

Japan's Contribution to Afghanistan

— Working on the frontline in the war on terrorism



Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Japan's ODA to Afghanistan (major programs by region)

(Approved/Implemented)
As of March 2007

Bamiyan

- Preservation project for the Bamiyan ruins (approx. US\$3 million in 2003 and 2005)
- Rehabilitation of Bamiyan-Yakawlang road (US\$20 million in 2006)
- Regional Development for Sustainable Peace (2005)
- National Area-Based Development Program Phase 2 (community development) (2006)
- Construction and rehabilitation of basic education facilities
- Construction of vocational training center
- Inter-Communal Rural Development Project (2006)
- Strengthening Literacy Education Project

Mazar-e Sharif

- Ogata Initiative (Assistance for Afghan refugees and IDP [Internally Displaced Persons]) (2002-2004)
- Construction of trunk road in northern Afghanistan (from Mazar-e Sharif to Khulm) and international road bound for the border of Uzbekistan (from Naibabad to Hayratun) (US\$20 million in 2003)
- Community development project for Northern Afghanistan (US\$3 million in 2003)
- Project for Balkh river basin integrated water resources management (US\$10 million in 2004)
- National Solidarity Program (in 2004 and 2005)
- Project for improvement of the equipment for Mazar-e Sharif police (Approx. US\$1 million in 2005)
- Regional Development for Sustainable Peace (2005)
- Rehabilitation project for roads in the city of Mazar-e Sharif (Approx. US\$11 million in 2005)
- National Area-Based Development Program phase 2 (community development) (2005)
- Construction and rehabilitation of basic education facility
- Construction and rehabilitation of medical facility
- Rehabilitation of city road (2.5km) and basic education facilities (7 places) (The Study on Urgent Rehabilitation Support Program of Mazar-e Sharif City)
- Support for Inter-Communal Rural Development Project
- Strengthening Teacher Education Project

Herat

- Assistance for increased agricultural productivity and promotion of auxiliary income-generation activities (2004)
- Construction and rehabilitation of basic education facilities
- Construction and rehabilitation of medical facilities
- Construction of vocational training centers
- Medical Assistance through Japanese NGO
- Strengthening Teacher Education Project

Mazar-e Sharif

Jalalabad

Herat

Bamiyan

Kabul

Ring Road

Kandahar

Jalalabad

- Ogata Initiative (Assistance for Afghan refugees and IDP [Internally Displaced Persons]) (2002-2004)
- Regional Development for Sustainable Peace (2005)
- National Area-Based Development Program phase 2 (community development) (2006)
- Construction of vocational training center
- Construction of rehabilitation of basic education center
- Strengthening Teacher Education Project

Kabul (the capital)

- Kabul emergency water supply project/Maintenance of equipment for the mother and child health care hospital (Approx. US\$3.4 million in 2002)
- Project for rehabilitation of the public transportation system in Kabul City (Approx. US\$18 million in 2003)
- Project for improving the TV broadcasting equipment in Kabul (Approx. US\$19 million in 2002)
- Project for improving the TV broadcasting facilities in Kabul (Approx. US\$6.5 million in 2003)
- Project for improvement of equipments for the Kabul International Airport (Approx. US\$2.7 million in 2003)
- Project for improvement of equipments for universities in Kabul (Approx. US\$3.4 million in 2004)
- Project for construction of the terminal of Kabul International Airport (Approx. US\$2.6 million in 2005)
- Improvement of Kabul Road Engineering Center (Approx. 7.2 million)
- Project for improvement of the exhibition equipment of the Kabul National Museum (Approx. US\$360,000 in 2005)
- Construction and rehabilitation of basic education facilities
- Construction and rehabilitation of medical facilities
- Construction of vocational training centers
- National agricultural experiment stations rehabilitation projects (JICA)
- Reproductive Health Project (JICA)
- Strengthening Teacher Education Project (JICA)
- Strengthening Literacy Education Project (JICA)

