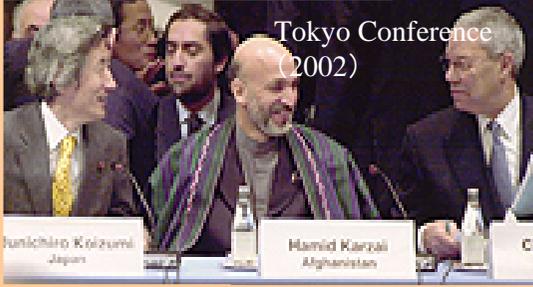


1. Political Support



2. Security



Mine-clearing by NGOs

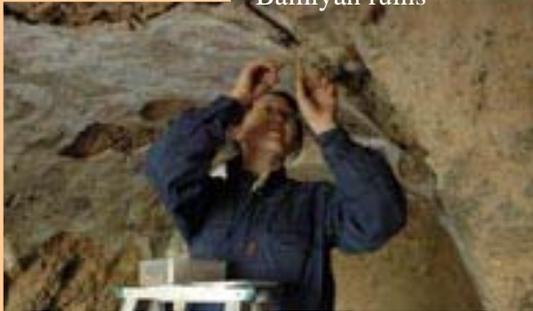


Vocational training (DDR)



6. Culture

Preservation of Bamiyan ruins



**Japan's Assistance in Afghanistan:
Achievements**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
December 2008

3. Infrastructure



5. Agriculture and Rural Development



4. Education, Health and Humanitarian Assistance





Japan's Assistance to Afghanistan : Achievements and Major Outputs



◆Political Support

- 5 conferences in Tokyo
- Tokyo Conference (2002.1)
(Start of reconstruction process)
- DDR conference (2003.2)
- DIAG conference I (2006.7)
- DIAG conference II (2007.6)
- JCMB meeting (2008.2)

◆Support for counter-terrorism Maritime Interdiction activities

- Replenishment support to vessels engaged in the counter-terrorism Maritime Interdiction activities in the Indian Ocean

◆140 Japanese civilians based in Afghanistan

- (1) Japanese Embassy staff
- (2) JICA (120 Japanese experts dispatched each year and 170 Afghan trainees received yearly)
- (3) NGOs

◆Total \$ 2 billion of Assistance

- (1)Pledged \$2 billion and implemented \$1.45 billion
- (2)Covers political process, security improvement and reconstruction
- (3)Priority given to security, infrastructure, Basic Human Needs, agriculture and rural development

1. Security

(1) DDR

- G8 lead country
- DDR of 60,000 ex-combatants completed in June 2006.
- 50,000 weapons and 100,000 heavy weapons collected

(2) DIAG (Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups)

- G8 lead country
- 382 illegal armed groups out of 2,000 groups disbanded
- 80,000 weapons brought under GOA control
- 46 development projects to people including disbanded ex-members
- Cooperation with NATO to empower ANA on ammunition stockpile (NATO Trust Fund)

(3) Police Reform, Counter-Narcotics

- Construction of Border Police Center in Nimruz (Afghan-Pakistan-Iran border)
- Construction of Border Custom Facilities in Tahar (Afghan-Tajikistan Border)
- Major donor for police salary
- Police training in Japan

2. Infrastructure

(1) Trunk Roads

- 650 km roads (Ring Road and others)

(2) Development of Kabul city

- Construction of Kabul International Airport Terminal
- Provision of 115 public buses
- Master Plan of Kabul Metropolitan City Development

3. Basic Human Needs

(1) Education

- 500 schools constructed or repaired
- 10,000 teachers trained
- Literacy education for 300,000 adults

(2) Health, Medical Care and Water

- Vaccination to 40 million people (polio, BCG etc)
- 50 clinics constructed
- 20 water supply vehicles, 450 wells

(3) Humanitarian Assistance

- 13,000 tons of wheat and pulses for 260,000 people in 2008
- Provision of 2,500 shelters and lump sum cash assistance to 45,000 people in 2008
- Large scale reintegration project to receive 2 million returnees in Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar and Jalalabad : housings, education, health and vocational training (since 2002)

4. Agriculture and Rural Development

(1) Agriculture

- Assistance to rice-farmers in Nangarhar
- Mine-clearing of 200 km², Anti-landmine education for 1.5 million people
- "Mine-Free Bamiyan" Project (26 teams currently working in Bamiyan)

