

**Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: Afghanistan National Development Strategy:
First Annual Report (2008/09)**

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Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



Afghanistan National Development Strategy First Annual Report 1387 (2008/09)

Making a Difference:
Transition from Planning to Practice

Part I



**AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN**

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1387 (2008/09)

**MAKING A DIFFERENCE:
TRANSITION FROM PLANNING TO PRACTICE**

PART I

**DRAFT ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE (GCC)
(AUGUST 1, 2009)**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to present the first progress report of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), a five year strategy for national development and poverty reduction. Upon approval by the President in 2008, the ANDS was endorsed by the international community the same year at a conference in Paris in June. The first year, the transition year from planning to implementation, focused on a reality check to well ground the ANDS to face the implementation challenges within an insecure context and also develop suitable tools and mechanisms to help us plan a clear implementation path for the sector strategies that constitute the ANDS.

The report explains how the sector strategies under the Pillars of Security, Governance and Rule of Law and Social and Economic Development have been broken down into sector results frameworks, which define the implementation plans and also provide the monitoring and evaluation base for ANDS.

I consider that the investment of time over the last year, in linking the ANDS with the government's reform agenda, identifying methodologies and setting up systems and frameworks, which lend the clarity and base required for implantation of the sector strategies and monitoring and evaluation of ANDS, is an investment in the future of Afghanistan. Along with the very intensive efforts for institutionalization of ANDS, sector based action plans were also implemented.

Overall, the foundation for ANDS implementation is established. We will now proceed to build on the foundation; and this work has begun. The mid-term review in 2010 will enable us to improve upon our strategy and programming for a speedier implementation of our planned programs.

The ANDS Annual Report was finalized under the guidance of the Government Coordination Committee (GCC). I acknowledge the contributions of those who helped with the compilation of this report through collection of data and information, provision of the required analysis and building the capacity of our staff to carry forth the institutionalization of ANDS within the government structure. I thank the staff of the ANDS Unit of the Directorate General of Budget in the Ministry of Finance for their tireless efforts for making this report. I also thank Ministry of Economy for their contribution and support. I thank the line ministries, for their extraordinary efforts in designing their respective sector results frameworks. Special thanks go to all Ministers for their hard work in establishing the IMCs. World Bank and International Monetary Fund provided invaluable comments. UNDP assisted through provision of operating budget for the first year and DFID provided international advisory support. I thank UNAMA and the international community for collaborating with us during the difficult but the very productive formative year after the ANDS launch.



Mustafa Mastoor
Deputy Minister of Finance

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
ACU	Aid Coordination Unit (of Ministry of Finance/Budget Dept)
AFMIS	Afghanistan Management Information System
ANA	Afghanistan National Army
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ANP	Afghanistan National Police
ANSA	Afghanistan National Standards Authority
APTA	Afghanistan-Pakistan Trade and Transit Agreement
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
CASA	Central Asia - South Asia
CDCs	Community Development Councils
CEAP	Chief Economic Advisor to the President
CGs	Consultative Groups
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CPAN	Child Protection Action Network
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DAB	Da Afghanistan Bank (Central Bank of Afghanistan)
DAD	Donor Assistance Database (of Ministry of Finance)
DDA	District Development Assembly
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DFR	Donor Financial Review
DIAG	Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups
GCC	Government Coordination Committee (on ANDS)
GEP	Gender Equality Policy
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
HLCAE	High Level Committee on Aid Effectiveness
IARCSC	Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission
ICCD	Inter-Ministerial Commission of Capacity Development
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISAF	International Security and Assistance Forces
JCMB	Joint Coordination & Monitoring Board
JSAN	Joint Staff Advisory Note (IMF & World Bank)
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information Systems
MoEc	Ministry of Economy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MOUs	Memorandum of Understandings
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development
MTBF	Medium Term Budget Framework

MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTFF	Medium Term Fiscal Framework
MW	Mega Watt (Electricity)
NADF	National Agriculture Development Framework
NAPWA	National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan
NEPA	National Environment Protection Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRVA	National Risk & Vulnerability Assessment
NSDP	National Skills Development Program
NSP	National Solidarity Program
PBA	Program Budgeting Approach
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PDPs	Provincial Development Plans
PRGF	Poverty Reduction & Growth Facility
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRTs	Provincial Reconstruction Teams
RBM	Results-Based Management
RECCA	Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan
RTA	National Radio and Television of Afghanistan
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SOP	Standardized Operational Procedures
SWAp	Sector-Wide Approach
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNHCR	United Nation's High Commission for Refugees
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Organization for Drug Control
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USGS	United State's Geological Survey
UXO	Un-Exploded Ordinance
VRF	Voluntary Repatriation Form
WTO	World Trade Organization

ANDS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1387 (2008/09)

MAKING A DIFFERENCE: TRANSITION FROM PLANNING TO PRACTICE

OVERVIEW

This report presents the first narrative on progress achieved by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in bringing the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) to the implementation stage. A year ago, the ANDS document was approved by the President of Afghanistan and subsequently endorsed by the donors in Paris in June 2008.

Change Management Process: The first year was devoted to translating ANDS concepts and plans into an implementable form, generating a rudimentary implementation and associated monitoring and evaluation framework, and organizing and engaging the government machinery in support of the implementation of the ANDS aimed at poverty reduction. A complex change management process had to be launched to harness intra-governmental support to address the priority implementation measures. The change management process will have to continue until such time as ANDS is on a steady path of implementation producing tangible results in basic public service delivery, justice and rule of law and human security. Aid management and donor coordination constitute a parallel process, which has been ongoing for the past few years. It is now placed under the change management process to support ANDS implementation.

Reporting reflects that the change management process was launched in a timely fashion, with government leadership, for institutionalization of ANDS in development planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and also donor coordination.

The ANDS institutionalization process is well on its way. The government's machinery is geared to address the ANDS priorities. The Afghan government has addressed, to the extent possible with a year's operation, its commitments to the National Action Plans, as identified in the ANDS. The sector output results achieved and reported are the precursors to the higher level outcome results planned for the sectors by the line ministries. The cross cutting issues are being mainstreamed into sectoral activities, output and outcome planning with the associated indicators. Overall, the planned Pillar and sector level results frameworks provide a solid base for a monitoring and evaluation framework

Managing for Results and Monitoring and Evaluation: The tool of Managing for Results has been introduced to make the ANDS sector strategies implementable and developing the base for a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to track ANDS results achievements at the national level. For this purpose, objectives and expected impact results for each of the ANDS pillars have been established and indicators identified. These sets of impact level results and indicators constitute the ANDS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at the Pillar level (highest level in the ANDS results hierarchy).

The line ministries have developed sector results frameworks to contribute to the Pillar results. The sector results frameworks identified the activities, outputs and outcomes, with the associated indicators. The indicators will be used to track how implementation of sector activities and the outputs/outcomes will help realize the national (Pillar) level impact results. While the sector results frameworks help breakdown the strategies into implementable forms, they also serve as instruments to monitor progress towards results and undertake evaluation in the longer term. The pre-established indicators identified for tracking progress towards the results provide a strong monitoring and evaluation base. The sector results frameworks serve the dual purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the sector performance and also provide the base for monitoring and evaluation of the results of ANDS Pillars.

The World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Joint Staff Advisory Note (JSAN) 2008 stressed the need to streamline the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The extensive work undertaken (briefly summarized above and narrated in details in Section II of this report) indicates that this recommendation has been addressed.

Given the capacity and security constraints, the plan is to pilot the use of the tool of managing for results and apply the Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks in 1388 in four sectors and three provinces for monitoring and results reporting purposes while strengthening other sector ministries to fully operationalize results based monitoring and reporting and using Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, by 1389.

The government recognizes the need for establishment of *baseline data* in support of a meaningful monitoring and evaluation framework. It is acknowledged that with a few exceptions, full baseline data is not yet available in most sectors to measure progress towards the planned results even when indicators have been identified. Starting with the pilot sectors, baseline data collection will have to be a routine aspect of all sector results and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. However, it is essential to curb high expectations from Afghanistan in this field, bearing in mind that baseline data deficiency is a problem that continues to persist in more advanced middle income and newly emerging industrial countries, as well.

Institutionalization of ANDS: Intensive efforts to institutionalize ANDS in the line ministries have resulted in the ministries placing highest priority on aligning their programming to contribute to ANDS objectives and results. Full time positions devoted in the line ministries for coordinating all matters related to ANDS is an indicator of progress made in institutionalization of ANDS, in the government structure.

Overall, the government's spending priorities are in line with the ANDS. But donor financing is not appropriately aligned with the government priorities. The fiscal report of 1387 also reflects a funding gap as the amount of grants to the development budget fell, which will impede ANDS implementation. Overall, budget execution increased steadily in certain priority sectors although the execution rate remains low in many ministries, which is an area of priority concern for the government. The government has planned and implemented a number of measures to address the root causes of low budget execution. The government is committed to increase revenue collection to supply additional finances for ANDS implementation.

In addition, for efficiency of implementation and costing of ANDS strategies, a reformed results based program budgeting methodology has been introduced. With the introduction of budgeting for results oriented activities, outputs and outcomes, program budgeting concept would be more meaningfully applied by the line ministries and firmly root their budgeting in the government's budget process. The transparency embedded in results based program budgeting will lend a simplicity and a purpose to the line ministry budgeting process by linking costs to the sector results priorities. The resulting transparency will successfully address accountability, cost benefit and overall effectiveness of development financing.

Provincial Resource Allocations: ANDS is a national program addressing needs of the provinces across the country. The provincial budgeting pilots have not resolved unequal and inequitable allocation of sectoral resources among provinces. Practical mechanisms for fair and transparent resource allocation to provinces (without devolution of fiscal authority over development budget) is receiving utmost attention of the government in order that planning for provincial allocation is undertaken with an eye to the resource constraints, provincial needs assessment and the extent of alignment with the priorities established in the ANDS Sector Results Frameworks. The government's plan is also to ensure that remote areas receive preferential attention. Provincial resource allocation process will take into consideration the Provincial development Plan (PDP) proposals, as well. Coordination between various approaches being introduced for provincial resource allocation is a priority for the Government.

Coordination Arrangements: A coordinating mechanism comprised of a high level Government Coordination Committee (GCC), ANDS Units at the Ministries of Finance and Economy and the Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs) provides the traction, profile and leadership essential to manage a complex implementation process for the government's most critical portfolio - the ANDS.

For meeting the leadership and ownership standards for development programs that the government has set for itself and in adherence to the Aid Effectiveness principles of the Paris Declaration (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), aid coordination and management received none but the highest priority in the government's agenda. The aid effectiveness principles are closely linked to efficient and effective ANDS implementation as application of these principles systematize results orientation, which is at the base of the sector strategies, and help harmonize and align Afghan government and donor interests, activities and funding. At the earliest stages of development in a country, donor financing and support are critical for implementation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy and achievement of the sector results. Donor financing aligned to the sector strategy results, established by the line ministries will help achieve Afghanistan's PRSP (ANDS) objectives. To promote coordination to this effect, mechanisms both intra-governmental and joint Afghan government and donors have been established.

Successful monitoring and evaluation of ANDS cannot be solely based on government sector program operation, given that development financing in Afghanistan is largely donor dominated. Progress monitoring of ANDS results will remain incomplete, in effect meaningless, if donor program performances are not taken into consideration. Thus, in support of the government's monitoring and evaluation of ANDS, the Aid Coordination Unit of Ministry of Finance (MoF) is in the process of strengthening the Development Assistance Database (DAD) and the Donor Financial Review (DFR) to capture information on donor alignment with ANDS results and their achievements. Efforts are under way for making results of donor development activities integral components of ANDS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Sector Achievements: Progress was made during the first year of the ANDS in virtually all sectors. This was achieved despite greater security challenges in many parts of the country and significant economic difficulties. Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been attained, especially in reduction of child mortality, controlling the spread of certain diseases, increase in primary school enrollment (especially for girl children), mine clearance contributing to human security and modest progress in improved access to water and reduction of maternal mortality.

Progress in certain sectors, including in certain MDGs, has been slower than desirable due to inadequate advances made in implementing reforms and establishing systems, which normally prepare the ground for speedy implementation of action plans. The government is speeding up the reform process.

Section 3 of this report further reflects on the MDGs. Detailed reporting in Section 4 and the Annex VII (Part II of this report) addresses the commitments made in the ANDS action plans in the various sectors. Commitments are listed by mostly outputs and a few outcome results identified during the preparation stage of the ANDS. Results frameworks now being developed will modify and put the outcomes in more precise and concrete terms, with associated indicators for monitoring and reporting on achieved results by the end of 1388 (2010). However, such precision could not be attained in the 1387 annual progress report. The reports are also not analytic. A new reporting approach will be phased in through this year and reflected in the results reporting for 1388.

Operation under Stressful Environment: The ANDS progress report had to be based on the economic realities, challenges and constraints the country faces. Other non-economic challenges, such as security concerns, recurring natural disasters, capacity constraints and a range of governance issues impede the ability of the government to implement the much needed economic reforms and reforms in other areas embodied in the ANDS. The government is committed to speed up the reform process in some of the areas showing slow progress.

In the Spirit of Cooperation: This report clearly reflects the government's efforts to work with the international donors, IMF and the World Bank. Managing for Results mantra will well address international donor partners' demand for focus on results rather than on the process. The recommendations of JSAN Saur 1387 (May 2008) have been addressed over the last year, as reported. HIPC Triggers 1 and 4 have also been addressed.

Trigger 8 is achieved as the information contained in Annex III (Part II of this report), shows. On the basis of general international norms, expenditure in basic education, basic primary health service packages and portions of agriculture and rural development are considered primarily poverty related expenditures. Data for planned and expended budget in these poverty related areas was recorded for 1387. For 1388, planned budget amounts are recorded and expenditure data is available for the first quarter. Poverty related expenditure tracking would be easier and more accurate, with disaggregated planning and expenditure data entry for each of the items under the existing classifications. The MoF is working on improved recording of poverty related budget planning and expenditures by designated line ministries using existing expenditure classifications, which will enable the government to better capture poverty related planning and expenditure data and report on it in future years. More analysis is provided in Section 5.5 on issues related to tracking of poverty related expenditure.

The Story of Transition from Planning to Implementation: The report tells a year's story of a government in a fragile situation, facing complex issues, managing to take measures for: putting in place useful institutional mechanisms to provide a kick start to ANDS implementation and coordination; introducing one of the best development planning and monitoring and evaluation models - results based management - and training hundreds of line ministry officials in the use of the tool in the expectation that Results Based Management (RBM) will be institutionalized and systematized; and striving, under adverse circumstances, to take ownership and leadership of its development agenda through coordination efforts with the donors. What remain untold in this story are the trials and tribulations that the government has undergone to take these steps in the first year. Many more complex issues will be encountered in future when the ANDS is fully operational. More streamlined planning and budgeting for results, dearth of data, management of risks so common in states of fragility, inadequacy of financial resources and capacity and, above all, the tense regional environment will crowd the government's agenda in its efforts to keep ANDS on track. Some of the untold stories might be unveiled during the Mid-Term Review of the ANDS in mid 2010.

Meanwhile, the alignment of donor assistance to the government's identified sector results will certainly make a difference in helping our country to transit from the very nascent stage of development and turn around from fragility to stability.

ANDS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1387 (2008/09)

MAKING A DIFFERENCE: TRANSITION FROM PLANNING TO PRACTICE

INTRODUCTION

The President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, H.E. Hamid Karzai and the Cabinet approved the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) – A Strategy for Security, Governance, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction on 21st April 2008.¹ A Millennium Development Goals (MDG)-based plan, the ANDS was submitted to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as Afghanistan’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and endorsed by the Boards of these organizations on 2nd June 2008. This document represents the first Annual Report on the progress being made in implementing the ANDS.

Following the successful Paris Conference, the Afghan government undertook a series of important measures that were designed to shift its focus from strategy development to strategy implementation. Afghanistan is now beginning to see positive results from these measures taken and the combined efforts of line ministries and donors to implement the projects and programs included in the ANDS.

