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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR AFGHANISTAN

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of the Democratic
Republic of Afghanistan for the period 1984-1986

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* The previous country programmes for Afghanistan were issued under document symbols DP/GC/AFG/R.1, DP/GC/AFG/R.2.
See also DP/CP/AFG/EXTENSION.

INTRODUCTION

1. The third country programme for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) covers the period from 1 January 1984 through 31 December 1986, which according to the Afghan calendar, is a three-year period between 1362 and 1365. This time framework has been determined so as to allow the Programme to be coterminous with the current third programming cycle of UNDP. Moreover, the Government expects to launch a new mid-term plan in the second half of the decade. The beginning of Afghanistan's next country programme would thus coincide with the commencement of both the Government's next mid-term plan and UNDP's new programming cycle for 1987-1991.

2. The UNDP resources available for programming during the period 1984-1986 amount to \$37.6 million, calculated as shown in the annex to this document.

3. The third country programme is the result of a joint programming exercise of the Government, UNDP and the concerned executing agencies of the United Nations system. In this exercise, the Government was represented by the State Planning Committee (SPC). The tripartite nature of the programming exercise has led to the establishment of close and substantive linkages between Afghanistan's activities supported by other United Nations funding sources including, in particular, the United Nations Fund for Population activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, co-operation and collaboration have also been envisaged with UNDP-supported activities at the regional and global levels.

4. Joint SPC/UNDP project-by-project reviews of the second country programme were conducted in July and November 1983 for the double purpose of assessing the need for future assistance to the ongoing projects and of identifying new project proposals for inclusion into this programme. Following the first review and based on a decision taken by the SPC regarding the allocation of the then unprogrammed resources of the years 1984-1986 to the different economic and social sectors, the Government invited ministries and other interested governmental units to review the existing pipeline of projects and/or to recommend, within the framework of the Government's overall development strategy, new proposals for UNDP assistance. By early October 1983, the consolidated proposals for project activities to be included in the third country programme were submitted by the Government to UNDP.

5. The third country programme contains some 53 projects, out of which 24 are ongoing. Of the 29 new projects, some 20 originated from project review, identification and formulation missions that had preceded the programming exercise. The others were recommended during the country programme formulation process, reflecting current policy concerns and priorities of the Government.

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6. The projects selected for inclusion in the current programme are in line with the Government's development strategies and priorities, as laid down, for example, in the annual plans for 1982/1983 and 1983/1984. These plans place primary emphasis on the improvement of the living standards of all the people and, to this end, on the attainment of progressive economic and social change aimed at increasing economic production and productivity and at enhancing the distribution of developmental benefits and opportunities. These goals are to be achieved through the adoption of policy measures geared towards the following objectives:

- (a) To increase agricultural production through the promotion of irrigation, farm mechanization, and utilization of improved inputs and cultivation techniques;
- (b) To expand and diversify industrial production, including the development of agro-based and agro-related industries;
- (c) To fully utilize the available natural and human resources;
- (d) To develop material, technological, administrative and social infrastructures;
- (e) To strengthen the public sector of the national economy (state, mixed and co-operative sectors);
- (f) To encourage and guide the private sector;
- (g) To promote conventional energy production and develop new and renewable sources of energy;
- (h) To strengthen the indigenous capacity for the development of science and technology;
- (i) To expand and diversify exports;
- (j) To eradicate illiteracy, expand education and develop other comprehensive social services, particularly the provision of potable water.

7. The priorities of the Government correspond with and reflect global concerns as expressed, inter alia, in the resolutions and decisions adopted by the international community in connection with the negotiations on the New International Economic Order; the United Nations Conferences on Science and Technology for Development and on New and Renewable Resources of Energy; the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade; the International Conference on Rural Development and Agrarian Reform; and the International Year and United Nations Decade for Women. The third country programme is also

designed to facilitate the early attainment at the national level of the goals and objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and to correspond to the general thrust of the development objectives and policies of the Third International Development Strategy.