(2) Rural Development

- 2,000 community-based projects across the country : schools, clinics, vocational training centers, bridges, canals etc. Of which 41 projects in cooperation with PRTs. 1 Japanese liaison officer to the NATO SCR

5. Culture

(1) Bamiyan ruins

- Preservation of Bamiyan ruins in Cooperation with UNESCO

(2) Istalif Pottery

- Support to maintain traditional Istalif pottery skills

Breakdown of Japanese Assistance to Afghanistan

**Total of approximately \$1.45 billion
(2001.9 - 2008.9)**

● Humanitarian Assistance

Total of \$ 192 million

● Political Process, Governance

\$197 million

- Budget Support to Afghan Government \$ 135 million
- Media Support \$ 26 million
- Election Support \$ 30 million
- National Census \$ 6 million

● Security Improvement

\$221 million

- DDR & DIAG \$ 144 million
- De-mining \$ 40 million
- Counter- Narcotics \$ 7 million
- Police Reform \$ 14 million
- Border Management \$ 12 million
- Ammunition Management \$ 4 million

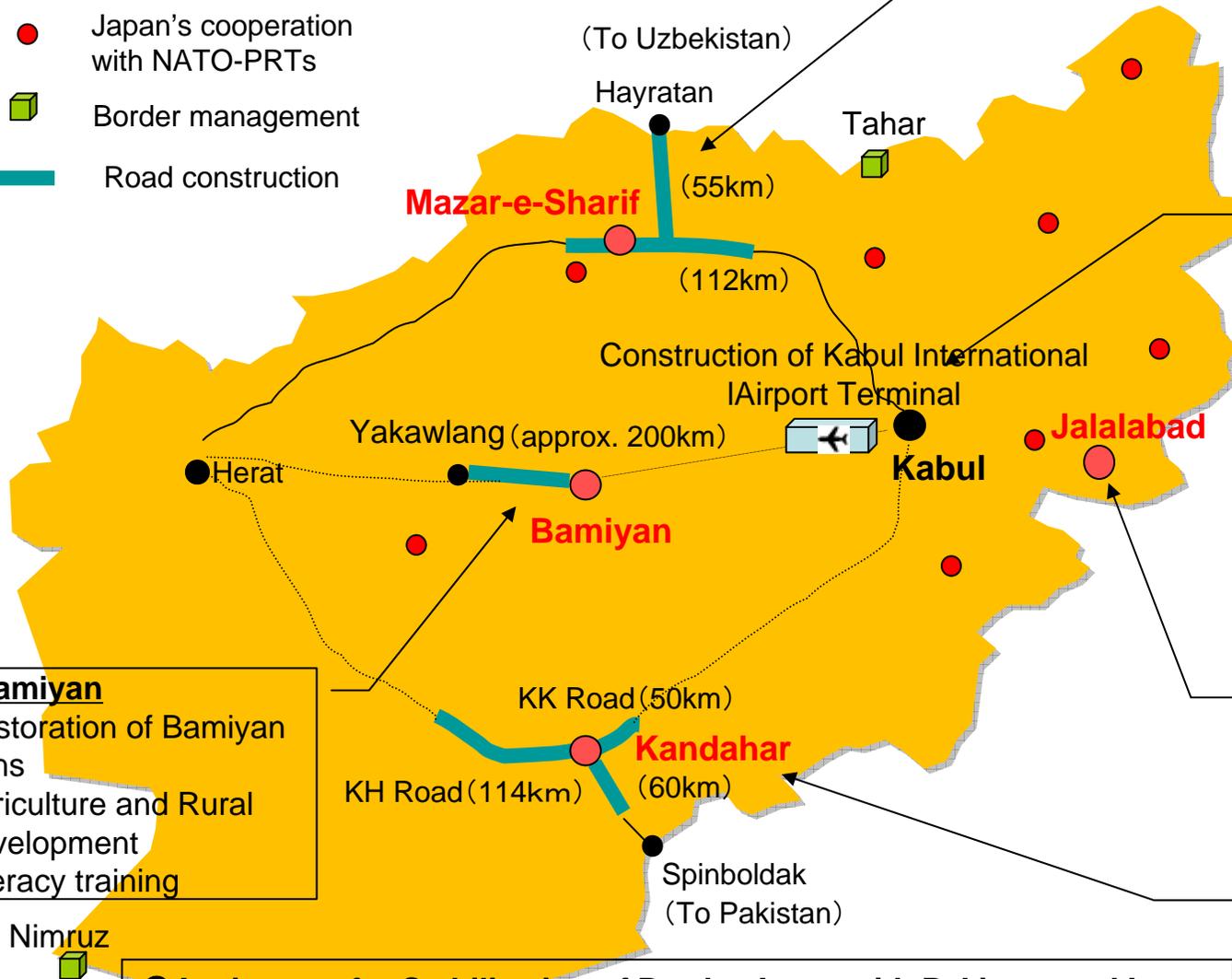
● Reconstruction

\$842 million

- Primary and other roads \$ 234 million
- Infrastructure (other than roads) \$ 31 million
- Health, Medical Care \$ 54 million
- Education \$ 48 million
- Refugees and IDPs \$ 124 million
- Agriculture, Rural Development \$ 124 million
- Grass Roots and Human Security Grant Assistance \$ 63 million
- Assistance through Japanese NGOs \$ 11 million
- Others (include JICA Technical Assistance) \$ 153 million

Assistance throughout Afghanistan

- Japan's cooperation with NATO-PRTs
- Border management
- Road construction



- **Mazar-e-sharif**
- Reintegration of refugees and IDPs
 - Construction of city roads
 - National Agricultural Experiment Stations
 - Rural development
 - Literacy training
 - Vocational training

- **Kabul**
- Kabul International Airport Terminal Building
 - Master plan of Kabul Metropolitan areas
 - Provision of public buses
 - Equipment to Mother and Child Health Care Hospital
 - TV broadcasting facilities
 - Kabul road technology center
 - Anti-TB project

- **Jalalabad**
- JICA rice-farming project
 - Reintegration of refugees and IDPs

- **Kandahar**
- Construction of city road
 - Reintegration of refugees and IDPs
 - Reintegration of returnees

- **Bamiyan**
- Restoration of Bamiyan ruins
 - Agriculture and Rural development
 - Literacy training

- **Assistance for Stabilization of Border Areas with Pakistan and Iran**
