



Rebuilding Afghanistan



India at Work

“We have had historic links and relations with Afghanistan. It is our desire to see Afghanistan prosperous and strong.”

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh
addressing the nation on Independence Day
from the ramparts of Red Fort on 15 August 2005

“India has been with us every step of the way over the last three years. I would like to thank India, on behalf of the Afghan people, for its tremendous contribution to the rebuilding of Afghanistan.”

President Hamid Karzai
during his visit to India on 24 February 2005



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India at Work

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India's Assistance to Afghanistan – At a Glance

(as on August 2005)

A total commitment of US\$ 515.8 million has been made by India as assistance to Afghanistan since 2002. The detailed break up is as under:

- In January 2002, at the Tokyo Conference, India pledged US\$ 100 million as assistance for Afghanistan. Details of projects under the US \$ 100 million fund are at Annexure I. However, India has allotted US \$ 106.5 million for projects which is higher than the pledged amount.
- In 2003, India committed US\$ 84 million for the upgradation/re-construction of road from Zaranj to Delaram in Nimroz province. Work on this project has begun.
- In 2004, at the Berlin Conference, India committed US\$ 80 million for the execution of the Salma Dam Power Project in Herat Province. Indian engineers have commenced work.
- In 2005, India committed US \$ 111 million for the construction of Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul transmission line and Kabul Sub-station. Indian engineers are in Afghanistan to commence work.
- India has pledged US \$ 25 million for the construction of new Parliament building of Afghanistan. Indian engineers along with Afghan engineers have carried out preliminary survey and held discussions about the layout and design.
- 300 vehicles have been supplied for Afghan National Army (ANA) for an amount of US \$ 8.5 million.
- India is contributing US \$ 200,000 per annum to the World Bank managed Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) since 2002. So far total US \$ 0.8 million have been deposited in ARTF.
- India has pledged one million metric tonnes of wheat valued at \$ 100 million as food assistance, which is being converted into high protein biscuits and distributed to school children in Afghanistan under the World Food Programme. Around one million Afghan school children are receiving a package each of 100 gm biscuits every day. Two tranches of biscuits have already been distributed. Supply of third tranche of biscuits commenced from November 2004.
- Indian Government is also providing scholarships to Afghan students for higher education and for training Afghan nationals in various fields in India under its regular schemes/programmes as well as under special programmes conducted for Afghan officials. Over 900 Afghan nationals have been to India for training since March 2002 to March 2005. 226 Afghan nationals would be trained in 2005-06.

India's Assistance

- A 6-member team of Indian doctors and paramedics working at the Civil Hospital in Mazar-e-Sharif since April 2002. The team is attending to 21,000 patients annually and disbursing free medicines.
- US \$ 20,000 donated for the repair of Shrine of Imam Hazrat Ali.
- 3154 desk-cum-benches gifted for Schools in Mazar-e-Sharif.
- 1000 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.
- 20 buses gifted for public transportation system.
- Artificial limb fitment camp set-up from October-December 2002.
- One English language teacher taught English language from March 2004-March 2005.

- A 4-member team of Indian doctors and paramedics worked in Shibergan from May 2003 to April 2005. The team attended to 24,000 patients annually and disbursed free medicines.
- 5 buses provided for public transport system.
- 100 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.

- India has supplied equipment/material for transmission line from Andkhohi to Maimana (125 km) and for 3 sub-stations and 4 pole mounted stations in Faryab province.
- Telecommunication network with a capacity of 5,000 CDMA-WLL telephone lines is being installed.
- Artificial limb fitment camp set-up from October-December 2002.
- 100 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.

- 5 buses gifted for public transportation system.
- 100 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.

- 3 buses gifted for public transportation system.
- 100 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.

- India is funding and constructing the Salma Dam in Herat. Work has commenced.
- 24 deep tube wells for irrigation constructed from July-December 2003.
- 30 buses gifted for public transportation system.
- TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.
- A 4-member team of Indian doctors and paramedics is working in Herat since April 2003. The team is attending to 19,000 patients annually and disbursing free medicines.
- A computer training center from August 2003-March 2005 at Herat University.

- 100 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.
- 3 buses gifted for public transportation system.

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- Telecommunication network with a capacity of 5,000 CDMA-WLL telephone lines is being installed.
- 100 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.
- 5 buses gifted for public transportation system.

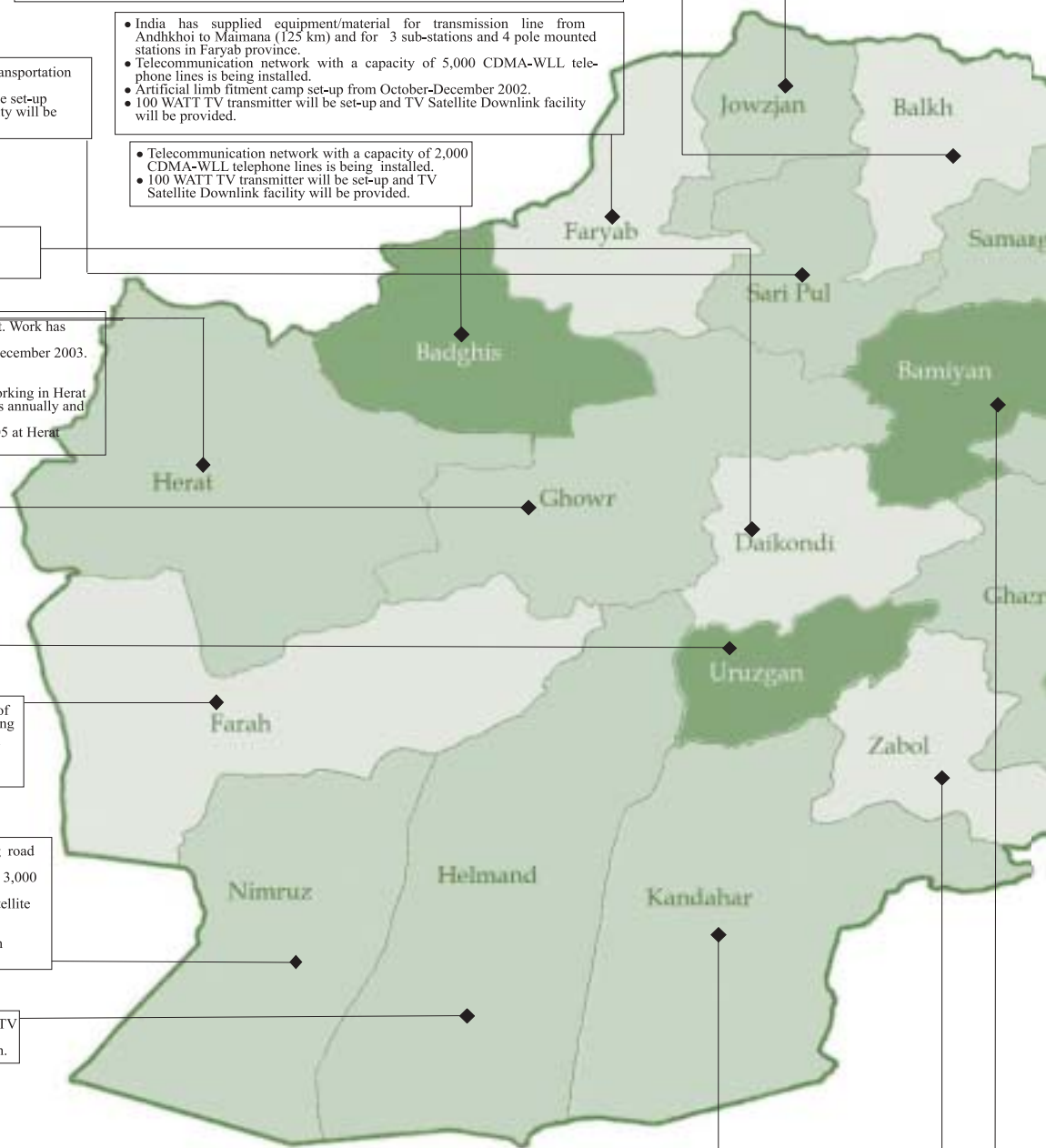
- India is funding and constructing a 218 km long road from Zaranj to Delaram. Work has commenced.
- Telecommunication network with a capacity of 3,000 CDMA-WLL telephone lines is being installed.
- 100 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.
- 2 buses gifted for public transportation system.
- Lab equipment and sport goods gifted to Schools in February 2004.