8. The programme in its present form must be considered as an indicative document of the Government's development intentions and planned development efforts. It will have to be continuously adjusted in the light of the progress made in the implementation of ongoing projects and with regard to any new policy priorities which may emerge in future years. The necessary adjustments, as well as the elaboration of the details of the programmed projects, will be undertaken on a year-by-year basis during the annual country programme review meetings.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

General criteria for technical co-operation

9. As can be seen from the following sections on sectoral priorities and strategies of this programme, the agricultural sector remains appropriately dominant, reflecting the fact that the mainstay of the Afghan economy continues to be agriculture. In comparison to the second country programme, the present programme places increased emphasis on the industrial sector, in order to achieve a better integrated, self-propelling national economy. Thus, agriculture and industry, in addition to social services, are the priority areas for which the Government is requesting UNDP assistance.

10. In conformity with the Government's emphasis on the development of human resources in all social and economic sectors covered by the programme, special importance is being attached to upgrading the training of the country's human resources. Consequently, training is a prominent feature of the planned activities as is the transfer of knowledge and skills through the provision of outside expertise and consultancy services.

11. Institution-building is another priority concern supported by this programme on a cross-sectoral basis. The majority of the planned projects are aimed at the establishment and/or strengthening of the Government's entities designed to assume the functions of planning, management and technical as well as administrative implementation of the Government's development policies, measures and programmes.

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12. While the main emphasis in both areas of training and institution building is on creating relevant structures and systems at the national level, the activities undertaken to this effect, even at this stage of development, allow and call for the participation of development agents at the sub-national, especially the provincial, level. Thus, the planned training activities involve the active participation of Government authorities from all the provinces of the country; and the national-level institutions to be built are, in general, so designed as to lead in due course to a more balanced distribution of the development efforts.

Sectoral aims, priorities and technical co-operation

A. Agriculture and forestry

| | | \$ |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|
| UNDP sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 10 095 000 |
| | new projects | 2 770 000 |

13. Agriculture has an important and crucial role within the country's overall economy, accounting for more than 50 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) employing some two-thirds of its total labour force and contributing about 80 per cent to its export. The value of the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors in the gross domestic product (GDP) is planned to reach Af 88.9 billion in 1982-1983, which will be 3.1 per cent more than in the preceding year. Exports of agricultural origin are planned to be increased by 3.2 per cent and of animal products by 2.7 per cent.

1. Plant production and protection

| | | \$ |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| UNDP sub-sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 3 342 000 |
| | new projects | 1 640 000 |

14. Of the 65.22 million hectares in the country, only about 8 million hectares are arable. About 2 million hectares are forests and 30 million hectares are pastures and meadows.

15. Eighty-five per cent of the total cultivable land is under grain cultivation. Sixty-eight per cent is allocated to wheat production alone. Fruit production, which covers the bulk of the remaining cultivable land, is of particular importance for its export value.

16. In order to increase agricultural production and productivity for the threefold purpose of enhancing the nutritional status of the people, providing necessary raw materials for industrial production and increasing the export volume and earnings, the development strategy for the agricultural sector is aimed primarily at expanding the arable area, ensuring an optimal deployment of the land under different crops, achieving an increased irrigation coverage, providing improved agricultural inputs, promoting farm mechanization and protecting the produced crops both before and after harvests.

17. In support of the Government's development strategy UNDP has provided assistance under the second country programme, inter alia, within the framework of the project Strengthening of Plant Protection Services, (AFG/78/017), which is aimed at helping systematically diagnose existing plant diseases, pests and insect damages; and test, recommend and disseminate adequate measures for effective plant protection. The activities of this project are gaining added importance with the substitution of traditional seed varieties with their long-standing resistance against prevalent plant diseases and pests and the introduction of new improved seeds within the context of the project, Seed Production and Training (AFG/82/004). The latter project places emphasis on the production of vegetable seeds to facilitate the diversification of agricultural production and improve the nutritional status of the people. Both the above-mentioned projects will continue under the third country programme as will the project, Ecological and Vegetational Mapping (AFG/82/008), which commenced late in 1983 and will extend into 1986.

18. The ongoing activities of plant production and protection will benefit from the newly planned project, Agricultural Research (AFG/83/012), which is intended to provide the data and information necessary to place the afore-mentioned projects on an empirically well grounded and reliable basis.

