Development Opportunities and Challenges for the Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar Provinces

Actors, Programs and Perspectives

Conference in Kunduz/Afghanistan from 29th of November to 2nd of December 2004
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The Conference "Development Opportunities and Challenges for the Badakshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar Provinces - Actors, Programs and Perspectives", which took place in Kunduz, Afghanistan from the 29th of November to the 2nd of December 2004, presented a unique opportunity for policy makers and practitioners from the four north-eastern provinces, the central government of Afghanistan, international organizations and civil society to come together and share a wealth of information and experience. New ideas aimed at contributing more effectively to a sustainable future for north-eastern Afghanistan were discussed and taken away to the appropriate fora.

The idea for this Conference was born of discussions with the partners for the Afghan-German development activities in the provinces of the North-East.

The Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) took up this idea and commissioned InWEnt (Capacity Building International, Germany) to organize this conference under the auspices of the Reform Commission of Afghanistan, UNAMA and BMZ.

As a result of this joint efforts the three hosts had the honour of welcoming more than 130 distinguished conference participants to Kunduz - Afghan political leaders, including Vice president Hedayat Amin Arsala, governors and high representatives of the provinces of Badakshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar, the districts, civil society, international NGO's, as well as Afghanistan's development partners.

In line with the Afghan Development Framework (ADF) and the National Priority Programs (National Solidarity Program (NSP) and the Afghan Stabilization Program (ASP) of the Afghan government, the conference offered an excellent platform to share information about NSP and ASP, and the benefits they have to offer the region. It also provided an opportunity to exchange experiences about achievements and obstacles, and examine the reasons behind the successes and problems in the four provinces of Badakshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar.

All the speakers and stakeholders involved in this conference agreed upon the conclusion that a comprehensive coordination of all reconstruction and development efforts in the region is essential for the progress of the North-East.

There is no doubt that this conference sent a strong signal to the provinces that the central government is aligned with them, and that there is great interest in using such platforms to discuss strategies and implementation how to enhance provincial development.

On many occasions during the course of the three-day conference, references were made to the 'richness' brought to this event by those actively engaged in development activities in north-eastern Afghanistan. A wealth of ideas and practices was presented during the more than 70 hours of interactive plenary and moderated working group discussions.

Unfortunately, however, all this experience cannot be summarized in a short documentation. Nevertheless, the reader can find the summary report of the conference in this documentation, as well
as nine political opening addresses, four keynote speeches, and the results from the discussions that took place in the two series of working groups conducted throughout the conference.

The structure of the conference documentation broadly reflects the structure of the conference and is accompanied by a CD ROM with additional documents and photos.

One major condition to facilitate this conference was the active security involvement of the ISAF/PRT and local police.

It remains only to add that the conference would not have been organized without the vision and generosity of the Afghan Government. Special thanks must also go to Dr. Sami Noor, the Kunduz Mediothek and the moderator Dr. Ulrich Erhardt (denkmodell).

There were, of course, many others, too numerous to list here, whose time, commitment and support for this conference were very greatly appreciated.

Heiko Fähnel
BMZ Commissioner Kunduz/Afghanistan

Dr. Gudrun Kochendörfer-Lucius
Managing Director InWEnt gGmbH
1. Introduction, Objectives and Summary of the Conference

Up until three years ago, Afghanistan was involved in heavy conflicts, which are still not been thoroughly resolved today. The first obvious positive results of the Bonn Peace Agreement, the peace and democratization process are that the terms of reconstruction, democratization and development are used today in the context of Afghanistan. In this movement towards democracy and particularly following the successful presidential elections, Afghanistan’s regions and provinces, such as Badakshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar, were given a chance to step into a new era of political, economic and social development.

It is, therefore, no exaggeration to speak of the Kunduz Conference as “the right conference at the right time and at the right location”.

The conference focused on the perspectives and conditions for sustainable development in the four north-eastern provinces, in accordance with the policies and priorities of the Afghan Government and its provincial administration, and in line with the national priority development plans and programs (ADF, NSP, and ASP).

The specific objectives of the conference were

- To disseminate and review relevant information about the Afghan Development Framework (ADF), the National Solidarity Program (NSP), and the Afghan Stabilization Program (ASP), as well as their importance for the four north-eastern provinces
- To analyze and reflect on the status quo of development achievements and obstacles in the four north-eastern provinces since 2002, in the context of ADF, NSP and ASP
- To identify provincial, regional and national contributions to enhance the development perspectives for the four provinces
- To promote coordination between all involved stakeholders
- To enhance cooperation between the four provinces in order to develop common planning strategies and capabilities

On the base of these ambitious objectives the three hosts invited more than 130 distinguished conference participants to Kunduz among those representatives

- Of the central government (ministries) of Afghanistan
- Of the provincial administration and selected districts, the private sector and civil society from the four north-eastern provinces of Afghanistan
- Of the governmental and non-governmental donor organizations involved in development cooperation in the four north-eastern provinces of Afghanistan
- From Germany involved in the development activities in the four north-eastern provinces of Afghanistan
The course and results of the conference were generally considered by all participants as a success, even considering a number of constraints. In particular, the following conference achievements have been emphasized as positive:

Representatives of the four provinces of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, and Takhar were familiarized with Afghanistan's national development plans and goals.

The conference was able to contribute to a noticeable increase in transparency in national and regional development planning.

Within the framework of the conference, the contents and possibilities of the central Afghan development plans and programs (in particular the Afghan Development Framework, the National Solidarity Program (NSP), and the Afghan Stabilization Program (ASP)) were discussed in a conceptually demanding and practice-oriented way.

Central actors in the national and regional development planning used the conference as a platform for a horizontal and structured exchange of experiences, which allowed them to discuss the situation and perspectives for executing national development plans in the provinces. In this way, a moderated dialog between the most crucial players was able to take place in the region of Kunduz for the first time.

Through the Kunduz Conference it was possible for the participants to become aware of the stages of participative planning and to practice these in the "workshop phases" of the conference according to the principle of "learning by doing". In this way, it was possible for the first time on location to present a conference culture that transcends that of the all too familiar and conventional "tiresome conferences".

The Kunduz Conference reached a very high degree of mobilization. Over 130 participants from Kabul, the four provinces of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, and Takhar, and international organizations took part in the three-day event. Many more interested potential participants had to be turned away.

The fact that so many people were able to safely carry out discussions in a public space without fear, friction, or problems after years of war was for many a novelty, and for others even the "real success" of this conference.

The high acceptance that the conference experienced in the political sphere was manifested in part by the active involvement of Vice-President Arsala, three governors and their colleagues from the regions, representatives of the provincial administration, representatives of selected district administrations, as well as representatives of the regional security forces and the ISAF.

The conference program, part 1: informal get together to get to know one another and integrate the conference participants, part 2: political speeches for the opening and justification of the conference, as well as part 3: moderated workshops with presentations and panel discussions in plenary sessions,
complemented by a cultural side program (exhibitions, recitations of poems, and musical performances), proved to be highly accepted. This was apparent in the engaged collaboration and high motivation of the participants.

The challenging logistical work and organizational security (through ISAF), provided on location by InWEnt and supported by the Kunduz Mediothek, was carried out most satisfactorily and without incident. The commitment to the interests of the participants, the organization of the accommodation, and the challenging program, as well as the continuous assistance extended to the more than 130 participants was remarkably professional.

Encouraged by the Kunduz Conference, the four provinces of the region articulated as their top priority the urgent need for a "development steering committee" to be set up immediately and under the direction of the governor of the Kunduz province.

In addition, the four provinces articulated a strong interest in using the regional conference in Kunduz as a model for organizing conferences on the provincial level in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, and Takhar in 2005. The personnel, security, and infrastructure requirements for such conferences are, according to the governors as well as ISAF/PRT Kunduz, already in place or attainable.
Recommendations for Future Conferences

The noticeable success of the Kunduz Conference should encourage InWEnt and other organizations in carrying out "Stakeholder Conferences" on the provincial level in 2005 with a similar thematic set-up (focus on the ADF, NSP, and ASP). Such a potential follow-up of the Kunduz Conference could take place on various levels:

By staging additional smaller conferences (about 50 people) at province level during 2005. These conferences should, however, build more strongly on the current ASP, NSP, and other preliminary work (of UNAMA, government departments, the provinces, NGOs, etc.) so as to achieve a more lasting effect. According to local information, ISAF/PRT can be relied upon for security. It was stressed that ISAF/PRT is ready and interested in accompanying a "venture into the provinces."