Kandahar

- Road rehabilitation from Kandahar to Spin Bordak (Approx. US\$15 million in 2002)
- Ogata Initiative (Assistance for Afghan refugees and IDP [Internally Displaced Persons]) (2002-2004)
- Primary road rehabilitation from Kabul to Kandahar (Approx. US\$6.3 million in 2002)
- Assistance for mine clearance on the trunk road from Kandahar to Herat (Approx. US\$5 million in 2004)
- Improvement of trunk road from Kandahar toward Herat (Approx. US\$89 million in 2004, 2007)
- Improvement and construction of roads in Kandahar and its environs (Approx. US\$14 million in 2004)
- Project for improvement of the equipment for Kandahar police (Approx. US\$920,000 in 2004)
- National Area-Based Development Program phase 2 (community development) (2006)
- Construction and rehabilitation of basic education facilities
- Construction and rehabilitation of medical facility
- Construction of vocational training center
- Rehabilitation of city roads (8.3km), education facilities (7 places) and hospitals (The Study on Urgent Rehabilitation Support Program of Kandahar city)
- Rehabilitation of irrigation system and agricultural experiment sections (The Study on Urgent Rehabilitation Support Program of Agriculture in Kandahar)



The stability of Afghanistan is crucial to the maintenance of peace and stability all over the world

It has been more than five years since the September 11th terrorist attacks on the United States in 2001, which frightened people all over the world. After the attacks, the United States-led multinational force conducted an offensive action, chiefly launching massive air strikes against the Taliban in Afghanistan. This led to the fall of the government. Subsequently, a new Afghan government led by President Hamid Karzai started building a new nation.

The international community, including Japan, has provided assistance to the nation-building of Afghanistan. With such global support, a new democratic constitution has been introduced and the authorized government and parliament have been established in the country. The newly established government and the people of Afghanistan are rehabilitating the country in its own independent way, while refugees have returned home and many children have gone back to school. Still, Afghanistan faces serious concerns, such as a lack of security and the ramifications of narcotics.

Japan held the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan in January 2002 (Tokyo Conference). Since then, using approximately US\$1.2 billion Official Development Assistance and the Maritime Self-Defense Force's support to Maritime Interdiction Operation (operation to prevent flow of terrorists and arms) in the Indian Ocean as well as other types of aid to the country, Japan has coherently given support to the nation-building of Afghanistan. Japan also held the First and Second Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan in February 2003 and July 2006.

The maintenance of stability in Afghanistan supports peace and stability in the world as well as the Middle East and Central Asia, further contributing to the eradication and prevention of terrorism in the international community. As a responsible member of the international community, Japan will positively work for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

War on Terrorism

In order to eradicate the threat posed by the terrorist attacks which occurred on September 11, 2001 in the United States, Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force vessels have been deployed in the Indian Ocean since December 2001, based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law. These MSDF vessels have been providing fuel and other supplies to vessels of other countries, including US Navy vessels. Furthermore, the Air Self-Defense Force has airlifted supplies in and out of Japan under the same law.

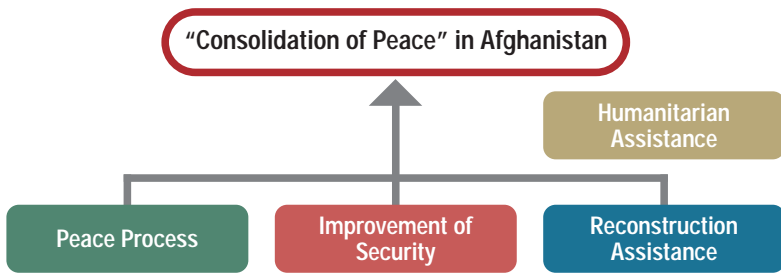


The Maritime Self-Defense Force to refuel naval ships



At a bus stop for a local bus donated by Japan in Kabul

Japanese Support based on “Consolidation of Peace”



In its aim to maintain peace and stability in the post-conflict areas and to make the Consolidation of Peace a reality in the country, Japan has provided support for Afghanistan in three major areas: 1) peace process (support for good governance), 2) improvement of security, and 3) reconstruction assistance. For these activities and humanitarian assistance, Japan has provided about US\$1.2 billion in aid to Afghanistan.

