, UNDP completed a salary survey in Kabul for UN national staff and proposed that this survey could provide the basis for a code of conduct or a set of guiding principles. However, the International Civil Service Commission, the body that sets salaries for international civil servants worldwide, decided to substantially increase the salaries of UN staff, much to the consternation of the AIA/ATA and NGOs.

At the most recent IG meeting in April 2002, Chairman Karzai urged the IG to form a task force on the question of salaries. However, no further action appears to have been taken on the development of a formal code of conduct.

# EPAP - Emergency Public Administration Project

The Emergency Public Administration Project (EPAP) is a US \$10 million grant from the World Bank Group's International Development Association (IDA) approved in April 2002, and is the first World Bank project in Afghanistan since 1979. The EPAP is part of a larger World Bank Transitional Support Strategy (TSS) that is to help the ATA address the rebuilding or strengthening of essential government institutions and capacity.

Under the EPAP, emergency capacity will be put in place in three areas:

1. Fiscal accounting and reporting, including support to the Ministry of Finance to strengthen economic management and build sound budgeting processes;
2. Auditing where a specialised international audit agent will be funded; and
3. Procurement and funding of a specialised international procurement agent.

Under the EPAP, external, international firms are to fill a short-term gap and, working with existing capacity, build an emergency capacity in key public administration areas so that the government is able to effectively and transparently manage the use of public resources. In August 2002, the firms were selected and the contracts were being finalised.

The World Bank has pledged more than US \$500 million in IDA support from 2002 through mid-2004. The TSS is based on the expectation that about US \$100 million can be made available in IDA grants in 2002.

# ETF - Emergency Task Force

Emergency Task Force (ETF) meetings are UN-led coordination and information-sharing meetings held every Saturday on UN premises, chaired by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Pillar II. The meetings are open and are typically attended by UN agencies, NGOs, donors and an Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (ACA) representative.

The focus of the meetings, as the name implies, is on humanitarian issues. Typically the meetings include a security briefing; updates on recent, fast-breaking emergencies such as earthquakes, floods, or sudden population movements; status of refugee and IDP populations; developments in coordination; and updates on mechanisms, meetings or processes of relevance to the humanitarian community.



# ICC - Islamic Coordination Council

The Islamic Coordination Council is a coordinating body of Islamic, humanitarian organisations based in Peshawar, Pakistan. The ICC was established in 1985 to maximise the assistance reaching Afghans by encouraging Muslim organisations to avoid duplication of activities, facilitate information sharing, approach Muslim donors for funds and share expertise among its members.

In 2000, the ICC had 12 members from predominantly Muslim countries. In the aftermath of September 11, the ICC reportedly ceased to exist.

# IG - Implementation Group

Also:

## Standing Committee of the Implementation Group

The Implementation Group (IG) was created at the Tokyo Ministerial Meeting in January 2002 to achieve strategic coherence and coordination among the new Afghan authorities the AIA/ATA, donors and NGOs. The AIA or ATA chair, the IG chair and the World Bank, UNDP, ADB, IsDB, and the Afghanistan Support Group (ASG) chair serve as vice-chairs of the IG.

The Tokyo Meeting confirmed the roles of, and the need for close coordination between, the Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group (ARSG) and the IG. IG meetings will be held at least quarterly in Kabul in order to coordinate activities between the Afghan government and donors. The AIA or ATA can call additional meetings of the IG, as necessary.

The first meeting of the IG was convened on the margins of the Tokyo Meeting by the AIA vice chairman and finance minister. The second IG meeting was held in April 2002 in Kabul. At this IG Meeting, it was decided that the Afghanistan Programming Body (APB) would be immediately merged into the IG. It was also decided that the IG would be transformed into a consultative group (CG) format no later than the end of 2002. Specific note was taken that humanitarian assistance needed to be considered within the framework of both the IG and the future CG.

The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for September 2002.

Standing Committee of the Implementation Group. At the April 2002 IG meeting it was decided that the APB Standing Committee (which had been a limited membership, local working group) would also be merged into the IG structure. This local working-level coordination group would be convened and chaired by the Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) on a regular basis with membership open to donors, international financial institutions (IFIs) and NGOs that are interested and present Kabul.

The Standing Committee has begun to every two weeks in Kabul. The IG Standing Committee is chaired by the AACA with participation by the DRSG of Pillar II, three to four NGO representatives and all interested donors.

# Independent Commissions

- Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga
- Civil Service Commission
- Human Rights Commission
- Judicial Commission
- Constitutional Commission

To assist Afghanistan in the transfer of power from the AIA/ATA, to a sovereign, representative government the Bonn Agreement called for the creation of five independent commissions - (1) a Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga (established within one month of the establishment of the Interim Authority); (2) an Independent Civil Service Commission; (3) an Independent Human Rights Commission; (4) a Judicial Commission; and (5) a Constitutional Commission to build national institutions, develop norms and standards and select and train appropriate personnel with the help of the United Nations.

## Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga

The Bonn Agreement created this commission to be convened within one month of the establishment of the Interim Authority.

Comprised of 21 Afghans with expertise in constitutional and customary law, the commission was charged with both generating nationwide support for the Loya Jirga and developing the rules and procedures for the process itself. This included establishing the criteria for the selection and nomination of Loya Jirga delegates, publishing the dates, locations, rules and procedures for convening the grand council and forming the mechanisms for filing grievances and arbitrating disputes.

The commission was funded through the UNDP-administered Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund (AIAF), and received technical and logistical support from the United Nations. The commission folded at the close of the Loya Jirga on June 19, 2002.

## Civil Service Commission

The aim of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) is to help the ATA regulate and reform the civil service administration in Afghanistan. This includes the recruitment, transfer and remuneration of staff, the establishment of standards for working conditions, the training of staff and the arbitration of salary and employment disputes, among other things. In the above context the CSC is meant to remain neutral with respect political, regional and ethnic linkages to keep the civil service sector free from corruption and nepotism. It is expected that the CSC will exist as a permanent government institution beyond the ATA.

In July 2002, the commission elected a chairman, but had not yet selected its members nor finalised a work plan. The Civil Service Commission is being funded by the UNDP-administered AIAF trust fund. UNDP is also providing the commission with equipment and logistical assistance.

### Human Rights Commission

The Human Rights Commission, which was officially launched in June 2002, is charged with developing a national plan of action for 1) monitoring human rights throughout the country; 2) investigating allegations of human rights abuses, including hearing complaints and petitions from both individuals and organisations; 3) building national human rights capacities and institutions; 4) designing and implementing human rights education activities; and 6) creating a national strategy for "transitional justice" to address human rights abuses of the past throughout Afghanistan.

Based in Kabul, the 11-member commission receives technical, advisory and financial support from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) through a senior human rights adviser who reports directly to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). This adviser counsels the SRSG on all human rights matters and coordinates the human rights activities of UNAMA's operational pillars: human rights monitoring, investigations and community liaison in Pillar I; and human rights education, institution-building and humanitarian protection in Pillar II. A key issue for the adviser at this time is the issue of human rights as a pre-condition for aid and how to reconcile the contrary positions of the Security Council (pro) and UNAMA (con) regarding aid conditionality.

The Human Rights Commission is currently financed by the United Nations and international donors through the AIAF.

After two years, it is expected that the commission will transition to a constitutionally-sanctioned, permanent and independent Afghan human rights commission to promote human rights in Afghanistan.

### Judicial Commission

The Judicial Commission's goal is "to rebuild the domestic justice system in accordance with Islamic principles, international standards, the rule of law and Afghan legal traditions," as outlined in the Bonn Agreement. This includes a law reform programme of compiling, digesting publishing and distributing all laws in force, and recommending draft legislation to the AIA for the proper administration of justice in Afghanistan; selection and training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law enforcement officials in Afghanistan.

The 16-member commission works closely with the Human Rights Commission and the Constitutional Commission.

## Constitutional Commission

The Bonn Agreement also called for a Constitutional Loya Jirga to be convened within 18 months of the establishment of the ATA to ratify a new constitution. To assist in this process, the Bonn Agreement called for the establishment of a Constitutional Commission within two months of the forming of the ATA, which, with the help of the United Nations, would assist the Constitutional Loya Jirga by clarifying the status of the Afghanistan constitution and all existing laws and regulations and prepare the proposed constitution. In July 2002 the Constitutional Commission had not yet convened.

# IRIN - Integrated Regional Information Network

The Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) is a humanitarian news service that provides news and analytical reporting on humanitarian and development issues in countries and regions affected by conflict or humanitarian concerns. IRIN has been covering the Afghan crisis since 2000. IRIN aims to provide reporting that is timely, strategic and non-partisan so as to enhance the capacity of the humanitarian community to understand, respond to and avert emergencies.

IRIN services are provided by e-mail as well as on the Internet free of charge.

IRIN is administered by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

# ISAF - International Security Assistance Force

In the Bonn Agreement, the signatories called for the creation and deployment of an international security force to assist the AIA in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas.

Under the terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1386, unanimously adopted on 20 December 2001, the UN sanctioned the establishment of an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) for six months. The UN Security Council extended the authorisation on 23 May 2002 for an additional six months through 19 December 2002. ISAF has approximately 4,650 troops.

ISAF is distinct from Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), which is the US-led coalition that overthrew the Taliban and continues to pursue remnants of the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

ISAF is not a UN peacekeeping mission but rather a UN-authorized multinational force similar to those forces used in Iraq and Kosovo. Most troop-contributing states are NATO members. Since ISAF is not a UN peacekeeping mission, the costs of participation are borne by contributing nations - there is no assessed contribution being provided by every UN member. Furthermore, the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is not managing ISAF. Eighteen countries are contributing to ISAF including Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Spain and Turkey.

The United Kingdom took the lead in organising and commanding ISAF through the end of the Emergency Loya Jirga. Turkey took over the lead from the UK in June 2002.

Despite urgent requests from the AIA for an expansion of ISAF to other parts of the country, this appears unlikely as neither Britain nor the US favour expanding its presence beyond Kabul. Furthermore, an amendment to the Security Council resolution would be needed to expand ISAF's operations beyond the capital.

The Bonn Agreement also bound the parties to withdraw all military units from Kabul and other urban centres or other areas in which ISAF would be deployed, a condition that has not been implemented or enforced, and noted that ISAF's assistance in the rehabilitation of Afghanistan's infrastructure would be desirable.

ISAF has permanent liaison officers (PLs) who meet regularly with UN, government, municipalities, etc. ISAF also dedicated staff to working on the Loya Jirga process. On the political side, an ISAF political adviser engages regularly with the UN, the AIA and others. ISAF also has CIMIC teams responsible for promoting cooperation and goodwill with local communities, in particular by implementing quick-impact projects.

# ITAP - Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for the Afghan People 2002

The Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for Afghanistan, 2002 (ITAP) outlines the comprehensive strategy and financial requirements for 2002 for the UN, international organisations and NGO partners to meet the immediate relief, recovery, reconstruction and reintegration needs of the Afghan people - including those living in neighbouring countries.

The ITAP was presented to the donor community in Tokyo immediately following the Tokyo Ministerial Meeting in January 2002.

The UN, the AIA, Afghanistan Support Group (ASG) donors, and NGOs then formally launched the ITAP 2002 Financial Requirements in February 2002. The ITAP covers the period from October 2001 to December 2002 and incorporates the donor alert issued in October 2001 as well as subsequent updates. Funds required for the ITAP projects (some running from October 2001 - December 2002) are listed at about US \$1.78 billion. Six hundred million US dollars have already been pledged and carried over from earlier periods. More than US \$960 million have been allocated through the ITAP to date.

The ITAP 2002 programme covers three types of activities and costs:

1. "Quick-impact" recovery activities;
2. Urgent recurrent costs and expanding budgetary needs of the ATA (civil servant salaries are not included in the financial estimates);
3. Critical, unmet and continuing humanitarian needs.

Specific projects within the ITAP are being updated and revised on the basis of ongoing sectoral needs assessments, the drafting of the National Development Framework (NDF) and the National Development Budget (NDB), and review by the Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA). This has resulted in an agreed list of AACA-approved projects totalling US \$898 million. These approved projects include almost all the humanitarian projects proposed by UN and NGOs, as well as a number of immediate recovery and reconstruction projects. Larger scale reconstruction and infrastructure projects are still under discussion (although for the most part, such projects were not in ITAP in the first place).

The ITAP 2002 replaced the annual consolidated appeal (CAP) or Afghanistan Appeal, which had been previously issued by the international aid community.

Detailed proposals for ITAP project activities are available on the Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS) Web site at [www.hic.org.pk](http://www.hic.org.pk).

Subsequent UN appeals will be launched within the framework of the ATA's development budget and priorities.



# LOYA JIRGA

The loya jirga (Pashto for grand assembly or council) is a traditional Afghan mechanism used to solicit opinion and build consensus on national issues, or to resolve disputes. Traditionally, loya jirgas bring together tribal chiefs, intellectuals and religious leaders. Except for the absence of women, loya jirgas have been relatively representative of the Afghan population.

The Bonn Agreement called for the creation of a Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga ("Loya Jirga Commission") by the AIA, with the assistance of the UN. The commission was charged with:

- determining procedures for the number of people who will participate;
- drafting rules and procedures specifying criteria for the allocation of seats to the settled and nomadic populations; to Afghan refugees and the diaspora; to civil society organisations and prominent individuals, including Islamic scholars, intellectuals, and traders; and for ensuring representation of a significant number of women as well as all other segments of the Afghan population;
- publishing and disseminating the rules for the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga; and
- monitoring the nomination process so that it is transparent and fair.

The Bonn Agreement then called for two loya jirgas to be held in the course of two years:

"The first, an Emergency Loya Jirga, was to be held within six months of the establishment of the AIA. The purpose of this first Emergency Loya Jirga was to "decide on the transitional authority, including a broad-based transitional administration, to lead Afghanistan until such time as a fully representative government can be elected through free and fair elections to be held no later than two years from the date of the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga. The Emergency Loya Jirga will elect a head of state for the Transitional Administration and will approve proposals for the structure and key personnel of the Transitional Administration." (see the Documents section of this guide for the full text).

The Emergency Loya Jirga was held from June 11-19 2002. Some 1,051 members were nominated through a bottom-up deliberation and consultation process through local administrative units throughout Afghanistan. Other representatives were identified

and nominated by their relevant institutions/organisations and/or identified and confirmed by the special commission. Women were ensured least 160 seats on the council. More than 1500 delegates participated in the Emergency Loya Jirga, which concluded peacefully.

During the event, Hamid Karzai, former Chairman of the AIA was sworn in as president. He presented a modified cabinet to the Loya Jirga Assembly with three vice-presidents and 14 ministers. Additional ministers were appointed in the weeks following his appointment (see the Organigrammes section of this guide for a list of cabinet ministers).

The second Loya Jirga provided for in the Bonn Agreement is a Constitutional Loya Jirga which must be convened within 18 months of the establishment of the Transitional Authority (i.e. no later than the end of 2003). The Constitutional Loya Jirga will adopt a new constitution for Afghanistan. To assist in the Constitutional Loya Jirga, the Bonn Agreement instructed the ATA to establish a Constitutional Commission.

# MAPA - Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan

Also:

Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA)

Regional Mine Action Centres (RMAC)

Afghanistan is one of the most mine-affected nations in the world. According to the United Nations Mine Action Programme, more than 735 km<sup>2</sup> in Afghanistan are mined, 355 km<sup>2</sup> of which are considered land of vital importance. There may be as many as 150-300 landmine casualties per month.

The UN Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA), established in 1989 by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes (UNOCA), aims to make Afghanistan safe from the threat of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) by planning, managing and overseeing four field-based components of mine action: survey, clearance, awareness and technical training. Support is also provided for advocacy, landmine victim assistance and stockpile destruction efforts throughout the country.

All work on mine action in Afghanistan is coordinated through and approved by the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (MACA), which coordinates the MAPA, five Regional Mine Action Centres (RMAC) and fifteen implementing partners (eight Afghan and four international NGOs, and three other organisations), with a total of 4,700 personnel. The RMACS are run fairly autonomously, and are responsible for field-level management, coordination and oversight of mine action activities in their regions. NGOs implement almost all of the actual physical activities associated with mine action.

MAPA funding has been approximately US \$17-20 million annually for the past few years. These funds cover MACA and RMAC costs and many NGO operations as well.

MAPA has been under the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) in Afghanistan and the office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) at the headquarters level. With the establishment of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), MAPA will be placed within the UNAMA structure at the field level. At the headquarters level, MAPA will become part of the UN Mine Action Service which is part of UN DPKO. Administrative support will be provided by the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Afghanistan government has a Department of Mine Clearance within the Office of Disaster Preparedness. Whether this institutional framework will remain within the transitional government is not yet determined.

# National Area- Based Programme

The National Area- Based Programme is one of two priority programmes identified in the ATA's National Development Framework (NDF). The national area-based programme will focus on the urgent socio-economic reconstruction and development of nine areas of the country that have been particularly devastated by conflict, human rights abuses, drought and/or are most likely to experience a large-scale return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The nine priority areas, identified by the ATA are:

- Shomali Plains;
- Dari-Suf, Yak-aw-lang and Central Bamiyan;
- Khawajaghar-Hazarbagh;
- Takhar-Badakshan;
- Mazar Region;
- Herat-Ghor;
- Kandahar;
- Paktia-Paktika; and
- Eastern Nangharhar.

The National Area-Based Programme will first focus on developing an area-based strategy and assisting the government in coordinating humanitarian, recovery and development actors in each area and then concentrate on identifying and implementing quick-impact projects to stimulate the area's development.

UNDP is undertaking the design and, most likely, the implementation of the national area-based programme. UNDP estimates the programme will require a minimum of US \$16 million for this first year and US \$60 million over the next five years.

# NDF - National Development Framework

Also:

## National Development Budget (NDB)

The goal of the National Development Framework (NDF) is to offer a strategic road map for development in Afghanistan, around which all actors can unite, to address poverty through a series of concrete projects and programmes.

The first public draft of the NDF was presented by the AIA at the April 2002 Implementation Group (IG) meeting in Kabul. The Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) refers to the status of the NDF as a "living document" in that it is being revised and further developed, but emphasises that the current draft nevertheless provides an approved basis upon which programming can go forward.

The NDF's strategy can be summarised as follows:

"Our developmental strategy has three pillars: The first is to use humanitarian assistance and social policy to create the conditions for people to live secure lives and to lay the foundations for the formation of sustainable human capital. The second is the use of external assistance to build the physical infrastructure that lays the basis for a private sector-led strategy of growth, in such a manner as to support the building of human and social capital. The third pillar is the creation of sustainable growth, where a competitive private sector becomes both the engine of growth and the instrument of social inclusion through the creation of opportunity." (see the Documents section of this guide for the full text)

Cross-cutting issues are security, administrative and financial reform, and gender.

National programmes in 12 areas within the NDF have been identified and programme secretariats and associated working groups have been formed in each of these areas to flesh out the strategy and details of the programme plan. The NDF states that all projects are expected to be anchored in one of the programmes identified within the NDF unless exceptional circumstances apply.

The National Development Budget (NDB) is based upon the NDF and aims to reflect the priorities and goals established by the programme secretariats and working groups.

The AIA consultation process for production of the first public draft of the NDB was to first obtain short-, medium- and long-term priorities from the ministries, to hold a series of consultations with the Ministries of Planning and Reconstruction and Rural Development, with the line ministries and then with the UN. A joint needs assessment was then conducted by UNDP, the WB, ADB and other partners.

With the director of the ACAA in the lead role, the Ministries of Planning, Finance and Reconstruction are directly engaged in further developing the NDF and an accompanying NDB. Both documents are currently still in draft form. The AACA will oversee and monitor the overall implementation of the NDF.

# Needs Assessments for Recovery and Reconstruction for 2002-2006

## Preliminary Needs Assessments

At the November 2001, Washington D.C. meeting when the Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group (ARSG) was formed and the Tokyo Ministerial Meeting was scheduled, the participants requested UNDP, the WB and ADB to perform preliminary needs assessments to determine the amount of external assistance required to reconstruct Afghanistan over five years.

These assessments were prepared in December 2001 and January 2002 and presented at the Tokyo Meeting in January 2002 as the "Preliminary Needs Assessment for Recovery and Reconstruction for 2002-2006." These assessments were performed through consultation and discussions held primarily in Islamabad and Peshawar, and on a one-day visit to Kabul. The assessments estimated that US \$ 9 - 12 billion would be necessary over the next five years to address Afghanistan's immediate reconstruction needs.

## Sector Needs Assessments/Comprehensive Needs Assessments

At the January 2002 Tokyo Meeting, participants agreed that more in-depth sectoral assessments were required. With the AIA providing overall leadership, the World Bank, UNDP, IsDB and ADB were again requested to sponsor the organisation of these assessment missions. These sectoral missions were tasked with identifying priority projects for the AIA and ATA, as well as highlighting broader capacity building and policy-related work needed in each sector for longer term development. As these sector needs assessment missions are completed, their findings are being reviewed so as to be reflected in the evolving National Development Framework (NDF).

The sector needs assessments that were or are underway include:

- demobilisation/redeployment and reintegration of the ex-combatants (led by UNDP);
- health, nutrition and population (led by World Bank and WHO; members from ADB, DFID, EU, UNICEF, UNFPA and USAID);
- roads;
- community driven development;
- water and sanitation;
- telecommunications;
- education (led by ADB and the AACA; members from ADB, World Bank, IsDB, the European Commission, USAID, UNICEF and UNESCO);
- agriculture and rural development;
- urban development; and
- finance, budget and monetary policy

# NGO Forum

The NGO Forum was formed in 1998/9 in response to a need perceived by international NGOs operating in Kabul for an official forum to coordinate their relationship with the Taliban. No Afghan NGOs were invited to be members of the NGO Forum.

The need for a forum was due in part to the expulsion of ACBAR from Afghanistan in 1999. However, when ACBAR recommenced activities in Afghanistan in 1999, the NGO Forum continued. In early 2002, the NGO Forum folded itself into ACBAR.

# NSP - National Solidarity Programme

Also:

## Hambastige Millie (HM)

The NSP (or Hambastige Millie in Dari) was one of the AIA's first and top priority development programmes. The NSP was announced within the context of the presentation of the National Development Framework (NDF) in April 2002.

The NSP is foreseen as a large-scale, integrated, national development and empowerment programme that will support communities in building their own capacity to engage in community development. Block grants to be used by the community for development would be provided to communities that adopted good governance and participatory processes.

The NSP will be managed by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development with some technical support from UNHCS (HABITAT).

The model for implementation of NSP will be based on the community forms model developed by HABITAT in implementing the UNDP P.E.A.C.E. Initiative. The NSP will facilitate the development of participatory, community forums which will assess community needs, identify priorities and Mobilise community assets and manage community block grants. The block grants may be used as seed money by the community to undertake income-generating activities to cover the running costs of other community forum activities such as vocational training or education. They could also be used for rehabilitating community infrastructure such as irrigation or wells, or other identified priorities.

Community forums would also be the channel through which other assistance partners such as government ministries, NGOs, donors, and UN agencies would consult with the community and implement programmes. There are no current plans for subcontracting to other assistance partners to implement the NSP itself.

The NSP, in its first phase of implementation, aims to reach at least one to two districts in all 32 provinces under this programme. This first implementation phase has a budget of US \$20 million.

The design and testing phase of the NSP, including some initial implementation, began in June 2002 after approval of the project tender submitted by HABITAT. The design phase will last for about six months. The implementation phase of the NSP is likely to begin in late 2002.



# OCHA - (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Also:

UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)

Humanitarian coordinator (HC)

Resident/humanitarian coordinator (RC/HC)

Regional humanitarian coordinator (RHC)

OCHA is the department in the UN Secretariat charged with coordinating UN assistance in humanitarian crises that go beyond the capacity and mandate of any single humanitarian agency. OCHA works with all actors responding to humanitarian emergencies (governments, NGOs, UN agencies and international organisations) to ensure that there is a coherent framework within which each actor can contribute effectively and promptly to the overall relief effort. OCHA is non-operational - it does not implement programmes. Until 1998 OCHA was called the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) which was established in 1991.

In Afghanistan, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) - which later became the UN Coordinator's Office, or UNCO - existed prior to the creation of DHA/OCHA, and, coincidentally, had the same acronym. Although UNOCHA was more than a coordination structure - among other things it managed IDP camps and the largest mine action programme in the world - DHA/OCHA was tasked with its support and management. With the creation of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the integration of all UN activities within UNAMA in March 2002, UNCO has been dissolved and UNOCHA/OCHA's coordination functions have been folded into UNAMA.

UN humanitarian coordinators (HCs) are responsible for the overall coordination of all UN humanitarian activities in country and report to the Emergency Relief Coordinator, or the head of OCHA. Where there are significant development activities occurring in-country there may be a UN resident/humanitarian coordinator (RC/HC). In rare cases where there are significant regional implications of a humanitarian situation, a regional humanitarian coordinator (RHC) may be appointed. Whatever the name, the coordinator is tasked with the overall coordination of UN assistance activities in the given nation or region.

In Afghanistan, the UN system had all three variations at one point or another. In 1999, the then-UN RC/HC adopted the name UN coordinator to reflect the combined role. In October 2001, the UN coordinator's title was changed to UN regional coordinator, reflecting the regional reach of the humanitarian concerns affecting Afghanistan. With the creation of UNAMA, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) has been tasked with the coordination of all humanitarian - and all other UN - activities, though the title of RC/HC is held by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) of UNAMA Pillar II.

# Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)

Also:

Central Command (CENTCOM)

Coalition Military

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) is the US-led military campaign against remnants of the Taliban and al-Qaeda by the US-led (Coalition Military) forces. OEF, together with the Northern Alliance, was responsible for the collapse of the Taliban, which controlled most of Afghanistan for the past few years.