In consideration of the form of the conference, it is clear that its organization proved satisfactory; future conferences, however, should be even more closely focused on practice, problems, and participants.
2. Conference Agenda (as Realized)

Moderation: Dr. Ulrich Erhardt, denkmodell®
Language: Translation from Dari to English was provided

Arrival: Monday, 29th Nov. 2004

Until 4.00 p.m. 
Arrival of participants in the Kunduz Hotel

4.00 - 5.00 p.m. 
Registration of participants

5.00 - 7.30 p.m. 
Informal get-together for all participants, food "hosted by InWEnt" and time for bi-lateral meetings

7.30 - 9.00 p.m. 
Afghan music

Day 1: Tuesday, 30th Nov. 2004

From 8.00 to 9.00 a.m. 
Registration of participants
- 9.45 a.m.
  Opening Addresses
  - Citation of the Holy Koran
  - His Excellency Vice President of Afghanistan,
  - Mr. Hedayat Amin Arsala
  - Governor of the Kunduz Province, Eng. Mohammad Omar
  - Representative of the Badakshan Province, Mohammad Essa Ataye
  - Governor of the Baghlan Province, Fakir Mamuzai
  - Governor of the Takhar Province, Mohammad Kabir Marzba
  - Deputy Minister of the Interior in Charge of Counter-Narcotics, General Dawood

- 11.00 a.m
  Tea and coffee break
  - Representative of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Mrs. Ameerah Haq
  - Representatives of the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT)
    Colonel Reinhard Barz (ISAF) and Thomas E. Schulze
    (Federal Foreign Office of Germany)
  - Representative of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Heiko Fähnel

- 12.45 p.m.
  Buffet lunch and opportunities for bi-lateral meetings

- 2.00 p.m.
  Introduction and presentation of the program by the moderator

- 2.05 p.m.
  Introductory Keynote Speeches
• Keynote I

UNAMA: "The Role of Humanitarian Agencies in the Development of Afghanistan"

Speakers: Mrs. Ameerah Haq, Mr. Hassan Boucenine, Mr. Abdul Bashier

Questions and comments from the auditorium

• Keynote II

Min. of Finance: "The National Priority Programs of Government and their Provincial Coordination"

Speaker: Mr. Ian Holland

- 3.30 p.m. Tea and coffee break

• Keynote III

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) and its Benefits for the Northeastern Provinces

Speaker: Mohammed Ehsan Zia, Deputy Minister (Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development)

Questions and comments from the auditorium

• Keynote IV

The Afghan Stabilization Program (ASP) and its Benefits for the Northeastern Provinces

Speaker: Abdul Malik Seddiqi (Ministry of the Interior)

- 5.30 p.m. Closing of the first day of the conference and time for bi-lateral meetings

- 6.00 p.m. Reception on the occasion of the conference hosted by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the Afghan Coordination Committee, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and InWEnt at the Kunduz Hotel
• At 6.00 p.m. keynote speeches of host organizations
• At 6.15 p.m. cultural presentations (music and poetry) from the four provinces
• At 7.00 p.m. dinner
• From 8.00 - 9.30 p.m. Afghan music

Day 2: Wednesday 1st Dec. 2004

- 9.00 a.m. Introduction and presentation of the program for the second day by Dr. Ulrich Erhardt (moderator)
  Revision of development activities in the northeastern provinces - five separate moderated working groups for the four provinces (in Dari) and international donors (in English)
  • What has been achieved since early 2002?
  • What have been the main obstacles?

- 10.30 a.m. Tea and coffee break
- 11.00 a.m. Continuation of group work
- 12.30 p.m. Buffet lunch and opportunities for bi-lateral meetings
- 2.00 p.m. Presentation of the results from the working groups: Revision of development activities in the northeastern provinces
- 3.30 p.m. tea and coffee break
- 4.00 p.m. Panel discussion with national and international experts on the presentations of the four provinces and donors
- 5.30 p.m. Closing of the second day of the conference
- 6.30 p.m. Dinner, leisure time and opportunities for bi-lateral meetings
Day 3: Thursday, 2nd Dec. 2004

- 9.00 a.m.  
  Introduction and presentation of the program for the third day

- 9.05 a.m.  
  The future areas of cooperation in the northeastern Provinces – moderated working groups for the four provinces (in Dari) and international donors (in English)

I. Provincial groups

- Where do we see the greatest needs in our provinces?
- What do we have to contribute on the district and provincial level in order to ensure the success of the programs?
- What is needed from the central government in order to be able to cooperate successfully in the identified priority areas?

II. Donor group

- Where do we see ways and means to contribute to the programs?
- What do we expect from the Afghan actors involved in development programs on the national, provincial and district level?

- 11.00 a.m.  
  Presentation of the results from the working groups

- 12.00 a.m.  
  Closing Session: Words by the host organizations

- Representative of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Mr. Sergey Illarionov
- Governor of the Kunduz Province, Eng. Mohammad Omar
- Representative of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Heiko Fähnel

- 2.00 p.m.  
  Buffet Lunch

- 3.00 p.m.  
  Departure
3.1. Opening Speeches

Afghan political leaders, including Vice president Hedayat Amin Arsala, governors and high representatives of the provinces of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar, the districts, civil society, international NGO's, as well as Afghanistan's development partners, in other words more than 130 participants joined the inauguration of the conference.

3.1.1 His Excellency, Mr. Hedayat Amin Arsala, Vice President of Afghanistan:

In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful
Dear Governors, Representatives of Different Ministries, Representatives of the Provincial Administrations, Participants of this Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a pleasure for me to take part in the opening of this important conference.

This conference will be about reconstruction and economic development in the four north-eastern provinces of Afghanistan.

I recognise that this topic as very important so when I was addressed on this matter, I accepted the invitation to participate and I strongly support this conference.

As a supporter of this conference, I welcome you all and hope your attention and your contributions will lead to positive results and play a role in the reconstruction and economic development of the region.

I expect that you will talk about the basic requirements of this region and consider some solutions that address these challenges and solve its problems.

I am looking forward to a comprehensive report so that we can profit from it in our planning for this region within the central government.

Many thanks to the German government, especially the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the InWEnt organization, the United Nations UNAMA un particular for enabling this conference to convene.

In my opinion, this conference is very important because the requirements and needs of an important region of Afghanistan, i.e. the four provinces of Kunduz, Badakhshan, Takhar and Baghlan, will be discussed.

And, so, God willing, solutions to these problems will be found.

Allow me to talk about the challenges of those four provinces from my point of view.

As Afghanistan suffered through the last 25 years of war, this region was also more or less involved in the fighting.

Although this region as a whole was once developing and moving towards prosperity, the infrastructure, administrative institutions and private sector were affected by the war.
The weakness of the administration in these provinces resulted in a lot of appointments being made based on political and party considerations, rather than competence and ability.

Both private and state property was looted and trade with narcotics and illegal economies increased. Furthermore, poverty has grown and, unfortunately, nobody had been working in this field. These problems exist not only in this region, but in other parts of Afghanistan, as well.

I think the challenge for the central government, the provincial government, districts and villages is how to get rid of these problems and improve people's lives.

My opinion is that without security and the rule of law, we cannot establish an environment of economic and social progress.

The challenge is how the central, provincial, district and village governments can work together to solve our problems in cooperation with our people.

How can we establish security and law throughout the country? How can people participate in the improvement of their lives? How can they be confident that their earnings will not be looted by others? Hopefully, during this conference such questions will be discussed.

And, I also hope that it will result in a model that can be applied to other parts of Afghanistan.

When I said I was looking forward to a comprehensive conference report, I did not mean a report on needs alone, but also on how the government, provincial, district and village levels of administration can improve people's lives and create an atmosphere in which people are engaged, working hard and profiting from the fruits of their labour.

Not so that only some may profit and exploit the others as their slaves.

It is important to work on the improvement of people's lives, but what is the role of the people, the government, the provinces, the districts in this context? One of the two or three programs is the National Solidarity Program NSP; please think about how people can profit from it.

There is also the Afghan Stabilization Program ASP, which some ministries, lead by Interior Ministry, encourage. How can this program play a positive and important role in these regions?

How can competence and capacity be brought in to improve the quality and effectiveness of the provincial and district administrations?

