



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Economy



Afghanistan Sustainable Development Goals

Goals, Targets and National Indicators





Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Economy

Afghanistan Sustainable Development Goals



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ ۗ (سوره الرعد، آیه: 11)

(Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves. Surah Al-ra'd, verse 11, Translated by Sahih International)

Our vision for the future of Afghanistan

By the year 2030, Afghanistan will become:

A country with a democratic political system based on Islamic principles and the Constitution, boasting both internal peace and security as well as peaceful relations with neighboring countries, and commanding respect on the international stage.

A tolerant, unified and diverse nation that upholds Islamic heritage and promotes public participation and equality of all citizens.

A self-sustaining community, full of hope and prosperity, with a developed job-creating economy, an active private sector, and sustainable environmental protection.

Foreword

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted at a critical juncture in modern history. Today's world faces numerous challenges. Climate change, poverty, and hunger, unemployment and inequality, violence and injustice are some of the salient facts and trends of our time. Widespread corruption and poor governance coupled with disproportionate population growth and unequal economic development, lack of access to sustainable energy and safe drinking water are sources of concern for Afghanistan and the International Community. SDGs form a comprehensive and inclusive global vision that manifests the complexity of sustainable development across all regions and countries of the world. The SDG agenda resulted from an inclusive process at the United Nations in September 2015, where 193 United Nations member states signed up to and promised to reach 17 goals and 169 targets by 2030. This global-development agenda aspires for a sustainable future where no one is left behind.

Afghanistan, as a least developed country and an important member of the International Community, must align its development priorities with the SDG agenda and work towards reaching its goals and targets as we promised when we signed to it in September 2015. We will achieve the SDGs when all our citizens identify their needs and play an active role alongside the government to achieve these targets.

We will devise workable approaches and draw on available resources to mainstream the SDGs into our National Priority Programmes and the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF). To achieve our national SDG targets, we will design a national strategic programme and a national implementation plan. Through tireless efforts of all stakeholders, we will lay a strong foundation for achieving Afghanistan SDGs.

I would like to thank my colleagues at the Ministry of Economy, the Secretariat of the Executive Committee on SDGs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and all other organizations that contributed to the development of this document.

Dr. Mustafa Mastoor

Minister of Economy

No	Table of Contents	Page
1	Foreword	4
2	Introduction	6
3	Overview of SDGs	9
4	Analysis of the A-SDGs	13
5	Goals, Targets and National Indicators	27
6	Security Sector	28
7	Governance Sector	32
8	Infrastructure and Natural Resources Sector	35
9	Agriculture and Rural Development Sector	45
10	Education Sector	52
11	Health Sector	64
12	Social Protection Sector	73
13	Economy and Private Sector Development Sector	83

INTRODUCTION

Today's world faces major challenges. Millions of people live below the poverty line and suffer from serious hunger issues. Inequality, injustice, and violence are on the rise. High levels of unemployment, especially among youth, is a critical concern. Pandemics, the combined effects of climate change, migration and displacement, and clean water shortages, are significant global challenges, especially for Afghanistan. We must work towards a world free of poverty, hunger, diseases, violence, injustice, and inequality to achieve prosperity and dignity for all. Governments around the world must direct their resources to reach the SDG targets.

In September 2015, 193 UN Member States participated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit to adopt a global plan and spur collective action in areas important to an inclusive future and a better world—people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. They declared, “We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have decided today on new global Sustainable Development Goals. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner.”

All member states of the United Nations are committed to fighting poverty, hunger, inequality and injustice. By 2030, we hope to achieve a prosperous, peaceful, and inclusive future for our peoples. Afghanistan is committed to mainstream and align the SDGs with its National Priority Programmes and the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF).

To nationalize the SDGs, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) conducted a comprehensive consultation process to develop national targets and indicators. A diverse group of stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society, private sector, academia, international development partners, Kabul-based UN agencies, women and youth were consulted.

The outcome of this process was Afghanistan's adoption of 16 of the 17 SDGs, 110 of the 169 targets, and 177 of the 232 indicators. In addition, the working group divided all goals, targets and indicators into eight budgetary sectors. Afghanistan's national SDG document, as well as the ANPDF and other national and sectoral strategic documents, are based on these eight sectors.

The Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) compared all of the country's strategic documents, such as the ANPDF, National Priority Programmes (NPPs), and the Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF), to the SDGs. According to the RIA, there is 75 percent alignment between these national strategic documents and the SDGs. There are some gaps though. A more recent indepth RIA process of the NPPs specifically painted a different picture. The assessment indicated an alignment of a little over 44 percent with the SDGs.

Most countries have developed mid-term and long-term plans for effective implementation of the SDGs. Afghanistan, however, aligned its targets and indicators for 2020 with the ANPDF and NPPs. In the meantime, , the country is working to design a comprehensive development plan for 2020-2030.

Prioritization of the A-SDG goals and targets is based on analysis and data modeling. As part of this process, the A-SDGs identified funding gaps for achieving goals and targets. A major challenge to the prioritization process is the limited data available for certain indicators, which renders projecting progress on these goals difficult. A multi-criteria assessment of national SDG targets in three dimensions of urgency, cross-impact analysis and policy gap was completed, results of which will be vindicated and confirmed by data and economic modelling.

The first part of this document presents a broad analysis of the A-SDGs and targets, and explains each goal in detail. Later, the document assesses the targets and national indicators by sector. These sectors include security, governance, infrastructure and natural resources, agriculture and rural development, education, health, social protection, economy, and private sector development.

This document reflects all of Afghanistan's development priorities, institutional structures, and how they adapt to SDG implementation. An effective implementation plan will help increase financial and technical support from the international community to Afghanistan, and will also lead to considerable improvement in the economy, security and public welfare.

Part One

Sustainable Development Goals



Overview of the SDGs

History was made in September 2015 when 193 UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. This common global agenda came out of an inclusive process used to set the agenda points to an unprecedented level of involvement of a diverse group of stakeholders. . Around 7,000 professionals and experts were consulted in this process.

While the Rio +20 Summit in 2012 primarily focused on the environment, it also hosted discussions on the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were finally adopted by 193 countries at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The SDGs succeeded the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are set out to improve the lives of the poor in emerging societies and help steer resources and government policy to areas where they can do the most good. The SDGs are comprised of 17 goals, 169 targets, 232 indicators and are largely hinged on eradicating poverty and hunger, protection of environment, and aspring for a truly inclusive future where no one is left behind.

While the MDGs certainly made progress, there is still significant work to be done to reduce and eradicate poverty, improve gender equality, increase the quality of and access to education, strengthen good governance practices, provide reasonable health services for all and secure basic human rights. Where the Millinnium Development Goals (MDGs) narrowly focused on the developing world, the SDGs are universally applicable and represent our collective action and response to climate change, eradication of poverty and hunger, and our shared aspiration for a better and inclusive future. .

1 January 2016 marked the first day of implementation for the SDGs. Countries were required to provide their strategies for how they plan to implement targets and achieve goals over a 15-year period. These plans were prepared in a systematic and standardized way, and their implementation is continuously monitored. Countries submit annual progress reports, and present their achievements, challenges and suggestions at the annual United Nations summit.

The SDGs balance economic, social, and environmental factors in an integrated way. These goals will improve public welfare over the next 15 years by focusing on 5 main areas, with the goal that “no one shall be left behind.”

To progress towards the SDGs, the GoIRA has taken the following steps: (1) Nationalization of SDGs; (2) Alignment of SDGs with ANPDF, NPPs and all other development projects; (3) Pricing and consolidation of necessary financial resources from different sources; and (4) Creation of the **Executive Committee on SDGs**, a comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism on the national level, under the Chief Executive Office of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. This committee is composed of 37 permanent members, 29 government agencies and 8 civil society organizations, as well as private sector and development partners. The Minister of Economy, the Senior Advisor to the CEO on Economic and Development Affairs and the Country Director of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Afghanistan serve as the three members of the Board of Directors. The committee is divided into four working groups: (1) Governance and Security, (2) Agriculture and Rural Development, (3) Health, Education and Social Protection, (4) Infrastructure and Economic Growth. To finalize the A-SDGs, the Executive Committee conducted 25 high-level meetings and the working groups conducted over 70 technical meetings.

As part of the nationalization of the SDGs, the working groups organized all goals, targets and indicators into a framework that aligns with budgetary sectors. The following tables present the goals, targets and indicators for each sector respectively. sector.

1st Working Group: Governance and Security Sector	
Responsible Agencies	1. Ministry of Interior Affairs 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Ministry of External Affairs 4. Administrative Office of the President 5. Attorney General Office 6. Independent Agency of Population Registration
Partner Agencies	1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Urban Development 3. Ministry of Public Works 4. Ministry of Transport 5. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority 6. Kabul Municipality 7. Independent Directorate of Local Governance 8. Ministry of Women’s Affairs 9. Central Statistics Organization 10. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission 11. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled 12. Ministry of Defense 13. National Directorate of Security 14. Da Afghanistan Bank 15. The Supreme Court 16. Supreme Audit Office 17. Ministry of Economy
Goals	1. Goal Eleven 2. Goal Sixteen
Number of Targets	Target 7
Number of Indicators	11 Indicators

Number of Indicators without baseline	7 indicators
--	---------------------

2nd Working Group: Agriculture and Rural Development Sector	
Responsible Agencies	1. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
Partner Agencies	1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Central Statistics Organization 3. Ministry of Commerce and Industries 4. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled 5. Ministry of Finance 6. Ministry of Education 7. National Environment Protection Authority 8. Ministry of Urban Development 9. Ministry of Interior Affairs 10. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 11. Ministry of Economy
Goals	1. Goal Two 2. Goal Six 3. Goal Nine 4. Goal Twelve 5. Goal Fifteen
Number of Targets	12 Targets
Number of Indicators	15 indicators
Number of Indicators without baseline	

3rd Working Group: Health, Education and Social Protection Sector	
Responsible Agencies	1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Education 3. Ministry of Higher Education 4. Ministry of Women's Affairs 5. Ministry of Information and Culture 6. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled 7. Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 8. National Environment Protection Authority 9. Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan 10. Independent Agency for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
Partner Agencies	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Counter Narcotics 3. National Environment Protection Authority 4. Ministry of Agriculture 5. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 6. Ministry of External Affairs 7. Ministry of Urban Development 8. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission 9. Ministry of Defense 10. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 11. Independent Organ of Local Governance 12. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 13. Ministry of Justice 14. Attorney General Office 15. The Supreme Court 16. Independent Land Management Authority (ARAZI) 17. Da Afghanistan Bank 18. CRIDA 19. Ministry of Interior Affairs 20. Ministry of Public Works 21. Ministry of Energy and Water 22. The Red Crescent 23. Kabul Municipality 24. Civil Society 25. Private Sector
Goals	1. Goal One 2. Goal Two 3. Goal Three 4. Four 5. Five 6. Eight 7. Ten 8. Eleven 9. Twelve 10. Thirteen 11. Sixteen

Number of Targets	46 Targets
Number of Indicators	93 indicators
Number of Indicators without baseline	17 indicators

4th Working Group: Economy and Infrastructure Sector	
Responsible Agencies	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy 3. Ministry of Energy and Water 5. Ministry of Urban Development 5. Kabul Municipality 6. National Environment Protection Authority 7. Ministry of Transport 8. Ministry of Commerce and Industries 9. Da Afghanistan Bank 10. Central Statistics Organization 11. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
Partner Agencies	1. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled 2. Ministry of Public Health 3. Ministry of Information and Culture 4. Ministry of Agriculture 5. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 6. Ministry of External Affairs 7. Ministry of Women's Affairs 8. Ministry of Education 9. National Union of Workers 10. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 11. Ministry of Higher Education 12. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 13. ATRA 14. Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 15. Private Sector 16. ARAZI 17. Afghanistan Meteorological Department 18. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority 19. Civil Society 20. Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan 21. Ministry of Public Works
Goals	1. Goal One 2. Goal Six 3. Goal Twelve 4. Goal Nine 5. Goal Seventeen 6. Goal Five 7. Goal Eleven 8. Goal Seven 9. Goal Fifteen 10. Goal Thirteen 11. Goal Ten 12. Goal Eight
Number of Targets	45 Targets
Number of Indicators	58 Indicators
Number of Indicators without baseline	12 Indicators

Part Two

Analysis of the A-SDGs

Analysis of the A-SDGs (2015-2030)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are comprised of 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. Not all goals, targets, and indicators apply to every country; therefore, as determined during a consultative SDG nationalization process with various stakeholders,



including government agencies, civil society, private sector, academia, international development partners, Kabul-based UN agencies, and women and youth groups, Afghanistan will use 16 goals, 110 targets and 177 indicators. The A-SDGs goals and targets are presented below.