More than 20 nations have contributed troops to the OEF in the ongoing military campaign. OEF and the Coalition Military constitute a distinct military operation from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), which is also operating in Afghanistan, though some nations involved in OEF also contribute troops to ISAF. ISAF operates only in Kabul, is a Security Council-mandated force, and is present here to assist the AIA in the maintenance of security.

CENTCOM is the acronym used for the Central Command of the Coalition Military forces engaged in OEF. CENTCOM responsibility covers operations in 22 nations including Afghanistan. CENTCOM is currently based in Tampa, Florida, USA; a regional command is located in Doha, Qatar. Prior to June 2002, oversight and responsibility for military operations in Afghanistan rested with CENTCOM.

In June 2002, CENTCOM moved the locus of responsibility and authority for the Afghanistan operations to Afghanistan. A new Coalition Task Force for Afghanistan has been set up at Bagram in Afghanistan and is responsible for all Coalition Military operations forces in Afghanistan. This task force reports to CENTCOM.

The Coalition Joint Civil-Military Operations Task Force (CJCMOTF) is the Coalition Military unit charged with facilitating good relations with local authorities and populations, identifying and undertaking civil-military projects, and facilitating relief projects in Afghanistan. The field-level presence of CJCMOTF is Coalition Humanitarian Liaison Cells (CHLCs).

# PCP - Principled Common Programming

From 1998 the international assistance community for Afghanistan aimed to employ a strategy of Principled Common Programming among UN agency, NGO and donor programmes. The idea was to establish priorities, programmes and projects based on agreed upon goals and principles. Once articulated, these priorities, programmes and projects were consolidated into an annual consolidated appeal (CAP) or Afghanistan Appeal, which was then reviewed and revised mid-term to try to make it a living representation of PCP. The Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA), which was developed on a somewhat parallel track to PCP, provided the five strategic objectives around which PCP was based. These were:

- the alleviation of human suffering;
- the protection and advancement of human rights, with particular emphasis on gender;
- the provision of basic social services;
- the empowerment of Afghans, both women and men, to build sustainable livelihoods; and
- the return of refugees from neighboring countries.

To execute PCP, a number of coordination mechanisms were established, such as the Afghanistan Programming Body (APB), thematic groups, and at the field level, regional coordination bodies (RCBs).

The APB was a consensual body with no binding authority that made policy recommendations, and supported the Afghanistan appeal and its processes. The thematic groups were created based on the above five strategic objectives and were responsible for undertaking analysis, developing strategies and policies and prioritising within their thematic areas. At the field level, RCBs were responsible for feeding field-based reality back to the Islamabad-based thematic groups and APB. Both the thematic groups and the RCBs also reviewed the PCP programmes and projects.

# P. E. A. C. E. - Poverty Eradication and Community Empowerment Initiative

The P. E. A. C. E. Initiative was established by UNDP in 1997 to implement projects aimed at addressing both specific, material needs of communities and individuals, and at nurturing an environment that is conducive to reconciliation and peace. The five projects constituting the P.E.A.C.E. Initiative had been operational prior to 1997 with funding from UNDP. The P.E.A.C.E. Initiative was an effort to increase coherence among the five projects which all had similar approaches and objectives aimed at empowering communities and addressing poverty.

The P.E.A.C.E. Initiative objectives are to:

- alleviate poverty especially among women and the most disadvantaged;
- strengthen local self-help capacity; and
- improve local governance by strengthening community, NGO and private sector capacities to sustain community-focused development.

The P.E.A.C.E. Initiative officially runs through the end of 2002. However, the initiative is being reviewed for its compatibility with the National Development Framework (NDF) and other new programmes.

Five projects constitute the P.E.A.C.E. Initiative:

1. Food Security through Sustainable Crop Production (implemented by FAO)
2. Livestock Development for Food Security (implemented by FAO)
3. Comprehensive Disabled Afghans Project (CDAP) (implemented by UNOPS)
4. Afghanistan Rural Rehabilitation Programme: Strengthening The Self-Help Capacities Of Rural Communities (ARRP) (implemented by UNOPS)
5. Rebuilding Communities in Urban Afghanistan (implemented by UNCHS/HABITAT)

The P.E.A.C.E. Initiative is working in 23 provinces including six urban centres.

Originally, UNDP provided almost exclusive funding for the P.E.A.C.E. Initiative projects; more recently however, the three UN bodies (FAO, UNOPS and UNCHS/HABITAT) have raised many of their own funds, though UNDP continues to cover the running costs of the projects.

# PICs - Planning and Implementation Cells

The Afghanistan Transitional Authority ATA is developing distinct groups, or cells, of individuals within each ministry and, at the provincial level, to act as the engine for implementation, reform and monitoring within each ministry and province. The cells will focus on recruiting the highest calibre of individuals and will receive focused support from the Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) and the international community to assist them in developing the capacity to oversee strategic planning, financial budget planning, coordination, etc.

The concept of distinct cells was introduced at the April 2002 Implementation Group (IG) meeting by the AIA. The PICs are not temporary units.

At the provincial level, the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the AACA have agreed that PICs will be created within the local authority structure in each province (e.g. within the ministries of planning or the governors' office). Initially, the PICs will be supported by international assistance and capacity-building efforts to ensure that PICs can play a coordinating role among the assistance and development community. The ATA is likely to focus initial capacity building efforts in those provinces that have major urban centres.

# Programme Groups, Programme Secretariats and Programme Working Groups

In order to further develop the programmes and principles outlined in the National Development Framework (NDF), the Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) created 12 programme groups based on the programme areas identified in the NDF. Each programme group is guided by a lead ministry and technically supported by a programme secretariat UN agency, multilateral institution or NGO appointed to support and manage the programme group. Each programme secretariat is responsible for supporting relevant ministries in developing the programme plan and any related sub-programmes, and for convening and coordinating the programme working group, which will assist in the development of the programme plan. The programme secretariat is also tasked with assisting the government in developing strong, operational coordination mechanisms and to provide technical support in drawing up the National Development Budget (NDB) and to channel resources into national capacity building. The process will culminate in a national development plan.

The programme working groups will be directed by representatives from relevant ministries and implementing agencies, including UN agencies, NGOs and interested donors. The programme plan will identify strategies and service targets and projects within the budget allocated to the programme in the overall NDB.

Below is a list of the programme groups that have been established to date. Organisations that have been identified to provide secretariat support are identified in parentheses below.

Within Pillar I of the NDF (Building Human and Social Capital) there are five programme groups:

1. Return and Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugees (UNHCR)
2. Education and Vocational Training (UNICEF)
3. Health and Nutrition (WHO)
4. Livelihoods and Social Protection
5. Cultural Heritage, Media and Sport (UNESCO)

Within Pillar II (Physical Reconstruction and Natural Resources), four programme groups have been identified:

6. Transport and Communications
7. Water and Sanitation
8. Energy
9. Urban Management (UNCHS)
10. Natural Resource Management (FAO)

Within Pillar III (Private Sector Development), there is one programme group:

11. Steps taken in several related fields such as finance, investment, trade and anticorruption

Other programme groups are driven from the cross-cutting issues:

12. Administrative and Financial Reform
13. Governance
14. Law and Order
15. Security and Gender

Two other groups not specifically identified in the NDF have also been formed these may become full programme groups, or may be sub-groups of larger programme groups:

16. Mine Action (MACA)
17. Food Assistance (WFP)



# RCOs - Regional Coordination Offices/Officers

Also:

UNAMA Area Offices

Regional Coordinating Bodies (RCBs)

Provincial Coordination Bodies (PCBs)

Regional coordination offices (RCOs) were the regional centres of operation for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) and the UN Coordinator's Office (UNCO). The purpose of regional coordination officers (also called RCOs) was to build consensus among all players on priorities and strategies for interventions in the region, to manage UN relations with the local authorities and to advocate on key humanitarian issues. The RCOs supported the delivery of common services in communications, security, information analysis, logistics and coordination. In 2001, there were seven RCOs each with a regional coordination officer (in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Faizabad and Bamiyan).

RCOs also provided support to the functioning of regional coordination bodies (RCBs). RCBs functioned as the regional aid coordination structures in the major regions throughout Afghanistan during the Taliban rule. The RCBs were created as part of the architecture of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA) and Principled Common Programming (PCP), and were intended to replicate the Afghanistan Programming Body (APB) at the regional level within Afghanistan. Thus RCBs were to ensure coordination and strategic planning, and link programmes in the field with the overall policies and strategies being adopted by the larger international assistance communities.

With the institution of the AIA/ATA, the existence and role of RCOs and RCBs has changed. In May 2002, the Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) indicated that it would like to focus attention at the provincial rather than at a regional level. Provincial coordination bodies (PCBs) are now in the process of being established in most provinces, though in reality, the ATA will likely start by focusing on those provinces with major urban areas. The provincial governor and/or key local department staff will participate in addition to UN and NGOs. The UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) will maintain its regional offices RCOs for the present but these RCOs have been renamed UNAMA Area Offices. The Area Offices are to be staffed by both UNAMA political (Pillar I) and humanitarian/reconstruction (Pillar II) staff.

UNAMA and AACA have agreed that planning and implementation cells (PICs) will be created within the local authority structure in each province (e.g. within the ministries of planning or the governors' offices). Initially, the PICs will be supported by international assistance and capacity-building efforts to ensure that PICs can play a coordinating role among the assistance and development community. Again, the ATA is likely to focus initial capacity building efforts in those provinces which have major urban centres.

# REAP - Recovery and Employment Afghanistan Programme

REAP is a joint UNDP-ATA project to undertake labour-intensive, quick-impact projects aimed at rehabilitating public infrastructure and creating employment. The project is currently underway in the urban and peri-urban areas of Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad. The budget is currently US \$8 million for 2002.

# SRSG - Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Also:

## Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General (DSRSG)

A special representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) is an ad hoc appointment by the UN Secretary-General - usually a respected elder statesman (or woman) - who is selected to bring political attention and pressure to bear on a specific situation, region or nation.

On 3 October 2001, the Secretary-General appointed Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi as his SRSG for Afghanistan. Brahimi was previously Special Envoy for Afghanistan from July 1997 to October 1999.

The SRSG to Afghanistan has the overall authority for the humanitarian, human rights and political endeavours of the UN in Afghanistan. He is responsible for overseeing the planning and execution of all UN activities in Afghanistan and the implementation of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) mandate. He is supported in his endeavours by UNAMA Pillar I (Political) and Pillar II (Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction) as well as the office of the SRSG. Each pillar is led by a deputy special representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG). Pillar I is headed by the DSRSG for Political Affairs, Jean Arnault of France, who was appointed on 6 March 2002. Pillar II is headed by the DSRSG for Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction, Nigel Fisher of Canada, who was appointed 25 January 2002. Mr. Fisher also acts as the UN humanitarian coordinator (HC) and the designated official (DO) for security.

# SWABAC - Southern/Western Afghanistan & Balochistan Association for Coordination

Southern/Western Afghanistan & Balochistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC) is an NGO coordination body for Afghan and international NGOs working in Balochistan province in Pakistan and in southern and western Afghanistan. SWABAC offices are currently found in Quetta, the capital of Balochistan province, and in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

SWABAC was founded in September 1988 by 12 NGOs doing relief and rehabilitation work inside Afghanistan and with Afghan refugee villages in Balochistan. SWABAC membership has reached approximately 50 NGOs. The membership holds regular meetings for the membership, general assembly meetings, and ad hoc meetings as needed.

SWABAC provides a forum in which member organisations can discuss their concerns regarding policy guidelines for delivering assistance, resources management and other operational issues, with the ultimate goal of improving coordination in refugee assistance, and repatriation and resettlement of Afghan refugees. In pursuit of these goals, SWABAC has chaired the regional coordination body for southern Afghanistan since 1999.

In the past, SWABAC has also implemented activities. SWABAC was involved in monitoring of some aspects of the UN's P.E.A.C.E. Initiative, conducted an ecological survey on the impact of drought, and in light of the drought impact, has also been involved in food distributions on behalf of WFP. SWABAC worked with UNHCR to provide food and non-food items to returnees. SWABAC has also conducted training courses aimed both at assistance workers and at community members.

In 2002, SWABAC plans to strengthen field coordination through training in information-sharing and to undertake informal education programmes, emergency programmes and human rights related activities.

## TETF - The Edict Task- Force (TETF)

In July 2000, the Taliban issued an edict restricting the employment of Afghan women by aid agencies. The Edict Task Force was established "to more fully understand the context of the firman (decree) and its actual impact." The creation of the TETF grew out of the effort by the international community to engage in Principled Common Programming (PCP) and react in a principled fashion to controversial government edicts as set out in the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA). A report was commissioned by the task force, but due to the contentious nature of the matter, it was not endorsed by the agencies.

# Thematic and Sectoral Working Groups

Thematic groups were part of the architecture of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA) and an important component of Principled Common Programming (PCP). Thematic groups were supposed to meet regularly, though some met only when prompted to review projects for the annual appeal or to draft a thematic strategy for inclusion in the appeal.

The thematic groups were created based on the five strategic objectives of the SFA. The five thematic groups were:

1. alleviation of human suffering;
2. advancement of human rights;
3. provision of basic social services;
4. empowerment of Afghans to build sustainable livelihoods; and
5. return of refugees.

These groups were responsible for undertaking analysis, developing strategies and policies and prioritising within their thematic areas. Thematic groups were also responsible for reviewing programmes and projects to be included in the annual appeal. Projects were to be developed by aid agencies based on the field reality, thematic strategies and one or more of the five strategic objectives.

Other structures of the SFA architecture were related to the thematic groups. For example, regional coordination bodies (RCBs) were supposed to ensure that the policy discussions of the thematic groups were grounded in field reality and to assist in prioritisation; the Afghanistan Programming Body (APB) was to help set overall policy on issues of common programming concern, support the consolidated appeal as a mechanism for programming, and promote effective coordination among, between and within all stakeholders.

Some of the thematic groups were very active, while others met rarely and contributed little. An example of an active group was the Human Rights Thematic Group, which had a membership of 26 and met quarterly. Its objectives were to review the human rights situation in Afghanistan, to identify human rights objectives, act as an advocacy group on the aid community's human rights agenda and develop means improving dialogue on human rights among all concerned actors. To facilitate its work and move the agenda forward between meetings, there was also a Consultative Group on Human Rights with about a dozen members.

Some thematic groups found it difficult to work around a "theme." For instance, the Basic Social Services Thematic Group found it impractical to have meetings combining the separate sectors of health, education, water and sanitation, etc. Thus, in 2000, the APB decided to shift from thematic groups to thematic and sectoral working groups.

# Tokyo Ministerial Meeting, or the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan (21-22 January, 2002)

The Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group (ARSG) members (Japan, the US, the EU and Saudi Arabia) were the co-chairs of the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, known informally as the Tokyo Meeting. Ministers and representatives from 61 countries and 21 international organisations attended. NGOs held a separate meeting in January 2002, the results of which were reported to the plenary session.

At the conference, the AIA presented its vision for Afghanistan's development and its commitment to reconciliation and reconstruction as outlined in the Bonn Agreement. The discussion focused on a comprehensive framework for reconstruction over the longer term and detailed the recovery needs of Afghanistan over the next 10 years at a cost of US \$15 billion.

The international donor community expressed its support and pledged over US \$ 1.8 billion for 2002. Cumulative commitments, including multi-year pledges, equalled more than US \$4.5 billion.

The conference discussions were held around materials prepared by the AIA, results from the Washington and Brussels meetings, and preliminary needs assessments carried out by the WB, UNDP and the ADB. During the meeting, the AIA identified the following key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:

- 1) Enhancement of administrative capacity, with emphasis on the payment of salaries and the establishment of the government administration;
- 2) Education, especially for girls;
- 3) Health and sanitation;
- 4) Infrastructure, in particular, roads, electricity and telecommunications;
- 5) Reconstruction of the economic system, in particular, the currency system; and
- 6) Agriculture and rural development, including food security, water management and revitalising the irrigation system.

During this meeting, Tokyo participants also decided to:

- Reconfirm the Implementation Group (IG) mechanism;
- Agree to details of a World Bank-managed trust fund (which became the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) );
- Endorse UNDP's proposal for a code of conduct to avoid distorted wage and rent inflation caused by the international presence and designated the IG to pursue; and
- Announce the next meeting in mid-2002 to review developments and progress in the reconstruction process.

# TSS - Transitional Support Strategy

The Transitional Support Strategy (TSS) is the World Bank's strategic approach and plan, endorsed in April 2002, for support to Afghanistan for April through the end of 2002. The TSS focuses on assisting the government in responding to the most urgent recovery needs of the population within a sound policy framework. It also seeks to help put in place the necessary capacity to ensure that the reconstruction process is effectively managed and supports the government's medium-term development goals.

The World Bank estimates there will be about US \$100 million in International Development Association (IDA) grants programmed through the TSS in the fiscal year 2002. This represents approximately 20 percent of the pledge of US\$500 million in IDA support which was made by World Bank President James Wolfensohn at the Tokyo Meeting for the coming two and a half years.

The TSS will support the government in:

- rebuilding or strengthening essential governance institutions and capacity;
- kick-starting high-priority, high-impact reconstruction programs to help restore livelihoods, generate economic activity, create employment, facilitate the development of the private sector, and restore essential infrastructure, communications and social services;
- facilitating effective coordination of assistance efforts by the international community under the leadership of the Afghan government; and
- building a knowledge base and analytical underpinning for the work of the international community and future World Bank assistance.

The Emergency Public Administration Project (EPAP) is a US \$10 million grant to establish the capacity in key public administration areas and to manage the use of public resources on an emergency basis. EPAP is the first TSS project. Other components of the TSS already in place or under consideration include:

- an IDA Reconstruction Project for up to US \$90 million (to be planned and submitted for approval by end-2002);
- a Post Conflict Fund technical assistance grant to rebuild key government institutions;
- the management of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF); and
- technical assistance through grant for economic and social reconstruction activities.

Additional IDA activities for reconstruction are under preparation and aim to identify high-impact assistance that could be put in place over the next four to nine months to help the government kick-start economic activity and restore essential services and infrastructure to effect immediate improvements in the lives of Afghans. Activities will be identified through the multi-donor needs assessment process and will be in areas that will lay an appropriate foundation for longer-term development in the sector.



# UNAMA - United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was created by Security Council Resolution 1401 (2002) on 28 March 2002 for an initial period of 12 months:

1. to promote national reconciliation and rapprochement throughout the country;
2. to manage, plan and conduct, all UN humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan, under the overall and full authority of the SRSG; humanitarian assistance to be provided wherever there is need, while reconstruction assistance should be provided through the Afghan Interim Administration and its successors; and
3. To fulfill the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the UN in the Bonn Agreement.

These include, inter alia, to:

- assist in the establishment of a Constitutional Commission;
- assist in the establishment of a Judicial Commission to rebuild the domestic justice system;
- assist in the establishment of a Central Bank of Afghanistan that will regulate the money supply of the country;
- assist in the establishment of an independent Civil Service Commission to identify candidates for key posts in the administrative departments;
- assist in the establishment of an independent Human Rights Commission, whose responsibilities will include human rights monitoring, investigation of violations of human rights, and development of domestic human rights institutions;
- assist in the establishment of any other commissions to review matters not covered in the Bonn Agreement;
- assist in the establishment and functioning of the Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Loya Jirga;

- advise the Interim Authority in establishing a politically neutral environment conducive to the holding of the Emergency Loya Jirga in free and fair conditions; and to facilitate resolution of any impasse related to the Emergency Loya Jirga;
- monitor and assist in the implementation of all aspects of the Bonn Agreement; and
- develop and implement a programme of human rights education to promote respect for and understanding of human rights; "

(see the Documents section of this guide for the full text of the resolution)

The Bonn Agreement also gives the UN the right to investigate human rights violations and, where necessary, recommend corrective action.

Some of these responsibilities have been given to specific UN agencies, such as UNDP, which is providing support to the Judicial Commission.

The mandate, basic operating principles and structure of UNAMA are outlined in the Secretary-General's Report on Situation in Afghanistan, 18 March 2002 which was, for the most part, adopted by the Security Council in the resolution creating UNAMA.

UNAMA is headed by a special representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Lakhdar Brahimi of Algeria, appointed on 3 October 2001.

The UNAMA structure consists of the Office of the SRSG, an administrative and logistical support component, and two "pillars" each headed by a deputy special representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG). Pillar I, Political Affairs, is headed by the DSRSG for Political Affairs, Jean Arnault of France, who was appointed on 6 March 2002. Pillar II is Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction and is headed by the DSRSG for Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction, Nigel Fisher of Canada, who was appointed 25 January 2002. Mr. Fisher also acts as the UN humanitarian coordinator (HC) and the designated official (DO) for security.

UNAMA replaces both the UN Special Mission for Afghanistan (UNSMA), the prior UN political mission in Afghanistan, and the UN Coordinator's Office (UNCO)/UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA). UNAMA also greatly expands the mandate and authority of these UN offices in Afghanistan to explicitly integrate all UN activities within the mission. Under UNSMA, for instance, the SRSG, as the most senior UN representative, was charged with coordinating all UN activities, but his authority was vague and somewhat disputed. Under UNAMA, the SRSG has the full authority over all UN activities in Afghanistan. The degree to which specific UN agencies and UN programmes are coordinated, managed and supervised by UNAMA and the SRSG remains to be seen since each UN

agency also reports to an executive board of UN member states and relies upon donors for operating funds, not upon the UNAMA assessed budget.

Aside from the Kabul office, seven UNAMA area offices exist or are planned in Bamiyan, Gardez, Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif and Kunduz. UNAMA also manages liaison offices in Islamabad and Tehran.

Proposed UNAMA staffing levels are 620 including approximately 230 international staff and 380 local staff. In addition about 10 military advisers and civilian police are expected to be part of the mission.

# UNHAS - United Nations Humanitarian Air Services

Also:

## Regional Air Movements Control Centre (RAMCC)

The UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) is a common flight service currently run by WFP for UN agencies and NGOs. Staff of UN agencies, eligible NGOs and representatives of donor countries may use the cargo and passenger service. There are regular flights from Kabul to Islamabad, from Kabul to Dubai and increasingly from Kabul to internal Afghan locations. As of August 2002, UNHAS is operating four planes. UNHAS plans to continue to provide this service until reliable commercial operators resume, funds permitting.

UN flights serving the Afghanistan relief effort were first organised by WFP in 1989/90. In 1991, at the request of WFP, UNOCA, the predecessor to UNCO and UNOCHA, took over responsibility for aircraft operations as a common service for the UN system and NGO programmes. In January 2002, WFP took over management of these common service air operations. Some other UN agencies continue to manage their own air operations directly.

UNHAS works closely with the UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC), which is responsible for the efficient matching of cargo requirements and availability within the aid community and particularly the UN system. UNHAS thus tasks the WFP cargo aircraft to move cargo based on the prioritisation determined by UNJLC in its weekly logistics meeting with other UN agencies.

Currently, the Regional Air Movements Control Centre (RAMCC), based in Doha, Qatar, controls air traffic in Afghanistan. RAMCC is a US military-run entity which is given responsibility by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) for controlling the airspace that ICAO has deemed unsafe for civilian aircraft. RAMCC essentially acts as the Civil or Federal Aviation Authority for the nation where the airspace occurs.

# UNJLC - UN Joint Logistics Centre

The UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) for the Afghanistan emergency was established in September 2001 to optimise and complement the logistics capabilities of UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs. While each organisation operates its own transport facilities, the UNJLC collects, analyses and disseminates relevant logistical information, enabling the efficient use of limited transport infrastructure for Afghanistan.

UNJLC coordinates flight operations and is currently establishing a humanitarian air cargo handling facility. In addition to its regular responsibilities, UNJLC supports the logistical aspect of specialised activities such as the loya jirga and winterisation planning. UNJLC is also responsible for operational civil-military relations and logistics information management and dissemination.

Although UNJLC is a joint UN entity, it is administratively attached to WFP in the Afghanistan emergency context with functional reporting to The UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan UNAMA Pillar II.

The UNJLC is based in Kabul with a head of office, an air operations specialist and civil-military (CMCOORD) coordinator as well as administrative support. There is a UNJLC support office in Islamabad responsible for central reporting, maintaining the UNJLC Web site and road works. UNJLC also has satellite offices in Herat, Kandahar and Mazar-i-Sharif. There is also office back-up at the WFP Rome headquarters.

The concept of a UN Joint Logistics Centre was approved by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group (IASC-WG) in February 2001 with an accompanying terms of reference. A UNJLC can be set up in any emergency situation should UN agencies identify the need for additional logistics coordination capacity at the outset of an emergency.

In theory, a UNJLC should exist for a short-to medium- term period. In the case of Afghanistan, the UNJLC, set up in September 2001, will be phased out by the end of the winter of 2002-2003.

Ad hoc assignments have also come to UNJLC. As the UN is assisting in the logistical support for the Emergency Loya Jirga, two additional UNJLC staff were assigned specifically for loya jirga logistics coordination. UNJLC is also providing administrative and coordination support to the Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) Working Group on Road Rehabilitation.

## UNJLC Civil- Military Coordination (CIMIC)

Two CIMIC staff are currently located within UNJLC (in Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif) performing liaison and coordination activities between the UN Agencies, NGOs and the international military forces in Afghanistan, the Coalition Military and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

Typical activities for the CIMIC staff include:

- liaising between the Coalition Military and the aid community on the controversial issue of Coalition Military forces engaged in aid activities while dressed in civilian clothing and carrying concealed weapons;
- identifying an aid agency willing and able to take over from the military CIMIC teams when they have completed their quick-impact projects in order to ensure sustainability; and
- liaising with ISAF for logistical support in the case of a fast onset emergency (e.g. use of ISAF helicopters for initial response to earthquakes, use of ISAF engineers to assess road damages after flooding, etc.);
- participating in the creation of a CMCoord Centre including representatives of UNAMA, UNJLC, AIMS, AACA, ISAF, Coalition Military, IOs and NGOs.

