

Japan's Assistance in Afghanistan: Towards Self-Reliance



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
March 2013



Culture

Preservation of Bamiyan Ruins

Agricultural and Rural Development

Technical Assistance to Rice Farmers by JICA

Education, Health, and Humanitarian Assistance

Vaccination

Building Schools

Mother & Child Healthcare

Food Supply

Infrastructure

Kabul-Kandahar Road

Kabul International Airport Terminal Building

Security

Collecting Heavy Weapons (DDR)

Mine-clearing by Japanese NGOs

Vocational Training (DDR)



Japan's Assistance to Afghanistan



[Goal] To support Afghanistan's self-reliance and prevent the country from stepping back to a hotbed of terrorism

[Achievements]

- Japan has implemented a total of **US\$4.797 billion** of assistance since 2001.
- In July 2012 at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, Japan announced that it would “provide up to around US\$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about 5 years from 2012 in the fields of socio-economic development and enhancement of security capacity.” At the present moment, a total of US\$1.457 billion of assistance has been implemented.

1. Support in enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security

Japan will pave the way for the Afghans to take their own security responsibilities by such assistance as supporting the National Police (with salaries, training, and literacy education).

2. Assistance for reintegration of ex-combatants

For reintegration and long-term reconciliation with insurgents, Japan will provide assistance for training of ex-combatants as well as small-scale programs for job creation.

3. Assistance for Afghanistan's sustainable and self-reliant development

Based on Afghanistan's development strategy, Japan will provide assistance for Afghanistan's sustainable development focusing on the agricultural sector, infrastructure development and human resource development, as well as education and health/medical care.



Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan



[Summary of Tokyo Conference]

On July 8 (Sunday), 2012, the Japanese and Afghan Governments jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan in Tokyo, which was attended by representatives of 55 countries and 25 international and other organizations. The Tokyo Declaration was adopted as the outcome of the Conference.

(Major participants: H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of Afghanistan; H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the UN; The Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State of the U.S.; and many other ministerial-level officials)



[Aim and Outline of the Conference]

The international community aimed to issue its strategic message (that “we will not abandon Afghanistan”) and to commit to supporting Afghanistan’s development efforts toward its self-reliance during the Transformation Decade (2015 – 2024).

To support this substantially, a partnership between the Afghan Government and the international community during the Transformation Decade was embodied. Mutual commitments and the accountability of Afghanistan and the international community for the sustainable development of Afghanistan were clarified, and a mechanism under which this can be checked and reviewed on a regular basis was established (the *Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework*).



Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan



[Commitments by Afghanistan]

Afghanistan committed to implementing, effectively and with transparency, strategies for growth and development, based on a paper **Toward Self-reliance** which details growth and development strategies throughout the “Transformation Decade.”

Furthermore, Afghanistan committed to establishing goals and indicators for the five areas of (1) Representational Democracy and Equitable Elections, (2) Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights, (3) Integrity of Public Finance and Commercial Banking, (4) Government Revenues, Budget Execution, and Sub-National Governance, and (5) Inclusive and Sustainable Growth and Development, as well as their certain implementation.

[Commitments by the international community]

The World Bank presented the results of its provisional calculations of the yearly average fiscal gap to 2017, which was either approximately (1) \$3.3 billion per year required for the maintenance of current growth, or (2) \$3.9 billion per year required for the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

Furthermore, the Afghan Government showed its own estimate of the average fiscal gap to 2020, which was approximately \$3.9 billion. At the Conference, the international community committed to providing over \$16 billion through 2015 to fill said fiscal gap.

[Contribution by Japan]

● Japan announced that it would provide **up to around \$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about 5 years from 2012, in the field of socio-economic development and enhancement of security capacity**, specifically stressing (1) agricultural sector, (2) infrastructure development, and (3) human resources development. Furthermore, Japan expressed its intention to continue to provide appropriate contribution to the Afghan-led nation-building even after 2017 through assistance in those areas.

● In order to further strengthen regional cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries, Japan announced that it would implement projects worth around \$1 billion in total in neighboring countries.





Major Grant Aid Programs and Projects Currently Underway



- **Mazar-e-Sharif**
 - Construction of city roads (¥1.750 billion)
 - Improvement of Medical Equipment for the Provincial Hospital of Balkh (¥1.036 billion)
 - Construction of clinics (¥100 million)

- **Nangarhar Province**
 - Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure (¥1.076 billion)

- Road construction (underway)
- Road construction (completed)
- Prioritized areas of Japanese assistance