- Construction of 62 schools, mine-clearance, refugees / IDP support, community development, vocational training, food assistance

1. Overview

(1) Political support to Afghanistan

5 conferences held in Tokyo

- Tokyo Conference on the reconstruction of Afghanistan (January 2002)
This marked the start of reconstruction process, followed by Berlin (2004), London (2006), and Paris (2008) conferences.
- DDR Conference (2003.2)
- DIAG Conference (2006.7)
- DIAG Conference on cooperation between DIAG and Police Reform (2007. 6)
- JCMB Political Directors meeting (2008.2)



Tokyo Conference (January 2002)



JCMB meeting in Tokyo (February 2008)

1. Overview

(2) 140 Japanese civilians based in and engaged in assistance of Afghanistan

- Japanese Embassy
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Total 120 Japanese experts dispatched yearly
170 Afghan trainees received yearly
- Japanese private organizations and NGOs
- Japanese staff working actively in international organizations



Japanese Embassy staff



JICA expert



Private aid workers and NGOs

2. Security

(1) DDR : Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

- DDR of about 60,000 ex-combatants completed in June 2006.
- 50,000 weapons and 100,000 heavy weapons collected.



Weapons collected by DDR



Heavy weapons
(Photo provided by UNDP)



Ceremony on Japanese assistance to DDR
(Photo provided by UNDP)



Reintegration support



Vocational training to 550 former soldiers
by JICA

2. Security

(2) DIAG : Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups

- 382 illegal armed groups out of 2,000 groups disbanded as of November 2008
- 80,000 weapons have been brought under GOA control.
- Cooperation with NATO (NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund)
(Enhancing physical security and stockpile management by ANA)



Weapons collected through DIAG in Wardak
(Photo provided by UNDP)



Tokyo Conference on DIAG (2006)



Establishment of DIAG Unit
at Ministry of Interior



Public Information Campaign on DIAG
in Kabul (Photo provided by UNDP)



Development project in Kapisa after DIAG
For people including disbanded ex-members

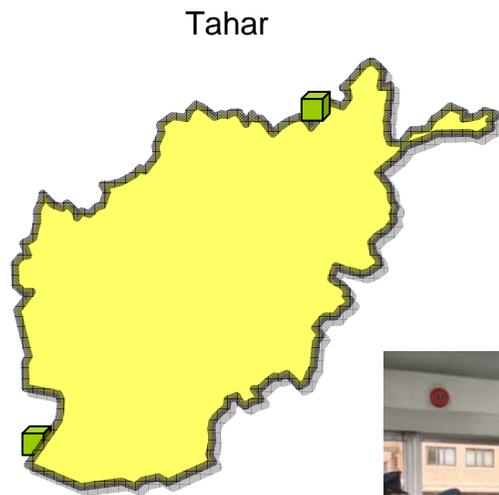
2. Security

(3) Police Reform and Counter-Narcotics

- Construction of Border Police Center in Nimruz Province (Afghan-Pakistan-Iran border)
- Construction of Border Customs Facilities in Tahar Province (Afghan-Tajikistan border)
- Major donor for Afghan police salary
- Police training in Japan by Japanese National Police Agency



