Overview of JICA Projects in Afghanistan

1. Trend of Afghanistan’s Politics, Economy and Society

Following the fleeing of the Taliban from Kabul on the 13th of November, 2001, and the seizure of Kandahar on the 7th of December, the Taliban regime was collapsed. The reconstruction has been taking place in Afghanistan through a political process based on the Bonn Agreement (the Bonn Process), which was signed on the 5th of December, 2001, with the support of the international community. The Afghan Interim Authority has been created (December 2001) and replaced by the Afghan Transitional Authority in June, 2002. The new constitution has been established (January, 2004) and under the new constitution, a new president has been democratically elected (December, 2004) and a parliament has been established (December, 2005) which marked the end of political process of Bonn agreement. Along with the political process, other reforms have also made progress which includes the creation of a new national army and police force, and implementation of administrative and fiscal reforms. In August, 2009, the second presidential election after the fall of Taliban regime was held. Although having accusations of fraud and malpractice, Hamid Karzai was re-elected to another 5 years. The 2nd term Karzai administration is tackling reconciliation with and reintegration of the anti-government forces, security issues, and development of the country under the Afghan’s lead. While there were impeding factors, such as the closure of several voting stations, low voting rate, and corruption, on the 18th of September, 2010, the second parliamentary election was carried out and final election results for all the 34 provinces on the 1st of December, 2010. The one-month nomination effort of the President of the House of Representative shows the difficulties that the Parliament faces under the new democratic political system.

Although the War in Afghanistan became the America’s longest war over the Vietnam in June, 2010, the US deployed additional 30,000 troops before the drawdown of US troops starting from July 2011. Each year renews the worst record of coalition military fatality in Afghanistan and, in the year of 2010, the coalition fatality reached a record-high number of over 700, but the year of 2011 witnessed a decrease down to the level of 500. UNAMA, however, reported that the Afghan civilian death marked the worst since the beginning of statistics in 2007, reaching to 3000 fatality for the year of 2011. In December, 2011, US completed drawdown of 10,000 troops from Afghanistan, but still maintains 90,000 strong. It is expected that additional 23,000 troops would leave Afghanistan until 2012 summer. Currently, from 50 countries contribute to ISAF and approximately 130,000 troops stationed in Afghanistan.

“Transition” of security responsibility to Afghan lead has already begun since July 2011. The 2nd phase of Transition announced in November 2011 and once it would be completed, more
than 50% of populations are under the security coverage provided by Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF). At the same time, ISAF will gradually shift its role from combating to training/supporting as ANSF capabilities develop. In the year of 2014, the US troops starts their drawdown from Afghanistan.

2011 is the 10th year since the fall of the Taliban regime. Considering high unemployment rate, prevalence of corruption known as the 180th of the total 182 countries, opium that Afghanistan provides over 80% of global supply, increasing drug addicts that is estimated more than 1 million, destabilizing rural securities, expanding anti-governmental armed groups and insurgents, geographical expansion of security threat toward northern and western regions, deteriorating security situation in the south, and so on, the current situation and future prospect of Afghanistan would require close examination. The second term of Karzai Presidency will be up to 2014, and the Constitution prohibits third term. In the year of 2014, it is, therefore, expected to see not only “Transition of security responsibility”, but also the national choice for the next leader of the country.

Despite those political and security difficulties, Afghanistan shows good macroeconomic performance. It would be said that those positive economic indicators are just a reversal of the two decades of war and, as a result of it, national destruction. In other words, any social and/or economic input for the country can produce positive impact immediately. After 2001, the revitalization of its economy entails average economic growth of over 10%, a remarkable economic performance. GDP per capita grows from 153 USD (2001) to 499 USD (2010)\(^1\), it means that the economy expanded 326%. The governmental revenue also improved and fourfolded from 14.1 billion Afs (2002), 3% of GDP, to 52.5 billion Afs (2009), 8.7% of GDP\(^2\). Although import exceeds exports, total value of export expanded 6 times and import 2 times since 2001. While it is observed that the macroeconomic performance improved steadily and constantly, we need to keep our eyes on the increasing inflation rate caused by sky-rocketing food and housing prices in terms of its impact on the macroeconomic performance. In addition, it is concerned that the sudden shrink of international assistance after 2014 might cause economic downfall in Afghanistan.