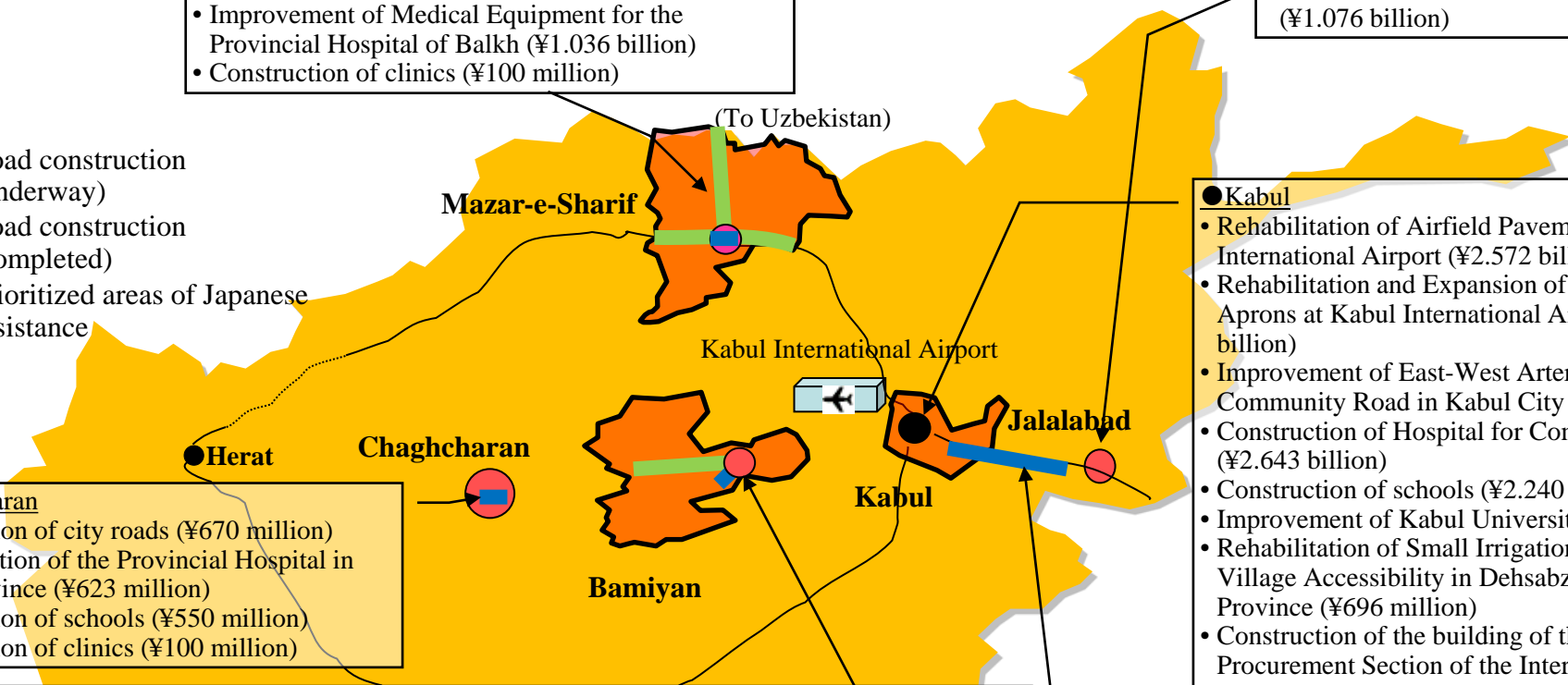
- **Kabul**
 - Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements of Kabul International Airport (¥2.572 billion)
 - Rehabilitation and Expansion of Aircraft Parking Aprons at Kabul International Airport (¥3.321 billion)
 - Improvement of East-West Arterial Road and Community Road in Kabul City (¥2.509 billion)
 - Construction of Hospital for Communicable Disease (¥2.643 billion)
 - Construction of schools (¥2.240 billion)
 - Improvement of Kabul University (¥668 million)
 - Rehabilitation of Small Irrigation Facilities and Village Accessibility in Dehsabz Area, Kabul Province (¥696 million)
 - Construction of the building of the Secretariat and Procurement Section of the Interior Ministry (¥429 million)
 - Development of Water Supply Facilities in Dezsabz South Area (¥2.561 billion)

- **Road development**
 - Construction of a Kabul - Jalalabad road (¥9.57 billion)

- **Bamiyan**
 - Improvement of Existing Bamiyan Airport (¥1.26 billion)
 - Improvement of Roads in Bamiyan District (¥1.218 billion)
 - Construction of schools (¥100 million)
 - Construction of clinics (¥100 million)

- **Programs/projects covering two or more provinces**
 - Literacy education (in 18 out of the 34 Provinces) (¥3.28 billion)
 - Distribution of high-quality seeds (¥1.798 billion)
 - Project for Infectious Disease Prevention for children (in almost all provinces) (¥1.78 billion)
 - Development of irrigation facilities (Kabul, Bamiyan, Kapisa) (¥4.803 billion)
 - Construction of schools in 3 central highland provinces of Bamiyan, Ghor, and Daykundi) (¥1,895 billion)
 - Community-Based Municipal support programme (¥2.187 billion)
 - National Area-Based Development Programme (¥2.187 billion)
 - Capacity building for criminal justice (¥700 million)
 - Assistance in the Independent Election Committee (¥700 million)
 - Assistance in socio-demographic and economic surveys (¥888 million)
 - Improvement of Road Maintenance Capacity (¥2.748 billion)
 - Improvement of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (¥1.398 billion)
 - Improvement of Basic Education through Child Friendly School Approach (¥1.291 billion)

- **Chaghcharan**
 - Construction of city roads (¥670 million)
 - Rehabilitation of the Provincial Hospital in Ghor Province (¥623 million)
 - Construction of schools (¥550 million)
 - Construction of clinics (¥100 million)





Major Technical Cooperation Programs and Projects Currently Underway



- Base location where the Japanese experts stay: Kabul
- Sites of activity: Kabul and 4 other cities as shown below, on short-term assignments.
(Except for Herat, these cities have liaison offices (at which local staff are permanently stationed.))

