Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
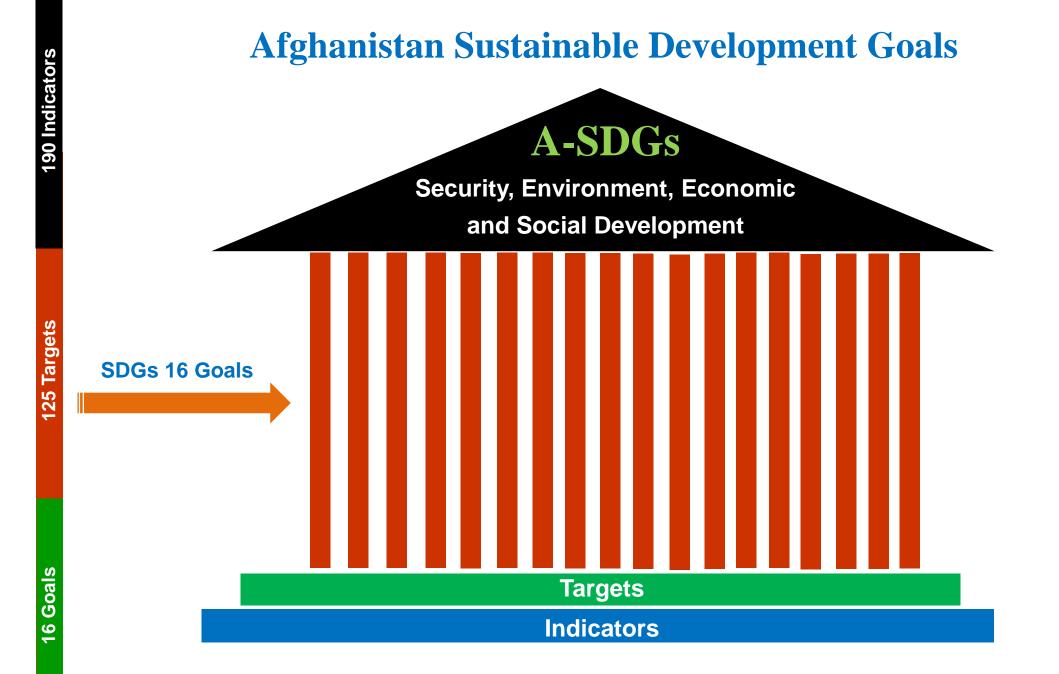## Ministry of Economy

Voluntary National Review on
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
AFGHANISTAN

