



Islamic Republic of
Afghanistan
Ministry of Economy

Alignment Framework

Afghanistan Sustainable Development Goals



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

Indeed, Allah does not change the destiny of any tribe (and nation), till they themselves do not want to change what is inside them

Our vision for Afghanistan

By 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.



Preface

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have emerged at a critical juncture in modern history, as the humanitarian world is faced with numerous challenges. Poverty and hunger, unemployment and inequality, violence and injustice, insecurity and instability are among the biggest challenges in today's world. Additionally, weak governance and widespread corruption, lack of transparency and accountability, disproportionate population and economic growth, and lack of access to sustainable energy and clean drinking water are sources of concern for the international community, and especially for Afghanistan.

The SDG 2015-2030 agenda is a comprehensive programme that addresses economic, social, security and environmental factors; it was developed and unanimously agreed upon by the United Nations' (UN) member countries. The programme is regularly monitored using a framework comprised of 17 development goals, 169 targets and 232 strategic indicators.

As both a member of the international community, as well as a less developed and poor country, Afghanistan must align its development programmes with the SDGs. To respond to the needs of current and future generations, the country must study, identify and invest in income sources. We will achieve the SDGs when all members of society identify their needs and play an active role alongside the government to achieve these goals.

By using realistic approaches, and by drawing on all available resources, we will incorporate the SDGs into the country's economic and social agendas, and will implement strategic action plans to achieve national targets. Through our tireless efforts, we will provide a strong foundation for achieving Afghanistan's SDGs, balancing development and growth in order to accelerate economic development.

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

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Minister of Economy.



No.	Table of Contents	Page
1	Preface	A
2	Prelude	B
3	Section One: Alignment of SDGs with Governmental Programmes and Projects	8
4	Sustainable Development Alignment to SDGs	9
5	Section Two: Sustainable Development of Afghanistan, Executive Committee Working Group	11
6	Sustainable Development Goals, Executive Committee Working Group	12
7	First Working Group: Security and Governance	15
8	Security Sector and Alignment to SDGs	16
9	Governance Sector and Alignment to SDGs	21
10	Second Working Group: Agriculture and Rural Development	26
11	Agriculture and Rural Development and the Alignment to SDGs	27
12	Third Working Group: Health, Education and Social Security	38
13	Health and Alignment to SDGs	39
14	Education and Alignment to SDGs	51
15	Social Security and Alignment to SDGs	72
16	Fourth Working group: Infrastructure and Economy	95
17	Infrastructure and Economy and Alignment to the SDGs	96
18	Economy and Development and Alignment to the SDGs	114
19	Section Three: National Goals and Targets	129
20	National Goals and Targets	130
21	List of Responsible Entities and Number of Goals, Targets and Indicators	142



Prelude

In September 2015, as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) concluded, 193 world leaders gathered at United Nations (UN) headquarters to commit themselves to a new development agenda:

"We, the Heads of State and Governments and High Representatives, meeting at the 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 people we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered 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 three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced way and integrated manner."

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 developmental goals, 169 targets and 232 strategic indicators. The goals address important global issues, such as poverty, hunger, equality, peace, health and sustainability.

In 2016, Afghanistan began nationalizing the SDGs. The High Council of Ministers designated the Ministry of Economy to lead this effort by developing technical guidelines, coordinating the nationalization process, managing the monitoring and reporting of SDGs, holding training programs for a diverse set of stakeholders representing civil society, academia, the private sector and international organizations, and mobilizing resources for funding SDGs.

The Ministry of Economy began nationalizing the SDGs by holding meetings and advisory seminars with governmental entities, the private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations, developmental partners, academic institutions and people. Next, the Ministry developed working structures and executive mechanisms to lead the nationalization process and alignment of the Afghanistan Sustainable Development Goals (A-SDGs), and aligned these to governmental development programmes.

This document, comprised of three sections, presents the alignment framework of the A-SDGs. The first section aligns the A-SDGs with governmental programmes and projects, the second section introduces the executive committee working group, and the third section describes the mechanisms and present the A-SDG alignment tables. In addition, the Ministry of Economy also developed a national SDGs document, which presents national goals, targets and indicators. Together, these two documents ensure that all programmes and developmental projects, regardless of whether they are led by government or international partners, are designed and implemented with national goals and targets in mind. Finally, a separate document was developed that describes the alignment process.



Section One

Alignment of SDGs with Governmental Programmes and Projects





SDGs Alignment with Government Programmes and Projects

coordination with the government's developmental programmes and projects. Since the beginning of 2016, the Ministry of Economy has worked closely with budgetary units to align and nationalize the SDG targets and indicators.

In mid-2017, the SDG Executive Committee formed under the Chief Executive Office of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to strengthen, politically support and coordinate the nationalization and implementation of SDGs. The SDGs Executive Committee is comprised of four working groups, each of which address one of the following topics: Security and Governance; Agriculture and Rural Development; Health, Education, Environment and Social Protection; and Infrastructure and Economy.

The SDG Executive Committee working groups held regular meetings, workshops and advisory conferences on the nationalization of the SDG targets and indicators in order to finalize the national targets and indicators. These targets and indicators, along with the SDG alignment framework, were presented and endorsed by the Council of Ministers on 17 September 2018. The mechanism for alignment and coordination of the A-SDGs covers all aspects of implementation, such as targets, indicators and baselines; roles and responsibilities, planned activities and budgets for programmes and projects.

Sound planning plays a critical role in achieving national targets. The planning process ensures that programmes, projects and activities are implemented effectively, and that the planned activities and proposed budget are properly aligned to the SDGs.

Similarly, the coordination mechanism identifies priority areas and severely vulnerable areas to ensure that they receive additional attention and investment in order to meet targets. The following table is an example of SDG alignment and coordination with governmental developmental programmes and projects.



Mechanism for alignment and coordination of SDGs with developmental programs and projects



Section Two

SDGs Executive Committee

Working Groups



First Working Group: Security and Governance	
Responsible entities	1. Ministry of Interior Affairs 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 4. Presidential office 5. Attorney General’s Office 6. Independent Authority of Population Registration
Supporting entities	1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing 3. Ministry of Public Works 4. Ministry of Transportation 5. National Office for Countering Disasters 6. Kabul Municipality 7. Ministry of Women Affairs 8. Independent Directorate of Local Governance 9. Central Statistics and Information Organization 10. Independent Human rights Organization 11. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 12. Ministry of Defense 13. General Directorate of National Security 14. Da Afghanistan Bank 15. Supreme Court 16. Supreme Audit Office 17. Ministry of Economy.



Goals	Covers 3 goals (Goals 3,11 and 16)
Number of Targets	9 Targets (3.6, 11.7, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.8, 16.9, 16.a)
Number of indicators	13 Indicators: (3.6.1, 11.7.2, 16.2.2, 16.3.1, 16.3.2, 16.3.3, 16.4.1, 16.4.2, 16.5.1, 16.5.3, 16.8.1, 16.9.1, 16.a.1)
Number of indicators without baseline	2 indicators: (16.a.1, 11.7.2)

Second Working Group: Agriculture and Rural Development

Responsible entities	1. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock 2. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
Supporting entities	1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Central Statistics and Information Organization 3. Ministry of Commerce and Industries 4. Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 5. Ministry of Finance 6. Ministry of Education 7. National Environmental Protection Agency 8. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing 9. Ministry of Interior Affairs 10. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 11. Ministry of Economy.
Goals	Covers 5 goals (Goals 2, 6, 9, 12, 15)
Number of Targets	12 Targets (2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.a, 2.c, 6.1, 6.2, 9.1, 12.3, 15.1, 15.2)
Number of indicators	15 Indicators :(2.1.1, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.a.1, 2.c.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 9.1.1, 12.3.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1)
Number of indicators without baseline	1 indicator (2.A.1)

Third Working Group: Health, Education, Environment and Social Security

Responsible entities	1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Education 3. Ministry of Higher Education 4. Ministry of Women Affairs 5. Ministry of Information and Culture 6. Ministry of Labor Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 7. Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation 8. Preparedness and Countering Disaster Authority 9. Independent Authority of Technical and Professional Education 10. Afghanistan’s Academy of Sciences
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Supporting entities	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Countering Narcotics 3. Environmental Protection Agency 4. Ministry of Agriculture 5. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 6. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing 7. Human Rights Commission 8. Ministry of Defense 9. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 10. Independent Directorate of Local Governance 11. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 12. Ministry of Justice 13. Attorney General’s Office 14. Independent Authority of Arazi 15. Da Afghanistan Bank 16. Capital Zone Authority 17. Ministry of Interior Affairs, 18. Ministry of Public Works 19. Ministry of Energy and Water 20. Red Crescent Society 21. Kabul Municipality 22. Civil Society 23. Private Sector
Goals	Covers 11 goals (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16)
Number of Targets	46 Targets :(1.3, 1.5, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3.a, 3.b, 3.c, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.a, 4.b, 4.c, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.b, 10.4, 10.7, 1.c, 11.4, 11.5, 11.b, 12.a, 12.b, 13.1, 16.1, 16.2, 16.10)
Number of indicators	94 Indicators :1.3.1, 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.4.1, 3.5.2, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 3.c.1, 3.c.2, 4.1.1, 4.1.2,4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 4.1.7, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.5.3, 4.5.4, 4.6.1, 4.6.2, 4.6.3, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 4.7.3, 4.7.4, 4.7.5, 4.a.1, 4.a.1, 4.a.2, 4.a.3, 4.b.2, 4.c.2, 4.c.3, 4.c.4, 4.c.5, 4.c.6, 4.c.7, 5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 5.5.1, 5.5.2, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.7.1, 8.8.1, 8.8.2, 8.8.3, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8.b.1, 10.4.1, 10.7.1, 16.10.1, 16.10.2, 10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4, 10.7.5, 10.c.1, 11.4.1 11.5.1, 11.b.1, 12.a.1, 12.b.1, 13.1.1, 16.1.2, 16.1.5, 16.2.1)
Number of indicators without baseline	19 indicators: (4. c.6, 4.c.1, 4.A.2, 4.A.3, 3.3.1, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 4.7.3, 4.7.4, 4.7.5, 4.6.1, 4.1.1, 4.3.1, 4.5.3, 8.5.1, 8.8.1. 1.5.2, 10.7.5, 8.8.3)



Fourth Working Group: Economic Growth and Infrastructure	
Responsible entities	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy 3. Ministry of Energy and Water 4. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing 5. Kabul Municipality 6. Environmental Protection Agency 7. Ministry of Transportation 8. Ministry of Commerce 9. Da Afghanistan Bank 10. Central Statistics and Information Office 11. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Supporting entities	1. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 2. Ministry of Health 3. Ministry of Information and Culture 4. Ministry of Agriculture 5. Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs 6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 7. Ministry of Women Affairs 8. Ministry of Education 9. National Union of Craftsmen 10. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum 11. Ministry of Higher Education 12. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development 13. ATRA 14. Ministry of Refugees 15. Private Sector 16. Independent Arazi Directorate 17. Directorate of Metrology 18. National Office for Preparedness and Countering Disaster 19. Civil Society 20. Academy of Sciences 21. Ministry of Public Works
Goals	Covers 12 goals (Goals 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17)
Number of Targets	45 Targets: (1.2, 1.a, 5.b, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.b, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.b, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.10, 9.2, 9.3, 9.a, 9.c, 10.1, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.a, 12.4, 12.6, 13.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 17.1, 17.3, 17.6, 17.8, 17.11, 17.13, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19)
Number of indicators	56 Indicators (1.2.1, 1.a.1, 1.a.2, 5.b.1, 6.3.1, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.6.1, 6.b.1, 7.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 7.b.1, 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.10.1, 8.10.2, 8.10.3, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.a.1, 9.c.1, 10.1.1, 11.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.3.2, 11.6.1, 11.6.2, 11.a.1, 12.4.1, 12.6.1, 13.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.1, 15.5.1, 15.7.1, 15.8.1, 15.9.1, 15.a.1, 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.3.1, 17.6.2, 17.8.1, 17.11.1, 17.13.1, 17.17.1, 17.18.1, 17.18.2, 17.19.1, 17.19.2)
Number of indicators without baseline	12 indicators (9.3.2, 7.3.1, 7.b.1, 15.7.1, 8.2.1, 8.10.1, 8.10.2, 8.10.3, 9.3.2, 10.1.1, 11.6.2, 15.9.1)



First Working Group

Security and Governance





Security Sector

Goals and Vision of the Security Sector

Afghanistan's National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF) outlines the vision for peace and development for the next five years from 2016 to 2021. The document addresses developmental and economic issues, and emphasizes the need to improve the capacity of the country's armed forces and to counter armed opposition. Afghanistan also adopted the SDGs as a defined strategy for achieving its national targets and indicators. Peace and security is a critical issue in Afghanistan, and both the ANPDF as well as the SDGs address this area. After three decades of war, Afghanistan is now relatively peaceful. With the assistance of the international community, the country is striving to achieve peace and improve living conditions for its citizens. Three SDGs (Goals 3, 11, and 16), 5 targets and 7 indicators are directly or indirectly related to security. In 2010, the country established a High Peace Council, which is working to end the current crisis. Achieving financial self-sufficiency and decreasing foreign aid in the security sector are major objectives of the government.

The security sector in Afghanistan includes six agencies: Ministries of Defense, Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, NDS, President Protective Directorate and National Peace Council. In 2015, this sector had an allocated budget of US\$2.2 billion, which constitutes 38 percent of the budget.

Expected Outcomes of the Security Sector by 2030

Afghanistan's SDGs in the security sector include 5 targets and 7 indicators. The sector focuses on issues such as fighting crime, eradicating violence against women, and reducing the number of deaths caused by insecurity or driving accidents. Additional goals, such as promoting peaceful communities for sustainable development, increasing security and improving public welfare are also important goals for the sector.

Because of the history of insecurity and violence, Afghanistan must actively implement programmes in order to become a sustainable and developed society. By 2020, Afghanistan expects to:

- Increase the finding and seizure of illegal light arms to 90 percent, up from 80 percent in 2016
- Reduce the number of human trafficking victims from 0.98 percent to 0.94 percent
- Decrease the number of prisoners being held in detention without being sentenced from 9 percent to 7 percent
- Decrease the value of illegal money imported or exported from the country from \$683 million to \$5 million
- Reduce the number of sexual violence victims from 1,543 to 1,000
- Reduce the number of fatalities due to traffic accidents from 5.2 percent to 0.35 percent



Goals and Targets of the Security Sector by 2020

The security sector addresses three goals, which include 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; Goal 3 - ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Goal 11 - make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The SDG alignment framework for the security sector has 5 targets and 7 indicators. Furthermore, the sector's strategic plan includes 8 policies and 8 programmes/projects to help achieve these goals.

The total budget for programmes and projects of the security sector is 1.62 billion AFN and is expected to be 1.95 billion AFN by the year 2020.

The alignment framework for the security sector is shown below.



Alignment Matrix of Security Sector											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 2. Social economic status a. Low b. Medium c. High	Ministry of Interior Affairs	1. 5.26 a. b. 2. a. b. c.	Road traffic management	477,392,000	Relevant to target	Installation of CCTV cameras in: 1. Kabul 2. Herat 3. Balkh 4. Kandahar 5. Nangarhar	Highway traffic	1. Road Traffic Policy 2. MoI Strategic Plan (2018 – 2021)	1. Capacity building and standardization of city traffic, highway traffic and mobile traffic	228,803,332
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. a. b.	1. Professional training of CID police 2. 119 and 100 police call center in Kabul	136,935,000	Relevant to target	All 34 Provinces	1. Kabul 2. Herat 3. Balkh 4. Kandahar 5. Nangarhar Provinces	1. Educational policies 2. Combating crime 3. Anti-corruption and counter narcotics policy 4. MoI Strategic Plan (2018 – 2021)	1. Expansion of CID police professional training 2. 119 and 100 police call center 3. Installation of CCTV cameras	574,479,021
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 Number 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. 1543 a. b.	Family Response Unit	136,935,000	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	1. Kabul 2. Herat 3. Balkh 4. Kandahar 5. Nangarhar Provinces	1. Standard operating procedure of Family Response Unit 2. MoI strategic Plan (2018 – 2021)	1. Establishment and strengthening of Family Response Unit 2. Expansion of 119 and 100 police call center 3. Installation of CCTV cameras in cities	574,479,021



Alignment Matrix of Security Sector											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population. Disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. male b. female	Ministry of Interior Affairs	1. 9 a. b.				All Prisons	1. Pul-e-Charkhi 2. Bagram 3. Nangarhar 4. Balkh 5. Kandahar 6. Herat prisons	1. Prisons and detention centers policy 2. MoI Strategic Plan (2018 – 2021)	1. Standardization of prisons and detention centers 2. Prisoners database development	Not Applicable
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 (in millions USD)	Ministry of Interior Affairs	683	1. Implementation of agreement with the Central Bank of Afghanistan 2. Counter-money laundering (General Directorate of Intelligence, MoI)	136,935,000	Relevant to target	Airports and borders	1. Kabul 2. Herat 3. Kandahar 4. Mazar 5. Herat airports 6. Turkham 7. Islam-Qala 8. Spin-Boldak borders	1. Anti-corruption and anti-crime policy 2. MoI Strategic Plan (2018 – 2021)	1. Establishment of a special unit for anti-money laundering	574,479,021
	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	%80	1. Technical education of Counter Terrorism Unit Police 2. Disarmament of illegal armed individuals	736,139,000	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	1. Ghazni 2. Farah 3. Uruzgan 4. Faryab 5. Paktya 6. Helmand 7. Nangarhar 8. Wardak 9. Kandahar 10. Badghis 11. Baghlan 12. Sar-e-Pul 13. Kunduz	1. Standard operating procedure of weapon registration and licensing 2. MoI Strategic Plan (2018 – 2021)	1. Technical education of Counter Terrorism Unit Police 2. Disarmament of illegal armed individuals 3. Weapon registration and licensing database development	745,954,85



Alignment Matrix of Security Sector											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								14. Jawzjan 15. Paktika 16. Zabul 17. Nuristan 18. Logar 19. Laghman 20. Kunar 21. Badakhshan 22. Kabul provinces			
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									
Total				8	1,624,336,000	Total				13	1,952,240,395



Governance Sector

Goals and Vision of the Governance Sector

Afghanistan must implement effective governance plans, fight corruption, establish effective institutions, reform the legal system and establish a culture of accountability in order to run a successful government. By ensuring a legitimate and sustainable government, Afghanistan will be better positioned for strengthening its peace talks, creating national consensus and establishing lasting peace and stability in the country. The ANPDF places a focus on the following programmes to improve and reform governance, rule of law and human rights.