2. Issues in the Development of Afghanistan

Much of Afghanistan's population lives below the poverty line. Afghanistan is ranked 172\(^{nd}\) out of 187 countries on the UNDP's 2011 Human Development Index. The world worst maternal mortality rate, world 2\(^{nd}\) worst under 5 mortality rate, and average life expectancy is 48.7 years. These are direct results of decades-long conflict that has devastated the country's economic and social infrastructure as well. The governmental efforts as well as international support continue actively for Afghanistan.

In January 2006, the Afghan government presented a five-year development plan at the

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\(^1\) UN Data (http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=afghanistan+GDP+per+capita&d=SNAAMA&f=grID%3a101%3bcurrID%3aUSD%3bpcFlag%3a1%3bcrlID%3a)

\(^2\) ADB, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011.
London Conference on Afghanistan called the Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy\(^3\), or I-ANDS. The overarching goal of the plan is to facilitate national development that directly benefits the Afghan citizens while utilizing the private sector as a driving force. The plan defines three main pillars: security; governance, rule of law and human rights; and economic and social development. The three pillars are further divided into eight sectors, which are security; governance, rule of law and human rights; infrastructure and natural resources; education; health; agriculture and rural development; social protection; and economic governance and private sector development. In addition, there are five cross-cutting issues: gender equity, counter narcotics, regional cooperation, anti-corruption, and environment. Preparing for mid and long-term development stage from emergency reconstruction, the Afghan Compact was endorsed among international communities and Afghan government. Donor countries promised to support this process with a total of 10.5 billion US dollars.

In April 2008, ANDS was finalized by Afghan government and approved by the National Parliament. With the approval by the World Bank and IMF Committee in May 2008, the donors officially endorsed ANDS at the Paris Conference in June. The final version of ANDS adheres to the basis of I-ANDS and moves steps further. In the final ANDS, additional cross-cutting issue, the clause of the "capacity development" which is in urgent need for the country, was inserted. In January 2010, the London conference on Afghanistan was held and international community supported the leadership of Afghan government to tackle the challenges in the country. Afghan government introduced three clusters, that is, Security cluster, Governance cluster and Development cluster (agriculture and rural development, human resource development, and economic infrastructure development). The government of Afghanistan prioritized the goals of ANDS and developed National Priority Program (NPP). In July 2010, the Kabul Conference articulated the final strategic papers for each clusters and the monitoring of individual NPP. The government of Afghanistan and international community assesses the progress on development issues (benchmarks). The Bonn Conference held on the 5\(^{th}\) of December 2011 and Tokyo Conference was conveyed on the 7\(^{th}\) of July 2012. Both marked the 10\(^{th}\) anniversary since 2001 and confirmed continuing commitment from the international community until 2024, the transformation decade.

From July 2011, the US drawdown and ‘Transition’ process are put in place. It is expected for the Afghan government to take full responsibility not only for security, but also governance and development. At the same time, efforts are underway to enhance afghan ownership by ‘on-budget’ financing. Using country system, rather than bypassing the afghan financial system, for international assistance, on-budget financing, including direct budget support, is one of the international efforts for the better aid effectiveness.

3. Japan’s Assistance to Afghanistan

Japan’s assistance to Afghanistan reached to a total value of 4.8 billion US dollars as on 31\(^{st}\) March 2013. At Tokyo Conference on the 7\(^{th}\) of July, 2012, Japan expressed additional 3 billion US dollars for coming five years with special emphasis on three main pillars: security,
reintegration and development. The total pledge amount from each donor in the Tokyo conference was 16 billion dollars. The strong commitment to reconstruction-of-Afghanistan support of each country was anew expressed.