- 100 WATT TV transmitter will be set-up and TV Satellite Downlink facility will be provided.
- 5 buses gifted for public transportation system.

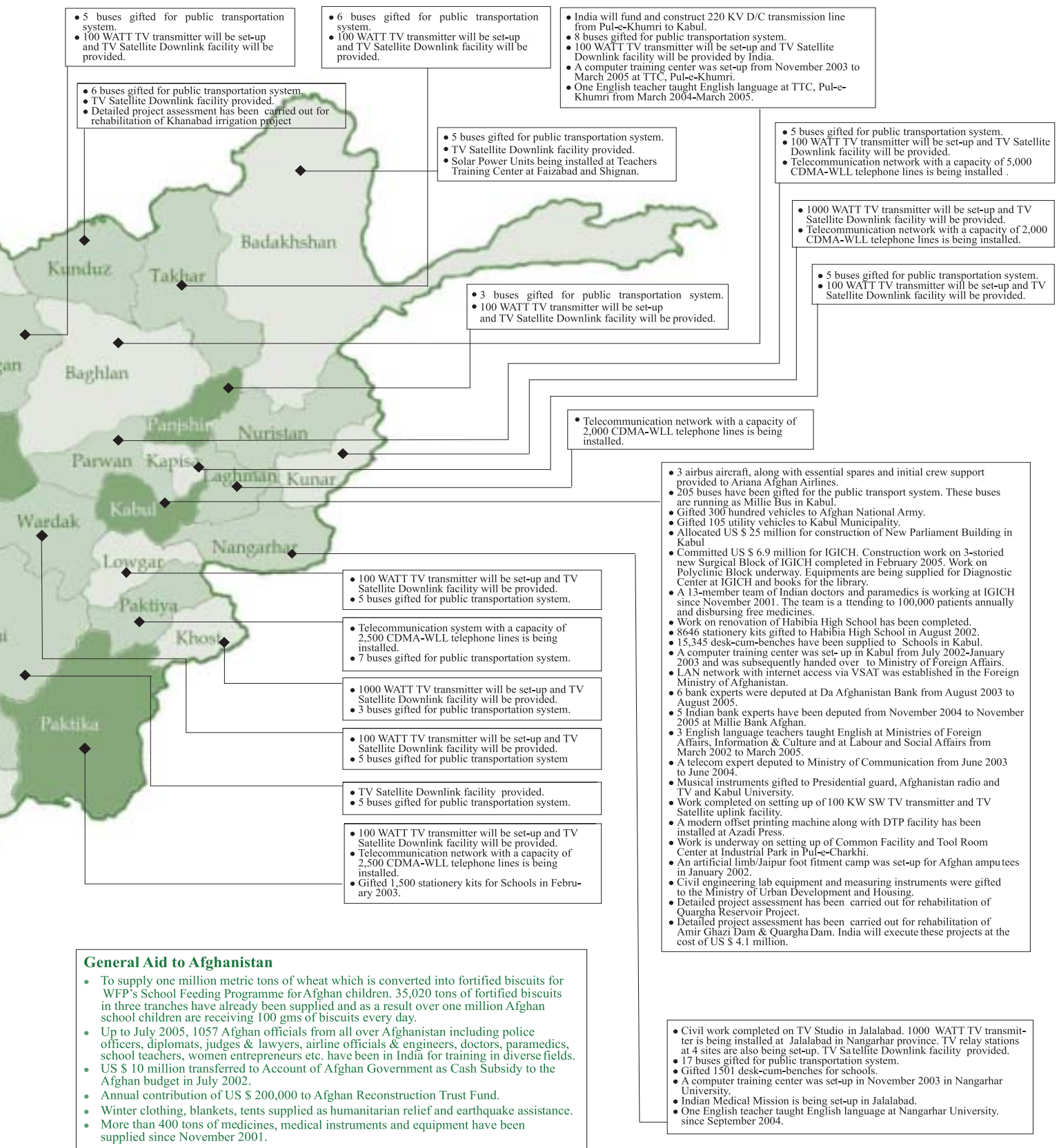
- A 4-member team of Indian doctors and paramedics working since September 2003. The team is attending to 37,000 patients annually and disbursing free medicines.
- TV Satellite Downlink facility provided.
- 35 buses gifted for public transportation system.
- Construction of 5000 tons capacity Cold Storage.
- Another 9000 tons capacity Cold Storage is to be constructed under 2nd phase.
- Two English language teachers taught English in Kandahar University from March 2004-March 2005.
- Computer training center was set-up from August 2003-August 2004.

- Feasibility Study, detailed project assessment and supplementary studies have been carried out for construction of Bamyan hydro electric project.
- Telecommunication network with a capacity of 3,000 CDMA-WLL telephone lines is being installed.
- TV Satellite Downlink facility have been provided.
- 6 buses gifted for public transport system.

- Telecommunication network with a capacity of 3,000 CDMA-WLL telephone lines is being installed.
- TV Satellite Downlink facility provided.
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to Afghanistan





Human Resource Development

Training in India

Afghan nationals receive training in diverse fields in India under the following programmes and schemes of the Government of India:

- Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme
- Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo Plan
- Training Courses at Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi
- Special Training programme for Afghan nationals

The entire cost of training under these schemes, including international airfare, tuition fee, accommodation, emergency medical treatment, stipend, book allowances and study tour, is borne by the Government of India. Till July 2005, 1057 Afghan nationals have attended training courses in Indian institutions.

ITEC Training

- 258 Afghan officials have been trained under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC) since 2002. They have attended courses in Urban Development, Audit & Legislative Drafting, Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Development, Educational Planning, Public Administration, Human Resource Development (HRD), Agriculture Development, English language and IT.

Technical Co-operation Scheme (TCS) of Colombo Plan

- 58 Afghan officials have been trained under TCS Colombo Plan from April 2002 to July 2005 in Sustainable Development, Educational Planning, HRD, etc. They have attended courses in Human Resource Development, Agriculture Development, English language and IT.

Diplomacy

- 15 officials from the Presidential Secretariat of Afghanistan were trained at the Foreign Service Institute in New Delhi from October 2002 to March 2003.
- Six Afghan diplomats have attended the Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats at Foreign Service Institute since January 2003.
- An MoU has been signed between the Foreign Service Institute of India and the Institute of Diplomacy of Afghanistan to provide, among others, training to Afghan diplomats.

Special Training Programmes for Afghan Nationals

Under Special Training programme for Afghan nationals, India has provided training in the following fields:

Parliamentary Procedure

- 30 staff members of the National Assembly Secretariat received three-week training in India in August 2005 at the Bureau of Parliamentary Study and Training on various aspects of Parliamentary functions.

