



## Country Fact Sheet

The MDG-F in Afghanistan	
<b>Joint Programmes: 3</b>	<b>Total Budget:</b> USD 13,646,810
Joint Programmes Information	
<b>Joint Programme</b>	<i>“Strengthened Approach for the Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management in Afghanistan”</i>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Environment and Climate Change
<b>Budget</b>	USD 5,000,000
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNDP, FAO, UNEP.
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, National Environmental Protection Agency.
<b>Dates</b>	06 November 2008 – 06 January 2013
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	National level, and Badghis, Herat, and Ghor.
<p><b>Programme in Brief:</b> This Joint Programme promoted a strengthened approach for the integration of sustainable environmental management into Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and the MDGs to result in environmentally sustainable growth. The Programme assisted with the formulation of suitable policy frameworks, ensuring institutional capacity building to lead the effective implementation of the policies, directly mainstreamed environmental considerations in national and sub-national planning and development frameworks; and piloted and upscaled community-based natural resources management interventions.</p>	
<p><b>Main achievements of the programme<sup>1</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme has supported relevant initiatives and obtained mixed results with enabling capacity for managing natural resources and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities at the community level. The programme also developed strategic framework and implementation guidelines for integrating environmental considerations in national and sub-</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Ahmed F. B. (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Strengthened Approach for the Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management in Afghanistan*.

national planning process: National Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline and Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEACs).

- On the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), 231 youths from the university and 2300 members of Community Development Councils (CDC) were trained. The programme supported relevant and effective initiatives for livelihood development and income generating opportunities at the local level. For example the project with participation of the local communities in Badghis, Ghor and Herat provinces rehabilitated 159 hectares of degraded rangeland, for the benefit of livestock raisers, this mobilization effort worked so well that the community took ownership of the intervention and volunteered their time in the restoration intervention.
- Over 1,000 women benefitted from the Kitchen gardening and Poultry projects while more than 5,000 households from local communities were reached through awareness raising messages at village meetings for community mobilization.
- Establishment of Provincial Environment Advisory Councils (PEACs) in 22 provinces from a total of 34 provinces is a sustainable achievement. Also, the project established Environmental Sub-Committees (ESC) in District Development Assemblies (DDAs) and Community Development Councils (CDCs). The PEAC ensures environment issues are mainstreamed on the local development programmes through working with the ESCs. The project trained focal persons for environment in all the ministries. It also carried out environment and gender workshops for 25 staff from all the relevant ministries, it carried out similar workshops for 70 religious leaders (Mullahs) to motivate and encourage the Mullah on their important role in dissemination of environmental issues through mosques.

**More information**

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/strengthenedapproachintegrationsustainableenvironmentalmanagementandsprsp>

<b>Joint Programme</b>	<b><i>“Peace through Justice Programme”</i></b>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Conflict Prevention and Peace Building
<b>Budget</b>	USD 3,646,810
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNDP, UNODC, UNWOMEN, UNICEF.
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>Dates</b>	04 December 2009 – 04 June 2012
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	Sherastan District, Daikundy Province and Dara District, Panjsher Province.
<b>Programme in Brief:</b> The Joint Access to Justice at the District Level Project (JAJDL) joint programme, will bring the expertise of the UNCT to the most neglected part of Afghanistan’s justice system, the district level. The programme worked on 1. Increasing community level demand for access to justice and realization of human rights through public legal awareness, training of community leaders, and	

strengthening of the capacity of local CSOs; 2. Strengthening community level capacity to meet these demands through training of local justice actors; and 3. Emergency rehabilitation of justice infrastructure.

