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Ministry of Counter Narcotics

Mapping of Alternative Livelihood Projects in Afghanistan



July 2005

Note: The information presented in this document provides an overview of the alternative livelihoods projects database and a mapping of alternative livelihoods activities and investments up to June 2005, as provided by relevant stakeholders. Developments after that date have not been reflected.

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Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps presented in this report do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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Executive Summary

With the enormous rise in poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in 2004, the total export value of the opium economy has reached an estimated US\$ 2.8 billion, equivalent to 60% of Afghanistan's legal 2003 GDP (US\$ 4.6 billion, based on licit economy without income derived from opium)¹. Of this, US\$ 2.2 billion has gone to traffickers while the total income at the farmgate level was estimated at US\$ 600 million.

The economic and political importance of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and the threat it poses to the stability and security of the country, has prompted efforts by both the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to find solutions to this phenomenon by enacting a combination of strategies including developing alternative livelihoods for poppy farmers. In terms of alternative livelihoods interventions, the total annual income made by farmers from opium production in 2004 (US\$ 600 million) has been mentioned as the target investment.

The following key findings have been presented in this report on alternative livelihoods activities and mapping of investments:

- **Total committed funds for alternative livelihoods:** The total committed funding for alternative livelihoods for 1384 (2005/06) has been estimated at US\$ 490 million (which would roughly be US\$ 100 million short of the target investment).

For the next ten years, a total of US\$ 1.2 billion has been allocated to date for alternative livelihoods activities.

- **Type of investments:** Of the total US\$ 490 million, 54 % (US\$ 263 million) is allocated to be spent through the National Programmes (i.e. NSP, NEEP/NRAP, NABDP, MISFA, WatSan), and 36% (US\$ 227 million) through bilateral alternative livelihoods projects.

While funds allocated through the National Programmes are more equally balanced across the country, bilateral projects are primarily implemented in the main poppy growing areas.

- **Provincial distribution:** The biggest share in the total committed alternative livelihoods funds for 1384 (2005/06) goes to Nangarhar (US\$ 70 million, 14%), followed by Hilmand (US\$ 56 million, 11%), Badakhshan (US\$ 47 million, 10%), Uruzgan (US\$ 27 million, 6%), Kandahar (US\$ 22 million, 4%), Balkh (US\$ 16 million, 3%), Ghor (US\$ 12 million, 2%) and Kunar (US\$ 8 million, 2%). US\$ 208 million are divided among the remaining 24 provinces.

However, in terms of funding allocations compared to the size of poppy cultivation per province, the main poppy growing provinces, such as Hilmand and Nangarhar, are among the lowest recipients. This relates to a prioritization of a nation-wide approach (thus the significant investments through National Programmes) in order to avoid a dislocation and further spread of poppy cultivation.

- **Thematic areas:** 40 % of the total alternative livelihoods funding (US\$ 490 million) in 1384 (2005/06) has been allocated for projects related to infrastructure and sustainable employment. The remaining funding is evenly divided among other areas of investment including agriculture (13%), rural finance (13%), governance (12%), social safety nets (12%) and economic regeneration (10%).

¹ UNODC, Afghanistan Opium Survey 2004, November 2004.

- **Main donors:** The main donors of bilateral alternative livelihoods projects are USAID, DFID and EC. Of the total US\$ 227 million committed to alternative livelihoods through bilateral projects for 1384 (2005/06), 64% has been provided by USAID, 16% by EC and 7% by DFID. In addition to their bilateral projects, all three donors also provide contributions to the National Programmes. The approach to alternative livelihoods varies among the three donors:

USAID focuses on bilateral projects with a specific alternative livelihoods definition targeting the main poppy growing provinces. One exception is RAMP, an agricultural project with a broader development definition and a more nation-wide implementation approach. Contributions to the National Programmes are limited. Total funding by USAID for 1384 (2005/06) amounts to US\$ 154 million, of which 96% (US\$ 147 million) are spent through bilateral projects (2/3 through specific alternative livelihoods projects and 1/3 through RAMP) and 4% (US\$ 6.8 million) through National Programmes. *The approach by USAID particularly fills the gap of bringing visible assistance in alternative livelihoods to the field level at this crucial point in time, which is recognized as a window of opportunity.*

DFID supports some bilateral projects with a specific alternative livelihoods definition including projects targeting a nation-wide approach. Additionally, DFID provides significant funding to the National Programmes. Of the total funding of US\$ 67 million in 1384 (2005/06), 22% (US\$ 15 million) have been allocated for bilateral projects, and 78% (US\$ 51.8 million) for National Programmes. *The approach by DFID in alternative livelihoods follows the concept of mainstreaming, which promotes the integration of alternative livelihoods into general national development programmes. Additionally, significant support is provided to the Government through National Programmes.*

The majority of funds allocated by the European Commission (EC) for alternative livelihoods is spent through bilateral projects with a general development definition, though some bilateral projects have been initiated focusing on specific alternative livelihoods interventions. EC also contributes to the National Programmes. Total funding by EC for 1384 (2005/06) amounts to US\$ 41 million, of which 69% (US\$ 28.3 million) is spent through bilateral general development projects, 19% (US\$ 8 million) through bilateral alternative livelihoods projects and 12% (US\$ 5 million) through National Programmes. *The approach by the EC could be described as medium-term with a more general development perspective.*

Other donors implement projects with either a specific alternative livelihoods definition or a more general development approach that includes a relation to alternative livelihoods. These include the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the German ‘*Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit*’ (GTZ), the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Denmark and Norway.

- **National Programmes:** The funding of the National Programmes is mainly provided through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), to which a large number of donors contribute. The total funding for alternative livelihoods through the five National Programmes amounts to US\$ 263 million which is distributed as follows: 49% is spent through NSP, 21% through NEEP/NRAP, 19% through MISFA, 7% through NABDP and 4% through WatSan.

In concluding, a three-phase approach on alternative livelihoods has been highlighted, in order to ensure sequencing between immediate subsidized support and longer-term development. This includes short-term (subsidized activities designed to have an immediate impact), medium-term (activities that will help develop specific sustainable alternatives to poppy) and long-term (activities that will encourage general development and economic growth) interventions. The approaches by USAID, DFID and EC, as described above, as well as the National Programmes fall into these categories. To ensure coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders, it is necessary to establish a sustainable data collection mechanism on alternative livelihoods activities and investments. A number of recommendation have been formulated in this report with regard to the sustainability of the collection and analysis of data on alternative livelihoods projects, which first and foremost requires the commitment by all stakeholders.

Introduction

Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan has seen a significant increase in recent years and in particular in 2004, which has been a record year in poppy cultivation. The surface under cultivation increased by two-thirds compared to 2003, reaching 131,000 hectares.

In response to the threats of drugs and crime, undermining the security and stability of the country, the Government of Afghanistan has prepared a **Counter Narcotics Strategy in 2003**, which has been supplemented by a detailed **2005 Counter Narcotics Implementation Plan**. The Plan is based on eight pillars, including institution building, information campaign, alternative livelihoods, interdiction and law enforcement, eradication, criminal justice, demand reduction and treatment of addicts, and regional co-operation. This integrated approach will require coordination and sequencing between the eight pillars, in particular with the aim of bringing criminals involved in drug trafficking to justice, and minimizing and removing the dependency of poor people on opium production.

With the decrease in poppy cultivation in 2005, as identified by UNODC in the Rapid Assessment Survey² of March 2005, there is consensus among Afghan and international experts that 2005 provides a window of opportunity to irreversibly turn around Afghanistan's current position as leading narcotics supplier. It is also agreed that immediate action is required regarding the creation of viable alternatives for poppy-growing farmers, bringing visible assistance to the field level at this crucial point in time.

At the instruction of the President, the Government has prepared a comprehensive **Alternative Livelihoods Implementation Plan (ALIP)**³, which has been approved by the President in July 2005. The primary goal of the plan is to reduce the level of dependency on the opium economy through the provision of licit economic opportunities. The plan highlights six areas of investments: agricultural development; rural infrastructure and sustainable employment; rural financing and poppy debt; economic regeneration; governance and community development; provision of social safety nets. In order to make use of the current window of opportunity and counter-act a renewed increase in cultivation next year, short-term and immediate-impact activities have been highlighted in the plan. However, in the long term, it is recognized that there is also a need to mainstream this approach into overall national development programmes taking into account that the drug problem is far too big and far-reaching and cannot be tackled by some specialized or localized projects but only through a sustainable long term development effort involving the whole economy.

In addition to the ALIP, the Government requested the establishment of an **alternative livelihoods database** and collection of information on 'who is doing what where' in alternative livelihoods assistance including the extent of funding. Within the framework of the ALIP, such a database should serve as an additional planning tool for the government and donors, in the context of other current initiatives such as the recently established Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund (CNTF) and current efforts in provincial/district development planning, etc.

UNODC has prepared this report as a contribution to this request for the collection of data on alternative livelihoods projects and a mapping of investments. The report is structured in two parts: The first part contains an overview of experiences and lessons learned in the data collection exercise, with a view to build a sustainable database and ensure its regular updating in future. The second part includes an analysis of the data collected which is presented in a description and mapping of AL projects.

² UNODC, Afghanistan Opium Rapid Assessment Survey, March 2005.

³ Government of Afghanistan, Alternative Livelihoods Implementation Plan, Report to the President by the Cabinet Committee on Counter Narcotics, July 2005.

Part I. Establishing a Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods Projects (ALP) Database

1. Context

The economic and political importance of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan has prompted efforts by both the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to find solutions to this phenomenon by enacting a combination of strategies including finding alternative livelihoods for poppy farmers.

Additionally, as the focus of the reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan shifts from emergency relief to longer-term economic development, alternative livelihoods projects are growing in number and importance, and significant resources have been committed by donors. The complexity of the alternative livelihoods effort is further augmented by the number of actors involved in it and the increasing number of provinces/districts concerned. This abundance of activity in the area of alternative livelihoods has led to a recognized need for information and coordination of efforts.

Currently, there is little existing information with regards to past, present or future alternative livelihoods activities and investments in Afghanistan. Centralized data collection specifically on alternative livelihoods projects has been rather limited until recently. Other databases exist, but with a different focus and purpose, e.g. to either track financial flows (Ministry of Finance's Donor Assistance Database) or programme outputs (MRRD's Management Information System). These databases rarely identify alternative livelihoods information separately. Additionally, donors, such as USAID or the EC, have also started creating their own databases to track the projects they are involved in. However, there are currently no relations, and no harmonization, between the different databases.

Against this background, UNODC has undertaken this study to identify the possibilities and limitations for establishing a sustainable ALP database. This has been carried out in two steps. First, data and information on alternative livelihoods project has been collected from all stakeholders in order to identify where relevant information is kept, how it can best be tracked and what effort would be necessary in future to update the information and maintain a comprehensive database on a sustainable basis (see chapter 2). Second, existing databases have been analysed in order to analyse their usefulness for tapping information on alternative livelihoods project in an efficient and comprehensive manner (see chapter 3).

2. Experiences and Lessons Learned in Establishing an ALP Database

In collecting data and information on alternative livelihoods projects and investments, for the purpose of creating the ALP database and producing a mapping report, over 80 people were met or contacted, from more than 35 organizations, including mainly donors, embassies, ministries, NGOs and implementing partners. For that purpose, a questionnaire has been developed to guide the type and format of data to be collected. However, the questionnaire proved less useful and resulted in limited success. It was necessary to provide significant guidance and explain in discussions, often in several phases and numerous follow-ups/meetings, the type of information required. The data has then been provided in various formats where relevant information had to be extracted for data entry.

Most of the information was compiled and verified from a number of sources as most interviewees generally did not have all the information pertaining to one project. The main sources generally included donors, their main implementing partners and the MRRD (mainly for information on the National Programmes).

Though intensive efforts were required for data collection, there was general willingness and interest from all stakeholders in compiling such information. The difficulties were mainly related to the fact that information was often scattered and not available in the required detail and format/breakdown. Despite the enormous effort, it should be highlighted that it was possible to collect most of the information relating to alternative livelihoods project, with the exception of detailed district-level data. To conclude, the collection of comprehensive data on alternative livelihoods projects involved an extensive effort which could not be repeated on a regular basis in order to keep the database updated.

Details of the ALP database:

In total, the database on AL projects currently includes over 100 projects, of which 94 are bilateral projects with at least a relation (of varying importance according to the donors' definitions) to alternative livelihoods and 5 National Programmes managed by the MRRD (NSP, NEEP/NRAP, MISFA, NABDP, Water & Sanitation). An analysis of the data collected in the ALP database will be described in more detail in Part II of this report.

The current ALP database includes the following components for each project:

- Project Title
- Project Number
- Project Description
- Start Date, End Date and Length of Project
- Status (whether the project is completed/ on-going/ pipeline)
- Budget: total, funded and unfunded
- Budget breakdown by year, provinces and, when possible, districts
- Budget breakdown by "thematic area" (see next paragraph)
- Donors
- Implementing Partners
- Sources of Information

The "thematic areas" have been defined in the Alternative Livelihoods Implementation Plan⁴ as follows:

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| 1. Agriculture | "to increase the yield on existing activities, and develop high-value marketable alternatives, to make legal farming more profitable, particularly for poppy farmers." |
| 2. Infrastructure and Sustainable Employment (previously called Cash-for-Work) | "to provide alternative short-term employment, particularly for day-labourers involved in poppy farming, and create local infrastructure that will help economic growth and improve the lives of communities." |
| 3. Rural Finance | "to provide viable financial assistance to farmers and others to develop their businesses more quickly, and make opium debt more manageable." |
| 4. Economic Regeneration | "to invest in infrastructure, irrigation, private sector development and other areas necessary for longer-term sustainable growth, with a particular focus on creating new jobs." |
| 5. Governance | "to empower local communities to take their own decisions about their development priorities, and take responsibility for reducing poppy cultivation." |
| 6. Social Safety Nets | "to provide emergency assistance to those who other opportunities have not reached, and prevent destitution/starvation." |

⁴ Government of Afghanistan, Alternative Livelihoods Implementation Plan, Report to the President by the Cabinet Committee on Counter Narcotics, July 2005.

Definitions and thematic scope:

One of the complexities in the field of alternative livelihoods (and in building an alternative livelihoods project database) is the fact that many different definitions of 'alternative livelihoods' exist among government agencies, donors and implementing agencies. Thus, it is not always obvious whether a project should be included in the ALP database or not.

Additionally, it has often been difficult to decide under which thematic area a specific project falls, especially those with a wide frame of activities. A budget breakdown per thematic area is hardly available for projects which cover more than one thematic area. Thus, data entry often had to rely on estimates only.

Geographic coverage:

The development of the Alternative Livelihoods Implementation Plan involved some discussion with regard to the geographic coverage of alternative livelihoods assistance.

Although rural development in general is necessary in all of the country and the Government is committed to the equitable distribution of rural development assistance across all 34 provinces, it was also recognized that efforts in the short-term may focus on some key provinces. Thus, National Programmes, though covering not only alternative livelihoods activities, have been included in the database, to reflect a countrywide information base on general development assistance. On the other hand, with regard to bilateral projects, priority has been given to 10 provinces unless a project has been specifically identified as alternative livelihoods. This limitation was necessary in order to include, for example, general rural development projects implemented in dense poppy growing areas, where the beneficiaries would obviously include poppy farmers, which may not necessary be the case in a region where no poppy has been cultivated so far.

The ten priority provinces include Hilmand, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Badakhshan, Uruzgan and Ghor, the six largest opium producers of 2004, as well as Farah and Balkh, which saw significant increases in poppy cultivation in 2005, and finally Laghman and Kunar, which may be at risk because of its proximity to Nangarhar and partly remote location and overall poor security situation.

The collection of information according to the geographic definition described above was quite successful, though the problem of definitions remains complicated. It often required discussions to decide whether a specific project should be included or not.

Limitations of data:

It had been anticipated to collect project information at the district level, which is necessary to carry out a precise mapping of activities and investments. However, district level information was mostly not available, thus the analysis presented in Part II of this report had to be limited to the provinces level.

The lessons learned in the data collection exercise for the establishment of an ALP database (as described above) as well as the analysis of existing databases (as described in chapter 3 below) have been the bases for the recommendations formulated in chapter 4 below.

3. Description of Other Existing Databases

3.1. Donor Assistance Database (DAD) - Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance's DAD (Donor Assistance Database) is a key database, centralizing information on a variety of projects in Afghanistan.