19. In order to ensure the full and active participation of all population segments in the development process, it has furthermore been planned to provide, on a model basis, a comprehensive package of complementary measures, including the provision of agricultural implements and other inputs, training, and health facilities, to small farmers. The socio-economic status of rural women and their families will be enhanced by training women in increasing their contribution to their families' production, in growing and preserving food, and in family health, sanitation and nutrition.

20. Efforts to increase agricultural productivity and production will be supported by measures aimed at strengthening agricultural services and institution building set forth in point 3 below as well as by the irrigation and water resources development activities listed in section D.

2. Livestock and veterinary services

| UNDP sub-sector allocation: | | | \$ |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|-----------|
| | ongoing projects | | 5 033 000 |
| | new projects | | 1 187 000 |

21. Livestock production has traditionally been an important part of the Afghan economy and is of crucial importance to the prevalent food habits of the various population groups. As mentioned above, the national livestock population is estimated at about 20 to 22 million goats and sheep (including 25 per cent carakul) and 3.75 million cows. Donkeys, horses, mules and camels, which are used for farm transportation and the mobility of the nomadic population, account for about another two million.

22. The generally low level of animal nutrition causes high livestock mortality rates, especially among sheep and goats. The problem results from a lack of good pastures and meadows and insufficient supplementary feed, caused by primitive methods of fodder conservation and a shortage of standing feed in winter. It is further compounded by a high incidence of animal diseases.

23. With a view to improving animal health, UNDP has assisted the veterinary sector since the early 1970s. Under the project, Animal Health (AFG/76/009) assistance was provided to strengthen the Veterinary Services Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. These activities are now being continued under the project, Strengthening of the Central Diagnostic Laboratory and Veterinary Services Department (AFG/82/001) which is assisting the Central Diagnostic Laboratory in vaccine production and control as well as in policy formulation and project management operations. Under the project Veterinary Science (AFG/74/028), veterinarians are being trained to provide a basis for proper health control services of the livestock sector. Both projects are expected to continue, the latter into 1985 and the former into 1986.

24. Future UNDP support to the livestock and veterinary services sector will be provided in the areas of comprehensive dairy/artificial insemination development, which will be studied under project AFG/82/002, and poultry farming (AFG/82/007). In addition, preparatory work will be initiated on sericulture and apiculture. In 1986, activities may be initiated to encourage fish culture development.

3. Agricultural services and institutions

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| UNDP sub-sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 1 058 000 |
| | new projects | 450 000 |

25. In order to stimulate agricultural production and ensure the most effective and efficient utilization of the investments made in the agricultural sector, for example in terms of agricultural machinery, the Government aims at improving the provision of credit facilities to farmers, increasing the availability of spare parts, repair and maintenance services for agricultural machinery, and promoting suitable local organizations to facilitate the marketing of the agricultural produce as well as the supply of inputs to the farmers.

26. The project Agricultural Development Bank (AFG/83/005), which will continue the activities of the earlier project AFG/70/527/S, is designed to improve the Bank's management, credit policies and other operations. As part of its loan operations, the Bank is providing agricultural machinery to farmers. The objective of the project Agricultural Machinery (AFG/75/012), which after temporary inactivity, has been revived, is to assist the Bank in establishing criteria for the selection and importation of appropriate machinery and in strengthening the Bank's central repair and maintenance workshop.

27. Efforts towards strengthening agricultural co-operatives are being continued under project AFG/81/002. The project, which is helping to consolidate the functioning of the Co-operative Training Institute, commenced under the first phase project AFG/78/016, and is geared towards training the management of agricultural multi-purpose co-operatives. The promotion of producers' co-operatives is planned to be encouraged in a subsequent phase.

4. Forestry

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | \$ |
| UNDP sub-sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 662,000 |
| | new projects | - |

28. At present, about 2 million hectares (or 2.8 per cent of Afghanistan's total land area of 65.22 million hectares) are forests. This situation has resulted from the millenia during which man cut wood and animals grazed and browsed. The 30 million hectares which are productive range lands now support between 20 and 22 million sheep and goats. Afforestation, re-afforestation, watershed management and pastures improvement therefore constitute priority concerns of the Government, especially in view of the important contribution of the livestock sector to the GDP.

