

Afghanistan

The Development Challenge: Afghanistan is beginning the slow process of rebuilding from twenty years of conflict and disinvestment. The combination of the Soviet invasion, years of internecine fighting, and the rule of the Taliban has devastated the country. Approximately half of Afghanistan's 26.8 million people live in absolute poverty. The key institutions of state, such as the central bank, treasury, tax collection, the customs services, civil service, and the judiciary are weak or missing. Fifty percent of the people are unemployed, 70 percent are illiterate, and much of the country's infrastructure has been destroyed. Although no current or reliable statistics are available, it is generally agreed that the health and nutritional status of the Afghans is the worst in Asia and among the worst in the world. Life expectancy is 44 years for women and 43 years for men. One in four infants dies before their first birthday. The average maternal mortality ratio is 1,600 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, one of the highest in the world. The poor health situation has an important negative impact on the economic productivity of the population, and the capacity for long-term growth and development. This particularly affects women, as many are unable to work outside the home due to high fertility rates, poor health, depleted nutritional status, and cultural barriers. With the help of the international community the leadership of Afghanistan is trying to regain its national footing and establish political as well as economic stability.

The USAID Program: Because of the urgency of needs and the fragile nature of the Afghan government, the proposed program focuses on the delivery of resources to the Afghan people for an immediate and tangible impact on their lives. The program is flexibly designed to facilitate maximum responsiveness to the emerging executive, legislative, and judicial governance structures in Afghanistan. In doing so, USAID Afghanistan's program directly supports the USG objective of promoting a rapid reconstruction and recovery effort that improves the living conditions of the population.

The program will be carried out through a number of implementation mechanisms, which will be specified as activities move into final design stage. USAID expects that NGOs, U.S. land grant universities, and international organizations will implement a substantial part of the program, along with private sector contractors.

USAID intends to concentrate resources in an evolving manner on those geographic areas where there is the greatest receptivity to change, where needs are greatest, and where the commitment of authorities to working with national structures can be tested, keeping in mind the need for ethnic balance.

Gender considerations are taken into account throughout the proposed portfolio. Rather than supporting a number of gender-specific projects, all activities will be reviewed to ensure gender sensitivity and appropriateness and, thereby, mainstream gender issues. Every effort will be made not to marginalize women by relegating them to "women's programming". However, USAID will support certain areas of critical need such as maternal health, accelerated education to meet gaps in women and girl's education, women's centers, and inclusion of women in cash for work activities. Moreover, media campaigns will address women's participation in democracy and governance and knowledge of their human and gender rights.

The proposed program is based on several critical assumptions; if these conditions do not prevail, USAID may not achieve the ambitious goals outlined. Among the key assumptions are:

- that continued progress will be made in restoring security and the rule of law;
- that agricultural conditions do not deteriorate further;
- that the Transitional Administration will continue to look towards private sector and market-oriented solutions to the country's problems; and
- that USAID officials will be able to travel in a timely and secure manner throughout program areas.

Other Program Elements: With USAID's Mission to Afghanistan now a year old, in FY 2003 only a small portion of the USAID Afghanistan program remains funded or managed by either the ANE Bureau or one of the pillar bureaus. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance has programmed \$15 million in

International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds to continue its humanitarian support for refugees, internally displaced persons, and other disenfranchised segments of the Afghan population and to cover some of Afghanistan's emergency winter needs. Furthermore, \$10.5 million has been programmed to continue the implementation of quick impact projects by the Office of Transition Initiatives. The Support of Democracy Initiative (SDI) is implemented through two components, one an Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) task order and the second a buy-in to the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS), both managed by the Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) bureau. In addition, \$40 million in P.L. 480 will be contributed to the World Food Program.

Other Donors: Efforts at donor coordination in Afghanistan are ubiquitous, but the real test is what gets delivered on the ground. The Government maintains an inventory of donor-funded activities through the Afghan Assistance Coordination Agency, which lists projects rather than outlining unmet needs. While the Government has published its National Development Framework, a strategic document guiding the country's rehabilitation, it does not reach down to address implementation at project level.