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| Context | The DAD sits at the Ministry of Finance and is fully accessible online. |
| Key Purpose | <p>The DAD was set up to track aid flows to Afghanistan, in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure resource mobilization, ▪ Match allocation of aid with needs, ▪ Improve transparency and effectiveness of information sharing, and, ▪ Support National Budget implementation. <p>Therefore, its purpose is to track mainly <u>financial</u> information. It is described by the Ministry of Finance as an "aid coordination system".</p> |
| System / Software | The database's operating system is Microsoft Access. |
| Time in Existence | The database was created in 2002 and updated in 2003 to be used in the implementation of the National Budget. |
| Types of Projects Included in the Database | <p>There are 3 main types of projects included in the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Core Budget</u>: where funds come from the donors directly to the Government's account ▪ <u>External Budget</u>: where funds are handed over from the donors to the Implementing Partners (often NGOs) without going through the Government but including a reporting mechanism to the Government. ▪ <u>Outside Budget</u>: where funds are handed over from the donors to the Implementing Partners without going through the Government and without reporting to it. <p>For clear reasons, the two former types of projects are much better documented in the database than the latter.</p> |
| Information Included in the Database (per project) | <p>For each project, a variety of information is required in the database, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DAD number / code ▪ Type of project: core / external / outside ▪ National Programme / National Priority Programme / other type of programme ▪ Lead ministry ▪ Donor ▪ Implementing Agency ▪ Province / District ▪ Thematic Marks (including such themes as: Government Capacity Building, Labour Intensive, Gender Issues, <u>Narcotics Control</u>, Assistance to Refugees and Returnees, Environment, In Kind and <u>Vulnerable Groups</u>). ▪ Project Description ▪ Sub-project information and description (when needed) ▪ Start and End Dates ▪ Implementation status ▪ Budget: including total requirements, requirements per year, funding by donors (differentiating commitments and disbursements) ▪ Sectors and sub-sectors ▪ Source of information |

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| Number and Type of Projects | The database includes 2900 projects from 1381 (2002/2003) to the present, of which 1000 take place in 1384 (2005/2006). |
| Update Mechanism | There are both online and offline versions of the database. The online version is accessible only for viewing and searching. The offline versions are used for data collection and reporting: the donors are sent offline versions that they are to update regularly: quarterly and before the National Budget is designed. |
| Domain | The database is of both: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Access (online) for viewing and, ▪ Private Access for updating. |
| Relevant Sector Breakdown | The database includes sectors and sub-sectors. The breakdowns relevant to an Alternative Livelihoods database are the following: <p><u>Key Sectors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihoods & Social Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups - Targeted Rural Infrastructure - Community Led Development - Livelihoods Promotion - Institutional Reform & Strengthening - Unspecified: Livelihoods & Soc Protection ▪ Natural Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Measures to Promote Alternative Livelihoods & Income <p><u>Other Sectors of indirect relevance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health & Nutrition ▪ Natural Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Irrigation Rehabilitation - National Long Term Irrigation & Power - Enhanced Performance - Food/Cash Crops - Agricultural extension - Enhanced Performance - Food/Cash Crops - Agricultural Inputs - Enhanced Performance - Food/Cash Crops - Agricultural marketing, other services - etc. (other agriculture sub-sectors) |
| Search Mechanisms | The database is designed to be searched based on a number of criteria, including: year, DAD number, project title, whether the project consists of core/ external or outside budget, whether the project fits in a National Programme or a National Priority Programme, lead ministry, donor, implementing partner, thematic marks and province or district. |
| Outputs | A series of automated reports have been designed in the DAD, including such reports as “Project Overview by Donor”, “Project Overview by Province”, “Project Overview by Type of Assistance” etc. |
| Strengths / Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive design (with a comprehensive goal) ▪ Public (everyone has access to it in one form or another) ▪ Credibility gained from the fact that it sits with the Ministry of Finance and that it was one of the first databases of this sort created to track development programmes in Afghanistan. |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient incentive for donors to update it, therefore, not regularly updated ▪ External and, specially Outside Budget projects (which tend to be the majority) |

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| | <p>of alternative livelihoods projects) are the least updated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation is not very user friendly |
| Conclusion - Options to link the UNODC's AL Database to the DAD | <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public database, therefore accessible <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No "alternative livelihoods" sector or sub-sector. In addition, alternative livelihoods projects could fit in several sectors and sub-sectors, making it complicated to link with the UNODC AL database. ▪ Insufficiently updated, especially at the province (and district) level. ▪ Lack of relevant data: the alternative livelihoods pillars or thematic areas are not included in this database. |

3.2. Management Information System (MIS) - MRRD

The MRRD has its own database that it uses to track and consolidate information on its 5 main National Programmes along with a small number of other MRRD programmes. It is called the MIS (Management Information System) and sits with the MRRD Planning Department.

The MRRD database is currently being reformed and remodelled, among other reasons, in order to improve its updating system. A new database will be created, with different functionalities, different fields, an improved update mechanism and potentially based in a different software.

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| Context | The MIS sits at the MRRD and is accessible only offline. |
| Key Purpose | <p>The MIS database was set up to track <u>key project information</u> on the MRRD's main programmes, including such criteria as project outputs, budget etc.</p> <p>The purpose of the new database – currently being built – will be to track <u>ALL</u> of the MRRD's projects and programmes.</p> |
| System / Software | <p>The database's operating system is Microsoft Access, although this might change with the current reform (a larger-scale system might be chosen).</p> <p>Currently, most of the updating was done via excel spreadsheets that were then physically brought to the Planning Department and then manually re-entered in the central Access database.</p> |
| Time in Existence | The database was created in 2002 and is currently being updated and reformed. |
| Types of Projects Included in the Database | <p>There are currently 2 main types of projects included in the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Internal MRRD Projects</u>: where funds come from the donors directly to the government's account (e.g. NSP) ▪ <u>External MRRD Projects</u>: where funds do not necessarily come from the donors to the MRRD but where the MRRD is given authority to follow up on the programmes (e.g. NEEP / NRAP and certain FAO or IOM projects). <p>The main projects included in the database are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NSP (NSP has its own database that feeds into MIS) ▪ NRAP / NEEP (NRAP also has its own database that feeds into MIS) ▪ NABDP (NABDP has a smaller version of MIS. It feeds into MIS via monthly emails) |

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|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MISFA (MISFA has its own database that feeds into MIS via monthly emails) ▪ Water & Sanitation (this programme has no database. It updates the MIS database via excel sheets that are sent to MIS). <p>The MIS database also included the MRRD Alternative Livelihoods Programme (that finished in 1383 – 2004/2005) and a number of other programmes (including MRRD Capacity Development etc).</p> <p>In addition, the MIS database separates a number of types of projects based on their status: identified, selected, approved, started, completed, suspended, cancelled etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This includes community requirements (projects asked for by communities via the local MRRD offices) |
| Information Included in the Database (per project) | <p>For each project, a variety of information is required in the database, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme ▪ Sub-Programme Components ▪ Implementing Agencies ▪ Donors ▪ MIS Code ▪ Source of project: locally requested vs. provincial planning ▪ For each province / district (for sub-projects) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village / Area - Budget Breakdown - Sub-Project - Sector - Outputs - Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries - Start Date / End Date - Donor(s) - Project Status ▪ Total cost ▪ Total beneficiaries ▪ Sectors |
| Number and Type of Projects | <p>The database includes 9 main National Programmes (some of which are not active but planned for inclusion in the database), with over 7000 sub-projects at various stages of completion.</p> |
| Update Mechanism | <p>The database is fully offline. MIS Officers have been included in the 5 main National Programme teams. Their responsibility is to liaise with the MIS team and update the database.</p> <p>Updates are mostly done by filling in Excel spreadsheets, taking them physically to the database and re-entering them or sending them by email.</p> <p>This is made more complicated by the fact that the National Programmes have different data management systems, based on different platforms.</p> |
| Domain | <p>The database is only used within the MRRD and accessible offline. However, it is fairly open to viewing.</p> |
| Relevant Sector Breakdown | <p>The database includes sectors. The breakdowns relevant to an Alternative Livelihoods database are the following:</p> <p><u>Main Sectors with Potential Relevance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural Development |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrigation ▪ Agriculture ▪ Health ▪ Livelihood ▪ Micro-finance <p>In addition, among the National Programmes, there is one called “alternative livelihoods”.</p> |
| Search Mechanisms | The database is designed to be searched based on a limited number of key criteria, including: National Programmes, and for each sub-project by year, province, district, what National Programme and National Programme Component it belongs to, sector and status. |
| Outputs | The results can be printed out in the form of reports that include the main criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the total National Programmes, the reports include resourced and obligated budget, expenditures, ▪ For sub-projects, the reports include a higher level of detail, including budget, province / district, beneficiaries, dates etc. |
| Strengths / Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High possible level of detail available at MRRD (including programme outputs, beneficiaries etc.) due to the fact that MRRD projects are designed in a detailed way. ▪ Currently being remodelled, thus affording an opportunity to include alternative livelihoods projects (or as a sector) in the database. ▪ The database is open to public viewing (not proprietary information, as opposed to donor databases). ▪ Credibility gained from the fact that it sits with the MRRD (in addition, the MRRD is the lead ministry for many Alternative Livelihood projects and very active in the field of alternative livelihoods). |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current updating system, even within the Ministry alone, has not proven to be effective (this is one of the reasons for which the database is being remodelled). ▪ Currently mainly includes programmes run from the MRRD (no intervention from bilaterals). ▪ Offline database, thus harder to update. ▪ Level of detail not as great as DAD. ▪ The remodelling might take time, thus possibly delaying the launching and first updating of the UNODC AL database. |
| Conclusion - Options to link the UNODC's AL Database to the DAD | <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accessible database ▪ Currently being remodelled, offering an opportunity to include alternative livelihoods terms and breakdowns ▪ The MRRD is already very involved in AL projects <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MIS mostly consists of internal MRRD projects. It might be complicated to extend it to donors. ▪ The current updating system must be upgraded ▪ Insufficient existing relevant breakdowns in the existing database: the alternative livelihoods pillars or thematic areas are not included in this database. |

3.3. Donor Databases and Other Data Collection Efforts

In addition to the two main ministerial databases, and given the number of projects they have to deal with and monitor, the donors have started creating their own databases.

For instance, USAID has hired the Afghanistan Information Management Services (AIMS) to design a database for them, called Geobase. Geobase has been built and is currently being tested. It is designed to include all the USAID projects and should be updated by the USAID contractors and implementing partners. It will be linked to the DAD and online, to offer easier access and upgrading features. Geobase includes detailed information at project level, including project title, description, length, dates, budget and geographical breakdown.

The EC and DFID have also designed their own databases, which include varied information about their projects.

All these donor databases are open only to the donors (and in the case of USAID, their partners who update the information in the database).

In addition to the databases, several stakeholders such as AIMS, the UK Embassy or the MRRD have decided to launch data collection efforts in the field of alternative livelihoods.

AIMS has launched a pilot project in Kunduz to collect information about the projects implemented by the NGOs and by the government in the region. The pilot project has started last December and is being extended to other provinces including Takhar, Baghlan and Badakhshan.

The overall objective of this pilot project is to build a sustainable database that registers all the projects implemented in these provinces and that allows the production of maps of these areas.

The database intends to be of a countrywide use in the mid-term. Local staff of the government is trained to be able to conduct the surveys, collect the necessary information and enter the data in the database. To make the database become a sustainable tool, the role of the local staff is to conduct a survey every six months and collect the data to provide the inputs to sustain the database.

The MRRD has also launched a data collection effort to obtain a detailed overview of the economic and social situations of the districts in Afghanistan. One of the objectives of this survey is to get a clear picture of the different types of projects implemented in those districts and to create maps showing which projects are handled where. So far, more than 40 districts have been surveyed through this data collection initiative.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations for the Sustainability of the ALP Database

Data collection in an environment like Afghanistan and, in addition, on a sensitive and highly divisive topic like alternative livelihoods is complicated.

One existing difficulty encountered was the diversity and incompatibility of data, which is often scattered among various stakeholders. Each donor, for example, has several implementing partners and there are often several levels of overheads from the donor to the field, resulting in information differences and losses. In addition, among the different stakeholders of one given project, there are differences in data. Further, the level of detail available vary greatly depending on the stakeholders. Thus, in many cases, dealing with the donor itself is not enough and it is necessary to collect information from the implementing partners (sometimes, two levels down from the donor) to get a meaningful level of detail

(i.e. where a project is really being implemented as opposed to where the high-level strategy would dictate it to be).

A particular challenge will be the regular updating of information, as many of the existing barriers (variety of stakeholders, number of levels from donors to field, information loss, and sensitivity of topic) will remain.

In addition to these difficulties, there is a problem of definition. Alternative livelihoods topic has varying definitions, based on a series of criteria and on agendas that differ by stakeholder.

On a positive front, the data collection exercise highlighted real information shortcomings as well as a need and desire for information from a variety of stakeholders, in order to better coordinate their efforts. Some of the key stakeholders are unaware of projects run or managed by other stakeholders. There is also a general interest in receiving well-compiled information and analysis on alternative livelihoods activities.

Based on the lessons learnt from the data collection exercise, some recommendations have been formulated below aimed at ensuring and facilitating the sustainability of future data collection of alternative livelihoods activities and investments.

Database design and harmonization of data:

- The level of sophistication and detail in the database's design will depend on the availability and level of detail of the existing data itself. Therefore, the design of the database should follow the way in which AL programmes are designed. The problem is, however, that programme design differs significantly among the various stakeholders:

Thus, there might be a need for some degree of harmonization in the way projects/programmes are designed. A discussion on the harmonization of project/programme design is necessary among the various stakeholder to identify technical possibilities and limitations for harmonizing information as well as take into account their information needs. This would ensure not only compatibility of data but also facilitate future data collection.

- In designing the database, attention must be paid not only to the data storage facilities and the data entry mechanisms but also to the data extraction (production of outputs):

Data extractions should be automated as much as possible and made flexible to allow for a useful database, which can be exploited easily, quickly and in a user friendly fashion; basic extractions should be created in an automatic way.

Data collection and management:

- It is essential to have regularly updated data. This is one of the main problems faced by currently existing databases. Both the MRRD database and the DAD suffer from not being updated frequently enough, thus losing some of their potential value:

Updating the information contained in a database could be based on regular meetings between the database managers/administrators of the various partners (under the supervision and agreement of

their hierarchical superiors), as long as the source databases (existing within the various partners themselves) are also regularly updated, which tends to be the case at least for the donors' databases;

Additionally, data collection should be simplified as much as possible. The simpler the data to fill in, the more likely it is that stakeholders will complete questionnaires and/or provide the requested information regularly.

- Attention should also be paid to the management of the database, especially since the definition of alternative livelihoods is broad, so that judgment is often required on which projects should be included and which not. Similarly, the various breakdowns of data entry (i.e. by thematic area as identified in the Alternative Livelihoods Implementation Plan) often requires decision-making:

Personnel responsible for future data entry (database manager/administrator) must receive support on substantive issues related to alternative livelihoods projects. Such support could be provided through his own supervisor and/or through external technical support e.g. the establishment of a database working group.

Regular outputs:

- The regular distribution of database extractions/ information outputs to stakeholders is an important incentive to ensure their efforts in providing regular data inputs/updates:

In addition to the regular production and distribution of automated outputs, it would also be useful to prepare regular analysis reports including a mapping of AL investments. An example of such an analysis is contained in Part II of this report. Such analysis could be further expanded in future to contain an evaluation of individual alternative livelihoods interventions as well as recommendations for better coordination among the various stakeholders to identify gaps, avoid duplications and build on existing activities.

Custodian of the database:

- It is key for the database to have a “champion”, i.e. an organization that will have ownership and an interest in keeping the database up-to-date. Such an organization should see the importance of the database, be ready to promote it, ensure its viability and be in a position to give stakeholders incentives to regularly provide updated information to the database (e.g. the regular production and distribution of database extractions and analysis reports):

Having a champion and giving the database a high profile requires its backing and support by a ministry, who should ideally have an interest in it itself by serving as a governmental planning tool. In this sense, and given the current lead taken by the Ministry of Counter Narcotics on coordination of counter narcotics activities including alternative livelihoods, it is suggested to establish the AL database within the Ministry of Counter Narcotics.

Part II. Analysis and Mapping of Alternative Livelihoods Projects

1. ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS PROJECTS – DEFINITION OF SCOPE

The alternative livelihoods projects collected in the ALP database and analysed in this report focus on 2 main criteria:

1. Bilateral AL projects: projects with an impact on alternative livelihoods, which are directly implemented by donors/ implementing agencies. These include mainly projects which have been specifically defined by their donors as alternative livelihoods projects. However, some general development projects have also been included where a relation to alternative livelihoods was recognized and if implemented in the ten key provinces (hence the beneficiaries would obviously include poppy farmers). The share of such general development projects, which have been included in the ALP database, in the overall AL funding is, however, limited.

The ten priority provinces include Hilmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Ghor, Farah, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Badakhshan, Balkh.

2. National Programmes: five National Programmes, under the lead of MRRD, have been included, though their objective is broader than the specific definition of alternative livelihoods for poppy growing areas; these programmes have been designated by the Government to be the preferred channel for mainstreaming alternative livelihoods; the five programmes are NSP, NEEP/NRAP, MISFA, NABDP and Water & Sanitation.

Additionally, in the presentation of the analysis and mapping of AL projects, it was necessary to define another criteria, in order to be able to reflect a more accurate picture on AL investments:

3. RAMP (consisting of various sub-projects): this programme has been included in the database as a bilateral project (funded by USAID) but it has been treated separately, as it is the largest agricultural development project in existence, does not have a specific alternative livelihoods definition (though a strong relation), is implemented on a nation-wide bases (though not reaching all provinces). Its definition would fall between the bilateral and national programme criteria identified above.

Another definition used in the analysis of alternative livelihoods projects/ programmes is a breakdown by thematic area, as described in the Government's Alternative Livelihoods Implementation Plan (ALIP). These are, (i) agriculture, (ii) infrastructure and sustainable employment, (iii) rural finance, (iv) economic regeneration, (v) governance, and (vi) social safety nets. A definition of the thematic areas is provided in Part I, chapter 2 of this report.

Finally, the date of projects analysed in this report is reflected according to the Afghan budget year since the majority of projects included have been designed like that. The analysis focuses on 1384 (2005/06).