● **Bamiyan**
(Agricultural/Rural development)
• Socio-economic Activation of Rural Afghanistan (Identification of specific value-added business in farm management, preparation of promotional plans, etc.)

● **Mazar-e-Sharif**
(Human resources development and education)
• Improvement of Literacy Education Management (the same project underway in Kabul)

● **Nangarhar**
(Agricultural/Rural development)
• Community Development Project for Returnees and Receiving Communities in Nangarhar Province (e.g. establishment of maintenance/management system for small-scale infrastructure such as irrigation canals)
(Human resources development and education)
• Improvement of Literacy Education Management (the same project underway in Kabul)

● **Herat**
(Agricultural/ Rural development)
• Rice-based Agriculture Development (the same project underway in Kabul)

● **Kabul**
(Agricultural/ Rural development)
• Rice-based Agriculture Development (e.g. development and spread of rice farming technology)
• Community Development Assistance (e.g. strengthening the organization of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development)

• Improvement of Literacy Education Management (e.g. improvement of monitoring capacity of the administrative institution supervising literacy)
• Strengthening Teacher Training Project (promotion of utilizing teachers' manuals)

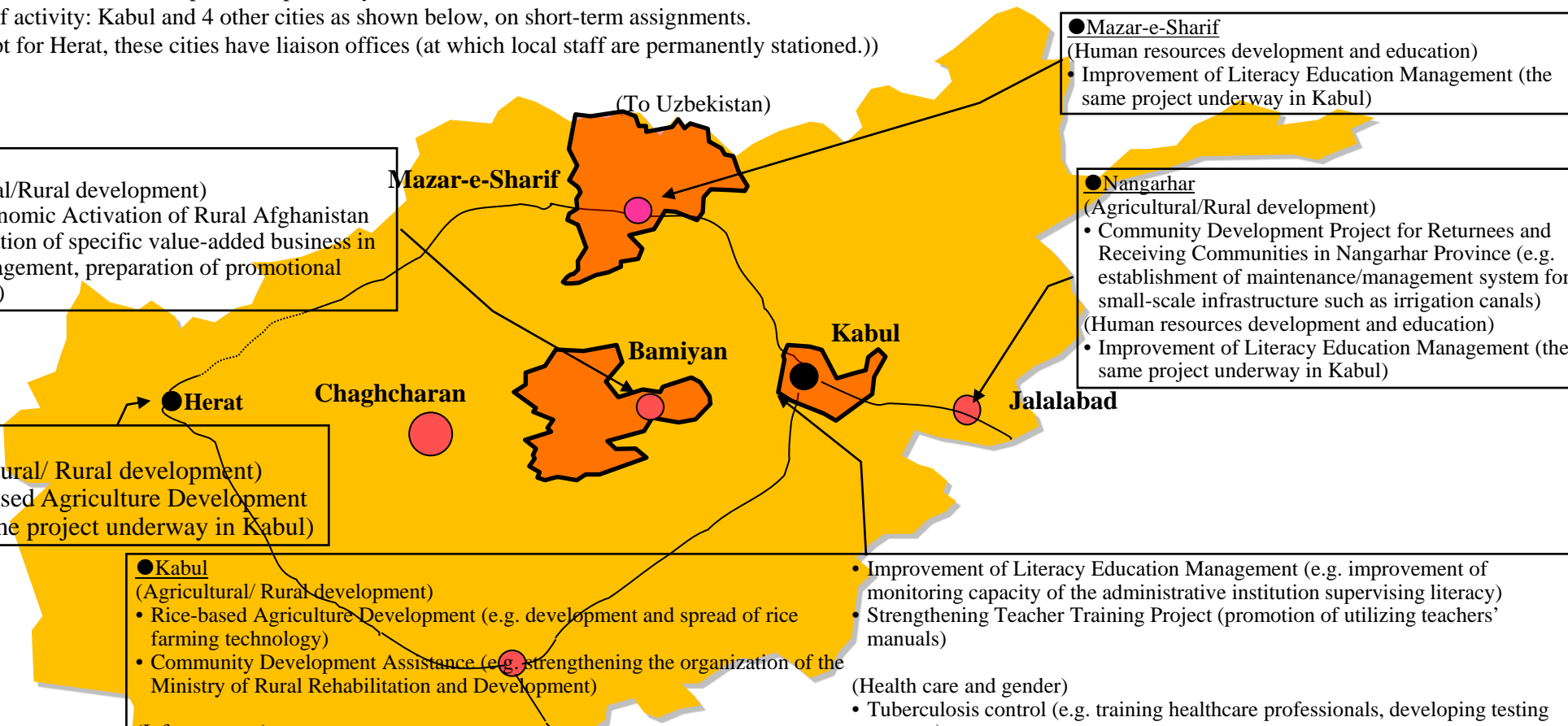
(Health care and gender)
• Tuberculosis control (e.g. training healthcare professionals, developing testing systems)
• Urban Health System Strengthening (improvement of services for the poor)
• Maternal and child health (e.g. improvement of capacity of the Ministry of Public Health and provincial health department)
• Poverty Reduction for Chronically Poor Women (e.g. improvement of capacity of the Ministry of Women's Affairs)