Site assessment



Tahar



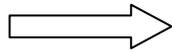
Police vehicles provided by Japan



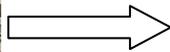
Training of ANP by Japanese National Police Agency

3. Infrastructure (1) Trunk Road

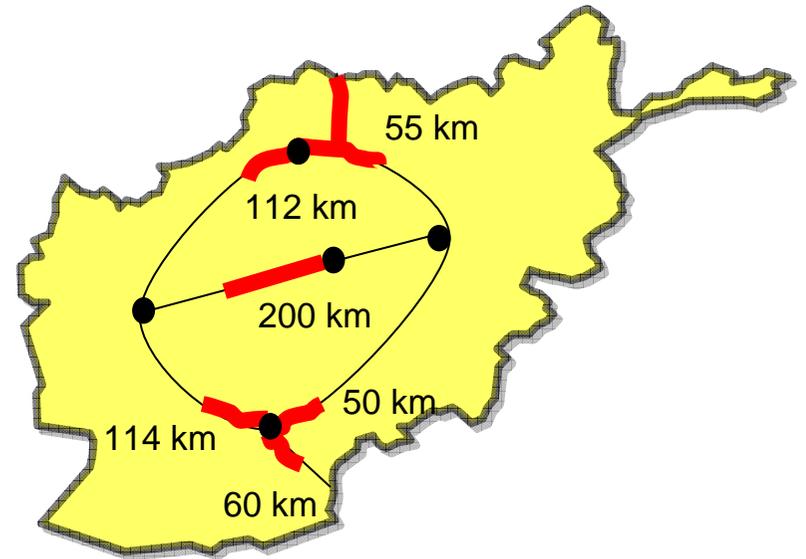
- 650 km of roads (Ring Road and other primary roads)



Kabul – Kandahar Road constructed by Japanese assistance



Mazar-e-Sharif city road constructed by Japanese assistance



3. Infrastructure (2) Development of Kabul city

- Construction of Kabul International Airport Terminal
- Provision of 115 public buses to Kabul City
- Drawing up of Master Plan of Kabul Metropolitan City Development



Kabul International Airport Terminal constructed by Japan



Provision of Public Buses to Kabul City



JICA experts teaching city mapping

4. Basic Human Needs (1) Education

- 500 schools constructed or repaired
- Training of 10,000 teachers by JICA
- Literacy education for 300,000 adults through UNESCO and 10,000 adults by JICA



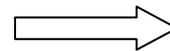
One of the schools constructed by Japanese assistance



Technical training to women teachers by JICA



Literacy education assistance
(photo provided by UNESCO)



School constructed by a Japanese NGO (Photo provided by JEN)

4. Basic Human Needs

(2) Health, Medical Care and Water

- Vaccination to total of 40 million people (polio, BCG etc)
- Construction of 50 clinics, provision of equipment to 100 clinics constructed by US
- 20 water supply vehicles and 450 wells



JICA Japanese expert working on mother and child health care



Anti-Tuberculosis Center in Kabul constructed by Japan



A well built by Japanese NGO
(Photo provided by JEN)



Water Supply vehicle in Kabul

4. Basic Human Needs (3) Humanitarian Assistance

- Food assistance (WFP)
 - 13,000 ton of wheat and pulse for 260,000 people in 2008
- Refugees and IDP assistance (UNHCR, IOM)
 - Provision of 2,500 shelters (about 15,000 beneficiaries)
 - Livelihood assistance for 45,000 people in 2008
 - Large scale reintegration project to receive 2 million returnees in Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar and Jalalabad in all fields of housing, education, health and vocational training (since 2002)



Food assistance by Japan



Shelters for returnees in Nangarhar by Japan

5. Agriculture and Rural Development

(1) Agriculture

- Rice farming project in Nangarhar by JICA
- De-mining of 200 km² and anti-landmine education for 1.5 million people
- “Mine-Free Bamiyan“ Project (26 teams currently working in Bamiyan)