4. JICA’s Cooperation
Respecting the leadership and ownership of the Government of Afghanistan, JICA aims to contribute to the socio-economic stability in Afghanistan through sustainable economic growth and subsequent job creation by development. Japanese government set four pillars of assistance to Afghanistan: 1) security improvement, 2) infrastructure development, 3) agriculture and rural development, and 4) meeting basic human needs such as education and healthcare. In particular, aiming at broader and larger impact on Afghanistan, JICA has put emphasis on the projects on Kabul Metropolitan development and Agriculture and Rural Development.

In terms of Kabul Metropolitan development, considering the expanding influx of people and returnees to Kabul, JICA complete master plan for road construction, power supply, other socio-economic infrastructure, creation of “new city development area (DehSabz)” in the northern Kabul in parallel with the redevelopment of the “existing city”. The projects for Road construction and water resource development are already launched.

With regard to the agriculture and rural development, JICA dispatched the Preparatory Survey Mission in Agriculture and Rural Development in Afghanistan in March 2010 and developed comprehensive assistance framework for next 5 to 10 years. The framework identified four key pillars for JICA’s assistance; ①change-management(capacity development for administrative management, human resource development), ②water resource development and management, ③increase of agricultural productivity, and ④promotion of farming system diversification and value added agriculture.

As for the cross-cutting issue both for Infrastructure development and agriculture / rural development, 500 governmental officers and university teaching staff in 5 years will be invited to Japan starting from 2011. Through the studies to obtain academic degrees (Masters, etc.), vital knowledge and technologies would be acquired. The program aims to create core human resources in those fields for the sustainable development of Afghanistan.

For the assistance to meet the basic human needs, JICA aims to improve Afghan’s delivery of basic social services quantitatively and qualitatively. The assistances of JICA include, but are not limited to, training for teachers including for special education teachers, provision of literacy education, tuberculosis control, strengthening of urban health system, improvement in reproductive health, and implementation of vocational training.

Furthermore, understanding the positive effect for the development of Afghanistan through an integrated approach for Afghanistan and her neighboring countries (Iran, Pakistan, central Asian countries etc.), JICA conducted a Study on Regional Cooperation for the Development of Afghanistan and the Study for Cross-border Infrastructure Development. Consultation with related authorities would pave the way to incarnate policies suggested by those studies.
5. Major Programs

(1) Support to Infrastructure Development
   Kabul Metropolitan Area Development Program

(2) Support to Agriculture and Rural Development
   Agriculture and Rural Development Program

(3) Support to Basic Human Needs
   i) Health System Strengthening Program
   ii) Basic Education and Vocational Training Sector Support Program

6. JICA’s Major On-going Projects

(TC: Technical Cooperation, GA: Grant Aid, DS: Development Study)

(1) Kabul Metropolitan Area Development Program
   I. Project on Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development (May 2010 – May 2015), TC
      • Kabul City Road Improvement Sub-project
      • Improvement of Kabul-Charikar Road and Construction Northern Part of Kabul Ring Road
      • Sub-project for Regional and Community Development in Dehsabz and Barikab area
      • Human Resource Development for Urban Development Sub-Project
      • Capacity Development in Business Development Service Sub-Project
      • Sub-project for Urban Improvement and Transformation of Kabul City

   II. The Project for Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements at Kabul International Airport, GA

   III. The Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of Aircraft Parking Aprons at Kabul International Airport, GA

   IV. The Project for Improvement of East-West Arterial Road and Community Road in Kabul, GA

   V. The Project for Improvement of existing Bamyan Airport, GA

   VI. the Project for Development of Water Supply Facilities in Dehsabz South Area, GA

   VII. The Project for Rehabilitation of Small Irrigation Facilities and Village Accessibility in Dehsabz Area, Kabul Province, GA