Vocational Training

- Confederation of Indian Industry conducted a Skills Initiative Training Programme on usage of Power Tools for Construction for 25 Afghan nationals in May 2005, and provided Tool Kits to all the participants. In addition, Government of India provided 25 portable generator sets to the participants.

Geodesy and Cartography

A total of 15 officials from the Geodesy and Cartography Department of Afghanistan were trained at the Survey Training Institute, Hyderabad in February 2004 for:

- GIS Applications
- Geodetic Surveys
- Photogrammetric Operator Course

Agriculture

- 15 officials from the Ministry of Agriculture have attended a training course in the field of Cooperative Farming and Marketing at RICM, Bangalore from December 2002 to March 2003.





- 16 officials from the Ministry of Agriculture have attended a training course on Operation and Maintenance of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment at CFMTTI, Bhopal in 2003.

Police Training

- Training was imparted to 288 Afghan police officers. 250 Afghan police officers/cadets trained in 12 different courses in India from July to September 2002. Another 38 Afghan police officers attended six different training courses in India during January to June 2005.



Justice

- 18 Afghan judges and lawyers were trained at the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi in 2003.

Journalism

- 49 journalists have been trained in India at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication in three batches in August 2002, January 2003 and June 2003.

Teachers Training

- 47 Afghan teachers received in-service training in schools in India. 27 teachers at Delhi Public School Society in 2003 and 20 Afghan teachers at Sanskriti School, New Delhi in 2004.

Training in Health Sector

- 23 Afghan doctors and paramedics from Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health have undergone training in areas of their specialisation at All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
- A total of 12 paramedics from Mazar-e-Sharif underwent training in India.

Civil Aviation

- 51 Ariana Afghan Airlines officials have been trained by Air India.
- Flight Engineers Ground Basic Classroom Training was provided to eight officials of Ariana Afghan Airlines at the Indian Airlines Training Centre, Hyderabad for a period of six weeks in September-October 2003.

Women Entrepreneurs

- A training programme and workshop on marketing and enterprise development was organised for twenty Afghan women entrepreneurs by Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs of India in November 2003.

Mines and Industries

- 40 Afghan officials from the Ministry of Mines and Industries of Afghanistan were trained in the field of light industry at National Institute of Small Industries Extension Training (NISJET), Hyderabad in two batches in 2003 and 2004.

Indian Experts in Afghanistan

- English language instructors taught English at the Institute of Diplomacy in Kabul from February 2002 to March 2005 to the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other Government Departments.
- English language teachers also imparted language training at Schools in Kandahar, Nangarhar University in Jalalabad, Balkh University in Mazar-e-Sharif and at TTC, Pul-e-Khumri.
- An IT & Telecom specialist had been deputed to the Afghan Government for a period of one year from June 20, 2003 to June 19, 2004.
- A Computer Training Centre was set up in Kabul from July 2002 to January 2003 for providing computer training to Afghan officials. The centre was handed over to the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs in January 2003.
- IT experts imparted computer training to Afghan officials and Afghan students at Pul-e-Khumri, Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar.
- Six experts from Indian banks have been deputed to the Da Afghanistan Bank from July-August 2003 for one year. Tenure of the experts was extended for a further period of one year till -August 2005.
- Five experts from Indian banks are deputed to Afghan Millie Bank for one year from December 2004.





Humanitarian Assistance

A major initiative of the Government of Afghanistan in 2002 was the “Back to School” campaign. An essential component of this programme was the School Feeding Programme, to encourage attendance and enhance school performance, especially for girl students.

In June 2002, World Food Programme (WFP) was facing a serious resource shortfall and was looking for donors to fund the new school feeding operation.

India announced a donation of one million metric tons of wheat worth US \$ 100 million. As the wheat could not be transported to Afghanistan due to transit difficulties, India then decided to convert the wheat into high protein biscuits in partnership with WFP for distribution in schools.

With widespread acceptance of the biscuits by students, the donation enabled WFP to quickly distribute the food during school hours, as well as expand the programme to remote and rural areas.

India has so far delivered 35,022 metric tons of biscuits to the Government of Afghanistan through the WFP school feeding project, in three tranches.

“We are very grateful to the Government of India for this contribution. It has made a dramatic difference in our efforts to spread school feeding in Afghanistan and improve both health and educational condition of many poor Afghan children,”

Charles Vincent,
WFP Country Director,
Afghanistan

"The biscuits snack not only provides nutrition for many hungry children but also encourages our students to be present in the class".

Noria Framorz
Principal,
Ashiqan and Arifhan
High School, Kabul

"I liked the biscuits. My mother and father are happy that I am coming to School".

Mursal Amiri
Student
Ashiqan and Arifhan
High School, Kabul

The first tranche of 9,524 metric tons of Indian fortified biscuits arrived in Afghanistan in early 2003, a second tranche of 7,496 metric tons was delivered in 2004 and supply of the third tranche of 18,000 metric tons of biscuits commenced from November 2004.

Everyday, over one million Afghan school children are receiving a package each of 100 gms of biscuits.



Fact File

- One million metric tons of wheat, worth US \$ 100 million being converted into fortified biscuits and distributed to the school children.
- Winter clothing sent to provide immediate humanitarian relief in November-December 2001 to Afghan National Army. Two more consignments of around 34 tons of winter clothing were sent in February and December 2003.
- A consignment of 20,000 blankets was sent to Herat in February 2002.
- Earthquake relief consisting of 200 tents, 10,000 blankets and nearly 10 tons of medicines were delivered to Afghanistan in April 2002.



Industry and Commerce

The sprawling Industrial Complex at Pul-e-Charkhi was inaugurated 29 years ago by the then Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. As the industry grew here, the complex eventually developed into a mini township. But it turned into a battle ground during the years of fighting and the industry came to a stand still. A rocket destroyed one of its three transformers and substations.

"We are very grateful to India for its help. Without their efforts the Industrial Park could not have restarted. Our workers are also trained at the Common Tool Room Facility. 250 units get power supply now."

Mr. Moktasil
Director of the Pul-e-Charkhi
Industrial Complex

India took up the task of reviving the sub-stations and re-laying the electric cables. The construction of the electric sub-stations is over and the industrial activity is back on rails.

India is also setting up a Common Facility and Tool Room Centre at the Industrial Park in Pul-e-Charkhi, which will provide facilities and tools required in industrial production processes, particularly of automotive, textile, general engineering, consumer industries, power plants etc. Indian teams are busy installing the equipment and are also training Afghan workers on how to operate the machinery.

Pul-e-Charkhi

- Pul-e-Charkhi was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1976
- Eventually it grew into a mini township.

Commerce

As industry grows, Afghanistan's trade would also increase. Currently, dry fruits and fresh fruits are major export items of Afghanistan. Preferential Trade Agreement signed between India and Afghanistan on March 6, 2003 has made India a major destination for fruits and dry fruits from Afghanistan.

To enhance capacity to store fruits in Kandahar, the 'fruit bowl of Afghanistan', India is constructing a cold storage of 5,000 ton capacity.

Under the 2nd Phase, an additional 9,000 ton capacity cold storage would be constructed in Kandahar.

Preferential Trade Agreement

The Preferential Trade Agreement provides for duty-free access to the import of fig dried, pistachio (open and closed shell), mulberries dried, pine nuts roasted, melon fresh, asafoetida, lapis lazuli, ruby and emeralds from Afghanistan. A 50 per cent duty concession has been extended on green, black and red raisins, apricots dried, walnuts, plums dried, almonds, raisins golden, cherries sour dried, fresh grapes, apples, apricots, pomegranates, anise seeds, caraway seeds, linseeds, sesame seeds, liquorice roots, apricot nuts bitter and alpha seeds.