# UNOCHA - UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan

Also:

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes (UNOCA)

Office of the UN Coordination for Afghanistan (UNCO)

Since 1988, the UN has had some form of structure in place for the coordination of assistance activities in Afghanistan. The structures UNOCA, UNOCHA and UNCO have varied as to their coverage (humanitarian, economic, reconstruction or some combination thereof), their location (Geneva, Islamabad, Kabul), their coordination/operational roles, etc. All were entities within the UN Secretariat and relied on extra-budgetary donor contributions.

From 1988 until 2002, these organisations were distinct from UN entities such as United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP), Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP), Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan (OSGA) or the UN Special Mission for Afghanistan (UNSMA), which were responsible for the UN monitoring of political aspects of the crisis and promoting the peace process. With the fall of the Taliban and the creation of the AIA and then the ATA, the political and assistance mandates of the UN were institutionally integrated within one mission - the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) created by the UN Security Council in March 2002 (see the Organigrammes section of this guide for a timeline of the history of UN engagement in Afghanistan).

History:

Soon after the Geneva Peace Accords were signed in April 1988, which led to the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes (UNOCA) relating to Afghanistan was created to coordinate reconstruction efforts during the imminent peace. Sadruddin Aga Khan was appointed as coordinator for humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan, reporting directly to the UN Secretary-General. UNOCA aimed to promote humanitarian response and mobilise resources for relief and for any rehabilitation that the situation might allow. Using funds from the Afghan Emergency Trust Fund (AETF), UNOCA promoted UN agency and NGO activities throughout Afghanistan. This role became less important as UN agencies strengthened their presence, and donors funded relief agencies directly rather than using the AETF.

# UNSMA - UN Special Mission for Afghanistan (Dec. 1996 - March 2002)

Also:

Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan (OSGA - Dec. 1994 - Dec. 1996)

Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP - March 1990 - Dec. 1994)

UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP - May 1988 - March 1990)

The UN has had a political mission in Afghanistan since 1981 when the first personal representative of the Secretary-General was appointed.

The Geneva Peace Accords of 1988, which paved the way for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, also led to the creation, in May 1988, of UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP). UNGOMAP's mandate was to assist the personal representative of the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the accords, and to investigate and report possible violations. UNGOMAP was primarily a military mission with 50 military observers supported by other civilian staff.

At the end of UNGOMAP's mandate in March 1990, the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP) was established. A personal representative of the Secretary-General and his supporting office was responsible within the UN for monitoring political aspects of the crisis and promoting the peace process. In December 1994, the Secretary-General discontinued the function of the personal representative, creating in its place the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan (OSGA).

OSGA was then replaced by UNSMA (United Nations Special Mission for Afghanistan) the whose mandate was specifically defined by the UN General Assembly in Resolution 51/195 B in December 1996, "...to continue its efforts to facilitate national reconciliation and reconstruction in Afghanistan, specifically to mediate an end to the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of a comprehensive peaceful settlement, to be agreed upon by the Afghan parties." These efforts were supplemented by the July 1997 appointment of Lakhdar Brahimi as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Afghanistan, a role that was initially distinct from UNSMA. By March 1998, the Special Envoy role included responsibility for overseeing and guiding activities of UNSMA.



In March 2002, the political pillar of the UN presence in Afghanistan metamorphosed once again into an integrated mission covering both political and assistance pillars - the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). UNAMA is led by Mr. Brahimi, as Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Afghanistan (see the Organigrammes section of this guide for a timeline of the history of UN engagement in Afghanistan).

# VAM - Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

Also:

Joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment

Rapid emergency food needs assessments (REFNAs)

In the Afghanistan context, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) is now part of the UN WFP Afghanistan Food Security Unit/Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (AFSU/VAM).

The AFSU/VAM Unit aims to inform policies and assist in the programming and, if appropriate, reprogramming of food aid resources to assist food insecure populations. Annual food security assessments include the joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment and the Rural Populations Food Security Assessment, previously called a VAM assessment.

The annual Joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment compiles national level findings on the total food supply available versus total food required, taking into consideration factors such as national production, stocks, trade and food aid. These assessments have been carried out for the past five years. The most recent joint assessment was conducted between May and July 2002.

The VAM type food security assessment is typically performed once a year at the district level. The process entails the collection of data and information in the field with a focus on household level vulnerability and food security. Information that might be collected includes for example, impact of drought and conflict on food production, access to basic social services such as health and clean water, access to wage income opportunities, loss or distress sale of assets, etc. The data and information is then processed, analysed, reviewed and mapped to determine appropriate programming responses. The most recent annual VAM assessment in Afghanistan was carried out in July-August 2001. The next annual food assessment of the rural settled population is due to be completed in September 2002.

Rapid emergency food needs assessments (REFNAs) are also conducted by WFP using rapid techniques similar to VAM. WFP has undertaken approximately 400 REFNAs in 54 districts between February and July 2002.

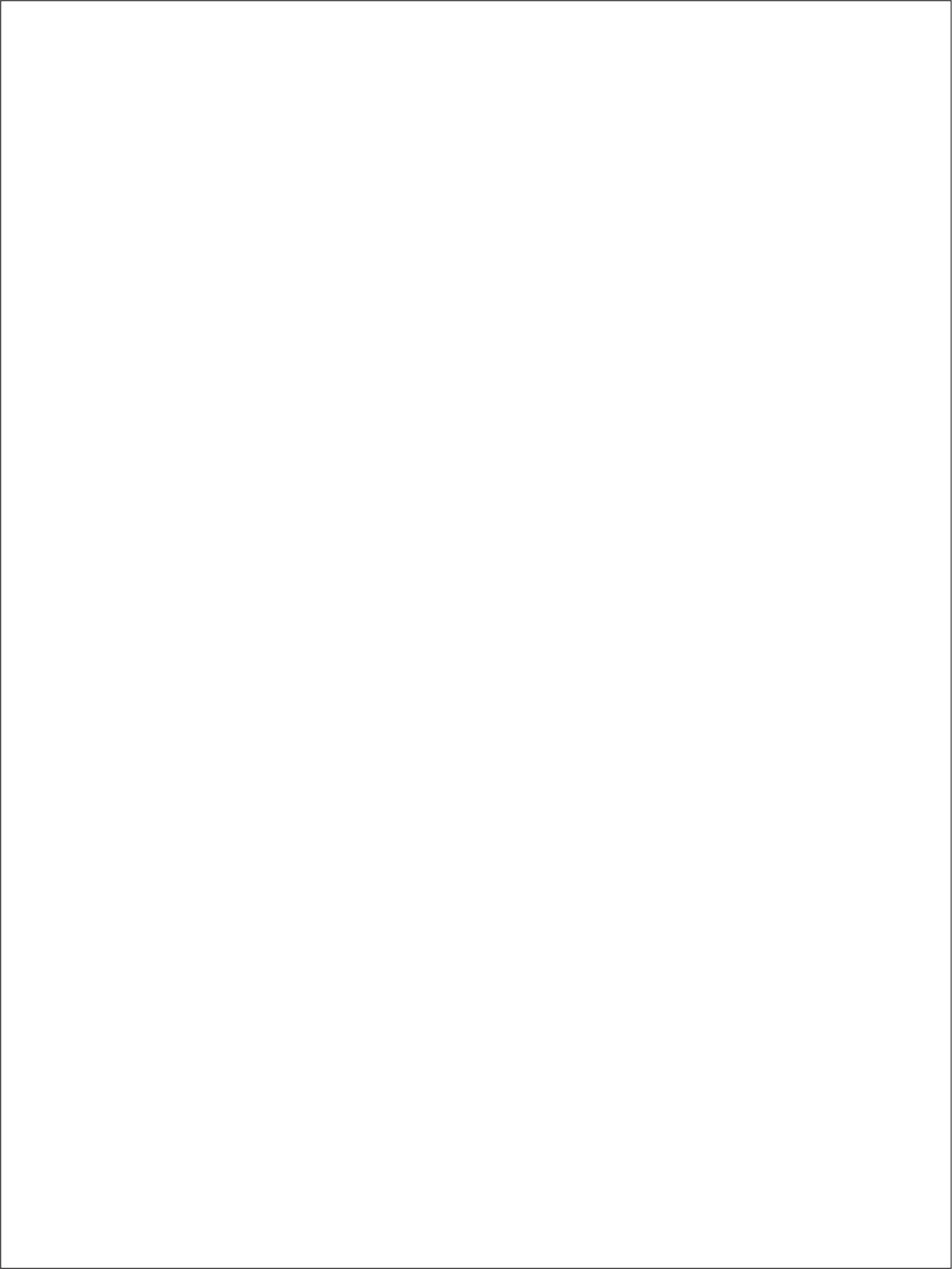
Annual VAM assessments and REFNAs are undertaken at the district level and are usually conducted by WFP staff working with the staff of other organisations present

in the specific location - NGOs, UN agencies and local authorities. Once the findings have been collected, reviewed, collated and analysed, the participating agencies, along with other interested parties such as donors, the government and aid agencies, are brought together to establish a consensus on the meaning of the findings and on the appropriate response.

Discussions are currently underway with UNICEF and other actors to establish a combined food security and nutritional surveillance system. Such a surveillance system would be a permanent structure and could provide more up-to-date information and early warnings in the case of increasing insecurity and/or deteriorating nutritional status.

All AFSU/VAM reports are available on the Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS) Web site at [www.aims.org.pk](http://www.aims.org.pk).

# THEMES



# UN Engagement in Afghanistan

The history of UN engagement in Afghanistan has been long and varied. The UN has been present in Afghanistan in the form of UN agencies, UN coordination structures and UN political missions since the appointment of the first personal representative of the Secretary-General in 1981. Other UN missions have included:

- UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP May 1988 - March 1990)
- Office of the Secretary General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP March 1990 - Dec. 1994)
- Office of the Secretary General in Afghanistan (OSGA Dec. 1994 - Dec. 1996)
- UN Special Mission for Afghanistan (UNSMA Dec. 1996 - March 2002)

The UN has had a structure in place for the coordination of assistance activities to Afghanistan since 1988. The structures UNOCA, UNOCHA and UNCO have varied as to their coverage (humanitarian, economic, reconstruction or some combination thereof), their location (Geneva, Islamabad, Kabul) and the extent of their field operations versus strictly coordination roles, etc. They include:

- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes (UNOCA - 1988 - 1993)
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA - 1993 - 2002)
- UN Coordinator's Office (UNCO) (informal change from UNOCHA - 1998 - 2002)

Until March 2002, the political and assistance elements of UN engagement have remained separate and distinct. The UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), is a Security Council-created UN mission with both political (promotion of national reconciliation) and assistance (manage, plan and conduct, all UN humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan) mandates, whose objective is to fulfill the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the UN in the Bonn Agreement.

# Strategic Framework for Afghanistan

The Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA), was a policy approved by the UN Secretary-General in September 1998 that defined "principles, goals and institutional arrangements for a more coherent, effective and integrated political strategy and assistance programme." Adoption of the SFA was supported by all of the UN agencies many donors and most NGOs. Since the international community did not recognise the Taliban, there was no official participation or role for Afghanistan governmental authorities.

The SFA was built on the assumption that progress towards a just and sustainable peace in Afghanistan would be improved if there was:

1. increased coherence and synergy between the UN's political strategy in Afghanistan and international aid activities; and
2. a more effective and coherent international assistance programme.

Therefore, the SFA established:

- the principles to which all actors, whether political or assistance, should adhere;
- the UN's political strategy for Afghanistan;
- the operational modalities for day-to-day applications of these principles by international aid actors; and
- five strategic objectives for international aid actors.

To promote the SFA, certain institutional arrangements were required. As part of the SFA, the UN country team, under the leadership of the resident/humanitarian coordinator (RC/HC), was responsible for leading a process to determine the sectoral and geographic programmatic contents of the assistance strategy and for the implementation and funding arrangements.

Events have overtaken the SFA, and with the creation of the AIA/ATA the SFA has been institutionally abandoned. As of May 2002, all SFA structures have been adapted or merged into other institutional bodies including:

1. The Afghanistan Programming Body (APB), which made policy recommendations on issues of common programming concern, supported the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) as a mechanism for programming and promoted effective coordination amongst, between and within all stakeholders. Its first meeting was in November 1998. The APB has now been merged into the Implementation Group (IG) and is chaired by the chair of the Afghanistan Support Group (ASG).
2. The thematic groups, which were created to provide analysis, to develop strategies and policies and to prioritise them within their thematic areas based on the five strategic objectives of the SFA:
  - the alleviation of human suffering;
  - the protection and advancement of human rights, with particular emphasis on gender;
  - the provision of basic social services;
  - the empowerment of Afghans, both women and men, to build sustainable livelihoods; and
  - the return of refugees from neighboring countries.

The thematic groups were also responsible for reviewing programmes and projects to be included in the CAP.

3. Regional coordination bodies (RCBs), which functioned as the regional aid coordination structures in the major regions throughout Afghanistan during the Taliban rule. The RCBs were intended to replicate the APB at the regional level within Afghanistan. RCBs therefore ensured coordination and strategic planning links between programmes in the field and the overall policies and strategies being adopted by the larger international assistance communities. RCBs are now led by UNAMA area offices.
4. The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) - formerly known as the Strategic Monitoring Unit (SMU) - was created in 1999 to provide a capacity to independently monitor the overall strategy, principles and impact of the SFA. As a result of the transition from the SFA to a new assistance architecture in Afghanistan, and to better reflect its revised goals which are more explicitly focused on action-oriented research, the name of the unit was changed from SMU to AREU in February 2002.



# Funding Mechanisms in Pre- and Post- Bonn Afghanistan

Prior to the signing of the Bonn Agreement, the UN issued consolidated annual appeals (CAPs) for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. The CAP is a programming process through which national, regional and international relief organisations mobilise and respond to complex emergencies, and is the UN's primary tool for resource mobilisation. The last appeal for Afghanistan was to cover the period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2001. However, because of the onset of war between the Coalition Military and the Taliban/al-Qaeda in late 2002 and the rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation, the CAP was replaced with an emergency appeal and six-month action plan to take into account the new emergency.

With the signing of the Bonn Agreement in December 2001, the UN anticipated a need for an updated humanitarian appeal as well as an appeal for urgent reconstruction projects, and issued the Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for the Afghan People 2002 (ITAP) in January and February 2002. The ITAP covers the period from 1 October 2001 through December 2002 and incorporates the emergency appeals and updates issued at the end of 2001.

The Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund (AETF) is a UN trust fund created in 1988 for un-earmarked donations for emergency humanitarian and coordination activities. The AETF was also the destination fund for most of the mine action activities coordinated through the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA). The fund is still operational, though the management of MAPA funds will shift to the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and to United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Since the signing of the Bonn Agreement, two trust funds have been created to assist the AIA/ATA.

- 1) The Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund (AIAF) created in December 2001 by UNDP to provide a channel for donor funds to the AIA for immediate and urgent government functions, in particular, civil servant salaries. In August 2002, the AIAF was in the process of closing its accounts. It is expected that it will transfer remaining funds to the The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF).
- 2) The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) was launched in mid-2002 by the World Bank (WB). The Fund is managed by UNDP, WB, Islamic

Development Bank (IsDB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) on behalf of the AIA. Funds destined for the ARTF cannot be earmarked by donors and are to be used for recurrent running costs, development costs and for attracting members of the Afghan diaspora to assist in reconstruction. An ARTF sub-trust fund has been set aside for police and security activities. This Police Trust Fund will be managed and administered by UNDP.

The AIA also drafted a National Development Budget (NDB), which is to be completed by the ATA. The NDB is based on the National Development Framework (NDF) and is intended to provide the framework for all development funding to Afghanistan. Both the recurrent and development budgets are intended to encompass all funding - both external and internal - for Afghanistan, reflecting the government's priorities for the country and taking into account UN, bilateral and multilateral donor and NGO projects (see the Organigrammes section of this guide for an illustration of the flow of funds among these mechanisms).

# Human Rights Mechanisms

The human rights structure within the UN and within the AIA/ATA has changed since the signing of the Bonn Agreement in December 2001.

## Pre- Bonn Agreement

Prior to the fall of the Taliban, the United Nations had a number of different human rights related activities and offices including:

- a human rights adviser and a gender adviser, both of whom worked for the UN Coordinator's Office (UNCO) (i.e. on the humanitarian and development side of the UN);
- a civil affairs unit as part of the UN Special Mission for Afghanistan (UNSM) (i.e. on the political side of the UN);
- representatives from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR);
- a special rapporteur for human rights in Afghanistan;
- UN agencies holding specific population related mandates, e.g. UNHCR (refugees), UNICEF (children) and Comprehensive Disabled Afghans Programme (CDAP) (disabled);

The post of human rights adviser was established in 1999 by UNCO and was filled by a UNHCHR staff person. The primary purpose of the human rights adviser was to assist with human rights-based approaches to assistance. By 2001 however, the human rights adviser and staff were also undertaking advocacy, monitoring and support functions for the UNHCHR. The Office of the Gender Adviser was also located in UNCO, however this position was short-lived.

The human rights adviser also chaired a Thematic Group on Human Rights, one of the thematic groups created by the Strategic Framework architecture, and the Consultative Group on Human Rights, a subgroup of the Thematic Group on Human Rights that aimed to facilitate the work of the agencies concerned with protection and promotion of human rights in Afghanistan.

Since 1984, the UN Commission on Human Rights has appointed a special rapporteur (SR) on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan. The SR is meant to be an independent voice reporting directly to the UN Commission on Human Rights. Post-Bonn Agreement

Since the signing of the Bonn Agreement in December 2001, the human rights mandates of the specific UN agencies and the special rapporteur have not changed. However, with the establishment of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the position of the position of human rights adviser to the UNCO was abolished and replaced with a senior human rights adviser to the special representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). This adviser counsels the SRSG on all human rights matters and coordinates the human rights activities of UNAMA's operational pillars: human rights monitoring, investigations and community liaison in Pillar I; and human rights education, institution building and humanitarian protection in Pillar II. The human rights adviser also coordinates technical, advisory and financial support from UNAMA to the national Human Rights Commission, established by the Bonn Agreement.

The Human Rights Commission, launched in June 2002, is charged with developing a national plan of action for:

1. monitoring human rights throughout the country;
2. investigating allegations of human rights abuses, including hearing complaints and petitions from both individuals and organisations;
3. building national human rights capacities and institutions;
4. designing and implementing human rights education activities;
5. developing national norms, standards and conventions; and
6. creating a national strategy for "transitional justice" to address human rights abuses of the past throughout Afghanistan.

Based in Kabul, the 11-member commission plans to establish regional satellite offices in Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Jalalabad, Bamiyan and Gardez.

# International Security Engagement in Afghanistan

There are a number of international military actors currently present in Afghanistan. Some of the international forces have explicit units designated for civil-military cooperation and coordination.

The Coalition Forces of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) arrived in Afghanistan in October 2001 with the goal of destroying the al-Qaeda forces and their allies and hosts, the Taliban, which controlled most of Afghanistan at that time. More than 20 nations have contributed troops to OEF and are participating in the ongoing military campaign. As of July 2002, Coalition Military forces continue to conduct military operations in different parts of Afghanistan, sometimes working closely with the Afghan military forces that express support for the AIA.

The civil-military liaison structure of OEF is the Coalition Joint Civil-Military Operations Task Force CJCMOTF. In the field, Coalition Humanitarian Liaison Cells (CHLC) (also known as Chiclets) are responsible for identifying and conducting quick-impact projects for the benefit of the local populations, and for liaising with local authorities, the UN and NGOs.

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is a UN Security Council-mandated military force present in Kabul and its immediate environs to assist the AIA in the maintenance of security. ISAF differs from a peacekeeping mission in that it is led, paid for and managed by the national armies that make up the force rather than the UN and its Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). ISAF is a distinct military operation from the Coalition Military forces of OEF, though ISAF is also composed of troops from a number of different nations - some of which are troop contributing nations to OEF. Originally commanded by the British, ISAF is currently led by the Turkish army.

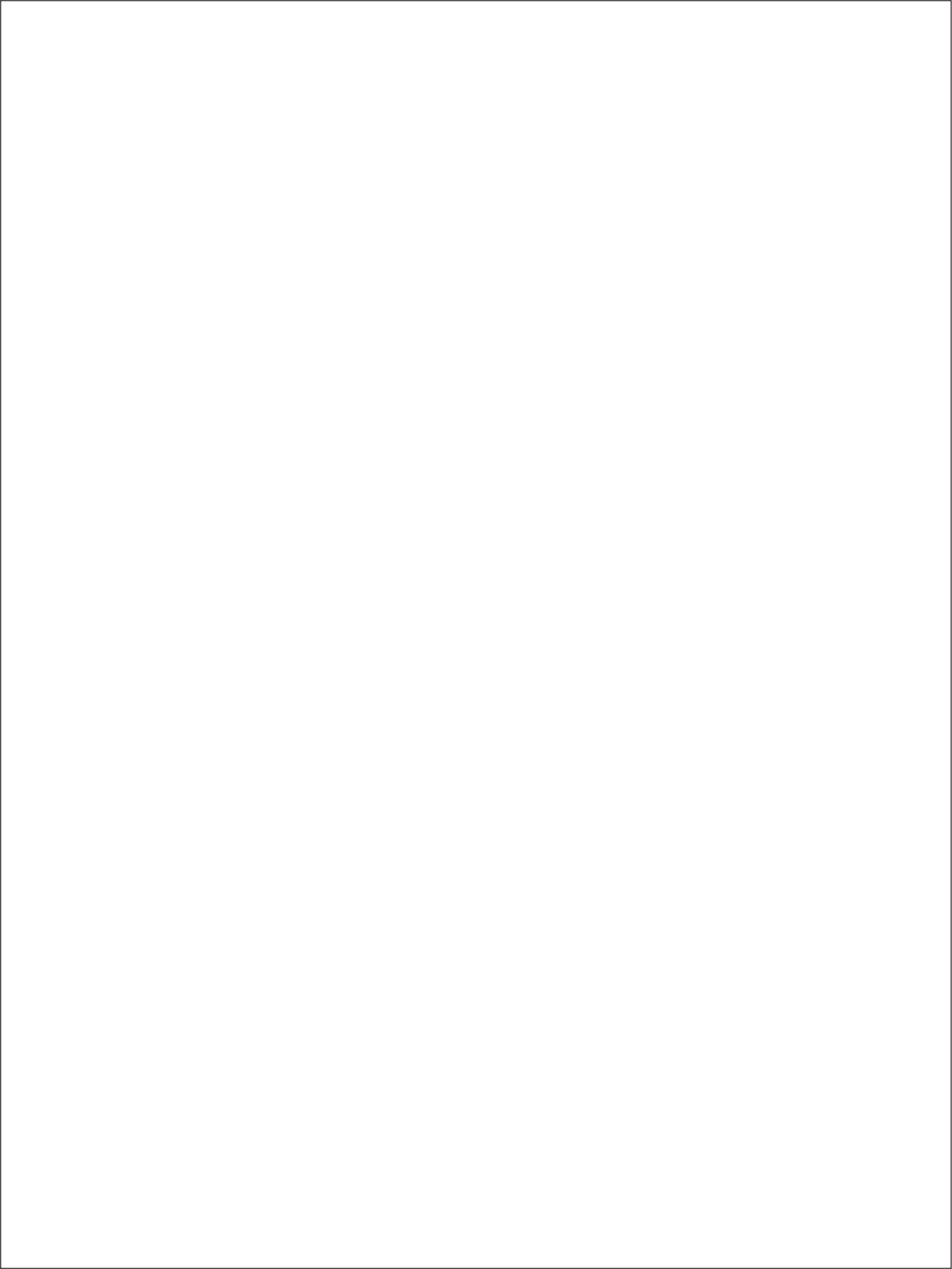
ISAF's civil-military liaison is called Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC). Like CJCMOTF, the ISAF CIMIC liaises with local authorities and the aid community, and engages in quick-impact projects in to promote goodwill between the civilian populations and ISAF.

CIMIC is also a generic term used to describe the manner in which the military interfaces with local communities and other actors, such as the UN, NGOs and donors. For example, the UN Joint Logistics Centre also has CIMIC staff (civilians) that coordinate between the UN agencies, NGOs and the international military forces in Afghanistan.

International forces will also be engaged in the capacity building of the Afghan National Armed Forces (i.e. those forces which support the current AIA/ATA). According to UNAMA, in May 2002, there are an estimated 75,000 Afghans who are uniformed and/or under a clear command and control structure in support of the AIA/ATA, and approximately 100,000 irregular militia combatants and war veterans dispersed throughout the country. Some of these forces are working closely with the Coalition Military forces of Operation Enduring Freedom.