I think that the more thoroughly we think through these points now, the better the long-term achievements and effects will be.
It is not, however, the task of the central government to do all the work.
It is their role to create an environment that is supportive of economic growth, as well as the work of ordinary people and local administrations.
I wish you success and hopefully this conference will prove to be fruitful for this region. The results will be seen in the years to come.
Again, I thank the organizers of this conference, and the provincial leaders for their participation.
I hope they can use this chance by following-up on the results and discussions.
For my part, I promise to study the results and will include them in the plans for reconstruction, especially for this region.
Hopefully, such conferences will also take place in other regions so that people can take part in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

Thank you very much

3.1.2. Governor of the Kunduz Province, Eng. Mohammad Omar

Dear Brothers and Sisters, Honorable Guests,

On behalf of the people of Kunduz, I welcome you and wish you good health. After the collapse of Taliban regime and the establishment of the new government, the reconstruction of Afghanistan began. What has been achieved so far, however, is yet not satisfactory. A lot of national and international organizations are active in the reconstruction, but, unfortunately, there is no communication and cooperation. I, therefore, call on all national and international organizations in the Kunduz province to enable better transparency and coordination of their programs by informing the provincial authorities of their activities.

The streets inside the city of Kunduz have been reconstructed with the help of the international community, and with the financial support of Germany, in particular.

The following remarkable activities have taken place in the province of Kunduz over the past two years:

• construction of a road between "Dushi" and "Sher Khan Bandar" (port), ongoing
• creation of a modern 200 bed hospital in Kunduz
• establishment of a telephone network by the "Afghan Besim" and "Roshan" corporations
• extension of Kunduz TV Broadcasting’s reach by up to 60 km with the help of Deutsche Welle TV
• reconstruction of a tailoring workshop and the industries of the women’s association of Kunduz
• construction of dozens of schools in various areas of the Kunduz province
• distribution of 2000 plots of land to administration officers and other people in "Sharak Sardura"
• establishment of many publications, radios and other media in Kunduz province
All of these achievements are, however, not yet satisfactory, as the following demands still need to be fulfilled:

- reconstruction and revitalization of the electricity plant in the Khanabad district
- reinforcement of the Amu river basin, a big concern of Kunduz's population
- support for agriculture and herd breeding
- foundation of a university in Kunduz City
- a strong bridge across the Amu river at the "Sher Khan" port to increase business
- an educational institute for agriculture
- a center for the cultivation and processing of wheat, as Kunduz is the biggest producer of wheat in Afghanistan

These are just some examples of what has to be done. When we were informed of this conference, we collected ideas in a brainstorming session about the achievements and problems of all organs of the Kunduz province.

Some of our propositions are:

- More communication and coordination between all governmental and non-governmental institutions
- NGO's should inform the government of their activities
- Better communication between the authorities of the four northeastern provinces
- A center for the coordination of NGO activities in the North-East

Thank you very much to all organizers and supporters of this conference.
3.1.3 Representative of the Badakhshan Province, Mohammad Essa Ataye

Dear Audience, his Excellencies Governors of Kunduz, Takhar and Baghlan, Members of the Central Government and Representatives of the NGO's, Salam aleikom.

The province of Badakhshan has an area of about 47,000 square km and borders four countries and three Afghan provinces at a length of 1,500 km. It has twenty-seven administrative units and more than 1,200,000 inhabitants.

Eight districts do not possess any roads, are blocked by snow for six months of the year and lack connection to the province's capital.

The basic needs of the people of Badakhshan are as follows. Hopefully the responsible institutions will take note.

First of all, the roads between Takhar and Badakhshan should be repaired and asphalted, needed and wished for by more than a million people.

with the construction of a road from Amu Darya to "Ishkashem", 300,000 people could be prevented from being blocked in by surrounding snow.

There is no electricity in this province, and, although some surveys were completed, practical work has not yet begun. We suggest that a water and electricity dam project be started.

In the capital of Badakhshan there is an 80-bed hospital that is unable to fulfill the basic healthcare of the people, as it is without any medicine or instruments. We suggest that basic aid and support be given to this hospital.

The infrastructure has been damaged throughout the country (i.e. agricultural, economic, educational and environmental), and Badakhshan is no exception.

We do not expect all these damages to be repaired instantly, but the four projects suggested above would be a great help for Badakhshan and provide an employment opportunity for its people. Their realization would help eradicate the planting of poppies and the trafficking of drugs.

Again, I would like to thank the organizers of this conference on the development opportunities and challenges for the provinces of the Northeast.

I wish all participants success and thank you.
3.1.4 Governor of the Baghlan Province, Fakir Mamuzai

It would like to talk briefly about the province of Baghlan, which is one of the most important industrial and agricultural provinces in the country. It has fourteen administrative units and one university with 650 students in two faculties. There is also a pedagogic institute with 740 students, who are training to become teachers. In all, there are 230,634 students, among them 61960 girls in 315 schools, in addition to forty-one girls' schools. They are taught by 6,144 teachers, of which 1,495 are women. Since the establishment of the transitional government, thirteen high schools (lycée), twelve secondary schools, and six elementary schools have been constructed.

Fourteen clinics and two hospitals are now running in the Baghlan and Pol-e Khomri districts, and this year, five clinics were constructed by foreign NGO's in addition to one opened earlier in "Nahrin".

The National Solidarity Program has started in three districts and fifty-one villages. The Afghan Stabilization Program started in August 2004. Some projects have been prioritized, such as the construction of schools and a watering project in Dasht-e Gabar.

Between 2003 and 2004, 330,000 refugees returned from neighboring countries.

These are the suggestions of the Baghlan Province (*not included in text or film - this scene has been cut, but some pieces of information were taken from the translator's words):

- rehabilitation of the sugar company in Baghlan, which will lead to more employment
- more schools, clinics, water stations, power plants and pastures for Karakul sheep, which will improve livelihood

Thank you very much
Dear Audience,

I want to briefly inform you about the situation of my province and our needs. As we all know, our country has been the victim of war and invasion that was forced upon us, as well as a drought that led to poverty, need and homelessness.

But fortunately, the interim Islamic State of Afghanistan has started to improve the economic and social situation. One aspect of this is the National Solidarity Program, which the province of Takhar strongly supports and began a year earlier in three of our districts. On one hand, it has provided good employment opportunities, and on the other, it has raised the status of economic labour and information capacity. We, therefore call on the responsible authorities within the transitional Islamic State to distribute it to other administrative units.

From the international community and the state's organs, we expect that development and reconstruction be balanced so that our nation can comprehensively take part in development programs.

One of the programs that have not yet started in our province is the National Stabilization Program. We call for this program to be started in our province as soon as possible.

Its implementation will undoubtedly eradicate and prevent the planting and trafficking of narcotics. We expect that the friendly states of the international community and the Afghan State give priority to following projects:

1) reinforcement of the basin of Amu river, which leads to the homelessness of hundreds of families each year and threatens and destroys farmland and forests in the provinces of Takhar and Kunduz
2) reconstruction of water projects in "Kokcha Sofia", the electricity dams of "Kokcha Oilla","Warsaj" and "Tangi Farkhar", and others
3) reinforcement of the Taluqan river from "Tangi Farkhar" to "Pol-e Bangi", in order to make use of the fertile lands
4) pave the road from Taluqan to Badakhshan
5) pave the road between the port of "Ay Khanom" and the city of Taluqan
6) provide agricultural machinery for the modernization of agriculture in Takhar, such as research laboratories, tractors and other machinery, as well as the planning of farms for agriculture and livestock
7) creation of a 200 bed hospital in Taluqan city, and twenty-bed clinics in other administrative parts of Takhar
8) construction of thirty kms of road in the "Namak Ab" district
9) construction of a canal in the "Yangi Qala" district
10) construction of a strong bridge across the "Bangi wa Chai" and "Amu" rivers in the "Darqad" district
11) construction and paving of an airport in Taluqan according to international standards
12) digging of 30 wells (fountains) for the provision of drinking water
13) provision of books and materials for education, as well as the construction of 120 schools and reconstruction of existing schools in different areas of Takhar
14) establishment of a cultural center, with a public library, conference hall and internet club
15) construction of a university building in Takhar
16) employment opportunities for women

In conclusion, I have to say that NGO's have been active in Takhar for many years, but unfortunately there has been a lack of communication and coordination. There has been no feedback to the provincial administration on their activities, so, therefore, their activities are not satisfactory.

My wish is that there be more transparency and that all NGO's consult the governmental administration in the provinces. Regional projects should not be given directly to the applicants and NGOs, but through the coordination of the governors.

In that way, a coordination center for all development activities could come into being with the participation of the governors.

Thank you for your attention.