For the proposed strategy to succeed, USAID will need to improve coordination with other donors. As many of them open resident offices in Afghanistan, long delays in making commitments or following through on implementation may decrease. Nevertheless, USAID staff will have to invest considerable management time to mobilize other donors to provide investments that will complement USAID's proposed program.

Afghanistan PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	4,000	TBD	21,000
Development Assistance	0	10,701	TBD	150,000
Economic Support Fund	0	17,250	TBD	150,000
Supplemental--ESF	0	88,000	TBD	0
PL 480 Title II	29,294	159,472	TBD	0
Total Program Funds	29,294	279,423	TBD	321,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

306-001 Agriculture				
DA	0	9,985	TBD	42,359
306-002 Basic Education and Health				
CSH	0	4,000	TBD	21,000
DA	0	0	TBD	19,293
306-003 Infrastructure, Economic Governance & Democracy				
DA	0	716	TBD	88,348
ESF	0	105,250	TBD	150,000

306-003 includes \$88 M of the FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Afghanistan
Program Title:	Agriculture
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	306-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	TBD
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$3,065,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$42,359,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2006

Summary: Restoring food security is USAID's highest priority. Afghanistan's rural sector employs some 80 percent of the country's citizens, and traditionally produced more than half of Afghanistan's GDP. However, the agriculture sector is now decapitalized and many productive assets have been destroyed. Crops have been uprooted, livestock has been lost, farmers are heavily indebted, and four years of drought have compounded rural sector poverty. To improve food availability and purchasing power, USAID is providing farmers access to higher yielding technologies and market outlets for their production.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

PL 480 Assistance. USAID's approach to the rural economy is first to ensure that the Afghans have adequate food but in a manner that does not distort the development of the local economy. Consequently, USAID proposes continuing, on a highly targeted basis, its large Food for Peace contribution to the World Food Program (WFP), which is largely implemented by NGOs. An increasing portion of these resources will be implemented through food-for-work activities that help restore local infrastructure and facilities.

Rebuilding Afghanistan's Agriculture Markets Program (RAMP):

-- Food-for-Work and Cash-for-Work. Injecting cash into the rural economy is critical to reactivating productivity as well as helping restore a sense of dignity to those who have lost material assets. Accordingly, these projects will be implemented by communities. In addition to getting cash into the hands of Afghans, they will result in the construction or repair of facilities that have deteriorated or been war-damaged, and consequently lead to more rapid economic reactivation. USAID anticipates making resources available to community projects through NGOs that will implement them through local construction firms. Projects to be supported under all of these approaches include the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation systems, market facilities, and secondary and tertiary roads.

-- Technology Transfer. The program will include an intensive effort to identify, demonstrate and disseminate new and improved agricultural and livestock production technologies in rural areas. The demonstrations will focus on new seed varieties, fertilizer applications, and the use of crop protection technologies, water management techniques, equipment and machinery uses, and livestock inputs. To ensure adequate supplies of new seed varieties, the program will support an extensive network of village-based seed production enterprises. Information on new technologies and markets will be communicated through mass media networks.

-- Agricultural Enterprise Assistance. The program will develop the business skills of input dealers, market intermediaries, and agro-processors in order to expand the volumes and value of traded inputs, equipment, machinery, and processed products. Specialized assistance will be provided to enterprises for specific product processing and marketing constraints, with a view towards meeting the cost and quality requirements of local, regional, and international markets.

-- Micro and Small Enterprise Credit. USAID proposes to initiate a micro, small and medium scale enterprise (SME) credit program, focused on production, input trade, processing, and marketing enterprises. This could involve some village banking activities, which traditionally have significant participation by women. SME finance also would be directed towards private sector farm supply input dealers, and the reactivation of neglected food and fiber processors.