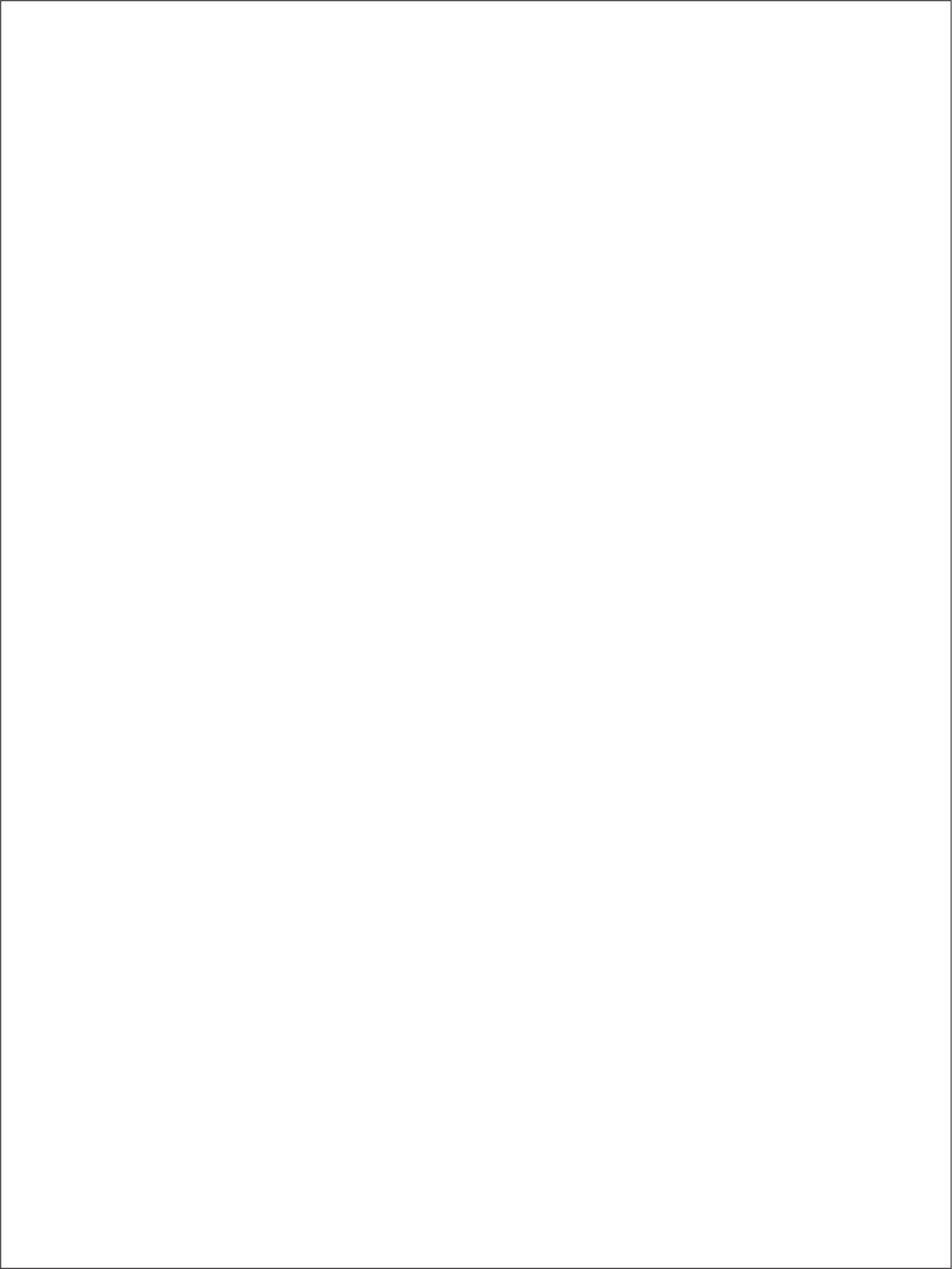
Currently, the United States is leading the building and training of the Afghan National Armed Forces including an army of 60,000, an air force of 8,000 and border guard contingent of 12,000 to be placed under the supervision of a national security council.

In addition, Germany is in the process of building a 70,000-strong Afghan police force. Japan is taking the lead, together with UNDP, on demobilisation.



# DOCUMENTS





# AGREEMENT ON PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN PENDING THE RE- ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS (The Bonn Agreement)

The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan,

In the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan,

Determined to end the tragic conflict in Afghanistan and promote national reconciliation, lasting peace, stability and respect for human rights in the country,

Reaffirming the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan,

Acknowledging the right of the people of Afghanistan to freely determine their own political future in accordance with the principles of Islam, democracy, pluralism and social justice,

Expressing their appreciation to the Afghan mujahidin who, over the years, have defended the independence, territorial integrity and national unity of the country and have played a major role in the struggle against terrorism and oppression, and whose sacrifice has now made them both heroes of jihad and champions of peace, stability and reconstruction of their beloved homeland, Afghanistan,

Aware that the unstable situation in Afghanistan requires the implementation of emergency interim arrangements and expressing their deep appreciation to His Excellency Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani for his readiness to transfer power to an interim authority which is to be established pursuant to this agreement,

Recognizing the need to ensure broad representation in these interim arrangements of all segments of the Afghan population, including groups that have not been adequately represented at the UN Talks on Afghanistan,

Noting that these interim arrangements are intended as a first step toward the establishment of a broad-based, gender-sensitive, multi-ethnic and fully representative government, and are not intended to remain in place beyond the specified period of time,

Recognizing that some time may be required for a new Afghan security force to be fully constituted and functional and that therefore other security provisions detailed in Annex I to this agreement must meanwhile be put in place,

Considering that the United Nations, as the internationally recognized impartial institution, has a particularly important role to play, detailed in Annex II to this agreement, in the period prior to the establishment of permanent institutions in Afghanistan, Have agreed as follows:

## THE INTERIM AUTHORITY

### 1. General provisions

- a. An Interim Authority shall be established upon the official transfer of power on 22 December 2001.
- b. The Interim Authority shall consist of an Interim Administration presided over by a Chairman, a Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga, and a Supreme Court of Afghanistan, as well as such other courts as may be established by the Interim Administration. The composition, functions and governing procedures for the Interim Administration and the Special Independent Commission are set forth in this agreement.
- c. Upon the official transfer of power, the Interim Authority shall be the repository of Afghan sovereignty, with immediate effect. As such, it shall, throughout the interim period, represent Afghanistan in its external relations and shall occupy the seat of Afghanistan at the United Nations and in its specialized agencies, as well as in other international institutions and conferences.
- d. An Emergency Loya Jirga shall be convened within six months of the establishment of the Interim Authority. The Emergency Loya Jirga will be opened by His Majesty Mohammed Zaher, the former King of Afghanistan. The Emergency Loya Jirga shall decide on a Transitional Authority, including a broad-based transitional administration, to lead Afghanistan until such time as a fully representative government can be elected through free and fair elections to be held no later than two years from the date of the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga.
- e. The Interim Authority shall cease to exist once the Transitional Authority has been established by the Emergency Loya Jirga.
- f. A Constitutional Loya Jirga shall be convened within eighteen months of the establishment of the Transitional Authority, in order to adopt a new constitution for Afghanistan. In order to assist the Constitutional Loya Jirga prepare the proposed Constitution, the Transitional Administration shall, within two months of its commencement and with the assistance of the United Nations, establish a Constitutional Commission.

## 2. Legal framework and judicial system

- a. The following legal framework shall be applicable on an interim basis until the adoption of the new Constitution referred to above:
  - i. The Constitution of 1964, a/ to the extent that its provisions are not inconsistent with those contained in this agreement, and b/ with the exception of those provisions relating to the monarchy and to the executive and legislative bodies provided in the Constitution; and
  - ii. existing laws and regulations, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with this agreement or with international legal obligations to which Afghanistan is a party, or with those applicable provisions contained in the Constitution of 1964, provided that the Interim Authority shall have the power to repeal or amend those laws and regulations.
  - iii. The judicial power of Afghanistan shall be independent and shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Afghanistan, and such other courts as may be established by the Interim Administration. The Interim Administration shall establish, with the assistance of the United Nations, a Judicial Commission to rebuild the domestic justice system in accordance with Islamic principles, international standards, the rule of law and Afghan legal traditions.

## 3. Interim Administration

### a. Composition

- i. The Interim Administration shall be composed of a Chairman, five Vice Chairmen and 24 other members. Each member, except the Chairman, may head a department of the Interim Administration.
- ii. The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan have invited His Majesty Mohammed Zaher, the former King of Afghanistan, to chair the Interim Administration. His Majesty has indicated that he would prefer that a suitable candidate acceptable to the participants be selected as the Chair of the Interim Administration.
- iii. The Chairman, the Vice Chairmen and other members of the Interim Administration have been selected by the participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan, as listed in Annex IV to this agreement. The selection has been made on the basis of professional competence and personal integrity from lists submitted by the participants in the UN Talks,

with due regard to the ethnic, geographic and religious composition of Afghanistan and to the importance of the participation of women.

- vi. No person serving as a member of the Interim Administration may simultaneously hold membership of the Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga.

b. Procedures

- i. The Chairman of the Interim Administration, or in his/her absence one of the Vice Chairmen, shall call and chair meetings and propose the agenda for these meetings.
- ii. The Interim Administration shall endeavour to reach its decisions by consensus. In order for any decision to be taken, at least 22 members must be in attendance. If a vote becomes necessary, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting, unless otherwise stipulated in this agreement. The Chairman shall cast the deciding vote in the event that the members are divided equally.

C. Functions

- i. The Interim Administration shall be entrusted with the day-to-day conduct of the affairs of state, and shall have the right to issue decrees for the peace, order and good government of Afghanistan.
- ii. The Chairman of the Interim Administration or, in his/her absence, one of the Vice Chairmen, shall represent the Interim Administration as appropriate.
- iii. Those members responsible for the administration of individual departments shall also be responsible for implementing the policies of the Interim Administration within their areas of responsibility.
- iv. Upon the official transfer of power, the Interim Administration shall have full jurisdiction over the printing and delivery of the national currency and special drawing rights from international financial institutions. The Interim Administration shall establish, with the assistance of the United Nations, a Central Bank of Afghanistan that will regulate the money supply of the country through transparent and accountable procedures.
- v. The Interim Administration shall establish, with the assistance of the United Nations, an independent Civil Service Commission to provide the

Interim Authority and the future Transitional Authority with shortlists of candidates for key posts in the administrative departments, as well as those of governors and uluswals, in order to ensure their competence and integrity.

- vi. The Interim Administration shall, with the assistance of the United Nations, establish an independent Human Rights Commission, whose responsibilities will include human rights monitoring, investigation of violations of human rights, and development of domestic human rights institutions. The Interim Administration may, with the assistance of the United Nations, also establish any other commissions to review matters not covered in this agreement.
  - vii. The members of the Interim Administration shall abide by a Code of Conduct elaborated in accordance with international standards.
  - viii. Failure by a member of the Interim Administration to abide by the provisions of the Code of Conduct shall lead to his/her suspension from that body. The decision to suspend a member shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Interim Administration on the proposal of its Chairman or any of its Vice Chairmen.
  - ix. The functions and powers of members of the Interim Administration will be further elaborated, as appropriate, with the assistance of the United Nations.
4. The Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga
- a. The Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga shall be established within one month of the establishment of the Interim Authority. The Special Independent Commission will consist of twenty-one members, a number of whom should have expertise in constitutional or customary law. The members will be selected from lists of candidates submitted by participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan as well as Afghan professional and civil society groups. The United Nations will assist with the establishment and functioning of the commission and of a substantial secretariat.
  - b. The Special Independent Commission will have the final authority for determining the procedures for and the number of people who will participate in the Emergency Loya Jirga. The Special Independent Commission will draft rules and procedures specifying (1) criteria for allocation of seats to the settled and nomadic population residing in the country; (2) criteria for allocation of seats to the Afghan refugees living in Iran, Pakistan, and

elsewhere, and Afghans from the diaspora; (3) criteria for inclusion of civil society organizations and prominent individuals, including Islamic scholars, intellectuals, and traders, both within the country and in the diaspora. The Special Independent Commission will ensure that due attention is paid to the representation in the Emergency Loya Jirga of a significant number of women as well as all other segments of the Afghan population.

- c. The Special Independent Commission will publish and disseminate the rules and procedures for the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga at least ten weeks before the Emergency Loya Jirga convenes, together with the date for its commencement and its suggested location and duration.
- d. The Special Independent Commission will adopt and implement procedures for monitoring the process of nomination of individuals to the Emergency Loya Jirga to ensure that the process of indirect election or selection is transparent and fair. To pre-empt conflict over nominations, the Special Independent Commission will specify mechanisms for filing of grievances and rules for arbitration of disputes.
- e. The Emergency Loya Jirga will elect a Head of the State for the Transitional Administration and will approve proposals for the structure and key personnel of the Transitional Administration.

## 5. Final provisions

- a. Upon the official transfer of power, all mujahidin, Afghan armed forces and armed groups in the country shall come under the command and control of the Interim Authority, and be reorganized according to the requirements of the new Afghan security and armed forces.
- a. The Interim Authority and the Emergency Loya Jirga shall act in accordance with basic principles and provisions contained in international instruments on human rights and international humanitarian law to which Afghanistan is a party.
- c. The Interim Authority shall cooperate with the international community in the fight against terrorism, drugs and organized crime. It shall commit itself to respect international law and maintain peaceful and friendly relations with neighbouring countries and the rest of the international community.
- d. The Interim Authority and the Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga will ensure the participation of women as well as the equitable representation of all ethnic and religious communities in the Interim Administration and the Emergency Loya Jirga.

- e. All actions taken by the Interim Authority shall be consistent with Security Council resolution 1378 (14 November 2001) and other relevant Security Council resolutions relating to Afghanistan.
- f. Rules of procedure for the organs established under the Interim Authority will be elaborated as appropriate with the assistance of the United Nations.

This agreement, of which the annexes constitute an integral part, done in Bonn on this 5th day of December 2001 in the English language, shall be the authentic text, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations. Official texts shall be provided in Dari and Pashto, and such other languages as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General may designate. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General shall send certified copies in English, Dari and Pashto to each of the participants.

For the participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan:

Ms. Amena Afzali	Prof. Mohammad Ishaq Nadiri
Mr. S. Hussain Anwari	Mr. Mohammad Natiqi
Mr. Hedayat Amin Arsala	Mr. Yunus Qanooni
Mr. Sayed Hamed Gailani	Dr. Zalmai Rassoul
Mr. Rahmatullah Musa Ghazi	Mr. H. Mirwais Sadeq
Eng. Abdul Hakim	Dr. Mohammad Jalil Shams
Mr. Houmayoun Jareer	Prof. Abdul Sattar Sirat
Mr. Abbas Karimi	Mr. Humayun Tandar
Mr. Mustafa Kazimi	Mrs. Sima Wali
Dr. Azizullah Ludin	General Abdul Rahim Wardak
Mr. Ahmad Wali Massoud	Mr. Pacha Khan Zadran
Mr. Hafizullah Asif Mohseni	

Witnessed for the United Nations by:

Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan



# INTERNATIONAL SECURITY FORCE

1. The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan recognize that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghans themselves. To this end, they pledge their commitment to do all within their means and influence to ensure such security, including for all United Nations and other personnel of international governmental and non-governmental organizations deployed in Afghanistan.
2. With this objective in mind, the participants request the assistance of the international community in helping the new Afghan authorities in the establishment and training of new Afghan security and armed forces.
3. Conscious that some time may be required for the new Afghan security and armed forces to be fully constituted and functioning, the participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan request the United Nations Security Council to consider authorizing the early deployment to Afghanistan of a United Nations mandated force. This force will assist in the maintenance of security for Kabul and its surrounding areas. Such a force could, as appropriate, be progressively expanded to other urban centres and other areas.
4. The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan pledge to withdraw all military units from Kabul and other urban centers or other areas in which the UN mandated force is deployed. It would also be desirable if such a force were to assist in the rehabilitation of Afghanistan's infrastructure.

## ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD

1. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General will be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations' work in Afghanistan.
2. The Special Representative shall monitor and assist in the implementation of all aspects of this agreement.
3. The United Nations shall advise the Interim Authority in establishing a politically neutral environment conducive to the holding of the Emergency Loya Jirga in free and fair conditions. The United Nations shall pay special attention to the conduct of those bodies and administrative departments which could directly influence the convening and outcome of the Emergency Loya Jirga.
4. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General or his/her delegate may be invited to attend the meetings of the Interim Administration and the Special Independent Commission on the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga.
5. If for whatever reason the Interim Administration or the Special Independent Commission were actively prevented from meeting or unable to reach a decision on a matter related to the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General shall, taking into account the views expressed in the Interim Administration or in the Special Independent Commission, use his/her good offices with a view to facilitating a resolution to the impasse or a decision.
6. The United Nations shall have the right to investigate human rights violations and, where necessary, recommend corrective action. It will also be responsible for the development and implementation of a programme of human rights education to promote respect for and understanding of human rights.

# REQUEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE PARTICIPANTS AT THE UN TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN

The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan hereby

1. Request that the United Nations and the international community take the necessary measures to guarantee the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Afghanistan as well as the non-interference by foreign countries in Afghanistan's internal affairs;
2. Urge the United Nations, the international community, particularly donor countries and multilateral institutions, to reaffirm, strengthen and implement their commitment to assist with the rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction of Afghanistan, in coordination with the Interim Authority;
3. Request the United Nations to conduct as soon as possible (i) a registration of voters in advance of the general elections that will be held upon the adoption of the new constitution by the constitutional Loya Jirga and (ii) a census of the population of Afghanistan.
4. Urge the United Nations and the international community, in recognition of the heroic role played by the mujahidin in protecting the independence of Afghanistan and the dignity of its people, to take the necessary measures, in coordination with the Interim Authority, to assist in the reintegration of the mujahidin into the new Afghan security and armed forces;
5. Invite the United Nations and the international community to create a fund to assist the families and other dependents of martyrs and victims of the war, as well as the war disabled;
6. Strongly urge that the United Nations, the international community and regional organizations cooperate with the Interim Authority to combat international terrorism, cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs and provide Afghan farmers with financial, material and technical resources for alternative crop production.

# COMPOSITION OF THE INTERIM ADMINISTRATION

Chairman:	Hamid Karzai
Vice Chairmen:	
Vice-Chair & Women's Affairs:	Dr. Sima Samar
Vice-Chair & Defence:	Muhammad Qassem Fahim
Vice-Chair & Planning:	Haji Muhammad Mohaqqueq
Vice-Chair & Water and Electricity:	Shaker Kargar
Vice-Chair & Finance:	Hedayat Amin Arsala

## Members:

Department of Foreign Affairs:	Dr. Abdullah Abdullah
Department of the Interior:	Muhammad Yunus Qanooni
Department of Commerce:	Seyyed Mustafa Kazemi
Department of Mines & Industries:	Muhammad Alem Razm
Department of Small Industries:	Aref Noorzai
Department of Information & Culture:	Dr. Raheen Makhdoom
Department of Communication:	Ing. Abdul Rahim
Department of Labour & Social Affairs:	Mir Wais Sadeq
Department of Hajj & Auqaf:	Mohammad Hanif Hanif Balkhi
Department of Martyrs & Disabled:	Abdullah Wardak
Department of Education:	Abdul Rassoul Amin
Department of Higher Education:	Dr. Sharif Faez
Department of Public Health:	Dr. Suhaila Seddiqi
Department of Public Works:	Abdul Khaliq Fazal
Department of Rural Development:	Abdul Malik Anwar
Department of Urban Development:	Haji Abdul Qadir
Department of Reconstruction:	Amin Farhang
Department of Transport:	Sultan Hamid Sultan
Department for the Return of Refugees:	Enayatullah Nazeri
Department of Agriculture:	Seyyed Hussein Anwari
Department of Irrigation:	Haji Mangal Hussein
Department of Justice:	Abdul Rahim Karimi
Department of Air Transport & Tourism:	Abdul Rahman
Department of Border Affairs:	Amanullah Zadran

# THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (DRAFT - FOR CONSULTATION) KABUL, APRIL 2002

## Preface

The following is an early first draft of the Afghanistan National Development Framework. The draft reflects directions provided by the Board of the Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA), chaired by the Chairman of the Interim Administration and individual consultations carried out by the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Reconstruction and the AACA. The draft is based on inputs from the government departments, Joint Needs Assessment process and inputs from other actors on the ground.

This document attempts to set out national strategy and includes national priorities and policy directions.

This early first draft is presented to the participants of the Implementation Group in order to convey an early sense of the direction taken by the Interim Administration in the development of the country, and to place in an appropriate context the priority projects presented in the course of the meeting. It is envisaged that within six weeks a National Development Budget will have been finalised. Finalisation will entail a further series of extensive consultations with ministries, international organizations and the NGO community.

The ongoing process to create the national development budget has included the establishment of the Development Budget Commission, composed of the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Reconstruction and the AACA. All projects are expected to be anchored in one of the programs identified within the National Development Framework, unless exceptional circumstances apply. In this regard mechanisms for project and program review are being established.

## The National Development Framework

There is a consensus in Afghan society: violence as a means of compelling the majority to submit to the will of a minority must end. The people's aspirations must be represented and reflected in an accountable government that delivers value on a daily basis. This consensus forms the foundation for a vision of a prosperous and secure Afghanistan. The current poverty of the country is painfully obvious; this vision of a peaceful and prosperous future is a beacon that can mobilize the energies of an enterprising and independent people, guide them in their collective and individual pursuits, and reinforce the sense of national unity, mutual dependence and participation in a common enterprise.

Our people are poor, the majority is illiterate, but the sophistication of political debate and awareness is remarkable, in great part due to the international media. Despite the years of war, our opinions are also shaped by a myriad of networks that link us to the international community. There is a widespread desire to retain the current international interest in our country, and to channel it in ways that would lay the basis for multiple partnerships between different groups in our society and the global community.

This desire for engagement is premised on the hope that international engagement will be an instrument for ending our poverty, the re-establishment of our sovereignty and national unity, and a foundation for sustainable prosperity. Our people's expectations have been raised by the promises of world leaders that they will be with us for the long haul. The succession of visits and delegations are a sign to our people that the engagement is continuing.

Discussions of development, however, remain abstract. Public opinion is shaped by concrete manifestations. If the general discussions are not connected to changes in the daily lives and experiences of the people, public opinion could easily turn skeptical.

Afghans have been disappointed by the international community before. Hope could then be replaced by frustration, and frustration, in a context of raised expectations, is a recipe for anger, discord and finally conflict. For us to capitalise on the current consensus, then, we must deliver, and deliver soon; as words become deeds, belief in the possibility of a safe and prosperous future will grow.

Delivering rapidly, however, does not mean delivering unwisely. We must internalise the lessons of 50 years of experience of international assistance. Afghanistan offers a unique opportunity to prove to the skeptics that the aid system is relevant in a post-conflict context, and that difficult challenges can be met with determination, partnership and vision.

Five lessons stand out:

- First, the developmental agenda must be owned domestically, and the recipient country must be in the driver's seat.
- Second, the market and the private sector is a more effective instrument of delivering sustained growth than the state.
- Third, without a state committed to investing in human capital, the rule of law, the creation of systems of accountability and transparency, and providing the enabling environment for the operation of the private sector, aid cannot be an effective instrument of development.
- Fourth, people in general and the poor in particular are not passive recipients of development but active engines of change. Sustainable development requires citizen

participation and adopting of methods of governance that enable the people to take decisions on issues that affect them and their immediate surroundings.

- Fifth, donor-funded investment projects, unless they are anchored in coherent programs of government, are not sustainable. Structural adjustment programs, unless they are translated into feasible projects, do not result in reform.

There is an emerging consensus that the budget must be the central instrument of policy, and that the country should have the capacity to design programs and projects that are part of a coherent developmental strategy. All interventions must have clear outcomes, and be properly monitored.

## The Strategy

Our developmental strategy has three pillars: The first is to use humanitarian assistance and social policy to create the conditions for people to live secure lives and to lay the foundations for the formation of sustainable human capital. The second is the use of external assistance to build the physical infrastructure that lays the basis for a private sector-led strategy of growth, in such a manner as to support the building of human and social capital. The third pillar is the creation of sustainable growth, where a competitive private sector becomes both the engine of growth and the instrument of social inclusion through the creation of opportunity.

Cutting across all our activities will be the issues of security, of administrative and financial reform, and of gender.

A brief outline of the programs and sub-programs contained in each pillar will be provided here, the Annexes contain a more detailed description.

### Pillar 1 - Humanitarian and Human and Social Capital

We are still in the midst of a humanitarian crisis. We are keenly aware of the needs and conditions of our vulnerable people. We need immediate action in the following areas: Refugees and returnees; between 1.4 to 2m refugees are expected to return to their homes, along with thousands of internally displaced. A systematic and integrated approach will be required if we are to help them re-integrate safely and develop secure livelihoods rather than end up in shanty towns. Education, after years of neglect and worse, will be the foundation of economic growth and poverty reduction. Vocational training is a priority, in particular to assist the mujahadeen, many of whom have sacrificed so much in the cause of freedom, and to assist women. Health and nutrition will require massive and long-term investment if we are to lift Afghanistan from 169 in the human development index. Two areas need particularly urgent attention, malnutrition, and better obstetric care that will bring down the unacceptably high levels of maternal and infant mortality rates. Afghans have shown a remarkable ability to survive in the face of disaster, but there is a need to invest in livelihoods to facilitate

our enterprise in the search for a good living. And finally, after the ravages of the Taliban, we must act fast to preserve our national heritage, we must remember the vital role of culture in the process of national reconstruction and defining Afghan identity.

It is vital that we take an integrated and programmatic approach to all work in this pillar.

We cannot afford sectoral and localized projects that lead to disconnects. So we are initiating two, large-scale, integrated programs as the foundation of much work in this pillar. Firstly we will initiate a national community development program, known as National Solidarity, which will deliver block grants to communities across the country. And secondly we have designated 10 key areas for special attention because they have been worst affected by human rights abuses and will be centers of refugee and IDP return. We are requesting the UN agencies and bilateral donors to help us develop rapidly a series of projects in these areas.

## Pillar 2 - Physical Reconstruction and Natural Resources

We intend to begin the reconstruction and expansion of the physical infrastructure as soon as possible. The government is committed to launching public works programs immediately in order to offer opportunities to the unemployed and under-employed. We have identified a number of programs in this area and are in the process of preparing specific projects within each of the programs. For example, roads, water and sanitation, and the energy sector all need urgent attention. As the country will be rebuilt by its families, we also need to ensure people have access to building materials.