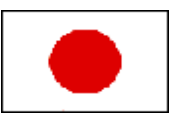
(Infrastructure)
• Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development (improvement of the municipal government's capacity of performing urban development)
• Urgent Water Resources Development and Supply for Kabul Metropolitan Area (e.g. preparation of groundwater development plans)
• Training on Power Distribution Sector (training personnel for the public power company and other institutions)

(Human resources development and education)
• Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development (PEACE) (training up to 500 administrators and other executives in 5 years in Japanese graduate schools and other institutions)

* Additionally, Japan has made a contribution to human resources development by accepting a total of 2,500 training participants to Japan.

* Training participants are recruited from the whole country.





Strengthening Security Maintenance Capacity: Police Assistance, Counter-Narcotics, and Demining



■ **Helping increase the number of police officers with assistance for their salaries**

- The linchpin of Japan's assistance in the security sector, highly appreciated by the Government of Afghanistan (GOA), the US, and others.
Number of police officers: 72,000 (Dec. 2008) → 130,000 (Sep. 2011) → 157,000 (Oct. 2012)

■ **Enhancing the quality of police officers with training and literacy education**

- Literacy education of police officers is an important issue with their literacy rate standing as low as 14%. In cooperation with UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), Japan has assisted the improvement of literacy capacity of police officers.
- Training of 500 Afghan police officers in Turkey.
- High-ranking officials of the Afghan police were invited to Japan to receive training from the National Police Agency (NPA).

■ **Counter-narcotics and border control**

- Japan constructed facilities for border control and border police centers between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries (Pakistan, Iran, and Tajikistan).
- Custom and border control in Afghanistan and Central Asia through OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe)
- Counter-narcotics, border control, and strengthening the legal regime and the law enforcement capacity against terrorism through UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

■ **Demining**

- Demining of 90 sq. km and anti-landmine education for 0.87 million people
- Provision of Japanese demining equipment

■ **Capacity building for criminal justice**

- Construction of regional offices of the Ministry of Justice and judicial facilities in Bamiyan, Herat, and Balkh provinces.
- Training for judges and public prosecutors.

July 2011 marked the beginning of a transfer of security authority from ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) to the Government of Afghanistan (GOA). Assistance from Japan and other members of the international community is required to strengthen Afghanistan's security maintenance capacity.



Training for Afghan police officers by NPA



Police training in cooperation with Turkey 7



Reintegration of Ex-Combatants



- Achieved the **Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR)** of about **60,000 ex-combatants** (completed in 2006) and the **Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)** totaling **737 groups**. Collected some 276,000 weapons.
- **Led the international community in discussing the reintegration of ex-combatants** (Japan co-hosted working group meetings of the International Contact Group (ICG) with the U.K.)
- Disbursed US\$52 million to the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund to support the GOA-led Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP) that started in 2010 (accounting for 33% of total disbursements).
- Assisted **development and job creation in communities** ready to accept ex-combatants (with focus on water supply, roads, irrigation, education, etc. at the district level)



Some 6,000 ex-combatants have agreed to reintegrate so far.



Collecting heavy weapons



Illegal Armed Groups agreed to reintegration



Reintegrees working for APRP related small project



Reintegration support



Vocational training for 550 former soldiers by JICA



Assistance in Agricultural and Rural Development (80% of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector)



- Rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation facilities and rural roads in the suburbs of Kabul City by JICA
- Rice farming projects in Nangarhar and 7 other major rice-growing provinces by JICA, which **tripled rice production** at an experimental farm
- Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure in Nangarhar province by JICA
- Developing types of wheat suitable for local environments and training human resources for wheat breeding by JICA
- Strengthening the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) by JICA (e.g. strengthening the capacity of researchers/disseminators, achieving a unity of research and dissemination in the promotion of agricultural research, and improving the basic capacity of employees in the Irrigation Section)
- Improvement of agricultural production and productivity through FAO, **with yields expected to increase about 20%** with certified wheat seeds – a project important for counter-narcotics as well
- Improvement of irrigation systems and construction of Micro-hydro Power Facilities in Kabul, Bamiyan and Kapisa provinces through FAO (covering a total command area of 68,000 ha)
- Water management capacity building for traditional, community-level water managers (*mirabs*)



JICA expert instructing rice farming



JICA's project team instructing wheat cultivation



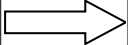
Local community improving an irrigation system under the assistance of FAO