Goal One: No Poverty
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Poverty is one of the major development challenges in Afghanistan. According to recent figures, poverty increased from 33.7 percent in 2007 to 54.5 percent in 2016-2017. This means that more than half of the country’s population live below the poverty line.

Tendency of Poverty	NRVA 2007/08	NRVA 2011/12	ALCS 2013/14 ¹	ALCS 2016/17
Tendency of Poverty (Except Helmand and Khost provinces)	36.3%	35.8%	39.1%	
Tendency of Poverty including all provinces	33.7%	38.3%		54.5%

Poverty is worse in rural areas than in cities. In rural areas, 58.2 percent of people live below the poverty line while in cities the poverty rate is 41.6 percent. .

Despite some economic growth in the past decade, poverty is rising. The major reasons for this include: the withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan in 2012-2014 (over one hundred thousand heavily armed, and supported, troops left in a year and half. These troops were supported by perhaps the biggest country-wide job-creating infrastructure of base construction, translators, project workers, and other sources of employment) , high vulnerability to natural disasters, reliance on foreign aid, low levels of literacy and skills for the workforce and high levels of insecurity.

Poverty is a major issue for Afghanistan to address as it strives to achieve the SDGs, in particular for the first goal to end poverty. To achieve this goal, the country must create a proper social protection system, as well as improve equality and rights to access economic resources for all people by 2030.

To achieve the first goal to eradicate poverty in all its forms, Afghanistan must strengthen development cooperation to ensure sufficient and reliable resources, and establish policy

¹Estimated by surveys

frameworks on the national, regional and international levels to support investment in interventions that will end poverty. The following table presents the targets of the first goal of the A-SDGs. (Note: Targets marked in gray will not be considered until 2020).

Goal Two: Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security, Improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Over the past 40 years, a protracted conflict has devastated Afghanistan, destroyed livelihoods, and contributed to hunger. Currently, 44.6 percent of people consume less than 2100 calories per day, and nutrition protection covers only 13.4 percent (3.5 million) people. Similarly, 30.1 percent of people consume less than 50 grams of protein per day.

Goal two focuses on ending hunger and malnutrition and ensuring access to food for all, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants. This will be achieved through value-adding agriculture products, sustainable systems for producing food and implementation resilience measures in the agriculture sector by 2030.

Goal two also focuses on increasing investment; adopting measures to ensure that markets for food and food derivatives function properly; facilitating timely access to market information, including on food reserves; and limiting extreme food price volatility.

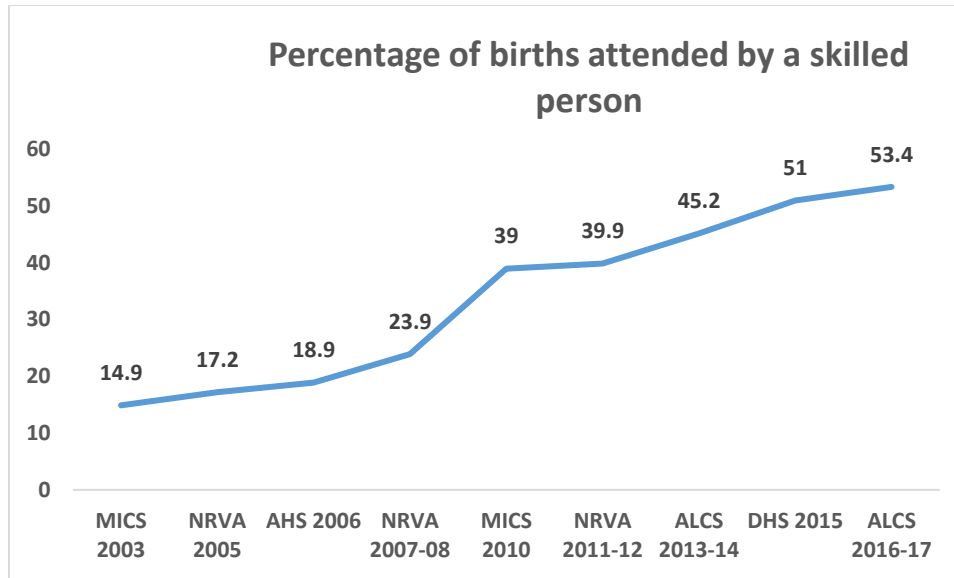
Goal Three: Good Health and Well-Being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Over the past decade, access to health services has improved significantly. According to the 2016 Afghanistan Living Condition Survey (ALCS), 83.9 percent of people live less than two hours away from a health facility; this figure is 100 percent in cities and 84.4 percent in rural areas.

According to the Ministry of Public Health, the maternal mortality rate is 661 deaths per 100,000 births. Similarly, the percentage of births attended by a skilled health professional increased from 14.9 percent in 2003 to 53.4 percent in 2017.



The mortality rate for children under 5 years old is 55 out of 100,000 children. There are 1.05 health workers for every 10,000 people, and 5 beds for every 10,000 people. In 2016 there were 15,122 beds in hospitals throughout the country.

Goal three of the A-SDGs addresses good health and well-being. The greatest priorities of goal three are reducing the deaths of mothers, newborn babies and children, and eradicating communicable diseases. This work includes the implementation of measures to reduce sudden deaths through improved disease prevention and treatment, mental health treatment, and drug abuse prevention and treatment.

Goal Four: Quality Education



Ensuring quality, equal, just and inclusive education, and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all

The past decade has seen numerous achievements in the education sector, however, there is still a long way to go. According to the ALCS 2016-2017, 2,875,627 children aged 7-12, representing 56.1 percent of children this age, are enrolled in primary school. Among children aged 13-18, 35.7 percent, or 1,359,552, are enrolled in secondary school. Among people aged 19-24, 9.7 percent, or 238,864, are enrolled in higher education. The literacy rate among people over 15 years old is 34.8 percent, which means that 5,253,950 of the country's 15,097,557 people over 15 years old are literate.

For women, enrollment in higher education is 61,057, or 4.8 percent. Enrollment of boys in higher education is 177,807, or 14.9 percent of the population of the country. In rural

areas, enrollment in higher education is 6.9 percent, compared to 18.1 percent in cities. For *Kochis* (Nomads), enrollment in higher education is 0.2 percent.

This goal emphasizes the importance of equal access to primary, secondary, and higher education, as well as vocational training for all girls and boys.

The Quality Education Goal of the SDGs will help ensure that youth and adults, including women and men, have equal access to literacy and numeracy skills. The main objectives of this goal include: to provide education on sustainable development; to promote sustainability, human rights, gender equality and a culture of peace and nonviolence; to create appropriate learning facilities for children, disabled persons, women and men; and to provide effective, extensive and non-violent education.

Goal Five: Gender Equality



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Over the past decade, while working towards the MDG targets, Afghanistan made significant progress towards increasing the participation of women in government and politics. Currently, 24 percent of civil servants are women, including four ministers, nine deputy ministers, four ambassadors, a governor and a mayor. The number of women in parliament is 28 percent. In addition, 21 percent of provincial council members are women, 2,185 women serve in police departments, 30 percent of teachers are women and over 74 percent of the country's clinics and hospitals have at least one female healthcare worker. Despite these achievements, women still face significant challenges, cultural barriers, violence and harassment.

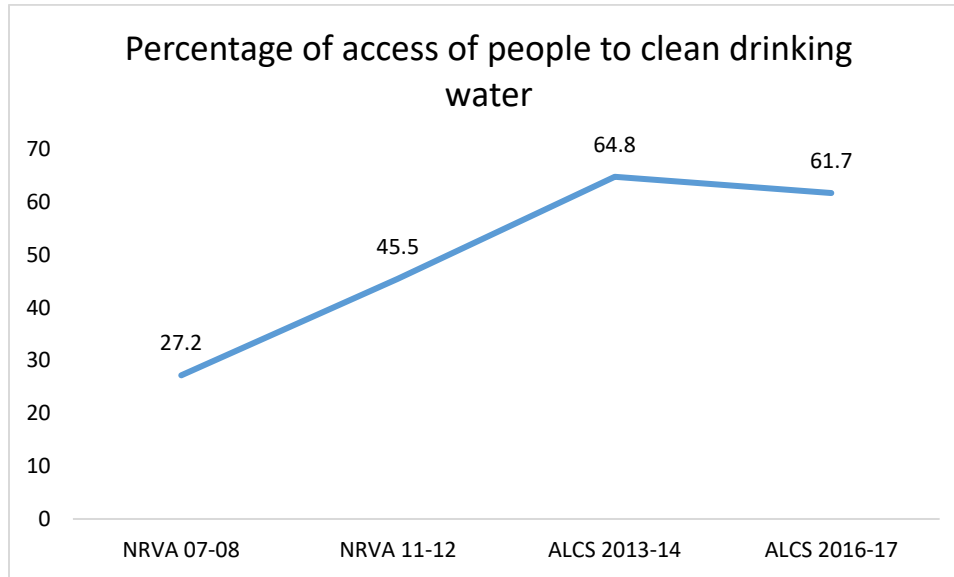
The main focus of goal five is to end discrimination against women and girls everywhere in all its forms, and to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including marriage at an early age. This goal promotes gender equality by providing women with equal opportunities at all levels of decision making, including social, political and economic areas. To achieve this goal, the government will implement reforms on gender equality by promoting women's rights and access to economic resources and property ownership. Additionally, this goal aims to promote equality and empower women by increasing their access to information through the use of technology.

Goal Six: Clean Water and Sanitation



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Access to clean and safe drinking water increased significantly over the past ten years, from 27.2 percent in 2007 to 61.7 percent in 2017.



Although access to clean drinking water has increased significantly since 2007, it has actually decreased by three percentage points since 2013-2014. There are major disparities in access to safe drinking water. In cities, 91.5 percent of people have access to clean drinking water, while in rural areas only 56.6 percent do. Among *Kochis* access is even lower, at 35.8 percent.

Official figures from the country's Ministry of Energy and Water state that Afghanistan produces around 75 billion cubic meters of water annually, however more than 75 percent of its water flows to Iran, Pakistan and Turkmenistan. In addition, drinking water levels in most provinces, especially in cities, have rapidly dropped due to several years of drought and increased consumption.

The main objectives of this goal include: equal access to safe drinking water, sufficient and equal sanitation for all, improved water quality through reduced pollution and eradication of waste disposal in water resources.

This goal also focuses on: sustainable management of shared water resources at all levels, including through transboundary and international cooperation; support to developing countries for capacity building on water and sanitation, including water extraction basins and desensitization; and improved usage of water and improved disposal of wastewater.

