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PROJECT IMPACTS AND SUSTAINABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN

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International Aids Project Impact in Afghanistan

Abstract: Project management is one of the tools to accelerate the development programs of organizations and strategies to reduce costs, time and more effective implementation of programs within the project. Obviously, in the meantime, what gives meaning and life to the project is the governing management of the project. The breadth, complexity and diversity of projects in different sectors has doubled the importance of project management. Today, the volume of various academic and non-academic books, journals and articles shows that there are many people in the field of activity, and more and more experiences are being added to this knowledge from different perspectives of "project management" knowledge. Many project management consulting and training organizations provide project management services. The field of project management is a new field among other scientific fields.

But looking at the life history of different nations and peoples, it can be seen that project management is not a new phenomenon and has existed since ancient times. Buildings and antiquities in every corner of this vast world are the result of concerted efforts that could not have been built without competent and experienced managers and supervisors. Regular armies, the organization of ancient great governments, campaigns, nations are all manifestations of the science of project management on a large scale in the past. The Seven Wonders of the World is another symbol of the effects of project management knowledge, each of which is in specific plans and programs, time, specific resources, and the way they are built and managed to build their buildings has astonished the world. Let's get acquainted with seven wonders.

With the help of international aid in Afghanistan in the last twenty years, in the field of introduction and expansion of principles and concepts. Project Management and Project Planning and Control Systems Valuable efforts have been made. Over the past 15 years, \$ 104 billion has been spent on administration and governance, education. Women, health, road reconstruction, electricity, telecommunications, monetary system reconstruction, agriculture and rural development. Food security, water management and rehabilitation of the irrigation system, demining and disarmament program. The vast majority of it was implemented through projects. Meanwhile in the field of private sector projects. It was not set up continuously and there is no exact figures.

Over the last two decades, billions of USD in flowed to the country but due to the lack of proper project management framework most of these projects perish and did not last beyond the end. Thus in this article I feel it is a an imperative need to conduct the research and probe further the causes and consequences for the Afghanistan.

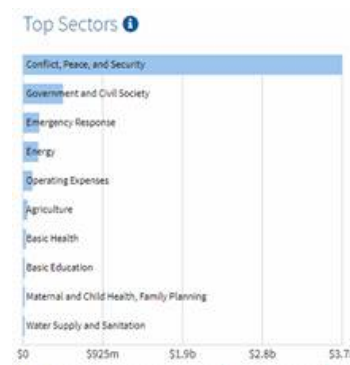
1. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Bureau of Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction(SIGAR) announced in its recent report that the U.S. budget that the United States granted to Afghanistan from January 2002 to January 30, 2013 are about \$144 billion, exceeding the Marshall Plan's financial for the reconstruction of 16 Western European countries