Basic Infrastructure: Trunk and Local Roads

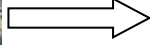


- Development of **trunk roads totaling 700 km in length** (the Ring Road and other major roads) scheduled or completed
- Development of a part of the Kabul-Jalalabad section of **the road bound for Pakistan** through ADB (Asian Development Bank) (as part of **efforts to promote regional cooperation**)
- **Development of local roads and rehabilitation of airports** in Bamiyan Province, to which security authority was transferred in July 2011
- Improvement of Road Maintenance Capacity



Completed in 2004

Kabul-Kandahar Road improved with Japan's assistance

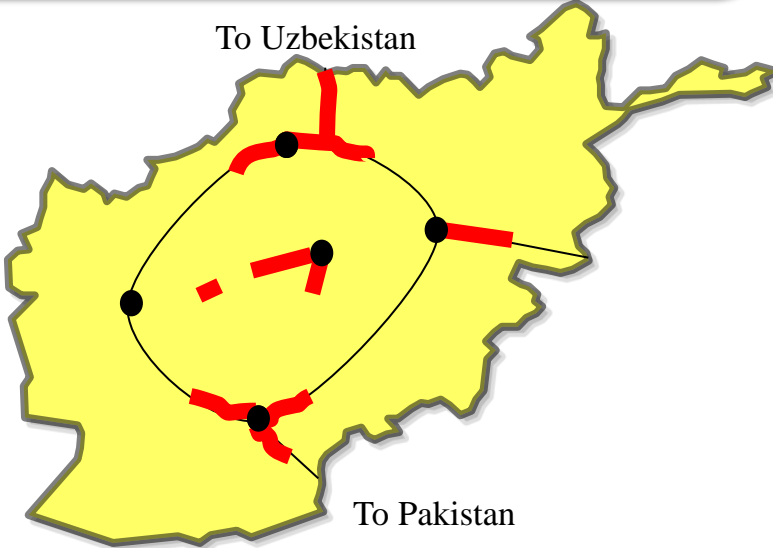


Completed in 2007

Mazar-e-Sharif city road improved with Japan's assistance

Afghan President Hamid Karzai said:

"We Afghans thank Japan for its general assistance forever. When you go back to Japan, please tell Prime Minister Hatoyama and the Emperor about how grateful Afghans are. Japan has provided us with an unimaginably large amount of assistance in a wide range of sectors, including **the DDR process and education**, as well as **construction of the Terminal of Kabul International Airport and the Ring Road.**"
 (A message delivered to the then Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada when he paid a courtesy call on President Karzai in October 2011)





Infrastructure: Development of Kabul City



- Construction of Kabul International Airport Terminal (annual number of users: about 1.4 million)
- Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements and Aircraft Parking Aprons of Kabul International Airport
- Provision of 115 public buses to Kabul City
- Formulation of a master plan for development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area
- Improvement of East-West Arterial Road and Community Road in Kabul City
- Development of Water Supply Facilities in Desabz South Area



Kabul International Airport Terminal constructed with Japan's aid (President Karzai inspecting the facility)



Buses provided to Kabul City



JICA experts teaching city mapping



Human Resources Development: Education



- **Construction or restoration of over 820 schools** (including 121 schools in corporation with UNICEF), thus supporting more than 0.8 million students
- **Training of 10,000 teachers** and the development of teaching materials by JICA
- **Construction/development of 15 vocational training centers**
- Improvement of Quality of Basic Education through Application of Child Friendly Schools Approach in corporation with UNICEF
- Literacy education for 10,000 adults by JICA, and literacy education for 600,000 adults through UNESCO (ongoing)

Primary school enrollment jumped from 1 million in 2001 to over 8 million in 2011 as a result of assistance from Japan and other members of the international community.



A school constructed with Japan's assistance



Class in session



JICA's training of women teachers



Literacy education in action



Human Resources Development: Health, Medical Care, and Water



- Provision of vaccines such as polio vaccine, BCG (Bacille Calmette-Guerin), against communicable diseases among children in cooperation with UNICEF, almost every year since 2001.
- Construction of Hospital for Communicable Disease (in Kabul)
- Rehabilitation of the Provincial Hospital in Ghor Province
- Improvement of Medical Equipment for the Provincial Hospital of Balkh (to provide the equipment to the hospital to be constructed by Germany)
- Construction/development of 95 clinics, and provision of equipment to 100 clinics constructed by the US.
- Technical cooperation in TB (Tuberculosis) control and maternal and child health
- 20 water supply vehicles, and construction of 1,000 wells
- Work to improve Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, improve access to safe drinking water, expand public health service delivery, provide cold-chain equipment for vaccines, supply high-energy food, and offer sanitation education in cooperation with UNICEF



*As a result of assistance from Japan and other members of the international community, the percentage of people with access to primary health care soared from **8% in 2001** to **57% in 2012**, and the infant mortality rate reduced from **165 deaths/1,000 live births in 2003** to **77 deaths/1,000 live births in 2010**.*



JICA expert in action for maternal and child health



Anti-Tuberculosis Center constructed with Japan's assistance



A well built by a Japanese NGO



A water supply vehicle provided with Japan's assistance



Primary health care clinic



Humanitarian Assistance



■ Food assistance (WFP: United Nations World Food Programme)

- In response to a drought in Afghanistan, Japan assisted the WFP in providing food and FFW (Food For Work; distribution of food in exchange for labor) to approximately 0.77 million people. The WFP also provided aviation services required for the transportation of people involved in humanitarian assistance, and food aid (in 2012).