19 JULY 2017
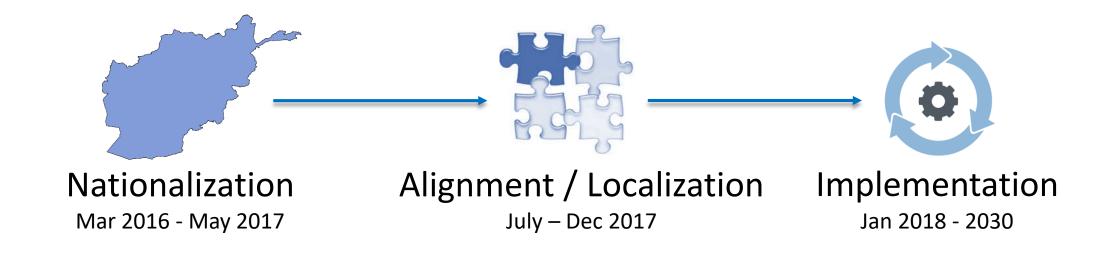
UN HQ, New York

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.
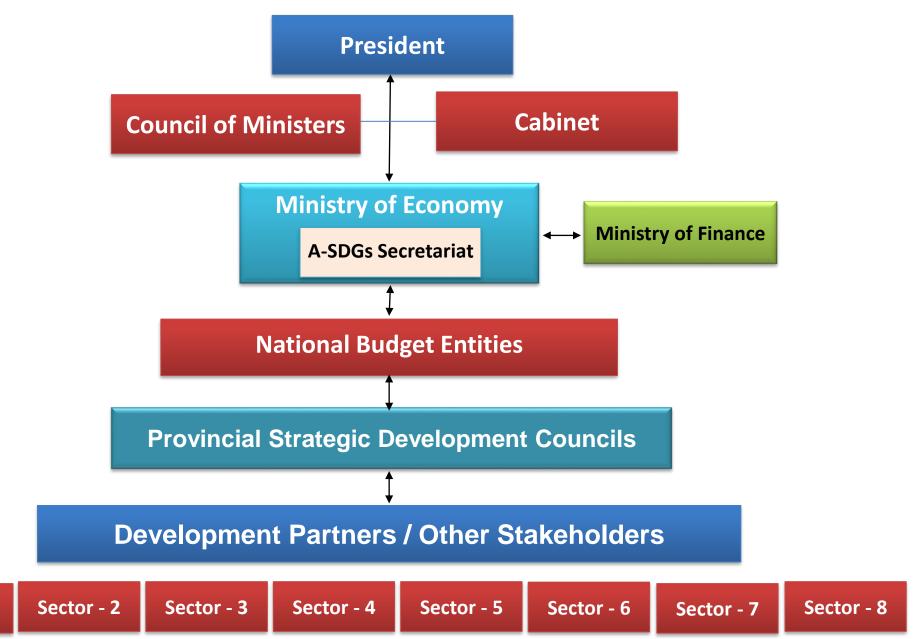
- ★ 60.7 Life expectancy at birth

SDGs 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

| Sector - 1 | Sector - 2 | Sector - 3 | Sector - 4 | Sector - 5 | Sector - 6 | Sector - 7 | 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
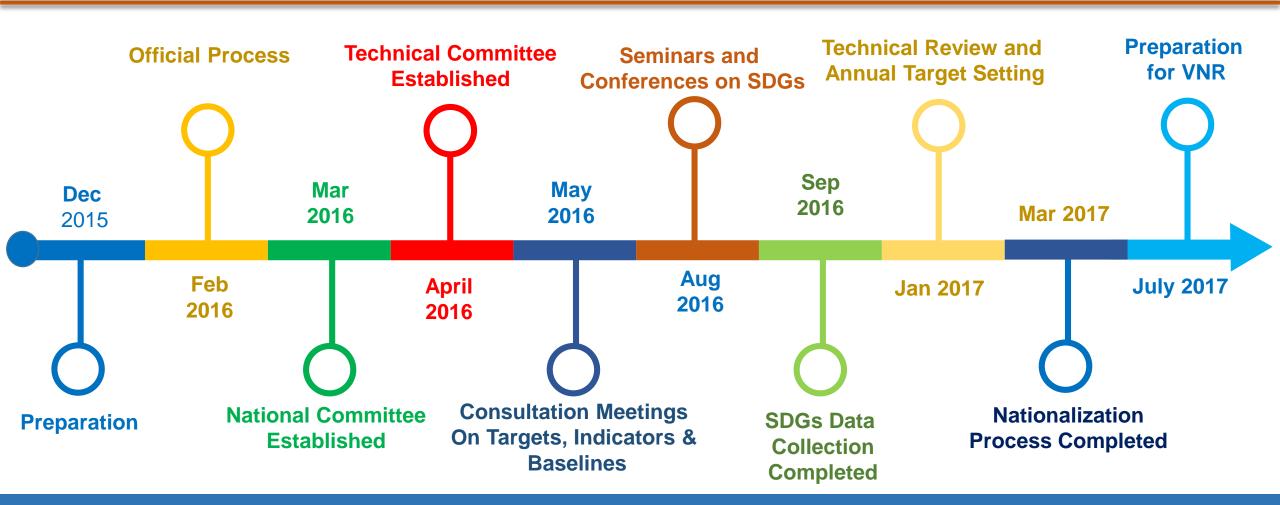- SDGs National Document
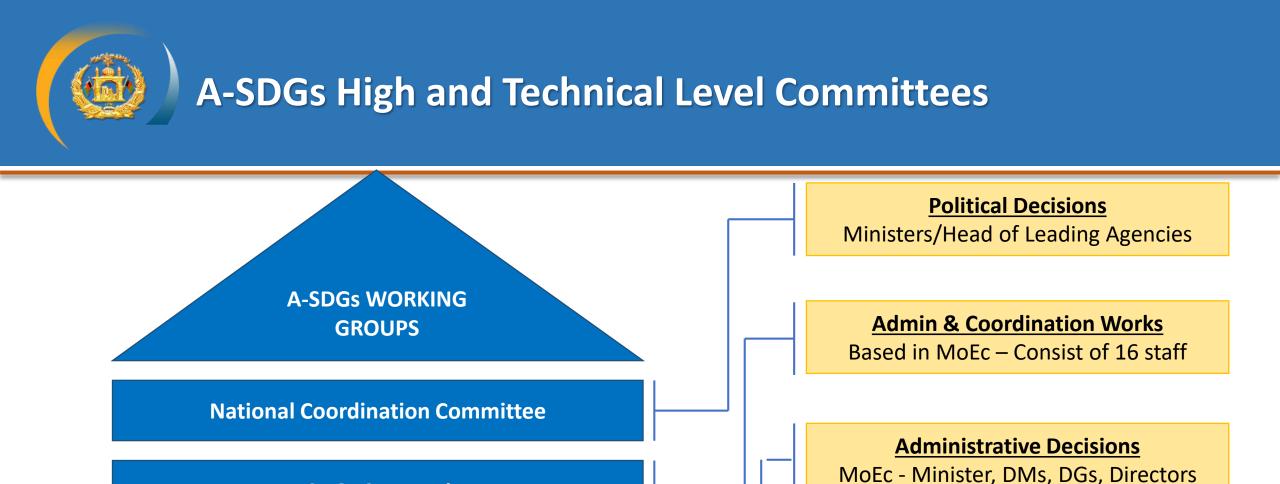- HLPF Preparation