A: Public Sector Reforms: Afghanistan has been institutionalizing public sector reforms since the National Unity Government was established. Two programmes, the Civil Service Reforms Programme and the Public Administration Reforms Programme, are helping improve the quality of high-level officers. In order to meet the country's developmental needs and to provide equal opportunities for women and men, Afghanistan must overcome its history of corruption and an overly powerful elite, as these factors reduce institutional capacity. The government's priorities include civil services reforms; improvement of service delivery through enhanced use of performance-based management practices; creation, maintenance, and strengthening of professionalization programmes; and increased transparency and accountability.

B: Eliminating Corruption: The government of Afghanistan is committed to eradicating corruption in the country. The Anti-Corruption Programme implements major reforms in the government's security, management, economic and legal departments. Some reforms that have already started include: reforms to the National Procurement Authority, which accounts for 21 percent of all expenditures; creation of a National High Council for Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption; development of anti-corruption strategies for multiple ministries, such as the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology and the Ministry of Transport; support to the Justice and Judiciary Center for investigation and prosecution of major corruption cases; introduction of an exam process for all attorneys and judges; replacement of judges in 22 of the country's provinces; and expansion of the use of electronic systems for procurement and payments.

C: Strengthening Local Governance: The government's efforts to strengthen and support local governance include: strengthening communications in all levels of government, from the local to national levels; improving support, coordination and communication in budgeting, planning, and implementation; providing capacity building for municipalities to generate more revenue and improve service delivery; expanding government presence in districts; and improving the capacity of governors and district governors.

The national SDG framework for the security sector includes one goal (Goal 16), 6 targets and 6 indicators.

Expected Outcomes of the Governance Sector by 2030

The National SDGs in the governance sector include six targets and six indicators. The governance sector addresses issues such as effective and accountable institutions, access to inclusive and equal justice, rule of law and corruption and bribery.



By 2020, the Afghan government expects to achieve the following results:

- Increase the percentage of high-level government officials whose assets are registered, reviewed and published from 35 percent to 100 percent
- Increase Afghanistan's membership and voting rights in international organizations from 15 percent to 36 percent
- Increase the number of legal aid beneficiaries from 8,000 to 11,000
- Decrease the number of human trafficking victims from 0.98 percent to 0.1 percent
- Increase the number of identity cards and birth certificates issued by the Office of Population Registration from 254,880 in 2016 to 1.6 million

Goals and Targets of the Governance Sector by 2020

Afghanistan has one SDG on governance, Goal 16, which promotes peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provides access to justice for all and builds effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Afghanistan also has 5 targets and 6 indicators related to governance. There are 5 programmes and projects that affect 5.5 million Afghans to help reach these targets and indicators.

In addition, there are 19 policy and strategy papers on security issues, as well as eight new activities in the sector, worth 150 million AFN.

The SDG Alignment Framework for the governance sector is presented below.



Alignment Matrix of Governance Sector											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 a. Male b. Female	Ministry of Justice	1. 0.98 a. b.	1. Commission on anti-human and refugees trafficking	Not applicable	Relevant to target	Land ports including: 1. Hairatan 2. Turkham 3. Islam qala 4. Ay-Khanum 5. Ishkashim 6. Spin Boldak	1. Nimroz 2. Herat 3. Khost 4. Badakhshan 5. Kunduz provinces	1. Anti-human trafficking national action plan 2. Anti-human and refugees trafficking awareness raising action plan 3. Development of legal awareness raising programs on anti-human and refugees trafficking	1. Establish and strengthen coordination on anti-human trafficking and capacity building of the institutions 2. Design and development of a web-based database 3. Development of brief manuals on human and refugees trafficking issues	Not Applicable
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.3 Number of beneficiaries of legal assistance in order to have access to justice	Ministry of Justice	8000	Legal Assistances	5,501,090	Relevant to target	All 34 province	1. Nuristan 2. Paktya 3. Khost 4. Ghor 5. Daikundi 6. Kunduz provinces	1. Legal assistance regulations 2. National policy on legal assistance 3. Legal assistance action plan 4. Legal assistance regulatory frameworks reform 5. Capacity building of legal assistance department 6. Increase provision of free of charge legal assistance by attorneys 7. Provide access to pre-trial arrest	1. Recruitment of one legal assistance provider at each district 2. Provision of office space and equipment for legal assistance providers 3. Increase the number of legal assistance beneficiaries at provincial level 4. Commencement of world bank project 3 rd phase - provision of legal assistance through recruitment of legal assistance providers	



Alignment Matrix of Governance Sector											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associated Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 Office	1. 20.1% a. b.						1. Attorney General Office's 5 years' plan 2. Justice sector reform plan 3. Anti-corruption action plan in accordance to national anti-corruption strategy 4. Public information policy of AGO		
	16.5.3 Proportion of high ranking government officials whose asset is recorded, investigated and published as per the national law.	Administrative office of President	35%	Electronic Asset Registration System		Relevant to target	Rule of Law and Judiciary institutions	Customs revenue department and Judiciary institutions	1. SOP and policies of Administrative Office of President 2. Anti-Corruption Strategy	1. implementation of asset registration, investigation and publishing	150,000,000
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of Afghanistan in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of membership and voting rights of Afghanistan in international organizations. Disaggregated by: 1. International Organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	15%	1. RECCA 2. Heart of Asia	Not Applicable	Relevant to target	Inter-ministerial coordination	Lack of regional consensus prevents or delays Afghanistan's membership in some of the regional frameworks.	1. Annual strategic plan of MoFA 2. Joining international organizations and regional frameworks		Not Applicable



Alignment Matrix of Governance Sector											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associated Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Number of registered births	Civil Registration Authority	254,880								
Total				5	5,501,090	Total				8	150,000,000



Second working Group

Agriculture and Rural Development





Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Goals and Vision of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

The vision for the Agriculture and Rural Development sector is to improve the social, economic, and political welfare of rural communities, especially poor and vulnerable groups, to ensure food security, to eliminate hunger and to promote a balanced economy in the country.

The sector aims to raise people's living standards in villages, providing a healthy and poppy-free environment through the coordination and implementation of economic and social development plans from multiple ministries and agencies, including the Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, Counter Narcotics, Rural Rehabilitation and Development, National Environmental Protection Agency and Independent Land Administration Authority (ARAZI).

Afghanistan is 652,000 square kilometers, of which 12 percent is cultivated land, 3 percent is forest, 46 percent is permanent pasture and 39 percent is mountain. Agriculture is the backbone of the country's economy and is the main source of domestic production, income, employment and exports. In the year 2016, agriculture comprised 23 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 44 percent of employment, and 57 percent of exports.

There are 1.8 million hectares of arable irrigated land and 215 thousand hectares of gardens. Additionally, there are 3.5 million tonnes of wheat produced, and wheat storage capacity for 253 thousand tonnes. In the first quarter of 2018, there were \$153 million worth of agricultural exports, and \$757 million worth of agricultural imports.

Afghanistan faces drought and climate change; scarcity of water and irrigation infrastructure; non-mechanical agriculture and seeds; market and marketing problems; poor agricultural research and promotion; changing of agricultural lands into residential areas; and the production of 9,000 metric tonnes of poppy and an increase of 3.6 million drug users. The sector's biggest challenges are traditional agricultural value addition methods, an unstable value chain, after-harvest waste, lack of rural roads, lack and scarcity of rural handicrafts, a weak rural economy, lack of access to drinking water, and forceful land acquisition by powerful individuals.

Despite these challenges, there are many opportunities for development of the sector, which include: 75 billion cubic meters of potential water resources per year, 8 million hectares of arable and non-arable land, a suitable climate for plant cultivation in



greenhouses, an average of 300 sunny days per year and 9 hours of sun per day, as well as investments from development partners, donors, and the private sector.

The Afghan National Peace and Development Framework document includes two National Priority Programs, the Citizen’s Charter and Comprehensive Agricultural Development, as well as 15 SDG indicators. Emphasis is placed on increasing agricultural production, improving the value chain of agricultural products and sustainable management of natural resources. For Afghanistan to achieve economic growth, poverty reduction, improved food security, and sustainable employment and income, the country must pursue its agriculture and rural development SDG targets and indicators, as well as implement its priority programs.

Expected Outcomes of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector by 2030

The A-SDGs in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector include 12 targets and 15 indicators. These address issues such as hunger, sustainable agriculture and farmers' access to resources. The following results are expected by 2020:

- Increase agriculture areas being used in a productive and sustainable way from 2.66 million to 2.75 million hectares
- Increase the average yield of wheat and rice from 2.45 million to 2.71 million hectares
- Decrease the percentage of waste in wheat production from 15 percent to 13.5 percent, and in rice production from 7 percent to 6.2 percent
- Increase the average income of small food producers from \$800 to \$937
- Increase the number of registered and protected arable crops and fruits from 64 types of plants to 74 types of plants, and from 935 types of fruit to 950 types of fruit
- Increase the proportion of forestland in the country from 2.8 percent to 3.2 percent
- Increase the percentage of sustainable forest management from 4.4 percent to 10 percent
- Increase the percentage of rural people living less than two 2 kilometers from a road from 52 percent to 53.5 percent
- Decrease the percentage of people defecating outdoors from 14 percent to 11 percent
- Increase the percentage of people using safely managed drinking water services from 63 percent to 71 percent
- Increase the percentage of people using safely managed sanitation services from 43 percent to 55 percent
- Increase the percentage of people with access to hand-washing with soap and water from 74 percent to 80 percent



- Food insecurity is currently at 44.6 percent; the target for this indicator will be determined at a later date

The implementation of the SDGs will result in increased agricultural production, improved export of agricultural products, a strengthened value chain, rural economic growth, and food security.

Goals and Targets of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector by 2020

Afghanistan has multiple SDGs on agriculture and rural development, which include: Goal 2 - end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 6 - ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; Goal 9 - build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; Goal 12 - ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; and 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.

In addition, there are 12 targets and 15 indicators that focus on agriculture and rural development. There are 47 agriculture and rural development programmes and projects, with a budget 6.2 billion AFN. There are about 29 policies and strategies in this sector, and an additional 49 new activities are planned. 22.3 billion AFN is needed by 2020.

The SDG alignment framework for Agriculture and Rural Development is presented below.



Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 Livestock	44.6%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Livestock and animal Health Development Project 2. National Horticulture and Livestock Project 3. Agriculture Development in Border Districts 4. Prediction of Agriculture Condition, agro meteorology, strengthening and developing the information technology and agricultural statistics system, 5. Development of cotton and saffron cultivation 6. restoration and construction of strategic wheat reserves 7. Construction of cold storages 8. Construction of a complex of modern cold storages 9. establishment of greenhouses cities 	50,797,000	Relevant to target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ghazni 2. Kunduz 3. Zabol 4. Herat 5. Daikundi 6. Badghis 7. Kandahar 8. Faryab 9. Ghor 10. Sar-e-Pul 11. Jawzjan 12. Paktya 13. Takhar 14. Badakhshan 15. Nangarhar 16. Uruzgan 17. Nuristan 18. Samangan 19. Balkh 20. Laghman 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jawzjan 2. Paktya 3. Takhar 4. Badakhshan 5. Nangarhar 6. Uruzgan 7. Nuristan 8. Samangan 9. Balkh 10. Laghman 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cereal Development Strategy 2. Irrigation sector development policy 3. National policy on seed eggs 4. Dairy Development Policy 5. Horticulture Development Policy 6. Policies and strategies for regulating natural resources 7. Food security and Nutrition Strategy 8. National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of seven National Integrated Agricultural Results-based Priority Programs for five years 	32,560,000
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	2.3.1. Average wheat and rice harvest by farmers (MT/HA) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Irrigated wheat b. Rain-fed wheat c. Rice 	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2.45 b. 1.03 c. 3 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution, provision and certification program for seeds and fertilizer. 	15,500,000	Relevant to target	All provinces	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laghman 2. Bamyān 3. Badakhshan 4. Kunar 5. Nuristan 6. Ghor 7. Badghis 8. Paktika 9. Daikundi 10. Uruzgan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cereals and Wheat Development Strategy 2. Irrigation sector development policy 3. Seeds National policy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and expansion of Seed and Fertilizers' distribution, provision and certification program 2. Plan of increase wheat production from 4.5 million tons 	140,000,000



Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment										to 5.9 million tons by 2020 3. Plan of increase rice production to 1036191 tons by 2020	
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers.	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	800 USD	1. Vegetable kitchen gardening and food security program 2. Rehabilitate 2,400 kitchen gardens 3. Distribution of 10,000 chicken (layer) for 500 ladies 4. Distribution of 600 bee hives with beekeeping equipment for 300 women 5. Distribution of 800 Goats for 400 women 6. Distribution of 110 Ghanaji cows for 110 women	2,000,000	Relevant to target	1. Nuristan 2. Uruzgan 3. Zabul 4. Helmand 5. Nimroz 6. Faryab 7. Sar-e-Pul	1. Badghis 2. Badakhshan 3. Daikundi 4. Ghor 5. Bamyan 6. Farah 7. Nuristan 8. Uruzgan 9. Zabul 10. Helmand 11. Nimroz 12. Faryab 13. Sar-e-Pul	1. National Agricultural Development Strategy 2. Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 3. Household Economic Strategy.	1. Increasing revenue-generating projects to grow economic condition of small food production farmers.	8,700,000
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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	2.66 Million HA	1. Rehabilitation of small reservoirs of water and irrigation 2. On-Farm Water Management Project 3. Construction of Nangarhar valley Project 4. National Priority Program 5. Fifth division of Amu River basin 6. Promoting Dry Land Agriculture 7. Water Resources Development Investment Program 8. Cleanings of Karizes in Paktika province 9. NHLP -National Horticulture and Livestock Project	55,065,000	Relevant to target	1. Nangarhar 2. Takhar 3. Kunduz 4. Baghlan 5. Herat 6. Nuristan 7. Kunar 8. Nimroz 9. Paktika 10. Badakhshan 11. Zabul 12. Bamyan 13. Kandahar 14. Nimroz 15. Farah 16. Jawzjan 17. Balkh 18. Uruzgan 19. Samangan	1. Nuristan 2. Kunar 3. Nimroz 4. Paktika 5. Badakhshan 6. Zabul 7. Bamyan 8. Kandahar 9. Nimroz 10. Farah 11. Jawzjan 12. Balkh 13. Uruzgan 14. Samangan 15. Faryab 16. Badghis 17. Ghor	1. Horticulture Development Policy 2. National Irrigation Strategy 3. Irrigation Sector Development Policy 4. Increasing agriculture production in rain fed lands 5. Development and expansion of horticulture and industrial plants and vegetables	1. Rehabilitation of small reservoirs of water and irrigation 2. On-Farm Water Management Project 3. Construction of Nangarhar valley Project 4. Fifth division of Amu River basin 5. Promoting Dry Land Agriculture 6. Water Resources Development Investment Program	297,200,000



Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
improve land and soil quality							20. Faryab 21. Badghis 22. Ghor			7. Cleanings of Karizes in Paktika 8. Development of the National Horticulture Program 9. Development of the National Irrigation Program	
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 Livestock	a. 935 b. 64	1. Sustainable growth of agricultural production value chains 2. Restoration, development and maintenance of research, extension and production farms 3. Agriculture Inputs Improvement Project.	10,137,435	Relevant to target	1. Ghazni 2. Kunduz 3. Zabul 4. Herat 5. Daikundi 6. Badghis 7. Kandahar 8. Faryab 9. Ghor 10. Sar-e-Pul 11. Jawzjan 12. Paktya 13. Takhar 14. Badakhshan 15. Nangarhar 16. Uruzgan 17. Nuristan 18. Samangan 19. Balkh 20. Laghman	1. Jawzjan 2. Paktya 3. Takhar 4. Badakhshan 5. Nangarhar 6. Uruzgan 7. Nuristan 8. Samangan 9. Balkh 10. Laghman	1. National Seeds Policy 2. Horticulture Development Policy 3. National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Program	1. Development and strengthening sustainable growth of agricultural production value chains 2. Research program on irrigated wheat seeds 3. Research program on rain fed wheat seeds 4. Research program on rice seeds	20,000,000
2.a. Increase investment, including through	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index	Ministry of Agriculture,				Relevant to target					



Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	for public expenditures	Irrigation and Livestock									
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 Livestock	31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural Statistics Program 2. Collecting statistical data 3. Analysis of statistical data 4. Compilation and publication of statistical data 		Relevant to target			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Five Years Priority Strategy 2. National Seed Policy 3. Dairy Development Policy 4. Horticulture Development Policy 5. Natural Resources Management Policy and Strategy 6. Food and Nutrition Security Strategy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and Strengthening Agricultural Statistics Program 2. Collecting statistical data 3. Analysis of statistical data 4. Compilation and publication of statistical data 	50,000
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all											



Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. Disaggregated by: 1. Total a. Urban b. Rural	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	1. 63% a. 53% b. 89%	1. National Water Supply and Sanitation & Irrigation Program 2. Construction of water supply networks based on solar power and pumps based on solar energy 3. Deep wells equipped with manual pump 4. Area Management Program	875,000,000	Relevant to target	All provinces	1. Farah 2. Ghor 3. Faryab 4. Badakhshan 5. Takhar 6. Nangarhar 7. Paktya 8. Baghlan 9. Daikundi	1. MRRD's 5-year strategy 2. WASH strategy of the ministry for rural areas 3. Waste water management policy for cities	1. implementation of small irrigation intakes (reservoirs)	6,72,000,000
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 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services disaggregated by: 1.Total 2. Urban 3. Rural	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	1. 43% a. 56% b. 33%	1. Afghanistan's CLTS movement (ACM)	84,000,000	Relevant to target	1. Badakhshan 2. Paktika 3. Helmand 4. Bamyan 5. Daikundi 6. Nuristan 7. Farah	1. Districts of: Badakhshan 2. Paktika 3. Helmand 4. Bamyan 5. Daikundi 6. Nuristan 7. Farah	1. WASH strategy of the ministry for rural areas 2. Waste water management policy for cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting and educational training on Hygiene and environmental protection Afghanistan's CLTS movement (ACM) 	3,150,000,000
	6.2.2 Proportion of population with access to hand-washing facility with soap and water. disaggregated by: 1.Total 2.Urban 3. Rural	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	1. 74% a. b. 18%			Relevant to target	All provinces	Districts of Paktika, Helmand, Bamyan, Daikundi, Nuristan and Farah provinces	1. WASH strategy of the ministry for rural areas. 2. Waste water management policy for cities		



Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6.2.3 Proportion of population who use open defecation by: 1.Total a. Urban b. Rural	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	1. 17% a. b.			Relevant to target	1. Badakhshan 2. Paktika 3. Helmand 4. Bamyan 5. Daikundi 6. Nuristan 7. Farah	1. Districts of: Badakhshan 2. Paktika 3. Helmand 4. Bamyan 5. Daikundi 6. Nuristan 7. Farah	1. MRRD strategy 2. WASH strategy of the ministry for rural areas. 3. Waste water management policy for cities		
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	52%	1. Afghanistan Rural Access Project 2. MoF Discretionary Project	5,110,000,000	Relevant to target	All provinces	1. Ghor 2. Daikundi 3. Samangan 4. Paktya 5. Khost 6. Sar-e-Pul 7. Badghis 8. Nuristan	1. Strategic plan of ministry 2. Construction of rural roads – grade 3 3. Construction of bridges 4. Maintenance of rural roads	1. Construction of 2550 KM rural roads – grade 3 2. Construction of 6190 M bridge 3. Maintenance of 4792 KM rural roads	17,850,000,000
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns											
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%	1. Plant pest and disease control	1,507,500	Relevant to target	1. Baghlan 2. Kunduz 3. Takhar 4. Laghman 5. Herat 6. Nangarhar 7. Balkh 8. Badakhshan 9. Ghor 10. Badghis 11. Kapisa 12. Paktya 13. Ghazni 14. Logar	1. Ghor 2. Badghis 3. Kapisa 4. Paktya 5. Ghazni 6. Logar 7. Farah 8. Samangan 9. Wardak 10. Uruzgan 11. Khost 12. Parwan	1. Rice production national strategy 2. Cereal production development strategy 3. Wheat production development policy	1. Development and strengthening plants pest and disease control program	4,500,000



Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Farah 16. Samangan 17. Wardak 18. Uruzgan 19. Khost 20. Parwan 				
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	2.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural resource management national program 2. Kabul Green Belt 3. Forest rehabilitation and protection 4. Reproduction and training centers and farms rehabilitation 5. Integrated management of pastures, medical plants, and deforestation control 6. Natural ecosystem management, protection and rehabilitation 	3,000,000	Relevant to target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paktia 2. Paktika 3. Nangarhar 4. Kunar 5. Nuristan 6. Laghman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oak and Archesh forests 2. pistachio forests of vulnerable 3. Medical plants 4. Vegetative cover of rivers edges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy and Strategy for Forests, Pastures and Wildlife 2. Natural Resources Management Strategy 3. Setting natural resources based on the participation of local communities through scientific interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture Forestry Project (Agroforestry) 2. Establishment of forest within grassland 3. Early variety of forests trees 4. Restoration of Seabackthorn 5. Establishment of Windmills 6. Implementation of clean energy plans to prevent vegetable cover 7. Development of Green Belt in Provinces 	125,480,000



Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 forests under sustainable forest management	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	4.4%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness raising workshops Establishment of natural resources associations 	2,000,000	Relevant to target	Forests of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kunar Khost Paktika Paktya Laghman Nangarhar Badghis Balkh Jawzjan Faryab Farah Nimroz Helmand Kandahar 	Forests of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kunar Khost Paktika Paktya Laghman Nangarhar Badghis Balkh Jawzjan Faryab Farah Nimroz 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policies and Strategies for Forests, Pastures and Wildlife. Natural Resources Management Strategy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development of public awareness workshops Development and establishment of the Natural Resources Management Association Improving rural livelihoods Supply alternative energy for fuel Land portion for residential areas 	
مجموع				47	6,020,277,715	مجموع			41	27,230,490,000	



Third Working Group

Health, Education, Environment and Social Security





Health Sector

Goals and Vision of the Health Sector

The vision for the health and nutrition sector is to improve the physical and psychological health of all Afghans. The overall goal of this sector is to work effectively with communities and development partners to improve the health and nutrition of the Afghan people, with a specific focus on women and children and in vulnerable areas.

The Afghan 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 institutions also carry out similar activities. These activities can also directly or indirectly impact the state of health in the country. Development partners, non-governmental organizations and NGOs, professional associations, regulatory and watchdog bodies, as well as the private sector are also key partners in this 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. Key achievements in the sector have been reached through the strategic, institutional and operational effectiveness of the new and improved health system.

The Afghan government is committed to ensuring rapid implementation of quality health services for all Afghans, with cooperation from communities and other development partners. The government places a specific focus on women and children, as well as areas lacking adequate health services. The 2015-2020 National Health Policy is one of the government's major plans for achieving Afghanistan's SDGs.

The five year strategy of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) both addresses the health system's challenges, as well as strengthens the provision of primary, secondary and third-party health services. The six strategic areas in the strategy cover all objectives of the SDG targets and indicators.

Expected Outcomes of the Health Sector by 2030

The health sector in Afghanistan has 2 goals, 11 targets and 20 indicators, which focus on the health of citizens and the improvement of public welfare for all age groups. This sector focuses on issues such as reducing child malnutrition; reducing child mortality, especially among children and babies below the age of 5; reducing maternal mortality; controlling diseases in the country, especially tuberculosis, malaria, AIDS, and non-communicable or non-transmitted diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases and cancer; reducing tobacco and drug use among the youth; increasing treatment centers for drug users; increasing the number of health workers; and increasing the access to standardized, quality and fair health services.

The health sector is expected to reach the following milestones by 2020:



- Increase the percentage of the population with access to basic, fair and quality health services from 88 percent to 90 percent (access is defined as individuals living under 10 km, or less than a two-hour walk, from health services)
- Decrease the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years old from 40.9 percent in 2013 to 36.5 percent in 2020
- Decrease the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under 5 years old from 9.5 percent in 2013 to 8 percent in 2020
- Reduce the maternal mortality ratio from 661 to 450 per 100,000 live births
- Increase the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel from 51 percent to 60 percent
- Decrease the mortality rate for children under 5 years old from 55 to 46 per 1,000 children, and for infants from 36 to 30 per 1,000 births
- Decrease the number of tuberculosis cases per year from 189 to 142 cases per 100,000 people
- Decrease the number of malaria cases per year from 11 to 8 cases per 1,000 people
- Decrease the mortality rate among people aged 30-70 with cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases from 31 percent to 27 percent
- Increase the proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years old) satisfying their family planning needs using modern methods from 20 percent to 30 percent
- Decrease the pregnancy rate among teenagers (women aged 13-19 years old) from 12 percent to 9.9 percent
- Increase the percentage of people with sustainable access to medicines and vaccines from 60 percent to 82 percent
- Increase the number and generalization of health workers per 1,000 people) from 1.05 persons to 1.09 persons
- Increase the percentage of the government budget for the health sector from 5 percent to 5.5 percent

By reaching the above indicators, we will be one step closer to the implementation and achievement of the SDGs.

Goals and Targets of the Health Sector by 2020

There are two SDGs for the health sector: Goal 3 - ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all people at all ages; and Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

There are also 11 targets and 20 indicators. Afghanistan is implementing 42 programmes or projects, with a total budget of 65 billion AFN to achieve these targets and indicators.

Finally, there are about 16 policies and strategies and an additional 41 new activities proposed for the health sector. To implement these proposed activities will require 26.3 billion AFN.



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	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.	40.9% 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation of nutrition for children in breast feeding age in health facility and community level 2. Monitoring and evaluation of child growth 3. Progress in nutrition performance. 	438,480,000	Related to the target	All provinces of Afghanistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farah 2. Noristan 3. Kunar 4. Paktia 5. Ghor 6. Nangarhar 7. Badghis 8. SarePol 9. Badkshshan 10. Jozjan 11. Faryab 12. Kapisa 13. Samangan 14. Takhar 15. Orezgan 16. Kondoz 17. Kandahar 18. Zabul. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National strategy of public nutrition 2016 – 2020 2. Consultation for children of breast feeding age and young children 3. Acute malnutrition management programs 4. Micronutrients distribution and nutrition surveillance program. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of nutrition consultant for each health facilities to provide consultation for children of breast feeding age 2. Acute malnutrition management programs 3. Micronutrients distribution and nutrition surveillance program 4. Nourishing of foods (wealth, salt Iodine) 	876,960,000
	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.	9.5% 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acute malnutrition treatment in 127 in bed centers 2. 967 outpatient centers and children of mild malnutrition in 567 centers. 	526,176,000	Related to the target	All province of Afghanistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Badakhshan 2. Badghis 3. Baghhaln 4. Balkh 5. Bamyán 6. Dikundai 7. Faryab 8. Ghor 9. Helamand 10. Hirat 11. Jozjan 12. Kandahar 13. Kunduz 14. Nangarhar 15. Nuristan 16. Samangan 17. SarePol 18. Takhar 19. Orezgan 20. Zabul 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National strategy of public nutrition 2016-2020 2. 2020 3. Consultation for children of breast feeding age and young children 4. Acute malnutrition management programs 5. Micronutrients distribution and nutrition surveillance program. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing of treatment site for acute malnutrition 2. Extending of acute malnutrition management program in all health centers 3. Prevention and consultation programs of nutrition for children of breast feeding age. 	1,052,352,000



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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. 661 a. b. 2.	1. Promote project, child and mother health implementation project 2. MSI-A project 3. Calcium distribution project 4. Misoprostol distribution project.	63,385,070	Related to the target	1. Nooristan 2. Badghis 3. Urezgan 4. Badakhshan 5. Kunar 6. Ghor 7. Diakundi 8. Helmand 9. Baghlan 10. Samangan 11. Paktika 12. Kandahar 13. Takhar 14. Faryab	1. Nooristan 2. Badghis 3. Urezgan 4. Badakhshan 5. Kunar 6. Ghor	1. Strategy of Productivity, Mother and child health 2017-2021 2. Calcium tablet distribution among pregnant women 3. Misoprostol tablet distribution in community to prevent the bleeding during the pregnancy 4. Implementation and distribution of mother and child manual	1. increasing the public awareness for user of health services and mothers 2. Capacity building 3. Recruitment of expert for improvement of maternity and midwifery services.	88,739,000
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (From total of births)	Ministry of Public Health.	51% (2015)	1. UNFPA programs for development and establishment of health shelters.	6,422,108	Related to the target	1. Norostan 2. Badghis 3. Urezgan 4. Badakhshan 5. Kunar 6. Ghor 7. Diakondi 8. Helmand 9. Baghlan 10. Samangan 11. Paktika 12. Kandahar 13. Takhar 14. Faryab	1. Noriatan 2. Badghis 3. Urezgan 4. Badakhshan 5. Kunar 6. Ghor 7. Diakundi.	1. Strategy of Productivity, Mother and child health 2017-2021 2. Establishment of health shelters (FHH) for equal and better access of mother to health services.	1. Establishment of health shelters (FHH) for equal and better access of mother to health services.	12,844,216



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	Ministry of Public Health.	55 (2015)	1. BPHS implementer NGOs programs in management of childhood diseases (IMNCI) in HFs and community level, Zinc and ORS	30,019,318	Related to the target	1. Herat 2. Jozjan 3. Sare-Pul 4. Balkh 5. Samangan 6. Ghazni 7. Bamyan 8. Baghlan 9. Laghman 10. Nangarhar 11. Miadan-Wardak 12. Parwan 13. Kapisa	1. Nooristan 2. Badkhsan 3. Ghor 4. Daikundi, Kandahar 5. Faryab	1. Strategy of Productivity, Mother and child health 2017-2021 2. Development of childhood disease management programs. 3. development and implementation of Zinc and ORS management to prevent the child mortality.	1. Initiative programs for improvement of ICU in children hospitals 2. Emergency and Triage program for acute disease of children (ETAT) 3. Essential child development program (ECD)	60,038,636
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	Ministry of Public Health.	36 (2015)	1. UNCEF program for expansion of Chlorhexidine Gel use. 2. BPHS implanters NGOs programs.	17,640,000	Related to the target	1. Helmand 2. Paktika 3. Nimrooz 4. Jozjan 5. Daikundi 6. Faryab 7. Smangan	1. Orezgan 2. Sare-Pul 3. Parwan 4. Nuristan 5. Bamyan 6. Takhar 7. Badakhshan 8. Ghazni 9. Baghlan 10. Badghis 11. Wardak 12. Laghman 13. Kandahar 14. Ghor 15. Nangarhar.	1. Strategy of Productivity, Mother and child health 2017-2021 2. Implementation programs of Chlorhexidine Gel for prevention of children umbilical cord infections.	1. Establishment of newborn care units.	146,874,000



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 a. Male b. Female c. Key population (drug addicted people, prisoners, male and female sex workers)	Ministry of Public Health	0.01%	2. Awareness, distribution and collection of hygiene syringe in injected drug users 3. Distribution of medicine in target population 4. Training and awareness approach for public prevention.	700,000,000	Related to the target	5. Injection drug users, prostituted women, homo sexual men and prisoners	1. Injection drug users, prostituted women, homo sexual men and prisoners.	1. Strategic plan of phase three(NSP) 2016-2020 2. National policy for AIDS control.	1. Risk reduction program for prevention of HIV 2. Prevention, treatment, monitoring and evaluation services for infect control.	490,000,000
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population in last 12 month	Ministry of Public Health	189 (2016)	1. Initiative approach projects to respond the existing challenges in TB case detection.	666,576,125	Related to the target	All province of Afghanistan, specially: 1. Kabul 2. Herat 3. Nangarhar 4. Kunduz 5. Paktia	Women in insecure and poor economic provinces, IDPs	1. TB treatment and diagnostic guideline 2. TB medicine management guideline. 3. TB laboratory and case detection guideline 4. TB-MDR case detection and laboratory guideline 5. Electronic registration system for TB case detection 6. Strength the laboratory network, support and expansion of PMDT in all provinces, increasing the screening among the TB/HIV target population 7. Strength the medicine management and prevention services for people in risk of TB 8. Strength the monitoring and evaluation for infection control.	1. Initiative approach projects to respond the existing challenges in TB case detection.	13,998,098,626