This report focuses on:

1. Overview of Macroeconomic Trends
2. Poverty Profile
3. Paving the Way for ANDS (*implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and Coordination Mechanisms*).
4. First Year (1387) Sector Achievements and Progress
5. Challenges and Way Forward
6. Planning for Priority Next Steps

Alignment of government plans, measures and actions with JSAN recommendations of May 2008 and HIPC Triggers have been integrated in the analysis provided in each of the sections above.

Although the implementation of the ANDS is only in its first year, some substantial changes have been effected and some concrete results achieved in all of the above focused areas. Admittedly, progress in all areas is not equal. Those that are at a less than satisfactory level will receive greater attention in future years.

1. MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Progress in implementing any national development strategy is inevitably affected by the prevalent economic conditions. An overview offered in this section of recent economic performance and trends and the poverty profile under which the first year ANDS implementation operated, provides an indication of the macroeconomic constraints that had an impact on effective ANDS implementation.

¹ The ANDS covers the period 1387 – 1391 (2008/09 – 2012/13). It builds on several earlier development strategies, reports and plans, including “The National Development Framework” (2002); “Securing Afghanistan’s Future” (2004); the “Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy” (I-ANDS, 2006) and the “Afghanistan Compact” (2006). The ANDS embodies the country’s commitment to achieving the “Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals” by 2020.

1.1. Key Economic Trends and Challenges

A minimum standard of security is accepted in all quarters as a critical requirement for successful implementation of ANDS. Another requirement for the ease of ANDS implementation is the maintenance of a stable macroeconomic environment that will retain inflation at low levels, support sustained high rates of economic growth and increased levels of private investment. Despite several major challenges during the last year, the Afghan government largely succeeded in implementing sound macroeconomic policies. Among the non-economic challenges that continue to have impact on Afghanistan's economic performance are: increasing concerns about security; potentials of recurring droughts; persistent capacity constraints and complex governance issues. In addition, the government had to contend with a substantial spike in inflation driven by sharp increases in international food and fuel prices. These challenges are being addressed and it is likely that the Afghan economy will return to higher growth with moderate inflation this year.

Many of the measures undertaken by the government in the economic, monetary policy, fiscal policy and public finance and trade areas are in line with the JSAN recommendations of May 2008.

1.2. Economic Growth

The economic and security situation was particularly challenging, during the first year of ANDS implementation (1387 or 2008/09), due to rapid increases in food and fuel prices and sharply increased violence in some provinces. In this difficult economic and security environment, real GDP growth dropped significantly, from 11.5% in 1386 to an estimated 3.4% (see Table 1, next page).

The current global crisis is not expected to have a major impact on Afghanistan's economy due to its limited linkages with the world economy. However, deteriorating economic conditions in the rest of the world are likely to hold back of private investment, exports, remittances and possibly foreign aid, somewhat limiting the prospects for economic growth while this crisis continues. In this context, with more favorable weather conditions forecast for agriculture in the short run and continued reconstruction and investment in infrastructure, real economic growth is expected to return at least to the 7.0% to 8.5% range for the next several years.²

1.3. Inflation and Monetary Policy

As in many other countries, inflation increased sharply during the last two years primarily due to increased petroleum and food prices. The rate of increase in the CPI rose from 5.1% in 1385 (2006/07), to 13.0% in 1386 (2007/08), reaching a peak of 28.2% last year. Recently, lower world prices led to a substantial reduction in inflation for 1388 (- 9%) and the expectation of a return to lower rates at 7.2% or less in the coming years. The government intends to maintain relatively low rates of inflation through achieving IMF targets on limiting the growth of the money supply. The growth of reserve money during the next fiscal year is expected to be about half the current growth rate. To exert greater control over the money supply, DAB will continue to encourage the growth of the market for capital notes and to develop a registry to enable the establishment of a secondary debt market.

Despite the recent sharp increase in domestic inflation, the government has been able to maintain a relatively stable exchange rate while permitting the rate to float to reflect underlying market forces. During the last five years the Afghani depreciated against the US dollar by no more than 2% per year on an annual basis. The government expects the exchange rate to remain stable, at around AF 52 for one US dollar in the years ahead. DAB intervenes in the foreign exchange market only to smooth short term market volatility, not to influence longer term trends. Net international reserves are currently \$2,955 million, which is a comfortable level corresponding to about 11 months of imports, and are expected to remain high in the foreseeable future.

² Note that the IMF in its April 2009 report on the Fifth Review of the PRGF raised the forecast for growth from 7.4% to 9%. In June 2009, due to strong recovery of the agricultural production, projected real GDP growth for 1388 is increased to 15.7 percent.

The DAB is responsible to assist banks to manage the risks involved in their operations, as stipulated in the DAB Law, including the supervision of lending practices and the maintenance of suitable transparency and accountability in their financial transactions. During the last year, the DAB's financial supervision role was strengthened. The Bank's growing capacity in this area was demonstrated by its intervention in an insolvent private bank for the first time. Recently, to ensure that all banks maintain sufficient liquidity, the DAB strengthened its definitions governing reserve requirements; increased the number of bank supervisors; separated onsite and offsite functions; and doubled the frequency of onsite examinations.

Table 1 - Macroeconomic Performance and Projections

	1385 2006/07	1386 2007/08	1387 2008/09	1388 2009/10	1389 2010/11	1390 2011/12	1391 2012/13	1392 2013/14
Real sector	(annual percent change)							
Real GDP (excluding opium)	8.2	11.5	3.4	15.7	8.6	7.9	8	8.2
Nominal GDP (excluding opium)	19.6	24.1	24	16	12.8	12	12	11.7
Consumer Price Index	5.1	13.0	28.2	-9	7.2	4.5	4	4
Fiscal sector	(percent of GDP)							
Total expenditures (A)	20.3	20.6	18.5	21.6	24.5	25	25.6	25.4
Revenues & Grants (B) (operating and development)	19.9	20.5	15.9	20.6	20	19.7	19	19.3
Budget balance (B minus A)	-0.4	-0.1	-2.6	-1	-4.5	-5.3	-6.6	-6.1
Fiscal sustainability indicator (domestic revenues as % of operating expenditures)	66.8	66.5	61	53.9	59.8	66.5	74	84.7
Monetary sector	(percent of GDP)							
Net foreign assets	25.9	29.4	28.3	19.3	16.5	13.9	12.4	..
Net domestic assets	-11.6	-15.9	-12.6	-5.5	-3.4	-1.5	-0.6	..
External sector	(percent of GDP)							
Trade balance	-64.0	-62.7	-56.0	-53.4	-46.9	-40.8	-37.4	-34.0
Current account balance, including official transfers	-4.9	-2.5	-1.6	-1.4	-1	-1.2	-2.9	-3.5
Foreign direct investment	3.1	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.8	4.4	..
Memorandum items	(percent of GDP)							
External budget grants	27.4	117.1	42.9	36.5	33.5	31.6	30	26.6
External budget (reported expenditure)	18.7	16.0

Sources: MoF (Medium Term Fiscal Framework, Budget 1388, Donor Financial Review 1387), Da Afghanistan Bank (Research Department) and IMF PRGF 5th Review Annex Tables. The fiscal sector numbers beyond 1388 are indicative and subject to change. The numbers for 1388 and beyond for real GDP and inflation are consistent with recently agreed (July 2009) revised macroeconomic framework with the IMF for the HIPC completion point.

1.4. Trade and Balance of Payments

Afghanistan's economic prospects depend on establishing an economic environment that will encourage significant growth in international trade. The ANDS puts considerable emphasis on increasing trade through maintenance of a pro-trade environment:

The Government remains committed to maintaining trade policies with low barriers for imports and exports and a liberal foreign exchange system. The Government's trade policies will take into account the need to increase domestic revenues and support increased domestic production by the private sector (ANDS, page 76).

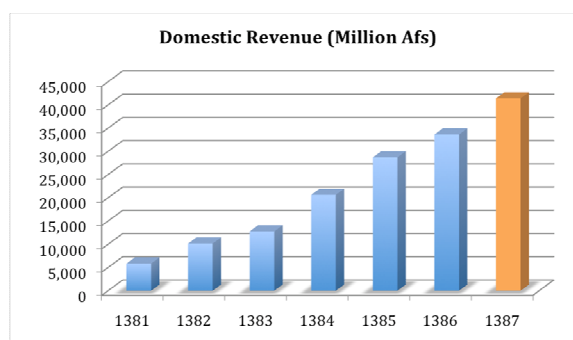
Both imports and exports have been increasing at high rates. During the last year, official exports (recorded by customs or legal exports) are estimated to have increased 25%, while unofficial exports (including re-exports and illegal exports) increased by 14% (IMF Report). Imports, which last year were more than 16 times the amount of official exports, grew at 12%. The net result was an increase in Afghanistan's trade deficit from \$6.0 billion to \$6.7 billion. The capital account shows only a modest surplus in recent years: \$121 million last year. The overall current account deficit was financed almost entirely through grants, which raises concerns of medium term sustainability.

In the coming year, in light of the ongoing international economic crisis, the external current account balance is likely to worsen somewhat due to the impact of global conditions on foreign aid, remittances, and exports. In the medium term, mining and services are projected to increase their contribution to growth.

1.5. Fiscal Policies and Public Finances

A major concern continues to be slow progress in meeting revenue targets and the ability to effectively control spending. Total domestic revenues (tax and non-tax) relative to GDP fell from 7% in 1387 (2007/08) to an estimated 6.9% this year³. This was largely a result of a shortfall in taxes on international trade (customs revenues), which continues to be the largest source of tax revenue, accounting for 32% of the total in 1388.⁴ Between 1386 and 1387 (2007/08 and 2008/09) customs revenues as a share of GDP fell by nearly 16% (from 2.8 % in 1386 to 2.4 % in 1387). During the last fiscal year, estimated customs revenues were Afs. 3.2 billion or 13% below the budgeted amount. Overall, similar shortfalls were experienced for non-tax revenues (from 1.6% of GDP in 1386 to 3.5% of GDP in 1387). In contrast, the revenues derived from taxes increased substantially, (i.e., from 2.5% of GDP to 2.8%, which reflect an increase of 12%). An increase was also observed in miscellaneous revenues. Such a strong performance is attributed to institutional strengthening within the Revenue Department in the MoF.

A major fiscal target for the current fiscal year is to raise revenues from 6.9% to 7.3% as a percentage of GDP.⁵ This will require far reaching policy reforms in a number of areas, including: (i) introduction of a new business receipts tax to be applied on imports;⁶ (ii) giving the Customs Department complete access to the state and private fuel depots; (iii) increasing the use of post-clearance audits by the Customs Department as a means of better enforcement; (iv) further expanding coverage of the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) system, including to Kabul airport; and (v) extending the Revenue Department's Large Tax Payers Offices to more provinces. Institutional strengthening in both the Customs and Revenue Departments must also be accelerated, including implementation of measures to increase the responsibility of these Departments for improved human and financial management.



The government's operating expenditures were substantially higher than projected last year. This was primarily due to unexpected expenditures in several areas, including higher salaries and the settlement of arrears for teachers; military spending; and emergency wheat imports due to the drought. As a result, government operating expenditures which were originally budgeted to be reduced last year, from 10.5% of GDP to 10.2%, increased in reality to 11.6%. However, these extraordinary expenditures are not likely to be repeated.

More generally, the government made substantial progress with the introduction and application of improved budgetary systems, including strengthened cash planning and management through more credible spending ceilings and improved accounting and recording. Program based budgeting has now been adopted in many ministries, ensuring closer alignment of development activities with the

³ See IMF Report, Table 4b, page 22.

⁴ See IMF Report, Table 4b, page 22.

⁵ Given that the current year failed to reach the target of 7.0% and the higher projection of GDP growth for the current year (not yet reflected in these tables, this is going to be a very ambitious target to reach.

⁶ The BRT on imports can be offset against future income tax liabilities, in this sense it is a pre-payment of the income tax and not an effective increase in custom tariff rates.

priorities established in the ANDS, enabling the government to meet one of the JSAN recommendations of 2008.

In the current fiscal year, government revenues and grants for operating expenses are to increase by a total of 2.6% of GDP. With an anticipated reduction in operating expenses, based partially on a constrained spending envelope and prioritized public spending in the areas of security, health, and education, it is expected that the operating budget deficit (including grants) will be decreased from -0.5% of GDP last year to zero this year. If grants are excluded, the operating budget deficit is expected to increase from 4.7% of GDP in 1387 to 6.3% of GDP in 1388.

When the ANDS was completed a year ago, it was noted in the Joint Staff Advisory Note on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper prepared by staff of the IMF and the World Bank, that:

The total resource requirement of US\$50 billion over five years, of which more than US\$43 billion is projected to be in the form of donor assistance, raises a number of issues which have not been adequately addressed in the ANDS. The ANDS financing table shows a doubling of projected donor assistance for the period between 2009/10 and 2012/13, with US\$18 billion (US\$4.5 billion a year) projected as additional donor support beyond the US\$18 billion that is considered likely to be available from donors, based on past trends and consultations. (Page 4 of the JSAN 2008)

The government undertook to update the macroeconomic framework to ensure overall consistency between resource availability and the priorities established in the ANDS. This has been done in consultation with the IMF and World Bank and as stated in the most recent IMF PRGF Review (April 2009), “the overall fiscal envelope is contained and spending priorities are in line with the ... ANDS.” However, while there is broad consistency between the updated macroeconomic framework and ANDS priorities, there are significant issues of alignment of total spending with these priorities mainly because donor activities and financing are not fully aligned with the sector priorities and results nor is full information on development investments made available by donors.

Some of the above issues related to budget and Financing of ANDS have also been reflected upon in Section 2, Paving the Way for ANDS Implementation, under the subsection ANDS and the Budget and Financing.

2. POVERTY STATUS: PROGRESS TOWARDS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OTHER SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1. Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals (AMDGs)

Activities related to the MDGs were integrated into the respective ANDS sector strategies. MDG related activities and the necessary tracking of progress towards them, with indicators, are now reflected in the relevant sector results frameworks and the ANDS national level results frameworks. MDG activities and indicators being well integrated into the results frameworks have also made the MDG indicators integral components of the ANDS Monitoring and Evaluation system.

The government’s 2008 MDG Progress Report reflected success in reducing child mortality (Goal 4) and controlling the spread of diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis (Goal 6). Access to water (Goal 7) improved only modestly. Given the primacy of security concerns in Afghanistan, security was added as an additional Afghan-specific MDG (Goal 9). Despite serious security challenges and decline in security in a number of provinces, progress has been achieved in expanding recruiting and training of army and police personnel and in mine clearance and elimination of other unwanted remnants of war. Primary school enrollment (Goal 2) especially among girls, increased although drop out rates are recorded to be high. Similarly, while available data suggests modest progress in improving maternal health, high population growth and fertility rates pose serious challenges in

meeting the target of reduction of maternal mortality (Goal 5). Regrettably, two goals made inadequate progress: reduction of extreme poverty (Goal 1) and promotion of gender equality (Goal 3). Focusing attention on monitoring progress towards these MDGs is the government's priority. Action plans to promote gender equality is in place. Monitoring progress with the results framework of Gender Cross Cutting Issue will help the government record progress. Disciplined poverty related expenditure tracking will help the government to plan effective poverty reduction measures.

2.2. Poverty Surveys

The ANDS was developed using the first extensive poverty diagnostic study undertaken in Afghanistan, providing a basis for the development of a strategy for poverty reduction. Key findings from the most recent poverty analysis in 2007 were that the poverty rate was 42%, corresponding to about 12 million people living below the poverty line, with average per capita incomes of about \$14 per month.⁷ In 2007, 45% of the population spent less on food than what it typically costs for relatively poor person to purchase 2,100 calories per day. It was also estimated that 20% of the population was only slightly above the poverty line, indicating that they were highly vulnerable to adverse economic downturns, such as rising food and fuel prices.

The poverty analysis in the ANDS was based on the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) survey, which was first undertaken in 2003. To date, three rounds of surveys have been completed and analyzed. The 2003 NRVA focused mainly on rural areas and was aimed at assessing the state of food security. The 2005 NRVA collected data from both rural and urban areas, providing a more representative picture of poverty conditions. However, these data were collected only during the summer which was not reflective of conditions at other times of the year. Therefore, in the spring of 2007, a survey was conducted with a small sample to assess poverty conditions in winter, the most difficult period of the year for the poor. The poverty analysis in the ANDS, was based on the 2005 (summer) and 2007 (spring) NRVA surveys. In addition to development of a statistical poverty profile, these surveys enabled estimates of poverty status in the provinces, and supplied improved information on geographical differences in social and economic conditions.