Goal Seven: Affordable and Clean Energy



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

According to the ALCS 2016-2017, 98 percent of people have access to electricity. Access to electricity has increased rapidly from 42.4 percent in 2007-2008 to 69 percent in 2011-2012, to 89.5 percent in 2013-2014, and to 98 percent in 2016-2017. This increased access to electricity is due to broad development of solar plates and micro hydropower stations. 98 percent of clean energy is used for lighting, 25 percent for cooking and 4 percent for heating.

Access to the national electricity network is 30.9 percent overall; in cities it is 91.9 percent, in rural areas it is 12.7 percent, and for *Kuchis* it is 0 percent. Access to solar energy is 60 percent; in cities it is 16 percent, in rural areas it is 73 percent, and among *Kuchis* it is 71 percent.

This goal focuses on improving access to clean, affordable, reliable modern energy services and increasing renewable energy by 2030. Additional areas covered by this goal are: strengthened international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy technology and research facilities; investment in energy production infrastructure and access to clean energy production technology; and the building of new infrastructure to support sustainable energy in developing countries.

Goal Eight: Decent Work and Economic Growth



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Economic growth in the country is divided into two periods: pre-transition and post-transition. During the pre-transition period from 2002 to 2010, average economic growth was about 8.5 percent, however, it was accompanied by significant fluctuation. During

the post-transition period, from 2013 to 2017, average economic growth was 2.1 percent and was not accompanied by significant fluctuation.

According to the ALCS 2016-2017, 54.6 percent of the total population is eligible to participate in the labour force; this includes all people aged 14 and up. Of those eligible to work, 53.9 percent are either employed or seeking employment. The gender gap in labour force participation is significant, with 80.6 percent of men employed or seeking employment, compared to only 26.8 percent of women.

This goal emphasizes sustainable economic productivity and growth through diversification, improved technology and innovation in labour sectors, and development policies that support production, employment and entrepreneurship.

The main areas of focus included under this goal are: development policies to support efficiency, decent employment opportunities, creativity and innovation; global resource efficiency in consumption and production; and efforts to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. This goal helps to ensure the availability of decent work for all, including women and men, youth and the disabled, and to decrease the number of unemployed youth and youth without access to education.

Putting an end to forced labour, eradicating modern slavery and human trafficking, preventing child labour, supporting labour rights and promoting a secure working environment for all, including refugees, women and people in dangerous lines of work, are also included in this goal.

Goal Nine: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

In 2017, GDP growth reached 2.9 percent (US\$20.2 billion). The services sector comprised 50.7 percent of GDP, the agriculture sector comprised 23.7 percent (including poppy), and the industries sector comprised 21.2 percent. Inflation was 4.4 percent in 2017 and decreased only slightly compared to 4.9 percent in 2016. The value of production from state and private industry was 7.327 million AFN, an 18 percent increase (1.128 million AFN) compared to the previous year. The value of imports is almost ten times that of exports. Imports were valued at US\$6,534 million in 2017, compared to US\$9,246 in the previous year. On the contrary, exports were valued at US\$832 million in 2017, compared to US\$596 million in the previous year.

This goal addresses infrastructure development, upgrading of industrial sectors, increased resource-use efficiency, greater adoption of technology, expansion of academic research, improved vocational skills for industrial sectors, and access to information and communication technology for citizens at an affordable price.

Goal Ten: Reduced Inequalities



Reduce inequalities within and among countries

Over the past decade, access to education, health, electricity, drinking water and sanitation has considerably increased. However, large gaps in access exist between the poor and rich, as well as between different regions. Overall, income inequality has increased, with the Gini coefficient rising from 0.29 in 2007-2008 to 0.31 in 2016-2017.

This goal focuses on reducing inequalities within and among countries by gradually and sustainably raising the income of the poor, empowering all individuals and promoting participation in society, economics and politics for all people, regardless of age, gender, disability, ethnicity, tribe, origin, religion or economic status.

Additionally, the goal seeks to amend or terminate discriminatory laws, policies and interventions; to promote legislation and policy making, especially in finance; to gradually achieve legal equality; and to facilitate refugee management and the settlement of displaced people.

Goal Eleven: Sustainable Cities and Communities



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The most populous city in Afghanistan is Kabul, home to 3 million people in 2017. Following Kabul, the most populous cities (in order of population size) are Kandahar, Herat, Mazar e Sharif, Jalalabad, Lashkargah, Taluqan, Khost, Shibarghan and Ghazni. In 2011, 23.5 percent of people lived in cities; urbanization growth was estimated at 4.4 percent from 2010-2015.

72.4 percent of urban-dwellers live in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing, 60 percent of cities are structured modern societies and are democratically well managed. In Kabul city, only 50 percent of all produced wastes are regularly collected and disposed of.

This goal helps to ensure access to appropriate housing, safe and affordable transportation and sustainable and inclusive urbanization.

Other areas covered by this goal include protecting cultural and natural heritage sites, reducing the negative impact of environmental disasters on cities and increasing access to public and green spaces for all. This goal also helps to support and maintain economic, social, and environmental links that connect cities to suburbs and rural areas, and to strengthen national and regional development plans.

Goal Twelve: Responsible Consumption and Production



Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern

Afghanistan, with a GDP of only \$20.2 billion, is a least developed country. The industries sector comprises only 21 percent of GDP and the agriculture sector (including poppy) comprises 23.7 percent; these both represent far less than the services sector, which comprises 50.7 percent of GDP. In 2017, the value of exports was \$836 million, which was ten times less than imports, valued at \$7,793 million.

On average, city-dwellers produce 350-400 grams of waste per day, totaling 6,300 tonnes of waste in Kabul and other big cities of the country. Per month, spending on waste management and disposal amounts to 40 million AFN in Kabul and 15 million AFN in other large cities.

Food waste is a significant global issue; about one third of food, or 66 tonnes, is wasted per second globally. If this situation continues, global food waste will reach 2.1 billion tonnes year. In Afghanistan, the food waste situation is not good, with each person producing an average of 238 kilograms of food waste per year. The country's eight largest cities produce about 1.5 million tonnes of food waste annually.

Under this goal, we work to to improve sustainable management and effective use of natural resources, reduce food waste, develop environmentally sound management practices for chemical materials, and their wastes throughout their life cycles and reduce their production.

Furthermore, this goal encourages large-scale national and international enterprises to adopt sustainable measures, promotes methods of public procurement in national priorities and policies, and provides information to promote environmentally-friendly lifestyles.

Through implementation of the SDGs, developed countries will support developing countries in building their academic and vocational capacities to advance sustainable production and consumption. This goal also helps to support poor people and ensure sustainable economic growth by supporting the establishment of a financial system that will both sustain domestic production as well as minimize the price of domestic products.

Goal Thirteen: Climate Action



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Afghanistan is ranked #14 among countries most susceptible to the impact of climate change. In 20 provinces, a 20 percent reduction in agricultural production has resulted in climate-related migration. This year's acute drought affected 200,000 livestock and 500 people.

Studies show that Afghanistan's snow caps are rapidly decreasing, and will be reduced by 40% by the year 2045. According to surveys of Afghanistan's water basins, only the Kabul basin is estimated to have 21 billion cubic meters of water capacity. However, studies show that water capacity has dropped by 16-17 billion cubic meters, and there was a 3 billion cubic meter drop in water capacity from 1970 to 2014.

Improving capacity and resilience against risks and natural disasters and incorporating climate change measures in national policies, strategies and programmes is a critical need in Afghanistan.

Goal Fifteen: Life on Land



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), less than 2 percent (1-1.3 million hectares) of Afghanistan's land is covered by forests. The forests of Afghanistan store 38 million metric tonnes of carbon in forest biomass.

The Ministry of Agriculture has focused on the protection and sustainable management of forests. The Ministry rehabilitated 320 hectares of pistachio forests, created 199 forestry associations, maintained 1,140 pastures, identified 216 hectares of sandy lands for desertification prevention, and planted 2 million fruitless trees for greenery of dry lands. The Ministry also intends to increase the country's forest coverage by 3 percent by 2020, and to bring overall forest management to 10 percent by developing forestry, pasture and wildlife policies and strategies, as well as to implement natural resources strategies and multiple development projects.

Goal fifteen of the SDGs promotes sustainable management of all types of forests, halts deforestation, and rehabilitates forests that face erosion.

Furthermore, goal 15 seeks to rehabilitate eroded lands, reduce degradation of ecosystems, halt biodiversity loss, protect endangered species, and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits and access to genetic resources, according to international agreements.

Countries must take urgent action to end the illegal hunting and smuggling of protected animal and plant species, and to control supply and demand of illegal wildlife products.

Goal Sixteen: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Violence has denied many of Afghans the right to life. According to the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), about 3,657 civilians were killed in 2017. This figure also includes 277 victims of violence against women, and 12 extrajudicial executions. The remaining 3,368 civilians were killed in the ongoing armed conflict.

In 2016, there were 10,342 civilian casualties, including 2,686 deaths and 7,656 injuries. While the overall number of casualties (including both injured and killed) decreased by 6 percent from 2016-2017, the number of people killed increased by 24 percent. This increase demonstrates that armed conflicts have increased in both number and intensity, and that tactics of war have become deadlier.

The National Unity Government (NUG) seeks to bring peace to the country. Inclusion of opposing parties and groups in the political process has increased. The peace process includes negotiations with diverse groups of involved stakeholders and with affected countries. Through continuous efforts, the NUG has had several major achievements in peace building. For example, the NUG conducted negotiations with the group *Hizb-e-Islami*. As a result, the group joined the peace process. Additionally, the NUG conducted multiple international peace conferences in countries around the region.

Goal 16 of the SDGs seeks to reduce all types of violence and violence-related deaths. Included in this work are efforts to eliminate abuse and exploitation, trafficking and all types of violence against children. Furthermore, rule of law on the national and international levels will help to ensure equal access to justice for all.

Combating all forms of organized crimes, corruption and bribery are major focuses of this goal. All countries, including Afghanistan, must work to create effective, responsive and transparent institutions on all levels and to ensure results-oriented, include and participatory decision-making on all levels.

Goal 16 also ensures birth registration for the whole population, as well as protection of fundamental freedoms in accordance with national regulations and international agreements.

Goal Seventeen: Partnerships for the Goals



Strengthen implementation and global partnership for sustainable development

Afghanistan ratified the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015 during the United Nations Summit and committed to achieving its goals. Afghanistan is committed to achieving the SDGs using a clear framework of regional and international economic development cooperations.

This goal draws on various sources of the SDG documents in order to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, to encourage developed countries to fulfill their commitments to

sustainable development, and to secure additional financial resources for developing countries.

Goal 17 supports national SDG programmes by increasing access to education, technology and innovation; promoting north-south, south-south and triangular international and regional cooperation in education, technology and innovation; and increasing international support for capacity-building efforts in developing countries.

Under the supervision of the World Trade Organization, countries are responsible for maintaining and promoting international, multilateral, legal, open and discrimination-free trade systems. Developing countries are expected to increase their exports by 2020 in order to double their participation in global exports. This goal also promotes effective private, public-private and civil society partnerships.

Part Three

Goals, Targets and National Indicators

Budgetary Sectors

Security Sector





Security Sector

Introduction

Afghanistan's security sector is responsible for rule of law, public order, and security of all Afghans as well as the defense and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. , territorial integrity and defense, Afghanistan requires security in order to achieve effective governance, private sector development, economic growth, poverty reduction, protection of individual freedoms and freedom of speech. The sector aims to protect the country, individuals and properties by by defending our social order and uniformly enforcing our laws.