29. The ongoing project Strengthening of the Forestry Department (AFG/82/003) is assisting the Government in forestry planning and management as well as in the establishment of demonstrational training programmes for charcoal and fuelwood production. During the forthcoming years, the project will continue its assistance in this respect and enlarge its scope to cover aspects of watershed management, pastures improvement and the development of the green belt of Kabul.

B. Industry, science and technology

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | \$ |
| UNDP sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 410,000 |
| | new projects | 4,435,000 |

30. While the second country programme had the promotion of agricultural development, infrastructure building and the expansion of social services as its main focus the current programme includes industry and science and technology as new areas of concentration. The Government has taken into account that the industrial sector has become an increasing source of employment and now wishes to establish mutually reinforcing linkages between science and technology, industry and agriculture as well as other economic sectors, especially the export sector. It is therefore providing encouragement to state, mixed and private enterprises in the industrial sector and to institutions concerned with the establishment and strengthening of an indigenous capacity for science and technology, including the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

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1. Industry

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| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| UNDP sub-sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 410 000 |
| | new projects | 3 196 000 |

31. The Government's industrial development strategy is concentrated on export industries (especially in the areas of dried fruits and nuts, leather, cotton and wool production and processing) as well as import substitution of the products in common use. In recognition of the fact that a large number of industrial activities are being undertaken by self-employed people in the handicrafts sector, the strategy will be two-pronged. It will be aimed at both the strengthening of the existing handicraft production potential and the modernization of industries.

32. In order to assist in the promotion of industrialization within the context of an accelerated, balanced, overall development process, the project Industrial Consultancies (AFG/83/013) has been designed to support the preparation of feasibility studies for future industrial development projects. The project Promotion of Industrial Extension Services (AFG/83/014) is intended to advise and train small- and medium-scale industrial enterprises in the private sector of the economy. The project Improvement of Industrial Sarais (AFG/83/015) is extending assistance to the handicrafts sector as a means to improve the socio-economic condition of self-employed craftsmen. The project Rolling Mill (AFG/83/003) is providing the necessary technical assistance for the rehabilitation of three existing rolling mills; and the project Demonstration Foundry (AFG/83/016) will provide expert advice and consultancy services for the establishment of a demonstration foundry. The lending policies and operations of the Afghan Industrial Development Bank will be improved under project AFG/83/007. To ameliorate the quality and safety of the industrial products manufactured in Afghanistan, assistance will also be provided to the Department of Norms and Standards. Preliminary work will furthermore be initiated towards the end of this country programme period in the area of wine processing. Assistance has also been requested for a project to train national staff in the repair and maintenance of energy equipment, including gas turbines and generators, in order to minimize losses of energy and to ensure the fullest possible utilization of existing energy systems and their equipment.

33. Mention should also be made in this connection of the project Afghan Institute of Management (AFG/83/024), which is aimed at improving industrial production planning and management at the enterprise level in both the private and public sector (See section H below). The industrial sector of the Afghan economy will furthermore benefit from the services provided under the UNIDO/UNDP Special Industrial Services (SIS) Programme. Supportive and complementary activities are also being undertaken through the project, Trade Development (AFG/78/004) (See section C. below).

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2. Science and technology

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | \$ |
| UNDP sub-sector allocation: | ongoing projects | - |
| | new projects | 1.539 000 |

34. In facilitating the attainment of its set socio-economic development objectives, the Government intends to promote a more scientific approach to development and select and strengthen technologies, both indigenous and externally developed ones, that are appropriate, effective and efficient within the context of its overall development strategy. Special emphasis is being assigned to the development of science and technology for key production sectors (see section A above) and for the fullest possible modernization and utilization of available energy sources.

35. The objectives of the planned project, Development of Science and Technology (AFG/83/006) are twofold. A first aim is the identification of appropriate and effective traditional technologies for various economic and other activities, including their revitalization, development and dissemination. The project will also aim at identifying relevant and appropriate technologies developed abroad, assessing their suitability for Afghanistan, establishing criteria and mechanisms for their import and helping to propagate their application. The project's activities will be closely correlated with those of the project, Development of Solar Energy and other New and Renewable Energy (AFG/83/017). Within the framework of the latter, experimental and demonstrational activities will be undertaken to tap the source of solar energy, which given the climatic conditions of Afghanistan, is a rich and abundant one. The development of relevant, reliant and timely meteorological data for agriculture as well as for civil aviation purposes will be the objective of a project aimed at strengthening the Meteorological Service of the Government.