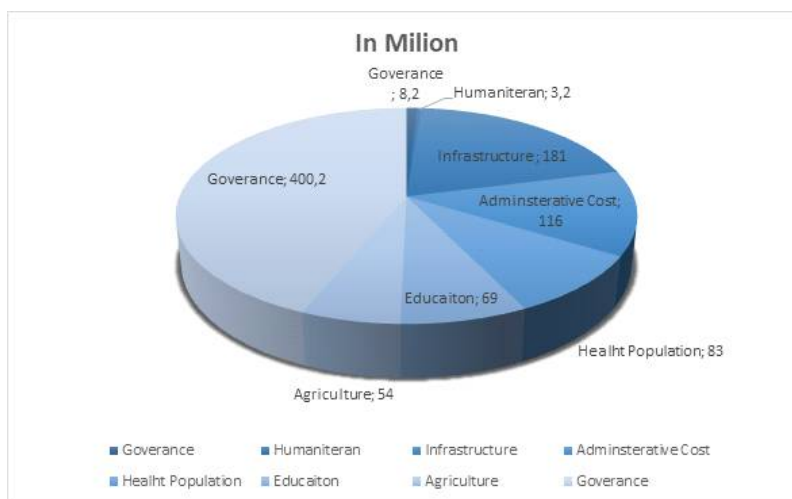
after World War II. Based on the Sigar, the United States had aided approx. \$13 billion and \$300 million to 16 European countries to carry out the Marshall Plan. The noval sigar report indicate that by estimating the amount of currency devaluation during this period, the value of one dollar in 1950 equals ten dollars in 2014. The report mentioned that the value of U.S. contribution to Afghanistan, based on economic assessments, is also equal to the amount of aid made to Europe under the Marshall Plan. The U.S. Department of Ombudsman for Afghanistan Reconstruction added that U.S. assistance to the United Kingdom, the recipient of the largest assistance under the Marshall Plan, amounted to \$3.3 billion, worth \$24 billion and \$700 million today. In 2014 alone, the U.S. contributed slightly less than a quarter of that amount to Afghanistan. Sigar added that the only difference between the Marshall Plan and the Assistance to Rebuild Afghanistan was that the Marshall Plan's budget was not used for building, rebuilding the army and police of European countries, but in Afghanistan these plans were a priority. The report noted that the analysis showed the equality of financial strength of the two U.S. economic contributions. According to the report, most of the assistance has been spent on ensuring security, establishing good governance and providing facilities for economic and social development in Afghanistan. According to the report's findings, the issues that have caused the failure of the money's expenditures are also the lack of a transparent accountability system, necessary planning, lack of construction and other security and life threats. During Truman's presidency in 1948 after the end of



World War II, Secretary of State George Marshall proposed that the United States develop and implement



a multilateral program with the approval of European governments to restore economic stability to postwar Europe and rebuild their deteriorating economy. In 1948, representatives of 16 governments (Austria, England, Italy, Ireland, Iceland, Belgium, Portugal, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Greece) gathered in Paris to convene the European Economic Cooperation Conference. These countries then established economic plans for 1948-1952, called the European Reconstruction Plan, followed by the OECD. The Marshall Plan is one of the long-term successful U.S. initiatives in the history of its foreign policy.



2. Methodology

The main challenges that Afghanistan encountered over this period is the lack of proper project feasibility that didn't well performed by the donors and international community and Afghan Government. So we need to know what exactly these project lacks that resulted to wastivities of this considerable amount of money supported by the international community. This is the project feasibility study(PFS). I see the need to touch on the concept here so that my reader refreshes their understanding. A project feasibility study is an evaluation that analyzes the continuity of a project's ideas to determine which project is legally, technically, economically, socially, financially significant. The importance of the feasibility study .This study indicates that the investment in the project is appropriate or the project is not applicable. Studying the feasibility of a project requires documenting each of the potential solutions to the problem or receiving a specific job opportunity. Feasibility studies can be carried out by a project team or any type of business, by a project team, and this study is an important part of the life cycle of any project.

Economic Feasibility - This assessment usually includes a cost / benefit analysis of the project, this assessment. Helps organizations plan the life, costs, and benefits of a project before allocating resources. Evaluate financially. This evaluation has also been used as an independent evaluation of the project. And it increases the credibility of project implementation and helps decision makers achieve positive economic benefits. Propose and decide on the organization in question

Sectoral Feasibility - This evaluation usually includes project evaluation of the project in question in a particular sector analyze. Sectors include, trade, industry, health, education, mining, forestry, etc . The share of each sector in relation to the

above project should be measured and the impact of the project on the sector should be assessed. Know exactly to be informed of the positive and negative consequences of the project in question.

Technical Feasibility - This assessment focuses on the technical resources available in the organization. This assessment helps the organization determine whether the technical resources have the capacity needed to implement the project or whether the technical team has the ability to make the idea a reality. Technical feasibility also includes the assessment of hardware, software, and other system technology requirements. For example, the organization 56 should not try to ignore its technical capacity and not technically feasibility of the project and not determine whether the project is technically feasible.

Legal Feasibility - This assessment examines whether any aspect of the proposed project meets legal requirements. Such as regional provincial laws, commercial, environmental, social, Islamic laws or not. For example, the organization wants to build a new production building in a specific location. Feasibility study of the sign. Whether the ideal location of the organization is allowed for this type of business in the area is environmental law. It is permissible to study a set of laws such as the Commercial Code, the Labor Law, the Customs and Tax Law, and so on they turn.