-- Alternative Crops. Developing viable alternatives to opium poppy production depends not only on different agricultural opportunities, but also on law enforcement and eradication of poppy crops. USAID proposes to strengthen the relationship between its alternative development activities and other critical elements carried out by State/INL in reducing poppy production. At the same time, USAID will expand the area of coverage and the number of poppy reduction activities.

FY 2004 Program:

Rebuilding Afghanistan's Agriculture Markets Program (RAMP) (\$42,359,000 DA). In FY 2004, USAID's flagship program for the agricultural sector and rural economic development will be established in several regions across the country, and will be implementing a range of interventions. The program will mount up to 300 demonstrations and expose over 30,000 farmers to new and improved seed varieties, fertilizer, crop protection chemicals, herbicides, water management techniques, irrigation equipment, machinery, and crop management techniques. The program also will build the capacity of private sector input dealers to meet the demand, both through exposure to these demonstrations and with business and marketing skill development. The program will actively strengthen enterprise capacity to produce and process farm output, and effectively market value-added processed products to consumers in regional and international markets. The program will focus intensively on three to five agricultural sub-sectors, with the objective of helping those sub-sectors to achieve greater productivity, quality, and comparative advantages. Production and processing activities will be supported by credit programs.

The Rural Economic Development portion of the program will actively identify projects in conjunction with community representatives, collaborating NGOs, and other partners, including the Ministry of Rural Development. USAID and its partners will consider carefully how infrastructure will be operated and maintained. USAID anticipates supporting the rehabilitation of 500 kilometers of rural roads and 300 irrigation systems, thus providing short term employment benefits to local communities and enhancing economic growth prospects.

USAID believes there will continue to be a need for P.L. 480 assistance in FY 2004. A level has not been set, but a planning figure of \$40 million is realistic. Humanitarian activities represent 34 percent of the total and recovery 66 percent (of the total). Included in the "recovery" category are food-for-work activities, support of vocational skill-training, and other educational activities.

Performance and Results: USAID contributions in seeds and fertilizer last spring contributed to an 82 percent increase in crop production from the year before. This increase in production is expected to reduce the number of Afghans dependent on food aid from approximately ten million last winter to six million. Seed and fertilizer have been distributed to 113,000 farmers in 12 provinces. The estimated increase in wheat crop production from this contribution is 42,000 metric tons (MT), which translates into an additional \$69 net income per farmer where the average income is \$180 a year. In addition, the USAID Afghanistan programs provided 45,000 short-term cash-for-work opportunities, drawing labor away from poppy production; rehabilitated over 6,000 wells, irrigation canals, karezes, dams, reservoirs, and water systems; and promoted high value crop diversification (i.e., grapes, olives, peanuts) in poppy-growing areas for approximately 18,000 farmers. Since the alternative crops program started, cotton production in the program area increased from 6,000 MT in 2001 to 20,000 MT in 2002, and a crushing facility in Helmand was opened to produce and market peanut and other oils from the high value crops produced with USAID assistance. Income generation programs that benefit women, such as food processing (100 women, mostly widows, processing raisins in Kandahar); poultry (200 women receiving breeding chickens); and widows' bakeries in Kabul, Mazar-I-Sharif, Kandahar, and Herat (employing approximately 1,100 widows) were launched.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Afghanistan

306-001 Agriculture	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	6,920
Expenditures	1,317
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	6,920
Expenditures	1,317
Unliquidated	5,603
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	3,065
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	TBD
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	3,065
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	42,359
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	52,344

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Afghanistan
Program Title:	Basic Education and Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	306-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	TBD
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$2,000,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$21,000,000 CSH; \$19,293,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2006

Summary: Although no current or reliable statistics are available, it is generally agreed that the health and nutritional status of Afghanistan's population of 26.8 million is the worst in Asia and among the worst in the world. Life expectancy is 44 years for women and 43 years for men. One in four infants die before their first birthday, compared to one in 45 in neighboring Tajikistan. The average maternal mortality ratio is 1,600 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, one of the highest in the world.