In urban management our aim is to invest in a balanced urban development program across the country to create viable cities that are hubs of economic activity, and organically linked to rural areas. With the concentration of population in some cities, they would play a major role in the overall improvement of human development indicators. In terms of municipal infrastructure we need to focus on some immediate and pressing needs such as roads and transport sewerage, waste management, drinking water and sanitation.

As much of the physical infrastructure of government has been destroyed, we will implement a national program of construction that will create or restore the physical infrastructure of government across the country.

Our approach to physical infrastructure is based on lessons from international experience. The state will define the areas of priorities, but it will not be the implementing agency. Instead, we will turn to the national and international private sector to help us design and implement our projects. Communities and NGOs will be asked to participate in identification, monitoring and evaluation of these programs and



projects. We will pay serious attention to the operation and maintenance costs of these projects and will be looking closely at their financial and economic sustainability. The issue of medium- to long-term consequences of short-term interventions has already become clear in the health sector. For example, there has been considerable interest in the rehabilitation or construction of hospitals in Kabul. But our health experts are pointing out that the recurrent costs of hospitals located in the capital could be a serious drain on resources that could be more usefully directed towards preventative medicine.

### Pillar 3 - Private Sector Development

The implementation of the infrastructure program will give some impetus to the development of the private sector, but it is in the development of a competitive export-oriented economy that our real hopes for the private sector lie. We are in the fortunate position that the European and American markets are open to our exports. We are in the process of being granted most favored nation status and we are receiving strong support from the US Administration and Congress for textile quotas.

We need to meeting international standards on health, organic agriculture, child labor, certificates of origin, and other technical requirements. We will need assistance in these areas and consultations with our entrepreneurs to explain the opportunities that exports to Europe will provide. The development of the export market for our agricultural and horticultural products is critical to our strategy of eliminating poppy cultivation. With high-value and low-volume products, we can be confident of offering our farmers secure livelihoods. We are planning to use our OPIC guarantee to assist in the development of an agricultural processing industry.

Recognizing the enormous international interest in Afghanistan, we are creating a "Made in Afghanistan" label and "Made in Afghanistan by Women" label to enable Afghan producers to realize the maximum from their labors. We hope to link Afghan producers to a number of large department stores. Afghanistan has considerable assets; sustainable use and development of these assets will require foreign direct investment. We are working on the relevant policy and legal frameworks that would attract investment, including, for example, the urgent need for a basic regulatory and licensing framework for telecommunications.

We must also use internal trade as a way of binding the country back together again, economically as well as politically. Alongside the roads programs already mentioned, this will mean reinvigorating our market places in secondary and tertiary towns.

### Governance, Financial Management and Administrative Reform

We know that good governance is a precondition for attracting direct foreign investment. We are addressing the issues of financial management, auditing and procurement through hiring international private firms chosen on the basis of direct competition.

Our goal is to have a budgetary process that would meet the international standards for receiving direct donor support for reconstruction and development projects. Building the domestic revenue collecting ability of Afghanistan will be a key part of the reconstruction process. Revenue capacities, and particularly the national unity of the revenue collection system, have been in disarray during the recent period and need to be rebuilt.

The degradation of our financial institutions in fact offers us an opportunity to move forward with speed and determination in creating management systems that will provide the underpinning for accountability, efficiency and transparency. Our banking sector requires a major over-haul, and we are embarking on this process. The Central Bank's role is being strengthened and the government has made a commitment in its budget decree to observe financial discipline and not resort to overdraft. We are emphasizing the need for urgent capacity building in the Central Bank and the banking sector and are requesting urgent technical assistance in this area. We are examining the relevant laws and regulations and are preparing a series of measures to provide a firm legal basis for a modern financial sector.

Rule of law is the basis of good governance. The administration has strictly abided by the Bonn Agreement and is determined to see the Emergency Loya Jirga take place on time. We are determined to use the time remaining to the Interim Administration to prepare proposals and plans for strengthening the rule of law and to implement measures that would enhance the confidence of our people in their government.

We view the principle of accountable government as applying as much to our development policy as our administrative and judicial. We in the advanced stages of planning a national community empowerment program, called National Solidarity that will deliver a series of block grants to communities to enable them to make decisions in a participatory manner on their key priorities. We are planning to cover at least 1 to 2 districts in every province under this program. This approach should enable members of the communities to choose their local leaders, and to strengthen their collective efforts in mobilizing their own resources to supplement those provided by the government.

We must get the balance right between Kabul and the provinces, between the urban centres and the rural areas. This is important both to ensure an equitable balance in our investments, and in terms of the political and administrative relationship. All interventions, whether roads, sanitation, power or drinking water, will be chosen on the basis of an even-handed approach to spatial development that focuses on needs not on ethnic group. While Kabul's needs are immense, and there is an urgent need for a comprehensive reconstruction plan of the city, our focus must be the entire country. The physical infrastructure of government is either destroyed or severely damaged. We are therefore planning a major program of construction of the physical infrastructure of governance across the country. Each ministry and district must have a minimum number of facilities and these facilities should be equipped with means of communication to enable speedy flow of information between levels of government and to connect

Kabul to the provinces. Only then will we be able to link up the country under a unified government.

We have carried out an assessment of the capacity of our line ministries and have reached the conclusion that we need an innovative approach to the rapid building of capacity as well as a strategy for reform of the administrative system. Our approach to the immediate problem is to create implementation cells of between 10 and 40 people in line ministries. The staff of these cells, to be recruited on the basis of clear criteria of merit, technical competence and clear definition of tasks, will be provided with the resources to translate our overall programs into specific projects and oversee the implementation of these projects by the private sector, NGOs and international contractors. They will be supported by technical assistance from donors and will work closely with AACA to enhance coordination between communities, the government, donors, NGOs and the UN.

We will be adopting a similar approach to the provincial administration.

The years of conflict degraded the civil service. We now need to start work in earnest on the important task of creating a modern and efficient civil service.. The Civil Service Commission has been selected and will start its work soon. It will need to be supported by strong analytic work and by inputs from key actors in the development arena to formulate and implement a comprehensive agenda of reform. Of particular importance will be training, in both management and technical areas. A civil service training college is being proposed.

Pay scale is a critical issue. NGOs, bilateral, multilateral organizations and the UN system have pay scales that exceed the government's pay scale by a factor of 50 for their national staff. The differential in pay between international staff and government staff is a factor of 1000 to 2000. Such an uneven playing field militates against the building of capacity. While the market cannot be controlled, there has to be an imaginative and principled approach to addressing this critical issue. Donors should make a clear commitment to increasing the number of their Afghan national staff and should join the government in setting up a task force to propose sustainable solutions to this problem. Without a workable solution, this problem will haunt all our good intentions for creating capacity.

### Security and the Rule of Law

Rule of law and good governance depend on security. The Afghan state must have a legitimate monopoly of violence, a corollary of which is that its citizens will not need to pay for the cost of protection as individuals. Freedom of movement, for commodities and ideas, is constrained by perceptions of security. For example, many donors now insist on staying in Kabul, and starting projects there. Kabul's needs are immense, but in our judgment, there are other parts of the country that are more secure than Kabul.

Thus does the perception of insecurity exclude areas urgently in need of development assistance from receiving attention.

We have prepared a detailed program for the creation, training and deployment of a national police force. We have, however, been constrained from implementing our program by lack of funds and exclusion of support for the police from the UNDP administrated Trust Fund. This constraint is being removed, and we hope to embark on our program very rapidly. We have also formulated our plan for the formation of a national army and the first battalion of the new army has been trained and deployed as the National Guard.

We will also need to provide for absorption back into society of the mujahadeen, who have sacrificed so much for the independence and dignity of this country. Absorption of the mujahadeen into the economy, society and polity is a significant challenge. We plan to meet this challenge through a series of measures. A large scale program of vocational training, based on an analysis of the needs of an expanding economy, will be a critical part of this program and we are inviting donors to assist us in implementing this program quickly. Demining is also an urgent priority and a precondition for agricultural recovery and freedom of movement.

We are counting on finding solutions to meeting the expenses of the security sector quickly. In Geneva, there have been extensive discussions on meeting the costs of the national army and police and we now need to act rapidly. Our developmental efforts depend on the provision of security, as without the perception and reality of security of person and property, people will not feel safe to invest.

The judicial system will be revived through a program that provides training, makes laws and precedents available to all parts of the system, and rehabilitates the physical infrastructure and equipment of the judicial sector.

Our vision of security, however, is broader than the services provided by the security sector to the citizens. Security of livelihood is critical to our endeavor, to eliminate poverty, to provide social justice, remove barriers to inclusion and to create a society where all citizens are provided with access to equality of opportunity.

## Gender

Gender is a critical issue for us. Subjected to the segregationist policies of the Taliban, our girls and women need special attention. We do not want gender to be a ghetto. There must be specific programs directed to enhancing the capabilities of our girls and women. More importantly, all programs must pay special attention to gender, and not include it as an afterthought. We have to engage in a societal dialogue to enhance the opportunities of women and improve cooperation between men and women on the basis of our culture, the experience of other Islamic countries, and the global norms of human rights.

## Research, Information Management and Policy- Making

As a living document, this framework will be amended, modified and transformed in the light of new research, experience and knowledge. Its implementation will thus depend on access to and management of information. Currently, very little reliable information exists, often information is fragmented and hoarded. This hampers the government's ability to respond to predictable crises and to make policy based on evidence of what works and what does not.

The government will create and maintain an information management system on all donor activities. Standards for information gathering need to be set, and information shared promptly and widely. Timely monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects will be built into their design. The Afghanistan Information Management System (AIMS) will be one component of this larger strategy. We have already received assistance and are in the process of implementing this policy. All information management systems created by individual donors should provide inputs to the government's information management system currently at the AACA that will be eventually transferred to the Central Statistical Office.

### The Role of the State

Finally, our strategy of development provides a clear role for the state. The state must provide security, invest in human capital, and articulate and implement a social policy focused on assistance to the vulnerable and excluded and the elimination of poverty. It must create an enabling environment for the activities of the private sector, make effective use of aid to attract trade and investment, and put the economy on a sustainable path to growth.

We thus need an effective central government that re-establishes the national unity of the country on the basis of strong institutions and the rule of law. Simultaneously, we are committed to building on community level participation and effective management at the local level. We do not see government as the producer and manager of the economy, but as regulator and promoter of the entrepreneurial energies of our people. The state will enter into a direct managerial role only when social justice demands its presence. The government will act in partnership with communities, NGOs, donors, UN organizations and the national and international private sector to implement its programs, and realize its vision. As the legitimate representative of the people, it is the key task and challenge of the government to create the institutions and organizations that would embody principles and practices of good governance.

# Security Council Resolution 1401 (2002) SC/7345

## 28 Mar 2002

The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1378 (2001) of 14 November 2001, 1383 (2001) of 6 December 2001, and 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001,

"Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 56/220 (2001) of 21 December 2001,

"Stressing the inalienable right of the Afghan people themselves freely to determine their own political future,

"Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

"Reiterating its endorsement of the Agreement on provisional arrangements in Afghanistan pending the re-establishment of permanent government institutions, signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001 (S/2001/1154) (the Bonn Agreement), in particular its annex 2 regarding the role of the United Nations during the interim period,

"Welcoming the establishment on 22 December 2001 of the Afghan interim authority and looking forward to the evolution of the process set out in the Bonn Agreement,

"Stressing the vital importance of combating the cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs and of eliminating the threat of land mines, and the importance of curbing the illicit flow of small arms,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2002 (S/2002/278),

"Encouraging donor countries that pledged financial commitments at the Tokyo Conference on the reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan to fulfil their commitments as soon as possible,

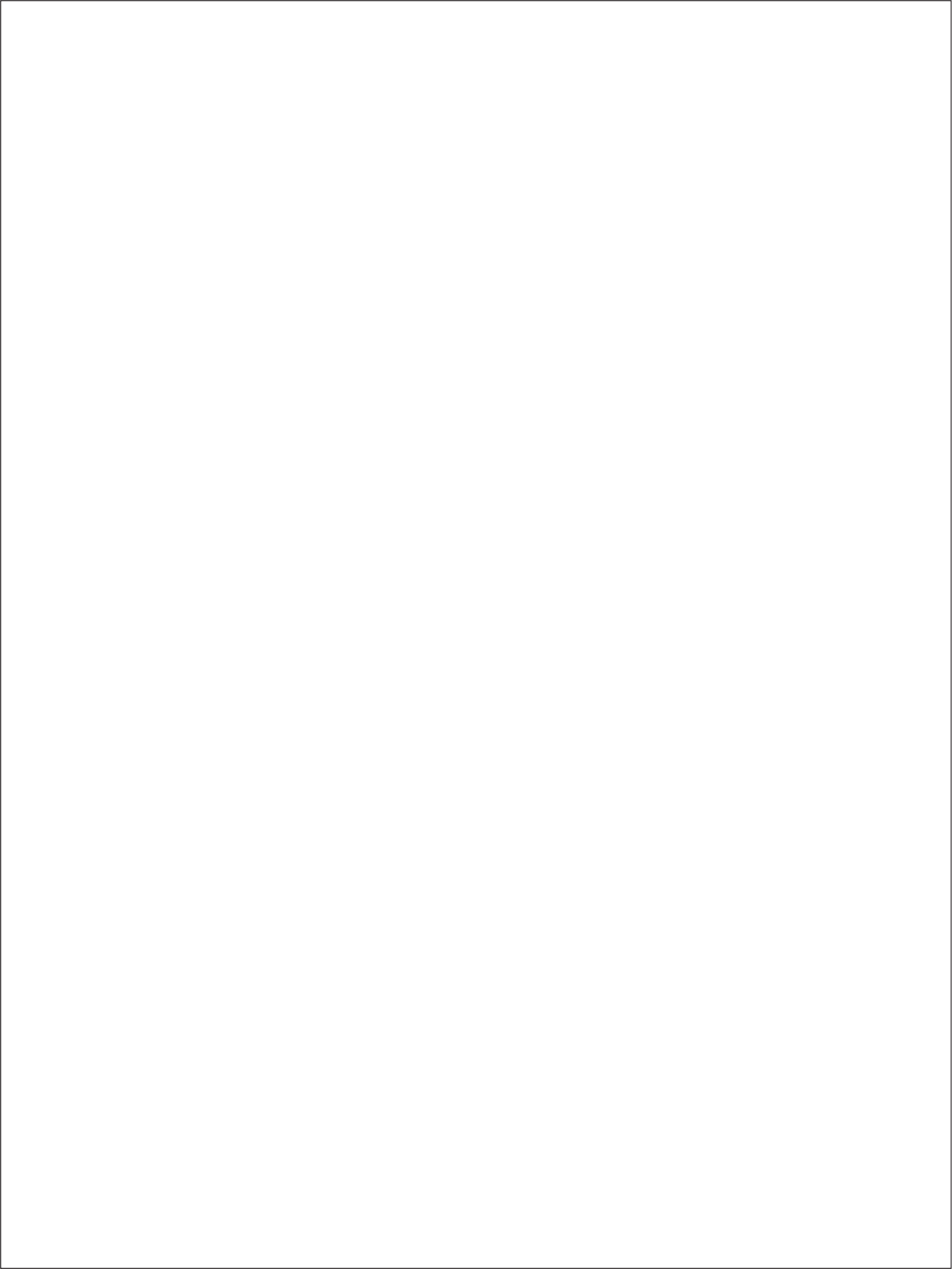
"Commending the United Nations Special Mission in Afghanistan (UNSMIA) for the determination shown in the implementation of its mandate in particularly difficult circumstances,

"1. Endorses the establishment, for an initial period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution, of a United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), with the mandate and structure laid out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2002 (S/2002/278);

2. Reaffirms its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and endorses his full authority, in accordance with its relevant resolutions, over the planning and conduct of all United Nations activities in Afghanistan;
3. Stresses that the provision of focused recovery and reconstruction assistance can greatly assist in the implementation of the Bonn Agreement and, to this end, urges bilateral and multilateral donors, in particular through the Afghanistan Support Group and the Implementation Group, to coordinate very closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Afghan Interim Administration and its successors;
4. Stresses, in the context of paragraph 3 above, that although humanitarian assistance should be provided wherever there is a need, recovery or reconstruction assistance ought to be provided, through the Afghan Interim Administration and its successors, and implemented effectively where local authorities contribute to the maintenance of a secure environment and demonstrate respect for human rights;
5. Calls upon all Afghan parties to cooperate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff throughout the country;
6. Requests the International Security Assistance Force, in implementing its mandate in accordance with resolution 1386 (2001), to continue to work in close consultation with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on the implementation of this resolution;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

# MAPS

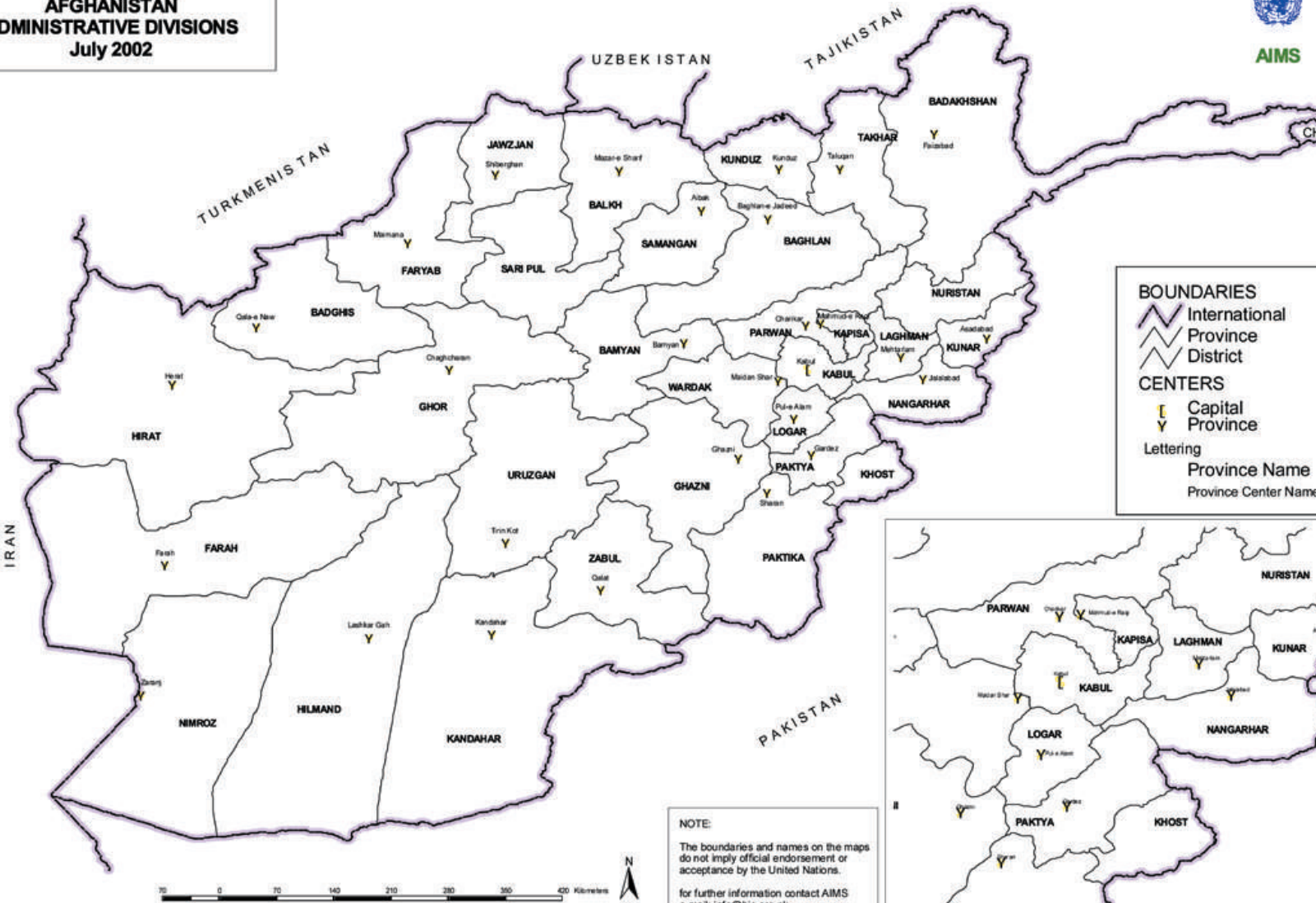




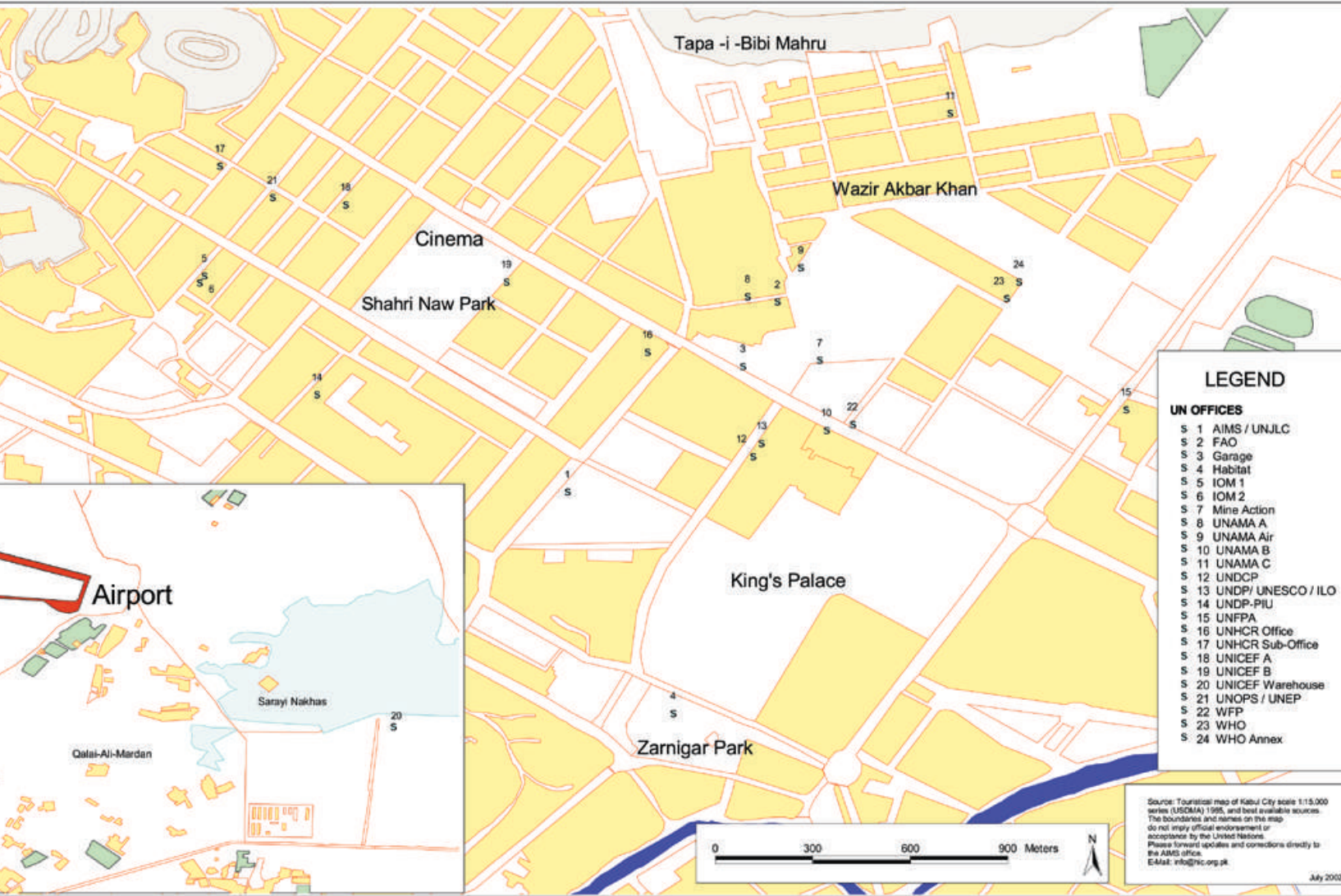
**AFGHANISTAN  
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS  
July 2002**



AIMS



# LOCATION OF U.N. OFFICES IN KABUL



## LEGEND

### UN OFFICES

- S 1 AIMS / UNJLC
- S 2 FAO
- S 3 Garage
- S 4 Habitat
- S 5 IOM 1
- S 6 IOM 2
- S 7 Mine Action
- S 8 UNAMA A
- S 9 UNAMA Air
- S 10 UNAMA B
- S 11 UNAMA C
- S 12 UNDCP
- S 13 UNDP/ UNESCO / ILO
- S 14 UNDP-PIU
- S 15 UNFPA
- S 16 UNHCR Office
- S 17 UNHCR Sub-Office
- S 18 UNICEF A
- S 19 UNICEF B
- S 20 UNICEF Warehouse
- S 21 UNOPS / UNEP
- S 22 WFP
- S 23 WHO
- S 24 WHO Annex