The 2008 NRVA was completed during the ANDS start year of implementation. It included data from more than 20,000 households. This survey improved upon previous survey processes by fielding survey teams in all seasons, thereby addressing previous concerns about seasonal variations. The survey process was also significantly improved, with more effective supervision of the process and full training of the enumerators prior to the launch of the survey. Finally, the consumption module of the 2008 NRVA was expanded to include more non-food items, which was absent in the earlier surveys.

As per JSAN comment of May 2008, the NRVA 2008 survey analysis will enable the government to better link policy recommendations to actual sector strategies. The analysis can be used to establish clear priorities and investments closely linked to poverty reduction objectives.

The data from the 2008 NRVA is currently being analyzed. The NRVA survey team from the Central Statistic Office (CSO) received training for screening and processing of raw data and undertaking the required statistical analysis, including the estimates of people under poverty lines and other poverty indicators. It is expected that this poverty analysis will be completed before the end of 2009. It will provide an important input to the ANDS Review (due to be completed by June 2010) and changes, if any required, in the sector level activities. The latest NRVA can serve as useful data source for monitoring of ANDS pillar and sector results and progress towards the MDGs.

⁷ This is based on the 2007 NRVA which reflects conditions during winter. It was estimated in the 2005 NRVA for summer that 33% of the population fell below the poverty line.

prioritize their needs, based on their sector strategies and the country's overall development priorities established under the ANDS and the MDGs. At the final stage, a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) will assist in sectoral allocation of spending across different programs and projects, based on the detailed costing undertaken for producing the sector results. The MTEF should align with the indicators of outputs and outcomes of the sector and program results frameworks.

3.1.2 ANDS and Results Based Program Budgeting

The government's budget has traditionally been prepared on the basis of allocating resources to particular economic categories, for example, allocating funds to line ministries based on amounts required for wages, goods and services, and acquisition of assets (capital). Little information was made available on what will be produced, what services will be delivered, or what development results will be achieved with these resources, particularly for recurrent expenditures. With the ANDS and the accompanying results frameworks, the government now is adopting approaches that will allow the measurement of progress toward the achievement of government's development priorities and policies. When fully introduced, this will help to more effectively align the government's budget (public expenditure) with the ANDS priorities (HIPC Trigger 4) and make the government ministries more accountable for funds invested in development related service delivery.

Because the budget is recognized to be the central tool for addressing government priorities and policy implementation, the national budget has already been restructured to reflect eight ANDS sub-pillars (see figure 1). Measures are underway to further classify budget structure according to the seventeen ANDS sectors that will reflect disaggregated expenditure for each sector.

Program Budgeting (asking ministries to align their activities and outputs, and the associated budget with sector objectives and results) attempts to link public expenditure with ANDS priorities and results. Adoption of this mechanism helps the government to account more transparently for the costs of the results it achieves in a sector. At the same time, the donors get a more transparent picture of results planned, achieved and the related costs.

Line ministries have prepared their strategies and priorities which are aligned with the goals and objectives of the ANDS sector results frameworks. These strategies/priorities will be implemented through the national budget. The 1389 (2009/10) program budget formulation process will enable twenty line ministries to plan allocation of resources for planned sector results and should enable donors to commit financial resources to projects/programs that are more clearly aligned with the ANDS sector results frameworks. .

The primary objectives of introducing program budgeting include:

- Directing resources to the effective implementation of the ANDS by creating stronger links between ministries' objectives and priorities (as stated in the ANDS and sector results) and their budgets, meeting HIPC Trigger 4. This provides opportunities to the ministries to design new and/or redesign current services that will contribute to the achievement of the results identified in the ANDS sector results frameworks.
- Integrating the operating and development budgets. Ministries will increasingly take into account future operation and maintenance costs of existing investments and development projects. This will provide a more accurate estimate of the costs associated with a particular priority or service delivered by the ministry, regardless of the source of funding- operating or core development funds.
- Helping ministries better justify their budgets. Line ministries must be able to explain to the President, Cabinet and Parliament how their proposed budgets relate to the ANDS results framework and sector priorities. Program budgeting, which integrates the ANDS sector outcomes and outputs into the government budget structure (HIPC Trigger 4), will help introduce cost justification and better accountability in the government's budget.

- Enabling effective prioritization/budget allocation decision making process. Program budgeting, produced under the umbrella of ANDS sector results frameworks, will assist the government to allocate resources to its most important and highest priority strategic objectives by providing more information on the benefits and costs of the programs.

It should be noted, thus far, that program budgeting has not been as successful in achieving all of these objectives as anticipated. There are a number of reasons why this has been the case:

- The system was initiated before the ANDS (which provides the underlying priorities and rationale for development programs) was completed;
- Sector results frameworks were not developed; and, thus, the programs under the sectors did not have clearly defined outputs and outcomes;
- Ministries, therefore, developed their own priorities and objectives, without consideration of their role within the ANDS; and
- The introduction of this budgetary system entailed too complex a process beyond the capacity of majority of officials to grasp.

Countries with high levels of technical capacity have not always been successful in fully and quickly implementing a program budgeting process. It is not surprising that Afghanistan, with very limited capacity and little or no experience with these types of systems, is facing difficulties in the early years of this exercise. In light of the past experience, the government is currently engaged in modifying and simplifying the program budgeting tool. Program Budgeting will be fully aligned with the sector results, starting this year. This feature will help to root Program Budgeting in the line ministries, which have already formulated sector results frameworks and implementing activities to achieve the sector results.

3.1.3 ANDS Budget and Expenditures

The government currently tracks expenditure alignment with ANDS through tracking expenditure by ministry, then aggregating up to each of the eight ANDS Sub-Pillars. Actually, the 1387 budget was aligned with the I-ANDS. Pillars and projects in the budget were based on the priorities and pillars of the I-ANDS because development of the full ANDS was completed and approved for implementation, only through mid-1387. Since AFMIS is still aligned to the I-ANDS Pillars and priorities, the 1387 and 1388 Core Development Budget estimates are still aligned to the I-ANDS Pillars and priorities, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 - Core Development Budget by ANDS Sub-Pillars (All values are in millions of USD)

ANDS Sub-Pillars	1386 Actual	1386 (as % of total)	1387 Budget	1387 Actual	1387 (actual as % of budget)	1388 Budget	1388 (as % of total budget)
Security	29.1	3%	37.91	13.20	34.82%	25.30	1.07%
Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights	13.7	1%	70.43	17.40	24.71%	76.90	3.26%
Infrastructure & Natural Resources	449.1	47%	935.58	396.90	42.42%	926.90	39.26%
Education & Culture	54.4	6%	214.79	81.70	38.04%	270.40	11.45%
Health & Nutrition	43.4	5%	111.62	64.10	57.43%	149.70	6.34%
Agriculture and Rural Development	315.8	33%	631.14	246.10	38.99%	701.90	29.73%
Social Protection	10.9	1%	15.48	8.40	54.26%	24.90	1.05%
Economic Governance & Private Sector Development	47	5%	140.68	77.40	55.02%	144.50	6.12%
Unallocated	0	0%	89.89	-	0.00%	40.30	1.71%
Total	963.4	100%	2,247.52	905.20	40.28%	2,360.80	100.00%

Source: Ministry of Finance

Comparison of 1386 and 1387 expenditure shows changes in spending patterns, with Security sector expenditure rate increasing by 31% in 1387 and exceeding Infrastructure spending rate, which was the highest in 1386. This is an indicator of declining security in the country and the decision to increase the numbers in the army and a slight increase in the salary of the police. Infrastructure spent less in 1387 than in 1386 because the development budget execution was slow in the Ministry of Energy and Water in 1387. Agriculture and Rural development spending also decreased in 1387 due to slow budget execution in MRRD. Decline in the security situation likely contributed to the slowness. But untimely fund disbursement was the major cause of slow execution in MRRD. The NSP activities (which consumes a very large portion of MRRD budget) are seasonally focused, with most activities taking place in the summer season. Funds disbursement often does not correspond with the season of most intense activities. Receipt of funds after the season does not allow implementation of seasonally planned activities, which results in slow budget execution. The government will address the issue of timely funds disbursement to speed up rural development budget execution. In 1387, Health and Social Protection expenditure grew. Yet, expenditure is comparatively small in these sectors. This is largely due to the fact that these sectors are largely financed from external budget.

The 1388 Core Budget estimate provides highest priority to Infrastructure, followed by Agriculture and Rural Development, Education and Health, in order of priority. The total Core Development budget for 1388 is 50% less than the revised Core Development Budget of 1387, according to the National Budget Report. But the financing is all new not including the carried over funds from 1387 programs. The total is likely to increase with unexecuted funds if multi-year projects are carried over to 1388. But the latter is only an estimated projection.

An analysis of the Table 3 reflects that overall, the rate (from 1386 to 1387) in the Operating Budget category, both for budget approved and executed increased and exceeded those of Core Development Budget. An increase of 22.3% is recorded for approved Operating Budget in 1388, while the increase rate of approved Core Budget is 5%, possibly based on the slippage in budget execution in 1387. The execution rate in Core Development Budget is projected to increase in 1388 and exceed the projected execution rate of the Operating Budget.

The increase in operating budget is largely due to a number of factors, such as, increase in teachers' salaries (by 20%), an indicator of the recognition of the importance of teachers for improved delivery of education, known to be an essential element promoting a country's development. In response to the declining security situation, the operating budget has been covering the salaries of increasing numbers of army and police personnel. The third element is increased inclusion of operation and maintenance costs of infrastructure.

Overall budget and execution rate in Core Development Budget had been increasing steadily up to 1386, in response to increasing development needs in certain priority areas, such as, infrastructure, rural development and education, which constitute 70% of the Core Development Budget. The execution rate of the development budget had increased to 70% in 1386. The needs in priority areas have not certainly decreased but the 1387 execution rate dropped. This is attributed to difficulties encountered in implementation of development projects in areas which were secure before but are now under security threats.

It is acknowledged, however that the execution rate is low in many ministries, with some ministries' expenditure going below 30% to 40 %, which reflects low capacity in the ministries in areas related to speedy service delivery. In certain areas, the execution is low due to deficient performance of private sector contractors, as well. Several other issues hamper efficiency of budget execution. These include: poor planning; inadequate attention to prioritization; excessive transactional costs resulting from uncoordinated approach to programming through an unmanageable number of small projects; a cumbersome procurement system and related complexity of procedures; unavailability of standardized monitoring system to track progress and associated expenditure; and lack of donor coordination with donors exacerbating problems by burdening the ministries, already saddled with low capacity, with excessive individual demands.

The government is committed to give priority attention to the low development budget execution issue. Disciplined public expenditure management is a key guiding principle of the government of Afghanistan.

Certain MoF initiated reforms addressing some of these issues that are believed to cause low budget execution include: directed capacity building measures, introduction of improved budget formulation and execution processes, with assistance provided to the ministries throughout the budget calendar cycle; and use of simple and standardized procurement procedures. ANDS implementation, with the use of the tool of results frameworks and results based program budgeting will form the basis of a monitoring system, which should help ministries to keep track of progress towards development results and the associated expenditure. The Directorate of Aid Management in MoF is making efforts to improve donor coordination to address the need for donor alignment and harmonization with governments systems which would help reduce transactional costs.

Table 3 - Approved Operating and Core Development Budget and the execution rate for 1386, 1387 and 1388
Budgets are in US Million Dollars

Operating Budget							
Budget	Approved Budget		Difference	Increase Rate from 86 to 87	Approved Budget	Difference	Increase Rate from (87 to 88)
	1386	1387			1388		
	1096.31	1476.59	380.28	34.69	1806.80	330.21	22.36
Expenditure	Real Expenditure		Difference	Execution Rate from 86 to 87	Projection	Difference	Execution Rate (Projection)
	1386	1387			1388		
	1016.00	1384.98	368.98	36.32	1662.26	277.27	20.02
Projection for 1388	1476.59	1384.98	93.80				
	1806.80	1662.26	92.00				

Core Development Budget							
Budget	Approved Budget		Difference	Increase Rate from 86 to 87	Approved Budget	Difference	Increase Rate (from 87 to 88)
	1386	1387			1388		
	1796.84	2247.55	450.71	25.08	2360.73	113.18	5.04
Expenditure	Real Expenditure		Difference	Execution Rate	Projection	Difference	Execution Rate (Projection)
	1386	1387			1388		
	970.00	896.48	-73.52	-7.58	1180.37	283.89	31.67
Projection for 1388	2247.55	896.48	0.48				
	2360.73	1180.37	50.00				

Source: Budget Policy, (1386, 1387, 1388 budget decree) and Expenditure report

Note: In both Operating and Core Development Budget 1388, budget execution amount and execution rate are only estimated projections based on the actual of 1387 and what the Budget Department assumed to be reasonable expenditure.

To help reach ANDS objectives and given the expansionary needs in the country, the government's fiscal policy had to remain expansionary. As related above, the pattern of spending focused on security related human resources development, good governance institutions and education to meet the MDG and ANDS priority needs. Because of such developments, the earlier objective of achieving fiscal sustainability in the operating budget by 1391 appears unrealistic.

The government entered into the PRGF (Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility) with the commitment to reach fiscal sustainability (covering increasing operating budget with domestic revenues). Given this commitment, the government is making some hard choices on allocation of resources to ANDS sectors and related ministries. The introduction, this year, of the system of provision of ceilings to ministries will direct the ministries to further prioritize their objectives and activities. The ceilings will hopefully introduce some fiscal discipline. The government continues its efforts to ensure domestic revenue increase at a higher rate than operating expenditure.

Given limited funds availability and increasing uncertainties both from external sources and domestic revenue, *prioritization* of needs, sectors and programs, sub-programs and activities is considered essential. Introduction of the ceilings for the line ministries will no doubt serve as an effective tool to push prioritization within sectors. However, before prioritization within sectors, the government will have to prioritize between sectors within each Pillar of ANDS, starting from sectors of highest priority and counting down to the lowest. The second level of prioritization will begin with allocation of ceilings to line ministries. When the ceilings are provided and the line ministries clearly see the difference between what they had planned for their sector activities, the related costs and actual funds received, they will have to select the highest priorities which fit within their assigned ceilings. Clear statements of activities in the sector results frameworks and the annual planning frameworks with sub-program level activities and costs breakdown, will provide the basic information required by ministries to prioritize their sub-programs and activities.

3.1.4 ANDS and Donor Financing

The fiscal report of 1387 observes a funding gap in the development budget. Grants to development budget fell in 1387, leaving a shortfall of Afs. 15.5 billion, which sends an alarming message. The recent Donor Financial Review (DFR) presents the most comprehensive and up to date assessment of the level and distribution of donor assistance.⁹ This report identified two critical issues. First, there will be a significant shortfall in funding to meet the projected costs of the ANDS. Table 4 below, reproduced from the DFR report, estimates that the funding shortfall for 1388 (2009/10) will amount to approximately \$3.2 billion.

Table 4 - Estimated 1388 Sector Allocations for Core and External Budgets (Figures in million USD)

ANDS Sub-Pillars	Total 1388 ODA	%	Domestic Revenue	External Fund	%	Core Fund	%	ANDS Requirement	Funding Gap
Security	2,329	48%	447	2040	60%	289	0%	2,585	191
Good Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights	566	12%	204	544	16%	23	1%	558	212
Infrastructure & Natural Resources	639	13%	46	199	6%	440	38%	3,093	-2,408
Education & Culture	253	5%	205	140	4%	114	1%	893	-435
Health & Nutrition	196	4%	24	94	3%	102	3%	465	-245
Agriculture & Rural Development	490	10%	19	238	7%	253	24%	921	-412
Social Protection	41	1%	72	26	1%	16	0%	359	-246
Economic Governance and Private Sector Development	183	4%	16	90	3%	93	9%	215	-16
Unclassified	188	4%	198	5	0%	183	24%	198	188
Total	4,886	100%	1,231	3,375	100%	1511	100%	9,287	-3,170

Note: Total Domestic Revenue includes US\$127 million premium from Aynak Copper Mine
Source: Ministry of Finance

⁹ See the Second Donor Financial Review for 1387 (2008/09), MoF.

