Afghanistan Sustainable Development Goals

A-SDGs
Security, Environment, Economic and Social Development

16 Goals
125 Targets
190 Indicators

SDGs 16 Goals

Targets
Indicators
Afghanistan Brief Outlook

Afghanistan is a mountainous landlocked country with

- 29.7 million Population (2017 est.);
- 3.6% GDP growth rate (2016);
- 696 USD GDP per capita income (2016) Low income country;
- 2.03% population growth rate;
- 22.6% Unemployment rate.
- 60.7 Life expectancy at birth
SDGs Phases in Afghanistan

- Nationalization: Mar 2016 - May 2017
- Alignment / Localization: July – Dec 2017
- Implementation: Jan 2018 - 2030
SDGs Leadership Structure in Afghanistan

- President
- Council of Ministers
- Cabinet
- Ministry of Economy
  - A-SDGs Secretariat
- Ministry of Finance
- National Budget Entities
- Provincial Strategic Development Councils
- Development Partners / Other Stakeholders

Sectors:
1. Sector 1
2. Sector 2
3. Sector 3
4. Sector 4
5. Sector 5
6. Sector 6
7. Sector 7
8. Sector 8
Nationalization process in Years

2015
Preparation
- Awareness raising
- Consultation Meetings
- Survey Design for Data Collection of SDGs Indicators

2016
Official Process
- High Council of Ministers Decree on SDGs
- TORs and Action Plans
- High & Tech Level Committees
- Series of Technical and Consultation Conf, Seminars, Meetings & Workshops

2017
Nationalization
- Nationalization process
- Localization and Alignments with National Policies, Plans and Strategies
- SDGs National Document
- HLPF Preparation

2018-2030
Implementation
- Implementation
- M&E
- Reporting
Nationalization Process in Months

- **Dec 2015**: Preparation
- **Mar 2016**: National Committee Established
- **April 2016**: Consultation Meetings On Targets, Indicators & Baselines
- **May 2016**: Seminars and Conferences on SDGs
- **Sep 2016**: Technical Review and Annual Target Setting
- **Jan 2017**: SDGs Data Collection Completed
- **Mar 2017**: Nationalization Process Completed
- **July 2017**: Preparation for VNR
A-SDGs High and Technical Level Committees

- **Political Decisions**
  Ministers/Head of Leading Agencies

- **Admin & Coordination Works**
  Based in MoEc – Consist of 16 staff

- **Administrative Decisions**
  MoEc - Minister, DMs, DGs, Directors

- **Focal points of Leading, Supporting & Donor Agencies**
  Plan, Monitor, follow up and report progress on A-SDGs indicators

**A-SDGs WORKING GROUPS**

- National Coordination Committee
- A-SDGs Secretariat
- A-SDGs Board
- Technical Committees
## A-SDGS Alignment with Budgetary Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Sectors</th>
<th>National Targets</th>
<th>National Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security Sector</td>
<td>11 Targets</td>
<td>13 indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Sector</td>
<td>14 Targets</td>
<td>30 indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sector</td>
<td>12 Targets</td>
<td>21 indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance Sector</td>
<td>2 Targets</td>
<td>5 indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Sector</td>
<td>29 Targets</td>
<td>34 indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection Sector</td>
<td>18 Targets</td>
<td>29 indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Rural Dev. Sector</td>
<td>20 Targets</td>
<td>20 indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Sector</td>
<td>28 Targets</td>
<td>37 indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number</strong></td>
<td><strong>125 Targets</strong></td>
<td><strong>190 indicators</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Roles of Budget Entities in the Nationalization Process

Ministry of Economy
A-SDGs Secretariat

- A-SDGs Secretariat, Coordination and M&E of A-SDGs Implementation
- Establishing High and Tech Level Committees / working groups
- Coordination of Nationalization & Alignment Process
- Close Coordination of the progress with the UN and IC agencies in Afghanistan

Gov Budget Entities
Implementers

- Finalization of the A-SDGs Target and Indicators
- Alignment of the Targets and Indicators with the Development Plans & Strategies of their entities
- Implementation of the A-SDGs
- Reporting on the Progress of the A-SDGs to the MoEc
A-SDGs Coordination Process