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population in last 12 month</p>	Ministry of Public Health	11 (2016)	<p>1. Malaria case detection management.</p> <p>2. Prevention action to prevent the Malaria disease.</p> <p>3. Strength the malaria surveillance system.</p> <p>4. Prevention and control of malaria epidemic.</p>	14,574,000,000	Related to the target	All province of country	All eastern provinces	<p>1. National strategy of from malaria control to malaria eradication 2017-2022</p> <p>2. Strength system of services, management of medicine with prevention services for people at risk.</p>	1. Sustaining of malaria management project in community level.	3,281,600,000
	<p>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population in last 12 month by:</p> <p>a. National level</p> <p>b. Percentage of HB+ in VCT centers.</p>	Ministry of Public Health	a. 4.5%	<p>1. Distribution and collection of disposable syringe in injected drug user</p> <p>2. Hepatitis B vaccination in target group population.</p> <p>3. Training and awareness to population for prevention purposes.</p>	140,000,000	Related to the target	<p>1. Detected the number of hepatitis B and C prevalence and incidence</p> <p>2. Capacity building for screening and treatment</p> <p>3. Starting and capacity building of treatment</p> <p>4. Resource mobilization for</p>	<p>1. Injection drug users</p> <p>2. Prostitute women</p> <p>3. Homosexuals</p> <p>4. prisoners</p>	<p>1. National strategy of hepatitis 2016 – 2020</p> <p>2. Strength and development of human resource</p> <p>3. Distribution and collection of disposable syringes in</p>	1. Risk reduction programs for prevention of hepatitis transmission.	315,000,000



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							implementation of exciting strategy on hepatitis				
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	31% (2010)	1. health service project for cancer patient through national cancer control program.	35,525,000	Related to the target	All population of the country.	People more than 30 years old.	1. National strategy for non-communicable disease 2. National cancer control program 3. Treatment of chronic heart, respiratory and diabetes disease in thoracic hospitals.	1. Non communicable disease administrative activation 2. Activation of non-communicable disease treatment center under EPHS program 3. Establishing the national program for diabetes, heart disease and road safety control 4. Establishing the cancer awareness center for prevention and early diagnoses.	109,900,000
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Percentage of drug users whom have received treatment for substance use disorders	Ministry of Public Health	2.7%	1. Treatment services for drug users in 32 provinces of the country.	641,900,000	Related to the target	All province of the country.	Center of the provinces and border area.	1. National policy for drug needs reduction 2. Treatment of drug users in bedded centers and in their homes.	1. Treatment services for drug users in 32 provinces of the country. 2. improvement of center in remaining two provinces.	2,893,989,000
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	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	20% (2015)	1. BPHS/EPHS 2. Promote project. 3. UNFPA 4. MSI 5. ASMO	1,314,911,157	Related to the target	1. Nooristan 2. Smangan 3. Kunar 4. Badkshshan 5. Takhar 6. Sare-Pul 7. Diakundi 8. Paktia	1. Nooristan 2. Smangan 3. Kunar 4. Badkshshan 5. Takhar	1. National Strategy on hepatitis 201 -2020. 2. Access to family planning services.	1. Increasing in access of family planning services 2. Capacity building of staff in quality services and different method of monitoring and evaluation (Enabling Environment)	2,629,822,314



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
national strategies and program							9. Panjsher 10. Urezgan 11. Jozjan 12. Khost 13. Faryab			3. Increasing the awareness for needs in using of family planning methods.	
	3.7.2 Proportion of adolescent birth (aged 13-19 years)	Ministry of Public Health	12% (2015)	ASRH	7,652,400	Related to the target	1. Nimroz 2. Farah 3. Badghis 4. Takhar 5. Kandahar 6. Herat 7. Nangarhar 8. Badkshshan 9. Kunar 10. Ghor 11. Bamyan 12. Helmand 13. Urezgan 14. Diakundi	1. Nimroz 2. Farah 3. Badghis 4. Takhar 5. Kandahar 6. Herat 7. Nangarhar	1. Strategy of reproductive, mothers, newborns and young children health 2017 – 2021 2. Friendly services for youths 3. School health program.	1. Youth Health Line (YHC) 2. Youth Health Corner 3. School Health Program 4. Prior marriage consultation.	42,927,248
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 whom have access to equal and quality essential health services with distance of two hours walking (10 km).	Ministry of Public Health	88% (2015)	1. Implementation of BPHS and EPHS through contract out mechanism with NGOs. 2. Straitening mechanism in three provinces.	45,773,000,000	Related to the target	1. Providing basic health care services in 31 provinces as per BPHS and EPHS guidelines 2. Implementation of vaccination for women and children to enhance their immunity system.	Insecure areas across the country.	1. Sehatmandi project 2018-2021	1. Sehatmandi project 2018-2021	Not Applicable



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	3.8.2 Percentage of health sector dependency to international donors.	Ministry of Public Health	82.5% (2014)	1. Development and review of income strategy. 2. Development of advocacy plan for health donation. 3. Development of health investment in investment sector, not consumption investment.	Not Applicable	Related to the target	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1. Implementation of social health insurance, impose of tax reforms that MoPH established its income which minimize the international aid dependency.	1. Implementation of the health insurance	
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	36% (2015)								



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associated Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>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</p>	<p>3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines and medicine on a sustainable basis</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Health</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>1. Improvement of data quality 2. Diseased control center</p>	<p>DQIP= 161000000</p>	<p>Related to the target</p>	<p>Unsecured area in the country.</p>	<p>Unsecured area: 1. Helmand 2. Urezgan 3. Kandahar 4. Zabul Provinces 1. Achin 2. Debala districts of Nangarhar 1. Balabloc 2. Khak safed 3. Poshet 4. Golistan road districts of Farah</p>	<p>1. Strategy of public immunization of MoPH 2. Privet and Public Partnership. 3. Intensification of immunization program in remotes areas. 4. improvement of community awareness. 5. Supportive monitoring from vaccination services.</p>	<p>1. Door to door Micro plan</p>	<p>350,000,000</p>



Health Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associated Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in the country.	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 population)	Ministry of Public Health	1.05 (2017)	1. Salary scale system, SBR program (Recruitment of professional and nonprofessional employee in existing and new organizations)		Related to the target	All vacant positions in MoPH organization forum.	All vacant positions in PPHD organization forum especially the women positions and those health services not activated yet like; Heart Surgery, Kidney and liver transplantation, Neurosurgery and cancer surgery)	1. Joiner positions recruitment procedure 2. CBR recruitment program exceptional procedure (position from grade 1-5) 3. Country existing employment law and human resource guidelines 4. Development, appoint and effective protection of health human resources.		
	3.c.2 Percentage of budget allocation for health sector by government.	Ministry of Public Health	5%	1. Costing of five years MoPH strategy to find the required funds and financial resource and identifying financial gaps.		Related to the target	NA	NA	1. Health funding strategy and policy.	1. Advocacy through MoF and government of IRoA	
Total				40	65,096,687,178	Total			40	26,349,145,040	



Education Sector

Goals and Vision of the Education Sector

The vision for Afghanistan's education sector is that all Afghans will have equal access to a quality education, free of discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or religion. Not only does education enhance the knowledge and work capacity of individuals, it also plays a vital and central role in ensuring stability and good leadership, reducing poverty and helping the community prosper. Improving the education, knowledge, and work skills of individuals is critical to Afghanistan's economic growth.

Mass media plays a prominent role in the industrial world, affecting scientific, cultural, political, economic and social aspects of life in many ways. Media and publications can help lead to innovative changes and to a progressive, integrated and non-violent society. Media inform the public about the political, economic and social programs at the national and international levels.

The SDGs assert that all children, regardless of gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or religion, should have equal access to quality education and professional training. Long term economic growth for Afghanistan depends upon the availability of a healthy workforce; to develop a healthy workforce, children must have equal access to a high-quality education where they receive the skills and knowledge needed to enter the workforce.

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

Expected Results of the Education Sector by 2030

Issues in education must consider a wide range of factors, including cultural, economic, health and security challenges. Afghanistan must implement practical strategies and programmes for improving the quality of education by providing adequate facilities for education and training, as well as by recruiting experienced teachers and professors.

Adequate educational facilities should be established and professional trainings in schools and universities should be standardized in order to: provide and expand the individual and collective freedom of citizens; enhance the capacity of young people; and



promote inclusiveness and participation in decision-making processes to strengthen the country's political, economic, social, cultural and security sectors.

The education sector will meet the following targets by 2020:

- Increase the percentage of children and adolescents who meet minimum reading and counting capabilities (target to be identified at a later date)
- Increase new enrollment in primary education from 86 percent to 88.1 percent, and in secondary education from 53 percent to 59.2 percent
- Increased school completion rates:
 - Increase primary school completion rates from 60 percent to 66.9 percent
 - Increase secondary school completion rates from 37 percent to 43.5 percent
 - Increase tertiary school completion rates from 26 percent to 31.5 percent
- Decreased percentage of out-of-school children:
 - Decrease the percentage of elementary school children (7-12 years old) out-of-school from 28.5 percent to 22.5 percent
 - Decrease the percentage of secondary school children (13-15 years old) out-of-school from 43.7 percent to 40.5 percent
 - Decrease the percentage of tertiary school children (over 18 years old) out-of-school from 58.5 percent to 55.5 percent
- Increase enrollment of students in pre-school education programs (under 6 years old) from 3.1 percent in 2015 to 7.9 percent in 2020
- Increase the proportion of people aged 15-24 in technical and vocational programs from 1.04 percent to 1.44 percent
- Increase the Gender Balance Ratio:
 - Increase the Gender Balance Ratio for primary school from 0.67 to 0.71
 - Increase the Gender Balance Ratio for secondary school from 0.57 to 0.62
 - Increase the Gender Balance Ratio for tertiary school from 0.54 to 0.59
- Increase the percentage of primary school students being taught in their first language from 70 percent to 72 percent
- Increase spending per student from 8.7 percent to 9.8 percent of the average per capita expenditure from GDP
- Increase the literacy rate for individuals aged 15 to 24 from 55 percent to 59 percent, and for individuals over 15 from 35 percent to 44 percent
- Increase the rate of adult education (15 years and older) in literacy programmes from 5.8 percent to 8.4 percent
- Improve school facilities:
 - Increase the percentage of schools with electricity from 26 percent to 33 percent
 - Increase the percentage of schools with internet for educational purposes from 10 percent to 21 percent



- Increase the percentage of schools with computer labs from 20 percent to 28 percent
- Increase the percentage of schools with facilities for students with disabilities from 20 percent to 28 percent
- Increase the percentage of schools with health and washing facilities from 73 percent to 78 percent
- Increase the percentage of schools with separate toilets for females from 57 percent to 67 percent
- Increase the percentage of schools with appropriate building facilities from 50 percent to 58 percent
- Decrease the student-teacher ratio:
 - Decrease the student-teacher ratio in primary school from 75 to 68 students per teacher
 - Decrease the student-teacher ratio in secondary school from 53 to 47 students per teacher
 - Decrease the student-teacher ratio in tertiary school from 50 to 44 students per teacher
- Increase the average monthly teacher salary from \$112 to \$120
- Increase the share of tourism in the country's GDP from 0.59 percent to 2 percent, and increase employment in the tourism industry from 0.65 percent to 0.96 percent
- Increase the budget allocated to natural and cultural heritage protection and World Heritage sites from 0.13 to 0.39
- Increase the number of laws, regulations, and policies that ensure public access to information from 1 to 18 documents

Goals and Targets of the Education Sector by 2020

The SDGs in the education sector include: Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; and 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.

In addition, there are 14 targets and 41 indicators related to the education sector. There are 73 programmes and projects with a total budget of 21.2 billion AFN. There are also 15 policy and strategic documents that coordinate activities to achieve the SDGs.

In addition, new activities have been proposed to achieve the SDGs, targets and indicators, which would require 7.15 billion AFN.

The SDG framework for the education sector is shown below.



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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. Construction and equipping school 2. Construction of hostels for kuchis in 33 provinces 3. Improve access to educational facilities in remote areas 4. Development projects for improving education quality (500,000 USD for each province) 5. Development projects for 11 north-western border provinces 6. Completing under-construction schools under EQUIP program	1,851,536,680	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	All 34 provinces	1. MoE strategic plan 2. Equal access to educational services for all children	1. Construction and equipping 500 schools annually	1,050,000,000
	4.1.2 Implementation of a nationally-representative learning assessment a. in Grade 2 or 3 b. at the end of primary education c. at the end of lower secondary education	Ministry of Education									
	4.1.3 Gross intake ratio to the last grade 1. Primary 2. Lower secondary	Ministry of Education	1. 86% 2. 53% 2017								
	4.1.4 Completion rate 1. Primary education 2. Lower secondary education 3. Upper secondary education	Ministry of Education	a. 60% b. 37% c. 26%								



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	4.1.5 Out-of-school rate 1. Primary education 2. Lower secondary education 3. Upper secondary education	Ministry of Education	1. 28.5% 2. 43.7% 3. 58.5%								
	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. 6% 2. 15% 3. 16%								
	4.1.7 Number of years of primary and secondary education a. free b. Compulsory that is guaranteed in legal frameworks	Ministry of Education	a. 12 Years (grade 1 – 12) b. 9 Years (grade 1 – 9)								
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	3.1% (2015)	1. Development of pre-school education policy and piloting it in mosques and school under IQRA program	140,000,000	Relevant to target	Not identified	Not identified	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Promote education quality and relevancy of education services	1. mplementation of pre-school program in 10 provinces annually	350,000,000



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 and adults (Age of 15 – 24) b. Elders (Age of 25 – 64) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (male, female)	Technical & Vocational Education & Training Authority		1. Construction and equipping technical and vocational education and training centers 2. Provision of technical, vocational and mechanical education 3. Construction of national technical and vocational training center and procurement of machinery and equipment. 4. Construction of technical school for kuchis in Kabul	14,852,180	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	Technical and vocational training centers in provinces	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Promote equal access to technical and vocational training. 3. Promote quality and relevancy of technical and vocational education	1. Implementation of pre-school program in 10 provinces annually	
	4.3.2 Participation rate in technical and vocational programs (15- 24 years old), Disaggregated by: a. total of both sex b. male c. female		Technical & Vocational Education & Training Authority	a. 1.04% b. c.		1. Construction of technical and vocational education complex in Kabul 2. Construction of female technical institute building in provinces. 3. Technical and vocational trainings 4. Afghanistan labor-force development program	230,088,600	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	1. Badakhshan 2. Parwan 3. Paktya 4. Khost 5. Kabul 6. Kapisa 7. Kunar 8. Wardak 9. Nangarhar 10. Herat provinces	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Promote equal access to technical and vocational training 3. Promote quality and relevancy of technical and vocational education



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				5. Afghanistan skill development project							
	4.3.3 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% b. 25.19% 2. a. 79.16% b. 20.84% (2016)	1. Conducting Kankor test for admission in higher education institutions	118,000,000	100%	1. Kankor examination zones at impassable and insecure provinces		1. Kankor examination manual 2. Examinations standard operating procedure 3. Private higher education institutes regulation	1. Establishment of independent institution for Kankor exams 2. Construction of General Directorate of Kankor Examination complex 3. Supply of printing machinery for the General Directorate of Kankor Examination 4. Capacity building of General Directorate of Kankor Examination staff	614,102,000
				1. Increase female admission in higher education institutions		Relevant to target	1. Panjshir 2. Khost 3. Ghor 4. Farah 5. Logar 6. Helmand 7. Uruzgan 8. Uruzgan 9. Badghis 10. Paktika 11. Paktia 12. Zabul	1. Uruzgan 2. Badghis 3. Paktika 4. Paktia 5. Zabul 6. Kunar 7. Laghman 8. Nuristan 9. Nimroz 10. Wardak provinces		1. Girls pro-absorption policies development 2. Construction of administrative and teaching buildings and gender based washrooms at the higher education institutes	



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							13. Kunar 14. Laghman 15. Nooristan 16. Nimroz 17. Wardak Provinces				
				3. Construction of 5 female hostels in Kunar, Bamyan, Badghis, Takhar and Helmand provinces through Higher Education Development Program	450,990,400		Insecure provinces			1. Construction of female hostels in higher education institutions as required	
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. 0.67 2. 0.57 3. 0.54	1. Recruitment of female teachers in rural areas 2. Improve access to education in remote areas 3. Construction of schools for smart-thinkers in 7 large cities	206,958,080	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	1. Kabul 2. Nangarhar 3. Herat 4. Mazar 5. Kandahar 6. Parwan Khost	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Equal access to education for all children		
	4.5.2 Percentage of students in primary education whose first or home language is the language of instruction	Ministry of Education	70% (2016)								
	4.5.3 Explicit formula-based policies for relocation of resources to disadvantaged population	Ministry of Education									