1 Peace Process — Support for Good Governance

Since the fall of the Taliban regime, Afghanistan has been working to introduce democratic governing system. During the process, Japan dispatched legal experts to Afghanistan to support the formulation of a new constitution, while financially supporting the presidential and the parliamentary elections as well as sending election-monitoring teams.

In cooperation with support from the international community, including Japan’s above-mentioned contribution, the peace process was completed with the opening of the “new” Afghanistan’s first parliament in December 2005.



Foreign Minister Taro Aso with President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai in the Second Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan (DDR/DIAG)

2 Improvement of Security — DDR and DIAG

For years warlords have been allowed to arm in Afghanistan. Japan took the initiative to promote DDR, which is Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, of the former armed forces whose numbers reached about 60,000. An operation that had been highly unlikely was completed with great success in June 2006. In May of the same year a survey was conducted with 5,010 demobilized soldiers. It concluded that about 90% were employed and about 92% was satisfied with the operation’s support for their social reintegration.

The remaining issue is to accelerate Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG), which was not included under the scope of DDR. Japan held the Second Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan, calling for further international support to DIAG. Japan continues to play a positive role in this issue.



Demobilization ceremony in DDR



Heavy armaments collected in DDR

3 Reconstruction Assistance

[1] Infrastructure Development

At the joint press conference after the Japan-US summit meeting in September 2002, it was announced that both countries would provide assistance to construction of a highway, the “Ring Road” that links the main cities of Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat. As for the Kabul-Kandahar highway, Japan was in charge of constructing the 50 km stretch from Kandahar, and the opening ceremony was held in 2003.

In order to promote regional cooperation with neighboring countries, Japan has also placed a priority on constructing roads on a border with Pakistan and Uzbekistan and the air terminal building of the Kabul International Airport.



Primary road from Kabul to Kandahar

[2] Comprehensive Rural Development

After 2002, refugees were repatriated, thus becoming one of the major social issues in the process of nation-building.

For the resettlement of these refugees and comprehensive development in the areas accepting them, Japan has carried out aid activities, including building temporary housing, developing basic infrastructure, providing drinking water, and promoting support in education and medical assistance, under the “Ogata Initiative.”

Approximately 4.6 million refugees returned to the country until September 2006. Japan continues to provide comprehensive assistance focused on the development of agriculture, which is the country’s key industry, through support for further improvement of basic infrastructure and capacity development in administration and community.



Local residents working for improvement of community road in Bamian

Japan's Assistance for Afghanistan (Major programs by issue)

(Approved/Implemented)
As of March 2007

Approximately US\$1.2 billion in total aid

Humanitarian Assistance

Approximately US\$161 million in total
(After September 2001)

(Support for refugees and returnees, food aid, medical supplies, etc.)

Reconstruction Assistance

Approximately US\$1.042 billion in total
(From January 2002 to March 2007)

Peace Process

—Support for Good Governance

(Approximately US\$165 million)

Administrative cost assistance

- 2001 The Afghan Interim Administration (AIA) Fund (US\$1 million)
- 2002 Assistance to Emergency Loya Jirga (approx. US\$2.7 million)
- 2002 The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) (approx. US\$5 million)
- 2002 Supply of office equipment for the Transitional Administration (approx. US\$500,000)
- 2002 Grant Aid to Support Improvement of Economic Structure (Non-project grant aid) (approx. US\$49 million)
- 2003 Assistance to the constitutional process (approx. US\$750,000)
- 2005 Grant Aid to Support Improvement of Economic Structure (Non-project grant aid) (US\$10 million)
- 2006 Sector project grant aid (US\$24 million)
- 2007 Sector project grant aid (US\$13 million), etc

Media assistance

- 2002 Improvement of TV broadcasting equipment in Kabul (approx. US\$19 million)
- 2003 Information Communication in Vulnerable Communities (approx. US\$370,000)
- 2003 Improvement of TV broadcasting facilities in Kabul (approx. US\$6.5 million)