Afghanistan's educational system has been devastated by over two decades of war and a succession of governments that have used education as a political and religious tool. An estimated 80 percent of all school buildings have been severely damaged or destroyed, including primary and secondary schools, teacher training colleges, vocational training institutes, and universities. Of all students in Afghan schools today, nearly 50 percent are in the first grade. Of those (students in the first grade), approximately one third (or about 440,000 students) are overage; many of them 10-14 years old. Many of these overage children will likely drop out before completing the primary cycle. The problem is most severe for girls, who were denied education during the Taliban regime.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Rural Expansion of Afghanistan's Community-based Healthcare (REACH). The lack of rural health facilities is a constraint to providing health services in rural areas. USAID proposes to address this shortage by both renovating and reconstructing up to 325 basic health care facilities in FY 2003. Using performance based grants, NGOs and other institutions will provide health services at both the Basic Health Clinics (BHC) and in the community through community health workers (CHWs) to expand health services to those communities that are more than four hour walk from a BHC. USAID proposes to increase women's access to skilled birth attendants in rural areas by providing targeted support to the Safe Motherhood Initiative (SMI) and training of auxiliary midwives in standardized clinical care practices. The REACH program will also provide training to health workers in infection prevention and control of hemorrhage. To provide basic public health services to underserved areas, the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) requires assistance in managing resources in an efficient and cost-effective manner. USAID will provide technical assistance to the MOPH to address the maldistribution of health care professionals; engage the Ministry of Finance to develop a working budget for the health sector; and develop a health management information system that provides the MOPH the critical information on which to base decisions of how best to deliver the Basic Primary Care Health Services (BPHS). All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Afghanistan Primary Education Program (APEP). The APEP will focus fundamentally on rural primary education (grades 1-6), but also secondary schools where these incorporate primary facilities to help ensure that every child in the country has reasonable access to a primary school education. This means making schooling accessible to every school age child, i.e., within a reasonable traveling distant from their homes. Given the high demand for educational services country-wide, USAID, coordinating with other

donors, will work throughout the country to renovate or construct up to 550 primary schools in FY 2003. USAID also proposes to print an updated version of the textbooks printed earlier in 2002 for the public schools in Afghanistan. UNICEF will continue to cover the costs of textbook distribution. The additional texts printed by USAID will be appropriate for at least the next two years until the Ministry of Education (MOE) has completed curriculum revisions. USAID is planning to support the printing of a sufficient number of textbooks for the start of the March 2003 school year. To reduce the number of primary school drop outs and take the pressure off the first grade teachers and facilities, USAID proposes to help develop testing instruments and certification procedures to establish primary school equivalency scores for grades 1-6. USAID technical assistance will also support the selection, certification, and oversight of accelerated learning programs that aim at accelerating the education levels of the over-aged students (with a focus on young girls and women) and then moving them into age-appropriate education levels.

FY 2004 Program:

REACH program (\$21,000,000 CSH). The program is expected to have its greatest impact in rural health, focusing activities in primary health care and on the most vulnerable populations, namely women and children. Work will be done at the central and provincial level in partnership with the MOPH to develop a sustainable foundation for a nationwide health care system that will introduce concepts of cost recovery and privatization. The goal of this program is to increase the sustainability of the system by expanding the delivery of the BPHS through the training of rural health workers and extending access to quality reproductive health services. The continuation of this effort will include the use of job aids and standardized maternity kits, and completing the design and ongoing implementation of in-service and pre-service training of auxiliary midwives and midwives. The REACH program will continue to partner with UNICEF on the National Safe Motherhood Initiative by building on and expanding the technical assistance USAID has provided to rapidly scale up the auxiliary midwife program, revise the midwife curriculum, and assist with establishment of evidence based training by providing technical expertise to the establishment of the centers of excellence. In FY 2004 the REACH Program will also develop a public health education program, utilizing the capacity of radio broadcasting, to provide health training and health promotion.