36. The planned projects under this sub-sector will be harmonized with and will draw upon the activities undertaken through relevant regional projects, such as projects, Meteorological and Hydrological Services (RAS/79/111) and Technology Transfer Development (RAS/82/001).

C. Commerce and trade

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | \$ |
| UNDP sector allocation | ongoing projects | 1.459.000 |
| | new projects | 350 000 |

37. Since the dawn of civilization, Afghanistan has been at the crossroads of traditional north-south and east-west trade routes. As a result, commerce and trade assume a central role within the Afghan economy, despite the lack of direct access to the sea and the country's current balance of payments constraints. Although decisive efforts are being undertaken to achieve a more self-propelling, self-reliant national development process, trade continues to be the promoter of development within the Government's development strategy.

38. In support of this development strategy, the project Trade Development (AFG/78/004) has assisted the Government in strengthening national trade institutions, in upgrading the quality of export products, and in improving export promotion strategies and techniques. During the third country programme period, these activities will be continued. They will be complemented by a series of import management measures with a view to ensuring a rational use of available foreign exchange earnings as well as the establishment of important national production capacities.

39. In the commerce sector, the existing Animal Feed Factory will be strengthened and the domestic procurement of food stuffs as well as the procurement of imported materials will be improved, in line with the Government's strategy for agricultural and animal production.

D. Water resources development

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | \$ |
| UNDP sector allocation: | ongoing projects | - |
| | new projects | 891 000 |

40. In general, the climate of Afghanistan is characterized by low cloudiness, low humidity and low precipitation. Consequently, the development of water resources is of crucial importance for the overall development of the country and, in particular, for the development of the agricultural sector. Present irrigation schemes reach only 1.4 million hectares. Studies have shown that 4 million hectares, that is, 50 per cent of the arable land, can be brought under cultivation.

41. The objectives of the project Irrigation and Water Resources Management (AFG/83/008), which is expected to commence in the first half of 1984, are therefore to develop methodologies for the assessment of the country's surface and groundwater resources, plan the fullest possible exploitation of these resources, advise on the rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes, and appraise new irrigation projects and recommendations for the implementation of the Afghan Water Law. The project is a follow-up to the former UNDP-supported project AFG/68/518 which provided assistance to the then Water Management Department. The Department has since been upgraded to the ministry level in recognition of the urgency of irrigation and water development in the country.

E. Transport and communication

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | \$ |
| UNDP sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 735 000 |
| | new projects | 2 600 000 |

42. Due to the land-locked position of Afghanistan and the vastness as well as ruggedness of its terrain, the development of its physical infrastructure to facilitate transport and communications is of utmost urgency and crucial importance to the overall development of the country. While the principal

mode of transportation is by road, increasing efforts are being made to improve the country's air-transport system. In addition, measures have been initiated to strengthen the postal and telecommunications systems.

43. In support of the above strategy, UNDP is assisting the development of civil aviation through the provision of fellowships under project AFG/80/004, which will continue up to 1986. The establishment of a training centre for civil aviation is the objective of a project to commence in 1985.

44. As a follow-up to earlier projects in the area of telecommunications training, the project for the establishment of the Telecommunications Engineers Training will complement the present technician training programme. Project AFG/83/001 is aimed at strengthening the national capacity for telecommunications planning and maintenance. In addition, a project will be designed to support the improvement of postal administration.

45. The transport and communications activities included in the present country programme are being complemented at the regional level by such projects as Postal Services (RAS/81/036), Telecommunications Planning and Maintenance (RAS/81/031), Radio Frequency Management (RAS/81/118) and Transit and Transport Facilities and equipment (LDC) (RAS/81/075).

F. Social services

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| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| UNDP sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 4 618 000 |
| | new projects | 2 137 000 |

46. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aims at providing all people with basic social services by way of education, health programmes, water supply, sewerage and other related amenities. As mentioned earlier some 25 per cent of the Government's development expenditure was allocated to the continuous improvement of such services in 1982-1983. The social services sector will receive considerable attention in future years as well.