Afghanistan's priorities under the security sector include increasing the capabilities of security agencies, and implementing comprehensive, integrated efforts to gradually increase capacity for the country's defense and security forces.

The security sector consists of six agencies: Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Directorate of Security, Afghan President Protective Services and National Security Council.

Targets and Indicators

The security sector covers 5 targets and 7 indicators in the A-SDGs. Major priorities include combating all forms of crime, eliminating violence against women and reducing mortality due to insecurity and traffic accidents. The sector's goals also include promoting peace for sustainable development, creating effective and accountable agencies, bringing security and safety to cities and improving public welfare.

The people of Afghanistan have suffered from insecurity and violence for many years; practical measures are needed to create a prosperous and stable society. For example, according to the Ministry of Interior Affairs, about 1,543 people over the past 12 months were victims of sexual harassment. Our goal is to reduce this number to less than 1,000 victims by 2020. Additionally, human trafficking affected 0.98 out of every 100,000 people in 2016; Under this goal, we are committed to to reduce this by 50 percent by 2020. Finally, detection and seizure of illegal small arms in 2016 was about 80 percent. Our goal is, again, to raise this to 90 percent by 2020.

Goals, targets and indicators of the security sector are provided below.



Goals, Targets and Indicators of Security Sector

Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment during the last 12 months. Desegregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Interior Affairs 1. Ministry of Women Affairs 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission				
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to relevant authorities. Disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. female	Ministry of Interior Affairs 1. Attorney Genral’s Office.				
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. female	Ministry of Interior Affairs 1. Ministry of Justice 2. Attorney General’s Office				
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows	Ministry of Interior Affairs 1. Da Afghanistan Bank				
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Ministry of Interior Affairs 1. National Directorate of Security				
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of Afghanistan in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of: a. Membership and voting rights of Afghanistan in regional and international institutions	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	a. 78.9% b. 73.2% Administrative data (2018)	a. 78.9% b. 73.2% Administrative data (2018)	a. 84.2% b. 80.2%	a. 91.2% b. 89.6%



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
	b. Accession to international treaties and conventions					
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Ministry of Interior Affairs 1. Ministry of Women Affairs 2. Ministry of Defense				

Governance Sector



Governance Sector



Introduction

Good governance is a major commitment of the Afghan government to its citizens and development partners. In this sector, the Afghan government, together with the civil society and other stakeholders, will strive to improve the provision of public goods and services, and eradicate all forms of corruption. . The governance sector works on important issues, such as governance, rule of law, and human rights, empowerment of provincial and local councils, religious affairs, government administrative reforms, and women's rights. Improving good governance, peace and justice is critical to achieving the SDGs. In countries experiencing war and conflict, it is very difficult to end hunger, build prosperity, protect the environment or increase economic growth and development. These goals can only be achieved through accountable, responsive and active participation by governmental agencies.

Governance in Afghanistan suffers from weak provision of public services, corruption, low capacity in government agencies and lack of inter-organizational coordination.

Among the most fundamental needs of citizens and humanity are justice and rule of law. The role of agencies involved in the governance sector and rule of law is to secure these fundamental rights and civil values.

The ministries and agencies responsible for the A-SDG targets and indicators on governance, rule of law and human rights are: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs, State Ministry for Parliamentary Affairs, Attorney General Office, the Supreme Court, Wolesi Jirga, Mishrano Jirga, Administrative Office of the President, Chief Executive Office, Secretariat of Minister's Council, Independent Directorate of Local Governance, Independent Commission of Elections, Independent Commission of Human Rights and Department of Population Registration.

Targets and Indicators



The governance sector covers 3 targets and 4 indicators. The focus areas are rule of law, equal access to justice and eradication of corruption and bribery. Creating effective and accountable institutions and equal access to inclusive justice are important SDGs in the governance sector.

Afghanistan has committed itself to achieving the following by 2020: provide free legal assistance to 11,000 individuals by 2020, compared to 8,000 in 2016; validate and register the properties of 100 percent of high-ranking officials by 2020, compared to 35 percent in 2016; and increase the number of national identity cards (Tazkira) issued and births registered to 1.6 million by 2020, up from 254,880 in 2016. The goals, targets and indicators of the governance sector are provided below.



Goals, Targets and Indicators of Good Governance Sector

Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population. Disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Justice 1. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled. 2. Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation	1. 0.98 a. b.	1. 0.9 a. b.	1. 0.8 a. b.	1. 0 a. b.
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.3 Percentage of beneficiaries of legal assistance who have access to justice	Ministry of Justice 1. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission 2. National Statistical and Information Authority 3. Attorney General’s Office 4. Ministry of Interior Affairs				
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	Attorney General’s Office 1. Supreme Court 2. Supreme Audit Office				
	16.5.3 Percentage of: a. Recorded and published assets b. Investigated assets of high ranking government officials as foreseen in the national law.	Administration Office of President 1. Supreme Court 2. Attorney General’s Office	a. 35% b. 0	a. 80% b. 0	a. 90% b. 20%	a. 100% b. 100%

Infrastructure and Natural Resources Sector

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Introduction

The infrastructure sector plays a very important role in all of Afghanistan's strategic documents, including the A-SDGs and ANPDF. Because infrastructure includes such a wide variety of activities, the sector plays a significant role in both economic growth and social





welfare . The sector covers many important issues, such as road construction, land and air transportation, energy and water, communication, mines and natural resources, and urban development.

The infrastructure sector is responsible for allocating 45 percent of the country's development budget, which demonstrates the important role that this sector plays. The sector is responsible for multiple development programmes to increase economic growth, such as the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas project, the Central Asia-South Asia (CASA 1000) electricity project, the 500 kW Turkmenistan powerline, the 500 kW Surkhan-Pul-e-Khumri powerline, the inauguration of the Salma Dam, the completion of the second phase of the Kamal Khan Dam, the inauguration of the third phase of the Kajaki Dam, the construction of several other electricity dams, and a fiber-optics project.

The vision of this sector is for balanced and sustainable economic and social development in Afghanistan. One of the country's utmost priorities is the development of public infrastructure. Infrastructure, whether it connects corridors of important trade zones through national networks, or increases productivity through small irrigation projects, is an extremely important factor for the country's long term economic development. Furthermore, infrastructure can improve access to resources and services for poor people, and thus plays an important role in reducing poverty.

This sector includes thirteen budgetary units: Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation Authority, Breshna Sherkat, General Directorate of Urban Canalization, National Environment Protection Authority, CRIDA, Kabul Municipality, and High Commission of Atomic Energy.

Targets and Indicators

The infrastructure sector covers 28 targets and 31 indicators of the A-SDGs. The most important issues it addresses are: sustainable access to water and sanitation for all citizens, improved water quality, effective use of water resources, protection and safety for aquatic ecosystems and increased participation of local communities in water



management. The SDG targets related to this sector emphasize infrastructure development, use of technology to provide all citizens access to energy services, increased effectiveness and access for all to internet, communication and information technology through international and regional cooperation.

Afghanistan has witnessed significant infrastructure development over the past one and half decades, supported by assistance from the international community. Access to electricity increased from 6 percent in 2002 to 30.9 percent in 2017, and is expected to increase to 79.29 percent by 2020. Production of energy from renewable energy sources will increase by over 42 percent. Similarly, waste management will increase from 21 percent in 2016 to 25.5 percent in 2020. Water storage capacity will increase from 70 to 80 cubic meters per capita per year by 2020. Inclusive water resources management will increase from 5 percent in 2016 to 12 percent in 2020.

The goals, targets and indicators of the infrastructure and natural resources sector are provided below.



Goals, Targets and Indicators of Infrastructure Sector

Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages						
3.6 By 2030 halve the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100 thousand person per year disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Transport 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Urban Development and Land 3. Ministry of Interior Affairs				
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of population who own a mobile telephone, by sex 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority	1. 43% (ALCS) a. b.			
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater (household and all economic activities) safely treated 1. Urban	Ministry of Urban Development and Land 1. National Environment Protection Agency 2. Municipalities	21% (Administrative Data)	22.5%	24%	25.5%
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Proportion of change in water-use efficiency over time 1. Energy Sector 2. Agriculture Sector 3. Industries Sector 4. Urban Sector	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing 4. Afghanistan Urban Water Supply and Canalization Corporation	36%	36%	36.5%	37%



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
	6.4.3 Increase water reserves capacity for per-capita use (m ³ /year)	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. National Environment Protection Agency	70 (Administrative Data)	70	75	80
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Ministry of Urban Development and Land 4. Afghanistan Water Supply and Canalization	5% (Administrative Data)	7%	9%	12%
	6.5.3 Implementation of Helmand agreement and other water resources transboundary agreements	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	50% (Administrative Data)	53%	58%	62%
6.6 By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (Percentage of change) a. Wetlands b. Rivers c. Lakes d. Aquifers	National Environment Protection Agency 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock	a. 0.178% b. c. d.	a. 0.294% b. c. d.	a. 0.394% b. c. d.	a. 0.504 % b. c. d.
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of councils in 5 river basins with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water resources management and development	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. National Environment Protection Agency	5% (Administrative Data)	7%	9%	12%
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Percentage of population with access to electricity network, disaggregated by: 1. Urban 2. Rural	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Brishna Company	29.44% (Administrative Data)	32.61%	38.26%	79.29%
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total electricity consumption	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Brishna Company	42.76% (Administrative Data)	42.8%	42.8%	42.8%
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Industry and Commerce 2. Brishna Company				
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Ministry of Energy and Water 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Brishna Company				
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, disaggregated by: 1. Technology a. 2g b. 3g c. 4g	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 1. Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority	a. 77% b. 71% c. 0.4%			
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Percentage of urban population living in slums,	Ministry of Urban Development and Land 1. Municipalities	72.4% (ALCS)	74%	69%	64%



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
	informal settlements or inadequate housing					
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Percentage of population that has convenient access to public transport	Ministry of Transport 1. Ministry of Public Works 2. Municipalities				
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in country	11.3.2 Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Ministry of Urban Development and Land 1. Ministry of Information and Culture 2. Civil Society 3. Private Sector				
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste out of total urban solid waste generated: that are regularly collected and discharged. a. that are regularly collected b. that are discharged after collection 1. Kabul 2. Provinces	Municipalities 1. National Environment Protection Agency 2. Ministry of Urban Development and Land 3. Independent Directorate of Local Governancc	1.a 50% 1. b 2. a 55% 2.b (Administrative Data)	1.a 65% 1. b 2. a 2.b		
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	National Environment Protection Agency 1. Ministry of Urban Development and Land	PM2.5 180.36 PM10 129.26 (2019) (Administrative Data)			
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population	Ministry of Urban Development and Land 1. Municipalities				



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
strengthening national and regional development planning	projections, resource needs, and size of city					
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
12.4 By 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Establish and implement national action plans for international multilateral environmental agreements including Stockholm, Vienna, Minamata, Basel, Rotterdam conventions and Montreal protocol on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet Afghanistan’s commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	National Environment Protection Agency 1. Ministry of Urban Development and Land 2. Municipalities				
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 progress towards the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases Afghanistan’s ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	National Environment Protection Agency 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Ministry of Energy and Water 4. Ministry of Economy 5. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 6. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority				



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Area of land that is upgraded over total land area (Area of degraded land by floods over total land area along the rivers and water passages using construction and non-construction measures)	Ministry of Water and Energy 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority	0 hectare	300 hectare	450 hectare	600 hectare
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Percentage of important sites for mountain biodiversity that are covered as protected areas	National Environment Protection Agency 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock	2.009% (2017)	3.95%	6.75%	8.95%
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2030, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index (preparing the list of protected species in accordance to IUCN standards)	National Environment Protection Agency 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Academy of Sciences	0.841 (2018) (Administrative Data)	0.841	0.841	
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	National Environment Protection Agency 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Justice				
15.8 By 2025, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Approval of national laws and legislation for the prevention or control of invasive alien species	National Environment Protection Agency 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Ministry of Energy and Water	0%	0%	2%	5%
15.9 By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes,	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi	National Environment Protection Agency	0% (Administrative Data)	0%	20%	50%

Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Ministry of Energy and Water 				
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	National Environment Protection Agency				
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development						
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.2 Percentage of fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 10,000 inhabitants, disaggregated by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 256kb – 2mb 2. 2mb – 10mb 3. Over 10mb 	Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority	1. 34%			
			2. 10%			
			3. 037%			
17.8 By 2030, fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of population using the Internet	Ministry of Communicatins and Information Technology	34% (Administrative Data)			

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector





Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Introduction

Agriculture provides 44 percent of employment and plays a vital role in the Afghan economy. With the right policies and interventions in place, this sector has a great potential for local economic recovery and sustainable development. Right now, however, agricultural productivity is low due to the prevalence of traditional agricultural methods, lack of water for irrigation, lack of access for farmers to loans or credit, lack of agricultural research, insufficient plant protection, poor animal health, and lack of widespread use of modern academic research and technology. As a result, the country relies heavily on imports from other countries. Rainfed and irrigated wheat, which contributes to 80 percent of total cereal production, has decreased in recent years due to insufficient rainfall. Saffron generates higher income and provides employment for more people, and therefore provides a good alternative to poppy production.