Election assistance

- 2004 Afghanistan Voter Registration Project (approx. US\$8.2 million)
- 2004 Assistance to the Presidential Election (approx. US\$8.8 million)
- 2005 Assistance for the Lower House and Provincial Council Elections (approx. US\$13 million)

Improvement of Security

(Approximately US\$209 million)

DDR and DIAG

- 2003 Partnership for Peace (approx. US\$34 million)
- 2004, 2005 Assistance for Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (Approx. US\$51 million)
- 2006 Assistance to National Solidarity Programme (NSP) (US\$5 million)
- 2006 Program for Support of the Integrated Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups Initiative (US\$29 million), etc

Mine countermeasures

- 2002 Procurement of demining equipment (Approx. US\$15 million)
- 2002 Procurement of artificial legs provision and educational activities on land mine for land mine victims (Approx. US\$1 million)
- 2002 Necessary expense for demining activities (Approx. US\$2.8 million)
- 2003 Research project for developing mechanical machines (Approx. US\$590,000)
- 2003 Research project for developing mechanical machines (Approx. US\$5.2 million), etc

Counter-narcotics

- 2002 Support for implementation of the project to reinforce drug control (US\$500,000)
- 2004 Capacity-building for narcotic demand reduction (approx. US\$1million)
- 2006 Counter Narcotics Trust Fund (US\$5 million), etc

Support for police

- 2003 Improvement for police equipments (approx. US\$2.3 million)
- 2004 Improvement of the equipment for Kandahar Police (approx. US\$900,000)
- 2005 Improvement of the equipment for Mazar-e Sharif Police (approx. US\$1 million)

Reconstruction Assistance

(Approximately US\$668 million)

Infrastructure development

- 2002 Primary road rehabilitation from Kabul to Kandahar (approx. US\$6.3 million)
- 2002 Roads rehabilitation from Kandahar to Spin Boldak (US\$15 million)
- 2003 Rehabilitation of the public transportation system in Kabul City (approx. US\$18 million)
- 2003 Construction of trunk road in northern Afghanistan (from Mazar-e Sharif to Khulm) and international road bound for the border of Uzbekistan (from Naibabad to Hayratun) (approx. US\$20 million)
- 2003 Improvement of equipments for the Kabul International Airport (approx. US\$2.7 million)
- 2004, 2007 Improvement of trunk road from Kandahar to Herat (approx. US\$89 million)
- 2005 Improvement and construction of roads in Kandahar and its environs (approx. US\$14 million)
- 2005 Rehabilitation project for roads in the city of Mazar-e Sharif (approx. US\$11 million)
- 2005, 2006 Construction of the terminal of the Kabul International Airport (approx. US\$26 million)
- 2006 Rehabilitation of Bamiyan-Yakawlang road (US\$20 million)
- 2007 Improvement of Kabul Road Engineering Center (approx. 7.2 million), etc

Public health/medical assistance

- 2002 Medical equipment and medicine (approx. US\$15 million)
- 2002, 2003 Infectious diseases prevention for children in Afghanistan (approx. US\$9.8 million)
- 2006 Integrated Child Survival Project (approx. US\$3.8 million), etc

Support for education

- 2002 Back-to-School campaign (US\$5 million)
- 2004, 2005 Construction of basic education facilities (approx. US\$15.7 million), etc

Assistance for Afghan refugees and IDP (displaced persons)

- 2002-2004 Ogata Initiative (Assistance for Afghan refugees and IDP (displaced persons)) (Approx. US\$86 million, except mine counter-measures), etc

Agriculture/Rural development

- 2004 Project for Balkh river basin integrated water resources management (US\$10 million)
- 2004, 2005 National Solidarity Programme (NSP) (US\$21 million)
- 2005 Regional development for sustainable peace (US\$17 million), etc

