



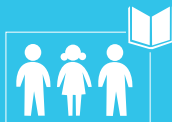
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

(UNDAF)

End of Year Report 2017

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2015-2019) is grounded in and guided by the principles of human rights, gender equality, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and capacity development within the overall framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2017 End of Year Report highlights achievements by UN agencies in support of the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF) and the Afghanistan SDGs.

Over **3.5M**
children received teaching & learning
materials



9.9M children under 5 immunized against
polio;



6M women of childbearing age accessed
immunization services



approx. **225,000**
children with severe acute malnutrition treated



woman
man



More than 1,900 health workers (50% male, 50% female) are trained on family planning services in 965 health facilities.



Over **1,000** women in dairy
sector and entrepreneurs in business
development received training on agricul-
tural value chains.



1,350 judges and prosecutors from 17 provinces & 850 health service providers are trained on GBV and its relation to law and health service provision



The EAW Court extended to 15 provinces in addition to Kabul



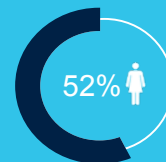
3,351 people (617 female) received legal aid from LAGF

142,527 returnees were registered in the ARIS



27 corruption cases processed

90,500 IDPs profiled through protection monitoring interventions



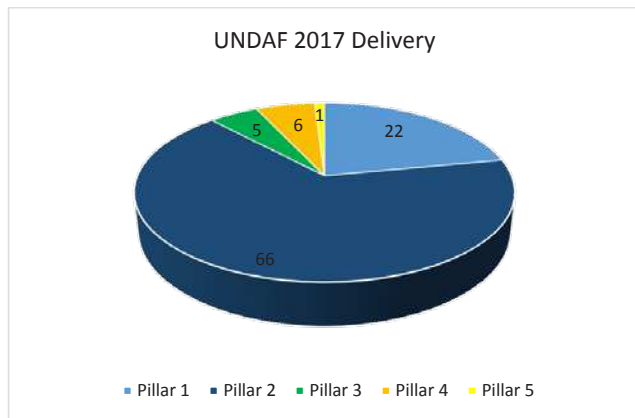
Property survey and registration: 375,319 properties surveyed and registered in seven municipalities and Kabul

Policy Advice & Support:

- Food Security and Nutrition Agenda;
- National TB Control Strategy 2017-2021;
- National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2018-2021;
- Disability Certificate Guidelines;
- Gender and Human Rights Strategy 2017-2021;
- National Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (NRMNCAH) Strategy for 2017-2021
- Afghanistan's first national learning assessment framework;
- National Strategy for Combatting Corruption.

Key achievements:

During 2017 the UN in Afghanistan delivered approximately US\$367,680,226 against an available budget of US\$447,947,124 (ex. LOTFA). This made the delivery rate at 82 percent. Attributed factors that affected the delivery rate included, but were not limited to, security, accessibility and institutional constraints. The UN is active in all 34 provinces with a lighter footprint in the less secure and accessible provinces.



There have been significant achievements by the UN in 2017 in a dynamic operating environment. The working relationship between the UN, the Government and development partners has been strengthened through increased collaboration and commitment to high quality delivery. The UN Secretary

General's call for reforms, and the repositioning of the UN development systems are reflected in the UN's support to the government with the nationalization and alignment to SDGs. Strengthened partnerships with Government, CSOs and linkages to communities has enabled a regional geographical balance; and the implementation of revised and new strategies, plans and policies and the promotion of transparency and accountability.







Keeping cross-cutting issues on the agenda and aiming for most cost-efficient actions have witnessed the expansion of transport infrastructure, an improvement in health and education indicators, gains in governance and to a lesser extent, reducing a data deficit. Of particular note are the UNFPA supported population mapping; the Child Protection Information Management System database.

Common challenges and concerns with programme delivery included limited resources, insecurity and inaccessibility, and in some instances, a high turnover of skilled personnel (both in the UN and government institutions) affecting the quality of service provision. In response to challenges and emerging issues, the UN has demonstrated greater flexibility in approach and focus to ensure continued relevance of UN supported programmes; and utilized internal UN coordination mechanisms to maximize the use of available resources, technical expertise and options for efficiency in delivery.

Moving forward

A mid-term review of the UNDAF (August 2017) made several recommendations with the intent to increase national ownership, effective results based management and communication of the United Nations (UN) development results for Afghanistan. As a result, in the framework of the One UN in Afghanistan, from 2018 onward, the UN will reorganize the development work around six thematic areas that contribute to achievement of the National Priority Programmes (NPPs).