Agriculture in Afghanistan presents a large investment opportunity, as it comprises one quarter of GDP (excluding poppy). Agriculture is the second largest sector in terms of share of GDP, second only to the services sector.

The agriculture sector presents huge opportunities for the future of economic development in Afghanistan. Agriculture plays an important role in attracting foreign investment to the country, and reducing dependence on foreign aid. More than any other sector, the agriculture and rural development sector has the greatest potential to create employment opportunities, which can lead to increased overall employment, greater participation of women and deprived classes (poor people, farmers without land, and *Kuchis*) in agriculture, and secure food and nutrition in poor areas of cities and in rural areas. The agriculture sector can be further developed by providing irrigation services, supporting livestock farming, empowering local governing bodies, promoting sustainable livelihoods, reducing poppy crops and better managing farm and environmental resilience to climate change and pollution.

This sector includes the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Counter Narcotics Ministry and the Department of ARAZI.



Targets and Indicators

The agriculture and rural development sector has 12 targets and 15 indicators in the A-SDGs and affects important issues, including ending hunger, promoting sustainable agriculture, and ensuring access of farmers to land and resources. The sector addresses other important issues, such as access to safe drinking water, access to proper sanitation, and protection of the environment and forests. As part of these efforts, the SDG targets also address related issues, such as creating sustainable nutritious food systems; protecting the genetic diversity of seeds, plants and wild and tame animals; creating facilities for agricultural research; and investing in rural infrastructure to increase agricultural productivity. Achievement of these goals will connect farmers to a wide range of national and international markets, and could even lead to the development of transboundary regional infrastructure.

The agriculture sector includes many targets for 2020. Afghanistan is one of the least developed countries and faces substantial hunger and malnutrition. According to the ALCS, 45 percent of the population lacked food security in 2016; with the implementation of the SDGs, this number will decrease to 41 percent by 2020.

Currently, 36 percent of people in Afghanistan have access to safely managed drinking water. The disaggregation by people living in rural and urban areas are 25.1 percent and 75.3 respectively. The GoIRA plans to increase the percentage of people in rural areas who have access to safely managed drinking water to 40 percent by 2020. Additionally, 41.4 percent of people have access to safely managed sanitation services according to the ALCS, and this is expected to increase to 54 percent by 2020. Finally, the percentage of people defecating in the open is projected to decrease from 13.6 percent in 2016 to 11 percent in 2020.

With the implementation of the SDGs, people living in rural areas will be connected to cities through roads. Currently, 63 percent of people in rural areas live two kilometers or less from an all-season road; is expected to increase to 70 percent in 2020.

The goals, targets and indicators of the agriculture and rural development sector are presented below:



Goals, Targets and Indicators of Agriculture Sector

Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1. Percentage of food insecure population	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Development 1. Ministry of Public Health	45% (ALCS)	43%	42%	41%
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1. Average wheat and rice harvest by farmers (MT/HA) a. Irrigated wheat b. Rain-fed wheat c. Rice	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Development	a. 2.45 b. 1.03 c. 3	a. 2.60 b.1.04 c. 3.4	a. 2.71 b. 1.06 c. 3.6	a. 2.83 b. 1.09 c. 3.8
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers.	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Development 1. Ministry of Industry and Trade	800 \$ (Administrative Data)	893 \$	937 \$	984 \$
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture a. Irrigated agricultural land b. Orchards and vineyards	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 1. Ministry of Energy and Water 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	a. 47% b. 2.5% (Plant Coverage Survey – FAO)	a. 48% b. 2.6%	a. 48.5% b. 2.65%	a. 49% b. 2.7%



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
2.5 By 2025, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national level; and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of registered and protected plant and animal genetic resources. Disaggregated by: a. Fruits b. Plants c. animals	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Development 1. National Environment Protection Agency	a. 935 b. 64 (Administrative Data)	a. 940 b. 83	a. 945 b. 90	a. 950 b. 105
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Development 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy	0.2 (Administrative Data)	0.3	0.35	0.40
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Number of agricultural products, livestock and basic food needs which's prices is published on weekly and monthly basis.	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Development 1. Ministry of Industry and Trade	31 (Administrative Data)	35	37	39
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services, disaggregated by: 1. Total a. Urban b. Rural	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitaion and Development	1. 36% a. 75.3% b. 25.1% (ALCS)	1. a. b. 30%	1. a. b. 35%	1. a. b. 40%
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services disaggregated by: 1.Total 2. Urban 3. Rural	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitaion and Development 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Afghanistan Water Supply and Canalisation Corporation	1. 41.6% a. 56.5% b. 38.8% (ALCS)	1. 44% a. b.	1. 49% a. b.	1. 54% a. b.
	6.2.2 Percentage of population with access to hand-washing facility with soap and water. disaggregated by: 1.Total 2.Urban 3. Rural	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitaion and Development 1. Ministry of Public Health	1. 74% a. b. 29% (Administrative Data)	1. 76% a. b. 34%	1. 78% a. b. 39%	1. 80% a. b. 44%
	6.2.3 Percentage of population who use open defecation by: 1.Total a. Urban b. Rural	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitaion and Development 1. Ministry of Public Health	1. 13.6% a. 0.5% b. 13.3% (ALCS)	1. 13% a. b. 13%	1. 13% a. b. 13%	1. 11% a. b. 12.5%
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	63% (ALCS)	65%	67%	70%
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Percentage of wheat and rice losses during the production in a year disaggregated by: a. Wheat b. Rice	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock	a. 15% b. 7% (Administrative Data)	a. 14 % b. 6.6%	a. 13.5% b. 6.4%	a. 13% b. 6.2%
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
15.1 By 2030 ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 1. National Environment Protection Agency	2.8% (Administrative Data)	3%	3.10%	3.20%
15.2 By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Percentage of forest cover under sustainable management	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock 1. National Environment Protection Agency	4% (Plant Coverage Survey)	10%	15%	22%

Education Sector



Education Sector

Introduction



Education is a constitutional right in Afghanistan. The long-term vision for the education sector is to ensure that all Afghans have equal access to education regardless of their gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status or religion, in order to increase knowledge and skills, which will help to ensure stability, good governance, poverty reduction and public well-being. The education sector can lead to a healthy, knowledgeable, skilled workforce, and is considered a key component of long-term economic growth.

The education sector plays an important role in economic, social and cultural development. According to our constitution, the long-term vision for education is to provide all Afghans, regardless of gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status or religion, access to quality education, as well as higher education, cultural values, freedom of speech and equal legal access, so that they have the opportunity to develop their knowledge and skills.

Promoting shared cultural and historical values and national unity will help ensure that the process of economic reconstruction and development proceeds with tolerance, integrity and national stability. Cultural and national heritage can be leveraged to unite Afghans around a shared identity and future, facilitate a unified way of life, and promote tourism. The widespread and increasing influence of mass media, one of the most prominent achievements in cultural and communication technology of the industrialized world, covers all scientific, cultural, political, economic and social phenomena in a variety of ways. Media and broadcasting play an important role in strengthening social networks, providing information about the private sector and the state of welfare and stability in the country. This can lead to innovation and change, ensuring a progressive, integrated and non-violent society, in which citizens have access to political, economic and social programmes at both the national and international levels.

The education sector seeks to provide all school age children and youth, regardless of gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status or religion, with access to a quality education in order to develop their knowledge, skills and values. The education sector helps create a healthy, skilled, knowledgeable workforce, which is critical to long-term economic development.

The education sector consists of six ministries and departments: Ministry of Education, Higher Education, Information and Culture, General Directorate of Academy of Sciences, General Directorate of Physical Education, and General Directorate of Radio Television.

Targets and Indicators

The education sector covers 14 targets and 40 indicators in the A-SDGs, demonstrating the government's commitment to improving education nationwide. Education is one of the government's top priorities, and the government is working to ensure high quality and inclusive education, promote equal opportunities for free education, improve access to vocational and higher education, reduce gender inequality, increase literacy and skills among men and women, improve access for children and the disabled to educational opportunities, provide scholarships, attract qualified teachers, promote a culture of peace and follow human rights laws.



Efforts are also being made to expand the tourism industry and attract tourists, preserve historical and cultural heritage, conduct scientific research and monitor tourism. This will improve production sectors, and efforts will be made to improve access to basic information and individual freedom.

In recent years, the Afghan government experienced significant achievements in the education sector. Government priorities in education and culture include the following important targets: increase enrollment in preschool from 3.1 percent in 2015 to 7.9 percent by 2020, an increase of 4.8 percent; improve gender equality and empower women, by increasing the percentage of women enrolled in higher education from 25.19 percent (74.81 percent male enrollment) in 2016 to 26.39 percent (73.61 percent male enrollment) by 2020.

In 2015, among 15-24 year olds, 68.2 percent of males and 38.7 percent of females had the ability to read and write; by 2020, this will increase to 72 percent of males and 44 percent of females.

In 2016, the tourism industry was comprised of 0.59 percent of GDP; the goal is to increase this by 2% by 2020. Furthermore, the national budget allocation for protection of natural and cultural heritage sites will rise to 0.39 percent by 2020, up from 0.12 percent.

The goals, targets and indicators of the education sector are provided below.