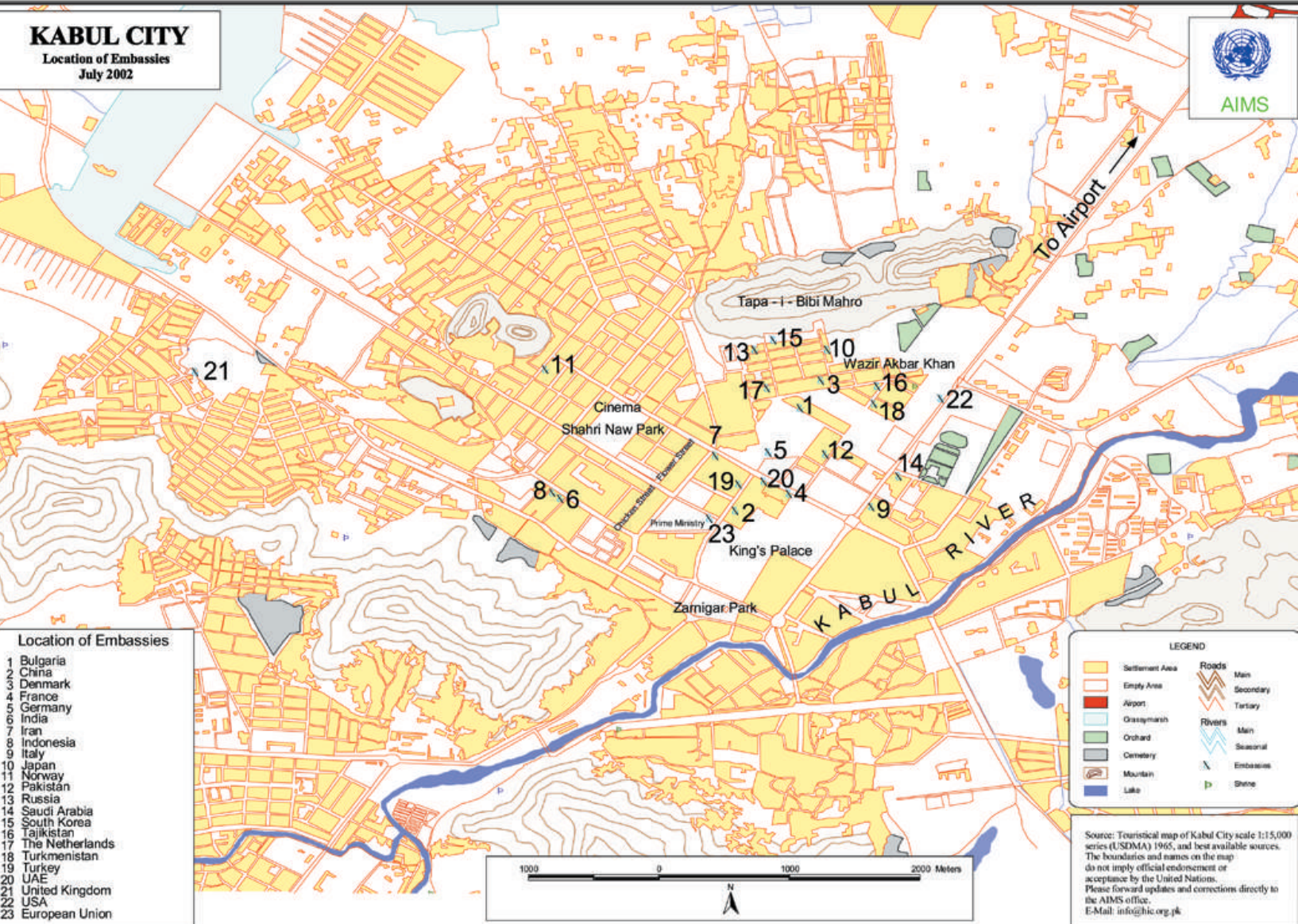
Source: Touristal map of Kabul City scale 1:15,000 series (USDMA) 1995, and best available sources. The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Please forward updates and corrections directly to the AIMS office. E-Mail: info@nic.org.pk

# KABUL CITY

Location of Embassies  
July 2002



AIMS



## Location of Embassies

- 1 Bulgaria
- 2 China
- 3 Denmark
- 4 France
- 5 Germany
- 6 India
- 7 Iran
- 8 Indonesia
- 9 Italy
- 10 Japan
- 11 Norway
- 12 Pakistan
- 13 Russia
- 14 Saudi Arabia
- 15 South Korea
- 16 Tajikistan
- 17 The Netherlands
- 18 Turkmenistan
- 19 Turkey
- 20 UAE
- 21 United Kingdom
- 22 USA
- 23 European Union

LEGEND	
	Settlement Area
	Empty Area
	Airport
	Grassymarsh
	Orchard
	Cemetery
	Mountain
	Lake
	Roads
	Main
	Secondary
	Tertiary
	Rivers
	Main
	Seasonal
	Embassies
	Shrine



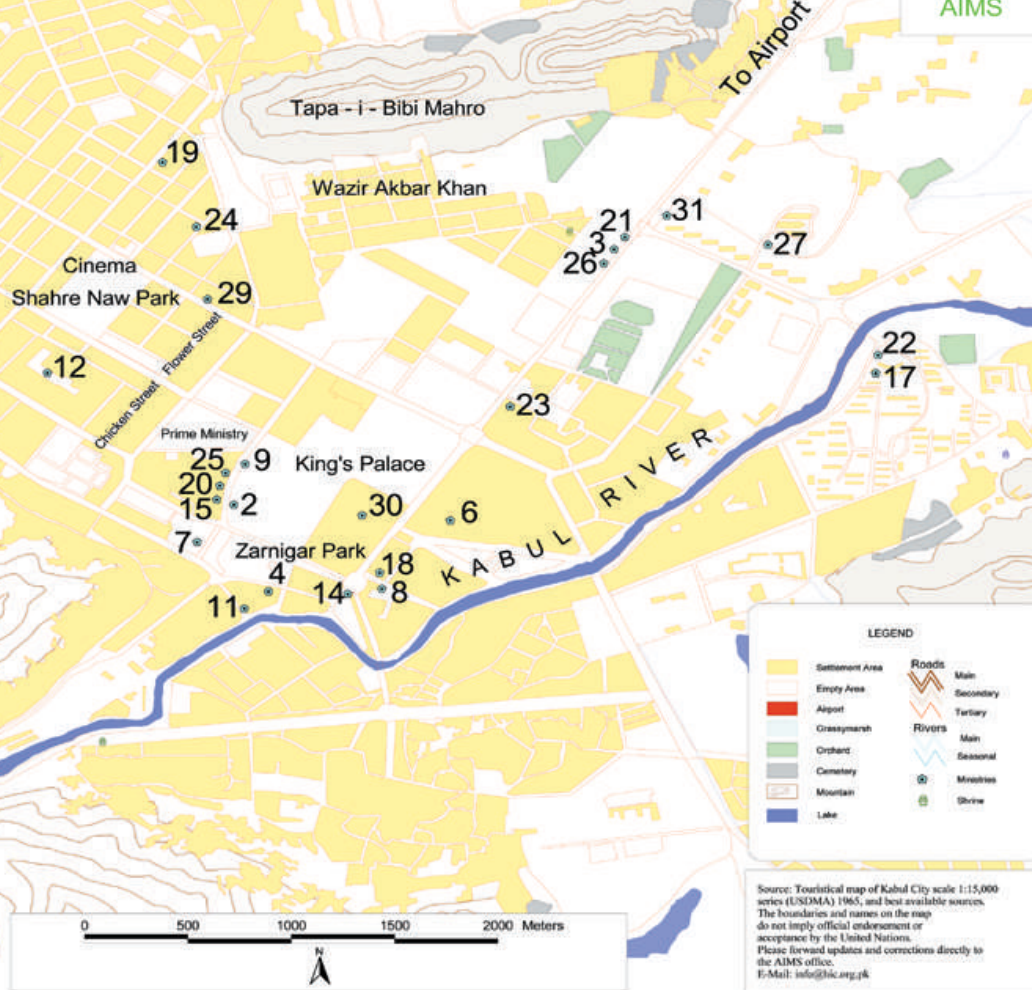
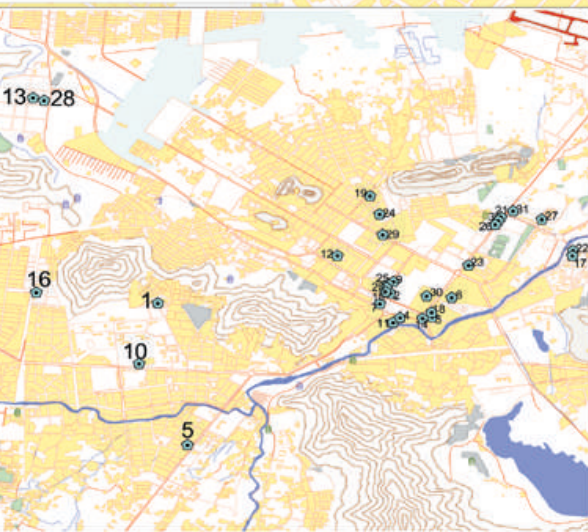
Source: Touristical map of Kabul City scale 1:15,000 series (USDMA) 1965, and best available sources. The boundaries and names on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Please forward updates and corrections directly to the AIMS office. E-Mail: info@hic.org.pk

# KABUL CITY

Location of Government Ministries  
July 2002



AIMS



## Location of Ministries

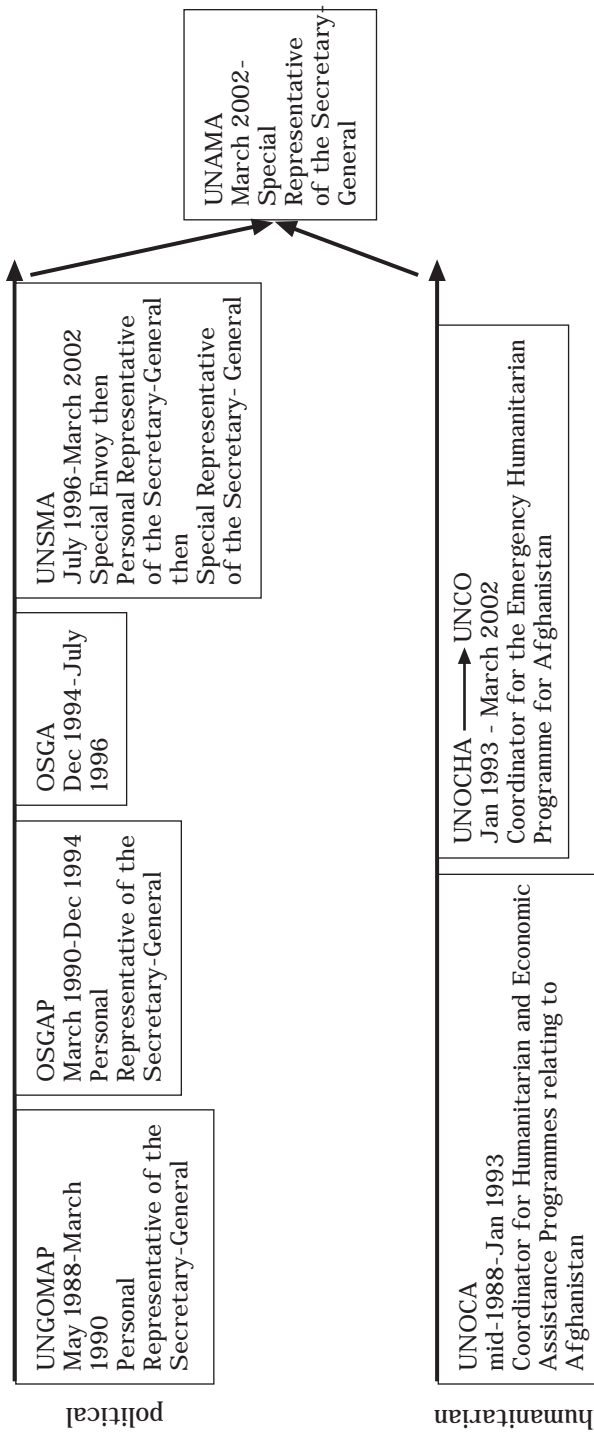
- 1 Agriculture
- 2 Border and Tribal Affairs
- 3 Civil Aviation and Tourism
- 4 Communication and Tourism
- 5 Commerce
- 6 Defence
- 7 Education
- 8 Finance
- 9 Foreign Affairs
- 10 Higher Education
- 11 Information and Culture
- 12 Interior
- 13 Irrigation and Environment
- 14 Justice
- 15 Labour and Social Affairs
- 16 Light Industries
- 17 Martyrs and Disabled
- 18 Mines and Industries
- 19 Pilgrimage
- 20 Planning
- 21 Public Health
- 22 Public Works
- 23 Reconstruction
- 24 Refugee Repatriation
- 25 Rural Rehabilitation and Development
- 26 Transportation
- 27 Urban Development
- 28 Water and Power
- 29 Women's Affairs
- 30 Presidential Palace
- 31 Supreme Court



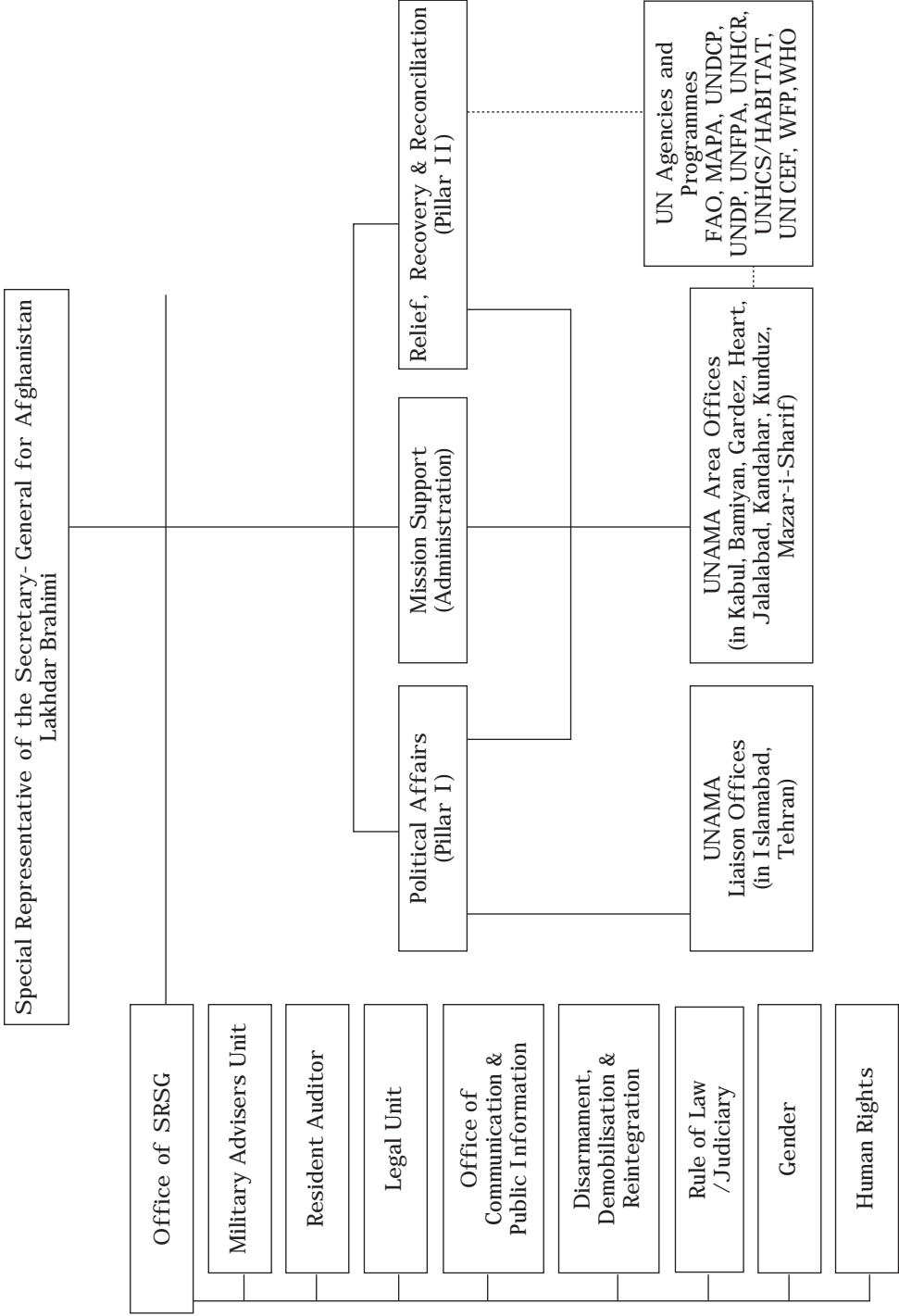
Source: Touristical map of Kabul City scale 1:15,000 series (USDMA) 1965, and best available sources. The boundaries and names on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Please forward updates and corrections directly to the AIMS office. E-Mail: [info@ic.org.pk](mailto:info@ic.org.pk)

# ORGANI GRAMMES

## United Nations Engagement with Afghanistan (1989- present)

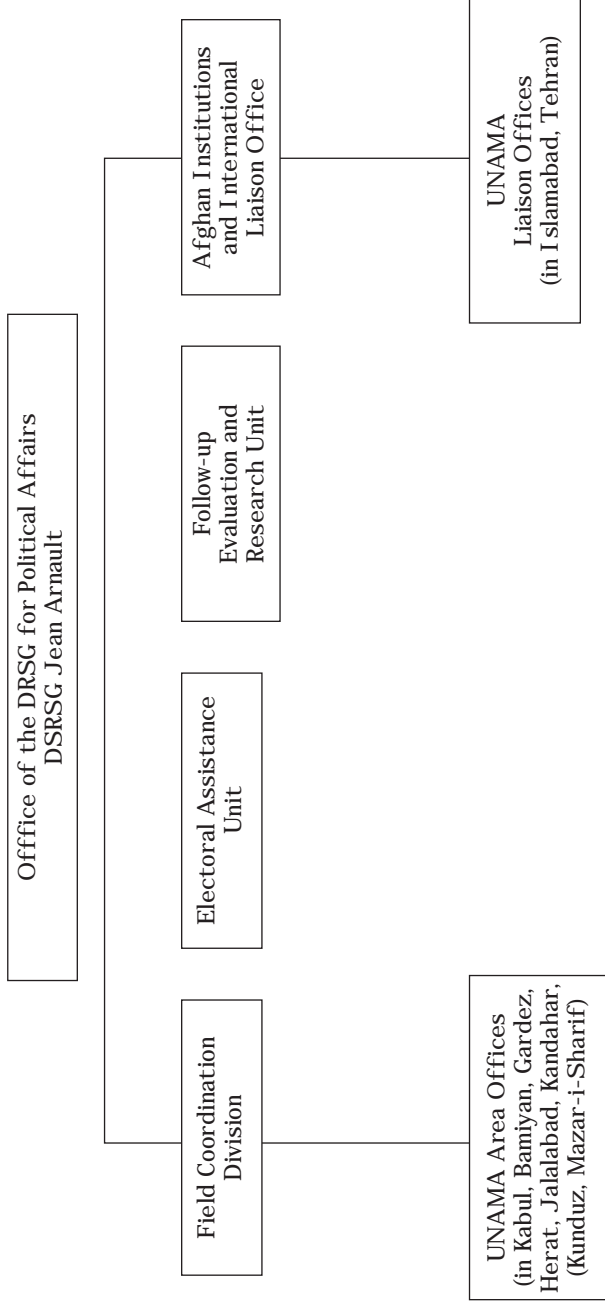


# United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

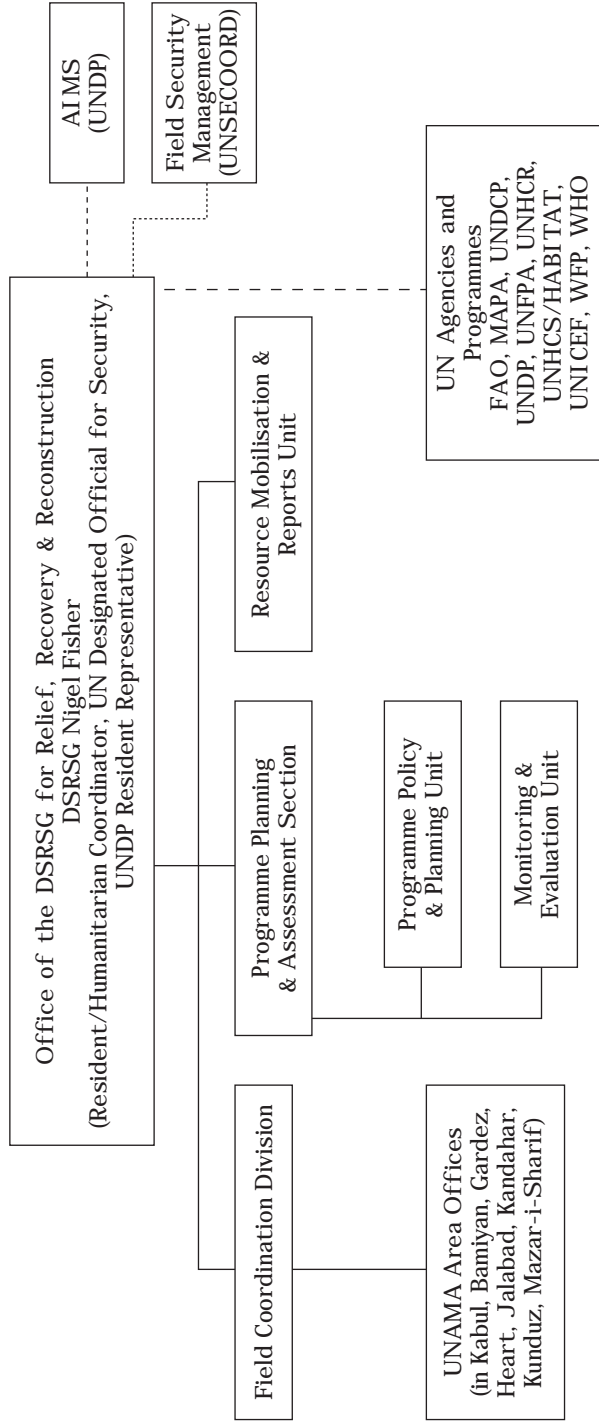




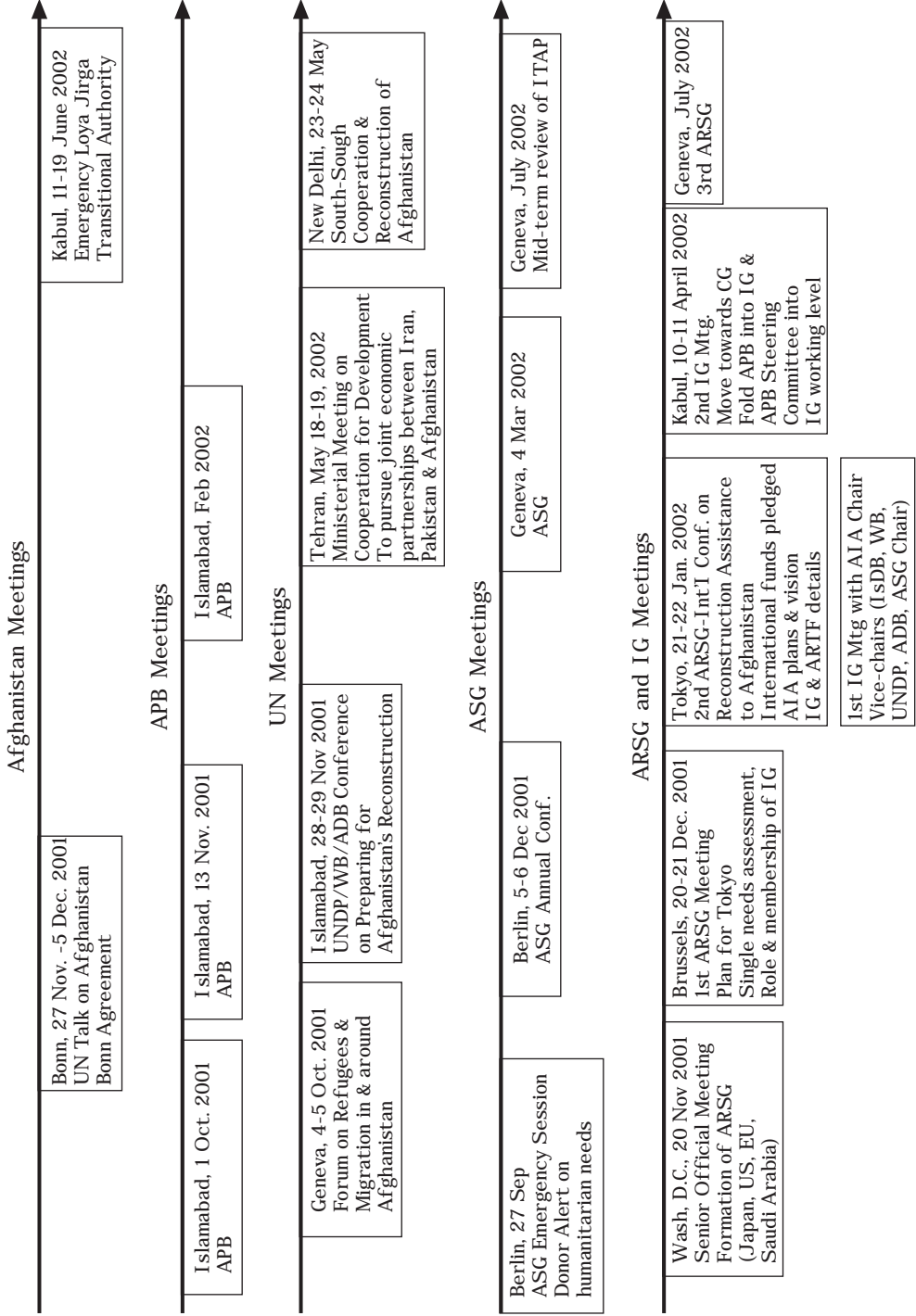
## UNAMA Pillar I – Political Affairs



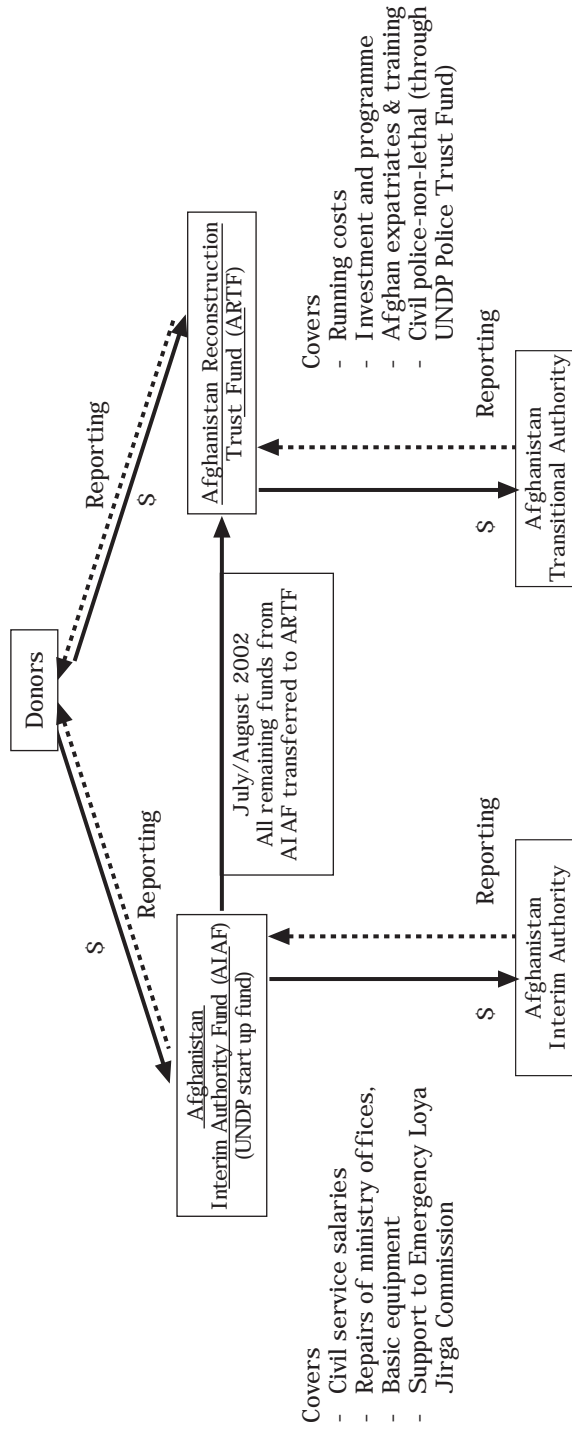
## UNAMA Pillar II — Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction



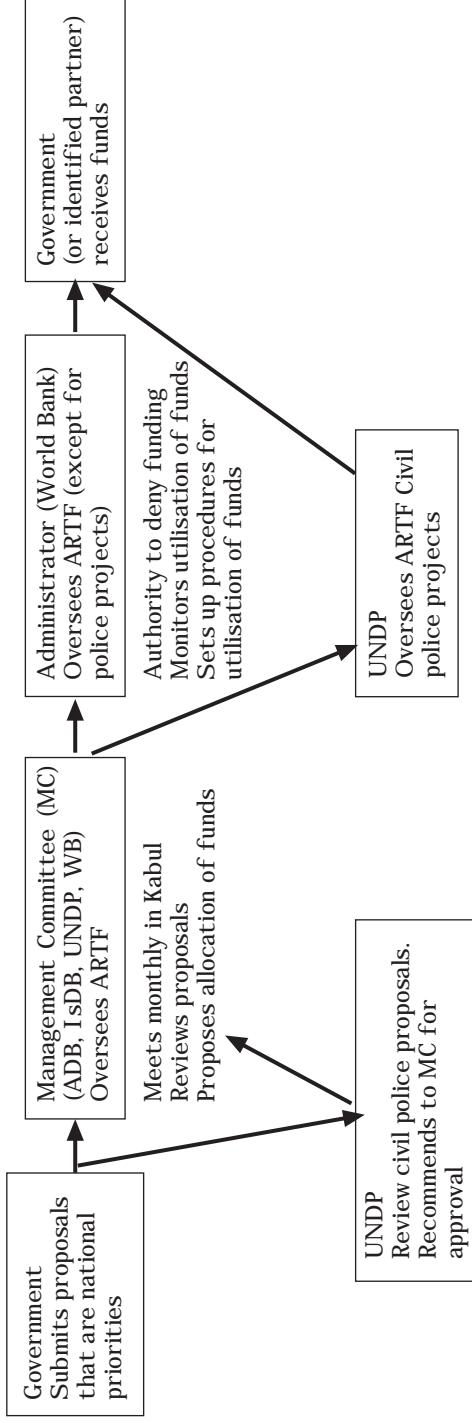
# Timeline of International Coordination Meetings October 2001 to present



## Current Afghanistan Trust Funds



## Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)



# The Ministers of the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan

President Hamid Karzai	Planning Haji Mohamad Mohaqiq	Justice Abdul Rahim Karimi
Vice President and Defence Minister Mohamad Qasim Fahim	Agriculture Sayed Hussain Anwari	Commerce Mustafa Kazimi
Vice President Abdul Karim Khalili	Information and Culture Sayed Makhdoom	Mines & Industries Mohmad Mohmadi
Vice President Inayatullah Shahrani	Civil Aviation and Tourism Mirwais Saddiq	Water & Power Shaker Karger
Vice President Hedayat Amin Arsala	Transportation Sayed Ali Jawed	Women's Affairs Habiba Sorabi
Foreign Affairs Abdullah Abdullah	Urban Development and Public Works Mohamad Yousuf Pushtoon	Martyrs & Disabled Abdullah Wardak
Interior Taj Mohamad Wardak	Higher Education Dr. Sharif Faiz	Light Industries Mohamad Alem Razm
Finance Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai	Communications Massom Stanikzai	Water Irrigation Ahmad Yusuf Nooristani
Education Mohmad Yunus Qanooni	Pilgrimage Nasir Yar	Supreme Court Chief Justice Fazil Hadi Shinwari
Public Health Sohaila Siddiq	Labour and Social Affairs Noor Mohamad Qrqueen	
Border & Tribal Affairs Mohmad Arif Noorzai	Refugee Repatriation Enayatullah Nazai	
Rural Rehabilitation and Development MohamadHanif Atmar	Reconstruction Mohmad.Amin Farhang	

# **CONTACT DIRECTORY**

# CONTACT DIRECTORY

Below is a list of addresses, phone numbers and e-mail addresses for the assistance community, government ministries and foreign embassies in Afghanistan. You will also find a version of this directory on our Web site at [www.areu.org.pk](http://www.areu.org.pk).

To the best of our knowledge, the information in this directory is accurate as of August 2002. However, addresses, phone numbers and e-mail contacts are constantly changing as organisations re-locate, expand and test different communications systems. Because we rely on the voluntary contributions of organisations to keep this list comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date, we urge you to send any additions or changes to [areu@areu.org.pk](mailto:areu@areu.org.pk).

Unless otherwise noted, all addresses are in Afghanistan. Please also refer to the map section of this guide for locations of UN offices, embassies and government ministries. Please note that telephone numbers marked "local" refer to the local, analog land line system. Analog service is inconsistent, and callers using local phones can generally only call other local numbers. "Digital" refers to the digital phone network installed in 2000-2001. These numbers are somewhat reliable and can be reached by other networks by dialing the prefix "20" before the number. "Satellite" refers to the various satellite services available in Afghanistan, while "Thuraya" refers specifically to the Thuraya satellite/GSM network. "Mobile" refers to the GSM system of the Afghanistan Wireless Communications Company (AWCC).

## UNITED NATIONS (UN)

AIMS (Afghanistan Information Management Service)  
Prime Minister's Compound, next to AACA  
Kabul  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0599  
E-mail: [info@hic.org.pk](mailto:info@hic.org.pk)  
Web site: [www.aims.org.pk](http://www.aims.org.pk)

FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation)  
c/o UNDP  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 20 210-1722  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70-277471  
E-mail: [fao.af@fao.org](mailto:fao.af@fao.org)

ILO (International Labour Organisation)  
c/o UNDP  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70-275811  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70-277868  
E-mail: [david-ilokabul@hotmail.com](mailto:david-ilokabul@hotmail.com)

UNAMA (United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan)  
Shah Mahmood Ghazi Wat  
P.O.Box 5  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul

PILLAR I  
Office of the DSRSG  
E-mail: [vaisanen@un.org](mailto:vaisanen@un.org)



Constitutional Commission  
E-mail: baser@un.org

Human Rights Focal Point  
E-mail: galli@un.org

Afghanistan Institutions and International  
Liaison Office  
E-mail: ronodipuro@un.org

Tehran Liaison Office  
E-mail: Blanc1@un.org

Field Coordination Division  
E-mail: fange@un.org

PILLAR II  
Office of the DSRSG  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 282-147

Area Coordination Office - Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 282-154  
Fax (Islamabad): +92 (0)51 221-4379

Area Coordination Office - Bamiyan  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-222-492  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0057  
Fax (satellite): +873 762-222-492

Area Coordination Office - Kunduz  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-546-290  
Tel (satellite): +873 682-281-080  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0046  
Fax (satellite): +873 762-546-291

Area Coordination Office - Herat  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-352-079  
Fax (satellite): +873 761-352-081  
Fax (Islamabad): +92 (0)51 221-3487

Area Coordination Office - Jalalabad  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-060-0377

Tel (satellite): +873 761-351-721  
Fax (satellite): +873 761-351-723

Area Coordination Office - Kandahar  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-873-085  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-060-0383  
Fax (satellite): +873 762-873-086

Area Coordination Office - Mazar-i-Sharif  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-217-829  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-124-274  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-060-0374  
Fax (satellite): +873 762-217-831

Maimana Sub-Office  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0495  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-927-025

UNDP (United Nations Development  
Programme)  
P.O. Box 5, GPO  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
Kabul  
Tel: +93 (20) 210-2085  
Tel (Islamabad): +92 (0)51 221-4522  
Fax (Islamabad): +92 (0) 51 221-4379  
E-mail: registry.af@undpafg.org.pk

UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)  
Radio TV Road  
Ansari Wat, Beside Italian Embassy  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70-275358  
E-mail: huff-rousselle@unfpa.org

UNDCP or UNODCCP (United Nations  
Office for Drug Control and Crime  
Prevention)  
c/o UNDP  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
Kabul  
E-mail: odccpkab@undpafg.org.pk

UNESCO (United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organisation)

c/o UNDP  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
Kabul  
Fax (Islamabad): + 92 (0)51 221-4522  
E-mail: hadlow@undpafg.org.pk

UNHCR (United Nations High  
Commissioner for Refugees)  
Main Office  
41, Jadi Solh (Peace Avenue)  
P.O.Box 3232  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 200-3812  
E-mail: AFGKA@unhcr.ch  
Sub-Office, Kabul  
Hanzala Mosque Road, Ghiasuddin Watt  
Street No. 4, Kolola Pushta  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 200-3812  
E-mail: E03Tel@unhcr.ch

Sub-Office, Mazar-i-Sharif  
Karte Shafakhana  
Mazar-i-Sharif  
E-mail: AFGMA@unhcr.ch

Sub-Office, Herat  
Chaharahi Aameryat (Aameryat Square)  
Herat  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 226-4235  
Tel (satellite): + 873 763-097-236  
E-mail: AFGHE@unhcr.ch

Sub-Office, Jalalabad  
Opposite Khewa Ada (Bus Terminal)  
Jalalabad City  
Nangarhar Province  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-876-940  
E-mail: AFGJA@unhcr.ch

Sub-Office, Kandahar  
Shahr-e-Now

Behind Jam-e Surkh  
Near Kandahar Stadium  
Kandahar City  
Kandahar Province  
Tel (local): 220-666  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 165-1100-690  
E-mail: AFGKD@unhcr.ch

UNHCS (United Nations Centre for  
Human Settlements - HABITAT)  
Bostan Sarai, next to Kabul Municipality  
Zarnigar Park  
Kabul  
E-mail: samantha@undpafg.org.pk

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)  
House # 83  
Street No. P, Part # 2  
District 4  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 33337  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 220-0439  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-925-533, +873-  
761-924998  
E-mail: aco@unicef.org, kabul@unicef.org

Herat  
Welayat Road, Opposite Agriculture  
Department  
Herat  
Tel (local): 220-798  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0456  
E-mail: herat@unicef.org

Faizabad  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-708-120  
E-mail: faizabad@unicef.org

Jalalabad  
Manzili Said Abas, Raigh Shah  
Mard Khan Road, Zone 4  
Jalalabad

Tel (local): 3195  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-731-990  
Fax (satellite): +873 762-731-991  
E-mail: jalalabad@unicef.org

Kandahar  
Dand Road, District 6  
Kandahar  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-925-385  
E-mail: sanwari@unicef.org

Mazar-i-Sharif  
House No. 99, Hospital Road, District 3  
Mazar-i-Sherif, Afghanistan  
Tel (local): 3384, 3549  
Tel (satellite): + 873 762-925-535  
E-mail: mazar@unicef.org

UNIFEM (United Nations Development  
Fund for Women)  
c/o UNDP  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
Kabul  
Fax (Islamabad): + 92 (0)51 221-4522  
E-mail: registry.unifem@undpafg.org.pk

UNJLC (United Nations Joint Logistics  
Centre)  
Prime Minister's Compound, Next to AACA  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 282-565  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 282-562  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 282-563  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 280-879  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 281-462  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 162-222-0118  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 162-222-0064  
Web site: www.unjlc.org

UNMACA/MAPA (United Nations Mine  
Action Centre and Mine Action Programme  
for Afghanistan)

House 95, Street Jeem,  
Charahi Zambaq, Pashto Tolena  
Wazir Akhbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 282-057  
E-mail: dan@unmaca.org

UNOPS (United Nations Office for  
Project Services)  
House #194, German Club Street  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
E-mail: unops@undpafg.org.pk

WHO (World Health Organisation)  
Main Office  
House No. 249, Street 10  
Wazir Akbar Khan, near Pakistan Embassy  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-0181  
Tel (mobile): + 93 (0)70-279-010, 011, 012  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 1633-330-737  
E-mail: whoafghanistan@hotmail.com

Support Office  
House# 218, Margalla Road, F-10/3  
P.O. Box 1963  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: + 92 (0)51 221-1224, 210-4110  
E-mail: supply@whoafg.org

WFP (World Food Programme)  
Main Office  
No. 103 Peace Street  
WFP Compound Block A  
Wazir Akbar Khan Mena,  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): + 873 763-044-995  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 162-111-0189  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70-278-593  
Fax (satellite): +873 763-044-996  
E-mail: kabul.public-information@wfp.org,  
kabul.radioroom@wfp.org

Area Office, Bamyan  
Tel (Thuraya) : +882 1654-200-332

Area Office Faizabad  
Tel (satellite):+ 873 761-851-625  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 1654-200-392

Area Office, Jalalabad  
Tel (satellite): + 873 761-352-23  
Tel (Thuraya):+ 882 1654-200-332

Area Office, Kabul  
WFP Compound Block B  
No. 103 Peace Street  
Wazir Akbar Khan Mena,  
Kabul  
E-mail: kabul.Fayaz.shah@wfp.org  
Tel (digital): + 93 (20) 2100-216, 217, 218

Area Office, Kandahar  
Tel (satellite): + 873 763-044-985  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 1654-200-377  
E-mail: kandahar.sikandar.h.khan@wfp.org

Area Office, Mazar-i-Sharif  
Tel (satellite): + 873 763-089-720  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 1621-110-204  
E-mail: mazar.guy.gauvreau@wfp.org

Liaison Office  
House No. 3, Street No. 2, Sector F-8/3  
Islamabad, 44000, Pakistan  
Tel (local): 111 222 323  
Tel: +92 (0)51 2855860 through 5  
Fax: +92 (0)51 2850003  
E-mail: firstname.lastname@wfp.org

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (IOs)

IOM (International Organisation of  
Migration)  
House No. 1093  
Ansari Wat, Behind UNICA Guest House  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 30231  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-869-855

Aga Khan Development Network  
House # 43, Street #13, Main Road  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): + 873 761-576-792  
E-mail: [mtheuss@kbl.pactec.net](mailto:mtheuss@kbl.pactec.net)

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (IFIs)

ADB (Asian Development Bank)  
Special Liaison Office  
Chahrahi Ansari (Adjacent to District 4  
Office)  
P.O. Box 3070  
Shahr-e-now Post Office  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 763 421 917  
Fax (satellite): +873 763 421 914  
E-mail: [csteffensen@adb.org](mailto:csteffensen@adb.org)  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 277-154  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 280-517

WB (The World Bank)  
House No.19, Street 15, Opposite Palace  
No.8  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): + 93 (0)70-275-960, (0)70-  
276-002 or (0)70-279-200  
E-mail: [WByrd@worldbank.org](mailto:WByrd@worldbank.org)

## THE RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

ICRC (The International Committee of  
the Red Cross/Red Crescent)

Main office and Kabul sub-delegation:

Charrahi Haji Yaqub

Shahr-e-Naw,

Kabul

Tel (digital): + 93 (20) 290 067

Tel (satellite): + 873 762-730-940 or 943

Fax (digital): + 93 (20) 290-130

Fax (satellite): + 873 762-730-941

E-mail: [kaboul.kab@icrc.org](mailto:kaboul.kab@icrc.org)

IFRC (International Federation of the  
Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies)

26th Saratan Road

Wazir Akbar Khan

P.O.Box#3039

Kabul

Tel (satellite): +873 382-280-534

E-mail: [kabuldel@wireless.ifrc.org](mailto:kabuldel@wireless.ifrc.org)

## NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOS)

AAPA (Air Aid Pakistan/Afghanistan)  
61 B, School Road  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)51 2650978  
Tel (mobile): +92 (0)300-8560333  
E-mail: laliskhan@hotmail.com

ACF (Action Contre La Faim)  
Charahi Microrayan 3  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): + 873 762-155-094  
E-mail: acf4m@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

ACBAR (Agency Coordinating Body for  
Afghan Relief)  
House No. 185  
Butchery Street  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 276-464  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 290-136  
E-mail: acbarkbl@atge.automail.com

ACTED (Agence pour la Coopération  
Technique et le Développement - Agency  
for Technical Cooperation and  
Development)  
Main Office  
House 664, Street 4, Shar-e-Naw  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Tel (digital): +93 20 220-1266  
E-mail: kabul@acted.org

Charikar  
Charikar Square, Gul Ghondi Road  
Opposite Charikar Bank  
Charikar

Talogan  
Shahid Square  
Beside HT office  
Talogan

Pul-e-Khomri  
Beside Quoulourdo No. 4  
Pul-e-Khomri

Mazar-i-Sharif  
Kart-e-Mamorin  
Opposite Balkh Station  
Mazar-i-Sharif

Maimana  
Right side of Kohie Street  
Sharab Bik House  
Maimana

ADA (Afghanistan Development Agency)  
House No. 8, Street 6  
Farokhi Wat  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 162-113-0087

ADS (Action et Solidarités International)  
Street 14  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-0264  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 229-0140

AGHCO (Afghan German Help Coordination  
Office)  
Par Wan No. 2, Street No. 1, House 6  
Near Afghan Car Bargain  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 27776  
E-mail: wahidi\_agho@hotmail.com

AINA  
Malik Asghar Crossroad  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 763-080-776



Air Serv International  
Regional Headquarters, Central Asia  
House 494-A, Street 9, F10/2,  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)51 210-5261 through 4  
Tel (bookings mobile): +92 (0)300 850-8816  
Tel (Kabul mobile): +93 (0)70 278-151  
E-mail (bookings): pakbooking@airserv.org

AMI (Aide Medicale International)  
House No. 91,4 Farokhi Road  
Eastern Road , Sharh-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel: (satellite): + 873 762-602-018  
E-mail: amiafgha@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

AREA (Agency for Rehabilitation and  
Energy Conservation in Afghanistan)  
Baghi-e-Bala Road, Karte-Parwan  
House #35, Street.B  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 220-1140  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 279-382  
E-mail: areakbl@brain.net.pk.

AREU (Afghanistan Research and  
Evaluation Unit)  
Prime Minister's Compound, next to AACA  
Kabul  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0144  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 276-637  
E-mail: areu@areu.org.pk

ARIC (ACBAR Resource & Information  
Centre)  
2 Rehman Baba Road  
University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 570-4392, 850-839, 570-2531, 570-2962  
Fax: +92 (0)91 840-471  
E-mail: aric@brain.net.pk  
info@afghanresources.org

The Asia Foundation  
House No.38  
Khayaban-e-Iqbal F-7/3  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel:+92-51-265-0523  
E-mail: Daf@pk.asiafound.org

AWEP (Afghan Women Empowerment  
Programme)  
Taimani Wat Golaye  
Masjid Street 4  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 33456

AWRC (Afghan Women's Resource  
Centre)  
Main Office  
House No. 122, Usmania Lane  
Arbab Road  
P.O. Box 1421  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 840-311  
E-mail: awrc@brain.net.pk,  
Awrc1989@hotmail.com

Sub-Office  
House No. 221, Street 2  
Qali-Fatullah  
Sector 10  
Kabul

Central Asian Development Agency  
Afghan Relief Project  
Rustaq (Centre) and Chah Ab  
Takhar Province  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-803-627  
E-mail: impart@uuplus.com

CARE  
Kabul Office  
Chahar Rahi Haji Yaqoob, Park Road  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 276-716  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-212-633

Peshawar Office  
6-Park Lane, Park Road  
University Town, U.P.O. Box No. 926  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 570-0328, 570-0017

Caritas Germany  
House No. 649  
Char-ye Shaid, District 10  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): + 93 (20) 220-0114  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70-280-291  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-524-048  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 1651-101-940  
E-mail: office.kabul@caritas.de

CHA (Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance)  
Kabul  
House No. 32  
Opposite Power Junction  
Kulola Pushta  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 220-0391

Peshawar  
House No. 95  
Street 6, N3  
Phase 4 Hayatabad  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel +92 (0)91 817-387, 813-299

CHF International  
Ansari Wat  
Hanzala Mosque Road  
Street 4, House No. 21  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): + 873 763-040-530  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 278-665  
E-mail: chf-kabul@yahoo.com

Christian Aid  
53-Gulmohar lane

University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel:+92 (0)91 853-750  
Tel (Kabul): +93 (0)70 224-331

CIC (Children in Crisis)  
House No. 281, Street No. 15  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 23791  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-882-880  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 274-401  
E-mail: caicic@aol.com

COAR (Coordination of Afghan Relief)  
19 Chinar Road, University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
P.O. Box 1013 (UPO)  
Tel: +92 (0)91 851-789  
Fax: +92 (0)91 852-789

CONCERN Worldwide  
House No.54, Street # 3 F-9  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel:+92 (0)51 282-7169, 282-7151  
Tel (Kabul - satellite): + 873 763-191-491  
Fax:+92 (0)51 282-0723  
E-mail: concern@isb.sdnpk.org,  
concern.kabul@concern.ie

COOPI (Cooperazione Internazionale)  
Main Office  
Street 9, District 10  
Taimani  
Kabul  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-110-1255  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 277-287  
E-mail: Kabul@coopi.org

Field Office  
Bandari Imam Sahib Hoki Mahmud Street  
Kunduz

CRAA (Committee for Rehabilitation Aid  
to Afghanistan)  
130 Gul Haji Plaza  
Jamrud Road  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel/Fax: +92 (0)91 840-169  
E-mail: Sancraa@brain.net.pk

CRS (Catholic Relief Services)  
Kabul  
House No. 649  
Shara-e-Shaheed, District 10  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 277-661  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 277-265  
E-mail:  
crskabul2@inmarasat.francetelecom.fr

Islamabad  
House 12, Street 30, F8/1  
G.P.O. Box 2663  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: +93 (0)51 228-0866  
Fax: +92 (0)51 228-0823  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-026-0965  
Tel (mobile): +92 (0)300 856-4645  
E-mail: Schafer@crsafgrellief.org

DACAAR (Danish Committee for Aid to  
Afghan Refugees)  
Kabul  
Street 4  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (Kabul - satellite): +873 762-496410  
E-mail: dacaar@pes.comsats.net.pk,  
dacaar1@gettonet.dk

Peshawar  
10-Gulmohar Lane  
University Town, P.O.Box 855  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91-850732, 853856  
Fax:+92 (0)91-840-515

DDG (Danish Demining Group)  
House No. 131, next to Military Club  
Shash Darak  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 246-30, 290-131  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-400-750  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 274-675  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 274-4517  
Fax (satellite): +873 762-400-751  
E-mail: ddgkbl@apollo.net.pk

GAA (German Agro Action / Deutsche  
Welthungerhilfe)  
31-C Circular Road  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 851-815, 854-258

DHSA (Development and Humanitarian  
Services for Afghanistan)  
House +26-A  
Abdara Road  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 570-4239

EURONAIID  
Main Office  
45-D, Jamal ud Din Afghani Road  
University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 852-955  
Fax:+92 (0)91 851-869

Kabul Branch Office  
Shahr-e Naw, Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 280-881

FOCUS  
House 43,  
Main Wazir Akbar Khan Road  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 682-341-4597  
Fax (satellite): +873 682-341-599

GOAL  
Kabul  
House 423, Street 4  
Qala-e-Fathullah  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 33835  
Tel (satellite): +873 763-020-744  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 276-375  
E-mail: august@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

Mazar-i-Sharif:  
Saleh House  
Bank Milli Street  
Mazar-i-Sharif  
E-mail: Digital@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

Islamabad:  
House 12, Street 39, F 6/1  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
E-mail: goal@comsats.net.pk