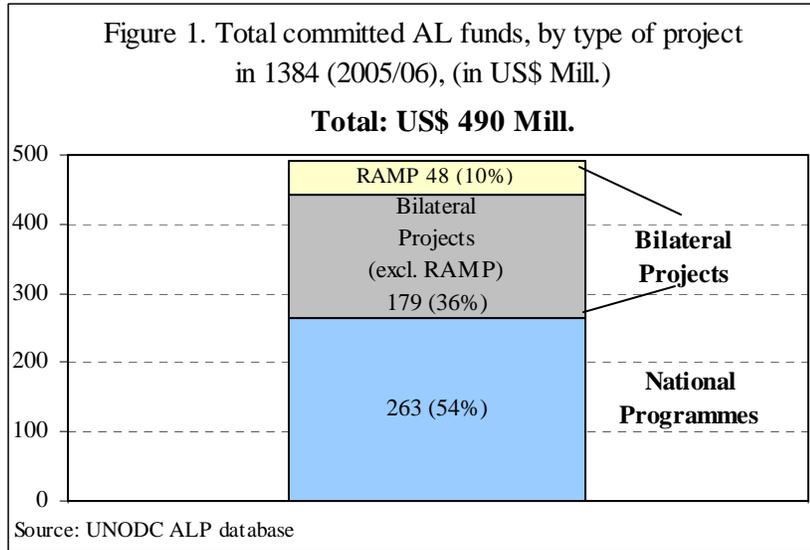
2. KEY FINDINGS

The UNODC Alternative Livelihoods Database covers over 100 projects that represent a total of US\$ 1.2 billion, covering a period of 10 years. This is divided in US\$ 700 Million (US\$ 684 Million) of bilateral funds and US\$ 500 Million (US\$ 516 Million) in multilateral funds (National Programmes).

As of June 2005, the actual commitment of funding for alternative livelihoods (including through bilateral projects and National Programmes) in **1384 (2005/2006)** is approximately **US\$ 490 Million**.

Breakdown by type of project (Bilateral Projects vs. National Programmes):

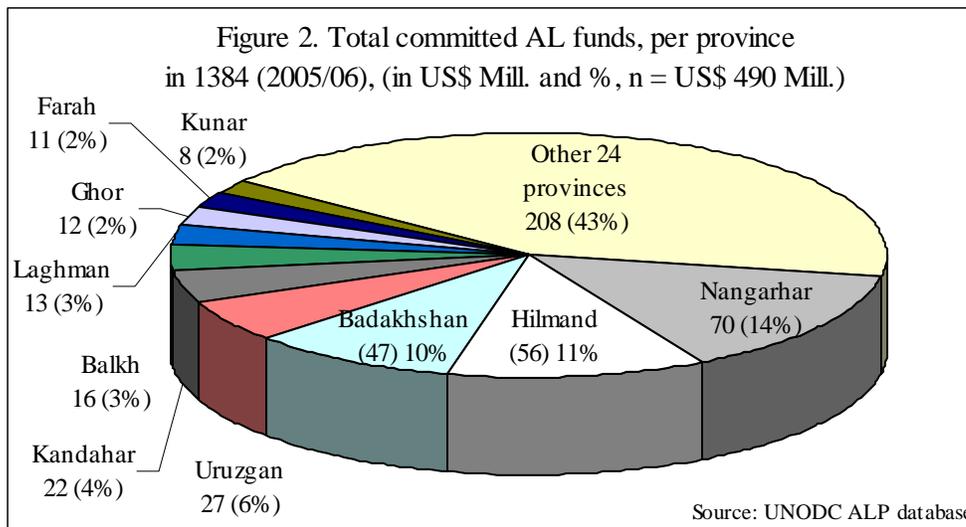
54% of the funding for 1384 (2005/06) is spent through the five main MRRD National Programmes, 36% through bilateral donor-led alternative livelihoods projects (including those which do not have a specific alternative livelihoods definition) and 10% through RAMP (see figure 1). A breakdown by project type and province (for 10 priority provinces) is reflected in map 1.



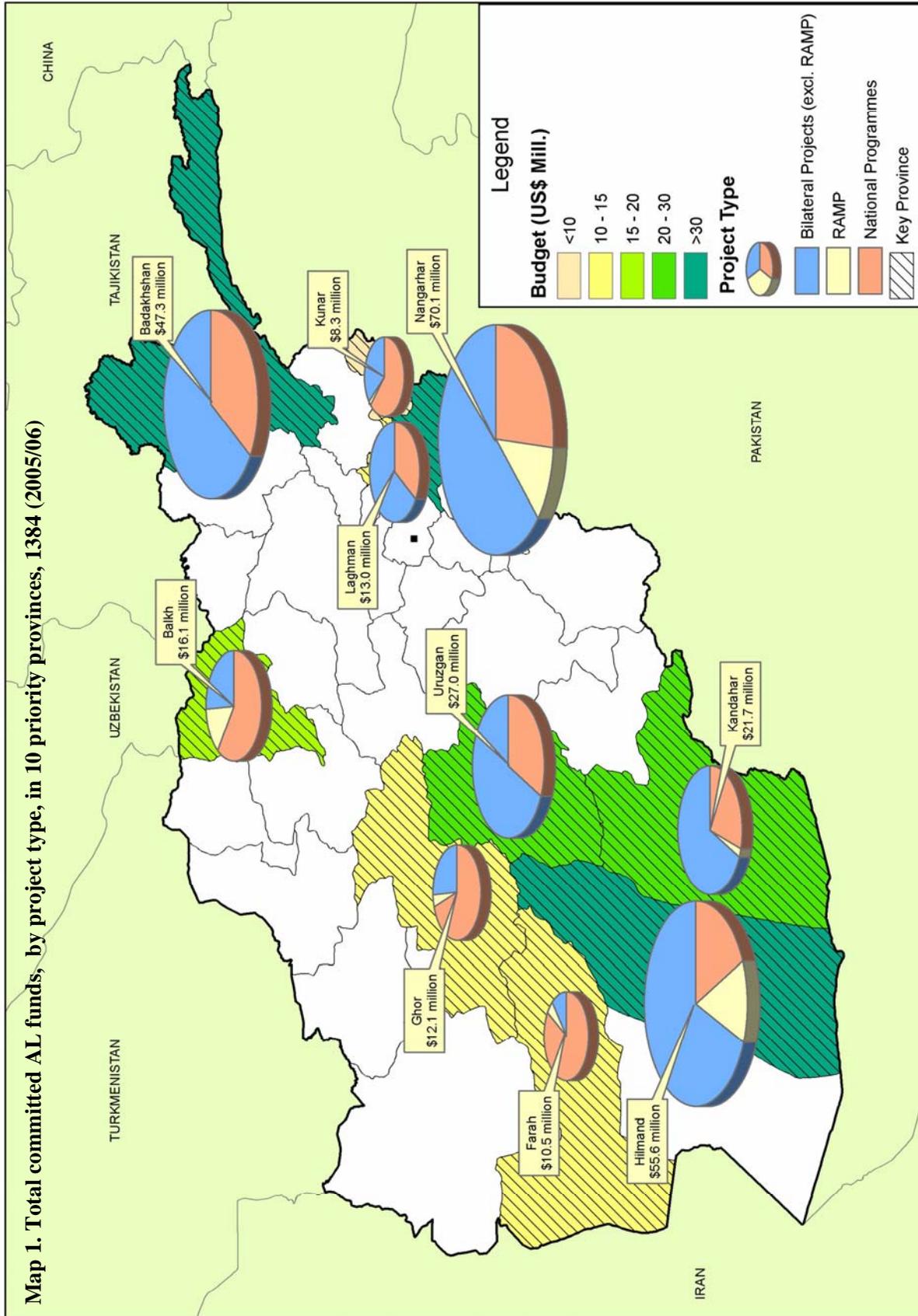
Breakdown by province:

Of the total funding committed for 1384 (2005/06), 57% (i.e. approximately US\$ 282 Million) is allocated for 10 priority provinces (see figure 2). In this context, it should again be highlighted that bilateral AL projects are much more concentrated than National Programmes (i.e. 88% of bilateral funding is allocated for 10 priority provinces, compared to 36% of the National Programmes funds).

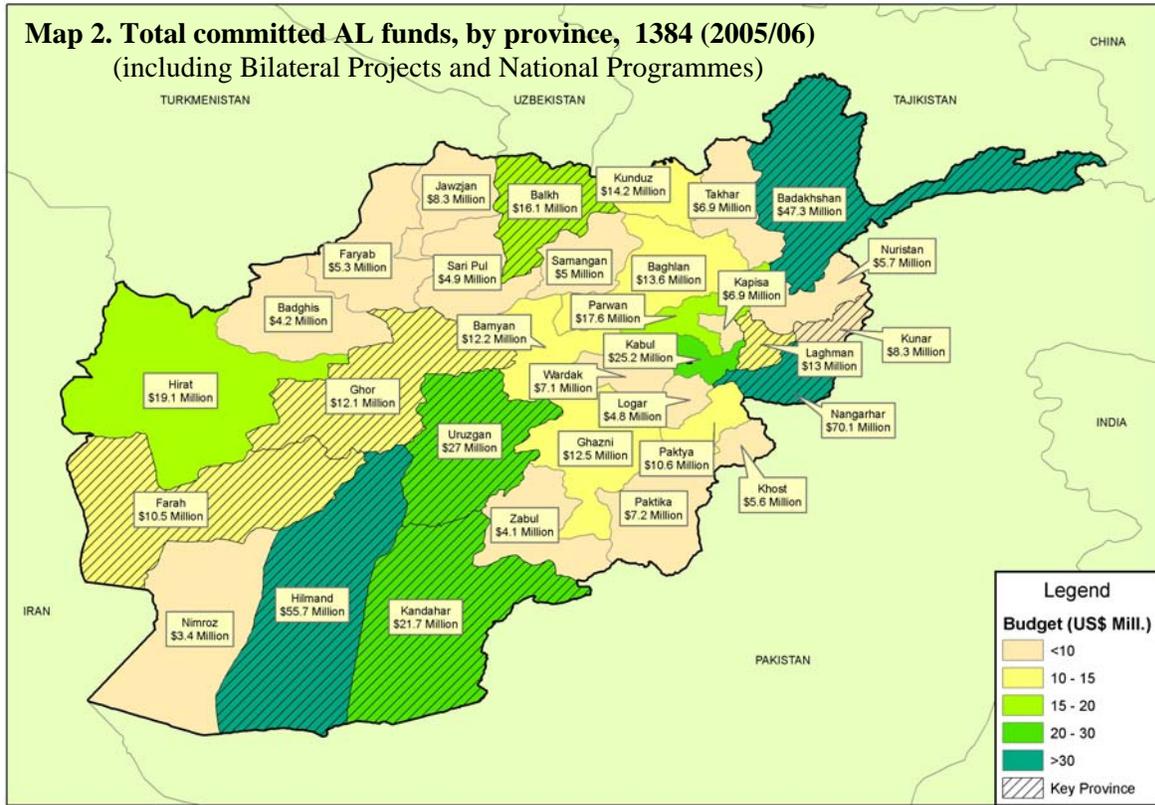
Although Nangarhar (US\$ 70 Million), Hilmand (US\$ 56 Million) and Badakhshan (US\$ 47 Million) are by far the biggest alternative livelihoods aid receivers (see figure 2 and map 2), the funding compared to the extent of poppy cultivation (funds per cultivation hectare of 2004) is relatively low: Hilmand is among the lowest receivers with US\$ 1,895 per hectare of opium, while Nangarhar and Badakhshan receive US\$ 2,485 and US\$ 3,030 respectively (see map 3).



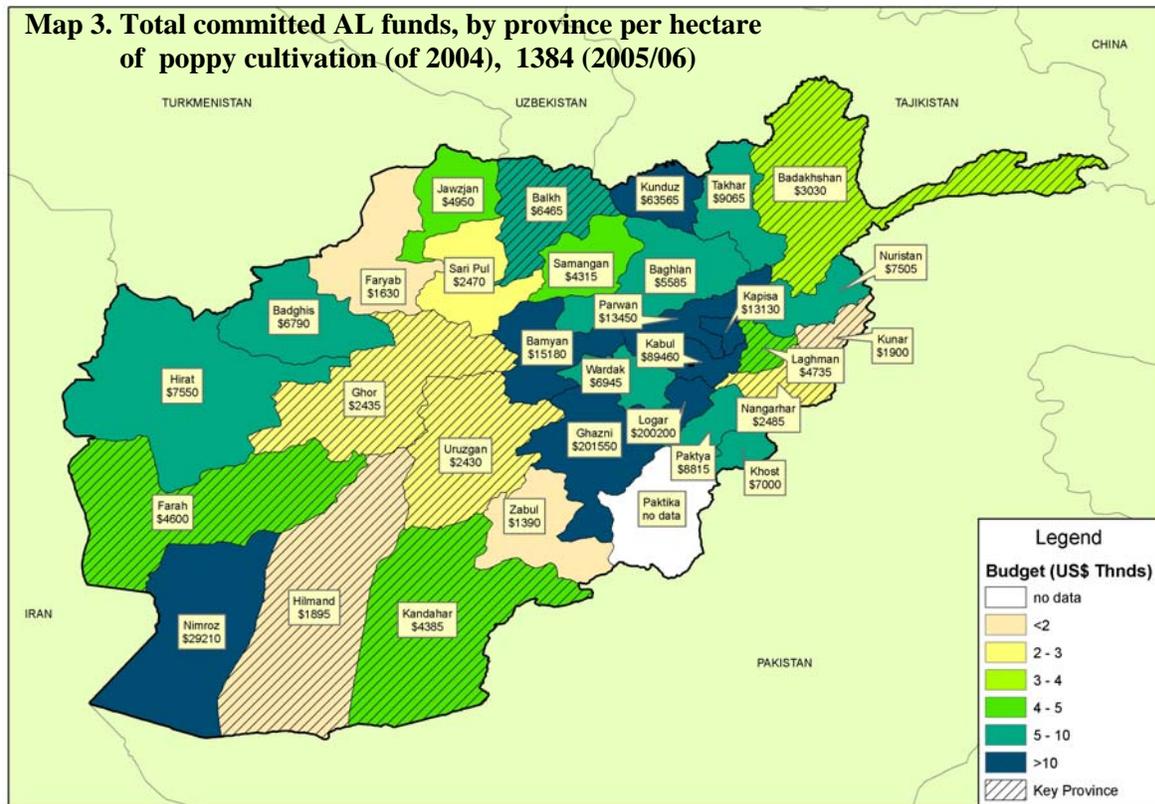
Map 1. Total committed AL funds, by project type, in 10 priority provinces, in 1384 (2005/06)



Source: UNODC ALP Database



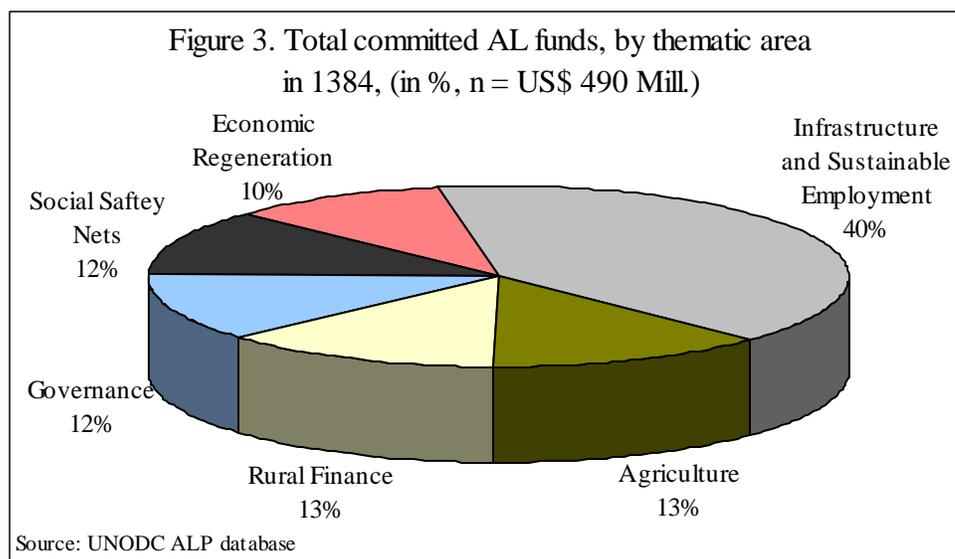
Source: UNODC ALP Database



Source: UNODC ALP Database

Breakdown by thematic area:

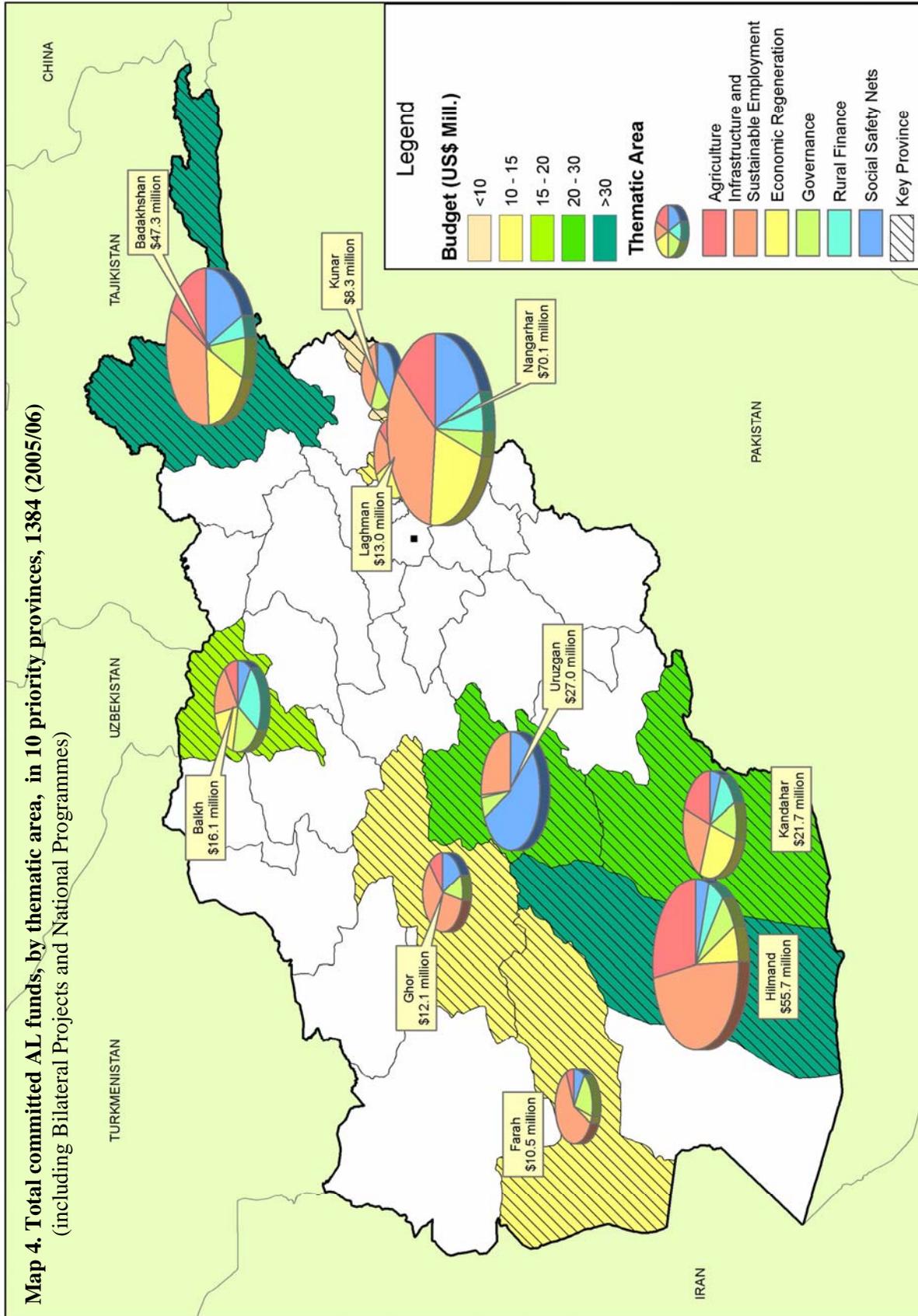
40% of the total funding is allocated in the area of “Infrastructure and Sustainable Employment”, mainly related to AL Immediate Needs – Programmes (such as the ones funded by USAID) and to NEEP/NRAP. The remaining funding is more or less evenly divided among the 5 other thematic areas (see figure 3). A breakdown by thematic area and province (for 10 priority provinces) is reflected in map 4.



Breakdown by donor:

Table 1 below reflects a breakdown by donor regarding funding provided to bilateral alternative livelihoods projects as well as contributions to the National Programmes.

| Table 1. Total committed AL funds, breakdown by donor for 1384 (2005/06), (in US\$ Mill.) | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------|
| | <i>Bilateral funding</i> | <i>Contribution to National Programmes</i> | Total |
| ARTF/WB | | 158 | 158 |
| USAID* | 147 | 7 | 154 |
| EC | 36 | 5 | 41 |
| DFID | 15 | 52 | 67 |
| Other | 29 | 41 | 70 |
| Total | 227 | 263 | 490 |
| *including RAMP | | | |
| Source: UNODC ALP Database | | | |



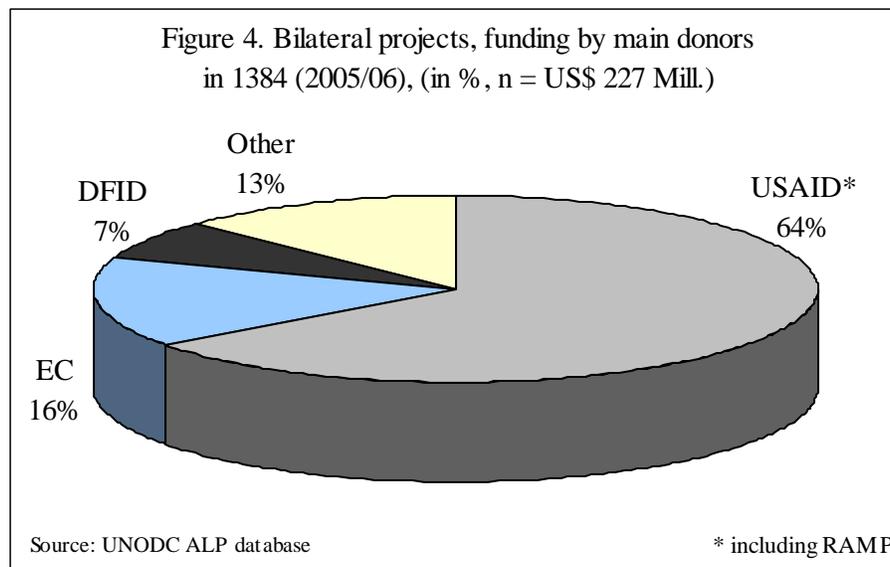
Source: UNODC ALP Database

3. BILATERAL ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS PROJECTS

3.1. Major donors – overview

The total funding frame of bilateral projects included in the ALP database amounts to US\$ 751 Million. (including RAMP, which accounts for US\$ 150 Million.), stretching over a period of 10 years. Of this, US\$227 Million. have been allocated for 1384 (2005/06) (of which RAMP accounts for US\$ 47.7 Million.). Over 50 bilateral projects for 1384 (2005/06) are currently included in the ALP database.

The main donors for alternative livelihoods in Afghanistan include USAID, DFID and EC (see figure 4). Other donors include Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), German ‘*Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit*’ (GTZ), Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) as well as the Embassies of Denmark and Norway.



According to the ALP database, 67% of the funding requirements for bilateral AL projects are funded, while 33% are currently unfunded.

The development and implementation of projects varies between donors and projects. AL projects by USAID are mostly planned and developed by themselves and implemented by other organizations/contractors such as Chemonics, DAI and PADCO. DFID funds projects which are implemented for example by IOM, AKF and FAO; some of their projects have been developed by the implementing agencies (e.g. FAO). The EC works with a number of implementing partners such as GTZ, DACAAR, WFP and Care.

Tables 2,3 and 4 provide an overview of the various AL projects by the three main donors. (A more detailed overview of the various AL projects and donor approaches is provided in chapters 3.2., 3.3. and 3.4.). Maps 5 and 6 reflect the funding breakdown in 10 priority provinces, by donor and by thematic area.

Table 2. Bilateral Projects by USAID

Programmes and funding allocations:

| <i>Provinces covered</i> | <i>Implementing agency</i> | <i>Total funding</i> | <i>Funding allocated for 1384 (2005/06)</i> |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ALL BILATERAL PROJECTS: | | US\$ 480 Mill. | US\$ 147 Mill. (including RAMP) |
| * 3 long-term Alternative Livelihoods Programmes (ALP) | | | |
| Hilmand, Kandahar | (Chemonics) | US\$ 120 Mill. | |
| Nangarhar, Laghman | (DAI) | US\$ 108 Mill. | |
| Badakhshan | (PADCO) | US\$ 60 Mill. | |
| * 3 short-term 'Immediate Needs Projects' (e.g. cash-for-work) | | | |
| Hilmand | (Chemonics) | US\$ 18 Mill. | |
| Nangarhar | (DAI) | US\$ 18.6 Mill. | |
| Badakhshan | (PADCO) | US\$ 1.5 Mill. | |
| * 2 other projects (AL-related) | | | |
| Baghlan | (AKF) | US\$ 1 Mill. | |
| Ghor | (CRS) | US\$ 1.5 Mill. | |
| * RAMP: (consisting of various subprojects) nation-wide (5 selected priority regions covering 13 provinces) | | US\$ 150 Mill. | US\$ 47.7 Mill. |

*(Input to multi-lateral projects: USAID also provides funding to NEEP and WatSan -
In 1384 (2005/06): US\$ 6.8 Mill)*

Source: UNODC ALP Database

Table 3. Bilateral Projects by DFID**Programmes and funding allocations:**

| <i>Provinces covered</i> | <i>Implementing agency</i> | <i>Total funding</i> | <i>Funding allocated for 1384 (2005/06)</i> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| ALL BILATERAL PROJECTS: | | US\$ 29 Mill. | US\$ 15 Mill. |
| * Community Stabilization Initiative | | | |
| Badakhshan | (IOM) | US\$ 5.7 Mill. | |
| * Integrated Rural Rehabilitation... | | | |
| Badakhshan | (AKF) | US\$ 5.9 Mill. | |
| * Research in AL Funds (RALF) | | | |
| 15 provinces | (ICARDA) | US\$ 5 Mill. | |
| * Alternative Agriculture Livelihoods Programme (AALP) | | | |
| Provinces to be defined | (FAO) | US\$ 6.8 Mill. | |
| * Development of Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Eastern Hazarajat (SALEH) | | | |
| Bamyan | (FAO) | US\$ 6 Mill. | |

(Input to multi-lateral projects: DFID also provides funding to NEEP and MISFA - In 1384 (2005/06): **US\$ 51.8 Mill.**)

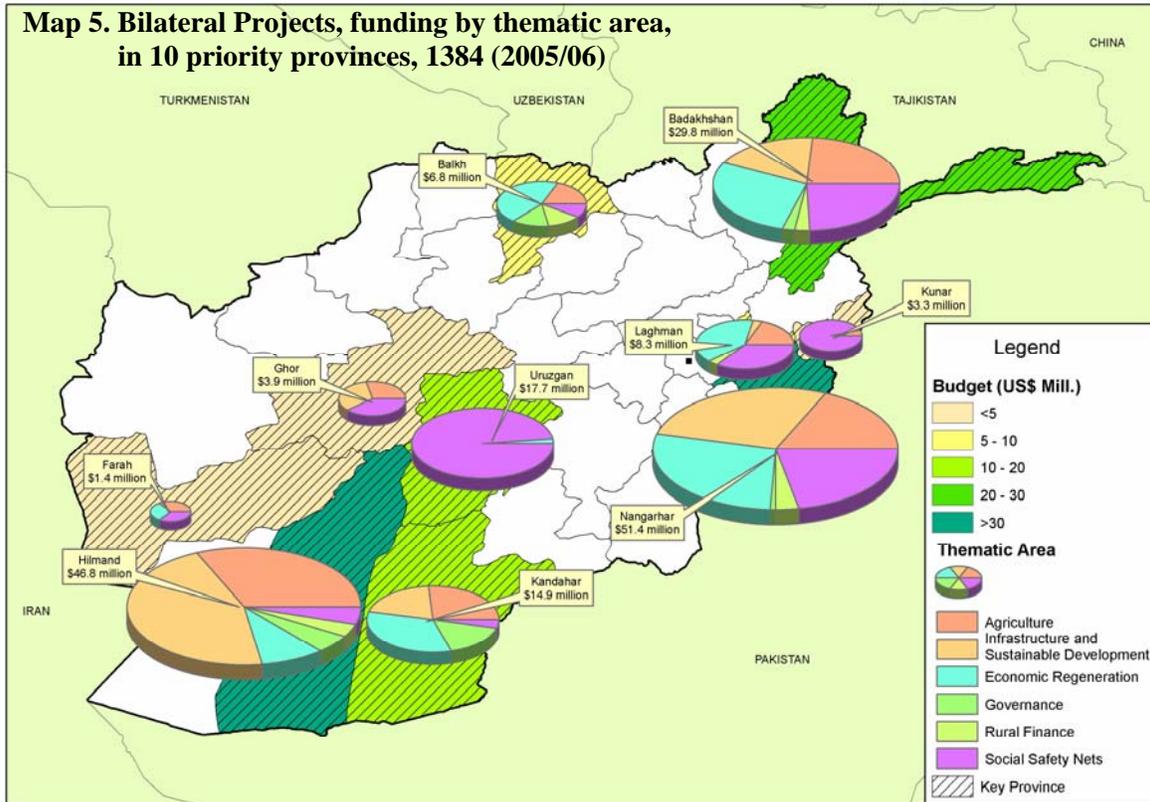
Source: UNODC ALP Database

Table 4. Bilateral Projects by EC**Programmes and funding allocations:**

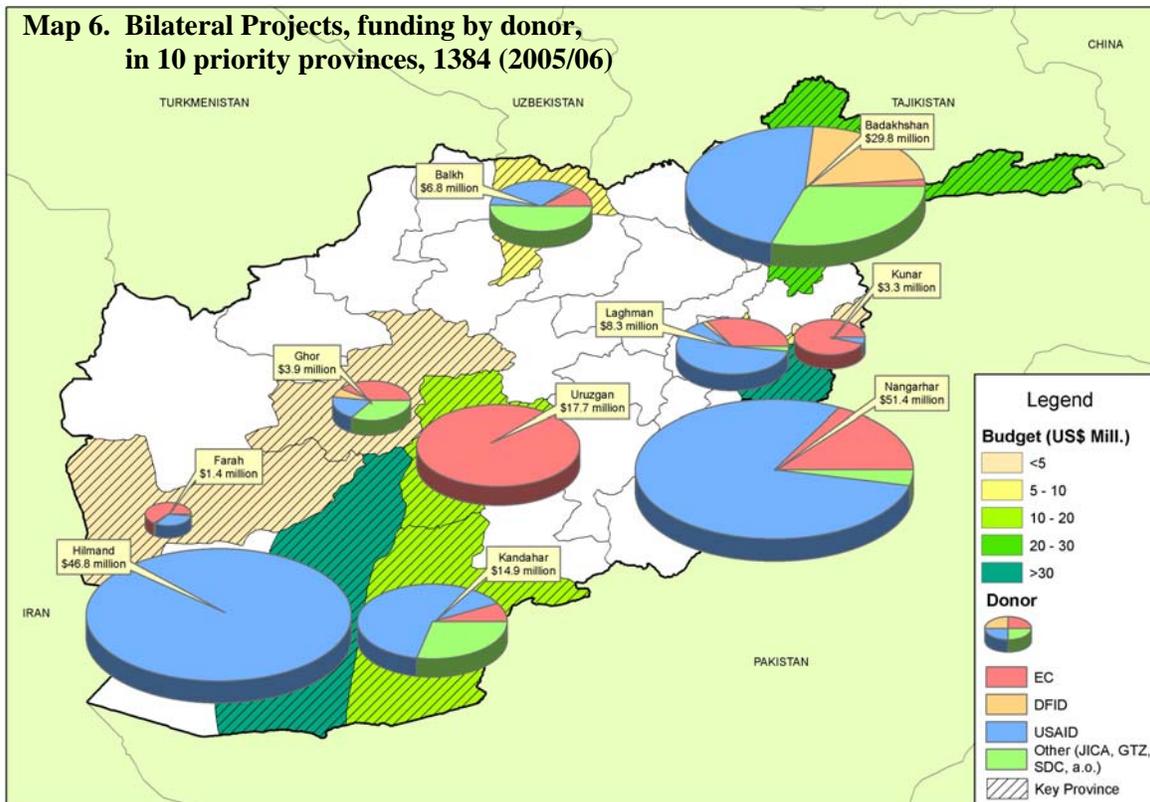
| <i>Provinces covered</i> | <i>Implementing agency</i> | <i>Total funding</i> | <i>Funding allocated for 1384 (2005/06)</i> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| ALL BILATERAL PROJECTS: | | | US\$ 36 Mill. |
| * Project for Alternative Livelihoods | | | |
| Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar | (GTZ) | | US\$ 3.6 Mill. |
| * 11 other AL Projects | | | |
| Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Hilmand, Kandahar, Badakhshan, Balkh, Farah, Ghor, Uruzgan, Day Kundi | (AKF) | | US\$ 4.4 Mill. |
| * 11 rural development projects | | | |
| Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Hilmand, Kandahar, Badakhshan, Uruzgan, Ghor | (ICARDA) | | US\$ 28.3 Mill. |

(Input to multi-lateral projects: EC also provides funding to NEEP - In 1384 (2005/06): **US\$ 5 Mill.**)

Source: UNODC ALP Database



Source: UNODC ALP Database



Source: UNODC ALP Database

3.2. US Agency for International Development (USAID)

3.2.1. USAID's Policy in Alternative Livelihoods

From the US Agency for International Development (USAID) perspective, efforts at poppy eradication in Afghanistan are being carried out through the alternative livelihoods, which is one of the US Government's Five Counter Narcotics Pillars.

According to USAID, alternative livelihoods efforts must be:

- Carefully sequenced with the other pillar activities,
- Have Afghan ownership,
- Focus on good governance,
- Extend state presence into rural areas,
- And support economic growth.