Goals, Targets and Indicators of Education Sector

Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in a. Reading b. Arithmetic at 1. Grade 2 or 3 2. the end of primary education 3. the end of lower secondary education by sex	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Economy 4. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	a.1: Male 46.5% Female 47.5% a.2 55.2% a.3 (Administrative Data, 2016) b.1: Male 54.5% Female 48.5% b.2 63% b.3 (Administrative Data, 2013)	a.1: Male 50% Female 50% a.2 60% a.3 b.1: Male 60% Female 52% b.2 70% b.3	a.1: Male 55% Female 55% a.2 65% a.3 b.1: Male 63% Female 56% b.2 73% b.3	a.1: Male 57% Female 57% a.2 68% a.3 b.1: Male 65% Female 58% b.2 75% b.3
	4.1.3 Gross intake ratio to the last grade 1. Primary 2. Lower secondary	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Economy 4. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	1. 86% 2. 53% (Administrative Data, 2017)	1. 86.7% 2. 55.1%	1. 87.4% 2. 57.2%	1. 88.1% 2. 59.2%
	4.1.4 Completion rate 1. Primary education 2. Lower secondary education 3. Upper secondary education	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Economy 4. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	a. 60% b. 37% c. 26% (Administrative Data)	a. 62.3% b. 39.2% c. 27.8%	a. 64.6% b. 41.3% c. 29.7%	a. 66.9% b. 43.5% c. 31.5%
	4.1.5 Out-of-school rate 1. Primary education 2. Lower secondary education	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs	1. 28.5% 2. 43.7% 3. 58.5%	1. 26.5% 2. 42.5% 3. 57.5%	1. 24.5% 2. 41.5% 3. 56.5%	1. 22.5% 2. 40.5% 3. 55.5%



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
	3. Upper secondary education	2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Economy 4. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	(Administrative Data)			
	4.1.6 Percentage of children over-age for grade 1. Primary education 2. Lower secondary education 3. Upper secondary education	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Economy 4. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	1. 6% 2. 15% 3. 16% (Administrative Data)	1. 5.3% 2. 14.3% 3. 15%	1. 4.5% 2. 13.5% 3. 14.5%	1. 3.8% 2. 12.8% 3. 13.8%
	4.1.8 Gross intake ratio in special education 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Economy 4. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	1. 9% a. 7% b. 2% (Administrative Data)			
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age (Age of 6)	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Finance	3.1% (Administrative Data, 2015)	6%	7%	7.9%
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of a. Youth (Age of 15 – 24) b. Elders (Age of 25 – 64) in formal (high schools and technical and vocational institutes) technical and vocational education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (male, female)	Technician & Vocational Education & Training - Authority				



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
	4.3.2 Percentage of new enrollments in public and private universities, disaggregated by: 1. Public a. Male b. Female 2. Private a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Higher Education	1.a. 74.81% 1.b. 25.19% 2.a. 79.19% 2.b. 20.84% (Administrative Data)	1.a. 74.21% 1.b. 25.79% 2.a. 80.25% 2.b. 19.75%	1.a. 73.91% 1.b. 25.09% 2.a. 80.89% 2.b. 19.11%	1.a. 73.61% 1.b. 26.39% 2.a. 81.21% 2.b. 81.79%
	4.3.3 Participation rate in technical and vocational schools and institutes programs (15-24 years old), Disaggregated by: 1. Institutes a. male b. female 2. Schools a. male b. female	Technican & Vocational Education & Training - Authority 1. Ministry of Women Affairs 2. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyres and Disabled	1.a. 51% 1.b. 21% 2.a. 23% 2.b. 2% (Administrative Data)	1.a. 1.b. 2.a. 2.b.	1.a. 1.b. 2.a. 2.b.	1.a. 1.b. 2.a. 2.b.
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Proportion of gender balance enrollment in 1. Primary education 2. Lower secondary education 3. Upper secondary education	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Women Affairs 2. Ministry of labor, Social Affairs, Martyres and Disabled 3. Ministry of Finance	1. 0.67 2. 0.57 3. 0.54 (Administrative Data)	1. 0.68 2. 0.59 3. 0.56	1. 0.70 2. 0.61 3. 0.57	1. 0.71 2. 0.62 3. 0.59
	4.5.2 Percentage of students in primary education whose first or home language is the language of instruction	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Women Affairs	70% (Administrative Data)	70.5%	71%	72%
	4.5.4 Education expenditure per student disaggregated by: A. Level of Education 1. Primary 2. Lower Secondary 3. Upper secondary	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Women Affairs 2. Ministry of labor, Social Affairs, Martyres and Disabled	a.1. 46 \$ a.2 68\$ a.3 74\$ b. 8.7% (Administrative Data, 2015)	a.1. 48 \$ a.2 70\$ a.3 76\$ b. 9.4%	a.1. 49 \$ a.2 71\$ a.3 71\$ b. 9.6%	a.1. 48 \$ a.2 70\$ a.3 76\$ b. 9.8%



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
	B. Education expenditure for each student per capita GDP					
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in numeracy A. 15 – 24 years old 1.Total of both sex 2. Male 3. Female B. 15 years and above 1.Total of both sex 2. Male 3. Female	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Women Affairs 3. Ministry of Information and Culture				
	4.6.2 literacy rate among individuals, disaggregated by: A. 15 – 24 years old 1.Total of both sex 2. Male 3. Female B. 15 years and above 1.Total of both sex 2. Male 3. Female	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Women Affairs 3. Ministry of Information and Culture	a.1. 53.6% a.2. 68.2% a.3. 38.8% b.1. 34.8% b.2. 49.4% b.3. 19.9% (ALCS)	a.1. 55% a.2. 69% a.3. 40% b.1. 39% b.2. 52% b.3. 25%	a.1. 57% a.2. 71% a.3. 42% b.1. 41% b.2. 54% b.3. 28%	a.1. 59% a.2. 72% a.3. 44% b.1. 44% b.2. 55% b.3. 30%
	4.6.3 Participation rate of a. Youth (15 – 24 years) b. Adult (15 years and older) in literacy programs	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Information and Culture 3. Ministry of Women’s Affair	a. b. 5.8% (Administrative Data, 2017)	a. b. 6.7%	a. b. 7.5%	a. b. 8.4%
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development,	4.7.1 Extent to which 1. Global citizenship education 2. Education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights are	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Information and Culture 3. Ministry of Women’s Affair				



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	mainstreamed at below levels: a. National education policies b. curricula c. Teacher education d. Student assessments	4. National Environmental Protection Agency 5. Independent Human Right's Commission				
	4.7.2 Percentage of schools that provide life skills-based, HIV prevention and sex education	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Information and Culture 3. Ministry of Women's Affair				
	4.7.4 Percentage of students by: a. Educational level b. Age groups showing adequate understanding of issues relating to global citizenship and sustainability	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Information and Culture 3. Ministry of Women's Affair				
	4.7.5 Percentage of 15-year old students showing proficiency in knowledge of environmental science and geoscience	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Information and Culture 3. Ministry of Women's Affair 4. National Environmental Protection Agency				
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: a. electricity b. Internet for pedagogical purposes c. computer lab for pedagogical purposes d. Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; e. Basic drinking water and washroom f. single-sex basic sanitation facilities g. Appropriate building	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Information and Culture 3. Ministry of Urban Development and Land 4. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Housing 5. Ministry of Energy and Water	a. 26% b. 10% c. 20% d. 20% e. 73% f. 57% g. 50% (Administrative Data)	a. 28% b. 14% c. 23% d. 23% e. 75% f. 60% g. 53%	a. 31% b. 18% c. 25% d. 25% e. 77% f. 64% g. 55%	a. 33% b. 21% c. 28% d. 28% e. 78% f. 67% g. 58%



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
	4.a.2 Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Interior 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Independent Human Rights Commission				
	4.a.3 Number and type of attacks on students, personnel and institutions	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Interior 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Independent Human Right Commission 4. Ministry of Public Health				
	4.a.4 Proportion of technical and vocational schools and institutions with access to: a. electricity b. Internet for pedagogical purposes c. laboratory d. Computer e. Appropriate space, surrounding wall and sanitation facilities f. Technical workshops g. Research farms	Ministry of Education 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Information and Culture 3. Ministry of Urban Development and Land 4. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Housing 5. Ministry of Energy and Water	a. 73% b. 0% c. 29% d. 47% e. 33% f. 30% g. 24% (Administrative Data)			
4.b By 2030, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs	4.b.3 number of higher education scholarships disaggregated by: 1. Bachelors scholarships 2. Masters scholarship 3. PhD Scholarships	Ministry of Higher Education 1. Ministry of Communication Information and Technology 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1. 667 2. 538 3. 72 (Administrative Data)	1. 660 2. 593 3. 120	1. 650 2. 623 3. 144	1. 650 2. 654 3. 173
	4.b.4 number of higher education scholarships for graduates and employees of technical and vocational schools and institutes	Technical and Vocational Education and Training authority				
	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in:	Ministry of Education				



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training	a. Pre-primary education b. Primary education c. Lower secondary education d. Upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level, by sex (male and female)	1. Ministry of Higher Education				
	4.c.3 Percentage of teachers qualified according to national standards, by level: 1. Primary 2. Lower secondary 3. Upper secondary	Ministry of Education	a. 43% b. 18% c. 11% (Administrative Data)	a. 45% b. 20% c. 14%	a. 47% b. 22% c. 16%	a. 50% b. 24% c. 18%
	4.c.4 Pupil-qualified teacher ratio by level of education 1. Primary 2. Lower secondary 3. Upper secondary	Ministry of Education	a. 75:1 b. 53:1 c. 50:1 (Administrative Data, 2017)	a. 73:1 b. 51:1 c. 48:1	a. 70:1 b. 49:1 c. 46:1	a. 68:1 b. 47:1 c. 44:1
	4.c.5 Ratio of teacher salary relative to other professions requiring a comparable level of qualification	Ministry of Education				
	4.c.7 Percentage of teachers who received in-service training in the last 12 months	Ministry of Education	12% (Administrative Data, 2017)	14%	16%	18%
	4.c.8 Percentage of TVET teachers who have received basic pedagogical or teacher's training or similar capacity development courses	Technical and Vocational Education and Training authority				
	4.c.9 Percentage of TVET teachers who possess the requisite teaching knowledge and skills	Technical and Vocational Education and Training authority				
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable	8.9.1 Contribution of tourism to total GDP	Ministry of Information and Culture 1. Ministry of Economy	0.59% (Administrative Data)	1%	1.5%



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		2. Ministry of Finance 3. National Statistics and Information Authority 4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled				
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs; disaggregated by: a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Information and Culture				
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Proportion of national budget dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural, natural and world heritage	Ministry of Information and Culture 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Interior 3. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock 4. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 5. Ministry of Urban Development and Land 6. Independent Directorate of Local Governance 7. National Environment Protection Agency 8. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	0.129%	0.23%	0.30%	0.39%
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
12.a Attract developed countries support to strengthen scientific and technological capacity to move towards more	12.a.1 Number of scientific research projects on protection of the environment, production of clean energy, increasing domestic production, and achieving self-reliance	Sciences Academy 1. Ministry of Commerce and Industries 2. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs				



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
sustainable patterns of consumption and production.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Ministry of Finance 5. Ministry of Higher Education 				
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Ministry of Information and Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Economy 2. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock 3. National Statistics and Information Authority 4. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 5. Ministry of Justice 6. National Environmental Protection Agency 	0 (Administrative Data)	1 Document	2 Document	3 Document
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Ministry of Information and Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Interior 2. Ministry of Defense 	49 (Administrative Data)	0	0	0
	16.10.2 Number of adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy that guarantees access to information for public	Ministry of Information and Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All ministries and independent budgetary units 	1	6	12	18

Health Sector





Health Sector

Introduction

The health sector is one of the most important economic and social sectors for providing improved health services and establishing hospitals in the country. Article 52 of the Constitution states: "The State provides preventive health care facilities and free health services for all citizens in accordance with the provisions of law. The Ministry of Public Health is responsible for creating standardized hospitals and improving quality and access to health services. This will play a key role for the economic and social development of the country.

The Ministry of Public Health is the only government entity responsible for ensuring good health for the citizens of Afghanistan, though a number of other ministries and government agencies play similar roles. These activities both directly and indirectly impact health in the country. Development partners, nongovernmental organizations, professional associations, regulatory bodies, and the private sector are key partners in the health sector.