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	4.5.4 Education expenditure per student disaggregated by: a. Level of Education 1. Primary 2. Lower Secondary 3. Upper secondary b. Education expenditure for each student per capita GDP	Ministry of Education	a. 1. 46 \$ 2. 68 \$ 3. 74 \$ B. 8.7% (2015)								
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 a. Literacy b. Numeracy by sex (male and female)	Ministry of Education		1. literacy trainings and informal education 2. Basic education and literacy training 3. Development and strengthening literacy training programs	1,259,067,180	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	All 34 provinces	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Promoting literacy and eliminating illiteracy		
	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	a. 1. 55% 2. 68% 3. 38% b. 1. 35% b. 49% c. 20% (2017)								
	4.6.2 Participation rate of a. Youth (15 – 24 years) b. Adult (15 years and older)	Ministry of Education	a. b. 5.8% (2017)								



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	in literacy programs										
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, 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	4.7.1 Extent to which 1. Global citizenship education 2. Education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights are mainstreamed at below levels: a. National education policies b. curricula c. Teacher education d. Student assessments	Ministry of Education		1. Editing and development of educational curriculum 2. Compilation and printing of textbooks	3,435,121,480	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	All 34 provinces	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Revising and development of educational curriculum and its relevancy with country's needs	1. Printing and distribution of 12 million books annually	700,000,000
	4.7.2 Percentage of schools that provide life skills-based, HIV prevention and sexuality Education	Ministry of Education		1. Procurement of production machinery and educational material	3,072,860	Relevant to target	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Revising and development of educational curriculum and its relevancy with country's needs, printing and distribution of educational books and materials		
	4.7.3 Extent to which the framework on the World Program on Human	Ministry of Education		1. Preparing and printing of Islamic books	210,000,000	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	All 34 provinces	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Revising and development of		



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rights Education is implemented nationally a. inclusion in curricula b. educating students on human rights in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary c. educating teachers and administrative staff on human rights								educational curriculum and its relevancy with country's needs, printing and distribution of educational books and materials		
	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									
	4.7.5 Percentage of 15-year old students showing proficiency in knowledge of environmental science and geoscience	Ministry of Education									
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: a. electricity b. Internet for pedagogical purposes c. computer lab for pedagogical purposes d. Adapted	Ministry of Education	a. 26% b. 10% c. 20% d. 20% e. 73% f. 57% g. 50%	1. Educational infrastructure development program 2. Management and capacity building 3. Construction and equipping schools in 17 provinces	13,055,606,200	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	1. Herat 2. Kabul 3. Nangarhar 4. Kandahar 5. Helmand 6. Ghazni 7. Kunduz 8. Balkh 9. Faryab 10. Uruzgan	1. MoE strategic plan	1. Implementation of IQRA program in 17 provinces till 2022	4,200,000,000



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
environments for all	infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; e. Basic drinking water and washroom f. single-sex basic sanitation facilities g. Appropriate building							11.Zabul 12.Paktika 13.Badghis			
	4.a.2 Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse	Ministry of Education									
	4.a.3 Number and type of attacks on students, personnel and institutions	Ministry of Education									
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.2 number of higher education scholarships in foreign countries. Disaggregated by: 1. Bachelors scholarships 2. Masters scholarship 3. PhD Scholarships	Ministry of Higher Education	1. 667 2. 538 3. 72 (2016)	1. Bilateral agreements between Afghanistan and scholarship providing countries including India, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Turkmenistan, Saudi Arabia, Uzbekistan, Iran and Azerbaijan	The budget is related to scholarship providing countries	Relevant to target	1. Distribution of scholarships from different references 2. Lack of adherence on terms and conditions of agreement by host countries 3. Low capacity of scholarship applicants that does not meet scholarship requirement	Lack of provision of scholarships by agreed partners	1. Higher education law 2. National Strategic Plan of Higher Education 3. Scholarships regulations 4. Post-graduate scholarships regulations	1. Contentment of foreign countries on provision of scholarships at the post-graduate and doctorate levels 2. Attract the support of foreign countries 3. Attract foreign countries support 4. Granting scholarships on prioritized fields	Not Applicable
				2. Higher Education Development Program						210,000,000	



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										graduate and doctorate studies	
4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: 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)	Ministry of Education		1. Conducting in-service programs	Teachers salary	Relevant to target	All provinces and under-coverage districts	48 Teacher training centers and 199 supportive centers in provinces and districts	1. MoE strategic plan 2. Promoting school teachers educational background to grade 14		
	4.c.2 Pupil-trained teacher ratio by education level: 1. Primary 2. Lower secondary 3. upper secondary	Ministry of Education	a. 75:1 b. 53:1 c. 50:1	1. Conducting short term seminars, workshops and trainings					1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Technical and specialized capacity building of school teachers		
	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%	1. Conducting one year long in-service specialized courses					1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Conduct Trainings for Teachers		



Education Sector Alignment Matrix														
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	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 (2017)		56,366,800	Relevant to target	All 34 provinces	48 Teacher training centers and 199 supporting centers at provinces and districts	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Primary education teachers' training					
	4.c.5 Average teacher salary relative to other professions requiring a comparable level of qualification	Ministry of Education	112 USD (2016)	1. ایجاد دیپارتمنت دوره 2 ساله تعلیمات ابتدایی و جذب معلمین برحال و قبل از خدمت									1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Teachers training with exceptional skills and knowledge	
	4.c.6 Teacher attrition rate	Ministry of Education		1. Conducting exceptional courses for school teachers									1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Training of non-technical teachers teaching technical subjects	
	4.c.7 Percentage of teachers who received in-service training in the last 12 months	Ministry of Education	12% (2017)	1. Conducting technical subjects training for teachers of non-technical subjects 1. Rehabilitation and maintenance of Sayed Jamal-ud-din Teacher Training Center in Kabul province 2. Construction of teacher training center and hostel in Shindand									1. Kabul 2. Laghman 3. Nuristan 4. Nimroz 5. Farah 6. Uruzgan	1. MoE Strategic Plan 2. Construction and equipping teacher training centers 3. Provision of equal access to teacher training



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				district of Herat province 3. Construction of hostels for teacher training centers 4. Construction of teacher training complex 5. Development of teacher training centers including development and printing of teacher training curriculum, standardization of examinations, capacity building of school teachers and teachers training center's teachers, regional benefits for the teachers of teacher training centers and fund for maintenance of teacher training centers							

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP	Ministry of Information and Culture	0.59% 2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of development and supportive projects for the growth of tourism industry and implementation of national tourism policy Compiling services standards, and capacity building of private sector 	900,000	Relevant to target	1. Lack of required technical capacity in tourism sector		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Law MoIC Strategic Plan Regulation for establishment of accommodation facilities Regulation of touristic transportation and governmental hotels Standardization of tourism services according to international standards Capacity building of government and private sector employees 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Database development Conducting research on tourism resources Awareness raising for marketing tourism industry and capacity building 	70,000,000
	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total; disaggregated by: a. Male b. female	Ministry of Information and Culture	1. 0.65% (2016)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equipping and development of tourism institute Conducting public awareness raising programs. Establishment of Tourism High Board. Promote and facilitate investment opportunities for private sector on tourism industry. 	4,000,000	Relevant to target	1. Shortage of investment on tourism resources		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Law MoIC strategic plan Accommodation establishment regulation Touristic transportation, and governmental hotels regulation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> provision of touristic transportation at the Kabul, Herat, Balkh, Bamyan and Kandahar airports for tourists. Conducting exhibitions and capacity building programs for entrepreneurs. 	70,000,000



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				5. Implementing supportive programs for promoting handicraft entrepreneur's activities					5. Support and expand private sector activities in services provision sector	3. Development of handicrafts activities 4. Conducting awareness raising programs 5. Re-activation of tourism institute per international standards.	
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 for the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural, natural and world heritage	Ministry of Information and Culture	0.129% (2016)	1. Conducting survey and project development for 21 national heritages and the maintenance of 13. 2. Project development for the new building of national museum.	178.340.000	Relevant to target	1. Insecurity at the provinces and lack of financial resources for the maintenance of the national heritage sites.		1. Implementation of activities according national law of heritages protection and strategy of MoIC	1. Exposure of historical cities 2. Conducting survey and project development for 20 historical heritages in provinces. 3. Repairing of 20 historical heritages 4. Capacity building of 18 employees	400.000.000
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns											
12.a Attract developed countries support to strengthen scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of	12.a.1 Amount of support of developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Sciences Academy				Relevant to target	1. Kabul 2. Nangarhar 3. Balkh 4. Kandaha 5. Herat	Kabul city	1. Afghanistan Sciences Academy Strategic Plan (2017 – 2027) 2. Empowering institutions and societies for cities waste management	1. Scientific and research projects 2. Solid waste management from its initiation 3. Feasibility study of processing waste for fertilizer production	16.380.000



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
consumption and production.									3. Discovering scientific and feasible ways for economic self-reliance	4. Research on reaching economic self-reliance	
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		1. Development and finalization of monitoring policy on tourism activities. 2. Development of a standard mechanism for the growth of handicraft entrepreneur's activities			Lack of required coordination among stakeholders		1. Tourism law 2. Accommodation establishment regulation. 3. Standard operating procedure of tourism institute and tourism marketing	1. Standard operating procedure of monitoring on tourism private sector activities	21,000,000
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											
16.10 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	49 (2016)	1. Regularly conducting joint commission meetings 2. Expanding joint commission activities to provinces 3. Conducting seminars and awareness raising workshops to media, police officials and sub-national officials		Relevant to target	1. Lack of observance of access to information law. 2. unprofessional behavior of some journalists and media		1. Mass media Law 2. Access to information law 3. Mass media establishment and activities regulation	1. Strengthening coordination with mass media players 2. Capacity building of media and journalists 3. Development and equipping governmental media	21,000,000



Education Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				4. Printing and increasing the quantity at zonal, contextual improvement, and capacity building of media staff							
	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	1 (2016)	1. Design and development of evaluation form 2. Establishment of working groups 3. Provision of technical assistance	Molc Budget	Relevant to target	Insecurity and lack of rule of law		Access to information law	1. Training of sub-national authorities on provision of information to applicants	7,000,000
Total				62	21,246,560,460	Total				37	7,156,197,000



Social Security Sector

Goals and Vision of the Social Security Sector

The strategic vision for the social security sector is to reduce poverty and inequality; create job opportunities; address the needs of poor communities, vulnerable people, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons; combat natural disasters; improve gender equality; and accelerate social integration for minorities and persons with disabilities.

Implementing SDG targets and indicators in the Social Security sector will yield numerous benefits, including: the status of women will improve in academic, economic, political and social activities; the participation of women in political and managerial positions will increase; violence and discrimination against women will disappear; effective legal frameworks will be created and implemented; and finally, the majority of the poor and vulnerable will be covered by social security systems. Additionally, the SDG targets will help strengthen measures that protect against severe climate related disasters, as well as those related to economic and social damages. Finally, employment opportunity strategies will help to ensure that Afghans have access to appropriate jobs locally, thereby deterring both internal and external migration.

The Social Security Sector includes six ministries and departments: the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriates, the Ministry of Border and Tribal Affairs, the Counter Narcotics Ministry, the Independent Directorate of Nomads/Kuchi Affairs, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

Expected Results of the Social Security Sector by 2030

By implementing the A-SDGs in the Social Security sector, the status of women in Afghanistan will improve in academic, economic, political and social activities; women's participation in political and managerial positions will increase; violence and discrimination against women will disappear; effective legal frameworks will be established and implemented, and the majority of poor and vulnerable people will be covered by social security systems. Additionally, the SDG targets will help strengthen measures that protect against severe climate related disasters, as well as those related to economic and social damages. Finally, employment opportunity strategies will help to ensure that Afghans have access to appropriate jobs in their localities, removing the need for internal and external migration.

The Social Security sector is expected to achieve the following goals by 2020:



- Increase the number of people covered by social security
 - From 27.1 percent to 31 percent for persons with disabilities
 - From 120,000 to 160,000 for retired persons
- Decrease the percentage of people at risk for severe weather events from 40 percent to 39 percent
- Increase the number of people benefitting from technical and professional training programmes
 - From 3,088 to 4,300 for men
 - From 1,662 to 2,500 for women
 - From 0.5percent to 4percent for persons with disabilities
- Decrease the percentage of women aged 15 and over who have been subjected to physical, sexual or psychological abuse by a spouse over the past 12 months from 56 percent to 53 percent
- Decrease the percentage of women and girls aged 15 and over who have been subjected to physical, sexual, and psychological abuse by people other than the spouse over the past 12 months from 53 percent to 50 percent
- Decrease the percentage of women married between the ages of 15-17 from 17 percent to 16 percent
- Increase the percentage of seats occupied by women in the national councils from 23 percent to 24 percent
- Increase the percentage of women in managerial positions from 10.7 percent to 13 percent
- Decrease the unemployment rate
 - From 17.6 percent to 15.5 percent for men
 - From 36.6 percent to 30 percent for women
- Decrease the illiteracy rate among young people (aged 15-24) from 48 percent to 44 percent
- Decrease the unemployment rate among young people (aged 15-24) from 27.4 percent to 25 percent
- Decrease the percentage of working children
 - From 11.8 percent to 10 percent for children aged 5-11
 - From 5.8 percent to 5 percent for children aged 15-17
- Increase the percentage of government spending on social security and employment programmes from 6 percent to 6.4 percent
- Increase workforce participation
 - From 74.24 percent to 83 percent for men
 - From 25.7 percent to 35 percent for women
- Increase the number of returnees benefiting from humanitarian aid per year from 170,000 to 300,000



- Increase the number of permanent repatriations of displaced families from 13,000 to 257,000 per year
- Increase the percentage of refugee settlements with access to basic services and infrastructure from 5 percent to 10 percent
- Increase the percentage of local agencies using a risk reduction strategy in compliance with the Sendai Framework for Natural Disaster Reduction from 48 percent to 54 percent
- Increase the percentage of districts and neighborhoods using development strategies and measures to reduce natural hazards from 40 percent to 60 percent
- Increase mines and unexploded ordnance clearance from 78 percent to 86 percent
- Decrease the percentage of children (ages 1-17) who were subjected to physical and psychological violence or mental illness during the previous month from 74 percent to 66 percent

By aligning the social security sector with these indicators, we will be closer to achieving the SDGs.

Goals and Targets of the Social Security Sector by 2020

The social security sector covers eight goals: Goal 1 - end poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 4 - ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Goal 5 – achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 8 – promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 10 – reduce inequality within and among countries; Goal 11 - make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; Goal 13 – take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 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.

The social security sector includes 22 targets and 33 indicators. The programmes and projects of this sector cover 68 activities and have a budget of 112.7 billion AFN. There are also about 50 policy and strategic documents in the sector that coordinate activities to achieve SDGs.

Additionally, new activities have been proposed to better achieve the SDGs and targets. The budget required for this is 83.6 billion AFN.