3.1.6 Deputy Minister of the Interior in Charge of Counter-narcotics, General Dawood

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate,

Prior to everything else, it is necessary today to thank the German Government, the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), UNAMA and the Kunduz PRT, who helped in putting this seminar together. No doubt, this seminar is an important step for the future of Afghanistan. I would then like to talk about the struggle against narcotics, which is a fight led by the elected government of our people. Surely this struggle is more important than the problem of terrorism itself.

If the people of Afghanistan do not pay attention to, and do not reduce the production of, poppies and the trafficking of drugs, our international friends might rethink their generous assistance.
Paragraph Nine of our Constitution prohibits the planting of any kind of narcotics. Whoever does this commits a crime. Twenty-five million Afghans and all the Ulema (religious leaders) are against drugs. It is prohibited by our religion. According to statistics of the United Nations, the production of narcotics has increased by 100 percent. 131,000 ha of land have been planted, which is about 87% of the world's production.

Afghanistan wants to become a prosperous and democratic country, and one of the dark sides of this ambition is the production and trafficking of narcotics.

Another problem is poverty, but fortunately the USA has helped those farmers who rely on poppy farming with 780 million dollars.

A small part of this was spent on equipping the anti-narcotics police forces, and most of it on alternative crops. This is a great help to the farmers.

This year, three of our biggest producers, Helmand, Nangarhar and Badakhshan, have received financial support.

I invite all people and responsible governors from the northeastern provinces to stop this shameful and illegal act.

My suggestion to this audience is that we pay special attention to agriculture.

In today's world there are many alternative products that could replace poppy production.

We invite our German friends to help us find and introduce alternatives to the Northeast of Afghanistan, this would be a great service not only for the people of Afghanistan but for mankind, as well.

Not only has the world's youth suffered from these drugs. In Kabul alone there are 63,000 addicts. A survey from 2004 shows that there are more than 100,000 addicts in the whole of Afghanistan. The international community is helping us with reconstruction, peace and security, and we should not betray them.

Furthermore, I propose the strategic project in northeastern Afghanistan of constructing a water dam in "Band-e Kokcha", which provides 1,900 Megawatts of electricity. That would be sufficient for small enterprises and heavy industries. This project would also secure the irrigation of 1,000,000 ha of fertile land stretching up to the Balkh Province.

Some time earlier, there were some terrorist attacks on PRT teams. These people are our common enemies.

I am thankful and proud to have had the opportunity to participate in this conference today.

I wish you success.
3.1.7 Representative of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Mrs. Ameerah Haq

Thank you very much.

Your Excellency, Vice President Arsala, Honorable Vice Ministers and Governors, General Dawood, Members of the Development Community and all the Representatives of the Provinces and Districts,

It is indeed a great honor for me to be here representing the United Nations at this conference. Let me start by congratulating the organizers of this conference, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation from Germany, InWEnt and ourselves. We are delighted to be part of this collaborative effort. One of the good things about having to speak after a number of speakers is that most of it has been said. So my remarks will be short.

I would just like to start by saying that I think there is a great convening power in a meeting like this, which brings together the representatives of the government at the district and provincial level, and the international assistance community. And I would like to echo the statements of a couple of the governors who said that it will be useful to have this kind of meeting, because it provides the opportunity to really hear what the needs are at the district and provincial level. We have also heard from a number of the governors about the problems and the needs of the provinces. I think it is also useful to take stock of the gains that have been made in the past two years in the social and economic fields.

By early 2004, 4.3 million children, 40% of whom are girls, were enrolled in primary and secondary schools. Also the coverage of the government’s primary health services now reaches 40% of the population. This morning, when I drove to the town of Kunduz, the vibrant economy on the streets was very apparent. I think this calls for celebration of the achievements thus far, but, at the same time, there are challenges still facing us that have to be addressed. This particular region, for example, has the highest maternal mortality rate. Those and many other indicators require the concerted efforts of all of us in the international community in order to help achieve the goals stated in the Millennium Development Goals. In stating their needs, a number of the governors spoke about building schools, roads and clinics.

I would like to propose that, side by side with that emphasis, we focus on something that is invisible but absolutely vital, that is capacity building. Capacity building is a slow process and it is sometimes not possible to see the tangible results that one sees in capital infrastructure. What I would like to
propose is that this is the absolutely fundamental building block of all achievements at the district and provincial levels.

What the world rejoices in even more is the voice of women that was raised during the elections.

I think it is forums like these that will take the voice that all of us heard during the elections forwards, namely that the people of Afghanistan want to put the past behind them and move ahead with reconstruction, development and benefits that reaches to the village level. That development can only be achieved through a true partnership between the different players in the development community, which includes the government, international assistance organizations and other international presence in this country. I think that the partnership between the government and international community has to be one of complementing one another’s strength, of understanding what one another’s resources and assets are, and of working together with a cooperative spirit.

A number of speakers before me mentioned work coordination and I would like to spend a few minutes on that. Coordination is absolutely essential to understanding what is going on in each one of your provinces - who is doing what and how it fits into an overall strategy. But coordination is not an easy task. My task is to coordinate the UN agencies and I do not think I will ever succeed, but I think it is the same problem that the coordinating authority in the government has. Whether it be at the district, provincial, or central level, coordination must rest with the government. The role of UNAMA, or other international assistance agencies, is to provide some technical assistance, some software, and some hardware that will assist in this coordination process. So, I think it is a very critical challenge that has to be addressed and in the next few days you will have a chance to look at the details.

Let me then end my statement this morning by quoting to you one other statistic, and that is that 57% of the population in Afghanistan is under eighteen years of age. This means that the children who are under eighteen have never known a country that is free of conflict, yet.

I feel that these conferences, and all other conferences, are about this part of the population. We owe them an opportunity to live free of want and fear.

Therefore, I hope that this conference, and all such conferences, will be about helping them to realize their dreams and for the future development of Afghanistan.

Thank you very much.
Representatives of Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Colonel Reinhard Barz (ISAF) and Thomas E. Schultze (Federal Foreign Office of Germany)

Words of welcome by Colonel Reinhard Barz (ISAF)

On behalf of the ISAF-PRT in Kunduz it is a great pleasure for me to welcome all of you to this conference. As you all know the ISAF-PRT in Kunduz is part of an international team focused on helping the people in this region. Therefore we support this conference and we are committed to providing any necessary assistance needed to make this conference a success. I am convinced that this event will certainly contribute to enhancing the trust and cooperation between all main actors present here in the coming three days in Kunduz.

I wish this conference all good results and all success.

Speech of Thomas E. Schultze (Federal Foreign Office of Germany)

Your Excellency, Excellencies, Governors, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It’s both a pleasure and an honor to be given the opportunity to address such a distinguished audience. On behalf of the ISAF-PRT Kunduz, I welcome all of you, especially those who have travelled quite a bit to get here. Both Colonel Barz, who heads the PRT together with me, and I are very glad that this conference is taking place in Kunduz. The fact that such a huge event can be hosted by the people of Kunduz is a clear indicator of the development already achieved in this province.

I agree with all the other speakers that a comprehensive coordination of reconstruction efforts is essential. Therefore, it has been planned to establish a Provincial Development Committee headed by Governor Omar soon. I will come back to this later.

Since the arrival of the first PRT-team in late October last year, enormous changes have taken place. The one-year anniversary of PRT’s presence in Kunduz provides a good opportunity to reflect on:

• Why the PRT was established?
• Who takes part in it?, and
• What is its purpose?
1. Let me first talk about why we are here.

The answer is simple: there has been a long history of friendship between Afghanistan and Germany – between Germans and Afghans. Eighty years ago the Amani School was founded in Kabul by Germany. Thousands of Afghans have since been educated at this symbol of German-Afghan friendship. The rebuilding of Afghanistan is an important task for the entire international community. Germany has taken special responsibility. The timetable for the peace process in Afghanistan, the "Bonn-Agreement", was agreed upon on the Petersberg near Bonn.

Germany is committed to support sustainable development in Afghanistan. In September 2003 the German government decided to further extend the scope of German engagement within the international reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. The aim was to help our friends in Afghanistan break the vicious circle caused by lack of security and lack of reconstruction efforts. Without security, a sustainable reconstruction cannot happen. Without reconstruction, sustainable security cannot be achieved.

Furthermore, the PRT should support the government of Afghanistan's effort to develop a functioning state that guarantees the security, economic growth and the well-being of its citizens.