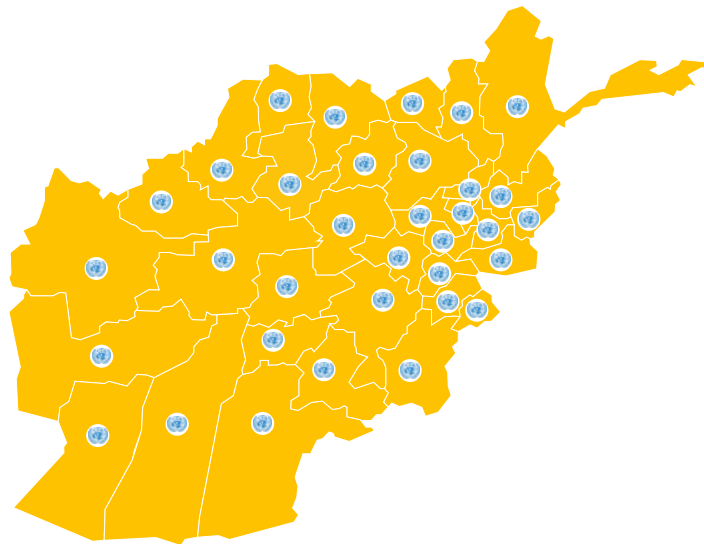
One UN for Afghanistan 2018 – 2021: Six thematic areas:

-  Normative Agenda;
-  Education;
-  Health;
-  Food Security and Livelihoods;
-  Return and Reintegration;
-  Rule of Law and Governance.

Responding to H.E. President Ghani's request for a specific mutual accountability framework, the establishment of a joint Government – UN Steering Committee is a prerequisite entity that oversees the implementation of the One UN in Afghanistan. The mutual accountability framework will provide time-bound commitments both from the UN and the Government to achieve developments results that are aligned to national priorities.

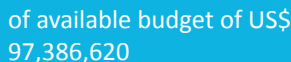
An effective and efficient programme implementation and

monitoring will require enhanced collaboration and coordination efforts between GoIRA and the UN. The One UN for Afghanistan represents our commitment in serving the people of Afghanistan in particular the most vulnerable in remote and hard to reach areas by taking the underlying principle of the SDGs 'leaving no one behind' at the core of our work.



Equitable Economic Development

2017 Delivery



Participating Agencies ;



Among the key achievements is the enhancement of licit economy by supporting smallholder farmers in growing wheat and soybean and finding markets for saffron (India, Tajikistan). Investments in training and education were provided to male and female farmers as well as exposure to domestic and export markets. As a result, capacity gains

To support the GoIRA in sustainable development, the UN provided strategic, technical and policy support to seven ministries in areas of agriculture, urban planning, natural resource management, water and energy, resilience and environment. Innovative approaches such as the integrated Sustainable Biomass Energy system were promoted and the value of community engagement and of the Kuchi pastoral communities has been recognised. The capacity of government and communities to integrate and implement disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation was enhanced through collaborative roadmaps and strategic planning, training and improved monitoring systems. For example, the National Disaster Management Information System is operational in the Capital and ten provinces.

In 2017, more than 375,000 properties were surveyed and registered, providing security of tenure for the urban poor and the promotion of lands for food and livelihood security for vulnerable and marginalized populations. The UN supported the government's municipality reforms that saw the collection of approximately US\$580,000 in taxes in 2017. Together with other partners, the UN supported GoIRA initiatives for connectivity through clearing 41,145,521 square metres of land of mines and explosives, improving access and increasing agricultural productivity in the country. Implementation challenges included coordination, leadership and security concerns. Internal conflict among communities on the use and control of natural resources reinforces the importance of awareness raising and consistent communication

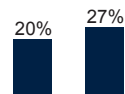


on activities. Equally, networking enables better use of available resources and options for efficiency in delivery. Partnerships with GoIRA are effective in planning and alignment of priorities.



Approx. **18,500** households engaged in the agricultural sector in mostly deprived and war-hit provinces, had increased income through licit production in 2017.

production wheat and soybean



2017 sees an increase of 27% and 20% in wheat and soybean production respectively



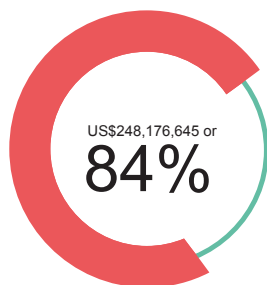
Nearly 7,000m² of land are cleared of mines and explosives by the UN, contributing to improved access and increased agricultural productivity

Pillar 2

Basic Social Services

Quality and sustainable social services accessible to all Afghans on an equitable basis