Social Protection Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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. 27.1% 2. 155,000 3. 120,000 4. 35,000	1. Retirement Reform Project (Biometric System)	19,691,000,000	Relevant to the target	All Provinces	1. Ghor 2. Farah 3. Nimroz 4. Nuristan 5. Faryab 6. Sar-e-Pul 7. Helmand 8. Baghlan 9. Kunduz 10. Paktika	1. National social policy -draft 2. Policy for under risk children 3. Law for disabled 4. Comprehensive policy for rights and privileges of martyr, disabled, injured of the national defense and security forces 5. National policy for support of widows and women who heads their families 6. Fundamental Reformative plan for cost of retirement till 2020 7. National retirement policy 8. Amended legal national documents related to retirement 9. Reformative plan of law on martyrs and disabled 10. Plan for building Social skills development centers for women	1. Reform of policy of martyr and disabled project 2. Survey project for identification of people with disabilities 3. Plan for establishment of technical education centers for women and autonomous groups 4. Building centers to support women with slow-minded women 5. Establishing social welfare centers for women	840,000,000



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									and autonomous groups		
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	40%	1. Risk Reduction Program for Protection wall, shelters and other small-scale emergency projects 2. Response program to the victims of natural disasters. 3. Cash donation program	367,500,000	Relevant with the target	1. Jawzjan 2. Balkh 3. Ghor 4. Faryab 5. Zabol 6. Uruzgan 7. Bamyan 8. Kandahar 9. Helmand 10. Samangan 11. Baghlan 12. Kunduz 13. Herat 14. Farah 15. Nimroz 16. Wardak 17. Logar 18. Paktya 19. Nuristan 20. Sar-e-Pul 21. Kunar 22. Ghazni 23. Takhar 24. Daikundi	Provinces with fierce poverty: 1. Badakhshan 2. Parwan 3. Bamyan 4. Panjshir 5. Daikundi 6. Jawzjan 7. Ghor 8. Baghlan 9. Faryab 10. Nuristan 11. Badghis 12. Herat 13. Ghazni	1. National and provincial plan including natural disaster and risk reduction management	1. Request to get humanitarian donation through coordination with UN agencies in the country 2. Implementation of 36 projects of local empowerment and sustainable livelihoods	30,800,000,000
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)	National Disaster Management Authority									
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	4.3.4 Participation rate of youth and adults in non-formal vocational trainings, disaggregated by:	Ministry of Labor Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	1. 3088 2. 1662 (2016)	ASDP NATIJA SALAM GIZ .Afghan EU	571,297,440	Relevant with the target	1. Kunar 2. Zabol 3. Farah 4. Sare-pul 5. Bamyan	1. Paktya 2. Paktika 3. Wardak 4. Logar 5. Laghman	1. national job finding policy for disabled 2. national technical and	1. Plan to expand technical and vocational education from provincial to district level,	3,500,000,000



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technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	1. Male 2. Female	Ministry of Labor Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	0.5%	National skill development program (NSDP), NATIJA, SALAM, GIZ and Afghan EU) 100 million USD donation of India.			6. Badghis 7. Nuristan 8. Samangan 9. Ghor 10. Paktika	6. Kunar 7. Badakhshan 8. Balkh 9. Bamyan 10. Khost 11. Samangan 12. Nuristan 13. Nangarhar 14. Qandahar 15. Kabul 16. Helmand 17. Parwan 18. Takhar 19. Herat	vocational education strategy 3. regulation for informal technical and vocational education 4. regulation for issuance of permission to technical and vocational education programs 5. plan to extend vocational education program from provinces to district level, 6. establishment of commission for provision of certificate to technical and vocational education 7. Establishment of research center 8. Establishment of trainers' training center (ToT)	2. Center of Excellence Technical and vocational education centers 3. Establishment of a center for issuance of certificate for technical and vocational education 4. Establishment of research centers, and ToT 5. Establishment of technical and vocational education centers at the industrial parks,	
	4.4.1 Percentage of disabled people in non-formal vocational trainings										
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	Ministry of Women Affairs	75%	Legal Advocacy for Women including:	17,058,185	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	Helmand Khost Nuristan Kunar Wardak	1. Country's constitution 2. EVWA Law 3. Mowa five-years Strategy	1. Approval of regulation on elimination of discrimination	3,400,000



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	the basis of sex (legislations, manuals, conventions, and agreements)			1. Law and policies amendment 2. Continuation and expansion of activities of high commission on elimination of violence against women. 3. Enforcement of the Law against harassment of women and children				Paktya Ghor Badghis Saripul Badakhshan Faryab Kapisa Samangan Takhar Uruzgan Kunduz Qandahar Daikundi Zabul	4. Action plan for 1325 Resolution of UN convention on discrimination against women and children 5. Drafting and implementation of regulation against discrimination	against women and girls 2. Implementation of the regulation on elimination of discrimination against women and girls 3. Conduction of training about elimination of discrimination and prejudice against women and girls in different sectors in Kabul and provinces 4. Conduction of preaches and religious speech about elimination of discrimination against women and girls in the mosques and religious centers.	



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	56% (2015)	1.Public Campaign for social and family rights 2. Afghanistan future empowerment project through Women Empowerment project, supported by Canadian embassy. 3. Initiation of public advocacy campaign for women and girls' rights with aim to reduce violence against women, 4. Shaping public opinion in favor of gender balance through extension of public advocacy and campaign 5 Defense lawyers support of their clients in Judicial and Justice institutions through mediation, 6. creation of literacy skills for life training for 600 women in three provinces of Afghanistan	735,375,000	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	Helmand Khost Nuristan Kunar Wardak Paktya Ghor Badghis Saripul Badakhshan Faryab Kapisa Samangan Takhar Uruzgan Kunduz Qandahar Daikundi Zabul Logar Farah	1. EVAW law 2. Strategy for prevention of violence against women and girls 3. MoWA five-years strategy 4. Regulation on prevention of harassment against women and children 5. Action plan for 1325 resolution of UN convention on discrimination against women and children,	1. Community Level Health Sector Response to GBV 2. Emergency FPC for IDPs and Refugees 3. Awareness sessions for Mullahs and Religious Leaders 4. Health Education for all patient and clients 5. Development of IEC materials of GBV	700,000,000
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by	Ministry of Women Affairs	53% (2015)	1. Implementation of advocacy workshops for	70,000,000	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	Khost Nuristan Kunar Wardak	1. EVAW law 2. Strategy for prevention of	1. Public awareness workshop about the strategy on violence against women	6,000,000



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	persons other than partner in the previous 12 months			the laws on Elimination of Violence Against Women(EVAW) and Women and children harassment. 2. Afghanistan Future empowerment through women empowerment (Canadian Embassy) 3. Formation of mechanism for women and children protection in a society through collaboration with volunteer social workers; community mobilization to fight against violence, and provide social and psychological support for the victims of violence; work with social power holders and religious				Paktya Ghor Badghis Saripul Badakhshan Faryab Kapisa Samangan Takhar Uruzgan Kunduz Qandahar Daikundi Zabul Logar Farah	violence against women and girls 3. MoWA five-years strategy 4. Regulation on prevention of harassment against women and children 5. Action plan for 1325 resolution of UN convention on discrimination against women and children,	2. Preparation and publication of research reports from the survey on harassment of women and girls, 3. Capacity building programs from the members of provincial conventions of elimination of violence as well as prosecutors who solely specialized in this field	



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				preachers at the community level to fight with violence against women.							
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage	5.3.1 Proportion of women who were married at the age of 15-19	Ministry of Women Affairs	17% (2015)	1. Drafting, approval and implementation of policy for marriage registration in the country 2. Afghanistan Future empowerment through women empowerment (Canadian Embassy) 3. Legal awareness programs on women and children rights including law on violence against women and women protection.	31,220,000	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	Khost Nuristan Kunar Wardak Paktya Ghor Badghis Saripul Badakhshan Faryab Kapisa Paktika Samangan Takhar Farah	1. EVAW law 2. Strategy for prevention of violence against women and girls 3. MoWA five-years strategy 4. Regulation on prevention of harassment against women and children 5. Action plan for 1325 resolution of UN convention on discrimination against women and children, 6. National action plan for prevention of underage marriage	1. Implementation of strategy of elimination of violence against women 2. Draft and approval of policy on marriage registration	3,000,000
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and	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. 28% a. 17% b. 73%	1. National Priority Program on Women Empowerment (WEE-NPP)	24,500,000	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	Less developed regions	1. Work law 2. NPP on Women Economic empowerment 3. National work policy	1. Conduction of joint research and analysis with Afghanistan central statistic organization	7,000,000,000



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social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate									4. National Unified social policy 5. Road map for job creation, 6. NAP 1325 7. Assessment of definition and analysis of unpaid works contribution into national GDP in accordance to social, economic and cultural context of Afghanistan		
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 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Ministry of Women Affairs	23%	1. Proposition for the election law amendment, 2. Development of policy for promotion of women participation in the election. 3. Public Awareness on Election,	3,000,000	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	Khost, Nuristan, Kunar, Wardak, Paktya, Ghor, Badghis, Saripul, Badakhshan, Faryab, Kapisa, Kunduz, Qandahar, Zabul, Farah, and Ghor	1. Election law 2. Five-year strategic plan of the ministry 3. Action plan for 1325 resolution	A: 1. Election law amendment with special focus on supporting women in different elections 2. conduction of public awareness workshop about actions to support women in the election, 3. conduction of campaigns with aim to increase level of women presence in district councils B: 4. Advocacy for increase in the level of women presence in local governances	12,000,000



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	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Ministry of Women Affairs	10.7%	PROMOTE Women in Government	1,050,000,000	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	Helmand, Khost, Nuristan, Herat, Kunar, Wardak, Paktya, Ghor, Badghis, Saripul, Badakhshan, Faryab, Kapisa, Logar, and Farah	1. Work law 2. Action plan for 1325 resolution on support of affirmative action for further women employment in governmental institutions	1. Conduction of meetings with head of human resources department of ministries for implementation of policy for 2% increase of women presence in governmental organizations	Not Applicable
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		1. WEE-NPP 2. Action plan for 1325 Resolution of UN for Peace and Security (NAP 1325) 3. SALAM, NSDP, PLACED 4. Package Projects for actions on emergency needs that would be implemented by sectorial ministries, 5. WEE-NPP	24,500,000	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	All provinces	1. EVAW law 2. Law on disabled people 3. National work policy 4. Roadmap for job creation 5. Assessment of the plan for specification of minimum wage for an hour work in the country	1. Joint research and analysis program with Afghanistan central statistic organization 2. Capacity building project and research analysis of ministry of labor with central statistic organization about economy and analysis of labor market	شامل بودجه شاخص 1.4.5 میباشند
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, disaggregated by: 1. Male 2. Female	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	1. 17.6% 2. 36.6% (2015)		21,700,000,000	Relevant with the target	All Provinces	All provinces	1. EVAW law 2. Law on disabled people 3. National work policy		



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									4. Roadmap for job creation 5. Assessment of the plan on specification of minimum wage for an hour work in the country		
8.6 By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of illiterate and unemployed youth (aged 15-24 years), disaggregated by: 1. Illiteracy 2. Unemployment	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	1. 49.3% 2. 27.4% (2015)			Relevant with the target	All Provinces	All provinces	1. Strategy for sending labor to other countries 2. National work policy 3. Roadmap for job creation	1. Emergency works project package that are carried out by sectorial ministries 2. Creating meaningful correlation between economic growth and job creation 3. Plan for increase of domestic production and export and development of technical and vocational education based on economic condition of the country	3,500,000,000
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and	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)	CPAN-Afghanistan		Relevant with the target	Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh, Herat, Qandahar, Logar, Kunduz, Khost,	Nangarhar Logar Herat Kabul	1. Strategy for sending labor to other countries 2. National work policy 3. Roadmap for job creation 4. Plan for the immediate creation	1. Project to prepare emergency call line for the under risk children 2. Building shelters and supportive centers for working children,	3,500,000,000



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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							Nimroz, Parwan		of job for 750000 people in the country 5. Internship programs 6. Plan to extend technical and vocational education from provincial level to districts, plan to introduce newly and modern technical and vocational education including skills for economic growth and job creation 7. Plan to improve domestic products and export and force reform to existing technical and vocational education	3. Plan to develop and NPP for child protection 4. Building an alternative centers, 5. Project to build centers to support disabled and low-minded children 6. Project to survey under risk children(implementer will be the Afghan CSO) 7. Supportive project for bagger children	



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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. Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs)		Relevant with the target	All provinces	Provinces with ample mines and developing provinces (Nangarhar, Logar, Herat, Kabul)	1. National strategy for under risk children 2. National strategy for children road working , and those who are engaged with challenging activities 3. Action plan elimination of hazardous works for children 4. National strategy for road working children	1. Increasing auditors' project. The project will reevaluate the existing auditing framework and aim to improve the work condition	840,000,000
	8.8.2 Joining with International Labor Organization's fundamental conventions	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	5			Relevant with the target	All provinces	Provinces with ample mines and developing provinces	1. National work policy 2. Civil service law of Afghanistan, work law, children law 3. International labor conventions related to increase in work auditing staff at the country level.	1. Review of the existing auditing framework and improving work condition, 2. Increasing work auditing project	



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	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	0	1. PLACED project, funded by the world bank 2. SALAM project funded by Finland	70,000,000	Relevant with the target	All provinces	Paktya Paktika Wardak Logar Laghman Kunar Badakhshan Bamyan Khost Samangan Nuristan Navagraha Qandahar Kabul Helmand Parwan Takhar Herat	1. National policy for sending workers to other countries 2. National work policy and law 3. Agreements, etc.	1. Establishment of labor Attaché in other countries,	35,000,000



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8.b By 2025, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programs as a proportion of the national budget.	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	6%	1. National Skills Development Program 2. PLACED project 3. National project for protection of orphan and vulnerable children 4. Payment program for the retired and heir of martyrs and disabled	641,297,440	Relevant with the target	Kunar, Zabul, Farah, Saripul, Uruzgan, Bamyan, Badghis, Nuristan, Samangan, Ghor, Paktika	Paktya, Paktika, Wardak, Logar, Laghman, Kunar, Badakhshan, Bamyan, Khost, Samangan, Nuristan, Nangarhar, Qandahar, Kabul, Helmand, Parwan, Takhar, and Herat	1. National work policy 2. Afghanistan civil service law 3. related conventions 4. international labor organization charter 5. Afghanistan Constitution, etc. 6. Related conventions that Afghanistan joint	1. Establishment of social safety network(Conditional)	7,000,000,000
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 Workforce proportion, disaggregated by: 1. Male 2. Female	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	1. 74.24% 2. 25.76%	1. national skills development program 2. SALAM Project 3. NPP on Women Economic Empowerment	665,797,440	Relevant with the target	All provinces, except Kabul, Herat, Balkh, Nangarhar,	Qandahar Zabul, Nuristan Kunar Wardak Logar Badakhshan Helmand Farah Paktya Paktika Khost	1. internship program 2. national work policy 3. work law 4. national program for women empowerment 5. NAP 1325 6. plan for sending workers to other countries 7. plan to establish technical and vocational training centers based on	1. assessment project for studying ways to stimulation of work market with focus on job creation	70,000,000



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									national and international market demand, 8. NPP on human resources development,		
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 Returnees	1. 64% 2. 53% (2015)	1. Program for registration of Afghan undocumented migrants in Iran and Pakistan	Not Applicable	Relevant with the target	Iran and Pakistan	Iran and Pakistan	1. Bilateral / trilateral and multilectal agreements 2. Result of agreement with Pakistan 3. Minutes of meeting of the committee of foreign citizens 4. Afghan Refugees Strategy(ASSR)	1. DATA Base preparation 2. Survey of people who have missed to register, 3. Creation of mobile and constant centers for registration,	210,000,000
	10.7.2 Percentage of returnees who receive humanitarian aid upon their return in the previous 12 months. a. Documented refugees b. undocumented refugees	Ministry of Refugees and Returnees	a. 69% b. 45%	1. UNHCR (PSN, EC,CMP, Protecting Monitoring, Emergency Assistance WHM & Refugees) 2. IOM (HAP, RR, CBRR, RADA) 3. WFP (SCOPE/PRRO & CSP)	980,000,000	Relevant with the target	Nangarhar, Kabul, Herat, Balkh	Laghman, Kunar, Ghor, Baghlan, Kunduz, Khost, and Faryab	1. DIREC policy framework 2. Comprehensive policy for refugee returning 3. National policy for internally displaced, 4. Action plan of the committee of displaced and returnees	1. Border management empowerment 2. Developing a comprehensive database 3. Building coordination among national and international stakeholders, 4. Getting donation from donors, 5. Improving transparent mechanism,	5,320,000,000



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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	10.7.3 Number of displaced families who are permanently settled in each year	Ministry of Refugees and Returnees	13,000	1. Sustainable settlement program for the displaced. 2. Philanthropic donation and donation for winter 3. Program for the livelihood 4. Land distribution program	Not Applicable	Relevant with the target	Nangarhar, Kabul, Herat, Balkh	Laghman, Kunar, Ghor, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Khost, and Faryab	1. DIREC policy framework 2. Comprehensive policy for refugee returning 3. National policy for internally displaced, 4. Action plan of the committee of displaced and returnees	1. Needs assessment 2. Awareness program 3. Transportation to final destination 4. Building shelter and distribution building materials	11,400,000
	10.7.4 Percentage of returnees settlements that has basic services and infrastructure	Ministry of Refugees and Returnees	5%	1. Citizens charter national priority program 2. Support program for rehabilitation of public buildings 3. National road Construction program 4. National Priority Programs	11,134,450,040	Relevant with the target	Nangarhar, Kabul, Herat, Balkh	Laghman, Kunar, Ghor, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Khost, Faryab, and 63 towns built for returnees in 29 provinces	1. DIREC policy framework 2. Comprehensive policy for refugee returning 3. National policy for internally displaced, 4. Action plan of the committee of displaced and returnees	1. Creation of drinking water network 2. Building road, bridges 3. Development of renewable energy 4. Building public buildings	294,882,523
	10.7.5 Percentage of returnees and displaced people who benefits from employment and livelihood opportunities	Ministry of Refugees and Returnees	10%	1. Job creation program (EZ-KAR) world bank 2. TVET 3. Job creation program under the RADA&RQA&RR programs, by IOM	14,000,000,000	Relevant with the target	Nangarhar, Kabul, Herat, Balkh	Laghman, Kunar, Ghor, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Khost, and Faryab	1. DIREC policy framework 2. National work policy 3. National work strategy	1. Survey to identify the returnees skills 2. Development of small scale entrepreneurship 3. Micro level loan	254,000,000



