How We Work

• UNDP partners with governments, international community, think tanks, foundations, the private sector, international financial institutions, civil society, and other UN agencies at multiple levels.
• UNDP has a unique breadth of expertise and a global network.
• UNDP shares knowledge, models, and tools, and helps provide integrated solutions to complex development challenges through country support platforms.
• Transparency is at the heart of the UNDP mission. Information and data about UNDP activities, funding, results, and stories are open and accessible.

Partner of Choice

UNDP is the partner of choice for Afghanistan. UNDP works together with governments, civil society, and the private sector to integrate the SDGs and to achieve human progress that extends beyond just economic gains. We work to transform traditional development models, contribute to peace, and raise the quality of life for all, while conserving and increasing biodiversity levels and protecting ecosystems. Despite immense progress, millions of people are still living in poverty in Afghanistan. Many more are at risk of falling back into poverty should an unforeseen event or shock occur. Boosting economic, social, and political inclusion is a critical part of UNDP’s work in Afghanistan.

About UNDP Afghanistan

For more than 50 years, UNDP has been addressing challenges across Afghanistan and supporting Afghan citizens’ aspirations for peace, prosperity and sustainability. Our work is guided by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that “no one will be left behind” by 2030. In close partnership with the Afghanistan government, UNDP is helping Afghanistan to achieve goals such as the rule of law, security sector reform, anti-corruption, improved livelihoods, gender equality, health, and climate change. In close partnership with the Government of Afghanistan and its development priorities, UNDP’s work is fully aligned with the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF-II), a five-year development plan to achieve self-reliance and improve the well-being of people to realize their aspirations in a democratic, peaceful and prosperous Afghanistan.

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the resulting Afghanistan Sustainable Development Goals are a blueprint for the government, the international community, the private sector and civil society to realise transformative and lasting change.” With the 17 SDGs fully integrated into the ANPDF-II, UNDP is also working closely with the Government of Afghanistan on strengthening a monitoring framework to ensure all interventions are coordinated for the achievement of the goals. UNDP is working closely with the Ministries of Finance and Economy on SDG costing and a review mechanism for projects based on the SDGs financing mechanisms. To this end UNDP has clustered all of its programmes under three major programme areas: Peace, Prosperity and Sustainability.
Human Security Justice and Peace in Afghanistan

While progress in Afghanistan’s justice and security sector has been significant, citizens still lack access to justice and legal awareness. This programme will enable UNDP to support the Government in strengthening national institutions, improving legislation and service delivery, and building trust and public confidence.

FEMALE CADETS

Nabila’s whole community disagreed with her decision to join the police, but her family backed her up – and so did UNDP, sending her for special training in Turkey along with more than 3,000 other newly recruited female officers.

Nabila, female police cadet

SUPPORT FOR POLICE

Zahid knows policing is not an easy job – he lost both his brothers when they were killed in the line of duty. UNDP is helping Zahid while he protects and serves in his communities. Our support includes training, infrastructure and better systems to track and apprehend criminals and insurgents before they can do harm.

Zahid, police officer

PROSPERITY

Reducing poverty and building self-reliance through sustainable economic growth are priorities for the Afghan government. UNDP is supporting farmers to grow alternative, high-value crops to spray, and food provision to provide water, many people and communities set the critical skills to sustain long-term employment. Under this Pillar, UNDP has designed two interconnected programmes.

Programmes:

Inclusive Economic Transformation for All

The ambitious programme aims to reduce poverty, foster inclusive growth and regional connectivity, and improve trade, security and economic governance. Specific interventions will address gender parity, multi-dimensional poverty and unemployment.

Social Protection

Social protection will increase human development and advance socio-economic rights by improving access to healthcare, universal basic income (UBI), and addressing the social inclusion of vulnerable populations. Working with community-owned and community enterprises (COEs), UNDP will build and repair key infrastructure such as greenhouses, dry and cold storage warehouses, and processing plants for high-value crops.

SUSTAINABILITY

Afghanistan is rich in natural resources, and can achieve sustainable growth, but environmental degradation and climate change impact must be considered.

Programmes:

Environment and Climate Change

The core aim of this tailored programme is to support sustainable economic growth with minimal environmental damage and expand livelihood options for poorest populations in protected areas. These communities will suffer the most from adverse effects of climate change. Reducing poverty, increasing productivity and resilience, and building a greener economy is vital for Afghanistan’s COVID19-recovery process. UNDP has designed a dedicated Environment and Climate Change Programme which links economic growth, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence to environmental sustainability by promoting better environmental governance. The multi-pillar framework will maximise the programming to maximise further environmental degradation, reduce risk of climate disasters on local livelihoods, improve preparedness for natural disasters, and expand livelihood options in protected areas.

POACHER TURNED GAMEKEEPER

Ayan started hunting when he was just 14. Some 20 years later, his job is to protect animals, not kill them. After signing up as a ranger and getting training and equipment from UNDP, Ayan still tracks snow leopards, but only to help us understand more about how they live and how to protect them.

Ayan Beg, former poacher