(2) Agriculture and Rural Development Program

   I. Project for Strengthening Community-led Development Support System (April 2011 – March 2015), TC

   II. Project for Rice-based Agriculture Development in Afghanistan (May 2011 – May 2015), TC

   III. Dispatch of Policy Advisors to Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) : Ministries related to Agriculture and Rural Development Cluster, TC
IV. Third Country Training Program on Improvement of Rice Cultivation in Iran (April 2011 - March 2014), TC
V. The Project for the Development of Wheat Breeding Materials for Sustainable Food Production (April 2011 – March 2016), TC
VI. Project for Socio-economic Activation of Rural Afghanistan (August 2011 – August 2013), DS
VII. The Project for Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening of Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (CDIS) (May 2012 – May 2017), DS
VIII. Project for Capacity Enhancement on Hydro-Meteorological Information Management in Ministry of Energy and Water (January 2013 – December 2017), TC
IX. Third Country Training Program on Rice Improvement Technology, TC
X. Training Program on Rice Post-harvest Technology, TC
XI. The Program for Improvement of Irrigation Systems and Construction of Micro-hydro Power Facilities in Kabul and Bamiyan Provinces, GA
XII. The Programme for Increase of Agricultural Production by the Improvement of Productivity in Afghanistan (Phase III), GA
XIII. The Programme for Improvement of Irrigation Systems in Kabul and Bamiyan Provinces, GA
XIV. The Project for Rehabilitation of Small Irrigation Facilities and Village Accessibility in Dehsabz Area, Kabul Province, GA
XV. The Programme for Improvement of Irrigation Systems in Kabul, Bamiyan and Kapisa Provinces, GA
XVI. The Project for Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure in Nangarhar, GA

(3) Health System Strengthening Program
I. Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan Phase 2 (October 2009 – September 2014), TC
II. Reproductive Health Project in Afghanistan Phase 2 (May 2010 – May 2015), TC
III. The Project for Construction of Hospital for Communicable Disease, GA
IV. The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children, GA
V. The Project for Improvement of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, GA

(4) Basic Education and Vocational Training Sector Support Program
I. Project on Improvement of Literacy Education Management in Afghanistan (LEAF2) (April 2010 – March 2014), TC
II. Project for Strengthening of Teacher Education Program Phase 3 (STEP 3) (January 2011 – March 2015), TC
III. The Project for Construction of Schools in Three Central Highland Provinces, GA
IV. The Project for Improvement of Quality of Basic Education through Application of Child Friendly Schools Approach, GA
(5) Other (Governance / Gender Equality)

I. Strengthening of Afghan National Police, TC

II. Third Country Training Program on Training of JUDO for Afghan Police Officer in Turkey
   (July 2011 – March 2014; Three training courses will be executed in the term.), TC

(6) Cross-cutting issue both for infrastructure development and agriculture / rural development

Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development: PEACE (February 2011 – April 2019), TC

* This project supports both Infrastructure Development Program and Agriculture and Rural Development Program.
7. Japan’s ODA Contribution and JICA’s Technical Cooperation to Afghanistan

(1) Japan’s ODA Contribution to Afghanistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Grant Aid</th>
<th>Technical Assistance</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Contribution</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 2000</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>31.77</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>23.67</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>8.58</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>11.22</td>
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<td>3.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>12.27</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>17.17</td>
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<td>2.43</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>2.69</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>52.3</td>
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<td>2.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>4.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>72.34</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>5.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>340.55</td>
<td>34.02</td>
<td>27.61</td>
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(Source: ODA country data book)

(2) JICA’s Technical Cooperation to Afghanistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Technical Cooperation (billion JPY)</th>
<th>Trainee (person)⁵</th>
<th>Expert (person)⁶</th>
<th>Study Team Member (person)⁷</th>
<th>Technical Cooperation Project and Development Study⁸</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 2000</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>121</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>2003</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<td>179</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>2.72</td>
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<td>127</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>108</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>137</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>2.73⁷</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>33.61</td>
<td>2,581</td>
<td>1,337</td>
<td>1,671</td>
<td>31</td>
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</table>