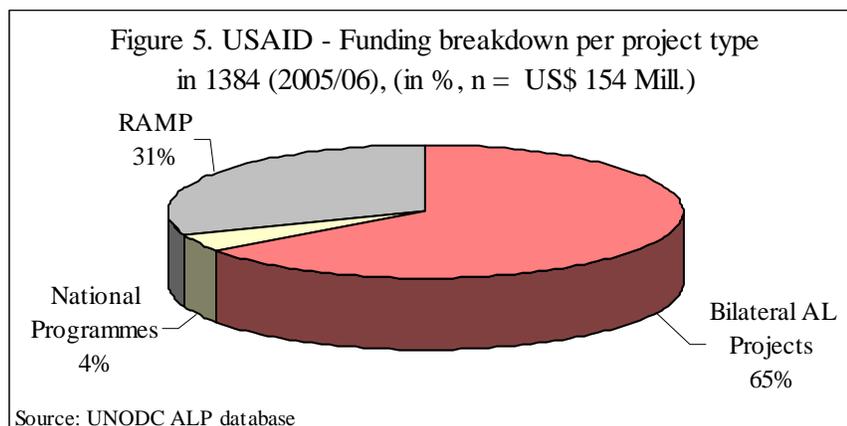
The objectives of the alternative livelihoods programme, as defined by the US Government, are two-fold:

- Accelerate licit economic growth and business activity in selected provinces in which poppy cultivation is thriving (through public works and small-scale infrastructure, business development, increased production of competitive agricultural products),
- Provide immediate alternative sources of income to people who have been dependent on the opium economy through labour-intensive cash-for-work programmes, income generation programmes for vulnerable groups.

Therefore, USAID has been supporting short-term cash-for-work projects in two of the main poppy-producing provinces (Nangarhar, Hilmand) in Afghanistan. In addition, longer-term projects have also started in Nangarhar-Laghman, Hilmand and Badakhshan.

The Government of Afghanistan has asked USAID to introduce alternative livelihoods activities into additional poppy-cultivating provinces. Thus, provinces where activities will be expanded are under discussion: the programmes in these additional areas are most likely to begin with temporary employment activities similar to the cash-for-work programmes currently underway in the first target provinces.

USAID also supports the RAMP project (Rebuilding Afghanistan Markets Programme) and funds National Programmes (in partnership with other donors). A breakdown of the budget allocations to the various project activities in 1384 (2005/06) is reflected in figure 5 below.



3.2.2. Description of Bilateral Projects by USAID

As part of USAID's strategy in alternative livelihoods, USAID supports 6 bilateral programmes (specifically labelled alternative livelihoods):

- 3 long term comprehensive "Alternative Livelihoods Programmes" (ALP) in
 - o Hilmand/Kandahar,
 - o Nangarhar/Laghman and
 - o Badakhshan,

- 3 short term "Immediate Needs Projects":
 - o Afghanistan Immediate Needs Project (AINP) in Nangarhar Province,
 - o Afghanistan Immediate Needs Project (AINP) in Badakhshan Province,
 - o Alternative Income Project (AIP) in Hilmand.

In addition, USAID supports 2 other programmes, with a broader objective but related to alternative livelihoods:

- o Dairy Development in Afghanistan, implemented in Baghlan
- o Increasing Community Resilience to Drought, implemented in Ghor

Total funds committed to support those projects, for their total implementation duration, add up to about US\$ 330 million (excluding RAMP, which accounts for US\$ 150 Million).

The breakdown of the total budget shows that the most significant part of it is allocated to the Eastern region (Nangarhar-Laghman) and to the Southern region (Hilmand-Kandahar). The projects supported by USAID in these areas are implemented by Chemonics and DAI.

Chemonics, DAI and PADCO are the main primary contractors of USAID and are in charge of the general execution of the programmes. These primary contractors actually sub-contract the implementation of the projects in the field to local NGOs or organizations and allocate the budget subsequently.

Long Term Alternative Livelihoods Programmes

1. Alternative Livelihoods Programme Hilmand-Kandahar (ALP South)

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>4 years</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 119,899,744</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Hilmand Kandahar</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>Chemonics</i> |

In February 2005, Chemonics began the 48 month Alternative Livelihoods Program (ALP/South) based in Hilmand and Kandahar provinces. Total budget of this project amounts to almost US\$ 120 Million

The objectives of this project are to strengthen these provincial economies by providing alternative sources of income to citizens, and to promote rapid reconstruction.

Activities implemented by this programme will:

- Help expand and improve access to economic infrastructure,
- Increase agriculture productivity,
- Provide business support services, technology and marketing resources,
- Facilitate credit and investment,
- And improve economic policy and private sector growth.

The project focuses on Hilmand (70% of the total budget) and the main thematic area targeted by the project is economic regeneration (building of infrastructure and promotion of business services) which represents 55% of the total budget (35% of the budget is invested in agriculture and 10% in governance).

The budget information collected in this database corresponds to what has been planned at the beginning of the programme. However for security reasons, at the time of writing this report, the Chemonics teams have moved from Hilmand to Kabul and field work has hardly been able to progress.

2. Alternative Livelihoods Programme Nangarhar-Laghman (ALP-East)

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>4 years</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 108,386,801</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Nangarhar, Laghman</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>DAI</i> |

The ALP-ER (Eastern Region) is implemented by DAI in Nangarhar and Laghman Provinces. ALP-ER is a four-year project which has started in February, 2005. Total budget of this project amounts to over US\$ 108 Million 62% of the budget is invested in economic regeneration (building of infrastructure) and 21% is allocated to agriculture.

The project has two main objectives:

- Expand licit economy in Nangarhar and Laghman,
- Ensure sustainable elimination of poppy cultivation in Eastern region.

ALP-ER is focusing on the following areas of economic development:

- Improving agricultural production and agricultural business opportunities (new crop technologies, improved post harvest and value added processing, marketing assistance),
- Rehabilitating and constructing public and productive infrastructure (roads, bridges, irrigation systems, small scale power sources),
- Supporting the business sector in expanding and improving services (agricultural and non-agricultural),
- Improving and expanding access to finance and credit,
- Working with local leaders and government to remove barriers to business growth,
- Continuing (for a limited time) cash-for-work, employment generating projects aimed at immediate improvement of critical public works at a village level,
- Economic safety net activities for those that find it difficult to work in the broader public economy.

3. Alternative Livelihoods Programme Badakhshan (ALP Badakhshan)

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>4 years</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 60,000,000</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Nangarhar, Laghman</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>PADCO</i> |

The Alternative Livelihoods Programme in Badakhshan is implemented by PADCO. The ALP Badakhshan is a four-year programme which has started at the beginning of April, 2005. The total budget of the programme amounts to US\$ 60 Million, of which an estimated 43% is allocated for economic regeneration, 30% for in social safety nets and 21% for agriculture (breakdown is an estimate).

The ALP Badakhshan consists of four main components:

- Community development (“governance”): economic development and technical assistance through district level groups (“Provincial Badakhshan Development Groups”).
- Agriculture and natural resources management: development of crops, technologies, agricultural extension services, tourism.
- Infrastructure: building of roads, water canals, bridges, dams, irrigation systems.
- Business development: development of micro-credit programmes, SME, business development services.

Within those four main components, different types of projects are planned, among which: training (business training, vocational training), rehabilitation of infrastructure (Fayzabad airport road, Fayzabad irrigation canal, etc.), agricultural activities (distribution of fertilizers, agricultural survey, etc.). Other projects are still being designed.

Immediate Needs Programmes

1. Immediate Needs Project (Nangarhar)

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>1 year</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 18,591,639</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Nangarhar</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>DAI</i> |

The AINP is a one-year labour-intensive programme implemented by DAI in Nangarhar Province. The AINP has started in January 2005. Total budget of this project amounts to US\$ 18.6 Million. The two main areas on which the project focuses are Infrastructure and Sustainable Employment (83% of the budget) and Social Safety Nets (17% of the budget).

The programme aims at providing licit employment in the province as an alternative to poppy-based activities and aims at helping establish an economic safety net for vulnerable households.

The objectives of the project are:

- A total of 50 days employment for 50,000 people in Nangarhar Province for 2,500,000 person-days labour in 2005,
- Within that total, generation of 2,375,000 labour days for household income support among 5,000 families unable to work in the cash-for-work program.

2. Immediate Needs Project (Badakhshan)

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>1 year</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 1,500,000</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Badakhshan</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>PADCO</i> |

The Afghanistan Immediate Needs Project is a short-term project implemented by PADCO in Badakhshan Province. The project intends to offer licit alternatives to the households and individuals who rely on poppy production. The total budget of the project amounts to US\$ 1.5 Million

3. Alternative Income Project (Hilmand)

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>1 year</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 17,930,957</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Hilmand</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>Chemonics</i> |

USAID's Alternative Income Project is a one-year project implemented by Chemonics in Hilmand. The project has started in November 2004. The total budget of the project amounts to US\$ 17.9 Million The project focuses on Infrastructure and Sustainable Employment (91% of the budget) and Social Safety Nets (9%).

The project aims at supporting the immediate needs of vulnerable persons and households in poppy producing areas of Hilmand through cash-for-work infrastructure projects and social safety net activities.

Objectives of the project:

- Generation of 2,500,000 labour-days employment,
- Completion of social and enterprise development activities targeting vulnerable populations (specific measure to be determined depending on community-driven activities).

To reach those objectives, quick impact activities are handled and provide:

- Immediate cash infusions to communities through labour-intensive work programmes,
- Economic growth in the community, as a foundation for viable alternatives to poppy,
- A strong message that the Government of Afghanistan and donors will assist communities through emergency programmes that will lead to sustainable development.

Long Term Agricultural Projects with an Alternative Livelihoods Component - RAMP

Key Features of the Programme

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>3 years</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 150,000,000</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Nationwide</i> |
| <i>Overall implementing partner:</i> | <i>RAMP / Chemonics</i> |

The Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Programme (RAMP) is a 3-year nationwide program supported by USAID and implemented by Chemonics (primary contractor). The total budget of the project amounts to US\$ 150 Million, for 1382-1385 (2003-2006). RAMP covers approximately 50 sub-project. Chemonics, which is in charge of the overall execution of the programme, sub-contracts the implementation of the different jobs to local NGOs and organizations in the field.

RAMP aims at rebuilding the agricultural sector in Afghanistan by:

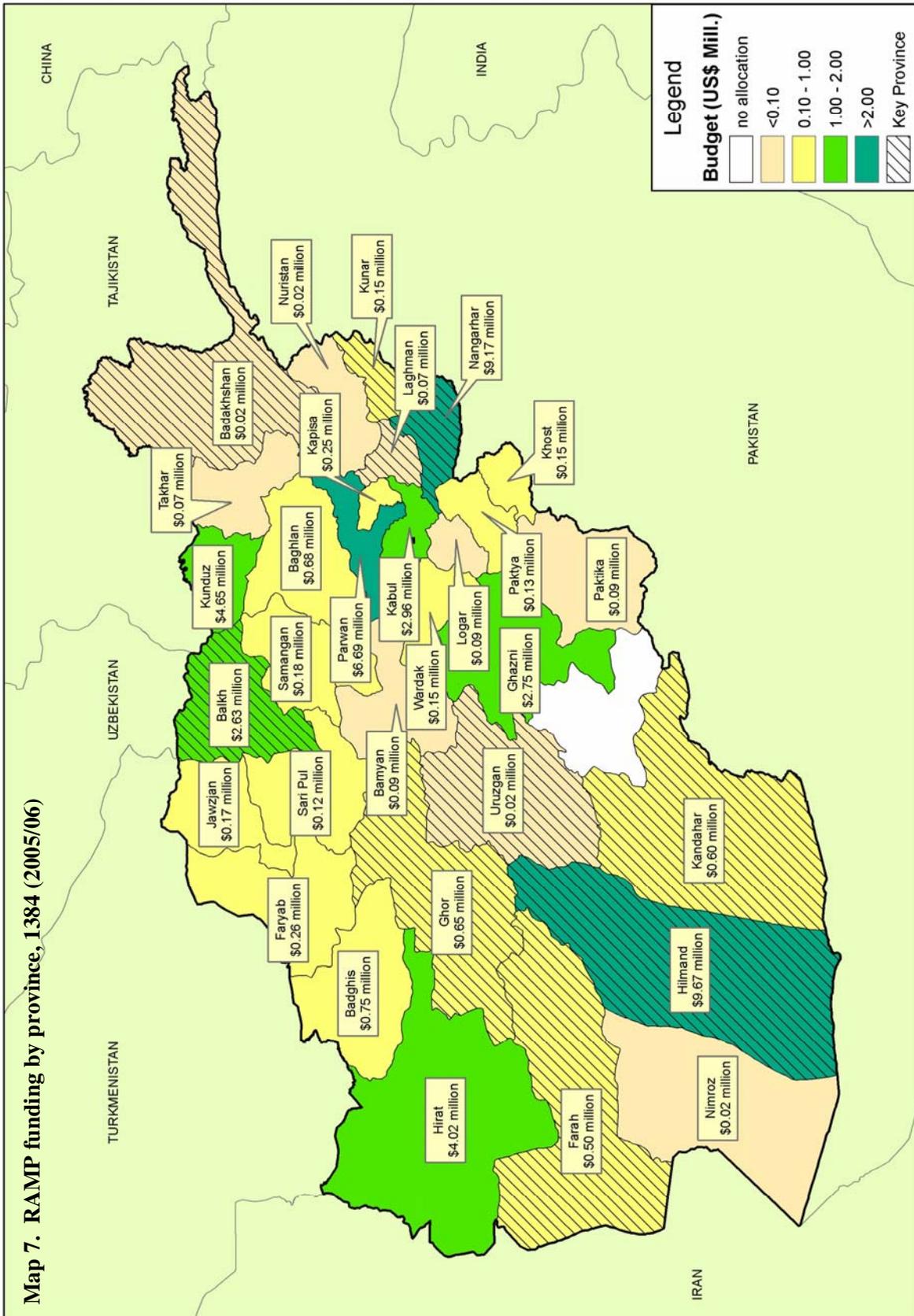
- Increasing the marketable value of agricultural products sold in local, regional and international markets,
- Improving critical infrastructure: farm-to-farm roads, irrigation systems, and market centres,
- Increasing the flow of capital,
- Introducing improved technology and extension services to help producers become more efficient,
- Identify market opportunities and build market systems to take advantage of them.

RAMP project interventions focus the bulk of their efforts in 5 priority regions, encompassing 13 provinces. The criteria for this selection process included:

- population density to achieve maximum impact,
- high potential agriculture production,
- presence of regional markets centres,
- potential availability of transport links to major domestic and export markets.

The selected priority regions are:

1. Parwan, Kabul, Kapisa
2. Ghazni, Wardak, Logar
3. Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar
4. Kandahar, Hilmand
5. Kunduz, Baghlan



Source: UNODC ALP Database

Other Programmes

In addition to the USAID programmes which are specifically labelled alternative livelihoods, two other projects supported by USAID also aim at reducing poppy production through their activities.

1. Dairy Development in Afghanistan

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>1 year</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 1,000,000</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Baghlan</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>AKF</i> |

The Dairy Development in Afghanistan project is implemented by AKF in Baghlan. This one-year project has started in February 2005. The total budget of the project amounts to US\$ 1 Million

Objectives of the project:

- To establish and consolidate livestock health services with the capacity and means to keep the regional cattle herd healthy and well performing,
- To establish a two level breeding service based on artificial insemination and herd improvement by animal selection,
- To improve animal nutrition,
- To improve animal husbandry with regard to clean milk production and clean milk collection.

2. Increasing Community Resilience to Drought

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>1 year</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 1,500,000</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Ghor</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>CRS</i> |

The Increasing Community Resilience to Drought project is funded by USAID's OFDA (Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance). It is a one-year project, which started in February 2005. It mainly consists of emergency assistance. The total budget of the project amounts to US\$ 1.5 Million

It is designed to assist vulnerable families in Western Afghanistan to access safe drinking water, meet their immediate income needs, while at the same time increasing their resilience to future droughts:

- Providing immediate access to safe drinking water and reduce the burden of water collection on women and children,
- Reducing the sale of livelihood assets by providing income through cash-for-work activities,
- Reducing the sale of livelihood assets of female headed and vulnerable households through the distribution of productive livelihood inputs.

The implementing agency is CRS. This project will work with rural communities in the western province of Ghor to further prevent the depletion of their livelihood asset base. This means increasing the availability of, and access to water and improving the management of the natural resources base.

3.3. UK Department of International Development (DFID)

3.3.1. DFID's Policy in Alternative Livelihoods

The UK is working with the Afghan Government and the rest of the international development community to rebuild the country and reduce poverty. The UK has committed US\$ 900 million in bilateral support from 2002/2003 to 2007/2008. In addition, DFID has provided an estimated US\$ 288 million to Afghanistan through multilateral channels: the EC, the UN and the World Bank.