2018-2030
Implementation
- Implementation
- M&E
- Reporting

Nationalization Process in Months

A-SDGs High and Technical Level Committees

A-SDGs WORKING GROUPS

National Coordination Committee

A-SDGs Secretariat

A-SDGs Board

Technical 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

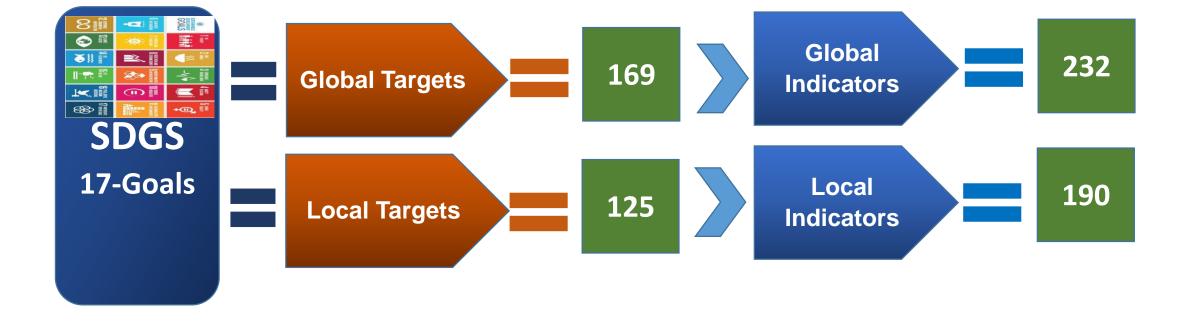# A-SDGS Alignment with Budgetary Sectors

National Sectors	National Targets	National Indicators
Security Sector	11 Targets	13 indicators
Education Sector	14 Targets	30 indicators
Health Sector	12 Targets	21 indicators
Governance Sector	2 Targets	5 indicators
Infrastructure Sector	29 Targets	34 indicators
Social Protection Sector	18 Targets	29 indicators
Agriculture and Rural Dev. Sector	20 Targets	20 indicators
Economic Sector	28 Targets	37 indicators
Total Number	**125 Targets**	**190 indicators**