Afghanistan's health sector has made significant progress in improving the health of people across the country, benefiting from financial and technical support from donors and development partners. These achievements have led to increased access to health care and an expanded area of coverage for health services; improvement in the quality of health services; and strengthened institutional management. The strategic, institutional and operational effectiveness of the new and improved health care system has led to key achievements in the health sector.

The vision for the health and nutrition sector is better physical, psychological and social health for all Afghans. The overall goal of the health sector is to work effectively with communities and development partners to improve health and nutrition for all Afghan people, with special emphasis on women and children and vulnerable areas of the country.

The government is committed to ensuring rapid implementation of quality health services for all Afghans by focusing its resources, in particular on women and children and areas lacking adequate health services, and through effective collaboration with communities and other development partners. The National Health Strategy Plan for the years 2015-2020 is one of the major plans under which the Afghan government will improve health services in upcoming years.

Targets and Indicators

The health sector has 2 goals, 11 targets and 20 indicators, which mainly focus on the health of citizens and improvement of public welfare for all people of all ages. The sector focuses on issues such as reducing child malnutrition; reducing the mortality rate in children, especially children under the age of 5 and infants; reducing maternal mortality; controlling diseases in the country, especially tuberculosis, malaria, AIDS and non-communicable diseases, especially



cardiovascular disease and cancer; reducing tobacco and drug use among children and youth; increasing treatment centres for drug addicts; increasing the number of health workers; and improving access to standardized, high-quality health services.

Nutrition is a serious health problem among children in Afghanistan. Insufficient nutrition directly impacts their physical and mental development, and causes backwardness. In 2013, 40.9 percent of children under the age of 5 suffered from acute malnutrition; this is expected to decline to 36.5 percent by 2020.

About 49 percent of births are performed by unskilled people and outside of health facilities. This is a major cause of maternal mortality in the country. The maternal mortality rate was 661 per 100,000 live births in 2016, which will drop to 450 incidents per 100,000 live births by 2020. In addition, child mortality is a major challenge for the health sector. Child mortality is often caused by respiratory diseases, malnutrition and severe diarrhea, and the lack of access to standardized, high-quality health services. The child mortality rate in 2015 was 55 children under the age of 5 per 1,000 children (34,485 children); this will drop to 46 per 1,000 children by 2020 (30,682 children per year).

Tuberculosis (TB) has remained a major health problem for many years. TB deaths and overall prevalence is increasing, compared to other countries of the region and world. The number of new TB cases was about 189 per 100,000 people in 2016, which will be reduced to 142 per 100,000 people by 2020. Goals, targets, and indicators are presented below.



Goals, Targets and Indicators of Health Sector

Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Ministry of Public Health. 1. National Statistic and information Authority. 2. Ministry of Agriculture , Irrigation and Livestock	40.9% (National Nutrition Survey, 2013)	38.9%	37.9%	36.5%
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Ministry of Public Health. 1. National Statistic and information Authority. 2. Ministry of Agriculture , Irrigation and Livestock	9.5% (National Nutrition Survey, 2013)	8,9%	8.5%	8%
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages						
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live birth) disaggregated by: 1. Total a. Urban b. Rural 2. Age group	Ministry of Public Health. 1. Ministry of Women Affairs.	1. 661 a. b. 2. (UN)	1. 550 a. b. 2.	1. 500 a. b. 2.	1. 450 a. b. 2.
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (From total of births)	Ministry of Public Health 1. Ministry of Labor Affairs , Martyrs and Disabilities.	51% (DHS, 2015)	55%	58%	60%
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 15 per	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	Ministry of Public Health	55 (DHS, 2015)	50	48	46
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	Ministry of Public Health	36 (DHS, 2015)	34	32	30



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births						
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected populations. 1. Total of both sex 2. Male 3. Female 4. Key population (drug addicted people, prisoners, male and female sex workers)	Ministry of Public Health	1. 0.01%	1. 0.01%	1. 0.01%	1. 0.01%
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population in last 12 month	Ministry of Public Health	189 (National Programme for TB Control)	174	159	142
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population in last 12 month	Ministry of Public Health	11 (National Programme for Prevention of Malaria)	10	9	8
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population in last 12 month by: A. National level B. Percentage of HB+ in VCT centers.	Ministry of Public Health	A. B. 4.5	A. B. 4.5%	B. 3.4%	B. 3.4%
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (aged 30 – 70 years)	Ministry of Public Health 1. National Environment Protection Authority.	31% (Afghanistan Mortality Survey, 2010)	29%	28%	27%



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Percentage of drug users whom have received treatment for substance use disorders	Ministry of Public Health 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy 3. Ministry of Counter Narcotics	2.7% (National Program me for Attentua tion of Demand of Drugs)	4.4%	5.60%	7%
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and program	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Ministry of Public Health 1. Ministry of Information and Culture 2. Ministry of Haj and Islamic Affairs 3. Ministry of Women Affairs	20% (DHS, 2015)	26%	28%	30%
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth per 1000 women in the age group: a. 10-14 b. 15-19	Ministry of Public Health 1. Ministry of Information and Culture 2. Ministry of Haj and Islamic Affairs	b. 12% (DHS, 2015)	b. 11%	b. 10%	b. 9.9%
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Proportion of population who have access to equal and quality essential health services with distance of two hours walking (10 km).	Ministry of Public Health	88% (DHS, 2015)	89%	89%	90%
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure a. Up to 10 percent b. From 10 percent to 25 percent	Ministry of Public Health 1. Ministry of Finance	a. 44.8% b. 24.74% (National Health Accounts , 2017)			



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use (active form) among persons aged 15 years and older	Ministry of Public Health 1. Ministry of Counter Narcotics 2. Ministry of Haj and Islamic Affairs 3. Ministry of information and culture 4. Ministry of Education	36% (Afghanis tan Narcotics Survey, 2015)	34%	33%	32%
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines and medicine on a sustainable basis	Ministry of Public Health	60% (DHS, 2015)	75%	80%	82%
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 population)	Ministry of Public Health	1.05 (Adminis trative)	1.07	1.08	1.09



Target	Indicator	Leading/Supporting Entities	Basline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in the country.			Data, 2017)			
	3.c.2 Percentage of budget allocation for health sector by government.	Ministry of Public Health 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy	5% (Administrative Data)	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%

Social Protection Sector





Social Protection Setor

Introduction

Over the past one and a half decades, despite many efforts to improve stability and social protection in a variety of sectors, the citizens of Afghanistan still do not have adequate social protection.

Social protection agencies seek to reduce vulnerability and help poor people out of poverty, improve household incomes, and create social justice throughout the country based on Islamic values and Afghan traditions. This sector works to strengthen investment and development programmes for the poor and vulnerable, provide facilities for sustainable reintegration of Afghan refugees, returnees and internally displaced people, and support the rights of returnees, with a special focus placed on *Kuchis* and border residents.

By implementing the SDG targets and indicators in the social protection sector, the status of women will improve in education, economics, politics and society, the number of women in political and managerial positions will increase, violence and discrimination against women will be eliminated and effective legal frameworks will be created and implemented. Additionally, social protection systems will cover the majority of poor and vulnerable people, resilience to adverse climate events and other economic and social events will increase and decent employment opportunities will be created, which will enable Afghans to have access to decent work and reduce the need for internal and external migration.

The Social Protection sector includes six agencies: Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, Ministry of Borders and Tribal Affairs, ANDMA, the Independent Directorate of *Kuchi* Affairs, Ministry of Women's Affairs and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

Targets and Indicators

The social protection sector includes 8 goals, 21 targets and 33 indicators in the A-SDGs. Issues such as eradicating poverty, achieving gender equality and empowering women, reducing national and international inequalities, implementing measures to combat climate change and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, are major objectives of the sector.

The government has committed to 33 social protection indicators by 2020, for example:

- Increase the percentage of persons with disabilities receiving technical and vocational training will increase from 0.5 percent to 4 percent
- Increase the percentage of women working in government from 10.7 percent to 13 percent
- Decrease the unemployment rate from 18.3 percent in 2015 to 15.5 percent in 2020
- Increase the number of workers sent to foreign countries through legal channels to 2500 individuals
- Increase the percentage of risk reduction strategies at the district level from 40% to 60%;
- Increase the percentage of land clearing from mines and unexploded ordnance will from 78% to 86%

The goals, targets, and indicators of the social protection sector are presented below.



Goals, Targets and Indicators of Social Protection Sector

Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.3 By 2030, Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by: 1. Persons with disabilities 2. Families of martyrs 3. Retired person (Pension) 4. Vulnerable families with children under 10 years old	Ministry of Labor Affairs , Martyrs and Disabled. 1. National Disaster management Authority 2. Ministry of Women Affairs	1. 27.1% (Administrative Data)	1. 27%	1. 29%	1. 31%
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Percentage of population at risk by climate and other disasters	National Disaster Management Authority 1. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 2. Ministry of Public Health	40% (Administrative Data)	39%	39%	39%
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)	National Disaster Management Authority	0.041 (Administrative Data)	0.04	0.038	0.035
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.4 Participation rate of youth and adults in non-formal vocational trainings, disaggregated by: 1. Male 2. Female	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. Ministry of Education 2. Ministry of Communication Information and Technology				
	4.3.5 Percentage of disabled people in non-formal vocational trainings	Ministry of Labor, social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. Ministry of Education 2. Ministry of Communication Information and Technology	0.5% (Administrative Data)	1%	2%	4%



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Ensure that frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (legislations, manuals, conventions, and agreements)	Ministry of Women Affairs 1. Independent Human Rights Commission	75% (Administrative Data)	85%	85%	85%
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by partner in the previous 12 months	Ministry of Women Affairs 1. Ministry of Justice 2. Ministry of Interior 3. Independent Human's Right Commission 4. Ministry of Public Health 5. Attorney General's Office	56% (DHS, 2015)	55%	54%	53%
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than partner in the previous 12 months	1. Ministry of Justice 2. Ministry of Interior 3. Independent Human's Right Commission 4. Ministry of Public Health 5. Attorney General's Office	53% (DHS, 2015)	52%	51%	50%
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage	5.3.1 Percentage of women between the ages of 20-24 who were married: a. before age of 15 b. before age of 18	Ministry of Women Affairs 1. Independent Human's Right Commission 2. Ministry of Public Health 3. Ministry of Information and Culture 4. Ministry of Haj and Religious Affairs 5. Supreme Court 6. Ministry of Education	 a. 4.2% b. 28.3			



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. Ministry of Women’s Affair	1. 28% a. 17% b. 73%	1. 28% a. 17% b. 73%	1. 27% a. 17% b. 73%	1. 26% a. 16% b. 74%
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Percentage of seats held by women in: a. Parliament b. Local government	Ministry of Women Affairs	a. 23% b. 6% (Administrative Data)	a. 23% b. 6%	a. 24% b. 7%	a. 24% b. 8%
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Ministry of Women Affairs 1. National Statistics and Information Authority	10.7% (Administrative Data)	11%	12%	13%
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, disaggregated by: 1. Occupation 2. Age group 3. Disability 4. Male 5. Female	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled				
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, disaggregated by: 1. Male 2. Female	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. Ministry of Information and Culture 2. Ministry of Women’s Affair	1. 18.3% 2. 41% (ALCS)	1. 17% 2. 35%	1. 16% 2. 32%	1. 15.5% 2. 30%