Secondly, the table also indicates that some sectors are over funded and some severely under-funded. The largest funding gap is seen in the infrastructure and natural resources sectors, which are identified by the government as highest priority sectors. Approximately, only 22% of the budgeted amount in these sectors has been covered by committed funding. Agriculture and rural development, which are also of high priority, are similarly under funded with only 55% of the total budget covered by committed funding. This leads to the conclusion that scarce aid resources have not always been invested in the most productive manner. The government remains committed to assess the quality of aid although aid volume is also important. The government is also committed to strengthen its revenue mobilization efforts to resource the ANDS priority sectors. Without additional and sustained support, addressing ANDS priority sector results will be difficult. Availability of the sector results frameworks and the line ministry initiated *prioritized* sets of results, should facilitate donor alignment with the ANDS sector results and priorities. The Aid Effectiveness Principles of the Paris Declaration of 2005 and the Accra Agenda of Action (AAA) of 2008 demand such alignments. This subject is further discussed in the following section.

3.1.5. ANDS Results Financing Mechanism

In support of ANDS implementation and the associated budget processes, the government has adopted an ANDS Financing Mechanism. This mechanism through the application of the aid effectiveness principles of Paris Declaration (2005) and the Accra Agenda of Action (2008) will effectively advance ANDS implementation by rationalizing donor funding and promoting donor alignment with ANDS sector results. Application of the mechanism should direct donor funds allocation to the identified *results* of the sectors. Instead of addressing ANDS broad priorities in the three pillars of Security, Governance and Socio-Economic Development or generally operating in the sectors under these priorities, the output and outcome results of the donor funded development activities must show, with the help of indicators that their assistance effectively contribute to the achievement of specific sector results outcomes identified by the line ministries.

Government planned portfolio reviews of donor funding activities will be the means to determine if their development investments make contributions to the attainment of ANDS sector specific results.

The objectives of the ANDS Sector Results Financing Mechanism are:

- To secure adequate financing for the implementation of the ANDS,
- To promote alignment of donor financing with ANDS strategic results priorities,
- To ensure that donor financing to ANDS is well coordinated to avoid duplication, over-funding of some sectors and under-funding of some others,
- To support the Afghan government's development priorities through promoting greater government control, ownership and accountability of its budget through strengthening of the budget process.

Attainment of these objectives would necessitate certain informal and formal agreements between the government and the donors, in the form of umbrella development cooperation agreements to be signed between the government and individual donors; annual bilateral consultations; and grant and/or loan financing agreements at sector investment levels. Annual Portfolio Reviews and Donor Financial Reviews would be routine features.

Key Financing Instruments: The Government's preference is to use the *National Budget* as the central instrument for financing ANDS implementation. The government will encourage funds flow through the Core National Budget. Acknowledging that due to certain continuing gaps in the current budget execution capacity of the government, some donors want to channel funds through the External Budget. The government is committed to address this issue. Within this reality, both the government and the donors have to set their aims to incrementally increase every fiscal year the

inflow of donor assistance through the National Budget, in accordance with the Paris and Accra aid effectiveness commitments.

For funds flow to the National Budget, the preferences are Direct Budget Support- discretionary or preferential- and, Trust Funds. Off budget support is not a government preferred option as use of such instruments result in a proliferation of parallel mechanisms, which makes coordination difficult, increases transactional costs and allows operation of programs/projects outside of ANDS sector results priorities. All off budget projects will be subjected to follow certain procedures established by the government. A semi-annual portfolio review and submission of a results progress report will form an integral part of the ANDS monitoring and evaluation system. This review will confirm if the off-budget donor projects achieved their stated objectives and expected results as included in the Financing Agreements and if their investments and activities are in alignment with and contributed to the government's ANDS sector results priorities.

Key ANDS Delivery Mechanisms: For ANDS implementation, the government needs to translate the ANDS sector strategies into specific sector investment programs.

Project-based programming is an option. But it represents a fragmented approach, increasing transactional costs and generating coordination difficulties for the government. Although the use of project-based programming will be used in the short term, sector wide national investment plans/programs (based on *Sector Wide Approach- SWAp*) is the preferred delivery mechanism for the implementation of ANDS in the longer term. In the medium term, while SWAp preparation is undertaken, a **Program Based Approach (PBA)**, consisting of **National Programs** (such as the National Solidarity Program- NSP), which the government is experienced in designing and implementing, must remain as the preferred alternative to a fragmented project based approach.

Inclusion (through coordination with Independent Directorate of Local Governance and Ministry of Economy) of provincial priorities in the National Programs and SWAps will be of utmost priority.

Programs, developed under any of the above options will be linked to the budget process through the Medium Term Budget Framework in the short term and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in the future. The programmatic approach to be adopted by the government will also be linked with the program-based direction planned for ARTF.

For efficient and effective operation of these delivery mechanisms, capacity strengthening will be a major requirement. The Government of Afghanistan will have to complete translating the ANDS into specific sector results frameworks with associated *sector investment plans consisting of ministry based programs and projects*. Due to capacity constraints, some ministries might not be able to translate their strategies into investment programs/projects in a timely fashion. Donor provision of Technical Assistance for capacity building in such ministries for SWAp development and program/project design, implementation management and monitoring and evaluation, would be urgent requirements. Coordinated efforts between MoF and MoEc and the civilian technical assistance program would be required to eliminate duplication of efforts.

3. 2. MANAGING FOR RESULTS AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

For ANDS implementation, the adoption of the tool, Results Based Management, which implies designing, planning, budgeting, monitoring, reporting and, in the longer term, evaluation, based on results is introduced.

Managing for Results is a mechanism that integrates planning (with the associated program costs and budgets) implementation management and monitoring and evaluation of development results into a

single framework. A set of indicators must also be identified and integrated into this framework to track progress towards results. Development expenditure is effective only when substantive “development results” that address priority needs and gaps in a sector are addressed. Mere implementation of activities, monitoring of their implementation and reporting on completion of these activities are not equivalent to monitoring and evaluation and reporting on “development results”. As mentioned above, an appropriate monitoring, evaluation and reporting system requires integration of a set of realistic indicators for tracking movements towards the results. A framework, thus, developed with objectives and results, activities and their outputs with identified and realistic indicators to track progress will serve as the Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

Meaningful monitoring, evaluation and reporting on development results require the application of the “Managing for Results” approach throughout the life cycle of the ANDS- its three Pillars, the Sector Strategies and the programs/projects designed to meet the strategic objectives and results at each of these levels and track progress towards these results with indicators.

The brief narrative in the following section will help clarify understanding of a results framework that is at the base of monitoring and evaluation.

3.2.1. How the ANDS Results Chain Operates and Helps Monitoring and Evaluation

- The Results Framework for each of the ANDS pillars identifies impact-level results that will be achieved through the outcome results of each sector.

The Impact level results are at the national level and Indicators must be identified to track the Impact results. At this level, many of the Indicators can be deciphered from the NRVA and some indicators are the same as those used for tracking progress towards MDGs. or macroeconomic, fiscal and revenue generation performances.

- Results framework for each of the sector strategies must establish outcome results linked to the goals and impact of the ANDS Pillar under which the sector operates. The logic is that sectors develop programs/projects that will produce results which will contribute to the achievement of their respective Pillar level impact results.

To track progress towards the outcome results, a set of indicators have already been identified and will be further refined.

- Each program and project must develop a results framework, with outcome results, activities and outputs in order to ensure that the program/project contributes to the related sector results.

At this level, as well, outcome and output indicators must be identified to ensure that completion of the activities does produce products that will help achieve the outcome results of the project/program. The outcome indicators at the project/program level measure outcome results of project/program. These outcomes, in many instances, can serve as indicators of achievement of impact level results.

- Notably, Indicators for results at each level are essential to identify and be used for monitoring and measuring progress towards results not only during the implementation stage but for final evaluation.

Indicators can be quantitative or qualitative. The latter is essential for certain types of results and criteria need be set at the design and planning stage to assess performance with qualitative indicators. It is incorrect to assume that ready made sources of collecting data for measuring change with indicators (especially qualitative indicators) are available for all results. Depending on the nature of the result, routine surveys might be required to track if the stated activities, outputs and progress towards outcomes are in progress. Especially, monitoring with qualitative indicators will require such surveillance. Baseline data collection will be required for progress measurement with both quantitative and qualitative indicators, as elaborated below.

- The results chain, with all its components: Goal-Impacts, Objective-Outcomes, Activities-Outputs and a set of Indicators at each of the levels make up the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

3.2.2. Baseline Data Requirements

Meaningful operation of any monitoring and evaluation framework requires base line data for appropriate measurement of progress towards results with the use of the pre-established indicators. Although some baseline data is available through surveys already undertaken in Afghanistan (e.g. NRVA and CSO), the government acknowledges weaknesses in data availability and recording. It also recognizes the need to attend to this deficiency in support of monitoring and evaluation of ANDS. Contrary to general perception about baseline data surveys being too complex and expensive, well set up baseline sample surveys or cluster group approach for measuring change need not be too complicated if data collection is directly linked to the results and established indicators. In any case, expenditure on monitoring and evaluation is unavoidable if performance, in terms of development change, is to be measured rather than just carrying out a series of activities.

Some sectors (and the related ministries) which will be piloting the management for results with full results and monitoring and evaluation frameworks will be asked to establish baseline data against which they will measure and track progress towards the results.

Yet, it must also be acknowledged that many donor supported programs in Afghanistan suffer from data deficiencies because of perceived complexities involved in survey and data search, especially under insecure conditions. The data base issues are also not fully resolved in more advanced developing countries, middle income countries and newly emerging industrialized nations. Therefore, despite government's commitments to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation framework with establishment of base line data, expectations on this count should be realistic.

Overall, the current capacity within the government to undertake managing for results, embracing planning, implementation management and monitoring for results is not adequate to successfully undertake these tasks. However, this can be overcome through relatively simple training in results management and monitoring and baseline data surveys. Introduction of complex systems will slow down ANDS implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The training process in managing for results has been launched and is progressing well. The government notes the need for technical assistance in baseline data set up and surveys and usage of cluster group approach.

3.2.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Structure¹⁰

The following units and respective responsibilities for a results monitoring structure are currently being introduced:

- The new unit established in the MoEc has the overall responsibility to monitor and evaluate progress in the implementation of the ANDS, through collection of information from line ministries on progress made in the ANDS sectors.
- The monitoring frameworks, based on the results frameworks are, in effect, developed at the sectoral levels by the related line ministries; and the implementation of the ANDS sector strategies, through planned programs/projects, will be the responsibility of the line ministries. No complex and large bureaucratic structures have been conceived. The structural units related below already exist - just that the tasks of the units are being modified for improved coordination and focus on results rather than on activities.
- While the line ministries' program and project operations teams, at the national, provincial, district and community levels implement the projects/programs, a very small Monitoring Cell for each program/project will be responsible for monitoring the planned results, with pre-established indicators, as identified during the design stage of the programs/projects.

¹⁰ See figure 2 in this report.

- For coordinating monitoring of all programs/projects of a ministry, each ministry will ensure coordination of ANDS implementation and monitoring by its Policy Planning Directorate that will act as the overseer of the ministry's performance in achieving the sector results under its responsibility. This department should guide the program/project operation teams in collection of data directly linked to the planned results; receive and collate the information on results of programs/projects and prepare reports;
- Each of these ministry results reports will be collected by the Inter-ministerial Committee (IMC) Secretariat for the sector. Upon discussions, consultations and effecting any required modifications, the sectoral IMC will forward an integrated report on the sector to the ANDS Joint Secretariat composed of the MoF and MoEc ANDS units.
- The MoEc will oversee the process of monitoring of the results of ANDS, encompassing all sectors and their programs and projects. The MoEc will, in effect, guide the line ministries in collection and collation of data, directly related to sector specific results under the responsibility of the ministry. It will receive reports from the sector IMCs. It will be the responsibility of the Joint Secretariat of the ANDS to prepare and submit an integrated annual results report covering all ANDS sectors, showing progress towards attainment of the ANDS pillar results.
- This report will be submitted to the Government Coordination Committee (GCC). After approval by the GCC, the final results report will be presented to the President and Cabinet and the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB).

A change management process has been launched, acknowledging that effective implementation of what is proposed above will be difficult with the existing capacity within the government, especially when results concepts are elusive and thus not well understood or followed,

3.2.4. Progress in Implementation of Managing for Results and Monitoring & Evaluation

The section includes progress made in formulation of ANDS Pillar Level and Sectors level results frameworks, which form the basis of a monitoring and evaluation system.

- Over 300 Afghan civil servants and contracted national staff (plus some key international advisors) have been trained in Managing for Results and formulation of Results Frameworks, which will also serve as M&E Frameworks.
- ANDS Result and M&E Framework (with the ANDS goal and impact results, each pillar level objective and their outcomes) to which the sector strategies link their objectives and results, has been developed.

Notably, the ANDS National level Results Framework attached to this Report is finalized in terms of the Pillar level "impact" results. But all *indicators* for the impact results are not yet finalized. We are in the process of searching for realistic indicators which will serve as the most practical tools for correctly measuring progress towards attainment of the impact results.

- Seventeen sector results and M&E frameworks have been developed by the line ministries. . These are also at the final stages of refinement. (See *Part II - Annex V* for ANDS Results Framework and *Part II - Annex VI* for three pilot Sector Results Frameworks and one Cross-cutting Issue - Gender Results Framework. These are approved and endorsed by respective IMCs)
- At every level, careful selection of a list of indicators is at the basis of the M&E framework to ensure tracking of progress towards results.

The *Sector Results Frameworks* are developed by the line ministries with advice and training provided to them in results management. These frameworks are ministry formulated and owned. The frameworks annexed to the Annual Progress Report are approved by the line ministries and the related sector IMCs. Unless the "results" and the "indicators" are basically incorrect or illogical, the line ministries have been encouraged to start implementing, managing and monitoring using their IMC endorsed results frameworks.

- With respect to integration of Program Budgeting, the exercise for 1388 is considered the “transition” year before Program Budgeting is fully integrated with the sector results frameworks.

This year’s Budget Circular to the line ministries includes information on the Finance Ministry’s decision to integrate program budgeting within planning, implementation and monitoring of results exercises by next year. Thus, measured steps have been taken with the intent to full integration of Program Budgeting with results planning, management, monitoring and reporting for next year.

- The MoEc-based ANDS Monitoring and Evaluation Team has been provided with initial training on how to guide line ministries to monitor, ‘what’, ‘how’, ‘when’ and ‘by whom’. A planning and reporting guide for use by the line ministries and oversight by the Joint Secretariat of MoF and MoEc is in the final stage of development. Additional training for line ministries in annual and quarterly planning of activities, outputs and costs and reporting against such planning is arranged for August 2009.

With respect to monitoring with indicators, the Ministries were advised to limit the *number of indicators*. The ministries, however, want to start with what they have planned and as they implement and monitor these results with the indicators they have identified (and approved at the IMC level), they might need to change some of the indicators which might prove to be impractical. This adjustment they will undertake within the first year. And results-based management principles comply with the position of the ministries.

The more advanced ministries, included in our pilot (explained below) for 1388, are convinced that *quantitative measurements are inadequate* to track progress on some of the results that are their priorities. They will have to use *qualitative measurements* (which again, comply with results management principles). The ministries will establish specific criteria on which to base the qualitative measurements. Use of proxy indicators is being reviewed.

Capacity building plans for use and refinement of the sector results frameworks are on the way. We do not expect perfection to be reached in the short term. But we need to make a start with the objective of attaining a higher standard.

- Capacity development at sub-national levels for planning, implementation management, monitoring and reporting is required. Development of a mechanism for delivering training for capacity building at sub-national levels is in progress and will be finalized by the end of this calendar year.

3.2.5. Piloting Use of Managing for Results in 1388

The results and M&E model planned for Afghanistan is similar to the one adopted by Vietnam for its PRSP implementation. It has proven to be a successful model and has been fully endorsed by donors. However, even with Vietnam’s stronger human capacity levels and no serious security challenges, while the process has been fairly successful, it still required several years before full implementation of managing by results and operation of the M&E Framework were made possible. Given Vietnam’s experience with PRSP implementation, the Government decided that Afghanistan, starting from a lower capacity level and operating under severe security pressures, should begin with a pilot program in 1388.