2. Who are the members of the PRT – the Provincial Reconstruction Team?

Representatives of four German ministries form the integrated German civilian-military reconstruction team in Kunduz. The Ministry of Defense provides troops and logistics, thus enabling the other ministries to establish and run their offices and to deploy staff. The Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development supports the international reconstruction efforts. The Ministry of Interior is focused on rebuilding the Afghan National Police. I represent the German Foreign Office, as the Civilian Head of the PRT.

For the first time ever in German history, representatives of these four ministries form such a team – a provincial reconstruction team.

The ISAF-PRT Kunduz is multinational. Currently ten nations are part of the team. Belgian, British, Dutch, French, Hungarian, Romanian and Swiss soldiers support the military part of the PRT. Two Americans and two Slovaks are part of the civilian team.
3. Our activities focus on
• Strengthening the authority of the central government,
• Supporting the development of political and administrative structures
• Helping to rebuild democratic institutions and a civil society,
• Supporting the participation of women in all fields of political, economic and social reconstruction,
• Implementing programs for sustainable reconstruction and development,
• Advising, training and equipping of the Afghan police, and
• Coordinating national and international efforts to rebuild the police.

Have we been able to live up to these expectations? The answer has already been given by all the governors. I agree with them. A lot has been achieved. The whole region is developing rapidly. A number of schools for boys and girls have been built, wells have been drilled, small bridges were repaired or built, a major road project has been started; and by July next year, most of the households in Kunduz will have direct access to drinking water. Most of these projects are taken care of by the representative of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr. Fähnel, and his team, GTZ, KfW, DED and others.

The police in the four northeastern provinces has received 260 motorcycles and thirteen cars, lots of equipment like furniture, radios and criminal investigation kits, etc. The Kunduz police headquarters have been rebuilt and newly equipped. The handing-over ceremony will take place a few days from now. In Aliabad, a new police station has just been completed. InDashti Qala, a police station is under construction. The border police received fifty motorcycles and equipment. More police stations are to be built next year. More equipment will be delivered.

We were able to support the initiatives of women to create jobs and thus generate more family income. Despite some terrorist attacks in the last few months, the overall security situation is rather calm. The Afghan National Police and the Afghan National Army provided comprehensive security for the Presidential elections. The new security structures are working. The DDR-process is progressing. Former militia soldiers have handed over their weapons and returned to civilian life. The vast majority of the
people of Kunduz, Takhar, Baghlan and Badakhshan are really looking forward to living in peace. They are keen to work hard to improve their living conditions. They want their children to go to school. They want to live in a secure environment. They are fed up with terrorists trying to block the promising development of the region.

The ISAF-PRTs are here to support the citizens of Kunduz, Taloqan, Pol-e-Khumri, Feyzabad and others in the provinces. We are guests in this beautiful part of Afghanistan. We enjoy being here. We are committed to continue helping our Afghan friends rebuild their wonderful country.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The ISAF-PRT in Kunduz is part of an international team focused on helping the people in this region. We support the Afghan authorities in their efforts to further improve administrative structures. We are committed to providing any necessary assistance to the provincial governors in establishing Provincial Development Committees. These committees will be headed by the governors. Representatives of the ministries will meet NGOs, UNAMA, donors and PRT representatives. These committees will make comprehensive and coordinated planning possible.

This conference will certainly contribute to strengthening the trust and cooperation between all main actors.

I wish the conference success. May it help all of us to further improve the reconstruction efforts.

Thank you!
3.1.9 Representative of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Heiko Fähnel

Your Excellency Vice President Arsala,
Honorable Vice-Ministers and Governors,
Appreciated Members of the Development Community,
Distinguished Guests,
Dear Friends,

It is a great honor and a privilege for me to welcome you to the Conference "Development Opportunities and Challenges of the Provinces Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar - Actors, Programs and Perspectives" on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

The idea for this Conference was born of discussions with the northeastern provinces, UNAMA, who is doing a marvellous job coordinating and documenting the various development efforts in the Northeast, and the Aga Khan Development Network.

BMZ took up the idea and commissioned InWEnt to organize a conference under the auspices of the Reform Commission of Afghanistan, UNAMA, and the BMZ. The result of all this is that Kunduz and the Northeast have a great day, we are back to a normal development environment and a large group of Afghan political leaders, high representatives of the provinces of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar, the districts, civil society, international NGO's, and Afghanistan's development partners have gathered in Kunduz.

I am particularly grateful that His Excellency Vice President Arsala was able to accept the invitation in his capacity as Chairman of the Reform Commission. From my point of view, a strong signal is being sent to the provinces that the central government will continue to be aligned with them. In this respect, the conference offers a neutral platform to discuss models for how the development of the provinces can be further enhanced.

A suitable model that has been endorsed by the Ministries of Finance and Interior after consultations with the Reform Commission is already on the table. The central idea is to establish a Provincial Development under the chairmanship of the Governor. The model can be discussed throughout the conference. To a certain extent, when we look into its composition, the conference is already a larger development committee for the Northeast.
After the successful presidential elections, these four provinces are stepping into a new era of political, economic and social development. This conference, therefore, is taking place at the right time and at the right location. We have the chance to

- receive and review information on relevant National Priority Programs,
- reflect upon the state of the art of development achievements and existing structural shortcomings in the four provinces,
- strengthen the coordination efforts for development among the different groups of actors, and, last but not least,
- enhance cooperation, especially between the four provinces, in developing common planning and coordination strategies and building up institutional capacity.

Apart from these opportunities, such a conference offers an abundance of opportunities to meet people and to get lots of additional information on strategies and the region in general. It is a marketplace and fairground for development ideas and projects. This should be used extensively. I would like to draw your attention to the exhibition outside of the conference room. It gives us some ideas for how progress can be brought to the region.

Everybody at the conference should be an agent of change, providing people with prospects for a better future, or at least raising awareness for reducing the poverty of people living in the Northeast. This means investing in their basic and further education, as well as investing in basic health care and new jobs. Everyone is aware that a lot has been achieved over the last three years by the Afghan government, and by the Afghan people with the strong support of the international community. Germany has been, and will continue to be a reliable partner in development for the time to come.

But, a lot still has to be done. In the past, Afghanistan’s women, in particular, were denied their prospects for a better life. A society that leaves half of its potential untapped cannot truly prosper in the long run. Therefore, the development of the country as a whole, and the Northeast in particular, needs a balanced approach with human, social, economic and judicial components. The empowerment of women must go on.

There are many untapped human resources in the region. This hidden capacity must be taken advantage of. Human development needs the full participation of all social groups. Men and women have to do their share and actively contribute to the process of progress. If they do, the ownership of the developments will be further enhanced.

We have experienced many success stories in the Northeast. Let’s discuss in an open forum the reasons for these successes, without neglecting the existing obstacles.

Let us face the challenges in the Northeast. We are all called upon to lead this conference towards good results for the benefit of the Afghan people. I am sure we can make it!

Thank you for your attention.
3.2 Introductory Keynote Speeches

The first objective of this conference was to inform about the most important national development programmes and their relevance for the north-eastern provinces. In order to disseminate the relevant facts and figures about the Afghan Development Framework (ADF), the National Solidarity Program (NSP), and the Afghan Stabilization Program (ASP), as well as their impact for the four north-eastern provinces, four experts were invited as keynote speakers to deliver the relevant expertise.

3.2.1 Keynote I

Mr. Hassan Boucenine (UNAMA):
"The Coordination Role of UNAMA in the Northeastern Provinces"

In his presentation Hassan Boucenine gave an overview of the important role of UNAMA in leading the coordination of the North East of Afghanistan (the complete presentation is documented in Appendix II.1). He emphasized that the work of UNAMA is based on national as well as on priorities at district level.

According the speaker UNAMA strongly advocates with local authorities and other stakeholders to foster support for National Priority Programmes.

He pointed out that UNAMA advices on inclusion of local priorities, initiatives into national programs and is supporting the provincial administration.

With respect to coordination meetings it was said that in each province of North-East UNAMA has coordination meetings on monthly basis. There are as well ad hoc meetings if required.

Generally UN agencies, NGOs and line ministries are attending these meetings and have the opportunity to update UNAMA on their projects, plans and problems faced.

Mr. Boucenine gave an overview about the sectorial working groups and described how they share and receive information.

He stated out that an increase of working groups and technical committees can be observed between the years 2002-2004.

Regarding the coordination events UNAMA sends every month the consolidated calendar to all stakeholders. This coordination calendar contains all meetings, aid and development activities as well as administrative and security meetings.