SDGs vs A-SDGS

SDGS 17-Goals

= Global Targets = 169 > Global Indicators = 232

= Local Targets = 125 > Local Indicators = 190

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
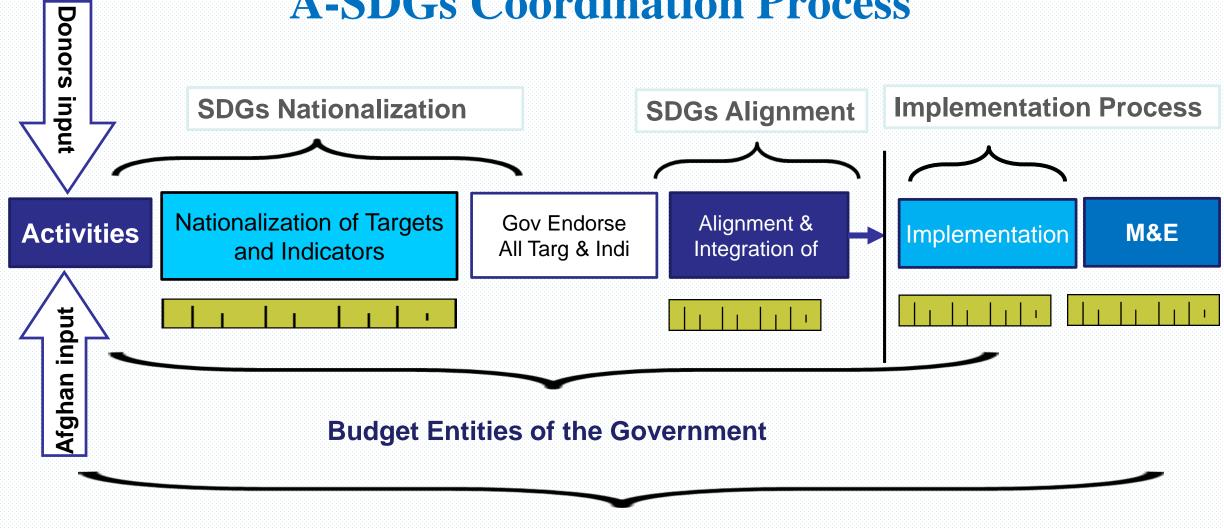- Close Coordination of the progress with the UN and IC agencies in Afghanistan

National Coordination Committee

National Technical Committee

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
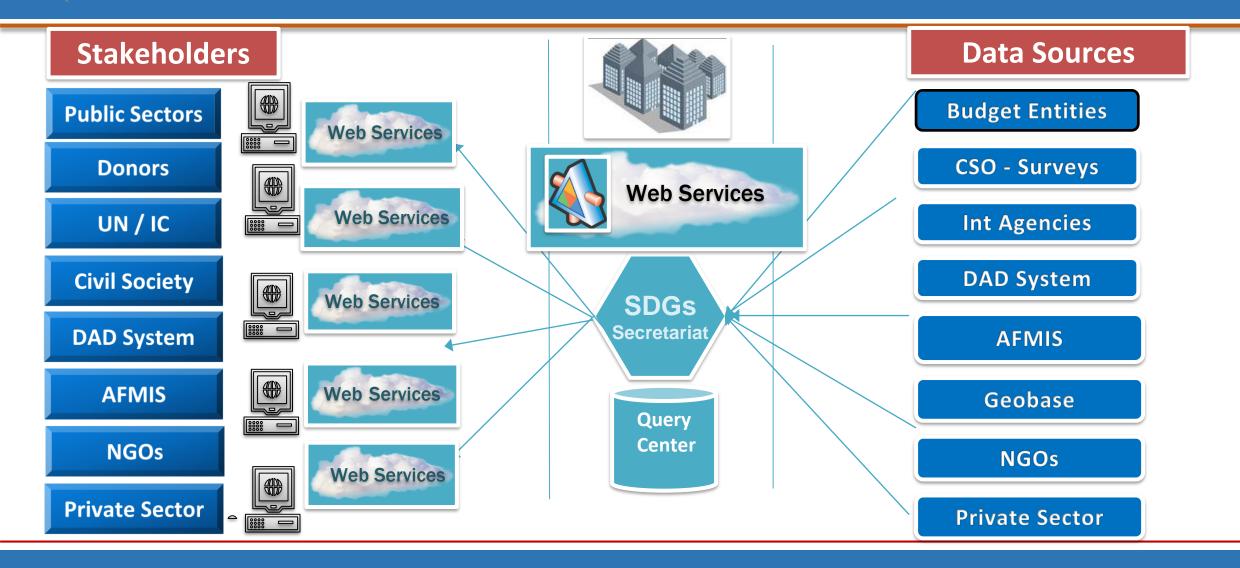- Reporting on the Progress of the A-SDGs to the MoEc

A-SDGs Coordination Process

Donors input

Afghan input

SDGs Nationalization

SDGs Alignment

Implementation Process

Activities

Nationalization of Targets and Indicators

Gov Endorse All Targ & Indi

Alignment & Integration of

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

Web Services
Web Services
Web Services
Web Services
Web Services

Web Services

SDGs Secretariat

Query Center

Data Sources

- Budget Entities
- CSO - Surveys
- Int Agencies
- DAD System
- AFMIS
- Geobase
- NGOs
- Private Sector