### **Main Achievements<sup>2</sup>**

- Through ‘mobile theater’ performances, the JP reached out to the broader public (15,250 participants) on issues that are closer to their everyday life (land and domestic violence, family law) and created awareness on sensitive matters such as forced marriage. This is especially significant as the inclusion of women in any programme implementation still presents a challenge in Afghanistan. The open dialogue and inclusion in activities of religious and community leaders led to positive results.
- 653 community leaders and opinion shapers in six provinces were trained to increase their knowledge on human rights and legal protection issues, in order to increase citizens’ ability to access both formal and informal legal services. Paralegal trainings were also conducted which provided an overview of the role of paralegals; gender justice; the Elimination of Violence against Women Law; and harmful traditional practices against women, with specific reference to force marriages within the context of shariah, national and international laws.
- Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) have been established in 28 provinces and 51 districts. The CPANs comprise representatives from government institutions, civil society organizations and UN agencies active in promoting the respect and protection of children’s rights. CPAN role is to identify, follow-up and refer vulnerable children, including children who are victims of abuses to mainstream services. In the six PtJ provinces, 639 child protection cases (458 boys, 181 girls) have been identified and followed-up by the CPANs. This is part of an overall caseload of 4,496 child protection cases (3,310 boys, 1,336 girls) identified and followed-up by the CPANs throughout the country in 2010-2011.
- In terms of infrastructure, the programme constructed a primary court, joint prosecutor/Huquq office and detention center in Dara District, Panjshir, and a primary court and joint prosecutor/Huquq office in Shahrستان District, Daykundi.

<b>More information</b>	<a href="http://www.mdgfund.org/program/jointaccessjusticedistrictlevelproject">http://www.mdgfund.org/program/jointaccessjusticedistrictlevelproject</a>
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<b>Joint Programme</b>	<i>“Feeding the Children of Afghanistan Together”</i>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
<b>Budget</b>	USD 5,000,000
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, WFP
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Agriculture.
<b>Dates</b>	15 December 2009 – 30 June 2013

<sup>2</sup> Afghanistan Joint Programme Joint Access to Justice at the District Level Final Narrative Report (December 2012)

<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	10 districts
<b>Programme in Brief:</b> Feeding the Children of Afghanistan Together is a Joint Programme designed to promote an integrated package of nutrition and food security interventions at community level. It brings together health, agricultural and education activities so as to tackle immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition by empowering communities to use their own resources to durably address child malnutrition. The programme is helping to establish the necessary policy frameworks, legislation, national capacity, coordination mechanisms and information management to support	

interventions at central, provincial, district and community-levels for the medium and long-term.

### **Main achievements of the programme<sup>3</sup>**

- Development of anthropometric measurement guidelines supported, with 70 CHS and 1,000 Community Health Workers (CHW) receiving training for screening for acute malnutrition.
- 100,986 MUAC screenings were conducted on children and 38,530 pregnant and lactating women in the target areas (over three rounds).
- Kabul PNO was supported to attend a MSAM TOT in Khartoum, with 98 MoPH staff receiving master training in MSAM 7 Therapeutic Feeding Units (TFU's) received 2162 cases of food items to treat SAM cases, while 10 Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTP) sites received almost 6200 cases of feeding supplies for treatment of SMA cases, along with other supplies.
- Micronutrient powder (sprinkles) was provided for 45,000 children, and 1,345 packs of micronutrient tablets were provided to PLW.
- Training was given on targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) and Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) to a range of health practitioners, including from MDG-F target areas. 35,993 MT of RUSF (Plumpy'sup©) and 1500 MUAC tapes were procured and supplied for use in JP target areas.
- Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) projects utilizing CMAM approach were implemented in eight MDG-F districts in the four MDG-F provinces; through these TSFP projects 6,891 children (3,859 girls; 3,032 boys) were treated for moderate acute malnutrition.
- A total of 22 gardens were established at health clinics to provide nutrition education for mothers/caretakers. 4,393 community members received training in gardening skills, including establishment, maintenance, types of vegetables, pest management, home composting and diversification.
- Over 125,000 pieces (in Dari and Pashto) of educational material were developed and distributed
- Solar dehydration for food products introduced, with 110 people receiving TOT and 1400 attending community demonstrations on dehydrating techniques. 140 solar dehydrators were provided in different districts
- Milk processing introduced, with 27 receiving Trainer of Trainers (TOT), 320 women trained, equipment for 4 centres provided and the engagement of a marketing agent to take the milk to the provincial capital
- Potato processing introduced, with 25 receiving TOT, equipment provided and 320 others trained on potato processing
- Food processing and packaging training provided (15 TOT, 160 others) along with equipment and marketing skills training.
- Additional funding to replicate the JP activities in Baghlan have been received (\$95,000).

#### **More information**

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/feedingchildrenafghanistanogether>

<sup>3</sup> Munroe S. (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Children, Nutrition and Food Security in Afghanistan*.