The pilot program will involve implementation of sector strategies and monitoring and evaluation utilizing the managing for results tools in four sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development, Education, Health and Energy; and in three provinces: Balkh, Herat and Nangarhar. Gradually, more sectors and provinces will be added, until all seventeen sectors in all 34 provinces implement and monitor ANDS using this approach. The pilot program will use the full sector results frameworks with objectives, outcomes, activities and outputs with the associated indicators at every level. The pilot will include annual planning for activities, outputs, indicators and costs and the sector reporting will be against the planned activities and outputs and the actual costs incurred. Information should be collected with pre-established indicators to confirm the achievement of outputs and progress towards

outcomes.

Since the pilot will represent the first trial on the use of the results frameworks for monitoring and evaluation, the priority focus will be on development of a strong monitoring and evaluation system. Baseline data surveys to facilitate change measurement for the pilot sector results will have to be undertaken. A comprehensive Management Information System (MIS), based on the monitoring and evaluation framework will then be developed. The plan is to further strengthen and replicate the pilot based monitoring and evaluation framework across rest of the 13 sectors and mainstreamed into all provinces, in course of time. Notably, MRRD has developed a MIS for use across all provinces. Perhaps lessons can be drawn from the MRRD MIS to develop a MIS for all sectors and at the national level.

Our Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for ANDS is based on the premise that M&E for “development results”, to which we have committed through the Paris Declaration of 2005, requires more than statistics. All available statistical data from CSO, AIMS and NRVA will be used. The line ministries and MoF/MoEc fully recognize the benefits of using indicators, the data for which is readily available in these organizations’ databases. To serve ANDS M&E needs, the services these organizations provide must be demand based. The line ministries do not want their results or indicators to be supply based, implying that they are not willing to adjust their results and indicators only on what statistics these organizations currently supply.

3.3. INSTITUTIONAL AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANDS IMPLEMENTATION (INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL AND DONOR)

An overarching requirement for ANDS implementation and effective execution of the sector strategies require close coordination and cooperation of multiple line ministries, public agencies, and other domestic and international partners. This is a complex undertaking that requires capable leadership at all levels of management of the process.

3.3.1. Institutionalization of ANDS in the Line Ministries

ANDS implementation can only be successful when the line ministries possess the capacity to undertake effective implementation initiatives and to monitor and report on their progress. The government’s measures to institutionalize ANDS in the line ministries align with the recommendations of JSAN of May 2008. The Coordination of ANDS Implementation Unit in MoF is undertaking a series of training programs for officials in line ministries to increase awareness and understanding of their responsibilities under the ANDS. To facilitate government-wide communication and coordination, at least two full time individuals have been identified to serve as ANDS Focal Points in each ministry.

It is acknowledged that the degree to which line ministries have the capacity to adequately understand their roles in implementing the ANDS varies considerably. The distribution of technical assistance also varies across ministries. In the coming months the government will work with donors to ensure additional resource availability to line ministries.

3.3.2. Other steps taken to improve coordination include establishment of following structures

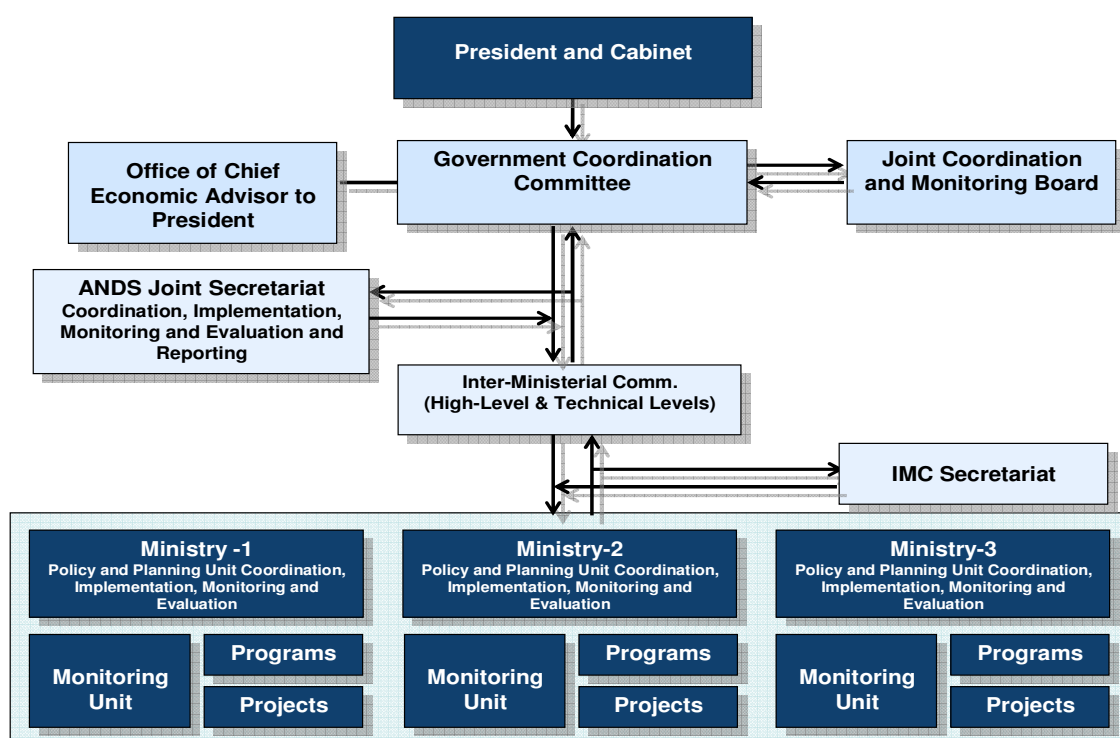
- The Oversight Committee (operating during the ANDS formulation phase) was strengthened and transformed into the *Government Coordination Committee (GCC)*.¹¹ A major responsibility of the GCC is to oversee, and where necessary, to facilitate progress in the implementation of the

¹¹ The GCC is chaired by the Chief Economic Advisor to the President (CEAP) and Minister of Finance and is comprised of the following Ministers: Economy, Foreign Affairs, Defense, Commerce and Industry, Interior, and Justice as well as the National Security Advisor to the President and Director General of the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG).

ANDS, reporting regularly to the President, the Cabinet and to the JCMB. In this capacity, the GCC is expected to engage regularly with donors and stakeholders, including the private sector, in order to build a consensus in support of effective implementation of the ANDS.

- **New ANDS Units at the Ministries of Finance and Economy** are established to facilitate progress towards the goals of the ANDS. These Units provide support for the GCC and the Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs) in their management and oversight roles. The creation of these new units reflects the intention to institutionalize within the government the knowledge and experience derived from implementation of Afghanistan’s development strategies and to ensure that this development is genuinely Afghan-led.
- Eighteen **IMCs** have been established and are coordinating the implementation of the ANDS sector strategies (Part II - Annex I). These IMCs will play a critical role in coordinating the work of different ministries at the sector level. They also help provide a base for cooperation and coordination between the government and donors.

Figure 2 – ANDS Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting Structure



- **Two Key Task Forces** were created in May 2009. The first is led by the MoF to develop more effective financing mechanisms for ANDS implementation. The second Task Force jointly led by the Ministries of Economy and Finance aims to promote the development of projects and programs in all ANDS sectors and improve donor coordination through a ‘peer review’ process¹².
- Following the completion of the ANDS, it was apparent that the existing Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) structure would be inadequate to meet the challenges of joint oversight and coordination of ANDS implementation. Therefore, **three JCMB Standing Committees** were established, corresponding to the ANDS Pillars, (i.e. Security; Governance; and Economic and Social Development). The Standing Committees meet more frequently than the full JCMB and are intended to provide the principal forum for coordinating donor activities to avoid duplication and ensure alignment with ANDS sector results.

Together, the IMCs and Standing Committees have replaced the Consultative Groups that existed

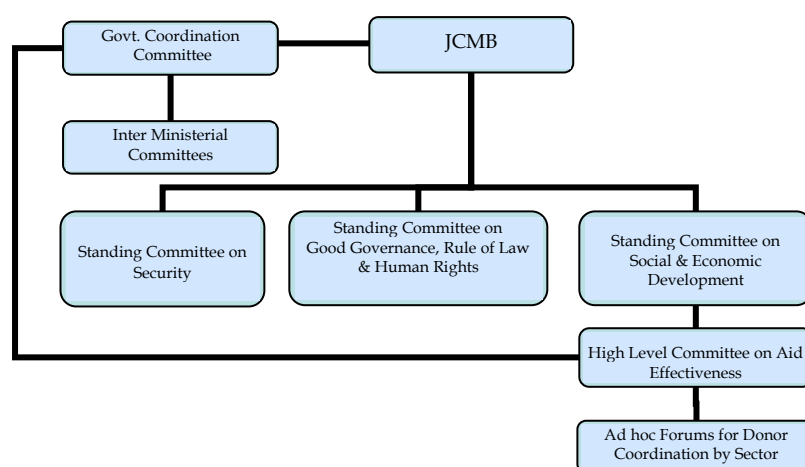
¹² The Peer Review Mechanism is designed to ensure that new programs proposed by donors to be undertaken under the external budget are properly aligned with ANDS priorities and do not duplicate activities that are planned by other donors. Peer review committees will be headed by MoEc, MoF and UNAMA and key donors of the sector.

earlier. These bodies provide opportunities for ministries, donors and stakeholders to work together to address policy and program issues at either the ANDS pillar or sector levels. And where appropriate, Task Forces under the Standing Committees have been established to promote better technical cooperation. So far this approach has proved to be productive, although considerable additional efforts will be required to strengthen the IMCs.

3.3.3. Donor Coordination and Aid Management Structure

One of the most important conclusions from the Paris Conference in 2008, which endorsed the ANDS, was the strong expression of support for the government’s efforts to increase ownership in implementing the ANDS. To achieve this, the donors and the government have agreed to reorganize their approach to consultations and aid coordination. The new coordination structure (closely linked with the coordination arrangement narrated in 3.3.2, above) is based on periodic JCMB meetings, Standing Committees and the IMCs (all defined above).

Figure 3 – Aid Coordination Structure and Mechanism in Afghanistan



As mentioned above, at the sectoral level, intra-governmental coordination is achieved through IMCs. Line ministries’ interaction with donors is, thus, addressed through the IMCs, which participate in donor coordination meetings when necessary. At the highest level, donor-government interaction is addressed through the Standing Committees and the JCMB where the government and its international partners jointly review progress towards ANDS results.

A High Level Committee on Aid Effectiveness (HLCAE) has also been established. Organizationally the HLCAE is placed under the Standing Committee on Social and Economic Development to address aid effectiveness and aid coordination. Sector related task forces/forums/working groups would be established, as needed, under the HLCAE to facilitate working level discussions.

3.4. ANDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PROVINCES

One of the most important challenges for the government is to ensure that the benefits from development are shared by all provinces in the country. JSAN of May 2008 had referred to this area as a priority. The Constitution of Afghanistan delegates no fiscal authority to the provincial governments but ANDS was developed as a national development strategy to benefit all provinces. An extensive process of sub-national consultation during the preparation of the ANDS (in June to August 2007) had been undertaken. During this process, representatives from 14 line ministries explained their strategies to sub-national groups, which included local government officials, members of the Provincial Councils, District Development Assemblies, Community Development Councils, Shuras, ethnic groups, civil society organizations, elders, and international partners working in the provinces. Prior to the completion of the ANDS Framework and determination of the sector level priorities, provinces

developed their five year Provincial Development Plans (PDPs). The participants identified ten proposals in each of the eight main ANDS sub-pillars. A total of 80 proposals were collected. The government made a commitment to find financing for some of these proposals in the financial year 1387 (starting 21 March 2008). The rest of the proposals, were expected to be funded in the 1388-1391 period. Subsequently, during the Governors Conference in Kabul in January 2008, organized by the IDLG, these lists were reviewed and approved by the President through a Presidential Decree with a commitment for financing through the Development Budget. In general, limited budget availability may hamper financing of all of these proposals, especially if they are not aligned with ANDS sector strategy results.

To monitor the status of these PDP proposals, a PDP Coordination Working Group is formed with members from IDLG, MoEc, UNAMA and ISAF, chairing by Coordination of ANDS Implementation Unit in the MoF. With support from UNAMA Field Offices, this working group organized a survey on the status of the 80 priority proposals in each province during March-April 2009 (Part II - Annex II). The survey revealed that on average almost 15% of the proposals were implemented as projects, across all Provinces. Nangarhar Province topped the list with 39% of the projects implemented. Implementing agencies for these projects included local UN agencies, Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and bilateral donors, such as USAID, DFID and CIDA. Regionally, PRTs dominated in financing and implementing projects in the south and east, while NGOs and UN agencies predominated in the north and northeast. Most of the projects implemented were agriculture related. Other significant areas included education, health, transport and water.

It is acknowledged that implementation of all proposals will largely contribute to the progress of ANDS; yet, it is only realistic to accept that the commitment to fully finance a total of 2,720 proposals covering all provinces in the current year will not be possible. The government seeks donor assistance to finance those proposals that remain unfunded. The IDLG issued a circular to all Governors to appeal to potential funders to consider financing these proposals on a priority basis. The MoF is also issuing directives to line ministries to prioritize some of these proposals for funding from the Development Budget.

The government is conscious of the need to promote transparent and equitable resource allocation to provinces. The results based program budgeting approach already introduced for resource allocations to line ministries would serve as a useful tool for allocation of sectoral resources across provinces, where programs and projects to attain the ANDS sector results will be implemented. Results based budgeting approach applied to the provinces by the line ministries should be based on affordable and client driven needs that are essentially linked with the objectives and outcomes and outputs of the ANDS sector results and indicators already established. In course of time, such a resource allocation process can become an integral element of the annual budget allocation process. Guidance from MoF would be required for the line ministries to prepare their provincial budget ceilings and allocation of sectoral resources.

The government will not be ready until 1389 to introduce this process and might only begin with a pilot for resource allocation to provinces in one sector. If successful, the process could be replicated (within the normal budget preparation process) in other sectors and ministries. Technical assistance will be required to undertake the pilot and the replication phases.

Coordination of the PDP efforts, IDLG supported sub-national programming and budgeting, and provincial resource allocation by line ministries, through the results based program budgeting process, would be essential.

Government acknowledges that capacity constraints in the provinces in terms of project implementation and budget execution, with an eye to accountability, are issues to be addressed. Resource allocation through any of these mechanisms must be accompanied with capacity development in the provinces.

4. FIRST YEAR SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS

This section highlights some achievements considered significant in selected high priority areas with the acknowledgment that reforms necessary to help achieve results in many sectors must be undertaken. The government will prioritize actions required for full implementation of the planned reforms. Many of the achievements in this section and related Annex V (Part II of this report) are at the output level. With the results frameworks used as a base for monitoring, improved reporting on progress towards outcomes is expected by the end of 1388 (2010).

It is also acknowledged that reporting in sector achievements is not analytic. This was the first year of reporting on ANDS for our line ministry colleagues. Training on managing for results, formulation of the sector results frameworks and briefing on the need for analytic nature of reporting took over major part of the first year of ANDS. In the absence of results frameworks and training on standardized annual planning, against which meaningful reporting could be delivered, the nature of reporting remained at the level of stating output achievements mainly, without much analysis. This has been acknowledged several times in the Annual Progress Report. Managing and monitoring for and reporting on results were alien concepts in Afghanistan. These were introduced only over the 1387 reporting period. Surprisingly enough, it has taken roots in the line ministries. We hope to phase in a new reporting approach through this year to be reflected in the 1388 Annual Report.