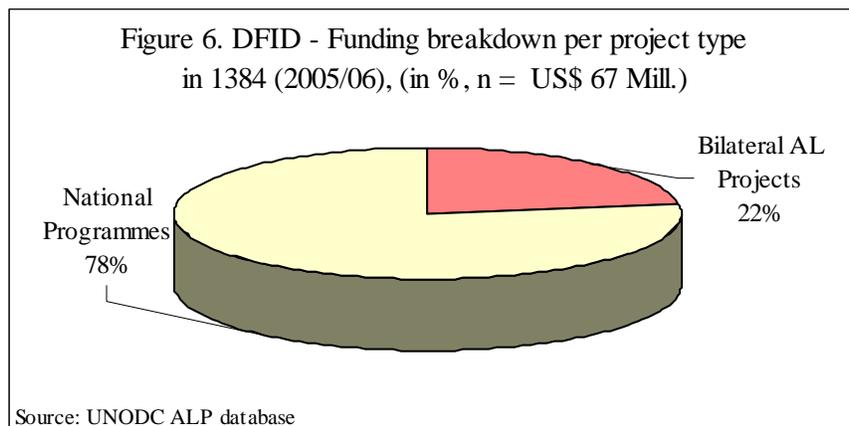
Poppy cultivation represents one of the most significant challenges from the UK's point of view. Thus, the UK has made over US\$ 180 million available over the period 2003 to 2006, to support the implementation of the Afghanistan National Drug Control Strategy, which seeks to eliminate opium poppy production by 2013.

DFID's entire programme in Afghanistan contributes to the creation of an enabling environment for development of the licit economy through building the institutions of state, developing democratic institutions, supporting the security sector and promoting alternative livelihoods. DFID's AL programme addresses a broad range of issues. On the agricultural side this has included alternative crops (such as wheat, fruits and vegetables), and access to agricultural inputs (fertilizer, seeds) and services. However DFID has also looked more broadly at issues such as rural credit and opium debt, community and skills development, institutional development, improved provincial planning and market development.

The focus for DFID, as part of the UK's wider effort, is support for the provision of alternative livelihoods opportunities for those who depend on opium cultivation as their main source of income, as well as support for those farmers who do not yet grow poppy, but need support to continue to engage in legal livelihoods.

DFID's support is helping to encourage farmers to make the switch to a legal source of income, for example through provision of micro finance or through provision of cash-for-work schemes, which are helping to improve infrastructure in rural areas, and provide an immediate alternative cash income for farmers and labourers. DFID is also working in the long-term, by funding research in alternative livelihoods, to identify sustainable alternatives to poppy cultivation in Afghanistan.

In addition, DFID provides significant funding to National Programmes such as NEEP, NSP and MISFA; in total, US\$ 51.8 Mill have been contributed in 1384 (2005/06). A breakdown of the budget allocations to the various project activities in 1384 (2005/06) is reflected in figure 6 below.



3.3.2. Description of Bilateral Projects by DFID

As part of its strategy in alternative livelihoods, DFID supports:

- Programmes aimed at reducing poppy production and at finding alternatives in key poppy cultivation areas. These programmes include:
 - o Community Stabilization Initiative;
 - o Integrated Rural Rehabilitation to Improve Livelihoods and Curb Poppy Production in Badakhshan;
 - o Research in Alternative Livelihoods Fund (RALF), and;
 - o Alternative Agricultural Livelihoods Programme (AALP 1).

- Programmes aimed at preventing non-cultivation areas from starting to grow opium poppy:
 - o Development of Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in the Eastern Hazarajat (SALEH)

Overall, DFID has committed about US\$ 29 Million to support these programmes. The main thematic areas targeted by the programmes supported by DFID are Agriculture (69% of DFID's total budget) and Infrastructure and Sustainable Employment (21%).

Programmes Aimed at Reducing Opium Poppy Cultivation by Providing Alternatives

1. Community Stabilization Initiative

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>1 year</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 5,660,377</i> |
| <i>Thematic area:</i> | <i>Infrastructure and Sustainable Employment (ex- Cash for Work)</i> |
| <i>Target province:</i> | <i>Badakhshan</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>IOM</i> |

The Community Stabilization Initiative is a one-year labour intensive programme implemented by IOM throughout the province of Badakhshan. The total budget for this project amounts to US\$ 5.6 Million

This programme aims at:

- Stabilizing living conditions of communities with vulnerable populations,
- Encouraging participation in a variety of legitimate income generating activities through the quick disbursement of cash and other resources to targeted groups,
- Raising the quality of public infrastructure while fostering cooperation between the local, district, provincial and national government officials and the affected population.

The programme has started in February 2005. 23 projects that are part of the programme intend to employ an estimated 10,000 skilled and unskilled labourers for a period of 50 days each. These projects tackle the

rehabilitation or the construction of water supplies, roads, bridges, schools and clinics and take place in 8 districts (Baharak, Darwaz, Ishkashim, Khwahan, Ragh, Shahri Buzurg, Shighnan, Wakhan). More projects, which will employ even more people, are in the pipeline and all are due to finish by the beginning of year 2006.

2. Integrated Rural Rehabilitation to Improve Livelihoods and Curb Poppy Production in Badakhshan

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>48 months (part I & part II)</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 5,867,878</i> |
| <i>Main thematic area:</i> | <i>Agriculture</i> |
| <i>Target province:</i> | <i>Badakhshan</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>AKF</i> |

This programme is implemented in Badakhshan by the Aga Khan Foundation. It aims at supporting sustainable economic and social development activities by introducing livelihood alternatives to poppy cultivation and trade in targeted areas. The total budget for the project amounts to US\$ 5.8 Million

The main expected outcomes of the programme are:

- Increased agricultural production through the provision of agricultural inputs and technical support,
- Rehabilitation of productive infrastructure,
- Strengthening of social capital at community level through community mobilisation and training,
- Rural incomes stimulated through development of income generation opportunities and support to private service providers,
- Increased local capacity to implement development activities in Badakhshan.

The programme consists of two parts:

- The first part of the programme (2002-2005) is funded by DFID, INLA and AKDN. Total funds for this project amount to US\$ 5,867,878.

This first part has been implemented in 9 districts in Badakhshan (Baharak, Jurm, Yumgan, Ishkashim, Zeebak, Darwaz, Wakhan, Kuran, Sheghnan)

- The second part of the programme is an extension of the first one and is funded by DFID over 2 years (November 2004-November 2006). DFID has allocated US\$ 4,193,878 to the project which is implemented in 10 districts instead of 9 (Fayzabad was added to the 9 districts targeted by the first part of the programme).

3. Research in Alternative Livelihoods Fund (RALF)

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>3 years</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 5,040,353</i> |
| <i>Main thematic area:</i> | <i>Agriculture</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>Badakhshan, Baghlan, Balkh, Day Kundi, Faryab, Ghor, Hilmand, Hirat, Kandahar, Khost, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Paktya, Takhar</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>ICARDA</i> |

The purpose of the Research in Alternative Livelihoods Fund (RALF) is to develop and promote alternative livelihoods options for rural Afghans currently economically dependent on opium production. The outcome of RALF will be licit alternatives to opium production that are practicable in the socio-economic environment of Afghanistan and accessible to rural people.

RALF is implemented by ICARDA (International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas) in 15 provinces. ICARDA is the primary contractor of the programme, in charge of the overall management of the programme. The field work in the different regions is actually achieved by several NGOs and local organizations (sub-contractors).

The project has started in January 2004 and will last 3 years. The total budget of the project amounts to US\$ 5 Million

4. Alternative Agricultural Livelihoods Program – Phase I

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>30 months</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going (recently started)</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 6,831,748</i> |
| <i>Main thematic area:</i> | <i>Agriculture</i> |
| <i>Target provinces:</i> | <i>To be defined</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>FAO</i> |

The objective of this four-year programme implemented by FAO is to reduce the dependency on poppy cultivation by developing viable ‘alternative livelihoods’ options for target communities. The reduction of this dependency will be achieved through increasing on- and off-farm income generation opportunities in poppy-growing provinces.

The main target groups and ultimate beneficiaries of the programme include small farmers, landless labourers and vulnerable groups in poppy growing areas. FAO’s activities are targeted at communities in opium producing provinces and will include opium producers as well as other members of the communities.

The core outputs of the programme are:

- Capacity Building: improved understanding of alternative agricultural livelihoods development by Government and related institutions at both national and target provincial levels.
- Rehabilitation & expansion of agricultural infrastructure: rehabilitated agricultural infrastructure in the main poppy-producing areas: irrigation, tree nurseries, animal health clinics.
- Rehabilitation & diversification of farming systems: Rehabilitated and diversified farming systems, including horticulture, livestock, cash and niche crops.
- Off-farm employment generation: increased off-farm employment opportunities through cash-for-work, reforestation, dams, agro-processing SMEs, fisheries, etc.
- Community Development & Support Services: development of community support services (extension and business services, credit access, market research, etc.)

Part 1 of the programme is supported by DFID and consists of a pilot project which has started in April 2005 and should be completed in September 2007. The purpose of this 30-month phase is to pilot and test activities in 2 or 3 targeted areas so as to apply the results of these tests to other projects.

This pilot project has just started and the project team is currently being hired. The total budget of the project amounts to US\$ 6.8 Million

Programme Aimed at Preventing the Spread of Poppy Cultivation

1. The development of Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in the Eastern Hazarajat

Key Features of the Project

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Duration:</i> | <i>4 years</i> |
| <i>Status:</i> | <i>On-going</i> |
| <i>Budget:</i> | <i>US\$ 5,996,342</i> |
| <i>Main thematic area:</i> | <i>Agriculture</i> |
| <i>Target province:</i> | <i>Bamyan</i> |
| <i>Implementing partner:</i> | <i>FAO</i> |

This project aims at contributing to the development of capacity, opportunities and mechanisms to enable the rural population of Eastern Hazarajat to achieve sustainable improvements in their livelihoods.

These objectives are achieved through 3 components which:

- Develop capacity for community-level action to improve agricultural livelihoods and resources management;
- Improve food security, income generation and employment opportunities and resource utilisation through community-based action;
- Promote and support planning, information dissemination and replication of lessons for improving agricultural livelihoods and natural resource management, focussed initially at the provincial and district levels.

This 48 month-project is implemented by FAO in Bamyan and started in July 2003. The implementation will be completed in June 2007. The total budget of the project amounts to nearly US\$ 6 Million

3.4. European Commission (EC)

3.4.1. EC's Policy in Alternative Livelihoods

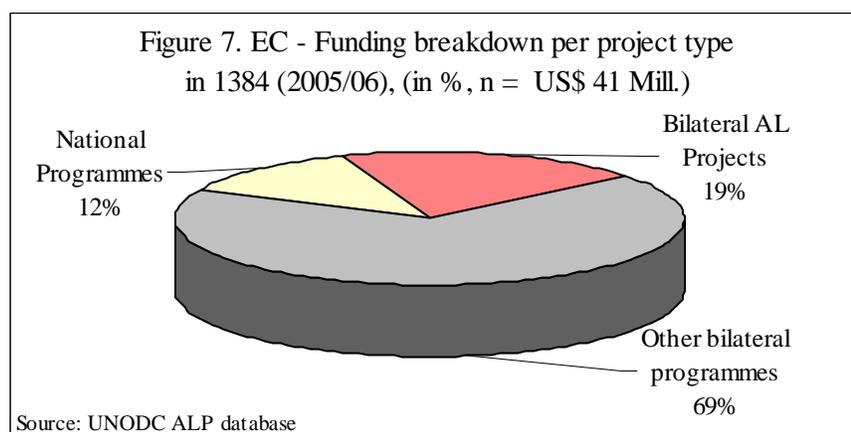
The European Commission has from the outset of the reconstruction process in Afghanistan taken an active role in supporting counter-narcotics efforts, not least because around 90% of heroin in Western Europe is thought to originate in Afghanistan. Another important concern is that corruption and illegality associated with the burgeoning opium economy undermine institution building and, ultimately, the entire reconstruction and stabilization process.

Thus, working closely with the UK which has assisted the Afghan government in drawing up a counter-narcotics strategy (2003) and implementation plan (2005), the EC has actively been involved in the field of rural development which is critical for the provision of sustainable alternative livelihoods for farmers involved in opium-poppy cultivation.

In particular, the EC has invested about US\$ 8.8 Million in 2005 in programmes directly linked to alternative livelihoods and about US\$ 28 Million to support other rural development programmes that will help provide long term legitimate employment to those currently involved in poppy production.

The EC also supports National Programmes. For 1384 (2005/06), almost US\$ 5 Million has been allocated to the National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP).

A breakdown of the budget allocations to the various project activities in 1384 (2005/06) is reflected in figure 7 below.



3.4.2. Description of Bilateral Projects by EC

As part of its strategy to fight against poppy production, the EC supports:

- Projects aimed at promoting sustainable alternatives for those whose livelihoods depend on opium production.

- Rural development projects, in 10 priority provinces (which have a broader objective but an impact on poppy cultivation in main producer areas).

Projects Aimed at Providing Alternatives to Poppy Cultivation

The EC has committed about US\$ 8 Million in 2005 to support a number projects linked to alternative livelihoods.

As an illustration, among those projects which aim at reducing poppy production by providing alternatives, the Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL) is implemented in 3 provinces (Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman) of the Eastern Region by GTZ. A US\$ 3.6 Million budget is allocated to this project by the EC in 2005.

The objective of this 3 year programme is to facilitate the change from an opium-based economy to alternative socio-economic system. It emphasizes community development and alternative livelihoods, complemented by a comprehensive capacity building programme for the local government.

Other projects such as the Roses for Nangarhar Project or the Improved Seed Package Project aim at creating legal income possibilities in the high poppy areas through agriculture.

The different projects supported by the EC linked to alternative livelihoods are summarized in table 5 below. The figures correspond to the amounts allocated by the EC in 1384 (2005/2006).

Table 5. Bilateral AL Projects by EC in 1384 (2005/06)

| Project title | Provinces | Funds |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|
| Project for Alternative Livelihoods | Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar | US\$ 3,600,000 |
| Roses for Nangarhar | Nangarhar | US\$ 462,000 |
| Enhancing Rural Livelihoods and Food Security | Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman | US\$ 339,340 |
| Sustainable Rural Recovery in Eastern Afghanistan | Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman | US\$ 406,151 |
| Seed Multiplication & Extension Service | Laghman, Badakhshan | US\$ 188,978 |
| Improved Seed Package | Badakhshan, Ghor | US\$ 278,578 |
| Livelihood Support – Rural Recovery Programme | Balkh | US\$ 516,000 |
| Livelihood Support and Drought Mitigation Project | Farah, Kandahar, Uruzgan | US\$ 893,334 |
| Support to Food Insecure Communities | Farah | US\$ 277,086 |
| Improving Food Security | Hilmand, Uruzgan | US\$ 156,681 |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Rural Recovery Project for Vulnerable Households | Farah, Kandahar | US\$ 488,000 |
| Improving Food Security for Drought Affected People | Day Kundi | US\$ 480,000 |
| Grand Total | | US\$ 8,086,148 |

Source: UNODC ALP Database

Rural Development Projects

Besides the projects labelled alternative livelihoods, other projects supported by the EC also have an impact on poppy cultivation. In particular, the projects implemented in the 10 key provinces help provide sustainable longer-term alternatives to farmers or villagers who depend on poppy production. These other bilateral projects supported by the EC are listed in table 6 below:

Table 6. Other bilateral development projects by EC in 1384 (2005/06)

| Project title | Province | Funds |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Civil Society Empowerment Programme | Nangarhar, Balkh, Kandahar | US\$ 526,500 |
| Expansion of Basic Package of Health Services | Nangarhar, Badakhshan | US\$ 1,930,136 |
| Health Care Support Services | Nangarhar | US\$ 2,003,140 |
| Support to Regional Health Delivery Services | Nangarhar | US\$ 501,258 |
| Support to Animal Health Sector | Laghman, Kunar | US\$ 373,334 |
| Support to Health Delivery Services in 3 provinces | Laghman, Kunar, Uruzgan | US\$ 18,575,519 |
| Animal Health Support Programme for Afghanistan | Hilmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan | US\$ 640,000 |
| Basic Package of Health Services in Ghor Province | Ghor | US\$ 1,117,877 |
| Poverty Reduction in Ghor | Ghor | US\$ 467,921 |
| Delivery of BPHS in 1 cluster of districts in Laghman Province | Laghman | US\$ 947,700 |
| Delivery of BPHS in 3 clusters of districts in Afghanistan | Kunar | US\$ 1,198,395 |
| Grand Total | | US\$ 28,281,780 |

Source: UNODC ALP Database

3.5. Other donors

Additional projects have been included in the database funded by other donors including:

- the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- the German ‘*Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit*’ (GTZ)
- the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)
- Denmark
- Norway

The list of projects is included in Annex 1. Some examples by JICA and GTZ are also described below.