HAFO (Helping Afghan Farmers  
Organisation)  
Main Office  
53-B Park Avenue  
University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 844-674  
Tel (mobile): +92 (0)300 590-3427  
Fax: +92 (0)91 570-4677  
E-mail: hafo99@yahoo.com,  
hafo@psh.paknet.com.pk

Kabul  
Street No. 1, House No. 3  
Opposite Park Cinema  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 279-752

Ghazni  
Plan-e-3, close to Shams-ul-Afrin High  
School  
Ghazni

Helmand  
28-Families  
Lashkargah

Herat  
Sarak-i-se Metra  
Charrahe AmerAI At, across from white  
mosque  
Herat  
Tel: 226-121  
Kandahar  
Karta-e-Malemin  
Manzil Bagh  
Kandahar

Wardak  
Jagatoo district  
Sadat baba khil village

HI (Handicap International)  
Kabul  
House No. 104  
Opposite Zarghona High School  
Qali-Fatullah  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 277-314

Quetta  
Arbab Kana Khan Road  
Plot No. 2001/141  
P.O. Box 477  
Quetta, Pakistan

HNI (HealthNet International)  
Taimani Main Road  
Street No. 7, House No. 1  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 278-690  
E-mail: esmeekab@xs4all.nl

HOPE Worldwide  
No. 555  
Wazir Akhbar Khan Road  
Kabul  
Tel/fax (digital): 229-0138

Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 275-168  
Web site: www.hopeww.org

HT (The Halo Trust)  
Opposite Insaf Hotel  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul

Tel (digital): +93 (20) 220-1483  
Tel (satellite) +873 761-931-817  
E-mail: haloafg@liwal.com

HTAC (Help the Afghan Children)  
15th Street, 4th Road, House No. 29  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-0038  
E-mail: info@helptheafghanchildren.org

IAM (International Assistance Mission)  
House No.604  
Street 29  
G-10/2  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel:+ 92 (0)51 221-3117

IMC (International Medical Corps)  
Peshawar Office  
House No. 26, Street No. 1, Sector K-5,  
Phase 3  
Hayat Abad  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 818-321  
Tel: +92 (0)91 819-224  
Fax: +92 (0)91 818-321  
E-mail: imcafg@imcworldwide.org

Kabul Sub-Office  
House No. 6 Street No. 5  
Across from the Pakistan Embassy  
Wazir Akbar Khan Mena  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 278-6678

Training Centre:  
House No. 525 Street No. 10  
West of Ghandi Child Health care Hospital  
Wazir Akbar Khan Mena  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 618-31

Herat Office:  
Jada Kaj Charahi  
Ayoub Khan  
Herat City  
Jalalabad Office:  
Arabha Gulaie  
Burj No. 9 Barq  
Jalalabad City

INTERSOS  
26 A, Circular Road  
University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92-91-843331, +92-91-850699  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-420-059  
E-mail: Pakistan@intersos.org

IRC (International Rescue Committee)  
House No. 29  
Street 15  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
E-mail: ircsigird@yahoo.com

ISRA (Islamic Relief Agency)  
68/D-2 Sayad Jamaluddin Afghani Road  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 840-365, 844-662, 844-961

IWPR (Institute for War and Peace  
Reporting)  
Char Rahi-e-Malik Asghar  
Opposite Ministry of Planning  
Kabul  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-209-9617  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 277-768

JEN (Japanese Emergency NGOs)  
Main Street 13, Street 1  
Wazir Akbar Kahn  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): + 872 3762-854-657  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-1188  
E-mail: kabul@jen-npo.org

Lepco (Leprosy Control Organisation)  
35-F/B Khushal Khan Khattak Road  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 842-764

Madera  
Kabul  
House No. 471 Street No. 4  
Qali Fatullah  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-658-582  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 281-869  
Tel (local): 32797  
E-mail: kabul@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

Jalalabad  
The Sahat-e-Ama Crossroads  
Opposite Sehat-e-Ama Hospital  
Jalalabad  
Tel (satellite): +883 763-011-082  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 165-060-1094  
Tel (local): 2565, 2825,3421  
E-mail: madjalal@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

Herat  
Baghe Azadi Street Behind Karvan  
Saraie Ata  
Herat City  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-954-321  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 150-601-091  
Tel (local): 220426  
E-mail: madghor@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

Hazarajat  
Gardandewal Behsoud i Abshorom  
Behsoud II

Maidan Wardak  
Tel (Thuraya) : + 882 165-060-101-653  
E-mail: madbes@hotmail.com

Peshawar  
4D Park Avenue  
University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
U.P.O.Bx-1464 0092  
Tel: +92 (0)91 842-237, 851-540  
Fax: +92 (0)91 840-234  
E-mail: maderas@brain.net.pkmaderas@brain.net.pk

MC (Mercy Corps)  
House 411, Loya Saranwali  
Qala-e-Fatullah  
Kabul  
Tel/Fax (local): 290-161  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-201-815  
E-mail: mc阿富汗istan@yahoo.com

Kandahar Office  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-641-443

Taloqan Office  
Faizabad Road  
Taloqan  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-369-415

Islamabad Office  
House No. 47, Street 13, F7/2  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)51 287-8082 through 4  
Fax: +92-(0)51 287-8087

Quetta Office  
Ali Flats, Killi Umer Road, Alamo Chowk  
Near Askeri Park & Ayub Memorial  
Hospital  
P.O. Box 314  
Quetta, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)81 84661, 841670  
Fax: +92 (0)81 841690

MCPA (Mine Clearance Planning Agency)  
House No. 13  
Street 19, F8/2  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)51 254-292, 855-939  
Fax: +92 (0)51 282617  
E-mail: [mcpa@mcpa-afg.sdnpk.undp.org](mailto:mcpa@mcpa-afg.sdnpk.undp.org)

MDC/HQ (Mine Detection and Dog Centre)  
Headquarters  
House No. 271, Street No. 14  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
P.O.Box 499  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-1201  
Tel (sat): +873 761-623-220  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 275-500  
E-mail: [mdc@liwal.com](mailto:mdc@liwal.com)

Central Liaison Office  
House No. 17E  
Abdara Road University Town  
NWFP, Peshawar  
P.O.Box 1324  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 570-0011  
Fax: +92 (0)91 842-684.  
E-mail: [mdc@brain.net.pk](mailto:mdc@brain.net.pk)

Site Office, Kandahar  
Garashk Bus Stop  
Kandahar City

Site office, Herat  
Charahi Bagh Murad  
Herat City

Site Office, Jalalabad  
Kama Bus Station Syed Ahmad Shah House  
Jalalabad City

MDM (Medecins du Monde)  
Street 13, Second Left Lane  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul

Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-1262  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-094-174  
E-mail: [mdm59@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr](mailto:mdm59@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr)

Medair  
House 499, Street 4  
Qali Fatullah  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 290-133  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 227-4501  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-945-643  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-945-645  
Email: [Kabul\\_afg@medair.automail.com](mailto:Kabul_afg@medair.automail.com)

Media Action International  
Afghan Media & Culture Centre Compound  
Behind the Ministry of Planning  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 278-068  
E-mail: [iwpr@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr](mailto:iwpr@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr)  
Web site: [www.mediaaction.org](http://www.mediaaction.org)

MERLIN (Medical Emergency Relief  
International)  
House 32, Street 4 (next to DACAAR)  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 280-252  
E-mail: [Kabul@merlin.org.uk](mailto:Kabul@merlin.org.uk)

META (Monitoring Evaluation and Training  
Agency)  
House No. 2, Street No. 1  
Shashdarak Main Road  
Pul-e-Mahmood Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 274-820  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 279-663  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 210-0865

MSF (Médecins Sans Frontières - France)  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 279-522  
E-mail: [msff-kaboul@paris.msf.org](mailto:msff-kaboul@paris.msf.org)

MSF (Médecins Sans Frontières - Spain)  
Kabul Office  
55 Masjid Haji Marahmad Street  
PO Box: 6004  
Karteh Parwan  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): + 873 762-094-468  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 276-399  
E-mail: MSFE-Afgha-Sat@barcelona.msf.org

Yakawlang Office  
Tel (satellite): + 873 762-768-764  
E-mail: MSFE-Yakawlang-  
sat@barcelona.msf.org

MSH (Management Sciences for Health)  
Charahi Tarabaz Khan  
Street Shah Bobo Jaan, House 22  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 220-0339  
E-mail: afghan@msh.org

NAC (Norwegian Afghanistan Committee)  
Kabul  
House No. 93 Aburaihan Albironi Wat  
Behind Zarghona High School  
Shahr-e- Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): + 93 (20) 220-0520  
Tel (satellite): + 873 761-965075  
E-mail: nackabul@eikmail.com

Peshawar  
68 Sahib Zada Abdul Qayum Road  
University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: + 92 (0)91 854640, 854-644, 854-623  
Fax: + 92 (0)91 840-527  
E-mail: norac@brain.net.pk

Ghazni  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-965-075

Ningarhar  
Ningarhar City

Badakhshan  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Faizabad City  
Badakhshan  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-842-420  
E-mail: nacbad@eikmail.com

Keshem  
Keshem  
Badakhshan

NPO/RRAA (Norwegian Project  
Office/Rural Rehabilitation Association  
for Afghanistan)  
Kabul Office  
House No. 57 (close to Sitara Hotel)  
Shahbobo Jan Mosque  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 313-29  
Tel (mobile): +93(0)70 276-213  
+93(0)70 277-441, 280-545

Peshawar Office  
15-B Old Jamrud Road, U.P.O. Box 832  
University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 851-129, 851-107, 854-497  
Fax: +92 (0)91 840-107  
E-mail: nporraa@pes.comsata.net.pk

OI (Ockenden International)  
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Charah-e- Shahid  
Shahr-e-Naw,  
Kabul  
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Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 277-082



Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 276-031  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 276-068  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 220-0602  
Tel (local): 338-37  
E-mail: kabul@ockenden.org.uk,  
kabul@brain.net.pk

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House No. 250, Jade-e-Mahtab  
Bagh-e-Azadi Street, District No. 5  
Herat City  
Tel (satellite): + 870 761-375-175  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 168-980-0101  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 168-980-0118  
Tel (local): 224-059, 222-205  
E-mail: ocken4@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

Ghazni  
Zabth House, next to Haji Akhound Mosqu  
Planning Area # 1  
Ghazni City  
Tel (satellite): +870 762-750-023  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 168-980-0114  
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Sarwari-Nimroz  
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Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0028  
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Jada-e-Laghman  
Lashkarga City  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0776  
E-mail: afgocken@brain.net.pk

Farah  
House No. 132, St. No. 7  
District No. 1  
Farah City  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 168-980-0776  
E-mail: oifarah@brain.net.pk

Baghdis  
Jada-e-Marief, Haji Mohd  
House close to Education Department

Qala-e-Now City  
Tel (satellite): 870 762-867-019  
E-mail: ocken2@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

Islamabad  
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Tel (mobile): (0)303-850-6161  
Fax:+92 (0)51 282-7616  
E-mail: ockenen@comsats.net.pk

ORA (Orphans, Refugees and Aid  
International)  
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Peshawar, Pakistan  
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Road District 7  
Kabul  
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E-mail: oxfam-kabul@oxfam.org.uk

PRB (Pamir Reconstruction Bureau)  
20-D Circular Road  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 851-641

PACTEC (Partners in Aviation and  
Communications Technology)  
Kabul Office  
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Tel (mobile): +92 (0)300-850-8816  
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PWJ (Peace Winds Japan)  
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Islamabad, Pakistan  
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PARSA (Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation  
Support for Afghanistan)  
Charayee Shaheed  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 220-0401  
Tel (local): 32679  
E-mail: Kabul\_afg@medair.automail.com

RI (Relief International)  
Shirpoor No. 9  
Behind Emergency Hospital  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 277-016  
E-mail: Kabul@ri.org

SAB (Solidarites Afghan Belgium)  
House No. 32, F/2  
Khushal Khan Khatak Road  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 570-3653

SCA (Swedish Committee for  
Afghanistan)  
24-D Chinar Road  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 840-218, 840-257,  
+92 (0)91 840-341

SC-S (Save the Children - Sweden)  
Main office  
60-C(5) University Road

University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (0)91 570-0987, 570-4784, 570-  
4236, 570-2810.  
E-mail: radda@brain.net.pk

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Save the Children AllAI Ance compound  
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Street A, Kart-e-se  
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Tel (satellite): + 873 762-594-370  
E-mail: scskab@eikmail.com

SCF - UK (Save the Children Fund -  
UK)  
Street A (Aleph), District 6  
Kart-e-se  
Kabul  
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Pakistan/Afghanistan Field Office  
PO Box 1952  
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Islamabad, Pakistan  
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+ 92 (0)51 227-9212  
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E-mail: paf0@savechildren.org.pk

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E-mail: staff@kabul.isb.sdnpk.org

Mazar-i Sharif Programme Office  
Section 3, Guzar-i-Seiagird  
Mazar-i Sharif

Tel (local): 2208  
Tel (satellite): + 873 761-269-861  
E-mail: staff@mazar.isb.adnpk.org

Andkhoy Programme Office  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-873-055  
E-mail: scturk@scank.isb.sdnpk.org

Maimana Programme Office  
Tel (satellite): + 873 762-694-550  
E-mail: staff@maimana.isb.sdnpk.org

Sar-i Pul Programme Office  
Tel (satellite): + 873 762-694-555  
E-mail: staff@saripul.isb.sdnpk.org

Shiberghan Satellite Office  
Shiberghan Hospital

SDF (Sanayee Development Foundation,  
formerly SIEAL)  
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University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
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Opposite German Club  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Charahee Hajee Yaqoob  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 32474  
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SERVE (Serving Emergency Relief and  
Vocational Enterprises)  
Kart-e-Se  
Kabul  
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SGAA (Sandy Gall's Afghanistan Appeal)  
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Peshawar, Pakistan  
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Shelter for Life  
Karte Parwan  
Near Baharistan Cinema  
Kabul  
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Tel (local): 31013  
E-mail: gschanil@gwi.net

SO (Shuhada Organisation)  
c/o Shuhada Clinic  
Alamdard Road, Naseer Abad  
Quetta, Pakistan  
E-mail: shuhadaorganization@email.com

SWABAC (Southern/Western Afghanistan  
and Balochistan Association for  
Coordination)  
Kandahar Office  
House No. 12 Shara-Naw  
Behind the Kandahar Hotel  
Near Pataw Canal  
Kandahar  
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Quetta Office  
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Satellite Town, Quetta  
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swbac@qta.infolink.net.pk

TDH (Swiss Foundation of Terre des  
Hommes)  
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The TDH Delegation Office  
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Ghiasuddinwat  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
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Tel (satellite): +873 761-638-760

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Web site: [www.tdhafghanistan.org](http://www.tdhafghanistan.org)

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E-mail: [tdhkabul@brain.net.pk](mailto:tdhkabul@brain.net.pk)  
Web site: <http://www.tdhafghanistan.org>

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Takhar Province  
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Tearfund  
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Kandahar  
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42B Chaman Housing  
Quetta, Pakistan  
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World Concern Development Organisation  
Regional office  
96 Katta Mirobod  
Tashkent 700015  
Uzbekistan

Phone/Fax: + 998 71 120-5553, 5554  
E-mail: [worldconcern.uz@iname.com](mailto:worldconcern.uz@iname.com)

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Mazar-i-Sharif  
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World Vision International/Afghanistan  
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AmirAIAt Boulevard  
Herat City  
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Tel (satellite): + 873 762-974-465  
+ 873 762-974-469  
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Badghis Province  
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Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-420-0652

Obeh Town  
Obeh Province  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-974-473  
Tel (Thuraya): + 882 165-110-0452

ZOA (ZOA Refugee Care)  
Street 10T  
House 307  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-0533  
Tel (satellite): +762 560-606  
+762 560-630  
E-mail: [Afghanistan@zoaweb.org](mailto:Afghanistan@zoaweb.org)

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DfID (Department for International Development)  
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In between CARE residence and Peace Winds Japan  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-498-542  
Fax (satellite): +873 762-281-750  
E-mail: ert2@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr

EC/ECHO (European Commission/European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office)  
Regional Office for Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran  
House 103  
Abu Hanifa Lane  
Kolola Pushta, Kabul.  
Tel (satellite): +873 762 364 065.  
Fax (satellite): +873 762 485 683.  
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Islamabad, Pakistan  
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Mobile: + 92 (0)300 854-63-54  
E-mail: echo@best.net.pk

GTZ (Gesellschaft Fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit - German Technical Cooperation)  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
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Tel (digital) +93 (20) 230-0390  
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Tel (satellite): +873 761-637-360  
E-mail: gtzoffice-kabul@Les-Raisting.de

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)  
House No. 624-625, Street 15, Lane 4  
Wazir Akbar Khan

Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-736-021  
Fax (satellite): +873 762-854-518  
E-mail: kikuchi.Tomonori@jica.go.jp

NCA (Norwegian Church Aid)  
Opposite German Club  
Sharh-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 763-060-460  
E-mail: ncakabul@brain.net.pk

SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)  
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Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-718-080  
Tel (Thuraya): +882 165-060-1629  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 274-902  
E-mail: Kabul@sdc.net

SIDA (Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency - Embassy of Sweden, Development Co-operation Section)  
(until 1 October 2002)  
c/o Swedish Committee for Afghanistan  
Kabul

(after 1 October)  
Street 13  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 280-555  
Tel (Islamabad): +92 (0)51 282-8712  
E-mail: sida.kabul@mail.com

USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development)  
U.S. Embassy  
Masood Road  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-311-955  
E-mail: kabulusaid@state.gov

# INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCES

ISAF (International Security Assistance Force)  
Army Club, opposite Ministry of Civil Aviation  
E-mail: isafcimic@hotmail.com

Coalition Military Force (Coalition Joint Civil Military Operations Task Force)  
Ansari Wat behind IFRC and Amani High School  
Tel (local): 290-166  
Tel (mobile): +93 2 (0)70 275-540  
E-mail: trn-huup@jcmotf.kabul.army.mil

## MEDIA ORGANISATIONS

AFP (Agence France Presse)  
House 5  
Wazir Akbar Khan Road  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-795-963

AP (The Associated Press)  
Kabul Bureau  
House 95, Street 11  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-916-386

Islamabad Bureau  
House 6A  
Street 25, F8/2  
Islamabad  
Tel: +92 (0)51 260-957  
Fax: +92 (0)51 256-176

BBC (British Broadcasting Company World Service)  
Kabul  
House No. 5, Street No. 15  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-291-455/497  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 290-073  
Tel (local): 61202

Peshawar  
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University Town  
Peshawar, Pakistan  
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Persian/Pashto Service  
Tel (satellite): +873 762-222-254/6  
E-mail: bbc.kabul@zoom.co.uk

Kabul Weekly  
Char Rahi-e-Malik Asghar  
Opposite Ministry of Planning  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): 210 1589  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 274-526

Malalai Magazine  
Char Rahi-e-Malik Asghar  
Opposite Ministry of Planning  
Kabul  
Tel (mobile): +93 (0)70 275-089

Reuters  
House 125, Street 15  
Wazir Akbar Khan  
Kabul  
Tel (satellite): +873 171-6412  
Tel (satellite): +873 761-282-391  
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E-mail: syed@reuters.isb-com.net

## EMBASSIES (see map for exact locations)

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### China

Shah Mohammed Wat

Kabul

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0490, 62775

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Street 13, Lane 2

### European Union

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Kabul

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### Germany

Wazir Akbar Khan

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### India

Interior Ministry Street

Tel (digital): +93 (20) 220-0181, 2, 3, 4

### Indonesia

Interior Ministry Street

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### Iran

Shirpur Intersection

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Tel (local): 267-55

### Italy

Airport Road

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### Japan

Wazir Akbar Khan

Tel (local): 638-97

### Pakistan

Wazir Akbar Khan

Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-0913

### Netherlands

Street-15, Lane1, House #2

Wazir Akbar Khan

### Norway

Opposite German club

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### Russia

Wazir Akbar Khan, St.15

Tel (local): 628-90

### Saudi Arabia

Shash Darak

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### South Korea

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### Spain

Wazir Akbar Khan

### Sweden

c/o Swedish Committee for Afghanistan

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United Kingdom  
Karte Parwan  
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United States of America  
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Presidential Palace  
Gul Khana  
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Prime Minister's Compound (Sedarat)  
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Shah Mahmood Wat  
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Kabul  
Tel (local): 252-25, 290-044

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Karta Se  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 250-332, 290-089

Communications  
Park Zarnigar  
Kabul  
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Tel (local): 25219

Defence  
Prime Minister's Compound  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 210-0450  
Tel (local): 223-63, 290-046

Education  
Tel (local): 263-52

Finance  
Pushtoonistan Wat  
Kabul  
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Tel (local): 211-84, 290-040

Foreign Affairs  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
Kabul  
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Tel (local): 253-45, 290-039

Higher Education  
Kartai Char  
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Pashtoonistan Wat  
Kabul  
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Light Industries  
Tel (local): 229-81

Martyrs & Disabled  
Abdullah Wardak  
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Tel (local): 290-124

Mines & Industries  
Pashtoonista Wat  
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Tel (local): 240-60, 290-086

Planning  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
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Tel (digital): +93 (20) 210-0430  
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Public Health  
Public Health Intersection  
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Reconstruction  
Ariana Intersection  
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Rural Rehabilitation and Development  
Shah Mahmood Wat  
Kabul

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Supreme Court Chief Justice  
Massoud Road  
Kabul  
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Transportation  
Airport Road  
Kabul  
Tel (local): 253-52, 290-087

Urban Development & Public Works  
Old Microrayon  
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Tel (local): 290-075

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Water & Power  
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Kabul  
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Women's Affairs  
Shahr-e-Naw  
Kabul  
Tel (digital): +93 (20) 230-0474  
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**ACRONYMS  
AND  
ABBREVIATIONS**

# Abbreviations and Acronyms

AABRAR	Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
AACA	Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority
AAR	Association for Aid and Relief Japan
ABB	
ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
ACBL	The Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines
ACC	Administrative Committee for Coordination (of the United Nations)
ACC	Afghan Conservation Corps (may not exist yet)
ACF	Action Contre La Faim
ACSF	Afghan Civil Society Forum
ACT	Action by Churches Together
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement)
ActionAid	ActionAid
ADA	Afghanistan Development Agency
ADA	Afghanistan Development Association
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Afghan Development Programme
ADRA Int'l	Adventist Development & Relief Agency Internat'l
AETF	Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund
TAF	The Asia Foundation
Afghanaid	Afghanaid
ACS	Afghans for Civil Society
AFP	Agence France-Presse
AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghane
AFSU/VAM	Afghanistan Food Security Unit/Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (of WFP)
AGEF	Association of Experts in the Fields of Migration and Development
AGHCO	Afghan German Help Coordination Office
AHDS	Afghan Health and Development Services
AHSAO	Afghans' Health and Social Assistance Organisation
AI	Amnesty International
AIA	Afghanistan Interim Administration
AIAF	Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund
AIHRC	Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission
AIMS	Afghanistan Information Management Service
AINA	Afghan Media and Cultural Center
AirServ	AirServ International
AITM	Afghan Inkishafee Tarbaiwee Markaz
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
AKTC	The Aga Khan Trust for Culture
AL	Afghanistan Libre

ALISEI	ALISEI
AMI	Aide Medicale Internationale
ANCB	Afghan NGOs' Coordination Bureau
ANSO	Afghanistan NGO Security Office
AOHREP	Afghan Organization of Human Rights and Environmental Protection
APB	Afghanistan Programming Body
ARC	Afghan Relief Committee
ARC	American Red Cross
ARCS	Afghanistan Red Crescent Society
AREA	Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan
AREU	Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit
ARI	Ansar Relief Institute
ARIC	ACBAR Resource and Information Centre
ARRP	Afghanistan Rural Rehabilitation Programme: Community Self Help (run by UNOPS)
ARSG	Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ASET	Afghan Support Education and Training
ASG	Afghanistan Support Group
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
ATIMS	Activities Tracking Information Management System
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WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care

# Abbreviations and Acronyms

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AACA	Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority
AAR	Association for Aid and Relief Japan
ABB	
ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
ACBL	The Afghan Campaign to Ban Landmines
ACC	Administrative Committee for Coordination (of the United Nations)
ACC	Afghan Conservation Corps (may not exist yet)
ACF	Action Contre La Faim
ACSF	Afghan Civil Society Forum
ACT	Action by Churches Together
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement)
ActionAid	ActionAid
ADA	Afghanistan Development Agency
ADA	Afghanistan Development Association
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Afghan Development Programme
ADRA Int'l	Adventist Development & Relief Agency Internat'l
AETF	Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund
TAF	The Asia Foundation
Afghanaid	Afghanaid
ACS	Afghans for Civil Society
AFP	Agence France-Presse
AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghane
AFSU/VAM	Afghanistan Food Security Unit/Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (of WFP)
AGEF	Association of Experts in the Fields of Migration and Development
AGHCO	Afghan German Help Coordination Office
AHDS	Afghan Health and Development Services
AHSAO	Afghans' Health and Social Assistance Organisation
AI	Amnesty International
AIA	Afghanistan Interim Administration
AIAF	Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund
AIHRC	Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission
AIMS	Afghanistan Information Management Service
AINA	Afghan Media and Cultural Center
AirServ	AirServ International
AITM	Afghan Inkishafee Tarbaiwee Markaz
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
AKTC	The Aga Khan Trust for Culture
AL	Afghanistan Libre

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AMI	Aide Medicale Internationale
ANCB	Afghan NGOs' Coordination Bureau
ANSO	Afghanistan NGO Security Office
AOHREP	Afghan Organization of Human Rights and Environmental Protection
APB	Afghanistan Programming Body
ARC	Afghan Relief Committee
ARC	American Red Cross
ARCS	Afghanistan Red Crescent Society
AREA	Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan
AREU	Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit
ARI	Ansar Relief Institute
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