4.1. SECTORS

4.1.1. Private Sector Development & Trade

The strategy to foster private sector development and promote increased domestic and foreign investment consists of three main components: establishment of an enabling environment for private sector and trade development; development of national resources and infrastructure; and promotion of increased investment from domestic and foreign investors. Under new leadership and reforms introduced in the Ministry of Commerce last year, steps were taken primarily against the first objective of creating an enabling environment:

- Approved a number of laws, namely the Laws on Corporation, Partnership, Arbitration, Mediation, Intellectual Property and Patent Law. Trademarks Law, Chamber of Commerce and Anti-hoarding laws are under review of its relevant agencies. Drafted the Trade and Tariff policy framework.
- Established a Central Business Registry Office as a one-stop-shop to register all corporations, limited liability companies and partnerships.
- Established a Credit Information Bureau at the Da Afghanistan Bank (Central Bank);
- Banking reforms: Initiated the restructuring of both the Millie and Pashtany Banks.
- The central bank launched a 5-year Strategic Plan (2009-2014) in March 2009 that included i) Promotion of effective monetary policy; ii) Strengthening of financial intermediation; iii) Acceleration of capacity building; iv) Effectiveness of information management; and v) Promotion of good corporate governance.
- Initiated efforts for accession to WTO and South Asia Free Trade Agreement, the latter agreement to be soon ratified;
- Established the ANSA (Afghanistan National Standards Authority) for quality control of products towards better business and export purposes.
- 50% progress achieved towards privatizing 21 State-Owned Enterprises as a means of developing the private sector.

Only the first few steps have been taken to promote private sector development and trade. Promotion in this sector will require stronger efforts in future years.

4.1.2. Security

Security is considered an important pre-condition for economic development and poverty reduction in the ANDS document. It covers a wide range of areas from strengthening the army and police; coordinating efforts of foreign and local security forces; enforcing counter narcotics and continuing mine clearance. While achievements have been recorded as outlined below, the government and the international community acknowledge a decline in the security situation and a real need to further strengthen security efforts.

- Developed a national security policy with intent to promote coordination between the Afghan and international security forces for improved security delivery.
- Addressed coordination of security forces, identified to be a priority to ensure effective operations by national and foreign forces through establishment of 15 coordination centers at the police regional zones and provincial security commands. However, security threats at district level are still an issue as almost 50% of districts are categorized as high or middle level security threat areas.
- Strengthened the Afghan National Army (ANA) through training and equipping personnel, and increasing numbers to 86,089 representing 64% of its current goal of 134,000.
- Attained 91 percent of the target set for the Afghan National Police (ANP).
- Overall, strengthening the ANA and ANP process is progressing as planned with training opportunities expanded both at the national and provincial levels.
- Completed the DIAG program in 31 districts with significant progress made in another 39 districts.
- Registered 4,000 individuals in the program for light weapon possession.
- Implemented effective counter narcotics efforts, with 18 provinces reporting zero poppy cultivation and 11 provinces reaching near-zero levels.
- Destroyed 74 narcotics production labs and cleared more than 22 hectares of land from poppy according to UNODC reports.
- Decreased poppy cultivation by 19% compared to 1386 according to the UNODC surveys.
- Cleared 25% of targeted area from mines and Unexploded Ordinance (UXOs).

4.1.3. Governance, Public Administration Reform and Human Rights

The priorities in the Governance sector are to strengthen democratic processes and institutions, human rights, the rule of law and justice; as well as improve the delivery of public services and government accountability. The guiding principles are transparency, participation, accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, equity and inclusiveness. Outputs have been realized in certain areas but the government recognizes more comprehensive efforts are needed.

- Democratic Process: Took measures for the second Presidential election in Afghanistan. Succeeded in re-scheduling the election date and registering 17.1 million eligible voters.
- Completed the process of establishing constituencies, drawing of borders, nominating the centers, areas, villages and districts in 18 provinces.
- Human Rights: Investigated 97% human rights complaints (887 of 915 cases), of which 60% (532 cases) were resolved.
- Governance: Established the IDLG (Independent Directorate for Local Governance) with a clear mandate to strengthen sub-national governance. IDLG's strategic work plan focuses on sub-national policy, administrative development, comprehensive governance, and national program support. Drafted the Sub-national Governance policy which is now tabled for the cabinet's approval.

- **Public Service Delivery:** Made progress with the public administration reform process, whose intent is to improve performance of civil servants in terms of public service delivery. Covered 84% of civil service positions in 39 out of 44 ministries and organizations; implemented new pay and grading policies; conducted performance appraisals as the basis for greater accountability and transparency.

4.1.4 Justice and the Rule of Law

The role of the Justice Sector is to provide improved access to justice to all through the improved integrity and performance of Afghanistan's judicial institutions that are supported with appropriate infrastructure, streamlined administrative structures and strengthened coordination and integration. The government's Action Plan for Peace, Reconciliation and Justice acknowledges that any mechanism for building peace and justice must be undertaken with the active and meaningful participation of all national stakeholders, including the justice institutions. Reaching these objectives is no easy feat and will require years of well-directed efforts. Some modest progress has been made in the following areas:

- Processed, approved, and published 53 new laws in support of establishment of a rule of law. Initiated the first draft of the indexing of the enforced laws, regulations and other legal instruments to address Compact and ANDS benchmarks
- Established a committee for the simplification of judicial activities (courts procedures related to civil and public law, personal business, penalty issues and public security) and their operation within the legal framework and guidelines to promote speedier delivery of services.
- Reached and signed agreement between the Attorney General and Ministry of Interior on development and implementation of measures and mechanisms to improve prosecution process, ensuring prosecutor coordination in criminal matters,
- Established a mechanism for collection of complaints and responses by all justice institutions through introduction of common telephone numbers for use by the public to register complaints. Received processed and resolved 71 complaints to date.
- Established the Independent National Legal Training Centre, providing technical legal training,
- Established the Independent Bar Association providing comprehensive legal aid to the public
- Established legal aid departments at the center and three initial provinces and settled 1,883 cases in 1387.

4.1.5 Religious Affairs

The ANDS strategic objective for the Religious Affairs Sector is to provide competent and qualified religious services, and to increase public awareness of the Islamic religion and its values. The government's primary interest is to ensure that all Afghans have equal opportunity to exercise their Islamic faith and their religious beliefs and Islamic values are embedded in the growth and development of the country. The strategy intends to integrate religious values in every aspect of government policy. Progress includes the following:

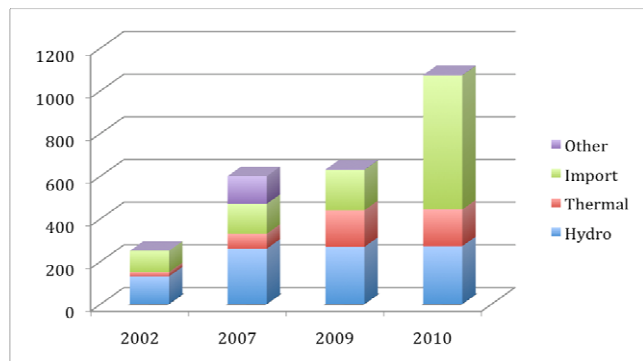
- Registered private Madrassas at the centre and provinces encompassing 1,500 pupils with 250 teachers for improvement and quality control of the religious education system,
- Improved services to Hajjies going to Umra and the Hajj pilgrimage, with an increase of 30,000 Hajjies (20,000 supported by the government and 10,000 privately),
- Improved religious infrastructure, with 25 supplementary buildings to accommodate mosques for women constructed.

4.1.6 Energy

The ANDS visualizes the energy sector as a driver of growth, providing long term reliable, and affordable energy supply, founded on market-based private sector investment and public sector oversight.

The government is taking measures to lay the foundation for transition from public to private provision of electricity. As the Afghan energy sector moves from primarily state owned operations to a more private market oriented service delivery, new institutional arrangements will be established.

Progress made in this sector is considered satisfactory. Achievements include:



- Increased the total electricity supply from 485 MW in 2007 to 630 MW (including Imports) in 2009 and with plans to extend to over a thousand MW in 2010, despite the security conditions that delayed electricity importation. There are currently no updated reports on electricity access to the urban/rural households according to the targets set (65% of urban households and 25% of rural households).
- Nearly completed the 220 KV NEPS transmission system connecting Uzbekistan and Afghan networks; Kabul is now receiving 70 MW supplies through this system since the fourth quarter of 1387 (January 2009).
- Negotiating power purchase agreements for increased power imports as a member of the Central Asia South Asia (CASA) 1300 MW project.
- Incorporated the Afghanistan Electricity Corporation (Da Afghanistan Brishna Mosesa - DABM) with an independent board of directors to manage its operations.
- Implemented a total of 1,168 electricity projects in rural areas producing 11,520 KW of electricity benefiting one million people directly in 1386.
- Piloted a computerized billing system in Kabul that will be expanded to other cities in line with the strategy priorities for improving cost recovery for electricity usage.
- ICE, Inter-Ministerial Commission for Energy, is set up to coordinate energy related issues amongst the government and the donors.

4.1.7. Water Resource Management

The main objective of the Water Sector Strategy is to develop and efficiently manage the country's water resources in order to support economic and social development, improve the quality of life for all Afghans, and ensure an adequate water supply for future generations. Reports reflect progress in the following areas, with some impressive achievements.

- Enacted a new Water Law clarifying the roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in water management, improving the legal and governance structure of water institutions,.
- Established 13,000 water supply networks, providing access to drinking water to 2.8 million rural people by putting in place a sustainable water supply management plan.
- Established more than 95 hydrology stations in 32 provinces, and completed 600 irrigation schemes in different parts of the country.
- Completed feasibility studies for 22 small and medium dams.
- Completed detailed Studies for large dams such as Kokcha-Sufla (Takhar Province), Bakhsh

Abad (Farah Province), Gambiri (Nangrahar Province), and Kelagai (Baghlan Province).

- Initiated detailed studies of Kama energy and water project, Nangrahar dam line, Gulbahar reservoir on Panjshir river, and Shah Toot reservoir with work still in progress.

4.1.8. Transport

The ANDS strategic vision for the transport sector is the creation of a safe, integrated transport network that ensures connectivity between all parts of the country, enabling low-cost and reliable movement of people and goods and services domestically as well as to and from foreign destinations. A high priority is placed on investment in road infrastructure in rural areas. Progress has been reported in roads and air transport as follows:

- Roads: Completed by end 1387 90% of regional roads -1,842 km of convoluted roads and 1,119 km of connecting roads - in line with the benchmark of a fully upgraded and maintained ring road, as well as roads connecting the ring road to neighboring countries by end-2008 - However, no progress is reported for development of a fiscally sustainable system for road maintenance that might gain from increased involvement of the private sector. A number of roads are currently under maintenance that is funded by donors.
- Air Transport: Achieved the benchmark target for a new terminal at Kabul airport. Rehabilitated four major domestic airports that now provide substantially improved facilities, Herat airport has yet to gain the planned international status.

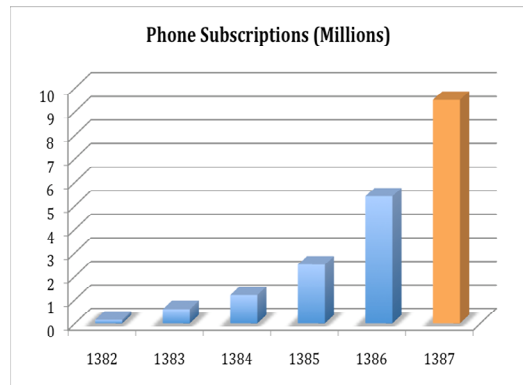
4.1.9. Urban Development

The vision for the urban development sector is to provide increased access to improved social services and affordable shelter while promoting sustainable economic development. Urban areas are hubs for economic growth that require basic infrastructure and services. The management of urban areas can only improve through devolution of authority and responsibility to municipalities. Progress recorded includes the following:

- Established the urban development Inter-Ministerial Committee for strengthening institutional coordination and monitoring of key urban indicators
- Completed 95% Urban Polices, Codes, Regulations & Standards;
- Completed the Kabul new city master plan which is ready for implementation, and will provide increased availability of shelter and generate new job opportunities;
- Completed the regional urban development plan covering eight zones to further expand urban development,;
- Completed technical and economic studies, surveys and plans for 15 historical places in the capital and the provinces;
- Asphalted 400 Km of roads in Kabul and 5 other major cities to improve connectivity within cities.

4.1.10 Information and Communications Technology

The information and communication technology sector can contribute significantly to the social and economic development of Afghanistan. By instituting a modern telecommunications sector, it can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of social services and essential infrastructure to foster economic growth. The ANDS strategic vision and goal for the Information and Communication Technology sector is to make affordable communication services available in every district and village of Afghanistan through the creation of an enabling environment for private sector investment.



- Achieved private sector investment of \$1.2 billion in ICT through 1387.
- Increased the total fixed and mobile phone subscribers to 9.5 million, of which 3.3 million were in 1387 (2008/09).
- Completed 80% of the fiber optic network project that will connect Afghanistan with the neighboring countries of Tajikistan, Iran and Uzbekistan in 1388.

4.1.11. Mining

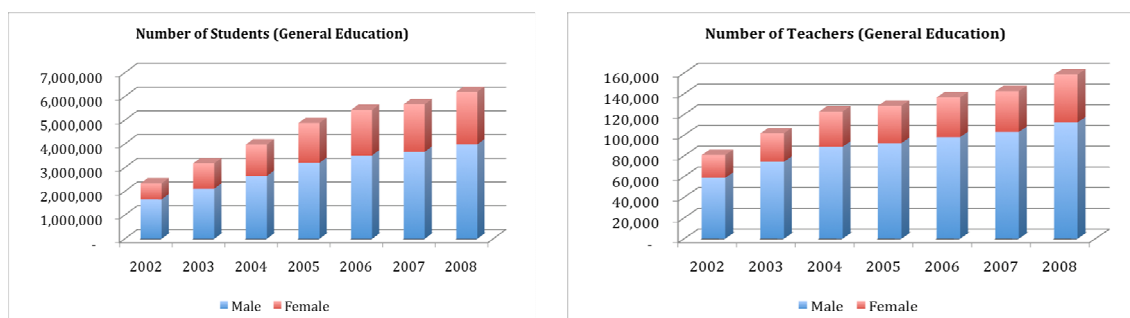
The ANDS Mining Sector Strategy aims to establish Afghanistan as an attractive destination for investment in surveying, exploration and development of mineral resources. The intention is to encourage legitimate private investment for exploration of mining resources in order to substantially increase government revenues, improve employment opportunities and foster ancillary development centered on mining activities. This strategy supports large and small scale mining for immediate and sustainable economic gains. Given the financial constraints and the lack of a full enabling environment for investment, gains are difficult to achieve. Despite the obstacles, some results are in evidence.

- Increased revenue from \$32 million in 1386 to \$114.8 million in 1387.
- Passed a new mining and hydrocarbon law and endorsed for implementation in line with strategy commitments. Proposed regulations proposed are under review by MoJ.
- Reviewed first draft of the gas distribution law by MoJ.
- Surveyed and mapped 339 square km which identified 500 gas fields and 400 mineral deposits.
- Undertook a geological survey for mapping mineral resources in Parwan province and for copper in Dar-e-Saighan. Mapping and topography survey on the scale of (1:5000, 12000) for a total of 5 Km Square in Anaba and Jabal Seraj Districts were undertaken;
- Discovered natural gas of 14 points through data collected from mines search surveys. Sent 34 samples from Herat province for further analysis to the United State's Geological Survey (USGS).

4.1.12. Education

An education sector that engenders a healthy workforce with relevant skills and knowledge is a key to long-term economic growth. The ANDS strategic vision for the Education Sector is that regardless of gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status or religious affiliation, all Afghans must have equal access to quality education to develop their knowledge base and skills sets, thereby maximizing their potential for improved livelihood.

The education sector recorded progress is substantial, with some achievements at the intermediate outcome level.



- Increased the number of students at general education level from 5.7 million in 1386 (2007/08) to 6.2 million in 1387 (2008/09) including 35.8 % female students;
- Increased the number of schools to 11,000 that include 6,072 primary, 3,062 middle school and 1,866 high schools;
- Published and distributed 61 million textbooks (38 million for primary and 22.8 million for secondary grades) in 1387 (2008/09);
- Hired 8000 new teachers, a 14% increase from last year;
- Enrolled 832,000 students with a ratio of male to female students estimated at 45.5%-64.5%;
- Developed the new Higher Education Law;
- Established the National Examination Institute for admission to universities;
- Enrolled 605 students for MA, Ph.D. and Bachelor degree programs abroad, who came from Kabul and the provinces, an indicator of the quality of education provided that enabled students to go for studies abroad.
- Graduated 317,000 (36% female) graduated in 1387 from literacy programs, with over 8.1 million illiterate Afghans (62% female) benefiting since 2002.