2017 Delivery



of available budget of US\$
295,448,387

Participating UN agencies



Collaboration and partnership with government entities and other service actors have been key to the increased and improved provision of health care including Reproductive Health, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH), family planning, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. UN agencies have taken various measures to support GoIRA to increase accessibility to, and demand for, quality and cost-effective services. To enable the sustainability of services, investment at the policy level has been significant with several sectoral laws, strategies, plans and guidelines developed or reviewed. Results achieved through technical support include improved programme management for polio reduction and sensitive surveillance that enabled the capture of 70 percent of children previously missed in polio campaigns. An important

lesson is that to achieve targets of polio vaccination campaigns, focus on high-risk mobile populations such as long-distance travellers, nomads and returnees is necessary. UN agencies have collaborated to collocate treatment services for moderate and severe acute malnutrition in the same health facilities. Additionally, 70 mobile health



teams have enabled the provision of health services for populations in rural and remote areas.

The third National Education Strategic Plan (2017-2021) guided inclusive quality formal and non-formal education. The UN provided support to curriculum reform and capacity development. Among the challenges experienced in 2017, was low

participation of female staff from provinces and districts in capacity development programmes due to security and other socio-cultural issues. Technical assistance and placement of capacity within the Government did not consistently translate into improved administration and implementation of policies.

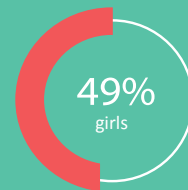
Preventive and pro-

TECTIVE social services, systems and structures were strengthened through the development of monitoring and reporting mechanisms on disability. The Child Protection Secretariat was operationalized. There remains a lack of coordination mechanisms for child protection actors which limits the Government's ability to push the agenda forward with sufficient funding and position it within the public policy arena. At the same time, delays in passing the Child Act means there is no overarching legislative framework for child rights and child protection in the country. An important lesson learnt is that initial rehabilitation assessments should reach victims through home-based services, although subsequent travel to rehabilitation centres for special care may be unavoidable.



900,000 pregnant women & children benefited from health services

Support provided



to 6,000 Community Based Schools and Accelerated Learning Centres benefiting 176,764 students



Child Protection Information Management System database was functional in 18 provinces

Pillar 3

Social Equity and Human Capital

9 Social equity of women, youth, and minorities and vulnerable population is increased through developing and implementing inclusive policies, legislations and investment in human capital

2017 Delivery



of available budget of US\$ 22,315,342

Participating Agencies



Pillar 3 on social equity and human capital resonates with the ANPDF through the Human Capital Development Council and the GoIRA's focus on strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan. In 2017, the UN contributed to various policy and law reform corresponding to the international commitments, particularly the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), (Disability Law amended), Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), (Gender and Human Rights Strategy, CEDAW periodic report preparations, Women's Literacy Policy, Gender policy of Ministry of Transport, Policy on women ownership and access to inheritance, Strategy on Economic Rights and Protecting

Women owned Businesses, Policy on Increasing women participation in Government of Independent Administrative Reform Civil Service Commission, Policy on Population Control and anti-sexual harassment policy).

In the year 2017, the international treaties reporting was due for CEDAW. The preparations for the periodic report have progressed throughout the year, however, the report submission was delayed until 2018. To support the implementation of the international treaties, various actions took place, for example an oversight committee chaired by the second Vice President was established to oversee the implementation of National Youth Strategy and National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Marriage. GBV treatment protocol was integrated into the syllabus of the Community Health

Nursing Education Programme. UN has provided support to capacity building of the state and non-state actors to meet the commitment to the international normative frameworks. The extension of the health sector responses to GBV to 21 provinces through 12 case management committees in 12 provinces for GBV referral; training 1,350 healthcare providers; 64 community dialogues with 3,200 community influential people; 80 teachers received school health training; support to Provincial Profile Cost Survey and Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey; the Pre-harvest assessment, Seasonal food security assessment, and Eastern region food security assessment were undertaken with various government stakeholders to ensure national ownership and sustainability of the initiatives.



1,570 health care providers (501 MD, 618 Nurses, 451 midwives) and 76 managers trained on GBV Treatment Protocol in seven targeted provinces



4,500 GBV survivors supported through the health facilities.



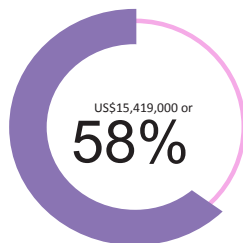
First ever exhaustive national research on trafficking in persons conducted in Afghanistan

Pillar 4

Justice and the Rule of Law

Trust in and access to fair, effective and accountable rule of law services is increased in accordance with applicable human rights standards and the government's legal obligations

2017 Delivery



of available budget of US\$ 26,584,483

Participating Agencies



In 2017 the UN has taken a more assertive role in addressing corruption and supporting rule of law (RoL) institutions. As corruption continues to plague Afghanistan, the UN helped facilitate the Afghanistan National Strategy for Combatting Corruption, which was developed and endorsed by the High Council for RoL and Anti-Corruption, resulting in a decree issued on 9 December 2017. Nine core Ministries are presently in the implementation phase of their action plans. The newly established Anti-Corruption Justice Centre (ACJC) is fully operational.