Afghanistan Primary Education Program (APEP) (\$19,293,000 DA). The goal of the program is to help provide every child in the country with access to primary education (grades 1-6) by the end of CY 2004. To enable the schools assisted to be functional centers of learning in rural communities, USAID proposes to continue its support to the four components of APEP: community-based school construction (targeting a significant amount of resources for school reconstruction in areas with low girl's enrollment), textbook production, classroom-based teacher training, and primary school equivalency/accelerated learning.

Both USAID's Primary Education and its Community -based Healthcare programs involve community ownership which requires a community to make a cash or in-kind contribution such as providing lodging for teachers, laying a water to a health clinic, or supplying firewood for heating.

Performance and Results: To address the major problems of child and maternal mortality and morbidity, in FY 2002 USAID provided funding to UNICEF for the immunization of 4.26 million children against measles (out of 8 million children immunized) - preventing an estimated 20,000 deaths; provided basic health services, through performance based grants, to over two million people, 90 percent of whom were women and children; provided one-quarter of Kabul's water supply, focusing on the poorest districts with the Ministry of Public Works; and rehabilitated the water systems of Kandahar and Kunduz, which provide water to 700,000 people.

In FY 2002, USAID distributed over 11 million textbooks to children nationwide, provided teacher training kits to 30,000 teachers, and trained over 1,300 teachers, over 900 of who were women. USAID reconstructed 85 schools and provided food as a teacher's salary supplement, valued at 26 percent of monthly income, to 50,000 teachers. USAID also provided food rations as incentive for families to send their daughters to school.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Afghanistan

	CSH	DA
306-002 Basic Education and Health		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	2,000	0
Expenditures	450	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	2,000	0
Expenditures	450	0
Unliquidated	1,550	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	2,000	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	TBD	TBD
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	2,000	TBD
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	21,000	19,293
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	25,000	19,293

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Afghanistan
Program Title:	Infrastructure, Economic Governance & Democracy
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	306-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	TBD
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$716,000 DA; \$88,995,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$88,348,000 DA; \$150,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: Significant amounts of Afghanistan's infrastructure have been damaged in the fighting over the past 22 years, or have deteriorated due to the lack of maintenance. Their rehabilitation is urgently needed, both for economic reasons as well as to demonstrate the benefits of cooperating with the international community. In order to mobilize domestic and foreign investment to finance Afghanistan's growth, it is critical to have in place a system of economic governance that provides for transparency, stability, and predictability. Currently the country's economic institutions are opaque, encourage administrative discretion, facilitate corruption, and discourage investment. The new government, however, wishes to put in place a system that relies on market forces and places maximum reliance on the private sector as the engine of growth. Afghanistan has never had the institutions of a modern civil society, including independent non-ethnic political parties, professional nonpartisan media, strong civil society, and an independent, professional judiciary. Furthermore, it has a history of authoritarian rule within a fractured and ethnically oriented society. Building democratic institutions will be a long-term effort.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

The Rehabilitation of Economic Facilities and Service Program (REFS) aims to promote economic recovery and political stability in Afghanistan by repairing selected infrastructure needed to lower transportation costs, increase the availability of water and sanitation services, increase access to education, health and local governmental facilities, and repair/reconstruct irrigation systems, dams/diversions, and canals critical to the re-activation of the agricultural sector, the dominant means of livelihood in the country. Because of the high rate of local unemployment, projects will be designed to maximize the use of manual labor and the contractor will be expected to use Afghan professional staff, mentor them, and give them progressively greater management and implementation responsibility over the life of the project. REFS serves as the general contractor for USAID's infrastructure and rehabilitation work in Afghanistan. While the principal focus of REFS is the Presidential Initiative to repair the Kabul-Kandahar-Herat road, the repair/rehabilitation of health clinics, of schools, of secondary road and irrigation projects, and of urban sanitation that are outlined in other USAID programs in Afghanistan are all subsets of REF's engineering, design and construction oversight responsibilities.