Hassan Boucenine made very clear that the Aim of UNAMA in the North East coordination is

- to support the provincial administration and built capacity at the provincial level
- to set up tools that will be hand over to the provincial authorities
- to use the present structure in the future as a base for the coming provincial development committee
As the next steps to enhance the provincial coordination in North East according Mr. Boucenine it is required
- to create Provincial Development Committees in all provinces, articulated around the governors
  facilitated by UNAMA and supported by BMZ and other partners.
- to transfer capacity to do projects data management and mapping to a provincial Government Dept
  (RRD)
- to set up a list of local priorities in line with the national priorities in every province.

3.2.2 Keynote II
Mr. Ian Holland (Min. of Finance):
“The National Priority Programs of Government and their provincial coordination”

Ian Holland from the Ministry of Finance gave an insight into the National Development Framework,
the National Priority Programmes, the Provincial Development Committee’s and the Provincial
Development Strategies (the complete presentation is documented in Appendix II.2).

As the main points of the National Development Framework the speaker focused on the following issues:
- Emergency ‘Projects’ Phase has ended
- Now move to Proactive Development Planning and Comprehensive Programmes
- Balance of Development Activities across the Pillars of NDF:
  • Pillar 1: Human Capital Development
  • Pillar 2: Physical Infra-structure
  • Pillar 3: Enabling Environment
- Attention to Cross Cutting issues:
  • Human Rights, Gender, Environment, Counter-Narcotics

According Ian Holland the main provincial challenge now is the Integration of National Programmes
and Strategies at the Provincial Level
In the next step Ian Holland designed the steps to establish the provincial structure of the future Provincial Development Committee as follows:

- Governors and Mostofisats establish a Provincial Development Committee in their province:
  - Chaired by the Governor,
  - Secretariat (finance and admin) provided by the Mostofiat Office
  - Provincial Co-ordination Unit established between the Governors/ Mostofiat Offices
  - Main Purpose – Develop, Co-ordinate and Implement a Provincial Development Strategies involving all local development partners
  - Central support to PDCs

Additionally Mr. Holland focused on the Provincial Strategy Planning and Implementation, the National Budget and Provincial Development Strategies. (For more details see the complete presentation in Appendix II.2).

Finally the speaker mentioned the assistance to PDC and PDS through

- Ministry of Finance ‘Provincial Desk Officer’
- Ministry of Finance – Budget Officer
- Donor Assistance Database
  - National development budget
  - Tracking aid
  - Tracking project implementation status
- PIP/NPP co-ordination
- Provincial partners

3.2.3 Keynote III:

Mohammed Ehsan Zia, Deputy Minister (Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development): “The National Solidarity Program (NSP) and its Benefits for the Northeastern Provinces”

In the third keynote speech Mohammed Ehsan Zia, Deputy Minister (Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development) informed the conference about the background, the goals and objectives, the core elements and the approach of the NSP. (The complete presentation is documented in Appendix II.3).

The speaker pointed out that the National Solidarity Program (NSP) was created by the Government of Afghanistan to develop the ability of Afghan communities to identify, plan, manage, and monitor their own development projects. NSP promotes a new development paradigm whereby communities are empowered to make decisions and control resources during all stages of the project cycle. In accordance
with government policy, the program is expected to lay the foundations for a long-term strengthening of local governance, to make it more inclusive (e.g. for women, Internally Displaced Persons, returnees, ethnic minorities), and to provide assistance for reconstruction and development of communities.

Mohammed Ehsan Zia emphasized that the NSP has an implementation framework that includes a methodology for providing direct financing to communities through transparent eligibility procedures for selection of sub-projects. This methodology focuses on the development and strengthening of inclusive community institutions through participatory planning and resource management as a basis for community development.

With respect to the goal and objective of the NSP the speaker said that the goal of the NSP is to reduce poverty through empowering communities with regard to improved governance, and social, human, and economic capital. The objectives of the program are to: (1) lay the foundations for a strengthening of community level governance, and to (2) support community-managed sub-projects comprising reconstruction and development that improve the access of rural communities to social and productive infrastructure and services. The outcomes that the NSP aims to achieve are (i) the establishment of a framework for village level consultative decision making and representative local leadership as a basis for interaction within and between communities on the one hand, and with the administration and aid agencies on the other, and (ii) local level reconstruction, development, and capacity building which will lead to a decrease in poverty levels.

Concerning core elements and approach the Deputy Minister focused on the following four core elements:

- Facilitation at the community level to assist communities establish inclusive community institutions through elections, reach consensus on priorities and corresponding sub-project activities, develop eligible sub-proposals that comply with NSP appraisal criteria, and implement approved project sub-proposals;
- A system of direct block grant transfers to support rehabilitation or development activities (sub-projects) planned and implemented by the elected Community Development Councils;
- A series of capacity building activities to enhance the competence of Community Development Council members (both men and women) for financial management, procurement, technical skills, and transparency, and,
- Activities linking local institutions to government administration and aid agencies with available services and resources.
The speaker mentioned that the quality of process is essential for the long term sustainability of community investments and for the success of a program like the NSP. As such, community level planning must follow an approach that complies with the basic principles below:

- participatory planning of activities through inclusive community meetings and representative elected development councils;
- community contributions to capital costs and operation and maintenance;
- transparency and accountability of budgeting and accounting.

The goal of this approach is to ensure that communities are able and inclined to institute a broad based inclusive decision-making system (which includes women as well as members from marginalized sections of the villages) through community meetings and development councils. Through this process the communities will acquire or strengthen the skills and attitudes necessary to enhance their capacity to define, manage and govern their development. To achieve this goal, the role of the Facilitating Partners (FPs) and the NSP will be to create an enabling environment through facilitation of inclusive community planning, technical assistance, and timely release of funds, which will make possible for communities themselves to manage implementation of the projects they have defined. (The complete presentation is documented in Appendix II.3).

3.2.4 Keynote IV:

Abdul Malik Seddiqi (Ministry of the Interior): “The Afghan Stabilization Program (ASP) and its Benefits for the Northeastern Provinces”

In the fourth keynote speech, Abdul Malik Seddiqi (Ministry of the Interior) presented the key facts and figures about the Afghanistan Stabilization Program (ASP). The speaker pointed out that ASP has been established as the road map to achieving overall stability in Afghanistan.

This project is designed to make necessary changes in the way local government functions at the provincial and district levels nation-wide. It focuses on the provision of basic security and good governance as precursors to accelerating vital reconstructive activities in Afghanistan.

The project comprises the following major components:

- Rehabilitation of government buildings in the provinces;
- Personnel recruitment and training, including Priority Reform and Restructure (PRR), and the recruitment of senior managers;
- Administrative/finance, particularly, the provincial and municipality functions of the Ministry of Interior;
- Reconstruction activities; and
- Provision of communications and transportation for police.
The Afghan Stabilization Program implementation is conducted in three phases:

1. Phase I – (funded by UNAMA) Initiate a pilot program in eight select locations comprising Nahrin, Ghorband, Yakawlang, Muhammad Agha, Sayid Karam, Muqur, Mianishin, and Shahwalikot. (This pilot project has already been implemented).

2. Phase II – Approximately 80 districts will be selected by a recently-established Governance and Reconstruction Task Force based on security, need, contrariwise stance toward central government, and other priorities such as, poppy cultivation and proximity to critical border areas.


The expected benefits of the project are:
- Improved security in the provinces
- Central government presence nation-wide
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure in the districts
- Accelerate local government capacity building
- Support implementation of PRR at the provincial and district levels
- Provide reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants
- Facilitate the electoral process in the districts
- Create employment opportunities in the districts

Abdul Malik Seddiqi emphasized that the ASP addresses the needs in the provinces and districts and therefore it has high relevance for the Conference “Development Opportunities and Challenges for the Badakshan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar Provinces – Actors, Programs and Perspectives”.