Admittedly, the low base from which education needs to be pulled up to a higher plane will require years of efforts. As example, despite the advances made, some 11 millions Afghans are still deprived of literacy facilities, and nearly 44% of schools lack proper classroom space.

4.1.13 Media, Culture and Youth

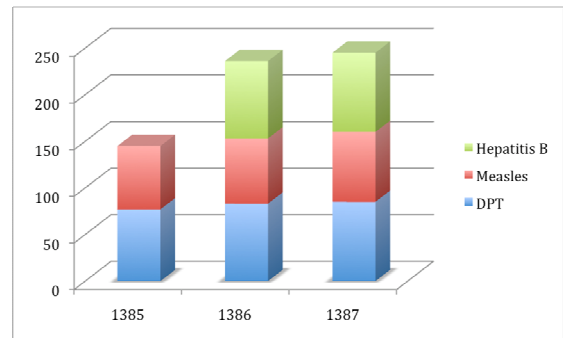
The strategic vision for the Media, Culture and Youth Sector is to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of Afghanistan while fostering cultural creativity and engendering an awareness and confidence in a stable, prosperous and productive future for the country. Article 34 of constitution states that freedom of expression shall be inviolable and every Afghan shall have the right to express thoughts through speech, writing, and illustration. The sector aims to establish a free, independent, pluralistic media that is accessible to the old, young, women and men across the country. The following are some results made during 1387:

- Registered a significant number of Historical remnants, Historical spots and antiques.
- Expanded capacity Building Programs in youth affairs to 10 provinces; the Offices of Youth Affairs in 20 Provinces with 2,500 youths benefiting.
- Undertook planning for preservation and renovation of historical remnants, historical locations and for building a safe place for the upkeep of the antiques.

- Retrieved close to 15,000 stolen or illegally taken pieces of artifacts from the United Kingdom and neared completion of the inventory process.
- Expanded the Afghanistan National Radio and Television (RTA) broadcasts to Europe and Americas and secured 24 hours broadcasting around the world.

4.1.14 Health and Nutrition

The principal objective of the health sector is to improve the health and nutritional status of the Afghan people in an equitable and sustainable manner through provision of quality health care services, promotion of a healthy and hygienic environment and living conditions, and fostering healthy lifestyles. This sector is working effectively with communities and development partners to improve the health and nutritional status of the people, with a greater focus on women and children and underserved areas of the country.



Vaccination Coverage (% Population)

Reaching these objectives will require overcoming many challenges, including destroyed infrastructure, weak systems and catastrophic impacts on the health and wellbeing of the people. Recent decline in the security situation has also hampered progress. Yet, the health sector has made impressive and satisfactory advances in many if not all areas. With improved security this sector is expected to make leaping advances.

- Expanded the Basic Package of Health Services to reach 85% of the population;
- Established 291 Health Sub-Centers and Mobile Centers; 10,000 health posts and 1,688 health facilities, which include sub-centers;
- Established 131 Disease Warning Systems (DEWS) centers in 34 provinces;
- Operated 129 emergency temporary winter clinics and 100 mobile health teams in 129 districts at risk in 22 provinces;
- Implemented immunization programs that covered 95% of children under 5;
- Decreased mortality and morbidity due to tuberculosis disease by more than 50%;
- Decreased cerebral malaria cases by 86% and normal malaria cases by 79%;
- Increased average performance in the service provision domain from 41.4% to 68.2%;
- Increased the capacity for service provision domain 27.9 percentage points since 2004.

4.1.15. Agriculture and Rural Development

The ANDS strategic vision for the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is to ensure the social, economic and political well-being of rural communities, especially the poor and most vulnerable, while stimulating the integration of rural communities within the national economy. Significant achievements are on record for the Agriculture and rural Development sectors:

- Generated 6.4 million Labor days for more than 10,000 people and 35,000 needy people benefited from 519 income-generating projects;
- Generated 9 million labor days across the country through agricultural cooperatives and investors;

- Improved small-scale irrigation systems for 1,891 villages and irrigated some 48,000 jereeb of land benefiting 644,777 households;
- Established 306 cooperatives;
- Approved New Land Ownership and Cooperative Laws;
- Prepared the Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program (Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development) and the finalization of the Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) mechanism to commence this year;
- Drafted a National Agriculture Development Framework (NADF) focusing on four main pillars, namely: i) Agriculture Production & Productivity, ii) Natural Resources Management, iii) Economic Regeneration, and iv) Change Management.
- Drafted the Food Quality Law, Plant Protection Law & Improved Seed Law which are being processed for approval;
- Approved New Land Ownership and Cooperatives Laws;
- Licensed private seed production companies with total investment of \$24 million;
- Distributed 53,000 MT wheat seed and fertilizer to the farmers; established 770 orchards; planted 3.2 million saplings; organized 90 experimental crop researches and rehabilitated 588 pistachio forests.
- Established 1,275 new Community Development Councils (CDCs). Currently 21,777 are active covering 28,049 villages in 34 provinces, with 566,000 elected members of which 30% are women;
- Established 30 Districts Development Assemblies (DDA) with 767 members, and trainings provided in various fields. Currently, 326 districts of 33 provinces have DDA with 9234 members (of which 34% are women);
- Completed 12,385 development projects in various areas; constructed 480 km of roads which connected 5.4 million people to economic and social centers.

4.1. 16. Social Protection

Improving social protection is critical for reducing poverty and increasing the livelihood of the poor and most vulnerable Afghans. The Afghan Constitution requires the government to take necessary measures to support the most vulnerable groups identified under social protection.

Overall, since 2001, progress has been achieved in a number of areas: cash transfer benefits were established for martyr's families and people with disability as the main instrument of social support for the victims of the war; regular support to orphanages was provided from the Core Budget; the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) established departments in all provinces and strengthened its capacity for improved targeting. Good cooperation links with the NGOs and the donors has been established. Approximately, 2.5 million people are covered with some type of public arrangement for social protection. The following are the progress indicators for 1387:

- Submitted a Pension Regulation reform to the Ministry of Justice for legal vetting, which seeks to introduce a self-sustaining and modern Pension system for PRR employees. The Ministry began the pension reform process, based on this draft;
- Established 11 Employment Service Centers in different provincial capitals of Afghanistan for assisting unemployed men and women to identify their existing skills and to advise them of employment opportunities.
- Established a Labor Market Information and Analysis Unit within MoLSAMD;

- Trained approximately 30,000 (35% women and 5-10% persons with disability) individuals in different marketable vocational skills through the National Skills Development Program (NSDP);
- Established 29 Child Protection Action Network (CPAN) commissions in 29 provinces. These Commissions include representatives from Governmental and Non- Governmental Organizations which helped to resolve more than 500 cases of child abuse;
- Developed Standardized Operational Procedures (SOP) for quick assessment and response, reporting, and rapid mobilization of international assistance for three provinces (Kunduz, Badakhshan and Hirat) and eight districts in Daikundi and Bamyán provinces;
- Published and distributed 50,000 posters and advertisements to reduce the level of vulnerability and raise the awareness for people at risk to protect themselves, to the extent possible, against natural disasters.

4.1.17. Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

The Refugee, Returnee and Internally Displaced Persons (Internally Displaced People (IDPs)) sector strategy embodies the government's objectives to facilitate safe, voluntary and gradual return of refugees and IDPs and reintegration of these people into the Afghan society and their places of origin. The reintegration of refugees and IDPs contributes to economic benefits as the resettled individuals begin to work. Reintegration also helps strengthen security and stability of the country and the region-experiences in other countries clearly indicate that large, unplanned returns can generate negative consequences if they are not properly managed.

Progress achieved in this area, in the form of service provision, are the following:

- Developed the basic infrastructure and social services in the proposed returnees and IDP towns i.e. Wardak, Paktia, Parwan, Kabul, Takhar and Farah provinces For the reintegration of returnees; Graveled and leveled of 13.5 km roads, 300 deep wells and semi deep wells and extended the water supply network for provision of access to potable water;
- Ensured 200 household benefited from employment opportunities through the private sector, while a limited number of returnees benefited from skills development programs delivered under agreement with NGOs especially the International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- Distributed 3,600 plots of land to the returnees and IDP's, upon the verification of voluntary repatriation form (VRF) through established Commissions in the provinces;
- Rehabilitated 14,137 houses damaged during internal conflicts in collaboration with the United Nation's High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR);
- Held an international conference on refugees to endorse strong support for the Refugees, Returnees, and IDPS strategy.

4.2. CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

Six crosscutting issues were identified under the ANDS, and all sectors are to integrate actions pertaining to these issues in their own plans. While results relevant to crosscutting themes might not appear difficult to identify, they are difficult to achieve as they are dependent not only on actions of other ministries but on their reporting data as well. Despite such obstacles, a number of credible achievements were attained in each of the cross-cutting themes, highlighting the commitment and collaborative approach of various ministries and organizations responsible for coordination and mainstreaming of these themes into the development process. It is acknowledged that stronger efforts will be required in future years for improved integration of cross-cutting issues into other sectors and further, for tracking of activities and results.

4.2.1 Anti-Corruption

Corruption is a growing problem in Afghanistan, undermining the Afghan government's credibility and accountability, lessening public trust in the state institutions, reducing government legitimacy and eroding rights of citizens. While Anti Corruption is a cross-cutting theme, it is also an essential component of the Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights pillar of ANDS. Anti-corruption should influence three strategic components for delivery of Afghanistan's national development objectives: strengthening public sector management and public accountability systems; strengthening the legal framework and the judicial system; and control of corruption in the counter-narcotics institutions. Anti corruption, thus, must be mainstreamed into all sector strategies in support of the government's stated overall objective of eliminating corruption in the public and private sectors.

To reduce corruption, the government's broad-based strategy is to promote transparency, accountability and integrity in the management of state institutions in administration and delivery of public services and create an environment conducive to investment. Some progress is recorded through activities but reduction in corruption needs to be confirmed with measures and indicators.

- Ratified the United Nations Convention Against Anti-Corruption through the National Assembly;
- Passed an Anti-Corruption law through the national parliament;
- Developed a new National Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan, approved and provided to all ministries for implementation. No information is yet recorded about the number of ministries effectively applying the Action Plan.
- Established a High Office of Oversight for Implementation of Anti Corruption Strategy;
- Established anti-corruption units within the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court;
- Launched an Asset Registry for all government senior positions starting with the president's;
- Established a Public Complaints Mechanism on corruption.

4.2.2 Regional Cooperation

The vision of regional cooperation in the ANDS is to contribute to regional stability and prosperity, and to restore Afghanistan's central role as a land bridge between Central Asia, the Middle East and the Far East as the most direct way to benefit from increased trade and export opportunities. The Regional Cooperation Strategy advocates the critical position of Afghanistan in the growth, stability and prosperity of the region as a whole, and Afghanistan seeks the support of the international community in adopting the necessary policies and practical measures to achieve this goal.

Despite multiple challenges and numerous delays, there has been some progress since the second Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA II) in New Delhi in 2006, and some output achievements. As per RECCA III, the emphasis must be placed on tracking concrete outcomes.

The Third RECCA held in 2009 focused on a number of issues as areas in which mutually beneficial regional cooperation would be fruitful. Progress made in some of these areas is noted below. Although at the output level, some of the progress noted is of great significance because it lays the foundation on which actions required for benefits resulting from regional cooperation would be built.

- Trade and Transit: Signed a Memorandum of Understanding to complete negotiations on the Afghanistan-Pakistan Trade and Transit Agreement (APTA), and its five protocols by the end of this calendar year;
- Labor migration to promote employment opportunities: Signed a bilateral agreement with the State of Qatar on the employment of Afghan workers. Discussions are underway with the

Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait for similar bilateral agreements;

- Energy: Planned to import up to 300 MW of power from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. CASA-1000 may serve as a transit corridor for electricity from Central Asia to Pakistan and beyond;
- Regional Cooperation: Became the eighth member of the SAARC in April 2007, at the fourteenth SAARC Summit in Delhi.

4.2.3 Gender

Gender is one of the crosscutting issues in ANDS, requiring policy and strategies, programming and budgeting to promote development investments. The government is committed to address gender equality principles in all ANDS Sector Pillars- Security, Governance and Rule of Law and Social and Economic Development. Accordingly, the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan (as a part of ANDS) has been formulated. The government of Afghanistan acknowledges that inadequate attention to these issues impact negatively on Afghanistan's development progress, but it requires years of efforts and training to make a real difference in the gender equality area, as evident from experiences not only in all developing countries but in the developed regions of the world.

A large volume of activities under NAPWA has been undertaken, including high level consultations with ministries, agencies and NGOS, resulting in establishment of gender working groups in 12 ministries and the signing of Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with many organizations and government and non-governmental institutions for gender specific and gender sensitive project development and implementation. A major requirement identified is establishment of a database on the status of men and women across the country and sectors, which the government wants to compile into a publishable volume updated annually. Progress on this must be tracked and necessary technical assistance deployed.

At this time, AFMIS cannot track gender related expenditure, as disaggregated gender data is not generally with few exceptions not collected by the line ministries. Guidance and instructions need be issued to the line ministries to account for gender specific and gender sensitive programming and gender related expenditure on routine basis. Ample technical assistance has been made available by donors to promote gender equality. Improved coordination of both technical assistance and the TORs of the expatriate gender experts would be necessary to take step by step well planned actions in addressing the needs.

Some progress of significance for moving the gender equality agenda are noted below:

Strengthening Women's Participation and leadership in the civil service:

- Distributed the Gender Equality Policy (GEP) to all ministries and agencies by the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC), which requires provision of equal opportunities for men and women applying to government positions;
- Designed Job and promotion interview tools to be gender sensitive;
- Established the Affirmative Action Policy/Strategy for IARCSC;

Development of administrative capacity based upon statistics and gender equality:

- Set up a mechanism for collecting and recording statistics on men and women. The statistics are being published in three languages and will be regularly updated. The plan is to publish the statistics in a book form titled Women and Men in Afghanistan annually.
- Completed planning for the establishment of Gender Working Group in the CSO;

- Identified the role of non-government organizations in statistics and gender Strengthening of NAPWA;
- Trained NAPWA officials across the country;
- Revised projects and programs by focusing on their impacts on women's issues and interests;
- Developed a strategy to ensure that at least 30 percent of all NGOs members and leaders are women.

4.2.4 Counter Narcotics

The government is committed to counter the impact of narcotics production; sales and trafficking in all ANDS sector Pillars, Security, Governance and Rule of Law and Social and Economic Development. The government of Afghanistan acknowledges that inadequate attention to countering narcotics will impact negatively on Afghanistan's development progress. Counter Narcotics, therefore, is one of the crosscutting issues in ANDS, requiring an analysis of the impact of any policy and strategy, programming and budgeting and development investments on narcotics and related issues.

The strategic objective of counter narcotics theme is to promote Afghanistan's movement towards drug and poppy free society and economy.

Under Enforcement of the judicial laws, achievements are tangible and tested with concrete and quantifiable indicators. The impact of the first year's achievements must now be tracked. Acknowledging that narcotics is one of the most difficult issues to handle in a country wherein the rule of law situation needs major improvement, the narcotics issue continues to receive the highest priority of the government, given the damage it has had on the country and its image.

- Confiscated and seized narcotics measured in kg: opium (27,883), heroin (3,186), morphine (96), hashish (298,699), solid chemicals (32,728), liquid chemicals (10,900 lit.);
- Cured around 449 persons in narcotics trafficking crimes through law enforcement organizations;
- Burned illicit narcotics and chemicals used in production and processing of opium, heroin and morphine: 250,965 kg narcotics that included 9,362 kg opium, 25kg heroin, and 241,587 kg hashish; some 120 kg chemicals eradicated;
- Irreparably damaged and demolished 22 laboratories;
- Tried 218 cases of narcotics crimes at the primary special court; approximately 126 cases at the special appeal court; 286 cases through the counter-narcotics special appeal court and also 248 cases through primary special court. Many cases were decided and criminals were sentenced;
- Provided awareness training relating to hazards and use of narcotics to around one million persons through Imams of mosques and Takya Khanas, religious councils and religious networks of the Ministry of Hajj, and religious affair centers at the national and sub-national levels;
- Enlightened 17 million students on the hazards of narcotics through the educational curriculum of the Ministry of Education throughout the country;
- Treated 13,813 addicts through the addict's treatment centers; 12,767 addicts were under surveillance system after treatment; 1,812 addicts were admitted to hospitals because they were infected with other diseases; 1938 addicts who recovered were absorbed into vocational centers, were trained based on market demands and started earning licit and legal income;
- Established two new addiction medication centers, each designated for recovery of female and children addicts in Kabul and Balkh provinces. One accommodation center covering 70 addicts was established in Kabul.