(Source: JICA Annual Report)

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⁴ the contribution to Afghanistan through international organizations
⁵ the statistics shown above indicates only new cases
⁶ trainees include those who have been trained in Afghanistan, in Japan and in a third country
⁷ from JICA’s statistical data
## Major Projects in Afghanistan

### 1. Priority Area for Support: Infrastructure Development

1. **Project on Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development**
   
   **Dates:** May 2010 – May 2015
   
   **Outline:** For the realization of the Master Plan for the Kabul Metropolitan Area (Kabul City and neighboring Dehsabz Area), the project aims to enhance the capacity of Afghan municipal authorities, e.g., Kabul Municipality and Dehsabz City Development Authority (DCDA), and to support the Metropolitan Area Development. Under this project, 8 sub-projects are incorporated as comprehensive urban development effort.

   ![Photo-1 Main Road](image1) ![Photo-2 Residential Road](image2)

2. **Kabul City Road Improvement Sub-project**
   
   **Dates:** July 2010 – February 2014
   
   **Outline:** This project aims to improve the implementation capacity of the Kabul Municipality through design, procurement and implementation supervision of road improvement works for main and residential roads in District 4 and 10 (first year), and District 1,4,10 (second year).

   ![Photo-1 Main Road](image1) ![Photo-2 Residential Road](image2)
2) Project for Improvement of Kabul Charikar Road and Construction Northern Part of Kabul Ring Road  
Dates: December 2010 – March 2013  
Outline: Working with the Ministry of Public Works and DCDA (Dehsabz City Development Authority) on the execution and schematic design of Ring Road and its connecting routes planning, the project aims to improve the planning capacity of related authorities for social infrastructure projects.

![Photo 1: Existing Charikar Road](#)  
(to be widened to 4 lanes)  
![Photo 2: Present Structure along the Charikar Road](#)  
(Assessment of the structure will be done)

3) Sub-project for Regional and Community Development in Dehsabz and Barikab area  
Dates: November 2010 – August 2013  
Outline: This project aims at reducing the differences of urban and rural community and developing harmonized development of the new city and surrounding rural areas. The development needs of 57 CDC are assessed in terms of roads & disaster prevention, irrigation & agriculture, drinking water, education, and health. A basic strategy for regional development will be established, and selected high priority pilot projects will be implemented in cooperation with DCDA and other ministries to enhance the implementation and coordination capacity of DCDA.
(2) Project for Training on Power Distribution Sector in Afghanistan
Dates: July 2010- March 2013
Outline: For the stable provision of electricity as imperative for economic development, the project aims to provide maintenance and management trainings both in Afghanistan and Iran for the Ministry of Energy and Water and Afghanistan Electricity Authority.

2. Priority Area for Support: Agriculture and Rural Development

(1) Project for Rice-based Agriculture Development in Afghanistan
Outline: The project is an expansion of previous project, “Improvement of Rice-based Agriculture in Nangarhar Province (RIP) (Sep. 2007 – Mar. 2011)”. This project aims to; ① cover major rice producing Provinces in Afghanistan (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Balkh and Herat), ② develop region-suited and market oriented rice production technology, ③ spread the technology nationwide under close coordination with research and popularization, and ④ establish national model of improved rice producing technology in Afghanistan.
(2) Project for Strengthening Community-led Development Support System
Dates: April 2011 - March 2015
Outline: The project aims at developing the capacity of MRRD staff to administer and manage national rural development programs. Training in Indonesia under South-South Cooperation provided opportunities to learn facilitation and participatory research skills, as well as effective administrative mechanisms.