3.3 Results from the first series of moderated working groups:
Revision of development activities in the northeastern provinces

Objective of the first series of moderated working groups was the revision of development activities in the northeastern provinces. The specific focus was to analyze and reflect on the status quo of development achievements and obstacles in the four northeastern provinces since 2002 in the context of the Afghan Development Framework (ADF), the National Solidarity Program (NSP), and the Afghan Stabilization Program (ASP).
The results presented by the working groups were summarized as follows:

3.3.1 Takhar Province:
Development achievements/obstacles since 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements:</th>
<th>Obstacles:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Public participation (shuras) satisfactory</td>
<td>1) Time – too short and too risky (too hasty and not sufficiently thought through)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Identification/Planning of projects achieved</td>
<td>2) Duplication of activities of NGOs due to the lack of a planning unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Infrastructure</td>
<td>3) NGOs did not sufficiently involve women in the identification and implementation of projects (due to social problems and limitations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Roads</td>
<td>4) No software for schools (teachers, materials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Schools</td>
<td>5) Lack of facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Clinics</td>
<td>6) ASP not yet started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Women's organizations established, 600 families benefited from these programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Well-coordinated health services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Positive action for health by providing clinics and potable water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2 Kunduz Province:
Development achievements/obstacles since 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements:</th>
<th>Obstacles:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Participation of the people in the projects</td>
<td>1) No signs of self-sufficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Accountability of the &quot;shuras&quot; towards the people</td>
<td>2) Fund recipients are not reliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Job creation and local capacity building</td>
<td>3) No coordination with the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Rehabilitation and expansion of the local economies</td>
<td>4) Low level of participation by women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Better understanding to solve problems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Democratic and majority participation in the process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Development and expansion based on the wishes of the people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.3 Baghlan Province:
Development achievements/obstacles since 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements:</th>
<th>Obstacles:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Assistance of the DDR process</td>
<td>1) Lack of regional experts (projects failed to employ local experts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Insurance of a governmental role</td>
<td>2) Weakness of partner organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Participation of people in the implementation of government programs</td>
<td>3) Implementation of programs by government ministries – not involved enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Peace and security building</td>
<td>4) Not implementing projects in a timely manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Acquisition of professional skills</td>
<td>5) No investigation of the work of NGOs (lack of accountability to government)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Preservation of national unity</td>
<td>6) Lack of utilization of local materials in the projects (the Baghlan cement factory, for example)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Participation of the people in the re-construction of their country</td>
<td>7) Lack of participation of women in the programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.4 Badakhshan Province:
Development achievements/obstacles since 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements:</th>
<th>Obstacles:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) More infrastructure (rural facilities)</td>
<td>1) Consideration not taken for climate conditions (starting projects in winter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Participation of the people of Badakhshan through NSP</td>
<td>2) No balance in the allocation of resources (country-wide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Strengthening of the power of the central government</td>
<td>3) No coordination between the central government and the provinces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Contribution to the eradication of the drug trade (stopping the planting and growing of drug plants)</td>
<td>4) Interference of the NGOs and other influential groups. (NGOs only hire their friends and relatives) They do not make use of the local talents and professional workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Increasing economic capacity</td>
<td>5) Lack of sustainability and punctuality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) More employment (job) opportunities</td>
<td>6) Lack of ability to raise the awareness of and inform the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Culture of peace and reconstruction to replace the culture of war</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.5 Achievements/obstacles since 2002 as seen from the perspective of donors and other international organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements:</th>
<th>Obstacles:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Major improvements in food security and health</td>
<td>1) Lack of human capacity and qualified national staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Increased participation of women</td>
<td>2) Limited information sharing between all groups: government, IOs, NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) National Priority Programs</td>
<td>3) Lack of security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Improvement in the ability of communities to assess and address their problems independently</td>
<td>4) Lack of infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Improvement in infrastructure</td>
<td>a. Decreases effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Improving security situation</td>
<td>b. Increases costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Improved capacity building for national staff by IOs/NGOs</td>
<td>c. Decreases sustainability of what’s been built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5) Negative impacts of the drug/poppy cultivation and trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) Low motivation due to low pay and poor planning for the future</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Results from the second series of moderated working groups: Future development priorities and provincial and national contributions

Objective of the second series of moderated working groups was – using the potential of the Afghan Development Framework (ADF), the National Solidarity Program (NSP), and the Afghan Stabilization Program (ASP) – to identify provincial, regional and national contributions to enhance the development perspectives for the four provinces.

Where do we have the greatest needs in our provinces?

What can we contribute on the district and provincial levels to ensure that the ASP/NSP projects and programs are implemented?

What is needed from other stakeholders on the regional and national level in order to be able to successfully cooperate in the identified priority areas?
The results presented by the working groups were summarized as follows:

3.4.1 Takhar Province:
Provincial contributions and regional/national contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On provincial level we can contribute to the:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Development of social activities through the public participation of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the local sector and the fight against social corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Motivation for protection of the land and water with public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Equal rights for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Continuation of the current activities considering solutions for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present deficiencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Building roads between Takhar and Badakhshan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On the regional/national level we need support in the:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Improvement of the educational system and our university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Use of water resources for the production of electricity and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development of agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reconstruction of roads and infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.2 Kunduz Province:
Provincial contributions and regional/national contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On provincial level we can contribute to the:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Capacity building for the personnel involved in the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Support for socially productive resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Participation of private sector on local level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Coordination of the activities and participation of women in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Restoration of peaceful situation for the projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Establishment of a culture of peace, security and progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACKU
On the regional/national level we need support in the:

- Restoration of peace, security and development
- Provision of a development culture and reconstruction
- Expansion of social services
- Planning of development programs according to international standards
- Coordination of development activities between donor organizations and the government

3.4.3 Baghlan Province:
Provincial contributions and regional/national contributions

On provincial level we can contribute to the:

- Support for improvement of handicraft
- Support for cultural, educational sectors
- Hiring of local labor
- Contribution of national NGOs
- Support for agriculture sector in all aspects
- Building of clinics, schools and roads
- Provision of drinking water and sanitation

On the regional/national level we need support in the:

- All these areas
3.4.4 Badakhshan Province:
Provincial contributions and regional/national contributions

On provincial level we can contribute to the:

- First of all, the roads between Takhar and Badakhshan should be repaired and asphalted, needed and wished for by more than a million people.
- with the construction of a road from Amu Darya to “Ishkashem”, 300,000 people could be prevented from being blocked in by surrounding snow
- There is no electricity in this province, and, although some surveys were completed, practical work has not yet begun. We suggest that a water and electricity dam project be started.
- In the capital of Badakhshan there is an 80-bed hospital that is unable to fulfil the basic healthcare of the people, as it is without any medicine or instruments. We suggest that basic aid and support be given to this hospital.

On the regional/national level we need support in the:

- All these areas

3.4.5 Donors and international organizations: Future urgent needs on the regional level and our support

On provincial level we see the following urgent needs. The following issues should be approached through the provinces and through our support:

- Stronger coordination of development activities among all stakeholders. There is a strong need for a transparent development steering committee at provincial level
- Capacity building / training of government officials
- A common salary scheme
- Increase of wages
- Dissemination of more information on national development activities (NSP, ASP etc.) in workshops at provincial level or in radio and TV programs
- Follow-up conferences on provincial level
- Creating more transparency regarding the national development activities (“it remains often unclear why NSP/NGOs act like they do”).
4. Statement of a Kunduz Youth Group on their Role in the Development of the Northeastern Provinces


Realise that 57% of the Afghan population is under 18, and consider the importance of the role youth can play in the sustainable development of the country.

Realise the vital role youth can play in the promotion of civil society.

Understand that Afghan youth can be the key actors in their country's development process.

We, the youth participants of the Development Opportunities and Challenges Conference, have come up with the following recommendations:

- Organize a conference on youth and development for the northeastern provinces
- Prepare the ground for the exchange of ideas and skills between youth from Afghanistan and other countries
- Support and facilitate the participation of Afghan youth in the upcoming election
- Demobilize and reintegrate Afghan child soldiers
- Organize youth-initiated and youth-led peace and human rights education projects
- Include human rights and peace values in the school curriculum
- Establish a well-equipped university with professional teachers
5.1 Representative of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Mr. Sergiy Illarionov

First I would like to thank everybody for all contributions, activities, good ideas and for the creativity shown during the days of this Conference. I thank you for being concentrated and patient and for very fruitful discussions.

Let me add that the end of this conference is not the end of our cooperation, but rather the beginning of the long path of further development activities which hopefully will be successful and will enhance the perspectives and living conditions of the North-East of Afghanistan.

In addition after this successful conference I expect an even better cooperation and coordination between the local authorities and the international organizations.

We are looking forward to see local authorities and governors leading the coordination of all the humanitarian assistance for development in their own provinces in the very near future.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Governor of Kunduz and the local authorities for having this important conference here in Kunduz.

Special thanks to all the other organizers of this conference.

We are looking forward to continue our cooperation with all of you in the next future.