SDGs Nationalization Matrix

Goal-1	SDGs Target	A-SDGs Target	SDGs Indicator	A-SDGs Indicator	Ld Agency	Sp Agency	Int Partners	Baseline	Bs. Source & Year	Annual Target (2017-2030)			
										2017	2018	2019	2030
No Poverty													

A-SDGs Alignment with National Policies and Plans

Goal 1
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

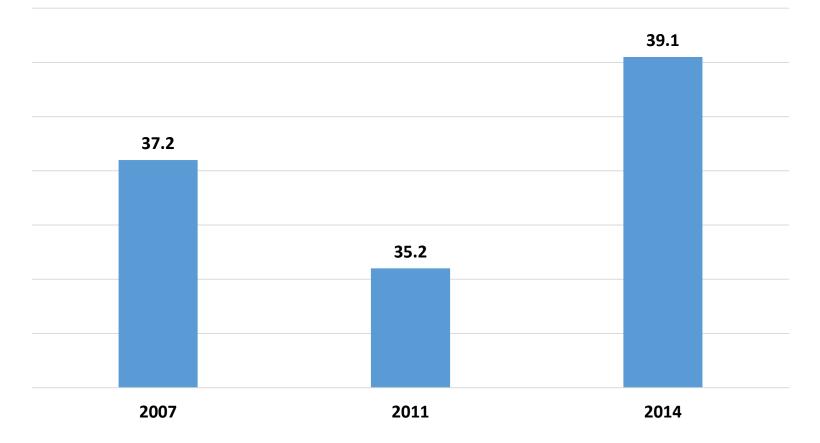# Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 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
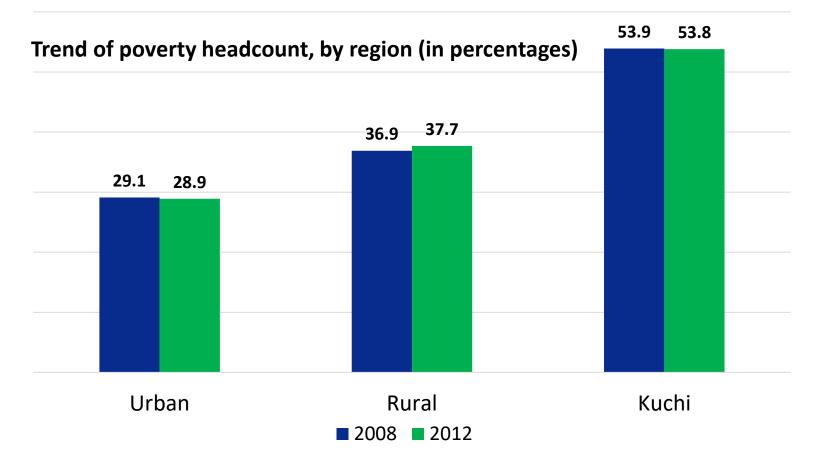 - household access to basic services like safe drinking water, improved sanitation, electricity etc

Poverty figures in Afghanistan
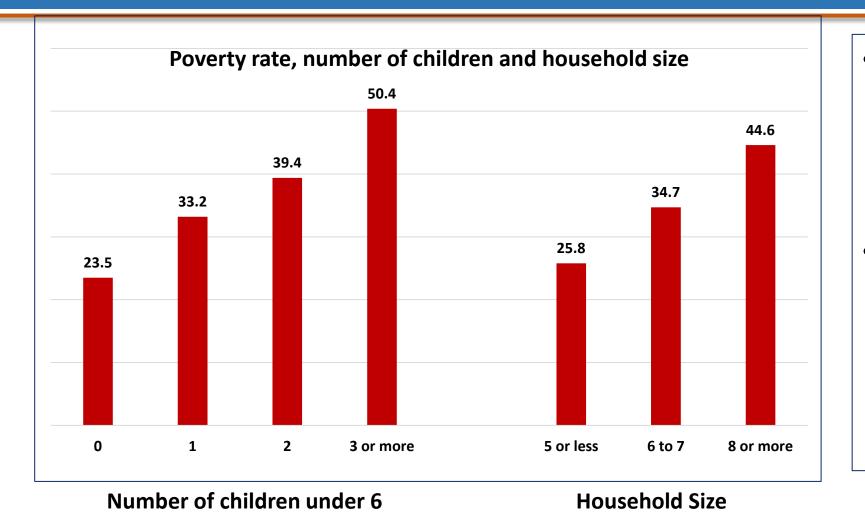
Poverty rate(%)