JICA Japanese expert
instructing rice farming



Agricultural Experiment Stations
In Kabul renovated by JICA



Farming project in Mazar-e-Sharif
(Photo provided by FAO)

De-Mining in Palwan by Japanese NGO



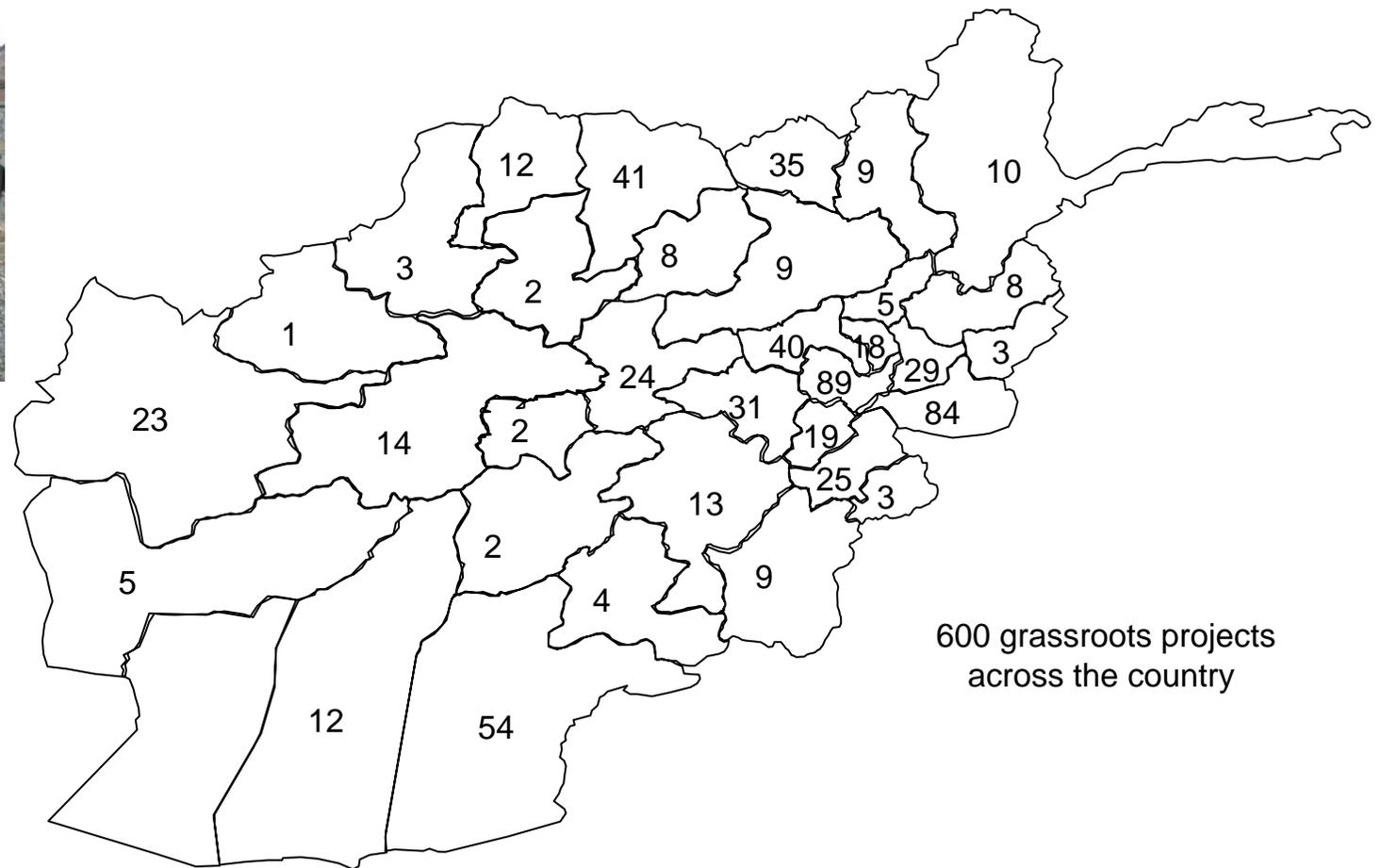
5. Agriculture and Rural Development

(2) Rural Development

- Assisted 2,000 community-based projects
 - 600 grassroots projects across the country (schools, clinics, vocational training centers, bridges, canals, small roads etc) (see map below)
 - 1,000 project in villages (NSP) and 170 projects in districts (NABDP) etc