3.5.1. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The Japan International Cooperation Agency does not label the projects it supports alternative livelihoods projects. JICA has a mainstreamed approach which consists in supporting Integrated Rural Development Programmes so as to reduce poverty in Afghanistan and lay the foundation for sustainable development through capacity building and agriculture. However the programmes detailed below, because of their purpose and/or location can be considered as linked to alternative livelihoods. In 1384 (2005/06), JICA’s financial support to bilateral projects amounts to US\$ 3.6 Million

Completed Projects

The project ‘Urgent Rehabilitation Support Programme of Agriculture in Kandahar’ was completed at the beginning of 2004. This one-year project aimed at developing a rehabilitation plan in the agriculture sector, and in particular regarding irrigation matters. The total budget amounted to US\$ 3 Million

On-going Projects

Table 7 lists projects funded by JICA, which are currently being implemented:

Table 7. On-going projects by JICA in 1384 (2005/06)

| Project title | Province | Budget 1384 (2005/06) |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Support for Women’s Empowerment Project | Balkh, Bamyan, Kandahar | US\$ 180,000 |
| Central Experiment Station Rehabilitation Project | Bamyan, Kabul, Kandahar | US\$ 500,000 |
| Support Programme for Reintegration and Community Development in Kandahar | Kandahar | US\$ 500,000 |
| Inter Communal Rural Development Project | Balkh, Bamyan, Kandahar | US\$ 2,500,000 |
| Grand Total | | US\$ 3,680,000 |

Source: UNODC ALP Database

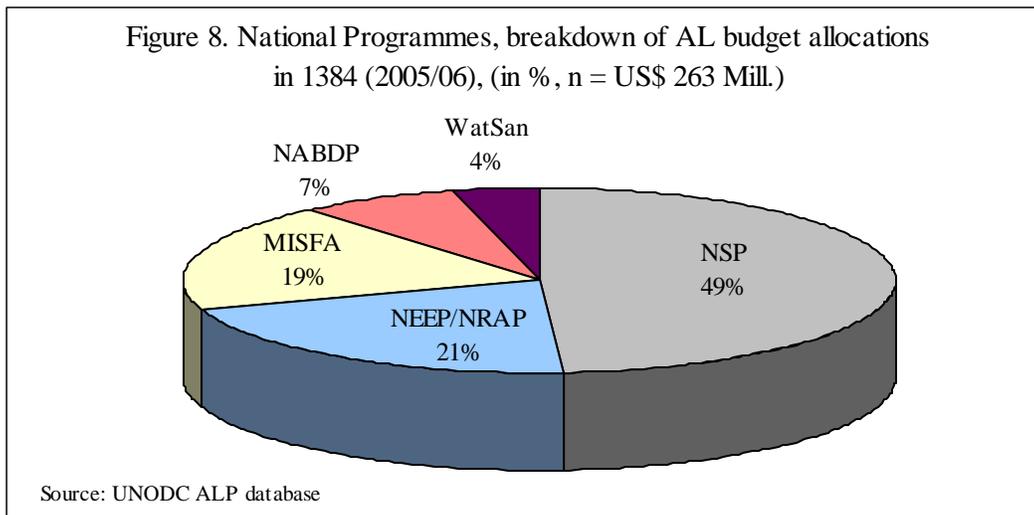
Pipeline Projects

Two other projects are planned for 2006:

4. NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Although the objectives of National Programmes go beyond specific alternative livelihoods interventions, they are considered as the preferred channel for mainstreaming alternative livelihoods within overall development programmes, on a nation-wide basis. MRRD has overall responsibility for the following five National Programmes which have been included in the ALP database: NSP, NEEP/NRAP, NABDP, MISFA and Water & Sanitation.

An overview of the five National Programmes is presented in chapters 4.1 to 4.5. below. Figure 8 reflects a breakdown of alternative livelihoods funds spent through the five National Programmes in 1384 (2005/06). Map 8 gives a breakdown per province of the total AL budget of all National Programmes. Maps 9 to 12 provide a breakdown per province, separately for NSP, NEEP/NRAP, NABDP and MISFA.



4.1. National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

Description and objectives: The National Solidarity Programme is one of the MRRD's largest National Programmes. It is the primary vehicle used to build social capital by promoting good local governance thereby empowering rural communities to take control over their lives and livelihoods.

The purpose of the NSP is to reduce poverty through providing communities with the means and the understanding with regard to improved governance, and social, human, and economic capital.

The objectives of the programme are to:

- lay the foundations for a strengthening of community-level governance; and
- support community-managed sub-projects comprising reconstruction and development that improve the access of rural communities to social and productive infrastructure and services.

The outcomes that the NSP aims to achieve are:

- the establishment of a framework for village level consultative decision making and representative local leadership as a basis for interaction within and between communities on the one hand, and with the administration and aid agencies on the other, and
- local level reconstruction, development, and capacity building which will lead to a decrease in poverty levels

The design of NSP consists of four core elements:

- Facilitation at the community level to assist communities establish inclusive community institutions through elections, reach consensus on priorities and corresponding sub-project activities, develop eligible sub-proposals that comply with NSP appraisal criteria, and implement approved project sub-proposals;
- A system of direct block grant transfers to support rehabilitation or development activities (sub-projects) planned and implemented by the elected Community Development Councils;
- A series of capacity building activities to enhance the competence of Community Development Council members (both men and women) for financial management, procurement, technical skills, and transparency, and,
- Activities linking local institutions to government administration and aid agencies with available services and resources.

The core values of NSP implementation are:

- participatory planning of activities through inclusive community meetings and representative elected development councils;
- community contributions to capital costs and operation and maintenance; and
- transparency and accountability of budgeting and accounting.

Four types of projects are implemented under NSP:

- Community infrastructure;
- Human capital development activities (e.g., time-bound literacy classes, hygiene education etc., that are not planned to incur recurrent costs from the state);
- Self-help savings schemes for women and disabled;
- Productive asset transfers for vulnerable women and disabled.

Budget and main donors: Contributions to NSP amount to over US\$ 1 billion over 5 years. Commitments for 1384 (2005/06) amount to US\$ 217 million. The main donors for NSP are ARTF, Canada, Denmark, Japan, the WB/IDA and Norway.

Geographical Outreach: In 1383, NSP was active in 130 districts in all provinces but Uruzgan and it covered approximately 1/3 of Afghanistan's villages, i.e. 8000 villages. By 1384, it is to reach 200 districts in all 34 provinces.

Expected Outputs: NSP intends to have two types of major impact:

- Rural Reconstruction: the project provides resources through block grants to rural communities for investments in reconstruction and development planned and managed by communities themselves.
- Strengthening of local governance: decisions on the use of block grants are made through an inclusive participatory decision making process led by CDCs elected through secret ballot. This process facilitates emergence of legitimate local leadership that will form the basis for cooperation between communities and the local government.

Impact on Livelihoods:

Although NSP is not an alternative livelihoods programme, the impact of NSP will support an environment that will enable more successful livelihood projects. Construction of vitally needed public works and infrastructure will facilitate regional economic growth, and the strengthening of local governance, participatory decision making and legitimate local leadership will enhance community input into development planning. This in turn, if properly coordinated, will strengthen community ownership and sustainability of alternative livelihood development initiatives.

4.2. National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP) / National Rural Access Programme (NRAP)

Description and objectives: The NEEP/NRAP is the Government's largest National Programme for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of important rural infrastructure. The programme addresses both the development of quality rural access infrastructure as well as provides a mechanism whereby temporary employment will provide a safety net for vulnerable people. MRRD is the lead Ministry for NEEP/NRAP.

Budget and main donors: Total contributions for NEEP/NRAP amount to US\$ 525 Million The main donors supporting NEEP/NRAP are ARTF, EC, JSDF, SIDA, UK-DFID, USAID, WB/IDA.

Geographical outreach: NEEP/NRAP covers all provinces of the country.

Results and expected outputs: Since 1382 about 6,000 kilometres of roads were improved under NEEP. In the last two years NEEP/NRAP has also rehabilitated or constructed many small-scale irrigation schemes (187), schools (69), clinics (9), drinking water schemes (500), government buildings (26), shelters (111) and nurseries (29).

In the future NEEP/NRAP will only focus on roads as other National Programs will be involved in small-scale irrigation development, water and sanitation, reforestation and the construction of clinics, shelters, schools and government buildings. As maintenance and snow clearing of roads is also very important, NEEP/NRAP is planning to include these activities in the future as well.

Over the period 1384 to 1388 (5 years) it is expected that NEEP/NRAP will achieve the following targets:

- Rehabilitation of 7,500 kilometres of roads to basic access standards,
- Pavement of 1,000 kilometres of important roads in the districts,
- Routine maintenance of 15,000 kilometres of roads in districts,
- The creation of 35 million labour-days of short-term (one month) employment for 1.2 million labourers.

Impact on Livelihoods:

By using labour-intensive methods in the reconstruction works, NEEP/NRAP provides hundreds of thousands of poor people short-term jobs. This will give poor households an additional income. Good road access to districts and local markets is important for the rural people and traders. It will reduce transportation costs and travel time and thus stimulate local business and trade. It will also make it easier for people to travel to clinics and other public services in the district centres and provincial capitals.

4.3. National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP)

Description and objectives: The NABDP is a two-phase programme which provides the means to promote good local governance at the sub-national level. The programme also promotes enhanced livelihoods through the development of critical community based infrastructure and regional economic regeneration initiatives.

NABDP Phase Two has started this year and aims to support and assist MRRD to adopt a more strategic stance towards its mandate in terms of both service delivery and management. The following three components of the Programme outlined are revised to take account of the new developments in the environment and within the MRRD. A special attention will be placed on alternative livelihoods for poppy-farmers:

1. Regional economic development - this will support MRRD to develop and implement regional rural economic regeneration strategies that contribute to the enhancement of livelihoods and poverty reduction. It is envisaged that the regional development strategies will also complement and support the development of MRRD's national strategy.
2. Capacity development: during Phase One attention was focused on building MRRD's infrastructure and general skills of its staff. During Phase Two, the focus will be on developing the organisational and management capabilities of the Ministry. The Programme will also provide capacity development support to the partners of MRRD's national and regional development strategies.
3. Immediate recovery projects: this component is designed partly in the fashion of Phase One to support the MRRD to continue responding to the urgent needs of the rural communities. However, once the regional development strategies are in place and priority projects have been identified, the projects under this component could be directed to support those strategies and priority projects to the extent possible within the terms and scope of the component.

Expected outputs:

- Regional economic development strategies promulgate planned intervention and economic regeneration in priority areas
- The capacity development initiatives furnish MRRD and its partners with the necessary capacity and capabilities to engage in effective development and implementation of national and regional strategies
- Priority immediate recovery and targeted development needs are met in priority areas through a participatory and coordinated approach.

Budget and main donors: Total budget allocated to this programme amounts to US\$ 249 Million. The main donors supporting this programme are the Belgium government, CIDA, the Italian government, the Japanese government, the Malaysian government, SIDA, UNDP and UNHCR.

Impact on Livelihoods:

These specific support and technical assistance for alternative livelihoods will be provided in the context of the NABDP's main three components including:

1. Capacity Development:
 - establishing appropriate governance mechanisms through creating and/ or strengthening District Development Shuras (CDSs), Provincial Development Shuras (PDSs) and Provincial Development Committees (PDCs);
 - providing support and technical assistance to CDSs and PDSs to formulate development plans, participate and oversee their implementation and undertake periodic reviews of the plans;
 - providing support and technical assistance to PDSs and local administration (in cooperation with Afghanistan's Stabilisation Programme (ASP));
2. Immediate Recovery and Targeted Development Projects
 - providing support for targeted rural infrastructure and employment quick impact and development projects;
3. Regional Economic Development
 - enhancing district and provincial development plans by providing expert input, economic development assessments, feasibility studies, and linking them with regional development strategies.

4.4. Micro Finance Investment Support for Afghanistan (MISFA)

Description and objectives: MISFA was established in June 2003 by the Government of Afghanistan to fund, coordinate and advocate for the development of a sustainable micro finance sector in Afghanistan. This financial sector would provide financial services to the working poor and vulnerable of Afghanistan, especially those involved in informal economic activity. In particular, MISFA strives to help individuals and households better manage risks. MISFA is a multi donor wholesale financial intermediary for the sector, but as importantly, it is an advocate and a vehicle through which policy, legislative and institutional development take place.

Budget and main donors: Total funds for MISFA amount to US\$ 213 Million over 5 years. US\$ 57 Million have been committed by ARTF, CIDA, DFID in 1384 (2005/06) to support MISFA.

Expected outputs:

- Increase MISFA's activities from US\$ 15 Million in 1383 to US\$ 60 Million in 1384 (2005/2006)
- 300,000 clients in 25 provinces by the end of 1384 (2005/2006)

Impact on Livelihoods:

MISFA contribution to alternative livelihoods will be best achieved by rolling out general rural finance programmes in areas where poppy is a particular issue. The rural finance programmes currently developed will have a general rural focus but will also include scope for the development of alternative livelihood mechanisms and could also eventually address the issue of rural/poppy indebtedness.

4.5. Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

Description and objectives: The programme aims at providing safe drinking water and hygienic sanitation to households and communities in order to reduce death and diseases through waterborne diseases.

The objectives of the programme are:

- To improve health and halve child mortality and morbidity within the next 5 years,
- To educate people on how to prevent waterborne diseases,
- To reach all people with safe and sustainable drinking water,
- To improve public hygiene and environmental sanitation,
- To equip all communities with a community environmental and sanitation plan to improve their health and local environment.

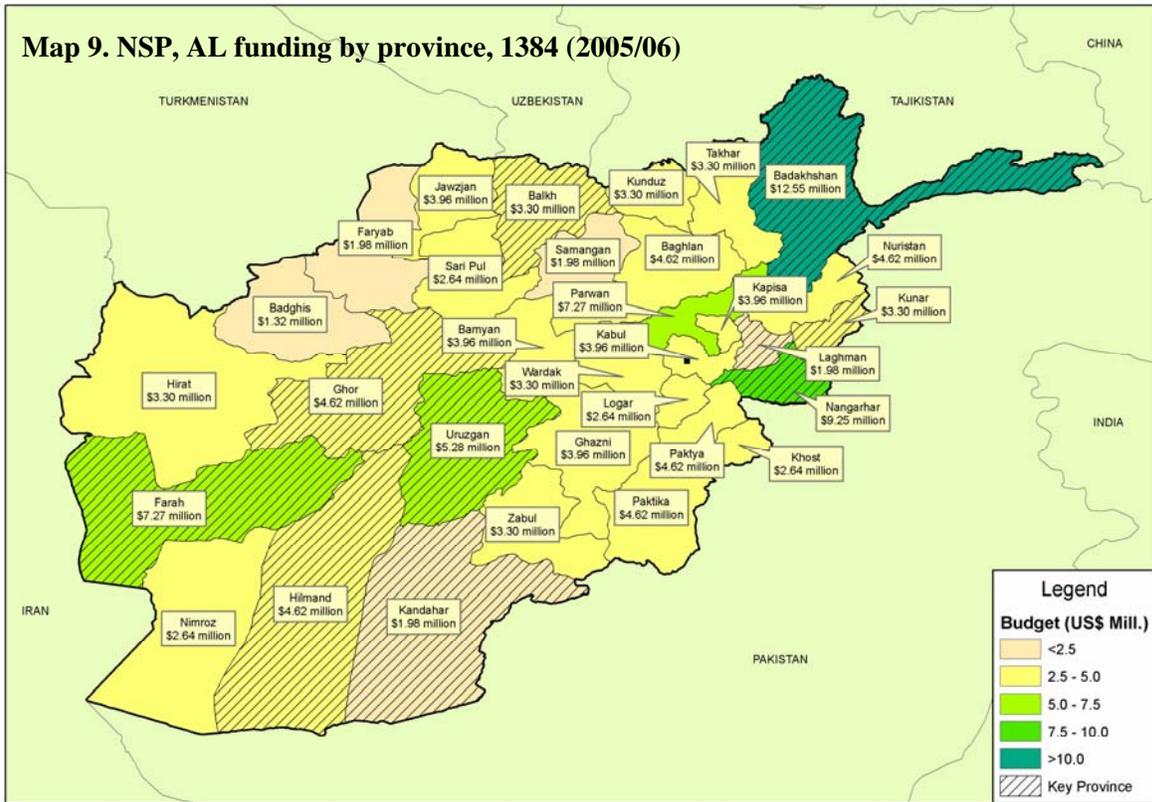
Budget and main donors: Total funds amount to US\$ 196 Million over 5 years. US\$ 32.3 Million have been committed in 1384 (2005/06). The main donors are ARTF, UNICEF, USAID and UNHCR.

Expected outputs:

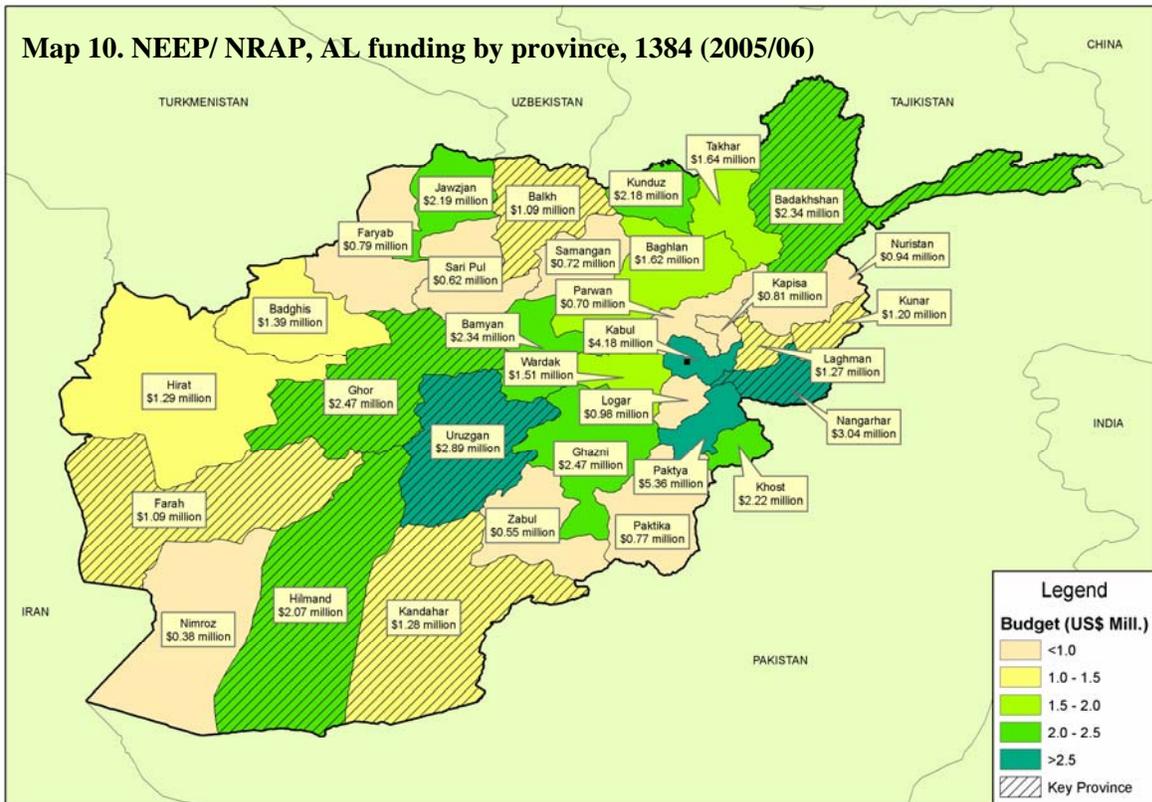
- To construct 100,000 new water points in the next five years:
- To provide 2.5 Million households with hygiene education in the next five years:
- To assist in the construction of 1 Million household latrines:
- To build capacity in MRRD and other government agencies and in the private sector to handle the development demands for the sector in a sustainable manner.