1. Water and sanitation

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------|
| UNDP sub-sector allocation | ongoing projects | 800 000 |
| | new projects | 600 000 |

47. In observance of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD), the Government, with the support of UNDP, has launched several projects aimed at improving water supply planning and management as well as a de facto widened coverage of water supply to the people to improve their health and sanitary conditions. These projects include Kabul Water Supply (AFG/82/005) under which material and technical assistance is being provided to finalize an urban scheme intended to provide water for over

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one third of the population of Kabul; project AFG/84/009 which will assist the Central authority for Water Supply and Sewerage to manage initially the new Kabul water supply system through strengthening its capacity in the field of water works management; including repair and maintenance of the water supply system, and the project Assistance to the Water Secretariat of the State Planning Committee (AFG/82/006) which is assisting the Government in formulating an active programme for the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade, training personnel in water supply and sanitation planning and management and in formulating projects designed to help implement the Decade Programme and attain its set objectives.

48. The programme activities in the area of water and sanitation are being closely co-ordinated with UNICEF and WHO programmes in support of the Decade.

2. Education

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| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|
| UNDP sub-sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 3 818 000 |
| | new projects | 1. 537 000 |

49. Past neglect of the education sector has been largely responsible for the poor economic condition of the country. The present development strategy fully recognizes the need for educated and trained human resources to implement the planned development efforts.

50. With a view to eradicate illiteracy within the near future and to enable all population segments to find access to education, both formal and non-formal, the ongoing activities in the education sector include projects Assistance to the National Literacy Campaign (AFG/79/002) and Science Education (AFG/79/004). The other ongoing project is English Language Training (AFG/80/002), which provides language training to Government officials involved in UNDP-supported projects as counterparts or trainees.

51. During the third country programme period, the project Teachers' Training (AFG/78/010) is being followed by the project Teachers' Education (AFG/83/019) with a focus on the training of teachers. The former project Science Education (AFG/79/004) is planned to be expanded or integrated into a comprehensive project dealing with the development of education planning capabilities and facilities. The latter project will also include follow-up activities to the former project Education Planning and Management (AFG/79/005). The main emphasis of the above activities will thus be on the establishment and staffing of educational planning, management and training institutions, the expansion of the scope and coverage of the formal education system, especially at the primary and secondary levels of education, as well as the eradication of illiteracy.

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G. Development planning support

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|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| UNDP sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 2 275 000 |
| | new projects | 300 000 |

52. In order to promote a more systematic approach towards development planning, the Government assigns priority to the strengthening of the State Planning Committee, the planning units within the various sectoral ministries and the planning cells of government administration at the provincial level.

53. The Government's efforts in this respect have been supported by the project Strengthening the Government's Planning Capability (AFG/83/022). The activities, which will extend up to 1986, are designed to assist in the evolution of a planning machinery at the national and provincial levels, the formulation of adequate methodologies for planning, plan evaluation and preparation of feasibility studies. A planning and training centre will be established as a supportive measure. Its function will be to train government staff in various aspects of development planning and to serve as the focal point for sectoral co-ordination and co-ordination of all external assistance to the Government's development plans and measures.

54. The development of a comprehensive and reliable data base and framework for development planning is the objective of a project in the area of national accounts which will initiate work towards the later part of the programme period, to establish a national accounts system responsive to the Government's planning needs and development strategies. In addition, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) is receiving support from UNFPA in the area of population statistics, from UNICEF for household surveys relating to basic services issues, and from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) with regard to, for example, household sample surveys and the computerization of the statistical programmes of CSO.

55. The application of computer science to development planning in such areas as, inter alia, irrigation, building and road construction will be the concern of a project to commence in 1986.

56. The ongoing project Programme Support (AFG/78/008) is intended to support the project activities included in this programme when and wherever feasible and necessary, through the provision of consultancy services, training funds and equipment and materials to facilitate the timely and effective implementation of existing projects as well as the identification and formulation of new ones. In this way, it is hoped the Programme will remain responsive to the development needs of the country and the government's evolving development priorities and strategies.