A school constructed in Ghor

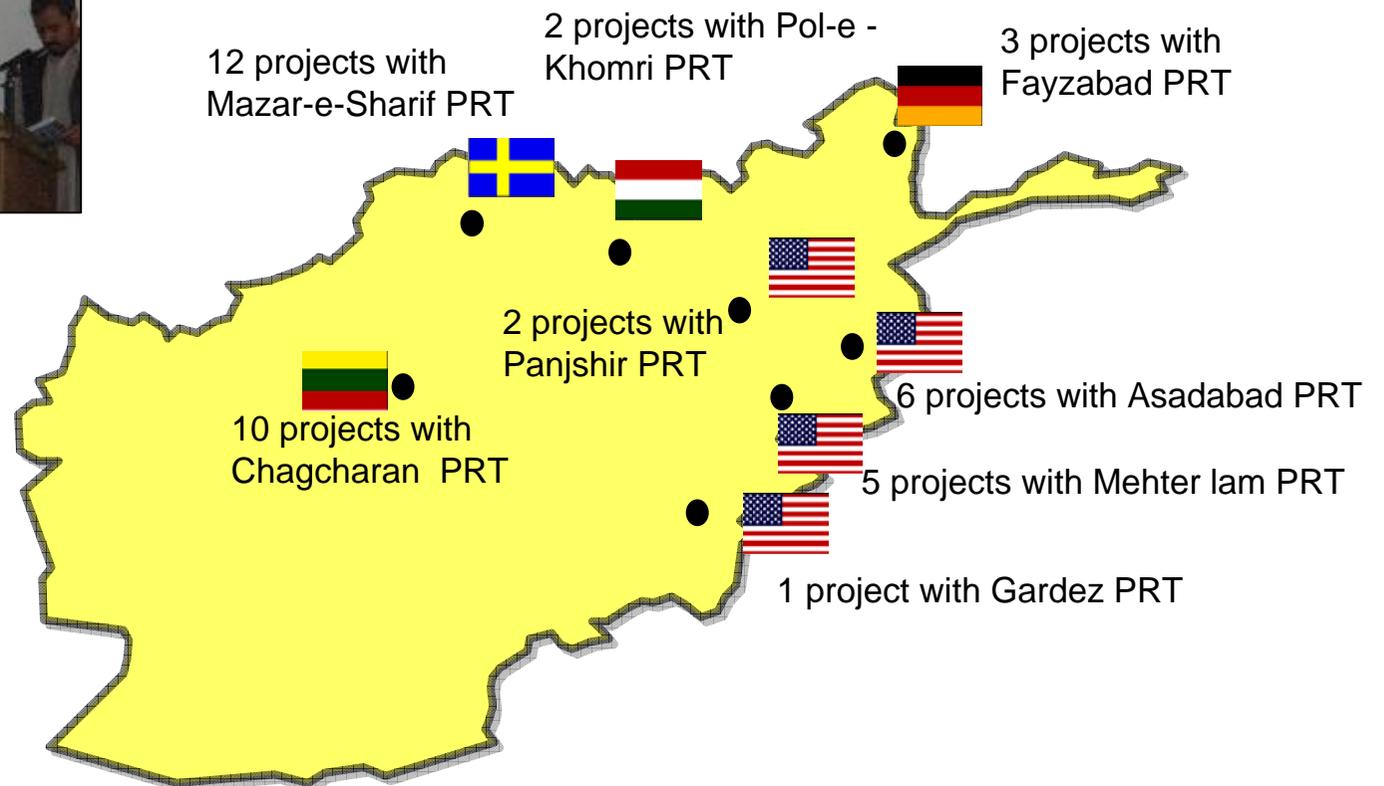


5. Agriculture and Rural Development (3) Cooperation with NATO/PRT

- 41 grassroots projects in cooperation with 8 PRTs
(Primary education, vocational training, medical and health care)
- Appointment of a Japanese Liaison officer to the NATO Senior Civilian Representative in Kabul for effective implementation of projects



Opening ceremony of the Female Literacy and Vocational Training Project in Chagcharan in Sep. 2007



6. Culture

- Preservation of Bamiyan ruins and capacity-building in cooperation with UNESCO
(The Japanese Funds in trust for the Preservation of World Cultural Heritage)
- Support to maintain traditional Istalif pottery skills



Japanese experts working on the preservation of Bamiyan ruins

(Photo provided by National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo)



Afghan potters visiting Japanese pottery towns

(Photo provided by Japan Foundation (left and upper right), Mr. Kosaku Maeda, the honorary professor of Wako University (lower right))