Donors input

Activities

SDGs Nationalization

Nationalization of Targets and Indicators

Gov Endorse All Targ & Indi

Alignment & Integration of

Implementation Process

Implementation

M&E

Budget Entities of the Government

Ministry of Economy
A-SDGs Data Flow Structure

**Stakeholders**
- Public Sectors
- Donors
- UN / IC
- Civil Society
- DAD System
- AFMIS
- NGOs
- Private Sector

**Data Sources**
- Budget Entities
- CSO - Surveys
- Int Agencies
- DAD System
- AFMIS
- Geobase
- NGOs
- Private Sector
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal-1</th>
<th>SDGs Target</th>
<th>A-SDGs Target</th>
<th>SDGs Indicator</th>
<th>A-SDGs Indicator</th>
<th>Ld Agency</th>
<th>Sp Agency</th>
<th>Int Partners</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Bs. Source &amp; Year</th>
<th>Annual Target (2017-2030)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A-SDGs Alignment with National Policies and Plans

- ANPDF Strategic Plan
- PSDPs Provincial Strategic Dev Plans
- Gov Agencies Strategic Plans
- Monetary and Fiscal Policy
- NPPs National Dev Progs
- PDPs Provincial Dev Plans
- National Budget Document

National Strategic Plans and Policies
Goal 1
End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- In line with international standards, the poverty line in Afghanistan is estimated following the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) approach
- Poverty analysis of Afghanistan has shown that poverty strongly correlates with:
  - household size;
  - dependency ratio;
  - the educational attainment of head of household;
  - employment status of head of household; and
  - household access to basic services like safe drinking water, improved sanitation, electricity etc.
Poverty figures in Afghanistan

Poverty rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuchi</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of population living below the poverty line, by geographical location

Trend of poverty headcount, by region (in percentages)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children under 6</th>
<th>Household Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or less</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 7</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 or more</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty and Population

- It need population policy to overcome the challenges and achieve the Goal1
- Afghanistan government has developed population policy and will be finalized by the end of 2017
Poverty, child laborer and school attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 child</th>
<th>1 child</th>
<th>2 Children</th>
<th>3 or more Children</th>
<th>None of children aged 7-12 attending school</th>
<th>Some of children aged 7-12 attending school</th>
<th>All of the children aged 7-12 attending school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Afghanistan National Labour Policy 2014 prohibits child labour in Afghanistan
Goal 2
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
A high proportion of Afghanistan’s people face chronic and transitory food insecurity

33 percent of total population are food insecure (12 % severely, and 21 % moderately)

The proportion of food insecurity is significantly higher in rural areas

- 35.9% in rural areas
- 29.6% in urban areas
- 9% in Kuchi population (ALCS, 2014 est, CSO)
Head of household and food security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Percentage of food-insecure households, by residence and head of household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>Male: 34.7, Female: 67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Male: 30, Female: 58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Male: 38, Female: 71.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Afghanistan Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) program has been developed to empower economically women and reduce the food insecurity in the households, those who are headed by women.
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age

- AMICS 2011 has estimated the three key nutrition indicators in Afghanistan:
  - Underweight 25%
  - Stunting 52%
  - Wasting 14%
Goal 3
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Significant improvement is evident from successive surveys in the years preceding 2014.

Maternal health care has greatly improved over the last 14 years with skilled birth attendance now at 45% and skilled ante-natal care at 63%.

Cultural barriers impeded larger progress for many components of maternal and general health.

Maternal care is strongly associated with place of residence and education level.
Goal – 3

Selected Maternal Health Care Indicators between 2003 and 2014
### Women 14 years and older who were ill or injured and did not seek medical attention, by place of residence (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main reason</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Kuchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No need/not serious</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too expensive</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too far</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No one to accompany</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security concern</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No female medical personnel</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional constrain</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband or family did not allow</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal 5
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal - 5

- **Experience of physical violence**: 31% of ever-married women age 15-49 experienced physical violence within the 12 months prior to the survey.

- **Experience of sexual violence**: 8% of ever married women age 15-49 report having experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime which is the lowest in the region countries.

- **Help seeking behavior**: Sixty-one percent of ever married women who experienced violence never sought help or never told anyone about the violence.
Gender parity index in (primary, secondary and tertiary) education
Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Manufacturing Employment by Sex

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (2016)

- Male: 14.8%
- Female: 25.2%
- Both sexes: 16.8%

- Proportion of population covered by a mobile network: 87.1% (2016)
- Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP: 11.35% (2016)
Goal 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Internet User per 100 population

Internet user per 100 population

- National: 1.2%
- Female: 0.5%
- Male: 1.9%
- Rural: 0.4%
- Urban: 3.8%
Other Indicators of goal 17

- Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP in 2016 was 7.2 %;
- TAPI, CASA-1000, TUTAP, Railways Projects, and many more projects were designed under the south-south cooperation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Technical and Professional Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Financing SDGs implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conflict and Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Required Technologies and Skills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommendation

1. Strong Partnership
2. Knowledge and Technology Transfer
3. Financial Support
4. Regular Capacity Building
Thanks