H. Human resources development

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| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| UNDP sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 1 949 000 |
| | new projects | - |

57. As stated, the Government assigns priority to efforts to upgrade human resources and improve employment policies and measures in both the public and private sectors of the economy. This concern is reflected in the strong training components of the different projects forming part of this programme, in particular of the projects Afghan Institute of Management (AFG/83/024) and Strengthening of the Labour and Social Security Department (AFG/83/004).

58. The former project will extend to 1985. Its objective is to develop training programmes for high, middle and lower-level management cadres of industrial enterprises with a view to improve production planning, work efficiency and effectiveness. The second project will assist in the formulation, co-ordination and execution of employment, social security, promotion and other personnel policies so as to ensure efficiency and productivity in the Government and state enterprise sector. In addition, it will help identify existing training needs and organize in-service training for Government officials and public sector employees.

I. Rural development

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|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| UNDP sector allocation: | ongoing projects | 1 288 000 |
| | new projects | 248 000 |

59. Among the Government's priority concerns for development is also the objective of ensuring an increasingly co-ordinated and integrated approach to development so as to utilize the available resources in the most effective and efficient way, and thus allow the early attainment of the set development aims and targets. This approach has been propagated especially in connection with the Government's Integrated Rural Development Programme, launched in the late 1970s.

60. The project, Strengthening of the Rural Development Department (AFG/76/003), which terminated in December 1983, had as its objective the creation of the necessary politico-administrative structures and organizations required for integrated rural development. In addition, it provided advice on the development of the necessary physical infrastructure. During the third country programme period, the project will be continued under a new phase, Integrated Rural Development (AFG/83/020), which is aimed at developing three districts of greater Kabul as replicable models of integrated rural development, incorporating infrastructural, economic and social aspects of development.

61. The project will be complemented, from 1985 onward, by a project intended to help strengthen the Rural Development Training Centre. The Centre's function would be to organize in-service as well as pre-service training for the staff assigned to the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

AnnexFINANCIAL SUMMARY
(US dollars)A. ResourcesIPF and other resources

| | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| (i) | Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 | 71 500 000 |
| (ii) | Less unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u> | (32 180 000) |
| (iii) | Less expenditures for 1982 and 1983 <u>b/</u> | (10 875 000) |
| (iv) | Previous IPF cycle balance | 6 880 000 |
| (v) | Other resources: Special Measures Fund for LDCs | <u>2 270 000</u> |
| | Total resources available for programming | <u>37 600 000</u> |

B. Use of resources(a) Programmed

| | | |
|-------|---|----------------|
| (i) | Ongoing projects | 22 829 000 |
| (ii) | New projects and new phases of ongoing projects including in the new country programme | 14 538 000 |
| (iii) | Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out (continuous programming at a later stage) | <u>228 000</u> |

(b) Reserve

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Total programmed plus reserve: | <u>37 600 000</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|

/...

C. Financial distribution of programme by sector

| | <u>Sector c/</u> | <u>Ongoing Projects</u> | <u>New Projects</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 02 | General development issues, policy and planning | 1 720 000 | 300 000 | 2 020 000 |
| 03 | Natural resources | - | 891 000 | 891 000 |
| 04 | Agriculture, forestry and fisheries | 10 095 000 | 2 827 000 | 12 922 000 |
| 05 | Industry | 410 000 | 3 046 000 | 3 456 000 |
| 06 | Transport and communication | 735 000 | 2 600 | 3 335 000 |
| 07 | International trade and develop- ment financing | 1 459 000 | 950 000 | 2 409 000 |
| 08 | Health, including water | 800 000 | 600 000 | 1 400 000 |
| 11 | Education | 3 818 000 | 1 537 000 | 5 355 000 |
| 12 | Employment | 1 949 000 | - | 1 949 000 |
| 16 | Science and technology | - | 1 539 000 | 1 539 000 |
| 17 | Miscellaneous (multi-sectoral) | 1 843 000 | 248 000 | 2 091 000 |
| TOTAL | | 22 829 000 | 14 538 000 | 37 367 000 |

a/ Representing 45 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

b/ Expenditure for 1983 tentatively estimated at \$5.4 million.

c/ According to ACC classification.