Fact File

- 2 electric sub-stations will supply a total of 5 MW power to 250 units in Industrial Park at Pul-e-Charkhi in Kabul.
- A Common Facility and Tool Room Centre established at Industrial Park, Pul-e-Charkhi.
- 8 Afghan technicians trained in Bangalore, in operating heavy machinery.
- 40 officials of Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries trained in India.
- A training programme and workshop on Marketing and Enterprise Development was organised for 20 Afghan women entrepreneurs by Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs of India in November 2003.



Information and Culture

A critical means of communication and linking people together across the country to evolve a national identity is the TV. Electronic media in today's knowledge-based society equips people to understand and handle the challenges of a modern world.

A pluralistic society with free media, India readily agreed to help Afghanistan in restoring its information set up.

"Uplink /Downlink facility being provided by India will bring the country together like nothing before"

Mr. Abdul Rehman Panjshiri,
Director International
Relations, Afghan TV

TV uplink/downlink facilities

India is undertaking a project to uplink Kabul TV and provide downlink facilities in 10 provinces. The work of establishing TV uplink station has been completed at RTA premises in Kabul. Signals of Kabul TV are uplinked by Earth station and these are now being received, via Indian satellite INSAT 3A, by downlink facilities in 10 provinces. The local population in these provinces is now able to view Kabul TV programmes.

In Phase II, 23 remaining provinces of Afghanistan will also be covered providing a national TV network.

Short Wave Transmitter

100 Kilowatt Shortwave Transmitter with seven aerials is being installed at Yakatoot in Kabul and will be completed in September, 2005. Kabul Radio programmes then can be heard in South-West Asia, South-East Asia, Africa and Europe. The people of Afghanistan in remote areas will also be able to listen to Kabul Radio programmes beamed by this Shortwave Transmitter.

Augmentation of Television Hardware in Jalalabad and Nangarhar Provinces

A full-fledged TV Studio with modern facilities will soon be commissioned in Jalalabad. This will facilitate Jalalabad TV Centre to produce good quality TV programmes and local news with local participation and encourage talent of Nangarhar and neighbouring provinces.

The existing low power TV Transmitter in Jalalabad is also being replaced by high power Transmitter of 1000 Watt capacity and this will increase TV coverage and enhance signal quality.

TV relay stations are also being setup to provide coverage to the entire population of Nangarhar Province.



Fact File

- Setting up of a modern Offset Printing Machine along with DTP Facility at Azadi Press.
- Setting up of a new 100 KW SW transmitter.
- Setting up of TV Satellite Uplinking/Downlinking facility in 10 provinces in the 1st Phase. In 2nd Phase, downlinking facilities will be provided in remaining provinces.
- A consignment of musical instruments was gifted to the Afghan Radio and Television in February 2002. Another consignment of musical instruments was gifted to Kabul University in April 2003. And a third consignment of musical instruments was gifted to the Ceremonial Band of the Presidential Guard of Afghanistan in June 2003.
- US \$ 20,000 were donated for the repair of Hazrat Ali Shrine in Mazar-e-Sharif in September 2002.
- 49 journalists were trained in India at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication in three batches from August to October 2002, January to March 2003 and June to August 2003.
- Two choreographers were sent for a period of two/three weeks in April 2003 and April 2004 from Indian Council of Cultural Relations for assisting Afghan authorities in producing programmes for national day celebrations.
- Six Afghan Sufi artists participated in a Sufi Festival in India organised by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations in March 2004.
- Indian Council of Cultural Relations also sponsored the visit of Nizami Brothers to Kabul to coincide with the inaugural flight of Indian Airlines in March 2005.
- MoU was signed between Afghanistan and India on 24 February 2005 in the field of Media and Information.



Salient Features of MoU on Media and Information

- Promote free flow of information, newspapers, periodicals, books and other publications.
- Increase cooperation amongst news agencies of the two countries.
- Facilitate travel for mediapersons.
- Hold regular conference of editors and working journalists of the two countries.
- Arrange regular exchange of TV and Radio programmes.
- Arrange training for mediapersons of Afghanistan in India.
- For the establishment of an Afghan Academy of Cinema, India would extend support by providing long-term and short-term training in Indian academies to Afghan nationals in scriptwriting, direction, cinematography, editing, and sound recording.



Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the President of Afghanistan Mr. Hamid Karzai witnessing the signing of MOU on Cooperation in the field of Media & Information between India and Afghanistan by the Minister of Information & Broadcasting Sh. S. Jaipal Reddy and the Afghanistan Minister of Information & Culture Dr. Makhdoom Rahim in New Delhi on February 24, 2005.



Road Construction

Features of Zaranj-Delaram Road:

- 218 km long
- 11 m formation width
- 7.3 m carriageway
- 1.85 m shoulder
- 100 kmph design speed
- 5.5 m overhead clearance
- 3000 commercial vehicle per day traffic density

Afghanistan has given primacy to establishing its road network, focusing in the first stage on constructing its national primary road network, the 'Garland Highway', that connects Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif with the road passing through Kandahar and Herat.

The vision of the Afghan leadership of their country as a 'bridge between Central Asia-South Asia and West Asia' is being given practical shape by according priority to roads that link it to neighbouring countries. And as a landlocked country, Afghanistan also seeks to have additional access routes to the sea.

Zaranj-Delaram Road: A New Gateway

India is constructing the road from Zaranj to Delaram in Afghanistan at a cost of US \$ 80 million. The road will link the Garland Highway to the Iran border through the Milak Bridge and onwards to the port of Chahbahar in Iran could provide Afghanistan a valuable additional and shorter route, saving of approximately 1000 kms to the sea access. Work on the project has already begun.

The Project would require a huge mobilisation of material which includes:

- 18,000 metric tons of cement
- 500 metric tons of steel
- 21,000 kilolitres of POL products



Public Health

"India has built this hospital and is now reviving it. Our hospital is regaining its lost glory thanks to New Delhi. I want more doctors to be trained."

Dr. Jalali
President, IGICH

"I have come from Bagram. My son is having high fever and cough. This hospital is popular for its best doctors."

5 year old patient
Ahmadullah's mother
at IGICH

During decades of fighting, medical facilities in Afghanistan were reduced to mere compounding.

To attend to the massive medical needs of Afghanistan, India rushed a team of 13 doctors and paramedics to Kabul in 2001. Since then, the Indian Medical Mission has been working at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (IGICH), attending to 100,000 patients annually and disbursing medicines.

Teams of Indian doctors and paramedics are also working in Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Shibergan and Kandahar and are attending to another 100,000 patients every year.

In addition, Indian engineers are working to renovate the Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, which represents the continuing friendship between the two countries and is the only hospital for children in Afghanistan. As all other institutes, the IGICH was also affected during the decades of war and strife.

The first task was to renovate the Main Building of IGICH so as to make it functional.

Work on the three-storied new Surgical Block of IGICH, the construction of which was abandoned in 1992, was completed. The Block was formally handed over by the External Affairs Minister Mr. K. Natwar Singh to the Minister of Public Health of Afghanistan, Dr. Amin Fatemi in February 2005.

About IGICH

- The only hospital for children in Afghanistan
- Foundation stone laid by King Zahir Shah and Vice President of India Dr. Zakir Hussain in 1966
- Inaugurated in 1972 by King Zahir Shah
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the Hospital in 1976
- Renamed as Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health in 1985
- Construction of Surgical Block and Polyclinic began in 1989 but stopped in 1992 due to war
- India began renovation work in November 2003. New Surgical Block already functional

Indian engineers are completing work on the Polyclinic Block in the IGICH premises, where a Diagnostic Centre with facilities that include sophisticated equipment like CT Scan and MRI would be established. With this, IGICH would become the first public health centre in Afghanistan with such modern amenities.