Impact on Livelihoods: The programme intends to:

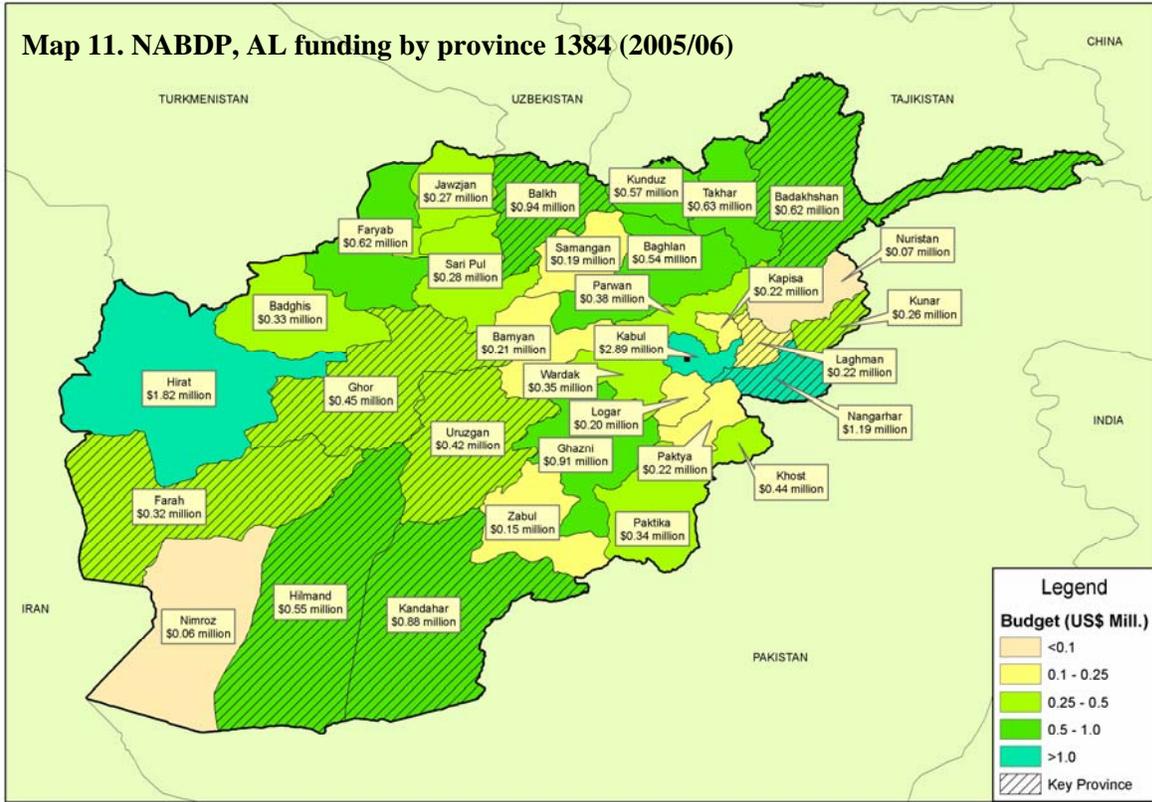
- Drastically reduce child mortality caused by water-borne diseases,
- Increase accessibility to potable water and improved sanitation facilities.



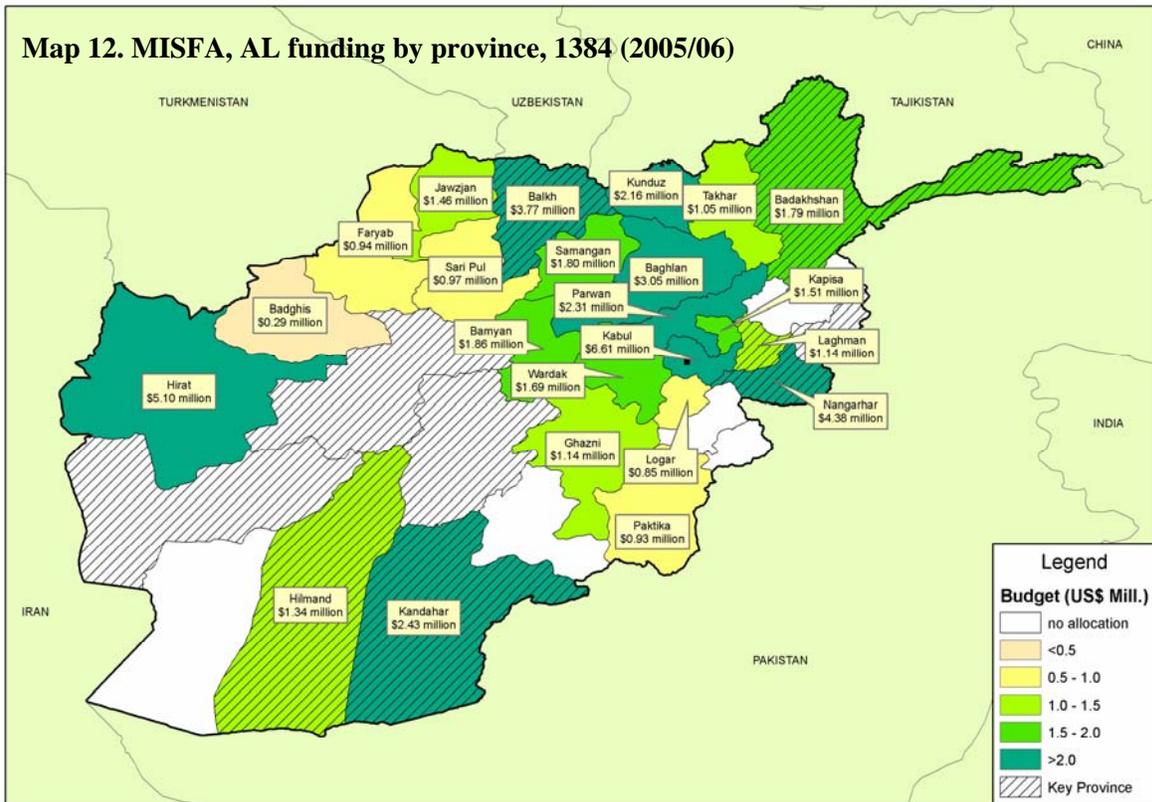
Source: UNODC ALP Database



Source: UNODC ALP Database



Source: UNODC ALP Database



Source: UNODC ALP Database

Annex 1.

List of Programmes in the UNODC's Alternative Livelihoods Database

| Donor | Project Title |
|--|--|
| Bilateral Projects | |
| Main Donors | |
| USAID | Alternative Livelihood Program - South |
| | Alternative Livelihoods Program - Badakhshan |
| | Alternative Livelihoods Program - Eastern Region |
| | Immediate Needs Project - Nangarhar |
| | Immediate Needs Project - Badakhshan |
| | Alternative Incomes Project - Hilmand |
| | Dairy Development in Afghanistan - Baghlan |
| | Increasing Community Resilience to Drought - Ghor |
| | RAMP - JO# 42 Leasing of Equipment and Credit to agribusinesses |
| | RAMP - JO# 10 Shamali Plains Roads Upgrade |
| | RAMP - JO# 13: Livestock Health, Production and Marketing Improvement |
| | RAMP - JO# 23: Agricultural Production |
| | RAMP - JO# 24: Agro-Input Dealer Training and Development |
| | RAMP - JO# 26: Dried Vegetable Production |
| | RAMP - JO# 28: Grain Postharvest Storage, Milling, Processing and Market Devt. |
| | RAMP - JO# 29: Grape Production Improvement, Agricultural Production, Processing and Marketing Development |
| | RAMP - JO# 35: Reclaiming Salinized and Waterlogged Farmland in Nangarhar |
| | RAMP - JO# 36: Improving Market Access Through Road Construction |
| RAMP - JO# 39: The Afghan Renewal Fund | |
| RAMP - JO# 40: Small and Medium Enterprise Loans | |

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| USAID | RAMP - JO# 43: Infrastructure to Support Agriculture |
| | RAMP - JO# 44: Hilmand Institution Building and Advisory Services in Support of Alternative Livelihoods Campaign |
| | RAMP - JO# 48: Nangarhar Emergency Wheat Seed Distribution |
| | RAMP - JO# 5: Village Women's Poultry Production and Market Development |
| | RAMP - JO# 6: Virus-free Potato Seed Production and Market Development |
| | RAMP - JO# 7: Village-Based Seed Enterprises |
| | RAMP - JO# 8: On-Farm Crop Demonstrations and Best Practices |
| | RAMP - JO# 9: Protected Agriculture |
| | RAMP - JO#50: Emergency Locust and Sunn pest Control in Northern Afghanistan; |
| | RAMP - JO#51: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food (MAAF) |
| | RAMP - Road Rehabilitation in Kandahar |
| | RAMP JO# 17 Road Rehabilitation in Balkh Province |
| | RAMP JO# 18 Improving Irrigation Systems & Water Management |
| | RAMP JO# 20: Reconstruction of Road Infrastructure in Kunduz Province |
| | RAMP JO# 22: Road Rehabilitation in Malistan and Jaghori Districts |
| | RAMP JO# 27: Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project and Agribusiness Program |
| | RAMP-JO# 16 Rehabilitation of Irrigation Canals in Parwan |
| RAMP-JO#3 Kunduz/Baghlan Irrigation Rehabilitation | |
| US State Department - BPRM | Strengthening Civil Society Through Sustainable Livelihoods in Western and Southern Afghanistan |
| DFID | Alternative Agricultural Livelihoods Programme (AALP) |
| | Community Stabilization Initiative - Badakhshan |
| | Integrated Rural Rehabilitation to Improve Livelihoods and Curb Poppy Production (Part 1 and Part 2) - Badakhshan |
| | Research in Alternative Livelihoods Fund (RALF) |
| | The Development of Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in the Eastern Hazarajat (SALEH) - Bamyan |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| EC ⁵ | Livelihood Support and Drought Mitigation Project |
| | Animal Health Support Programme for Afghanistan |
| | Basic Package of Health Services for Taiwara & Pasaband Districts of Ghor Province |
| | Civil Society Empowerment Programme |
| | Continuation of Integrated Primary Health Care Programme in three regions of Afghanistan |
| | Delivery of BPHS in 1 cluster of 3 districts of Laghman Province |
| | Delivery of BPHS in 3 clusters of districts of Afghanistan |
| | Empowerment of Afghans through Vocational Training and Basic Education |
| | Enhancing Rural Livelihoods and Food Security in Districts of Eastern & Central Afghanistan |
| | EuronAid "Food Security and Drought Mitigation in Afghanistan" |
| | EuronAid "Food Security in Zabul and Uruzgan" |
| | EuronAid "Food Security inputs for Afghanistan" |
| | EuronAid "Food Security Inputs for Badakhshan and Ghor" |
| | EuronAid "SCA Seed Multiplication" |
| | Expansion of Basic Package of Health Services Through New Health Cluster System in Nangarhar Province |
| | Ghor and Badghis Sustainable Rural Livelihood Programme, Afghanistan |
| | Health Care Support Programme-Nangarhar Province |
| | Improved food security for drought affected people in Central Highlands of Afghanistan |
| | Improved Seed Package for Badakhshan ,Ghor, Samangan and Nuristan |
| | Improving Food Security in Hilmand , Zabul and Uruzgan Afghanistan |
| | Integrated Community Based Primary Health Care Programme |
| | Livelihood Support – Rural Recovery Programme in Shortipa and Dehdadi Districts of Balkh Province |
| | Oxfam Sustainable Rural Recovery Programme |

⁵ All EC projects listed here have been included in the ALP database, of which 23 are on-going during 1384 (2005/06). The remaining projects have either been completed or are planned for future.

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| EC | Poverty reduction in Ghor through sustainable socio-economic interventions. Consolidation phase. |
| | Primary Health Care Programme in underserved areas of Northern Uruzgan Province |
| | Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL) in Eastern Region of Afghanistan |
| | Recovery and Employment Afghanistan Programme Jalalabad and Kabul |
| | Roses for Nangarhar |
| | Rural Recovery Project for Vulnerable Households in Farah and Kandahar |
| | Rural Rehabilitation for Vulnerable Families in Ghor |
| | Rural Rehabilitation Programme in Taywara & Passaband Ghor |
| | Seed Multiplication & Extension Service 2004 |
| | Social and Economic Recovery in Southern and Eastern Afghanistan |
| | Southern Afghanistan Rural Recovery Programme |
| | Support for rural livelihoods through enhanced planning and implementation of employment generation schemes (EGD) in Afghanistan |
| | Support to Animal Health Sector Activities in Eastern and Central Afghanistan |
| | Support to Food Insecure Communities in Farah and Heart Provinces, Afghanistan |
| | Support to Health Delivery Services in Afghanistan |
| | Support to Health Delivery Services in Kunar Province of Afghanistan |
| | Support to Health Delivery Services in Laghman Province Afghanistan |
| | Support to Regional Health Service Delivery in Nangarhar Province |
| | Sustainable Rural Livelihood Program in Ghor province, Afghanistan |
| Sustainable Rural Recovery in Eastern Provinces of Afghanistan | |
| Bilateral Projects | |
| Other Donors | |
| JICA | Central Agriculture Experiment Station Rehabilitation Project |
| | Groundwater Development Project in Northern Provinces |
| | Inter Communal Rural Development Project |
| | Master Plan for Integrated Development in Bamyan |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| | Support for Women's Empowerment Project |
| | Support Programme for Reintegration and Community Development in Kandahar |
| | Urgent Rehabilitation Support Programme of Agriculture in Kandahar |
| GTZ | Enhancing Food Security in Upper Panj Area and Its Hinterland (Badakhshan) |
| CRS | Strengthening Civil Society Through Sustainable Livelihoods in Western and Southern Afghanistan |
| Denmark | Micro Area Development and Alternative Livelihoods in Bamyan and Parwan |
| AKF/INLA | Integrated Rural Rehabilitation to Improve Livelihoods and Curb Poppy Production in Badakhshan (Part 1) |
| AKF/INLA | Enhancing Alternative Livelihoods in Central and Northern Afghanistan (Baghlan, Bamyan and Badakhshan) |
| Norway | Enhancing Alternative Livelihoods in Central and Northern Afghanistan (Badakhshan, Baghlan and Bamyan) |
| SDC | Rural Livelihood Program in Badakhshan |
| World Bank | Emergency Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (EIRP) |
| National Programmes | |
| Multilateral | National Solidarity Programme (NSP) |
| Multilateral | National Rural Access Programme (NRAP) / Ex- National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP) |
| Multilateral | National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP) |
| Multilateral | Micro Finance Investment Support for Afghanistan (MISFA) |
| Multilateral | Water and Sanitation |

Annex 2.

List of Abbreviations

| | |
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| AIMS | Afghanistan Information Management Services |
| AINP | Afghanistan Immediate Needs Project |
| AIP | Alternative Income Project |
| AKDN | Aga Khan Development Network |
| AKF | Aga Khan Foundation |
| AKN | Aga Khan Network |
| AL | Alternative Livelihoods |
| ALIP | Alternative Livelihoods Implementation Plan |
| ALP | Alternative Livelihoods Projects |
| ARTF | Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund |
| ASP | Afghanistan's Stabilization Programme |
| CDC | Community Development Council |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| DAD | Donor Assistance Database |
| DAI | Development Alternatives Inc. |
| DFID | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| DDS | District Development Shura |
| EC | European Commission |
| FAO | Food & Agriculture Organization |
| GTZ | German ' <i>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> ' |
| ICARDA | International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| JSDF | Japan Social Development Fund |
| MEW | Ministry of Energy and Water |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MISFA | Micro Finance Investment Support For Afghanistan |
| MRRD | Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development |
| NABDP | National Area Based Development Programme |
| NEEP/ NRAP | National Emergency Employment Programme/ National Rural Access Programme |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NSP | National Solidarity Programme |
| PCU | Project Coordination Unit |
| PDC | Provincial Development Committee |
| PDS | Provincial Development Shura |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprise |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| USAID | US Agency for International Development |
| WATSAN | Rural Water and Sanitation |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