Social Protection Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				4. Job creation projects of national and international non-profit agencies							
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 Returnees	10%	1. IFS 2. UPU 3. Official money transfers programs					Membership in global financial services		
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	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 (2015)	1. Risk reduction program 2. Program 3. Call and Answer program 4. Development program 5. Local houses fortification program 6. Program for alignment of risk reduction project with other developmental program and formation of	33,000,000,000	Relevant with the target	All provinces	20 provinces with the highest vulnerability against weather calamities as well as provinces with 55 to 60 percent rate of poverty	1. Risk reduction strategy 2. Incident management plan 3. Reconstruction of damaged firms 4. Sustainability of developmental projects 5. Fair and free provision of public services,	1. Realization of plans for better rebuilding 2. Consideration of budget for reduction of risk in developmental activities, 3. Rebuilding the damaged shelters and procurement of livelihood needs of those who lost their shelters,	2,660,000,000



Social Protection Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
vulnerable situations				monitoring mechanism							
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 Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	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% (2015)	1. Capacity building program 2. Public awareness program 3. National risk reduction program 4. Local empowerment program 5. Health Risks evaluation program and formation of monitoring mechanism for fortification	84,000,000	Relevant with the target	1. Crowded cities of the country, 2. Assessment of health risk at the district level and taking necessary actions based on the assessment 3. Action to reduce the risk with aim of making vulnerable societies safe	Kabul, Herat, Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif, Lashkargah, and Kandahar	1. Integration of risk reduction policy into other program 2. Risk reduction strategy 3. Fortification of cities 4. Expansion of planned and established cities	1. Formation of an active mechanism for monitoring of activities related to building construction and application of building codes, 2. Implementation of project of school and hospital fortification and risk reduction projects,	350,000,000
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	13.1.1 Percentage of development of local disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans at district and locality levels	National Disaster Management Authority	40%	1. Capacity building program 2. Emergency program	875,000,000		20 provinces	2 provinces that are in state of adjustment with	1. Establishment of incident management structure at the district and local level,	1. Implementation of adjustment with climate project in 13 provinces	1,340,000,000



Social Protection Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
disasters in all countries				3. National development program				climate threats 6 less developed provinces 10 provinces with lack of governor buildings	2. Support of fortification programs in the local areas 3. Implementation of projects on adjustment with potential hazards 4. Policy and strategy of risk reduction		
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. 0.4% 2. 3.2% 3. 2%	1. Land mine cleaning program 2. Public awareness program 3. Disabled support project	7,700,000,000	Relevant with the target	740 square km	144 sq km	1. Five-year strategy for cleaning land mines 2. Solving potential hazards and making the local areas safe 3. Mortality reduction program 4. Supporting to make the areas peaceful	1. Land mine cleaning in the country (it is one of main security issues of the country which need 15% budget)	15,400,000,000
	16.1.5 Percentage of land cleared from land-mines and unexploded ammunition	National Disaster Management Authority	78%								
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	74.4%	1. CPAN 2. Three-Years Rolling Work Plan program		Relevant with the target	All provinces	All provinces	1. National strategy for under risk children 2. National strategy for road working children 3. Children law	1. Planning a project for public awareness about violence against children in schools, communities, and families	Budget is available



Social Protection Sector Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									4. Advocacy program on violence against children in schools, community and family, 5. National children protection policy		
Total				68	112,794,698,105	Total			75	83,649,682,523	



Fourth Working Group

Infrastructure and Economy





Infrastructure and Natural Resources Sector

Goals and Vision of the Infrastructure and Natural Resources Sectors

The Infrastructure and Natural Resources sector can help lead to balanced and sustainable economic development in Afghanistan. Development of sustainable and lasting infrastructure is a priority for the country. Investment in economic infrastructure will lead to increased production and economic growth by increasing productivity factors, expanding the market, balancing supply and demand, creating better competitive conditions, and improving welfare.

The infrastructure sector is a priority in two of the country's strategic documents, the ANPDF and the A-SDGs, because of the important role infrastructure plays in economic growth and development. This sector affects many areas, including roads, land and air transport, energy and water, telecommunications, mines and natural resources, and urban development.

Afghanistan has plans for multiple infrastructure development projects, such as increasing domestic electricity production, controlling all mines and natural resources, establishing new rail networks to Iran and Turkmenistan, creating 1,000 water dams for irrigation purposes, restoring roads to connect districts to provincial centers, and more.

Responsible ministries and departments include: the budget unit, the Ministry of Urban Affairs, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Transport, the Civil Aviation Administration, the Breshna Company, the Directorate General of Urban Canalization, the National Environmental Protection Agency, the Capital City Development Authority, the Kabul Municipality, and the High Commissioner for Atomic Energy.



Expected Results of the Infrastructure and Natural Resources Sector by 2030

Reaching the infrastructure sector's goals by 2030 will include the implementation of new electricity projects and the use of modern technology, the development of a national distribution network that provides reliable, stable and sustainable energy services to 80 percent of the urban population and 60 percent of the rural population, and the use of renewable sources of energy for over 80 percent of energy production. The government expects that by the year 2030 about 96 percent of the urban population will have access to clean and safe drinking water. They also expect an increase in the percentage of managed wastewater in all cities and industrial facilities; this target will be announced later.

The infrastructure plans are ambitious. Afghans will have access to clean and safe drinking water and will benefit from renewable energy. Cities and villages will be connected through interconnected routes, and international transit routes and railways will connect Afghanistan to Central Asia. By 2030, the physical infrastructure will be sufficiently developed to allow for sustainable economic growth, access to universal telephone and internet services, and access to affordable housing for all citizens through sustainable urbanization.

The infrastructure sector will achieve the following results by 2020:

- Increase the proportion of the population with mobile telephones from 54 percent to 55 percent
- Increase the percentage of municipally managed sewage using safe treatment methods from 21 percent to 25.5 percent
- Increase the rate of change in the effective use of water from 36 percent to 37 percent, and the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) from 5 percent to 12 percent
- Increase the capacity of water reserves per capita per year from 70 to 80 cubic meters
- Increase the implementation of the Helmand Treaty and the Memorandum of Understanding on Transboundary Water from 50 percent to 62 percent



- Increase the percentage of councils in five maritime areas from 5 percent to 12 percent, with policies and practical arrangements designed to increase participation in the management and development of water resources
- Increase the percentage of the population with access to electricity through the network from 29.44 to 79.3 percent
- Increase the percentage of green energy (renewable energy) compared to total energy consumption from 42.76 percent to 42.8 percent
- Increase the percentage of the population with mobile network access
 - From 89 percent to 90 percent for 2G coverage
 - From 52 percent to 53 percent for 3G coverage
 - From 5 percent to 10 percent for 4G coverage
- Decrease the percentage of city dwellers living in slums from 71 percent to 70.6 percent
- Increase the percentage of cities with civil participation and democratic management from 60 percent to 72 percent
- Increase the percentage of urban solid waste management that is regularly collected and disposed of from 50 percent to 65 percent of total waste generated
- Increase the percentage of people living in cities from 25 percent to 41 percent
- Increase coverage for areas of land destroyed by the flood from 0 to 600 hectares of land, and conduct reinforcement work
- Increase the share of official development assistance and public spending on the sustainable use of viability and ecosystems from 2 percent to 2.9 percent.
- Increase the percentage of people who use the internet from 17 percent to 27 percent
- Increase the percentage of internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants
 - From 0.21 percent to 0.23 percent for 256kb-2mb
 - From 0.002 percent to 0.24 percent for 2mb-10mb

Goals and Targets of the Infrastructure and Natural Resources Sector by 2020

The infrastructure and natural resources sector includes 9 goals: Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, Goal 11 - Make cities



and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, Goal 12 - ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns, Goal 13 – take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, 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, Goal 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

There are 27 targets, 30 indicators and 251 programmes and projects in the infrastructure and natural resources sector. The total budget for the implementation of these projects is 52 billion AFN.

Additionally, there are about 42 policy and strategy documents, as well as 891 new activities planned to reach these targets by 2020. The budget required for the implementation of the proposed activities through 2020 is 153.5 billion AFN.



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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. Male 2. Female	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	1. 54% 2. 23%	1. Mobile network development project 2. TDF & upgrade 3G and 4G system	MoCIT has no access to private telecom companies	Relevant to target	11% of districts that are not covered due to high security threat	11% of districts that are not covered due to high security threat	1. Open Governance Policy 2. Electronic Governance Policy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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 Housing	21%		67,000,000	Relevant to target	Kabul province	8 th , 9 th , 12 th , 16 th , 22 nd districts of Kabul	1. FSTP - 1 2. Water supply and waste management policy of MoUDH	1. FSTP-3 for 8 th , 9 th , 12 th , 16 th , 22 nd districts of Kabul	350,000,000
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	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	36%	126 Reform & reconstruction projects including five river basins	4,343,500,000	Relevant to target	Kabul, Helmand, Hari road, Murghab, Shamal, and Amori river basins	Kabul and Helmand provinces	Canals rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy	688 reform and reconstruction projects including five river basins	23,450,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.2 Increase water reserves capacity for per-capita use (m ³ /year)	Ministry of Energy and Water	70 CUM per individual	7 projects	43,050,000,000	Relevant to target	Kabul, Helmand, Balkh, Saripul, and Kunduz provinces	Kabul	Water resources development strategy	1. Shah-toot dam in Kabul 2. Kama dam in Nangarhar 3. Sultan dam in Ghazni 4. Tangee-Shadyan dam in Balkh 5. Shoraba dam in Saripul 6. Shah Abdullah dam in Samangan 7. Kuly water reserve dam in Kunduz	48,650,000,000
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								42 projects	
	6.5.2 Implementation of Helmand agreement and other water resources transboundary agreements	Ministry of Energy and Water	50%							6 projects	



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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)	National Environment Protection Agency	0.0022%	1. Monitoring the implementation plan of Band-e-Amir National Park 2. Monitoring of Kol Hashmat Khan protected areas implementation plan 3. Renew band-e-Amir National Park implementation plan 4. Shah Foladi protected areas implementation plan development		Relevant to target	1. Saberi desert 2. Pozak desert	1. Nawar desert 2. Saberi desert 3. Pozak desert	1. Biodiversity national strategy and action plan (2014-2017)	1. Conducting preliminary and fundamental surveys 2. Development of management plans 3. Establishment of protective committees for Shah Folade, Nawar desert, Pozak desert, and Saberi desert	42,000,000
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	5%							1. Establishment of 200 water consumption association across the country 2. Distribution of licenses and permit letters for 250 applicants	350,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all											
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity network, disaggregated by: 1. Urban 2. Rural	Ministry of Energy and Water	29.44%	1. Kajake power dam 3 rd Turbine 2. Parande power dam in Panjshir 3. Shurabak power dam 4. Pozlech power dam 5. Manogay power dam 6. Chak-Wardak power dam 7. Samkany power dam 8. Jabul saraj power dam 9. Shah wa Aros power dam 10. Bakhsh abad power dam 11. Kamal khan power dam 12. Kajake 2 nd power dam 13. Solar power to twenty provinces 100 MW 14. Bio-gas projects in four major cities 20 MW		Relevant to target					
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 energy consumption	Ministry of Energy and Water	42.76%								
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	0								



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of Roshnaye Program in three phase at the capital and provinces 2. Implementation of model projects on energy efficiency at the capital and provinces 3. Implementation of public awareness programs at the capital and provinces 4. Insulating governmental buildings 	1,050,000,000	Relevant to target			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy efficiency policy and strategy 2. Renewable energy policy and strategy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of energy efficiency 9 model projects in capital and provinces that are surveyed and economically analyzed 2. Implementation of Roshnaye program including regular bulbs replacement with low energy consumption LEDs in buildings and street-lights of kabul city and provinces 	
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	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	2G: 89% 3G:51% 4G: 0%	1. Upgrading 3G and 4G systems	MoCIT has no access to private telecom companies budget	Relevant to target	11% of districts that are not covered due to high security threat	11% of districts that are not covered due to high security threat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open Governance Policy 2. Electronic Governance Policy 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable											



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Ministry of Urban Development	71%	1. Developing population size tables and graphs 2. Developing gender disaggregated population growth tables and graphs 3. Developing tables of families having access to city services 4. Developing income tables & graphs 5. Preparing plan for current situation 6. Water supply plan 7. Canalization Plan 8. Road construction plan 9. Upgrading plan for all 16 types of projects		Relevant to target	Nangarhar and Faryab provinces	Qasaba & Shaid Abad		1. Comprehensive revision of current master plans 2. Development of city master plans that don't have any 3. Accuracy in strategic plans	
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 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation	0.4%	1. GPS installation in 210 active Milli buses 2. CCTV cameras installation in 210 active Milli buses 3. Repairing of 350 damaged Milli buses	210,000,000	Relevant to target	It's not clear and need to conduct research	It's not clear and need to conduct research	1. The MoTCA draft strategy 2. The transport sector draft policy 3. Milli bus service improve ment plan	1. Installation of 350 CCTV cameras 2. Installation of 350 GPS 3. Procuring 100 buses upon Indian government agreement	7,000,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Ministry of Urban Development	60%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional plans at the provinces and districts level 2. Strategic plans of government at the provinces and districts level 3. Cities master plan 4. Cities and human settlements 	134,000,000	Relevant to target	Herat, Balkh, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Khost, Logar, Kunduz, Parwan, Badakhshan, Paktya, Bamyan, Paktika, and Kunar	Herat city, Balkh, Pole Alam, Kandahar city, Nangarhar, Gardez, Chaghla Sary, Sharana, Kapisa, Faiz Abad,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing policies and strategies at the ministry 2. Cities planning framework 3. Draft national urban policy 4. City guide draft 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unplanned areas at country, provinces and districts level 	630,000,000
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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kabul Municipalities b. Provinces Municipality 	Kabul Municipality	50%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procuring 2000 dustbins 2. Collecting & transfer of solid wastes 3. Procuring cleaning vehicles (150 three-wheel and 60 cleaning specific vehicles) 4. Project on research and analysis of waste and management of solid waste 	963,195,030	Relevant to target	22 districts of city	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 10 th , 11 th , 13 th , 15 th districts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaning regulation and environmental bills policy 2. Improve plan for city cleaning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the number of dustbins 	910,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
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	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	National Environment Protection Agency	PM10 (کابل=129.26) PM 2,5 (کابل=180.36)	1. Mobilizing and strengthening national environmental monitoring and auditing system project	70,000,000	Relevant to target	Kabul, Jalalabad, Balkh, Herat & Kandahar cities	Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh, Herat & Kandahar cities	1. National policy on reducing and controlling pollution 2. Air-pollution reduction and prevention strategic plan 3. National environmental strategy 4. National environmental action plan	1. Mobilizing and strengthening national environmental monitoring and auditing system project in 12 provinces 2. Staff training on lab equipment	
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections, resource needs, and size of city	Ministry of Urban Development	25%	1. Draft regional development plans for Panjshir, Kapisa, and Paktya provinces at fiscal year 1397-2018	600,0000	Relevant to target	Panjshir, Bamyan, Balkh, Parwan, Ghor, Badakhshan, Daikundi, Kapisa, Samangan ...etc.	Daimirdad, Sayed Abad, Jalrez, Nerkh, Chak districts of Maidan Wardak province and districts of insecure provinces		1. Draft regional development plans for Uruzgan, Parwan, Takhar, Badghis, Badakhshan, and Saripul provinces	1,800,0000
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns											



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.4 By 2020, 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 actions 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	65%	1. UNEP program to support prevention of chemical and hazardous waste based on Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm & Minamata convention	34,345,850	Relevant to target	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1. Hazardous waste national policy 2. Pesticides law 3. Ozone Regulation	1. Preliminary assessment of Basel & Rotterdam 2. Preliminary assessment of Minamata 3. Minamata National Plan Development	1. 49,000,000 2. 49,000,000
				1. Elimination & management of HCFCs gas in Afghanistan	7,000,000		1. Border provinces 2. Industrial cities	Nangarhar, Balkh, and Herat provinces		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts											