India is also supplying medicines and medical equipment to the Hospital since 2002. As a part of capacity building, India has trained doctors and paramedics of the hospital at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi. India is also providing an incinerator to the IGICH for solid medical waste disposal.



Fact File

- Renovation of Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (IGICH) Kabul at a cost of US \$ 2.7 million.
- Medical equipment valued at US \$ 0.5 million supplied to IGICH.
- Supply of equipment for the Diagnostic Centre at the Polyclinic Block and books for medical library at IGICH.
- Installing a state-of-the-art incinerator at IGICH to take care of solid medical waste.
- 23 Afghan doctors and paramedics of IGICH trained at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in four batches in 2002, 2003 and 2005.
- 12 paramedics from Mazar-e-Sharif trained in India in 2003-04.
- A team of 13 Indian doctors and paramedics is working at IGICH, in Kabul since 2001, attending to 100,000 patients annually and disbursing free medicines.
- A 6-member team of Indian doctors and paramedics in Mazar-e-Sharif, and a 4 member team each in Herat, Shebargan and Kandahar attend to nearly 100,000 patients annually and disburse free medicines.
- 1000 artificial limbs were fitted during the artificial limb fitment camp in Kabul in January 2002. At other camps at Mazar-e-Sharif and Maimana, 600 artificial limbs were fitted. A large number of rehabilitation aids like wheel chairs, crutches, hearing aids, audiometers were also gifted.
- More than 400 tons of medicines, medical instruments and equipment gifted since 2001.



School Education

Habibia School is located near the famous Darulaman, just in front of the Babur's mausoleum. Founded in 1903, Habibia School was the first institution in Afghanistan to provide a modern education.

The school was extensively damaged during decades of fighting. Its façade was destroyed and its walls were punctured with bullets. Gaping holes stood in the place of windows. Reconstruction was a challenge!!

India took up the task of rebuilding the School in September 2003. In less than 2 years, reconstruction work has been completed at a cost of over US \$ 5 million.

"I have now joined college but I am very happy with my school now. I want to come back to school and study all over again. I thank Hindustan"

Hasib Karimi,
old student of Habibia School

The façade looks elegant as the School regains its lost glory. Destroyed laboratories don a new look. Computers are being set up for the students including with the innovative approach of "Hole in the Wall", which allows children to learn skills on outdoor computers. To encourage sports amongst children a football ground, a cricket pitch, a volley ball court and a basket ball court are ready.

A new electric substation with transformers and power back-up with generators is already functional.

A cycle stand is being built at the request of the school authorities.

About Habibia School

- Founded in 1903
- Dr. Abdul Ghani from India was its first Principal
- Baba-e-Millat, His Majesty Mohd. Zahir Shah and President Karzai studied here
- Sprawls over 100,000 sq. mtrs
- Has 100 rooms
- 16,800 students attend in 3 shifts



"I like the way my school looks now, because of Indian help. I want to work in the physics and chemistry labs"

Obaid Noori,
12th Class student of Habibia



Fact File

- Reconstruction of Habibia School building.
- School furniture, library furniture, laboratory equipment and computer equipment provided to Habibia School.
- 8,600 educational kits gifted to students of Habibia School in August 2002.
- 1,500 stationery kits for schools in Paktika province in February 2003.
- 20,000 desk-cum-benches provided to schools in Kabul, Jalalabad and Mazar-e-Sharif.
- 47 Afghan teachers provided in-service-training in leading Indian schools – Delhi Public School and Sanskriti School in New Delhi.
- 44 students have been given scholarships for graduate courses in Commerce, Political Science, Economics, Engineering, Computers, etc. in institutes in India.
- Two Indian English teachers taught at the Nangarhar University; one English teacher at the Balkh University and two English teachers at schools in Kandahar.
- Books and laboratory equipment gifted to Kandahar University in April 2004.
- Lab equipment and sports goods gifted to schools in Nimroz in February 2004.



Support to Democracy

It is the democratic path that Afghanistan has chosen to tread. In a nation where traditionally consultations, in the form of jirgas have been a part of decision-making, return to democracy was natural. The Afghan people have successfully traversed the path from the 2001 Bonn Conference – holding the Emergency Loya Jirga followed by the Constitutional Loya Jirga when a constitution was adopted. Then came the Presidential elections and the nation now prepares for Parliamentary elections.

In a country where democratic principles and values were part of an old tradition, battered by decades of conflict, it is admirable to witness how the people of Afghanistan are expressing their faith in a democratic polity.

Parliament Building

- India agreed to construct the new Parliament Building in Afghanistan and has committed US \$ 25 million for the purpose.
- Indian engineers, along with Afghan engineers, have carried out preliminary discussions about the layout and design.

Top Photo: Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh with President Mr. Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan in New York in September 2004.

Constitutional Loya Jirga

- 65 electronic voting machines were made available to United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan for voting during the Constitutional Loya Jirga in December 2003 along with deputation of two experts for their operation and technical support.



Presidential Election

- 50,000 indelible ink markers were supplied for Presidential Election in October 2005.

Training of Parliament Staffers

- 30 staff members of the National Assembly Secretariat received 3-week training in India in August 2005 at the Bureau of Parliamentary Study and Training on various aspects of Parliamentary functions.



New Parliament complex would feature:

- A Wolesi Jirga Chamber with galleries and lobbies
- A Meshrano Jirga Chamber with galleries and lobbies
- Separate rooms for the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman of the Meshrano Jirga and Leader of Wolesi Jirga and Leader of Opposition
- Committee Rooms
- Chambers for the President
- Dining hall, Canteen
- Mediapersons Room
- Viewers Gallery
- Prayer Hall
- Library and Auditorium
- Car parking facility



Urban Development

Construction of Public Toilets (Sulabh)

Government of India would be constructing 8 public toilets (Sulabh) in Kabul at:

- Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (2)
- Park-e-Zarnigar
- Pul-e Bagh-e-Omomee Area
- Tahia-e-Maskan Area
- Deh-Kepak Area
- Charahi Kote Sangi
- Debori Park



As Afghans return back to their country, many of them flock to the cities to restart their lives. Resultantly, cities in Afghanistan are growing exponentially. Kabul, the capital city, has over 3 million inhabitants today. Its population has trebled in the last three years. The questions uppermost in the mind of the Mayor and his team of town planners are how to provide transport facilities, how to keep the city clean, provide water and power. When India was approached by the Kabul Municipality for help, it agreed to provide an assortment of utility vehicles. These vehicles do the rounds of Kabul collecting garbage, delivering water etc. It helps, but of course much more needs to be done.