5.2. Governor of the Kunduz Province, Eng. Mohammad Omar

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate

The Islamic Government of Afghanistan, the Civil Reform Commission, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Participating Leaders, His Excellency Hedayat Amin Arsala, Presidents and Representatives of State Institutions, Vice Ministers, High Representatives and Governors of the North-eastern Provinces, Presidents and Representatives of National and International Organizations, Representatives of UNAMA, InWEnt and Mediothek, who have contributed to the organization of this conference, and other Participants.

Thank you very much to all of you.

I believe that the organization of this conference was an encouraging signal and will play an important role in the coordination of development activities, national solidarity, national stabilization and the struggle against the production and trade of narcotics.
I therefore suggest holding such important conferences again in the future in our provinces.

I would also like to host such conferences in the future.

In representation of the provincial administration and the kind people of Kunduz, I promise you that I will try my best in realising the decisions made here.

In conclusion, I would like to suggest that our proposals and programs have to be implemented.

We thank the moderators Dr. Ulrich Erhardt and Dr. Summy Noor.

I am also grateful to the police department of the Kunduz province, the national security department and ISAF/PRT Kunduz for guaranteeing our security.

Thank you very much.

5.3. Representative of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Heiko Fähnle

Honourable Governors, Dear Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen

When I review the past three days since the opening of this "Conference on challenges and opportunities for four provinces of the Northeast", it is clear that there have been some very interesting speeches that provided much to consider in the subsequent discussion sessions. Many important proposals were put on the table and discussed among all the stakeholders involved in the development of the Northeast of Afghanistan.

This was the first attempt to hold a conference and workshop in the North-east and it is my impression that it worked very well and was accepted by all participants. I believe this was a very innovative approach to the North-east, and that there should be more chances to utilize it again in the future.

The working groups in particular produced positive results that could greatly influence the decisions of policy makers in the provinces, as well as in Kabul. We got clear indicators of what the different provinces have on their development agendas, and that they are aware about what their problems are.

In conclusion the whole exercise was a good experience for everybody in this venue. I would also like to emphasize that I was very glad that we had such a strong participation by women, and that there was a chance for women to contribute and to express their ideas for how the development of the provinces should be handled in the future. This indicates that Afghanistan really has accepted a balanced approach to the gender issue.

But, to be clear, there is still a lot to do.
It was also a very interesting experience for me personally that the youth group performed a play for us, informing us of their thoughts and views on what they would like to see happening in the four provinces. These proposals will be discussed among the development communities and local authorities to find out what can be done to improve the situation for the younger generations.

I would like to conclude by giving my thanks to the organizers, in particular InWEnt, who has carried out the difficult tasks in preparing this conference together with the local actors involved.

Thanks as well to the Kunduz Mediothek, who has provided a strong support for the conference.

My very special thanks goes in the first place to the governor of Kunduz for his initial support for the idea of holding such a conference.

I thank very much UNAMA, Mr. Sergiy Illarionov, who was also strongly supportive in the preparation of the conference, as well as the other governors, who were also involved in this process.

Let me thank Ulrich Erhardt and his team for an excellent moderation, which made it possible to bring this conference to a successful conclusion and to positive results.

Finally I would like to mention the excellent work of my close friend Sammy Noor. He was able to function as a mediator between the people and cultures represented in this room and this area, and the conference could not have been so successful without him.

Thank you very much!
List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joachim Krahmert</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Attaullah</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eng Oahzar</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Andre Krummacher</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M. Sarwar</td>
<td>Afghani Aid Takhar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Hafizi</td>
<td>Afghan Trades and Industrialised Center</td>
<td>Chairman Board of Directors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Ghafar Dawi</td>
<td>Afghan Trades and Industrialised Center</td>
<td>General Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. O. Nabi Adizada</td>
<td>Afghan Trades and Industrialised Center</td>
<td>Member Board of Directors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freywar</td>
<td>Afghan Trades and Industrialised Center</td>
<td>Member Board of Directors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obidulah Raheen</td>
<td>Afghan Trades and Industrialised Center</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Habiba Urfin</td>
<td>Afghan Women and Children Rights Protection Association</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hakim</td>
<td>Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission</td>
<td>Head of Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Shamsuddin</td>
<td>Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Mason</td>
<td>Aga Khan Foundation Network</td>
<td>Programme Grant Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalaluddin Dashni</td>
<td>Aga Khan Foundation Network</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nafisa Shekova</td>
<td>Plan on Foundation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Pausch</td>
<td>AGERF Kunduz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Gader</td>
<td>AIIC (Afghan Industrial Chamber of Commerce)</td>
<td>Member of Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dastagir</td>
<td>AIIC (Afghan Industrial Chamber of Commerce)</td>
<td>Member of Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghulam Rabbani Yusufi</td>
<td>AIIC (Afghan Industrial Chamber of Commerce)</td>
<td>Member of Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asadul Sial</td>
<td>AIMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Shah</td>
<td>ASP Regional Manager Northeast</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Hermann</td>
<td>BMLv</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antje Gravis</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasirullah</td>
<td>CFA</td>
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<td>Noorul Hoq</td>
<td>CFA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Rasul</td>
<td>Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maywand Rahyb</td>
<td>Children's Voice Group</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maiwand Rahyb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jess Garana</td>
<td>CONCERN (Irland)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Luke Stevens</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jorg Sydow</td>
<td>Consultant Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Berkemeier</td>
<td>DED</td>
<td>NGO Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingrid Sobel</td>
<td>DED</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Jasim</td>
<td>Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development</td>
<td>Provinic management Advisor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Hadi Karwando</td>
<td>Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development</td>
<td>Provinic management Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Tuqman</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>Head of Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramazani Maksoud</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Live Stock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omar Farooq</td>
<td>Department of Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Nooraz</td>
<td>Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Head of Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Khamoush</td>
<td>Department of Health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Lothudder</td>
<td>Department of Irrigation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Immam Kull</td>
<td>Department of Labour and Social Affairs</td>
<td>Head of Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manan Hashimi</td>
<td>Department of Planning</td>
<td>Head of Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amirsha Shahid Aimak</td>
<td>Department of Public Works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Jasim</td>
<td>Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development</td>
<td>Head of Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Hadi Karwando</td>
<td>Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development</td>
<td>Head of Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Afifa</td>
<td>Department of Women Affairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Fitzherbert</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Senior Adviser to MRRD/ Adviser on Alternative Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Khan Momand</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Nadia</td>
<td>&quot;Women's Radio&quot;</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52 Amjad Khan</td>
<td>German Agro Action GAA DWHH</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>53 Hanite Kurt</td>
<td>German Agro Action GAA DWHH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Mr Hasenau</td>
<td>German Embassy Faisalabad</td>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Mirco Kreibich</td>
<td>German Embassy Kabul</td>
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<tr>
<td>56 Markus Bock</td>
<td>German Embassy Kunduz</td>
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<tr>
<td>57 Thomas Schultze</td>
<td>German Embassy Kunduz</td>
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<tr>
<td>64 Sardar Mohammad</td>
<td>GRSP</td>
<td>Province Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 Eng. Nazari</td>
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<td>Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 Clotha Maass</td>
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<td>69 Jörg Yoder</td>
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<td>60 Peter Girke</td>
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<td>61 Biséla Hayfa</td>
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<tr>
<td>62 Patrick Crofskey</td>
<td>GTZ</td>
<td>Regional Manager NSP</td>
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<tr>
<td>63 Ahmad Shah Ramez</td>
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<td>Assistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>66 Simi Noor</td>
<td>InWEnt</td>
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<td>67 Bernt Glätzer</td>
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<td>70 Ulrich Erhardt</td>
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<td>72 Harmisch Bell</td>
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<td>73 Zabiullah</td>
<td>Journalist</td>
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<td>74 Eel Weiskopf</td>
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<td>75 Khan Muhamad</td>
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<td>77 Omid Marzhan</td>
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<td>78 Dalgul Delawar</td>
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<tr>
<td>80 Sayed Quasim</td>
<td>Kunduz Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>81 Mrs. Mahbuba</td>
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<tr>
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<td>87 A. Quadar Rafie</td>
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<td>89 Mohammed Omar</td>
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<td>Director Board of Specialists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 Zia Ziauddin</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce</td>
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<td>98 Mohaad Naim Sidiqi</td>
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<tr>
<td>99 Amidullah Malyar</td>
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List of participants

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<td>Amreenah Haq</td>
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• Afghan Coordination Committee chaired by Vice President Amin Arsala and the
• United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

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InWEnt
Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gGmbH
Capacity Building International, Germany

Tulpenfeld 5
53113 Bonn, Germany
Fon +49 (0)228-2434-5
Fax +49 (0)228-2434-766
www.inwent.org