■ Refugees and IDP (Internal Displaced Persons) assistance (UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; IOM: International Organization for Migration)

- Return and reintegration support for Afghan Refugees and Internal Displaced Persons by UNHCR (approximately 306 million people) (in 2012)
- Reintegration assistance to around 32,000 returnees by IOM (transportation, shelter construction, vocational training, etc.) (in 2012)

■ Medical assistance (ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross)

- Economic assistance to 300,000 people, physical therapy / artificial limbs for 80,000 people (in 2012)



Food assistance for vocational training
(in the suburb of Kabul)
Photo: WFP/Enjila Hashimi



Construction of an irrigation system



Distribution of Non Food Items (NFIs) to returnees
from Iran at the border area (in Nimruz Province)



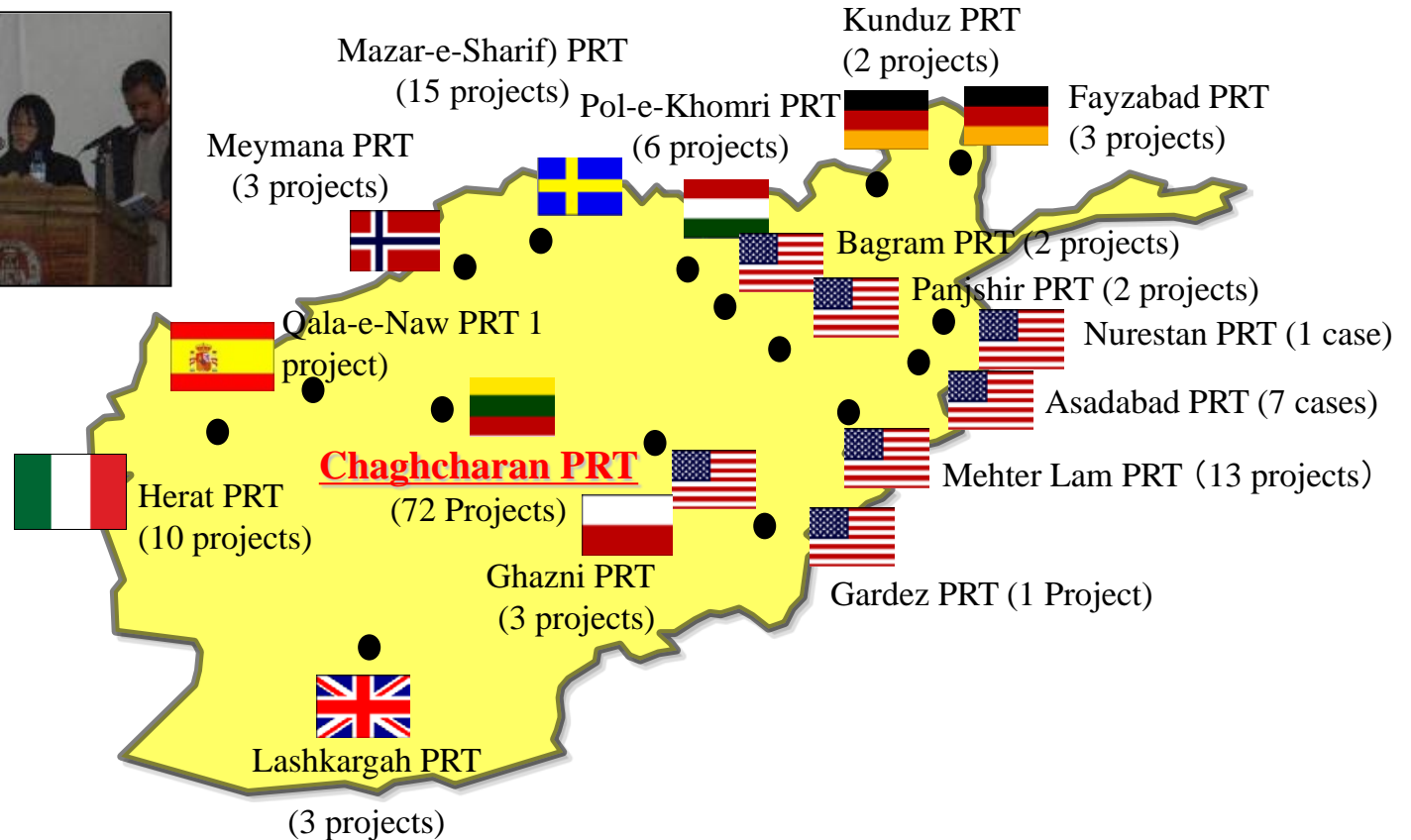
Cooperation with Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) of NATO