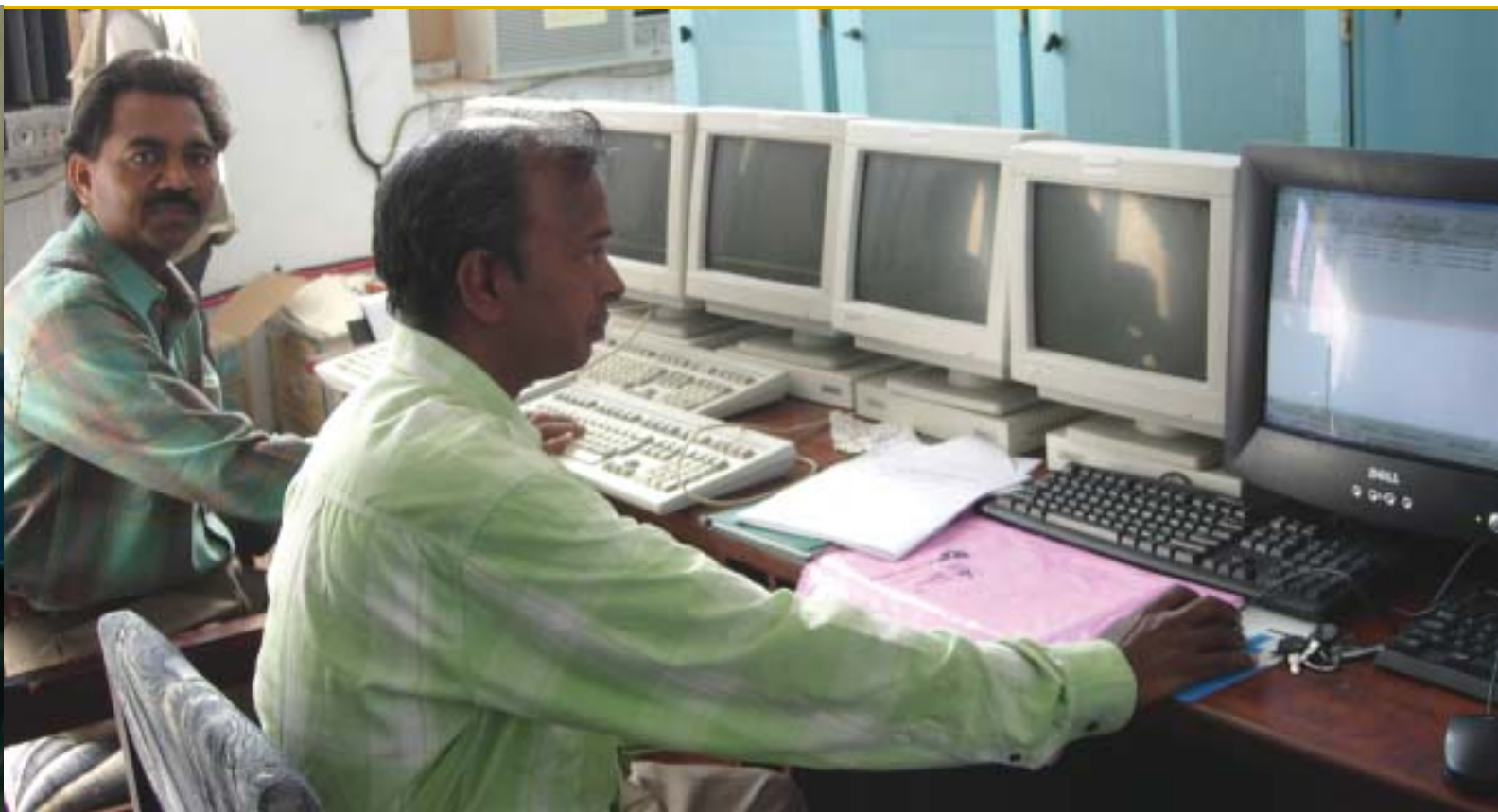
India's Assistance to the Urban Sector

Vehicles to Kabul Municipality

- Gifted 105 utility vehicles/equipments which include water tankers, rear drop tippers, dump trucks, bulldozers, motor graders and garbage tippers to the Kabul Municipality.

Engineering Laboratory Equipments

- Civil engineering lab equipment and measuring instruments were gifted to the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing of Afghanistan in May 2003.



Telecommunications

"5000 lines have been installed at Charicar in Parwan Province. The local call test has been made. The service is good"

Eng. Baryalai Hassam
Deputy Minister (Tech.) of
Communications

India's support to the Telecom Sector

- 35,000 CDMA-WLL lines
- 11 provinces will have secure telcom links with Kabul and the rest of the world
- Subscribers will have facilities like internet access and fax

When Afghanistan renewed its acquaintance with the world, after the fall of the Taliban regime, its telecom sector was non-existent. One could not call one city from another, leave alone another country.

Afghanistan was determined to rehabilitate its telecommunication sector. To support this endeavour, India committed US \$ 10.5 million to provide 35,000 digital telephones in 11 provincial capitals.

The project involves the installation of a digital telephone exchange with infrastructure facilities like towers, power supply systems, prefabricated shelters and air conditioners. With the implementation of this project, 11 provincial capitals of Afghanistan would get STD and ISD facilities through media satellite/microwave connected to the Central Hub and International gate way at Kabul.

Subscribers would have internet access facilities besides facilities for making telephone calls with a wireless telephone instrument having coverage of over 20 kilometers radius.





Transport

Details of buses gifted to the Afghan Government

Out of the 400 buses gifted to the Afghan Government:

- 205 buses are operating in Kabul
- 35 in Kandahar
- 30 in Herat
- 20 in Balkh
- 17 in Nangarhar
- 8 in Baghlan
- 7 in Paktiya
- 6 each in Takhar, Kunduz and Bamiyan
- 5 each in Parwan, Wardak, Kapisa, Logar, Badakhshan, Ghazni, Saripul, Samangan, Jawzjan, Hilmand and Farah
- 3 each in Daikondi, Ghowr, Khost and Panjsher
- 2 in Nimroz

The population of Kabul had multiplied several times as refugees returned to reclaim abandoned properties or just came back to their country to pick up from wherever they left many years ago.

Most of Kabul's buses were old or crippled by negligence or destroyed in war. In late 2001, just after the fall of the Taliban regime, there were only 50 buses and Kabul came to a standstill. Many provinces had no public transport facilities.

Now that's history. The 400 TATA and Ashok Leyland buses gifted by India, now operate as Millie buses and are plying the roads of Kabul and 26 provinces of Afghanistan.

Around 2000 passengers are carried by each of these buses every day – to work or to the market – providing cheap and comfortable means of transport.

India also gifted three Airbus aircraft to Afghanistan, which have served Ariana Airlines well for three years. The focus now is to make available the training facilities in the civil aviation sector to Afghanistan as it strengthens its civil aviation sector.

Civil Aviation (Aircraft, Spares and Services)

- The Indian Government has gifted three airbus aircraft, along with essential spares to the Ariana Afghan Airlines. The first two aircraft were handed over in September and December 2002, and the third in March 2003.
- 51 Ariana Afghan Airlines officials have been trained by Air India.
- Flight Engineers Ground Basic Classroom Training was provided to 8 officials of Ariana Afghan Airlines at the Indian Airlines Training Centre, Hyderabad for a period of six weeks in September-October 2003.
- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Afghanistan and India in the field of Civil Aviation on 25 February 2005.



Salient Features of the MoU on Civil Aviation

- India shall cooperate in providing the required experts and manpower for Airport Management, Air Traffic Control, Air Navigational Aids, Pilot, Cabin Crew and Navigational Aid experts training, development of communications systems, airport and airline safety, security oversight and maintenance of aircraft.
- India shall extend its necessary support and help in training the Afghan expert manpower.
- India shall provide necessary instructors having expertise in CNS-ATM facilities and other assistance to the Civil Aviation School in Kabul.
- India shall provide regular maintenance of aircraft by Indian Airlines at mutually agreed terms.



Water and Energy

Energy drives the engine of economic growth. As peace returns and economic activity picks up, dependable supply of power and electricity to cities, towns and villages becomes necessary. Out of its over US \$ 500 million assistance package to Afghanistan, India has committed 40% of it to power generation and transmission.