The Sustainable Economic Policy and Institutional Reform Support (SEPIRS) program is designed to assist the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank in implementing priority policy and institutional reforms for the economic governance of Afghanistan. USAID will provide the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank with long-term technical support designed to promote the effective development and implementation of major reforms. Much of this support will focus on human capacity development and effective dissemination of improved economic policy and public administration practices across a range of core macroeconomic and structural reform areas. The support in key policy and institutional reform areas is intended to promote full ownership of the economic governance process by the Ministry and the Afghan Government.

The Support for Democratic Initiatives (SDI) Program focuses on the development of a sound legal and political foundation for the building of a modern republic. All elements of the program are focused on the most pressing democracy and governance objective: forging consensus on national identity, the rules of the game, and the nature of the Afghan state. The Bonn process is designed to build this consensus. The proposed SDI Program is designed to support successful follow-through on the Bonn Accord. While intermediate program objectives and outputs are specified, overarching political goals are of paramount importance. If the fundamental processes (i.e. a new Constitution and a successful election) fail, then achievement of secondary results will be meaningless.

Approximately \$88,000,000 FY 2002 ESF Supplemental will be used to support the programs described above.

FY 2004 Program:

Rehabilitation of Economic Facilities and Services (REFS) (\$699,000 DA; \$150,000,000 ESF), FY 2004 program will continue to repair existing facilities that have a significant impact on reactivating economic activity. It will also include an institutional development component, which will help train cooperating ministries in cost recovery and maintenance, as well as outsourcing techniques, so that ministries will focus in the future on setting standards while facilitating the private sector's provision of services. USAID intends to continue to use REFS as the general contractor in FY 2004 to design and monitor the repair/rehabilitation of up to 1000 kilometers of primary/secondary roads and associated bridges, renovate or construct up to 600 additional schools and 300 health clinics, and repair up to four waste water systems.

Sustainable Economic Policy and Institutional Reform Support (\$35,366,000 DA). As the legal framework for private sector growth is put in place it will be important to establish a credit mechanism to facilitate the growth and expansion of small and medium enterprises. USAID proposes to establish a local banking structure that will provide both credits on commercial terms to private sector firms as well as business advisory services to develop new markets, facilitate more efficient production practices, and adapt modern accounting practices.

Support to Democratic Initiatives Program (\$52,283,000 DA). SDI is implemented through two components. The first is technical assistance and training to support constitutional, judicial, human rights, and policy reform work in support of the Constitutional, Judicial, and Human Rights Commissions, as well as the Secretariat of Administrative Affairs in the Office of the President and other targeted Afghan institutions. The second component will establish the foundations for a fair and competitive electoral system leading to successful 2004 elections by providing technical assistance to the national electoral body, including the area of voter education. The program also aims to promote a politically active citizenry by providing assistance to political parties and civic leaders, training those groups in domestic election monitoring, and conducting a civic education campaign.

Performance and Results: USAID effectively developed and managed the critical logistical support for the Emergency Loya Jirga on behalf of the UN and the Loya Jirga Commission. This assistance included logisticians that developed the plan for implementation; air operations support; educational films on the Loya Jirga process for communities; international observers to ensure transparency in the selection of delegates; and nationwide expansion of Radio Kabul broadcasts with messages about the Loya Jirga process. USAID initiated on behalf of the Central Bank the currency conversion process through the provision of personnel to staff the 52 exchange points, counters, and shredders; and transportation for moving the currency. USAID built and furnished the Kabul Women's Resource Center, on behalf of the Ministry of Women's Affairs. 142 schools, daycare centers, and vocational schools were constructed, and 72 health clinics, birth centers, and hospitals were rehabilitated. Over 6,100 water projects were completed. These included the rehabilitation of irrigation canals, springs, wells, dams, reservoirs, and urban water systems.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Afghanistan

	DA	ESF
306-003 Infrastructure, Economic Governance & Democracy		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	23,205
Expenditures	0	2,243
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	23,205
Expenditures	0	2,243
Unliquidated	0	20,962
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	716	88,995
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	TBD
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	716	88,995
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	88,348	150,000
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	89,064	262,200