Following the completion of the Internal Audit Capability Assessment, an 18-month roadmap for capacity development was drafted and endorsed by the Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoIA) - Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) for internal control and accountability

mechanism. Under the leadership of the Minister of Interior Affairs, the Audit Committee Charter and Audit Function Charter were created, and received approval from the OIG and was submitted to the Minister for approval.

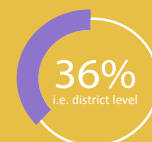


Service delivery has seen progress in the form of provision of legal aid, and capacity building for police to attend to the needs of the community, particularly victims of GBV. Fourteen Police-e-Mardumi (PeM) units have been established, the MoI approved the Tashkil for these new units and PeM units were equipped with furniture and ICT equipment. The pilot Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW) Court in Kabul is fully operational and has been extended to 15 additional provinces. The UN's assistance in addressing the recent rise in returnees has led to the Afghan Returnee Information System database becoming functional in 12 provinces within a year to date.

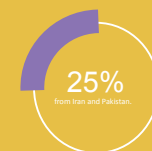
The new Penal Code, drafted with extensive support from the UN, was adopted by Presidential legislative decree in March 2017, and will take effect in February 2018. Notably,

the provisions on violence against women were removed from the final version due to political considerations, maintaining EVAW as an independent law. Criminal Procedure Code guidelines were edited, but are still pending Supreme Court endorsement. Furthermore, during 2017, support for the Afghanistan's Law Countering Abduction and Human Trafficking to establish High Level Trafficking in Persons (TIP) commissions at the provincial level has led to the presence of 34 TIP Commissions at the provincial level. The draft Convention of the Rights of the Child Report was completed and submitted to the Steering Committee for approval.

The Legal Aid Grant Facility (LAGF), implemented by the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association, provided legal aid in the form of representation in court in eight provinces to 3,351 people (617 female), of which 36 percent were from outside the provincial capitals



142,257 returnees were registered in the Afghan Returnee Information System, representing 25% of the total number of returnees from Iran and Pakistan



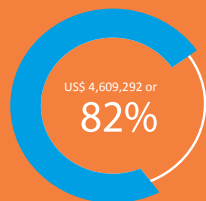
27 corruption cases, with a total of 127 defendants including high-level ranks i.e. 14 Generals and three Deputy Ministers were processed by the Anti-Corruption Justice Centre, established with UN support.

Pillar 5

Accountable Governance

Improved legitimate, transparent and inclusive governance at all levels that promote progressive realization of human rights.

2017 Delivery



of available budget of
US\$ 5,621,088

Participating Agencies ;



2017 exemplified the priority given by the GoIRA to transparency and accountability. As such, activities of the UN in the area of governance focused on promoting the role of civil society and highlighting its role to monitor the implementation of government programs.

Capacity development was mainly directed at government counterparts. Government staff were regularly trained on their respective areas of work to improve their knowledge and capacity to deliver to Afghan citizens.

The UN has witnessed, welcomed and supported an inclusive process adopted by the GoIRA as a whole-of-government approach to policy planning and implementation.

The UN has in parallel continued supporting the Government's efforts to national policy planning, notably with respect to anti-corruption, local governance and access to information, so that the key principles towards human rights based development, transparency and accountability, that are advocated by the Government, are accessible and applicable to all citizens. The UN has put a particular emphasis on aligning their activities and priorities with those of the Government. During 2017 the UN has demonstrated increasing ability to "Deliver as One", mainly using the umbrella of the SDGs, thanks to the cross-cutting issues they cover. It should be noted that one of UN activities that aimed at training key stakehold-



ers from government institutions, parliament, academia, civil society and local authorities on population and development issues, has been suspended due to a lack of funding. Another recurring challenge was the political environment in the country; political disputes have negatively impacted activities delivery (i.e., population estimate).

- A high-level platform on SDGs was established with membership from the Government, UN and donors. Its Executive Committee is responsible for the issuance of the SDGs' targets and indicators that would be nationalised to Afghan context.
- Afghanistan National Strategy for Combatting Corruption was developed and endorsed on 9 December 2017
- Representatives of various civil society networks have been involved in 32 good governance related forums, including the Provincial Development Councils, Sectorial Working Groups (health, agriculture, infrastructure, social protection) and other related forums such as governance groups and gender affairs committees.

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