Salma Dam

In 2004, at the Berlin Conference, India committed US\$ 80 million for the execution of the Salma Dam Power Project in Herat Province. Indian engineers have commenced work. Salma Dam project envisages construction of:

Supply of Equipment for Faryab Province for:

- 110/20kV for 3 substations at Maimana, Faizabad and Juma Bazar.
- Transmission line for 125 kms from Andkhoy to Maimama
- 20/0.4 kV for 4 pole mounted substations.
- A 107.5 meter high earth and rock fill dam on the Hari Rud River through water conductor system located on the right bank of the river for power generation.
- A surface power house with three units of 14 MW each – total 42 MW- at the toe of the dam on the right bank
- Transmission line from Chiste-Sharif to Herat a distance of 143 kilometers.
- Permanent buildings of 5,000 square meters at Chiste-Sharif.



Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul Transmission Line

In 2005, India committed US \$ 111 million for the construction of the 220 kV D/C Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul transmission line and Kabul Sub-station.

- The transmission line passes over the Salang Range crossing heights of over 4000 mts. It involves the construction of over 600 transmission towers. This project is the most critical link of the power project to bring power to Kabul. Indian engineers have commenced work and will complete the project by 2008.

Fact File

- Construction of the Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul transmission line and Kabul Sub-station.
- Construction of Salma Hydel Project with installed capacity of 42 MW and transmission line to Herat.
- Supply of equipment/material for transmission line from Andhkhoi to Maimana (125 km) and for 3 sub-stations and 4 pole mounted stations in Faryab province.
- Construction of 24 deep tube wells in Herat province. The project was executed after conducting a field survey and water quality analysis at 100 locations.
- Detailed project assessment done for rehabilitation of six mini/micro hydro projects, Khanabad Irrigation project as well as for Amir Ghazi and Quargha reservoir.
- Rehabilitation of Amir Ghazi and Quargha, for which an amount of US\$ 4.1 million has been committed.



Security and the Rule of Law

One of the biggest challenges of re-establishing security in Afghanistan is to create institutions that the Afghans will sustain. The international community is working collectively to rebuild from scratch a disciplined and a well equipped force that will protect its borders, provide law and order and enforce the rule of law. India is contributing to the security sector by providing equipment and training.

India's Contribution to the Security Sector

Afghan National Army

- Gifted 300 vehicles to the Afghan National Army (ANA). These include troop carriers, transport vehicles, field ambulances and jeeps.
- Provided 25 tons of winter clothing to the Army in 2001 and in 2003.
- Gifted musical instruments to the Army Band on June 2003.
- Donated 277 packages of medicines in October 2003.
- 5000 meters of summer combat uniform cloth will be supplied shortly to ANA.

Police

- Training imparted to 288 Afghan police officers. 250 Afghan police officers/cadets trained in 12 different courses in India from July to September 2002. Another 38 Afghan police officers attended six different training programmes in India during January to June 2005.
- Supplied communication equipment to Kandahar police.

Justice

- Eighteen Afghan judges and lawyers were trained at the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi from February to May 2003.



Annexure I

1. **Habibia School in Kabul:** India is re-constructing the Habibia High School building and will supply furniture as well as equipment for a computer centre and laboratories for an amount of US \$ 5.1 million. Work will be completed by August 2005.
2. **Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (IGICH):** India has committed US \$ 2.7 million for the repair and renovation of 3 buildings of IGICH namely, Main Building, Surgical Block and Polyclinic Block along with installation of central heating system. India has also supplied medical equipment and medicines to the hospital valued at US \$ 0.8 million. An incinerator is being set-up at the cost of US \$ 0.35 million. India would also set-up a Diagnostic Centre in the Polyclinic Block of IGICH at a cost of US \$ 2.5 million. In addition, a medical library is being set-up which will cost US \$ 0.25 million. IGICH doctors and Paramedics are sent to India for training. **Total** commitment for IGICH is US \$ 6.9 million.
3. **Industrial Park, Kabul:** India has set up 2 electric sub-stations with a distribution system in the Industrial Park at Pul-e-Charkhi. In addition, a Common Tool Room Facility with machines for making engineering items like spare parts, fixtures, gauges, different types of tooling etc. is being set up. Project will be completed in September 2005. India has committed an amount of US \$ 3.10 million for the project.
4. **Construction of Warehouses/cold storage in Kandahar region:** A cold store for dry/fresh fruits of a capacity of 5000 ton is being constructed for an amount of US \$ 1.5 million and will be completed by September 2005. In the 2nd Phase, India would be constructing a 9000 ton capacity cold storage for US \$ 3.2 million.
5. **Telcom project:** India is setting up CDMA WLL telcom facilities in 11 provincial capitals with a capacity for 35,000 lines. Project is scheduled to be completed by September 2005. An amount of US \$ 10.5 has been allocated for this project.
6. **Information & Broadcasting:** Work on Uplinking Kabul TV programmes and downlinking these programmes in 10 provincial capitals was completed in October 2004, while work on establishing a new 100 kw SW transmitter is underway for an amount of US \$ 3.5 million. In the 2nd Phase, TV Downlink facilities along with TV transmitters will be provided in 22 provinces for US \$ 3.3 million. Work on TV studio in Jalalabad alongwith transmission facilities in Nangarhar province is underway at the cost of US \$ 1.4 million.
7. **Equipment for transmission line from Andkhoy to Maimana:** India supplied equipment and material for erecting the 125 Km transmission line from Andkhoy to Maimana and for constructing sub-stations in Faryab for an amount of US \$ 7.8 million. Afghan Government is to execute work by utilising Indian equipment.
8. **400 Buses for the Ministry of Transport:** India supplied 400 buses for an amount of US \$ 13 million to the Ministry of Transport for city transport in provinces.
9. **Vehicles for Kabul Municipality:** India supplied 105 utility vehicles like water tankers, garbage dumpers, cesspit tankers to the Kabul Municipality for an amount of US \$ 3 million.
10. **Airbus Aircraft:** India delivered three airbus aircraft along with spare parts to the Ariana Afghan Airlines in 2002 at a cost of US \$ 13.7.
11. **Supply of 20,000 chair-cum-desks:** India supplied 20,000 desk-cum-benches, which were delivered to schools in Kabul, Jalalabad and Mazar-e-Sharif for an amount of US \$ 0.7 million.
12. **Digging of 24 Deep-water wells in Herat:** Indian experts dug 24 deep wells in Herat, which were commissioned in December 2003 for an amount of US \$ 0.9 million.