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

Trend of poverty headcount, by region (in percentages)

	Urban	Rural	Kuchi
2008	29.1	36.9	53.9
2012	28.9	37.7	53.8

■ 2008 ■ 2012

Poverty and Population

Poverty rate, number of children and household size

Number of children under 6 bars:
- 0: 23.5
- 1: 33.2
- 2: 39.4
- 3 or more: 50.4

Household Size bars:
- 5 or less: 25.8
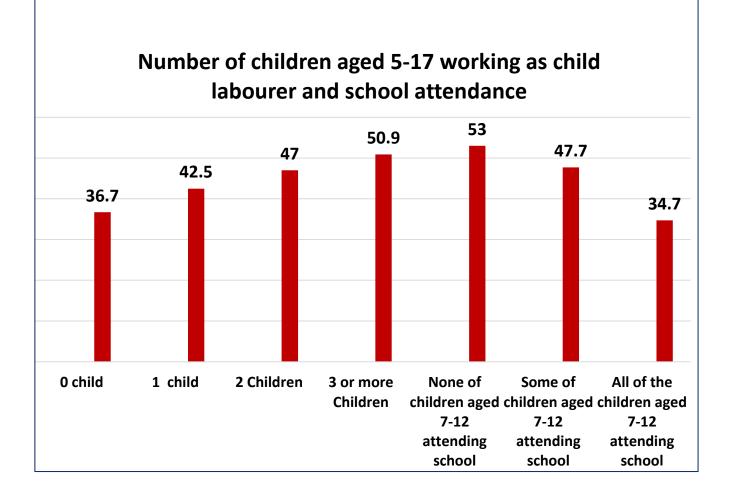- 6 to 7: 34.7
- 8 or more: 44.6

Number of children under 6   **Household Size**

- 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

Number of children aged 5-17 working as child labourer and school attendance

Afghanistan National Labour Policy 2014 prohibits child labour in Afghanistan

Goal 2
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
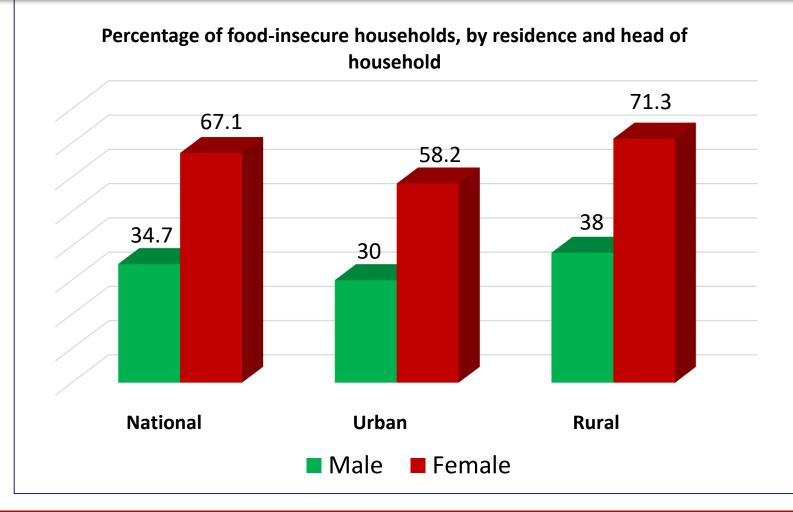
Goal - 2

- 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

Percentage of food-insecure households, by residence and head of household

	National	Urban	Rural
Male	34.7	30	38
Female	67.1	58.2	71.3

■ Male ■ Female

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.

- 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

Goal - 3

- 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 (%)

Main reason	Total	Urban	Rural	Kuchi
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No need/not serious	23.0	36.1	19.1	16.3
Too expensive	39.4	55.3	34.8	29.6
Too far	27.9	2.8	34.6	47.8
No one to accompany	2.3	2.2	2.5	0.5
Security concern	2.0	0.2	2.6	1.8
No female medical personnel	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.0
Traditional constrain	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.0
Husband or family did not allow	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.0
Other	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.9