Other assistance

- FY2002-2006 Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects (approx. US\$49 million)
- FY2002-2006 Assistance to Japanese NGOs (33 projects) (approx. US\$764)
- 2002-2006 JICA's technical assistance, training, etc (approx. US\$100 million)
- 2003, 2005 Preservation project for the Bamiyan ruins (approx. US\$3 million)
- 2005 Improvement of the exhibition equipment of the Kabul National Museum (approx. US\$360,000)
- 2005 Support to Afghanistan National Development Strategies (approx. US\$140,000), etc

Partnership with Japanese NGOs

As of October 2006, nine Japanese NGOs were working in Afghanistan. They include six organizations providing field level assistance with careful consideration given to local realities in many fields, such as education and drinking water supply mainly in remote areas of Afghanistan, while these organizations are working with the local residents of the areas. The assistance is held under the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.

Moreover, in cooperation with the government of Japan, one of these Japanese NGOs, Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), has participated in the international monitoring team for the DDR operation in progress, while promoting their demining activities. All of these activities conducted by the Japanese NGOs are highly appreciated by the government of Afghanistan.



JMAS' demining activity

Major Events in Afghanistan and Japan/International Community

Major events in Afghanistan

September The September 11th terrorist attacks on the United States
October The coalition forces of the United States and Britain started air strikes on Afghanistan (leading to the fall of the Taliban government)
December Bonn Agreement (start of Bonn Process)
December The Afghan Interim Administration (AIA) was established, and Hamid Karzai was inaugurated as the Interim Chairman.

June An Emergency Loya Jirga (the traditional Afghan tribal council)
June The Afghan Transitional Administration (ATA) was established, and Hamid Karzai became the Interim President.

December A constitutional Loya Jirga

January The new constitution adopted and promulgated
October The Presidential election was held, and the interim President, Hamid Karzai won the election.
December Presidential Inauguration

September Elections for the lower house of parliament and the provincial councils conducted
December The parliament opened (completion of Bonn Process).

May A fully elected government of Afghanistan established

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

Major events in Japan/International Community

October The Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law introduced
December The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) authorized

January The International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan (Tokyo Conference)

January Hamid Karzai, Chairman of the Afghan Interim Administration (AIA) visited Japan

March The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) established

May Foreign Minister, Yoriko Kawaguchi visited Afghanistan.

January The Interim President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai visited Japan.

February The First Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan

March The International Conference on Afghanistan (Berlin Conference)

April Foreign Minister, Nobutaka Machimura visited Afghanistan.

January London Conference on Afghanistan

June Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Rameen Dadfar Spanta visited Japan (attending a foreign ministers meeting of "Central Asia plus Japan").

July The Second Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan

July President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai visited Japan.

Basic Facts:

Name of Country: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Capital: Kabul

Area: approximately 647,500 sq km (1.7 times the total area of Japan)

Population: approximately 25,100,000 (estimated by the United Nations in 2001)

Official Languages: Pashtu and Dari

Ethnic Groups: Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, and others

Religions: Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, and other

Government Type: Islamic Republic

Head of State: President Hamid Karzai (elected in October 2004)

GDP: approximately US\$ 5.8 billion (estimated by the World Bank in 2004)



President Hamid Karzai and local media greatly appreciated Japan's support.

President Hamid Karzai

(At a meeting with Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in July 2006)

"I wish to express my gratitude to Prime Minister Koizumi and the people of Japan for their assistance. The 2002 International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan (the Tokyo Conference) laid the groundwork for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Also, Japan took the initiative in promoting the disarmament of armed groups, which is something the Afghan people greatly desired."

Afghanistan Outlook

(October 3, 2006)

"One country has proved itself the most reliable in terms of the reconstruction of Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, this country is a symbol of fair and disinterested willingness to contribute to Afghanistan over many years, and it continues to provide support to our country. The name of this country is Japan."

Daily Afghanistan, editorial

(December 20, 2006)

"Many countries have provided assistance in a variety of fields for development and institution-building in Afghanistan. However, in the last five years, a few of these countries have provided support that served our country well from both a qualitative and a quantitative standpoint. Japan is one of them."

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

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