- Cooperation with PRTs allowed Japan to extend civilian assistance to areas where Japanese aid workers could not have direct involvement (such assistance as primary education, vocational training, health and sanitation, reservoirs, levees, etc.)
- A total of **143 Grassroots Human Security grant projects** in cooperation with 16 PRTs
- Japan has **collaborated closely with a Lithuanian-led PRT in Chaghcharan and provided assistance.**



Opening ceremony of the Female Literacy and Vocational Training Project in Chaghcharan in Sep. 2007





Culture and Higher Education



- **Assistance for preservation of Bamiyan ruins and capacity-building** in cooperation with UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
(The Japanese Funds in Trust for the Preservation of World Cultural Heritage)
- **Support to maintain traditional Istalif pottery skills** in Northern Kabul (the Japan Foundation)
- Construction of school buildings for the Computer Science Department of Kabul University



Japanese experts working on the preservation of Bamiyan ruins



Afghan potters visiting pottery towns in Japan



Assistance in Politics



6 international conferences held in Tokyo

- **Jan. 2002 Tokyo Conference on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan**
(This marked the start of the reconstruction process, as highlighted by a series of conferences in Berlin in 2004, London in 2006, Paris in 2008, London in 2010, and Kabul in 2010)
- Feb. 2003 DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration) Conference
- Jul. 2006 DIAG (Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups) Conference I
- Jun. 2007 DIAG conference on cooperation between DIAG and police reform (DIAG Conference II)
- Feb. 2008 JCMB (Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board) political directors' meeting between GOA and major donors
- **Jul. 2012 Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan co-hosted by the Japanese and Afghan governments**

■ Assistance to Bonn Process (2001-2005)

- 2002 Emergency Loya-Jirga (Jirga: traditional national conference)
(Assistance of \$2.6 million, dispatch of a Japanese observation team, provision of equipment for TV broadcasting of Loya-Jirga)
- 2003 Constitution Enactment (disbursing \$750,000 for holding a hearing from people, dispatching Japanese experts in constitutional law, and holding seminars)
- 2004 Voter registration
- 2004 Presidential election (dispatch of a Japanese observation team)
- 2005 Parliamentary (lower house) and provincial elections (dispatch of a Japanese observation team)

■ Assistance to presidential and provincial elections in 2009 (dispatch of a Japanese observation team)

■ Assistance to parliamentary (lower house) election in 2010 (dispatch of a Japanese observation team)



Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan



People watching TV broadcasting
Emergency Loya-Jirga



The Japanese election observation team for the presidential election
in August 2009



Evaluation of Japan's Assistance



The government and people of Afghanistan, as well as the international community, highly appreciate Japan's assistance to Afghanistan.

H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of Afghanistan:

“I thank the people and Government of Japan for hosting this Conference, and for the generous support it has provided to Afghanistan over the years. Even as Japan was coping with suffering and loss inflicted by last year's devastating earthquake and tsunami, it remained steadfast in its support for the people of Afghanistan. Mr. Prime Minister, we Afghans cherish Japan's close and historic friendship, and we thank you for all that you have done to help our country.”

(July 8 2012, at Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan,)

“Japan decided the continuation of its contribution to Afghanistan even as such contribution would be a burden on Japan after the devastating tsunami in the country. This clearly displays a gesture of the goodwill of the people of Japan to Afghan people, and no other country could do likewise. We will never forget the continued assistance by Japan.”

(January 11, 2012, at a courtesy visit of then Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Gamba to Afghanistan)

“Afghanistan intends to do all it can to help the people of Japan, now in need, who have supported Afghanistan.”

[Note: The government and other entities of Afghanistan pledged a total of US\$1.25 million in donations.]

(March 13, 2011, at the Japanese Embassy in Afghanistan, where he signed a book of condolence following the Great East Japan earthquake)

[Responses of the Afghan people in the wake of the earthquake]

- Community gatherings were held to show their solidarity with Japan in the cities of Bamiyan, Chaghcharan, and elsewhere.
- The UN-HABITAT office in Kabul received many requests from Afghan citizens to send their condolences to the people of Japan.

At the Japan-US foreign ministers' meeting (July 8, 2012)

- (Then U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton) “We pay respect to Japan for holding the Tokyo Conference and achieving significant results. We highly appreciate the leadership and commitments Japan shows in helping Afghanistan.”



- The security situation in Afghanistan remains volatile.
- Despite security constraints, Japan has been steadily implementing assistance designed to meet the needs in local regions as well as the capital city of Kabul, in close cooperation with GOA and international organizations concerned.

[Bilateral Assistance]

- Bilateral assistance is executed in areas specially selected for Japanese aid workers while taking sufficient security precautions and working closely with GOA.

← **To ensure that an ODA project is implemented appropriately, arrangements are in place where JICA or the procurement agency manages its execution and receives a Project Completion Report from the implementing agency. In addition, MOFA and JICA conduct both ex-ante and ex-post evaluations.**

[Assistance via international organizations]

- Even in areas where Japanese aid workers cannot get directly involved, Japan formulates and implements projects in cooperation with international organizations that can.