Goal 5

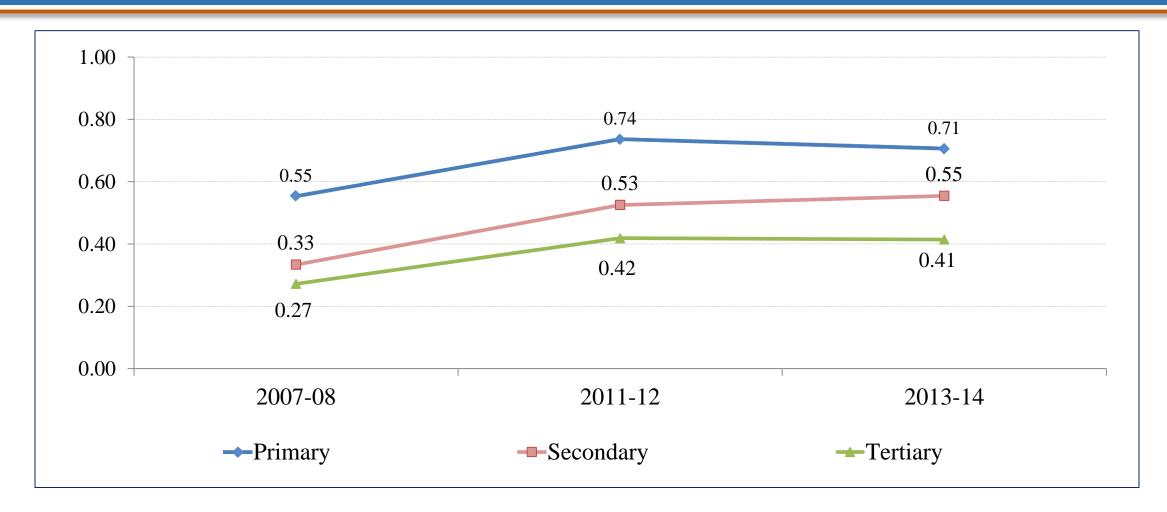**Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- **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.

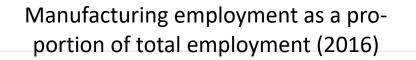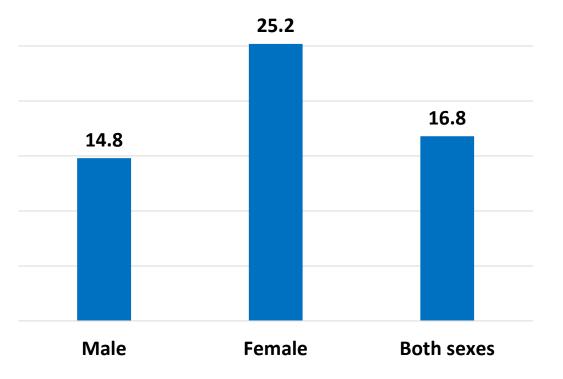# Gender parity index in (primary, secondary and tertiary) education

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)

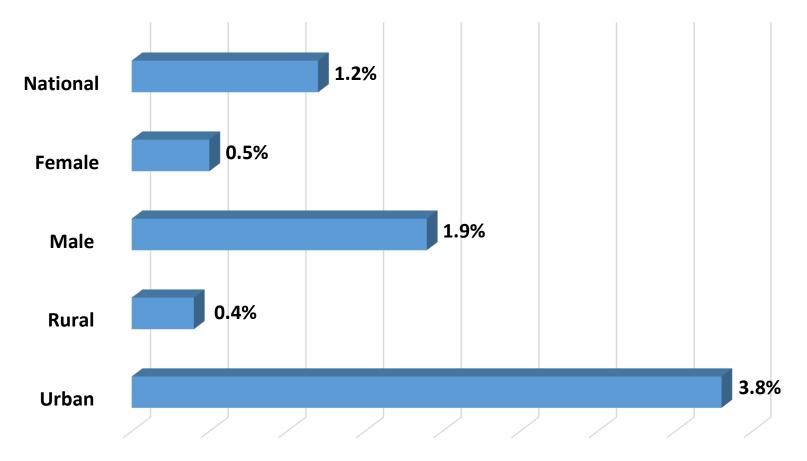- Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP

  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

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.

Key Challenges

1	Technical and Professional Capacity
2	Financing SDGs implmenetation
3	Conflict and Insecurity
4	Required Technologies and Skills

Recommendation

1 Strong Partnership

2 Knowledge and Technology Transfer

3 Financial Support

4 Regular Capacity Building

Thanks