Operation feasibility - This assessment involves conducting a study to analyze and determine whether. Whether or how the organization can do this project to meet the needs of the organization. Feasibility studies. Operational Assessment also analyzes how a project plan meets the requirements identified in. Develop the required analysis phase of the project.

Organizational Study Feasibility: This study includes the analysis of organizational factors that are both hardware and software. Contains. Such as good reputation, brand and number of employees, place of production, etc.

Product Feature Feasibility - The possibility of product or service description of this study includes all types of properties and product specifications. Such as the original value of the product, the implicit value of the product, the suggested value of the product, etc.

Schedule Feasibility - This assessment is important for the success of the project. First of all, a time project. It will not be successful if it is not completed on time. In feasibility planning, a time is estimated. How much time is required to complete?

In Afghanistan the purpose of a feasibility study which is to identify one or more possible solutions that meet the needs of the business or community and government need was always vague . In other words, if we are not sure whether the solution will meet the results we expect, we need a feasibility study here. During the feasibility study, there are several ways to assess the problem or opportunity. A study result identifies the feasibility of the solution and confirms that the implementation decision is final. This stage of the project is an essential component of a project life cycle that aims to identify the unmet needs of the business or market or community which were not done in Afghanistan. The purpose of a feasibility study is to identify one or more possible solutions that meet the needs of the business or community but least attention was done to explore more option. In other words, most of the time the international community were unsure whether the solution will meet the results we expect. During the feasibility study, there are several ways to assess the problem or opportunity.

Based series of the document, I reviewed, in fact, the creation of a project is based on a root need, as a result of which a general idea is created that responds to the intended

need. An implementing company can create an idea to design and create a project that meets this need. Next, most of the project were on soft skills that perish and can't be counted their result. Thus, to meet the need to create many options and some of these options seem more useful and others will not be useful. I take electricity projects, for example. In order to strengthen the progressive growth of our country, it is necessary to increase access to electricity to meet the needs of industry, government and the population at large. Looking at this basic need, a number of possibilities for generating electricity can be considered.

In order to strengthen the progressive growth of our country, it is necessary to increase access to electricity to meet the needs of industry, government and the population at large. Looking at this basic need, a number of possibilities for generating electricity can be considered. These solutions will include thermal energy, hydrogen, geothermal, solar, etc., and from all these ideas, it has been discovered that a thermal path to produce electricity will be promising for our country. Conducting a feasibility study in the implementing company is such that first some of the ideas are preliminary study and then rewritten, and this makes it possible for the first time that the project implementing institution is considering the investment orientation.

At this stage, only the institution is generally interested. At this stage, the discussion is only on the possible completion of the project. In order to meet the technical feasibility to meet this (need), the institution willing to invest and undertake the technical feasibility of such a project. After these initial studies, the project concept is carefully examined from all aspects. It is at this point that the decision to create the overall idea is made, at which point the investor decides, because the costs are generally allocated and the overall idea is ready to build a detailed plan. Therefore, as a result of this study, the objectivity of the project is perceived and financial support is attracted to it. This study is an important factor in the credibility of potential investors and donor institutions. There are feasibility studies.

Did International community well tapped the opportunity for real Afghanistan Growth or not

Before to discuss on the topic, I see the need to go over the opportunities that were not touched in Afghanistan to increase the real GDP and create employment opportunity for the Afghan. An opportunity analysis is important for every project and here shares the skimmed idea with you as under:

Studying opportunities facilitates investment and it identifies suitable industrial and commercial opportunities for investment is a top priority in determining investor goals. Opportunities should be carefully prioritized and quantified, and as far as possible, in order to avoid potential future risks, the investor should focus on the present opportunities and, in the absence of the present opportunity, work on other opportunities. the opportunity:

Agricultural Opportunity: Agricultural products that can be further processed or (processed); for example; soybean and we can make soy flour, soy protein, protein, soybean oil, soy milk, etc.