Photo-1 Meeting in the training in Indonesia  Photo-2 Site visit in Indonesia

(3) The Community Development Project for Returnees and Receiving Communities in Nangarhar Province
Dates: July 2010 – June 2015
Outline: For 11 villages in 2 districts, Nangarhar, the project aims to improve the living condition of the returnees and host communities through the development of infrastructure. Having the assistance, the communities and provincial government can enhance their capacity for construction, maintenance and management which would become the basis for future infrastructure development or rural development project by their own hands.
(4) Project for Socio-economic Activation of Rural Afghanistan
Dates: August 2011 - August 2013
Outline: Based on growth potential analysis, the Project aims to propose a model to promote provincial development and vitalize rural economy. Small-scale pilot projects (e.g. potato production and processing) are also implemented to vitalize newly introduced approaches and/or methodologies and to enhance capacity of governmental officials in Bamyan province.

Photo-1 Excavation of ditch at proper interval  Photo-2 Participants of field training
(Photo-1, 2 at Field Training on best practice of potato cultivation)

(5) Project for Development of Wheat Breeding System for Sustainable Food Production in Afghanistan
Dates: April 2011 – March 2016
Outline: Prolonged armed conflict resulted in loss of knowledge and techniques on improving wheat breeding and strains. Utilizing native wheat strains collected in 1955 in Afghanistan, the project aims to develop an improved wheat breeding system featuring resistance to aridity and disease. Training and nurturing of young Afghan scientists is also incorporated. It is implemented in collaboration with Yokohama City University, Tottori University, and RIKEN (Rikagaku Kenkyujo).

Photo-1 Wheat field in Kabul  Photo-2 Agricultural engineers participating in wheat cultivation training at a research farm in the suburbs of Kabul
(6) The Project for Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening of Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (CDIS)

Dates: May 2012 – May 2017

Outline: The project aims to improve agricultural service delivery of the MAIL to farmers in the target areas (Kabul Province and the other provinces to be determined). Two main pillars of the project are (i) capacity development of permanent civil service employees of the MAIL and (ii) improvement of the MAIL’s agricultural service delivery to farmers.

3. Priority Area for Support: Basic Human Needs

(1) Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan Phase 2

Dates: October 2009 - September 2014

Outline: The project focuses organizational and functional reinforcement for the National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) by the Ministry of Public Health (improvement of financial management capacity, higher capability to treat difficult cases more than tuberculosis (TB) / AIDS superinfection or multidrug-resistance TB, training and routine-run mentoring for medical staff, building up inclusive community effort against TB, uplifting survey capability such as operational research etc). The project also intends to improve nationwide mycobacterium TB diagnosis system (i.e. linking up of network of sputum smear checkup laboratories, standardization of incubation/drug susceptibility laboratories in major region facilities etc.)
(2) Reproductive Health Project Phase 2
Dates: May 2009 — May 2014
Outline: Through reinforcing the capacity of reproductive health officers of Reproductive Health Department in the Ministry of Public Health and Provincial Reproductive Health Department, the project intends to improve the quality of reproductive health related services delivery (i.e. policy making, coordination, monitoring/evaluation, management of postgraduate training).

(3) Project on Improvement of Literacy Education Management in Afghanistan (LEAF2)
Dates: April 2010 – March 2014
Outline: For the realization of better quality of literacy education, this project aims to enhance the monitoring / technical assistance capacity of the authorities related to the literacy education. In particular, it tackle the issues of framework regulations for monitoring / technical assistance, the development of methodology to measure the achievement which would be critical indicator for monitoring, information sharing of monitoring result and its analysis, and the establishment of policy recommendation channel for technical assistance based on monitoring.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. <strong>Priority Area for Support: Governance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) <strong>Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development (PEACE)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates: February 2011 - April 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outline: This project aims to develop core human resources in order to accelerate the development, in particular, in the field of infrastructure and rural and agricultural development, which are the main pillars / goals of Afghanistan National Development Strategy. For this purpose, officers of related ministries and university lecturers are invited to postgraduate courses in Japan, and provided the opportunity to acquire essential knowledge and technology for the development of Afghanistan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>