← **The international organizations appropriately implement the project in a responsible manner. Japan receives interim and final reports from it to confirm that the projects have been implemented appropriately.**

Japan's Assistance to Afghanistan: Achievements and Major Outputs (since 2001)

- ◆ **Implemented \$4.797 billion (¥479.9billion) of Assistance**
- ◆ **Pledged to “provide up to around \$3 billion of assistance in about 5 years from 2012 in the fields of socio-economic development and enhancement of security capacity” in July 2012 at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan. At the present moment, a total of \$1.457 billion of assistance has been implemented.**

- ◆ **Political support**
 - Tokyo Conference (Jan. 2002) (Start of reconstruction process)
 - DDR conference (Feb. 2003)
 - DIAG conference I (Jul. 2006)

- DIAG conference II (Jun. 2007)
- JCMB meeting (Feb. 2008)
- Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan (Jul. 2012)

- ◆ **Counter-terrorism maritime interdiction activities**
Replenishment support to vessels engaged in the counter-terrorism maritime interdiction activities in the Indian Ocean (through Jan. 2010)

1. Political process

(1) Bonn Process (2001-2005)

- Election support, election observation teams

(2) Presidential and provincial elections in 2009

- Assistance for Independent Election Committee (\$37.0 million)
- Dispatch of an election observation team

(3) Parliamentary election in 2010

- Assistance for Independent Election Committee (\$36.0 million)

2. Security

(1) DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration)

- Japan took the lead. DDR of 60,000 ex-combatants completed in June 2006.
- 50,000 weapons and 100,000 heavy weapons collected.

(2) DIAG (Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups) and Reintegration

- Japan took the lead. 737 illegal armed groups out of 2,000 groups disbanded
- 126,000 weapons brought under GOA control
- 105 development projects in DIAG support areas underway or completed
- Assistance for reintegration through UNDP (\$52 million)

(3) Police Reform, Counter-Narcotics, and Demining

- Assistance for salaries of police officers
- Program for Literacy for Empowering Afghan Police
- Police training in Japan
- Construction of Border Police Center in Nimruz (Afghan-Pakistan-Iran border)
- Construction of Border Custom Facilities in Takhar (Afghan-Tajikistan border)
- Custom and border control assistance in Afghanistan and Central Asia countries through OSCE
- Mine-clearing of 90 sq. km., Anti-landmine education for 0.87 million people
- Capacity building for criminal justice including construction of judicial facilities and training for judicial actors through UNODC

3. Infrastructure

(1) Trunk Roads

- Development of trunk roads totaling 700 km in length (including the Ring Road) scheduled or completed

(2) Local roads

- Development of local roads in Bamiyan Province
- Improvement of Bamiyan Airport
- Improvement of Road Maintenance Capacity

(3) Development of Kabul City

- Construction of Kabul International Airport Terminal
- Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements and Aircraft Parking Aprons of Kabul International Airport
- Improvement of East-West Arterial Road and Community Road in Kabul City
- Provision of 115 public buses
- Master Plan of Kabul Metropolitan City Development
- Development of Water Supply Facilities in Dezbaz South Area

4. Human resources development and humanitarian assistance

(1) Education, Vocational Training

- Construction or repair of 820 schools scheduled or completed
- 10,000 teachers trained by JICA
- Literacy education for 10,000 adults by JICA
- Literacy education for 600,000 adults in cooperation with UNESCO
- 15 vocational training centers
- Improvement of Basic Education in cooperation with UNICEF

(2) Health, Medical Care, and Water

- Vaccines for children against polio, BCG, and other communicable diseases
- Construction of Hospital for Communicable Disease in Kabul City
- Improvement of Medical Equipment for the Provincial Hospital of Balkh
- Rehabilitation of the Provincial Hospital in Ghor Province
- 95 clinics constructed
- Improvement of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
- TB control and reproductive health
- Equipment to 100 clinics constructed by US
- 20 water supply vehicles provided and 1,000 wells constructed

(3) Humanitarian Assistance

- Provision of food in drought-hit areas
- Construction of shelters; provision of NFIs (Non Food Items)
- Reintegration assistance to returnees and IDP
- Medical assistance to 300,000 people

5. Agricultural/Rural development

- Rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation facilities and rural roads in the suburbs of Kabul City
- Technical assistance to rice-farmers and Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure in Nangarhar Province
- Development of new wheat types
- Strengthening the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
- Reconstruction of 3 Agricultural Experiment Stations
- Improvement of agricultural production and productivity; improvement of irrigation systems and construction of micro-hydro power facilities in Kabul, Bamiyan and Kapisa Provinces through FAO
- Technical assistance to *Mirabs* (water managers) for improvement of water management

6. Culture and higher education

(1) Bamiyan ruins

- Preservation of Bamiyan ruins in cooperation with UNESCO by National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo

(2) Istalif Pottery

- Support to maintain traditional Istalif pottery skills

(3) Kabul University

- Construction of school buildings for the 20 Computer Science Department