Packing Opportunity: Packing for different types of products) Commercial, industrial, product with sustainable use and it can be medium, disposable for food products

Opportunity for forestry: These products from forestry such as plastic industry (rubber), boards, etc. to be products of wood is obtained

Substitutions opportunity: Opportunity Replacing rare items; For example, wood substitutes for railways or rails. Use of metal planks for gates and windows, partitions

or PVC plastic furniture

Opportunity: Existing and new consumer products where demand is expected to increase and so on

Delivery Opportunity: new and rapidly growing demand in service delivery sectors; For example, cards

Credit, information, databases, information processing, financial intermediaries, holidays, etc.

Merging Opportunity: Connecting local industries with international industries such as providing handmade silk thread with modern industries

In the field of construction and texture.

Expansion Opportunity: Expand the existing product / service by merging or adding an advantage for example the machine has several units, but a new machine that performs the same activity in one unit, such as an air conditioner Air (AC) which has several units and air conditioner which has one unit and does it during operation.

Product Opportunity: Variety in a product that is likely to be amplified, such as a normal glass-to-glass TV

Opportunity: new technologies / new processes; For example, drugs use technology in areas

Various such as governance, medicine, security, education and so on

Opportunity Geography: The existence of an incentive provided by the local government for new units in departments / locations special areas such as underdeveloped areas

Economic Opportunity: Economic and industrial policies (for example, duties and restrictions on imports or exports) (government Local and foreign companies, for example in Afghanistan, import tax-free agricultural machinery.

Opportunity Geographic: The possibility of exporting products in areas that have a comparative advantage, such as having abundant resources, for example, a country's export entrepreneurship units extract cheap mining facilities mines are exported to countries close to resources without cheap resources.

Sector Opportunity: A comprehensive understanding of investments in all sectors and the lack of investment in a sector such as infrastructure development, advertising activities, etc. have not taken place.

3. Impact of the Project on people life

With an influx of aid since 2002, Afghanistan sustained rapid economic growth and improvements against important social indicators for more than a decade. Annual growth averaged 9.4 percent between 2003 and 2012, driven by a booming aid-driven services sector, and strong agricultural growth. A range of factors have since slowed economic and social progress, with the economy growing by only 2.5 percent per annum between 2015-2020, and gains against development indicators slowing or - in some cases - reversing. Aid flows decreased from around 100 percent of GDP in 2009 to 42.9 percent of GDP in 2020 (with the number of international troops declining from more than 130,000 in 2011, to around 15,000 by end-2014, to around 10,000 today). Declining grants led to a protracted contraction of the services sector, with an associated deterioration in employment and incomes. The security situation deteriorated, with the Taliban insurgency gaining control over increased territory and intensifying attacks on military and civilian targets, with civilian casualties totaling more than 10,000 per year between 2014 and 2019. The impacts of declining grants and worsening security were exacerbated by political instability following the disputed outcome of the 2014 presidential elections.

The formation of the National Unity Government under an extra-constitutional power-sharing agreement led to administrative disruptions and slowed reform progress.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research specified at assessing the sustainability of the project in Afghanistan and the change to the life of people that that these international funds brought in the scene over a period from 2008 to 2021.

Afghanistan has built excellent relationship since past centuries, this relation has become stronger when international invited to Afghanistan. Afghanistan now faces daunting challenges in sustaining recent development gains in the face of mounting political uncertainties, declining international grant support, and continued insecurity. Policy options are narrowed by the weak implementation capacity of government agencies, reflecting governance constraints, and tightly constrained macroeconomic policy options in the context of narrowing fiscal space and weak monetary transmission mechanisms. World Bank Group engagement pursues a programmatic approach to support the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF II) that was presented by the Government of Afghanistan at the Geneva conference. Advisory work and operations focus on: macro-fiscal policy and management; finance, private investment, and job creation; public sector governance and anti-corruption; human capital development and service delivery; citizen engagement and social inclusion; urban development and infrastructure, connectivity and sustainability.

Used literature.

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