13. **Cash Subsidy:** Cash subsidy of US \$ 10 million was given to the Afghan Government in July 2002.
14. **Survey and Execution of Quargha Reservoir, Amir Ghazi Dam and Khanabad irrigation project:** Indian experts undertook surveys. India will rehabilitate Amir Ghazi and Quargha Dam for which US \$ 4.1 million has been committed.
15. **Feasibility studies of Mini/Micro power projects:** India carried out detailed surveys in 2002 for rehabilitation of seven micro-hydro power projects in Chardeh-Ghorband, Samangan, Tashkurghan, Baharak, Taloqan, and Bamiyan. Project Reports prepared have been submitted to Afghan Ministry of Water and Power. India is considering the possibility of financing the project in Bamiyan and working with Aga Khan Development Network.
16. **Construction of Sulabh Public Toilets:** 8 Sulabh Public Toilets will be constructed in Kabul City including 2 toilets at IGICH. US \$ 1.1 million has been allocated.
17. **Deputation of Bankers:** A team of 6 bankers from India was deputed with Da Afghanistan Bank in July 2003 for a period of 2 years. In addition, 5 banking experts are on deputation for a period of one year from December 2004 to work on the commercialization of the Millie Bank in Afghanistan. US \$ 1.5 million have been allocated.
18. **Deputation of English teachers:** English teachers taught officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Information & Culture and the Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare in Kabul from March 2002 to March 2005. In addition English teachers worked in Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar and Pul-e-Khumri. US \$ 1.5 million was spent.
19. **Doctors:** Indian Medical Missions consisting doctors/paramedics are working in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and providing medical care and medicines, free of cost.
20. **Computer Training Centres:** IT Experts imparted computer training to Afghan nationals at Computer Training Centres at Kabul, Pul-e-Khumri, Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar. US \$ 0.5 million was utilised.
21. **Repair of Blue Mosque in Mazar-e-Sharif:** In 2002, India donated US\$ 20,000 for restoration of the Mazar (Blue Mosque).
22. **Vegetable seeds:** In 2002 and 2003, India provided 70 Tons of vegetable seeds to the Ministry of Agriculture for an amount of US \$ 0.7 million.
23. **Musical Instruments for Kabul University, Army Band and Afghan Radio & TV** were supplied.
24. **Equipment for schools in Nimroz, Paktika and Kandahar University** was supplied.
25. **Blankets to Herat and winter clothing for the Army:** A consignment of 20,000 blankets was sent for Herat and 25 tons of winter clothing delivered to the Ministry of Defence in Feb 2003. US \$ 0.01 million have been allocated.
26. **Artificial Limb camps:** A 20-member team of doctors and technicians had set up a camp in Kabul in December 2001. A second artificial limb camp was set up by at Mazar-e-Sharif and Maimana from October – December 2002.
27. **Supply of desk-cum-benches in Nangarhar province:** India will supply 30,000 desk-cum-benches for the schools in Nangarhar province at a cost of US \$ 2.4 million.
28. **Solar electrification:** India will supply and install solar power panels at TTC, Shignan at a cost of US \$ 0.2 million.

India's Assistance to Afghanistan Infrastructure Projects as on August 2005

S.No.	Project	Co-ordinating Ministry/Agency	Amount of Commitment (US \$ in million)	Status
1.	Construction of Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul transmission line and Kabul Sub-station	Ministry of Energy & Water	111	Under implementation
2.	Survey & Soil Investigation of Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul transmission line	Ministry of Energy & Water	1	Completed
3.	Supply of equipment for transmission line from Andhkhoi to Maimana and for 3 sub-stations and 4 pole mounted stations in Faryab province	Ministry of Energy & Water	7.8	Under implementation
4.	Salma Hydro-electric Project	Ministry of Energy & Water	80	Under implementation
5.	Rehabilitation of Amir Ghazi and Quaragha Dam	Ministry of Energy & Water	4.1	Under implementation
6.	Digging of deep wells in Herat	Provincial Authorities where Team is located	0.9	Completed
7.	Construction of Delaram – Zaranj Road	Ministry of Public Works	84	Under implementation
8.	Construction of Parliament Building	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Urban Development & Reconstruction	25	Commitment
9.	Restoration of Telecom sector: CDMA, WLL network in 11 provincial capitals	Ministry of Communication	10.5	Under implementation
10.	Supply of 3 Airbus aircraft to Ariana Afghan Airlines alongwith essential spare parts	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Transport	13.7	Completed
11.	Supply of 400 Buses to Ministry of Transport for public transport system in provinces	Ministry of Transport	13	Completed
12.	Supply of 300 vehicles for Afghan National Army (285 vehicles already supplied, 15 ambulances would be supplied shortly)	Ministry of Defence	8.5	Under implementation
13.	Supply of 105 Utility vehicles to Kabul Municipality	Kabul Municipality	3	Completed

India's Assistance to Afghanistan Infrastructure Projects as on August 2005

S.No.	Project	Co-ordinating Ministry/Agency	Amount of Commitment (US \$ in million)	Status
14.	Kabul TV uplink and downlink facilities in 10 provinces and 100 KW SW Transmitter	Ministry of Information & Culture	3.5	Under implementation
15.	Jalalabad TV Studio and Transmitter	Ministry of Information & Culture	1.4	Under implementation
16.	Phase-II of TV downlink facilities in 22 provinces	Ministry of Information & Culture	3.3	Under implementation
17.	Electric sub-station at Industrial Park, Pul-e-Charkhi and installation of Common Tool Room Facility	Ministry of Mines and Industry	3.1	Under implementation
18.	Rehabilitation of Habibia School	Ministry of Education	5.1	Under implementation
19.	Rehabilitation of buildings of Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, supply of medicines and equipments, setting up of Incinerator, diagnostic centre and medical library	Ministry of Public Health	6.9	Under implementation
20.	Construction of 5000-ton capacity cold storage system in Kandahar	Kandahar Provincial Authority	1.5	Under implementation
21.	Phase-II of Cold Storage system in Kandahar	Kandahar Provincial Authority	3.2	Under implementation
22.	Construction of 8 Sulabh toilets in Kabul including 2 at IGICH	Kabul Municipality & IGICH	1.1	Under implementation
23.	Supply of 20,000 desk-cum-benches to schools in Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad	Ministry of Education	0.7	Completed
24.	Supply of 30,000 desk-cum-benches to schools in Nangarhar province	Nangarhar Provincial Authority & Ministry of Education	2.4	Under implementation
25.	Solar power panel at TTC, Shignan	AKDN	0.2	Under implementation

India's Assistance to Afghanistan

Completed and Ongoing Humanitarian Projects as on August 2005

S.No.	Project	Co-ordinating Ministry/Agency	Amount of Commitment (US \$ in million)	Status
1.	Supply of 1 million MT of wheat converted into fortified biscuits to school children in Afghanistan (3 tranches already delivered to WFP)	World Food Programme	100	Ongoing
2.	Cash subsidy to Afghan budget	Ministry of Finance	10	Completed
3.	Indian Medical Teams in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and Shibergan and provision of medicines	Provincial Authorities where Team is located	3.7	Ongoing
4.	Annual contribution of US \$ 200,000 to ARTF	World Bank	0.8	Ongoing
5.	59 tons of winter clothing to Ministry of Defence	Ministry of Defence	0.01	Completed
6.	67 tons vegetable seeds supplied to Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	0.7	Completed

Completed and Ongoing Capacity-building Projects as on August 2005

S.No.	Project	Co-ordinating Ministry/Agency	Amount of Commitment (US \$ in million)	Status
1.	Banking Team in Da Afghanistan Bank & Bank Millie	Da Afghanistan Bank	1.5	Ongoing
2.	Teachers (English Language) in Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Pul-e-Khumri	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Information and Labour & Social Affairs	1.5	Ongoing
3.	Computer Training Centres at Kabul, Pul-e-Khumri, Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif	Provincial Authorities where Team is located	0.5	Ongoing
4.	Training of 226 Afghan personnel during 2005-06	Through Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Civil Service Commission	0.45	Ongoing
5.	Training of over 900 Afghan personnel in India*	Through Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Civil Service Commission	1.6	Completed
6.	Other project (hole-in-wall programme, CII Training and teachers training at Sanskriti School, New Delhi)		0.14	Under implementation

*** In the following areas**

1. Civil/Electronics Engineering; 2. Computer Applications; 3. Teachers Training; 4. Auditing, Accounts & Finance; 5. Human Settlement; 6. Educational Planning & Administration; 7. Rural Development; 8. Police Training; 9. Cartography; 10. Small Industry Extension Training.





President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan paying his tribute at Rajghat in Delhi



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