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
8.6 By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Percentage of unemployment among the youth (aged 15-24 years), disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex 2. Male 3. Female	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. Ministry of Education 2. Ministry of Higher Education	1. 30.7% 2. 24.3% 3. 47.4% (ALCS)			
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, disaggregated by: 1. age 5 – 11 2. age 12 – 14 3. age 15 - 17	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	1. 11.8% 2. 7.7% 3. 5.8% (2015)	1. 11% 2. 7.5% 3. 5.5%	1. 10.5% 2. 7% 3. 5.3%	1. 10% 2. 7% 3. 5%
8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. National Labor Association 2. Ministry of Public Health				
	8.8.2 Accession to International Labor Organization’s fundamental conventions	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 2. Ministry of Justice 3. National Labor Association	5			
	8.8.3 Number of persons who are sent to foreign countries through legal and managed arrangements based on bilateral labor agreements	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 2. National Labor Association 3. Ministry of Public Health 4. Ministry of Education	0	0	0	2500
8.b By 2025, develop and operationalize a global strategy for	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	6%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization	programs as a proportion of the national budget.	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy	(Administrative Data)			
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labor force proportion, disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex 2. Male 3. Female	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 1. Ministry of Economy	1. 53.9% 2. 80.6% 3. 26.8%			
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Percentage of afghan refugees who are registered at host countries, by: 1. Pakistan 2. Iran	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2. National Statistics and Information Authority	1. 64% 2. 53% (Administrative Data, 2015)	1. 72% 2. 70%	1. 82% 2. 80%	1. 92% 2. 90%
	10.7.2 Percentage of returnees who receive humanitarian aid upon their return in the previous 12 months a. Documented b. Undocumented	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Public Health	a. 69% b. 45% (Administrative Data)			
	10.7.3 Percentage of displaced families who are permanently settled in each year	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations	11%	11%	23%	27%
	10.7.4 Percentage of returnees settlements that has basic services and infrastructure	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Afghanistan Independent Land Authority	5% (Administrative Data)	5%	0%	10%



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
	10.7.5 Percentage of returnees and displaced people who benefit from employment and livelihood opportunities	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 1. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and	6%	10%	7%	5%
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations 1. Da Afghanistan Bank 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	10% (Western Union)	10%	7%	5%
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people, disaggregated by: 1. Death 2. Displaced and missing people 3. Affected people	National Disaster Management Authority	1. 17 person 2. 7 person 3. 1500 person (Administrative Data, 2015)	1. 17 person 2. 7 person 3. 1500 person	1. 16 person 2. 6 person 3. 1450 person	1. 15 person 2. 6 person 3. 1400 person
11.b By 2030, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	National Disaster Management Authority	48% (Administrative Data, 2015)	50%	52%	54%



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels						
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Percentage of development of local disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans at district and local levels	National Disaster Management Authority 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Independent Directorate of Local Governance 3. National Environmental Protection Agency 4. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	40% (Administrative Data)	45%	50%	60%
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population 1. Due to known mines 2. Due to explosive material 3. Due to remains of ammunition from conflict	National Disaster Management Authority 1. Ministry of Interior 2. Ministry of Defense 3. National Directorate of Security	1. 0.4% 2. 3.2% 3. 2% (Administrative Data)	1. 0.4% 2. 3.2% 3. 2.1%	1. 0.3% 2. 3% 3. 2%	1. 0.3% 2. 2.5% 3. 1.8%
	16.1.5 Percentage of land cleared from land-mines and unexploded ammunition	National Disaster Management Authority 1. Ministry of Interior 2. Ministry of Defense 3. National Directorate of Security	78%	80%	83%	86%



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Entities	Baseline (2016)	2018	2019	2020
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disables 1. Ministry of Interior 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Ministry of Information and Culture 4. National Statistics and Information Authority	74.4%	72%	69%	66%

Economy and Private Sector Development Sector



Sector of Economics and Private Sector Development



Introduction

The SDGs represent an important step for the economic sector in eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty. Extreme poverty is the greatest global challenge, and must be addressed for sustainable development. The SDGs strongly emphasize sustainable and inclusive growth, especially for developing countries. They place a high level of importance on regional and international factors and mutual economic cooperation in order to use all skills and abilities towards the achievement of sustainable development.

The SDGs commit all countries to making fundamental changes in how goods and services are used and consumed. Governments, international organizations, the commercial sector and other non-state actors and individuals should work together to change unsustainable production and consumption patterns and to assist in financial resource mobilization and technical support in order to strengthen education, technology and innovation in developing countries and to move towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption.

This global agenda aims to increase prosperity and well-being and eliminate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, while taking into account national capacities and realities in development levels. The SDGs have achieved respect from all countries and have integrated them into their domestic policies and national priorities. All of these goals ultimately contribute to improving dignity, prosperity, and justice for all people throughout the whole world.

The Ministry of Economy of Afghanistan is the lead ministry and focal point for implementation and coordination of the A-SDGs. The Ministry is committed to advancing economic goals, supporting a cross-cutting and participatory approach that includes national governmental and non-governmental agencies, the private sector and civil society. The Ministry recognizes the important role that education, technology and innovation play in achieving these goals. By the end of 2030, by implementing the A-SDGs in coordination with the United Nations and other countries, Afghanistan will contribute to ending poverty, resulting in prosperity and good fortune for all.

The economic and private development sector plays an important role in economic development by creating favorable conditions for domestic and foreign investment, business activities, infrastructure investment and high-quality infrastructure development. Additionally, the sector contributes to the country's economic development through increased investment and expansion of industries and small and medium enterprises, which results in developing an accountable system and increasing national and per capita income.

The ministries and departments involved in economic and private sector development are vital to the country's economic and social development, economic growth and employment creation, poverty reduction, coordination and implementation of all statistical activities, high-quality infrastructure development, increased income, improved monitoring of the country's income and expenditures and an overall rise in the living standards of Afghan citizens.



The Afghan government focuses on sectors such as agriculture, commerce, services and mining, and aims to achieve these goals by the end of 2030. Increasing fruit and food production and investing in agriculture subsectors, such as fruit juice, jams, and canned foods, will both boost national production and create jobs for the economy. Furthermore, investments in the mining industry, as well as efforts to develop mines and industrialize the sector, can significantly contribute to the country's economic growth.

This sector includes seven budgetary units: Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Finance, Independent Standards Board, Central Statistics Organization, Supreme Audit Office, and Masfa. Their main role is to create and develop economic infrastructure.

Targets and Indicators

The economy and private development sector has 19 targets and 27 indicators. The Afghan government is committed to achieving these indicators by 2020. The main goals and priorities of the government agenda are poverty reduction for people of all ages and from all towns and villages; mobilization of resources from a variety of sources in order to design and implement effective poverty reduction programmes and policies; sustainable development of per capita GDP; emergence of a productive economy and optimal use of resources; technology and innovation to support value-added production of essential goods and services; development of policies and plans to enhance production that will lead to job creation and greater economic activity in all sectors; and strengthening of the financial sector, in particular banking and insurance services.

Some of the government's most important programmes include: expanding resources and production factors in order to increase industrial and domestic production, providing facilities and support to small producers, facilitating infrastructure development, increasing income and supporting large production companies and gathering information about their activities and products in order to raise domestic revenue, especially taxes.

In addition, the government is committed to mobilizing additional funds from various sources, increasing exports of manufactured goods and agricultural products, contributing to global trade, strengthening and improving economic stability, supporting public-private partnerships and privatization, attracting technical assistance, increasing access to information, using new methods to measure economic growth and GDP and improving the collection of statistics. We will make every effort to achieve these goals by 2020.

The government's top priority, and therefore the most important indicator, is poverty reduction; in 2016, the population living below the poverty line was 54.5 percent (15 million) people, which should be reduced to 48 percent by 2020.

The proportion of the national budget financed from national income in 2017 was about 27 percent, and is expected to increase to 62 percent by 2020; this represents a 35 percent increase



in revenue. The amount of money allocated to public-private partnership development is \$14 million and should rise to \$15 million by 2020. At present, Afghanistan's share of total world exports is about 0.0045%, and is expected to reach 0.007% by 2020.

The goals, targets and indicators of the Economic and Private Sector Development Sector are presented below.



Goals, Targets, and Indicators of Economic Sector

Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Units	Baseline	2018	2019	2020
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex A. Male B. Female C. Urban D. Rural E. Kochi	Ministry of Economy 1. Ministry of Finance 2. National Statistics and Information Authority 3. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock 4. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 5. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	1. 54.5% a. 41.6% b. 58.6%	53%	50%	48%
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means to implement program and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction program	Ministry of Finance 1. Ministry of Economy				
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Ministry of Finance 1. Ministry of Economy	18%	18%	18%	18%
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP	Ministry of Finance 1. Ministry of Economy	2.9% (2015)	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Ministry of Economy 1. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Industry and Commerce				



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Units	Baseline	2018	2019	2020
on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors		3. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 4. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 5. Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation 6. National Statistics and Information Authority				
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture sectors, disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Industry and Commerce 1. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 2. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum	1. 67.3% a. 66.7% b. 71.3% (ALCS)	1. 67.3%	1. 67.3%	1. 68%
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adult	Da Afghanistan Bank	2.7 (Administrative Data)			
	8.10.2 Percentage of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank per 100,000 person	Da Afghanistan Bank	22.91% (Administrative Data)			
	8.10.3 Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Da Afghanistan Bank	1.3 (Administrative Data)			
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Units	Baseline	2018	2019	2020
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of: a. GDP b. per capita	Ministry of Industry and Commerce 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy	22.1% (Administrative Data)	23.1%	24.1%	25.1%
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Ministry of Industry and Commerce 1. Ministry of Finance	18.1% (ALCS)	18.1%	18.3%	18.8%
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Ministry of Industry and Commerce 1. Ministry of Finance				
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	126,623	127,000	136,623	140,000
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in the country through enhanced financial, technological and technical support	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure sector	Ministry of Finance 1. Ministry of Economy	47%			
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 25 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 a. Per capita income b. Income growth rate of the bottom 25% of the population	Ministry of Economy 1. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled				



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Units	Baseline	2018	2019	2020
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Ministry of Industry and Commerce				
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identify for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered	National Statistics and Information Authority 1. Ministry of Public Health	29% (ALCS)	32%	38%	40%
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development						
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	Ministry of Finance 1. Ministry of Economy	12.4%			
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Ministry of Finance 1. Ministry of Economy	24% (National Budget, 2017)	52%	56%	62%
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for country from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI) as a proportion of total GDP	Ministry of Industry and Commerce 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 3. Da Afghanistan Bank	0.3% (World Bank – FDI, 2017)	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Units	Baseline	2018	2019	2020
17.11 By 2030, Significantly increase the exports of the country in particular with a view to doubling the country's share in global exports	17.11.1 Afghanistan's share in global exports	Ministry of Industry and Commerce 1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy	0.0045% (Administrative Data)	0.005%	0.006%	0.007%
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Gross Domestic Product (in billions USD)	Ministry of Finance 1. Ministry of Economy 2. Da Afghanistan Bank				
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of money allocated to public-private partnerships (in millions USD)	Ministry of Finance 1. Ministry of Economy	14	10	12	15
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	National Statistics and Information Authority 1. Ministry of Economy	24%	24%	45%	80%
	17.18.2 Proportion of national statistical legislations	National Statistics and Information Authority 1. Ministry of Economy	80%			



Target	Indicator	Leading / Supporting Units	Baseline	2018	2019	2020
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	National Statistics and Information Authority 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2. Ministry of Finance	Data for this indicator will be collected from donors at the end of the Paris21 conference.			
	17.19.2 1. Number of population censuses 2. Percentage of registered births by a. Total of both sex b. Male c. Female 3. Percentage of registered deaths	National Statistics and Information Authority 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Interior	1. 1 census 2.a. 42% 2.b. 42.7% 2.c. 41.9%			



2030



2030



2030