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	20%	1. Draft revised national report for two years (BUR)	24,500,000	Relevant to target	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1. Afghanistan climate change strategy and action plan	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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 Proportion 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 Energy and Water	0	61 Reform & rehabilitation projects including five river basins	1,918,000,000		Kabul, Helmand, Hari Road, Morghab, Shamal, and Amo river basins	Kabul, Helmand, Harir Road, Morghab, Shamal, and Amo river basins		111 Reform & rehabilitation projects including five river basins	2,240,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	1.75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of Wakhan corridor implementation plan 2. Monitoring of Band-e-Amir National Park implementation plan 	Not Applicable	Relevant to target	Ajer valley of Bamyan	Ajer valley of Bamyan	1. Biodiversity national strategy and action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ajer valley management plan development 2. Establishment of protective committees for protected areas 3. Ecological survey of new areas and official announcement of the areas 	
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. Protecting snow leopard and its ecosystem in Afghanistan	203,000,000	Relevant to target	Badakhshan, Nuristan, and Kunar provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wakhan corridor 2. Pamir areas 	1. Biodiversity national strategy and action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Processing the wild animals law and poaching regulation 2. Biodiversity national strategy and action plan revision 	21,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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. Conducting public awareness raising programs	700,000	Relevant to target	Parwan, Kunar, Nuristan, Kapisa, Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Faryab, Kandahar, Badghis, Nimroz & Samangan provinces	Parwan, Kunar, Badakhshan, Balkh, Badghis, & Samangan provinces	1. Biodiversity national strategy and action plan 2. Protected areas national plan	1. Public awareness raising package development 2. Environmental capacity development of law enforcement organizations	5,600,000
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 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	National Environment Protection Agency	0%	1. Legislative document development (in partnership with legendry & policy department)	Not Applicable	Relevant to target	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1. Biodiversity national strategy and action plan 2. National programs of protected area system	1. Preparing regulation on types of invasive alien species 2. Preparing the wild animals law and poaching regulation 3. Preparing the list of invasive alien species types 4. Regulation development on trade of endangered species (CITIES)	7,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.9 By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	National Environment Protection Agency									
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	2%								
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 100 inhabitant, disaggregated by: 1. Speed	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	256KB/s - 2MB/s: 0.2% 2MB/s - 10MB/s: 0.002% 10MB/s or more: 0.002%	1. Expansion of digital telephones in kabul and other provinces	MoCIT has no access to private telecom companies budget	Relevant to target	11% of districts that are not covered due to high security threat	11% of districts that are not covered due to high security threat	1. Open governance policy 2. Electronic governance policy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 Communication and Information Technology	17%	1. Expansion of mobile (GSM), 3G, 4G and digital telephones network in Kabul and other cities	MoCIT has no access to private telecom companies budget	Relevant to target	11% of districts that are not covered due to high security threat	11% of districts that are not covered due to high security threat	1. Open governance policy 2. Electronic governance policy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Total				251	52,075,840,880	Total			891	153,545,400,000	



Sector of Economy and Private Sector Development

Goals and Vision of the Economic and Private Sector

The goals for the economic sector are to accelerate economic growth and improve public welfare. This sector plays a critical role in advancing economic growth in many ways, such as by creating favorable conditions for domestic and foreign investment, expanding small and medium-sized enterprises, and increasing the national and per capita incomes for citizens. Additionally, it can be used to develop an accountable and stable statistical system as well.

The Ministry of Economy of Afghanistan leads work in the economic sector, promoting a cross-cutting and participatory approach among all stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and civil society organizations. The Ministry recognizes the important role that science, technology and innovation play towards achieving these goals. By the end of 2030, and with the support of the UN in implementing the A-SDGs, Afghanistan will work towards the elimination of poverty and disparity, and towards increased prosperity for all.

There are seven budget units participating actively in this work: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Finance, Independent Directorate of Standards, Central Statistics Bureau, Higher Audit Office, and MSFA.

Expected Outputs of Economic and Private Sector by 2030

The Afghan government, through the drafting of the ANPDF and National Priority Programs, is working to create a dynamic and inclusive economy that generates economic growth, creates employment opportunities and reduces poverty. Based on the implementation of the SDGs, the following outcomes for the economic sector are expected by 2020:

- Decrease the proportion of the population living below the poverty line from 54.5 percent to 48 percent
- Increase the proportion of government funding allocated to poverty alleviation programs by 17 percent
- Decrease informal recruitment in non-agriculture sectors from 18.4 percent to 18.1 percent



- Increase the manufacturing value added by industrial production from 13 percent to 15 percent
- Increase the percentage of employment in industry out of total employment from 11.2 percent to 13.5 percent
- Increase the proportion of national budget financing from national income ranges from 27 percent to 62 percent
- Increase the ratio of domestic revenue compared to GDP from 11.5 percent to 12.27 percent
- Increase the share of foreign direct investment (FDI) to GDP from 11.3 percent to 11.57 percent
- Increase Afghanistan's share of exports compared to total world exports from 0.0045 percent to 0.007 percent
- Increase the GDP from \$20.5 billion to \$23.22 billion
- Increase the amount of money allocated to public-private partnerships from \$14 million to \$15 million
- Increase the proportion of SDG indicators produced at the national level from 24 percent to 80 percent
- Increase the dollar value of resources allocated to improving the capacity of developing countries from \$15,000 to \$30,000

Goals and Targets of the Economic and Private Sector by 2020

This sector consists of five goals: Goal 1 - end poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 9 - build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; Goal 10 - reduce inequality within and among countries; Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; and Goal 17 - strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

In addition, there are 19 targets and 26 indicators. There are also 57 programmes/projects in the sector with a total budget 124.9 billion AFN.

In order to achieve the SDGs by 2020, 31 new activities with a total budget of 12.4 billion AFN have been proposed for implementation.



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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. 54.5% a. b. c. 28.9% d. 37.3% e. 53.8%	1. National Citizen Charter Program. 2. Comprehensive Agriculture Development NPP. 3. Women Economic Empowerment NPP. 4. Private Sector Development NPP. 5. Mining Sector Reform NPP. 6. National Infrastructure Plan NPP 7. Human Capital NPP. 8. National Energy Program. 9. Urban Development NPP 10. National Justice and Judicial Reform Plan - Justice Sector NPP 11. Effective Governance NPP	1.77 Billion USD in 1397 Fiscal Year (equivalent to 121 billion Afghani)	Relevant to target	Southwest region with average of (80.4%) Central west region with average of (69%) North-east region with average of 62.8%) North region with average of (57.9%) East region with average of (57.5%) West region with average of (48.9%) South region with average of (41.4%) and Central region with average of (39.7)	Southwest region with average of (80.4%) Central-west region with range of (69%) North-east region with average of 62.8%) North region with average of (57.9%) East region with average of (57.5%) and other 11 provinces with higher IDPs	1. ASDGs 2. ANPDF 3. SMAF	1. ALCS 2019-2020 2. Establishment of National Economic Analysis Center 3. Planning for an economic model at national level 4. Towards a productive Afghanistan, 5. Drafting and development of A-SDG Framework 2020-2030	490,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Ministry of Finance		1. National Citizen Charter Program. 2. Comprehensive Agriculture Development NPP. 3. Women Economic Empowerment NPP.	NA	Relevant to target	Rural area, north east region, central region, women and disabled	Internal displaced people, forced returnees, people affected from natural disasters i.e. drought, and flood	1. ANPDF 2. Selection and prioritization of development for FY1398 based on its impact on poverty reduction.	Focus on projects and programs which have a high impact on poverty reduction	



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Ministry of Finance	18%	1. Fiscal Performance Improvement Support Project		Relevant to target	1. Remote, rural, and mountainous area of the country, Kuchis, change in donor's vision, capacity building of the government entities for utilizing their annual development budget and accurate planning while designing projects	Rural and remote areas of the country, IDPs and returnees	1. Financial and expenditure administrative law and regulations. 2. Clear and implementable budget plan. 3. Reforms in budget process making. 4. Strengthen AFMIS system of Treasury directorate.		
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	7.2.1	1. National Citizen Charter Program. 2. Comprehensive Agriculture Development NPP. 3. Women Economic Empowerment NPP. 4. Private Sector Development NPP. 5. Mining Sector Reform NPP.	1.77 Billion USD in 1397 Fiscal Year (equivalent to 121 billion Afghani)	Relevant to target	Fluctuation in exchange rate, high discrepancies in trade balance		1. ANPDF 2. Towards a Productive Afghanistan		



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				6. National Infrastructure Plan NPP 7. Human Capital NPP. 8. National Energy Program. 9. Urban Development NPP 10. National Justice and Judicial Reform Plan - Justice Sector NPP 11. Effective Governance NPP 12. Other development projected included in national budget							
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Ministry of Economy		1. Human Capital NPP. 2. Women Economic Empowerment NPP. 3. Comprehensive Agriculture Development NPP. 4. Private Sector Development NPP. 5. Mining Sector Reform NPP. 6. National Infrastructure Plan NPP 7. Human Capital NPP. 8. Urban Development NPP		Relevant to target	Illiteracy, and low level of private sector investment	Low level of women participation in job market, high level of unemployment in rural areas.	1. ANPDF 2. Towards a Productive Afghanistan		
8.3 Promote development-	8.3.1 Proportion of	Ministry of Industry		1. Inclusion program for official economy	64,400,000	Relevant to target	1. Obtaining approval from	1. Research studies on	1. Ministry of Industry and		



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	informal employment in non-agriculture sectors, disaggregated by: 1. Total of both sex a. Male b. Female	and Commerce		2.Officialization strategy project			council of ministers on Inclusion program for official economy.	barriers of officialization 2. Develop trade officialization motive program	Commerce strategy 2. Conducting research on finding barriers for officialization 3. Development of the motive program for entrepreneurship officialization		
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								
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at	Da Afghanistan Bank	23751								



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	a bank per 100,000 person										
	8.10.3 Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Da Afghanistan Bank	1.3								
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation											
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	13% 2016	1. Establishment of working groups and operating groups. 2. Conducting national and international conferences. 3. Establishment of infrastructural facilities in coordination with industrial parks directorate. 4. Introducing national and international standards to private sector to increase country's export.	3,500,000,000	Relevant to target	1. Infrastructural facilities of industrial parks	1. Infrastructural facilities of industrial parks	1. Strategic Plan of MoIC. 2. Medium and small enterprises strategy 1. Marketing local products at national and international level 4. Development of a plan and policy to support growth and development	1. Activating government enterprises through PPP	490,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									of Rug, agricultural products, medical plants, marble stone, leather, boots embroidery, Kashmiri products, wood industry, gemstones and construction material sectors		
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	11.20% 2016	1. Construction of border wall for Juma Mohammad Mohammadi industrial park 2 nd phase in Kabul 2. Construction of border wall for Mohammad Agha industrial park in Logar (Completed) 3. Construction of culverts, protection walls, and flood canal for Amir Sher Ali Nawaie industrial parks in Balkh (Completed)	70,000,000		Expansion and maintenance the industrial parks infrastructure	Expansion and maintenance the industrial parks infrastructure	1. Ministry of Industry and Commerce strategic plan 2. Industrial Parks policy 3. Expansion and maintenance of industrial parks infrastructure	1. 40 infrastructural construction project in existing and new industrial parks for FY 1397 - 1402	2,800,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				4. Construction of roads, water supply system, and security towers for Andkhoy industrial parks in Faryab (Completed) 1. Roads asphaltting and construction of security staff rooms, water supply, sewerage and electricity distribution in Juma Mohammad Mohammadi 2 nd phase industrial parks 6. Construction of flood canal and deep well of Shurandam industrial parks in Kandahar 7. Roads leveling and distribution of electricity and flood canal for Herat industrial parks 4 th phase 8. Roads leveling, construction of guards room, and deep well for Kotl-e-Takht industrial parks in Maydan Wardak. 9. Road leveling and installation of entrance gate for Peerka industrial parks in Ghazni 10. Construction of border wall and							



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				installation of entrance gate for Bagh Samwat industrial parks in Khost.							
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	27.62% 2016	1. Facilitating small and medium loans for small and medium enterprises		Relevant to target		1. Facilitating small and medium loans for small and medium enterprises	1. Medium and small enterprises strategy 2. Establishment of an Islamic loan fund with lower interest		
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Ministry of Industry and Commerce		1. Development of mechanism for loan provision and collection		Relevant to target		1. Development of mechanism for loan provision and collection	1. Ministry of Industry and Commerce strategy		
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in the country through enhanced financial,	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to	Ministry of Finance	47% 2016	1. National Infrastructure Plan NPP			1. Transitory and connecting highways 2. Energy production for manufacturing companies 3. Attract donors and capacity building of organization	Security	1. ANPDF 2. SMAF 3. State Building Contract 4. Aid Management Policy	1. Development Assistance Database	6,300,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
technological and technical support	infrastructure sector										
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. Human Capital NPP. 2. Women Economic Empowerment NPP. 3. Comprehensive Agriculture Development NPP. 4. Private Sector Development NPP. 5. Mining Sector Reform NPP. 6. National Citizen Charter Program.	1.77 Billion USD in 1397 Fiscal Year (equivalent to 121 billion Afghani)	Relevant to target	Rural areas and Kuchis	Rural areas and Kuchis	1. ASDGs 2. ANPDF		
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	0 2016						Ministry of Industry and Commerce Strategy	1. Conducting awareness raising programs 2. Preventing the production, import and supply of expired and fake products 3. Establishment of call center for receiving complaints and providing information	83,986,490
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development											



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	11.5% 2016				1. Insecure provinces 2. Corruption in governmental institutions and private sector 3. Presence of powerful people who are escaping the taxation	1. Trafficking in government institutions and private sector	1. Reform in revenue collection system 2. Reform in assessment of markets 3. Staff capacity building 4. Digitalization of Customs and development of database		
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Ministry of Finance	27% 2016				1. Challenges in insecure provinces that effect the timely collection of revenue 2. Corruption in governmental institutions and private sector	1. Presence of powerful people who are escaping the taxation 2. Trafficking in governmental institutions and private sector	1. Reform in revenue collection system 2. Reform in assessment of markets 3. Staff capacity building 4. Digitalization of Customs and development of database		



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	11.3% 2010								
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	0.005%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dry fruit and nuts sector 2. Fresh fruits and vegetables sector 3. Saffron Sector 4. Rugs sector 5. Marble and granite stone sector 6. Gemstones and jewels sector 		Relevant to target	Fresh fruits, vegetables, and dry fruits sectors	Marble stone, granite stone, gemstones and jewels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National export strategy 2. MoIC strategy 		
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	20.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoF capacity building project 2. Conduct trainings to forecasting GDP and macroeconomics analysis 		Relevant to target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease in foreign aid 2. Political challenges 3. Elections 4. Climate change 4. Lack of timely and full tax payment 5. Decrease in value of Afghani 	Election related political challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget reform – 2nd phase 2. Investment in mega infrastructure project i.e. railway and energy 3. Financial reforms, revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness raising programs motivating the tax payers 2. Government trust building programs 	



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							currency against foreign currency 6. Decrease in investors trust on government		collection and expenditure 4. Afghanistan financial strategy		
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. Public private partnership and public investment advisory project 2. Recruitment of 2 employees through FSP project	350,000,000 (until 2030)	Relevant to target	Investment in energy, agriculture, transport and health sectors	Investment in energy and agriculture sectors	1. National policy of public private partnership 2. ANPDF	1. Development of supportive procedures and project development procedures for public private partnerships	66,500,000
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,	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance	National Statistics and Information Authority	28.3%	1. Labor Force Survey 2. Afghanistan Development Survey 3. Income and expenditure Survey 4. AfDHS 5. Administrative Data Collection		Relevant to target	Areas with security challenges	Not applicable	National Statistics Strategy	1. BES 2. WMDMS 3. AfDHS 4. Income and Expenditure Survey 5. Agriculture Survey 6. Labor Force Survey 7. Administrative Data collection	1,260,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	National Statistics and Information Authority	80%	Not applicable		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	National Statistics Strategy		
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	National Statistics and Information Authority	54,539,240	1. Conduct statistical surveys and establishment of standard statistical and information services office in all government institutions		Relevant to target	Not applicable	Not applicable	1. National Statistics strategy 2. Build technical, professional and managerial capacities	1. Conducting trainings and capacity building programs for ministries and organizations staff using statistical data 2. Establishment of statistical services offices in all governmental institutions	567,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
support statistical capacity-building in developing countries										3. Professionalization and strengthening provincial statistical offices 4. Mobilizing statistical department with efficient and up to date technology for provision, analysis and publishing statistical data.	
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per	National Statistics and Information Authority	A. Population census conducted in 1358 B. 12% birth registration and nil death registration	1. National Statistics Strategy 2. Civil Registration					1. Population census with satellite photos 2. National statistics strategy	1. Conducting population census 2. Development of birth and death registration system	6,720,000,000



Economy and Private Sector Development Alignment Matrix											
Targets	Indicators	Lead/Associate Entity	Baseline	Programs/Projects	Existing Budget	Share of the Project in Achieving the target	Priority Areas (Vulnerable Areas)	Severe Vulnerable Areas	Existing Strategic Policies and Strategies	Proposed Actions till (2020)	Proposed Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	cent death registration										
Total				57	124,984,400,000	Total				31	12,483,786,490



Third Part

National goals and targets



National goals and targets

Among the 17 goals of the Sustainable Development Plan, there is only one goal for which Afghanistan does not have targets and indicators. This is Goal 14 - conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; based on Afghanistan's geography, these would not apply. Indicators that are grayed out will not be considered until 2020.