4.2.5 Capacity Development

The objective of Capacity Building is to develop in a coordinated fashion capacity at all levels of ministries, institutions and organizations to enable them to effectively perform their mandated functions, with an eye to delivery of services to the public. The functions touch a variety of areas ranging from administration, financial management and corporate services, human resource management, planning, programming and implementation of projects, monitoring or reporting on progress, direct public service delivery or effective planning and use of aid and non-aid finance flows. Capacity development needs must be met in a timely manner and the capacity built must be sustainable. Given that capacity constraint is one of the most critical issues that slow down the government's progress in all areas, the government is addressing Capacity Building from the highest levels. However, without coordinated donor support, any capacity building program will remain ineffective.

The Capacity Building Strategy assigned the MoEc the lead and proactive role in the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of capacity development. The Capacity Development strategy is based on the following principles:

- The capacity development projects and programs must be needs and demand driven;
- Any capacity development initiative must be based on clearly defined objectives, measurable outcome results and output, to serve the priority needs of the organization. As such, the trainees should be selected carefully in order that precious time and funds are not wasted on candidates who are unsuitable because of lack of qualification required for training or are not responsible for the functions for which training is provided;
- Performance measurement of a Capacity Building project must show that priority national capacity deficiencies are met. To this end, every project must establish a monitoring framework and undertake regular monitoring and periodic evaluations to ensure that capacity is generated and transfer of skills from Technical Assistants and trainers is taking place;
- Well defined plans for timely hand over of responsibilities and processes to local counterparts must be an integral part of any capacity building initiative and its monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure that Afghan counterparts continue to perform the mandated functions and maintain the system following the departure of foreign experts.

Assessment of Capacity Building Activities:

Near USD 2 Billion worth of technical assistance for capacity development was provided over the last 7 years by donors to the Government of Afghanistan. Neither the donors nor the GoA are satisfied with the outcomes (not to speak of the impact) of an uncoordinated, inefficient, ineffective and yet critically needed technical assistance program.

Progress made, albeit measured, is as follows. Note that the progress is only for 1387. The 1388 actions and progress are not included.

- Established an Interim Secretariat under the MoEc, per the Presidential Mandate to lead the Inter-Ministerial Commission of Capacity Development (ICCD);
- Started data collection of CD activities and programs through the ICCD, who is engaged in transparent and direct communication with its stakeholders, and initiated an interactive website to respond to the foremost need to sharing information and coordination of CD programs;

Unfortunately, however, the ICCD had originally received little attention from its stakeholders. The situation somewhat improved recently, with signs of stronger interests from some of the stakeholders (such as the IARSC, UNDP and the UNAMA) to make ICCD and its Secretariat fully functional.

4.2.6 Environment

The National Environment Strategy aims to improve the quality of life of the people of Afghanistan

through conservation, protection and improvement of the country's environment. The Strategy uses a mainstreaming approach for the integration of environmental issues and policies into Afghanistan's development priorities.

A review of the progress listed for one of the most difficult areas to handle (including in developed countries) appears to have made some progress of value.

- Formulated an Action Plan for reduction and prevention of pollution in Kabul city was and forwarded to ministries and agencies with instructions to take required actions;
- Approved ozone regulation for prevention and reduction of green house gases and dispatched to the appropriate ministries and organizations for follow up;
- Finalized the Regulation necessitating the negative effects of environment and the related procedural issues and officially forwarded to line agencies for follow up and required actions;
- Completed Approximately 50% of the work on preparation of policies on standards of air quality, potable/drinking water and waste control;
- Designed, finalized and approved the Regulatory Procedure for protected areas;
- Delivered environmental related courses in various faculties of Kabul University and polytechnic universities and established the environment department in the faculty of geology at Kabul University (KU);
- Compiled the environment topics and themes in curriculum of schools and distributed across the country for lower grades. For higher grades curriculum is in preparation. Translation of the curriculum in several ethnic languages is underway;
- Began preparation and publication of Information Brochures about the status of environment in the country for awareness-raising;
- Provided necessary recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) on the samples of 75 types of wild small mammals and 234 types of Marco Polo sheep dangle for protection of wild life. Complied identification of locations of small wild mammals for preservation purposes;
- Completed Evaluations of environmental impacts and losses of the banks of Amu River in Kaldar and Shortepa districts of Balkh province.
- National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA) received the membership of the 6 following international conventions: Vienna, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Convention on Biological Diversity, and United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Such partnerships are important from the viewpoint of learning lessons, receiving guidance and planning and undertaking activities that are internationally recommended and coordinated.

5. CHALLENGES IN ADDRESSING THE PRIORITY ISSUES

The preparation of the ANDS was a major undertaking that required the active participation of virtually the entire government, inputs from stakeholders throughout the country and the support of the international community. An extensive consultative process was undertaken that included Afghans from all walks of life and from all 34 provinces, resulting in provincial, district and community development plans. During this period when the ANDS was being developed, the government and many donors were focused on the tasks associated with strategy development. An immediate challenge facing the government following the completion of the ANDS, its review and endorsement by the Boards of the IMF and WB and its acceptance by the international community at the Conference in Support of Afghanistan in Paris (2008) was to shift focus from strategy development to begin implementation.

Experience in many countries demonstrates that preparing a national development strategy is relatively easy compared to its implementation. While major steps have been taken to reorient the resources of the government and donors to the task of implementing the ANDS sector strategies, the government recognizes that a large agenda remains unaddressed to which attention must be given by the leadership.

5.1. CAPACITY CONSTRAINT

Of specific concern is the limited capacity of most line ministries to identify, design and manage implementation of projects and programs, including National Programs and SWAps, necessary for achieving the sector strategy objectives and results. A substantial additional capacity development in this area will be critically important in the coming years. Additional capacity development in the new ANDS Units in MoF and MoEc is also urgently needed to face the challenges of implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

5.2. FUNDING CONSTRAINTS

Successful implementation of ANDS depends on Afghanistan receiving the pledged levels of donor assistance and alignment of donor assistance with the results priorities established in the ANDS. At the June 2008 Paris Conference, donors made the commitment that adequate funding would be forthcoming and that it would reflect ANDS priorities. However, the continuing large funding gap (as discussed earlier) raises serious concerns about the future of ANDS.

It is estimated that over the five year life of the ANDS, funding requirements will amount to \$50.1 billion. The government projection is that it will be able to contribute \$6.8 billion, based on a projected revenue growth. And the DFR estimates that pledged donor support for this period amounts to \$20.9 billion. This leaves an external financing gap of \$22.3 billion, or 45% of the total cost of the ANDS. The Government will focus on increased revenue generation to cover portions of this gap. Yet, a large gap in funding will remain.

The most recent Donor Financial Review also shows that donor assistance is not well aligned with the ANDS priorities. A related issue is that a large amount of resources continue to be invested through directly donor managed External Budget as opposed to the Core Budget. Resource distribution from the External Budget is often too uncoordinated and fragmented to allow concentrated impact on any specific priority sector or resource poor geographic locations. The government exercises no management control on expenditures from the external budget and is unable to direct such finances to the ANDS strategic priorities. Of the estimated \$4.9 billion of expected assistance in 1388, only an estimated 31% will flow through the Core Budget and will be subject to the program budgeting process. The remaining 69% will flow through the External Budget. The conclusion is clear about the government's lack of control over such external resources.

5.3. ISSUES RELATED TO AID COORDINATION AND EFFECTIVENESS

JSAN of May 2008 had placed a priority on this issue. The government and the international community are equally committed to the goal of increasing effectiveness of a substantial volume of aid investment in Afghanistan. Some progress has been accomplished in recent years through strengthening of the JCMB. The ANDS sector strategies and the related sector results now provide a meaningful framework to guide effective aid resource investment. Yet, a lot remains to be done to further promote aid effectiveness.

The Accra Agenda for Action (2008) reflects the most recent consensus on best practices in aid utilization. At the core of the Accra Agenda for Action is the commitment on the part of developing countries to take steps to increase ownership of development programming and activities and strengthen financial management. Donor countries are committed to improve aid predictability to the maximum extent possible and to further integrate their processes with government budgets and resource management. Efforts are to be made to increase the amounts of goods and services that can be procured locally and to reduce tied aid. Afghanistan is one of five countries where the agreed Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States is adopted. But as noted, substantial amounts of aid continue to be allocated outside of the government's management processes, making it difficult to achieve local ownership of aid-funded activities. Efforts are being made to develop a relationship of mutual trust and transparent partnership, promoting mutual accountability.

5.4 ADDRESSING PROVINCIAL NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Expectations generated by the PDP process when the ANDS framework was not yet completed, were high and would be difficult for the line Ministries to meet immediately. Notwithstanding the fiscal constraints, those projects that well align to the sector strategy results will indeed receive priority attention. Until the government is able to meet the requirements of all projects well aligned with ANDS, the local investors, NGOs and the international community would be required to fill the gaps. Awareness needs to be raised that for those that do not contribute to the sector results, financing would be difficult.

A process to promote more equitable sectoral provincial resource allocation by line ministries is under discussion. But capacity constraints both in line ministries and in the provinces are hurdles to overcome.

5.5 THE DIVIDE IN COORDINATION OF ANDS IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The division of responsibility between two ministries of the government (MoF and MoEc) for coordination of implementation of ANDS and monitoring and tracking its results is hampering coordination and progress. The line ministries have raised this issue with the government and international donors. If measures are not taken to amend this separation of responsibility, appropriate planning, budgeting and reporting on progress toward sector results cannot be guaranteed.

5.6 JSAN RECOMMENDATIONS AND HIPC TRIGGERS

5.6.1 ADDRESSING JSAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Government efforts in institutionalizing ANDS within the line ministries and integration of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework within the government structure are aligned to JSAN recommendations. Government measures on the economy, fiscal and monetary aspects are aligned to JSAN (2008) recommendation. Also, as per JSAN recommendation, the government is currently analyzing the NRVA 2008 survey to link realities with policy, sector programming and priority investments. Government measures to strengthen aid effectiveness and coordination, its priority attention to provincial needs and support the provinces are also addressing issues raised in the JSAN (2008).

5.6.2 HIPC TRIGGERS

HIPC Triggers 1, 4 and 8 are relevant for the government to meet at this time. HIPC Trigger 1 is addressed by the submission of ANDS Annual Progress Report to IMF/World Bank. Trigger 4 is addressed through alignment of public expenditure with ANDS priorities as analyzed in Section 3.1.3.

5.6.2.1 TRACKING POVERTY RELATED EXPENDITURES IN AFGHANISTAN

Tracking of poverty related expenditure, Trigger 8, is being done (Part II - Annex III). The government's policy in the medium term is aimed at robust growth, which is considered to be an essential condition for investment in poverty reduction measures, such as employment generation, rural development in the remotest and least developed areas, and significant spending on the vulnerable groups and on basic health and basic education. The ANDS announced policy is to promote pro-poor growth and pro-poor budgeting (ANDS Chapter 3 Page 37).

Trigger 1: PRSP/ANDS one year implementation

Trigger 4: Alignment of public expenditures with ANDS

Trigger 8: Tracking of poverty-related expenditure

Identifying 'poverty related' expenditures is a difficult task. In Afghanistan the system by which expenditures are classified (the Chart of Accounts) was not designed to directly specify if an expenditure is poverty related. This then necessitates some discretion over what we consider to be poverty related expenditures.

The 'poor' are commonly defined as being people in the bottom 10 percent of the income distribution, whereas 'poverty' in Afghanistan is defined as living on less than \$1 a day. A 'poverty related' or 'pro-poor' expenditure should, therefore, be one that directly benefits these groups. The difficulties all countries face is in linking expenditure data to beneficiaries. This is no easy task and different countries have formulated different definitions of 'pro-poor' or 'poverty related' expenditures, and in some countries these definitions have changed over time. Afghanistan government's plan is to follow this route- start with a limited number of sectors to track poverty related expenditure and cover more sectors in future years.

Looking at the range of Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) 'pro-poor' or 'poverty related' expenditures generally include some proportion of health and education spending, but may also include water and sanitation, rural infrastructure, forestry and agriculture, youth and employment, DDR activities, justice, and social safety nets amongst others. There is further divide over whether only recurrent expenditures are included, or whether spending on capital assets is also deemed poverty related.

In the context of dearth of data in Afghanistan, a cautious approach has been taken, looking only at expenditures in the Education, Health and Agriculture and Rural Development sectors in the early years. This reflects the current Chart of Accounts structure and the degree of certainty with which we can identify expenditures that are predominantly poverty related as reflected in Table 5 below.

It should be noted that expenditures through the external budget (donor funding that does not pass through the National Budget) are not recorded. The DFR and Budget Department reports show that in the period 1382-1386, donor allocation to Core Budget (which AFMIS captures) was 22% as against 78% donor allocation to the External Budget. An increase in donor allocation to external budget is projected for the period 1388-1391. Donor aid policies normally direct aid allocations to poverty reducing programming; and this would apply to both Core and Development Budgets. If expenditure through External Budget is not recorded, the conclusion is that a significant amount of poverty related expenditure is not accounted for. Operationalization of Aid Management Directorate's revised Development Assistance Data Base (DAD) will help to record sector investments by donors through External Budget. The ANDS Sector Results Financing Mechanisms will enforce more accurate accounting of the development spending of the donors, appropriate recording of the data and facilitate more streamlined tracking of poverty related expenditure.

Table 5 – Poverty related expenditures in three sectors of the ANDS

ANDS Sectors	Expenditures considered poverty related	Justification	Notes
Education	General education operating budget	Covers the recurrent costs of spending on providing education to pupils	Has been adjusted by the proportion of primary school pupils
	Adult literacy programs	High probability that beneficiaries will fall into 'poverty' group	
Health	Basic package of health services	High probability that beneficiaries will fall into 'poverty' group	Excludes capital spending in the development budget
	National Immunization Program	High probability that beneficiaries will fall into 'poverty' group	
Agriculture & Rural Development	National Solidarity Program	Expenditure is in the form of block grants to communities for community development considered a high probability that beneficiaries will fall into 'poverty' group	
	Water & Sanitation	High probability that beneficiaries will fall into 'poverty' group	

Source: Ministry of Finance

A poverty tracking table currently available at MoF (Part II - Annex III) provides an indicative picture of poverty related expenditures in the Government of Afghanistan's Core Budget.

The method by which the GoA formulates its budget does not enforce disaggregated accounting for activities under a broad program category, in many instances. For example under Water and Sanitation the budget was set at the program level (Afs. 1,250 million in 1387) and not disaggregated to the activities level. This is to allow execution units some flexibility on how they use their resources.

5.6.2.1.1 EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS:

Education: We can see excellent performance in planned poverty related budget execution by the Ministry of Education, with data showing poverty related expenditure exceeding the planned budget and reaching 49% of the total recorded expenditure in education sector. This deviation from planned to expended budget is due mainly to a 20% increase in the teachers' salaries, endorsed by donors. The planned poverty related budget increased in 1388 and the 1388 first quarter poverty related expenditure recorded is more than satisfactory. In the Chart of Accounts, primary, secondary and tertiary education data is aggregated under General Education. No breakdown is available in AFMIS. To estimate the percentage spent on primary education (which is considered pro-poor), the proportion of primary school students in total primary and secondary students has been used (93% and 92% in 1387 and 1388 respectively). This simple method of apportionment would be redundant with the introduction of a data system that would disaggregate basic primary education planned and expended budget from the total general education planned and expended budget.

Agriculture and Rural Development: Poverty related agriculture and rural development expenditure shows equally good performance with expenditure reaching 49% in 1387 and a fairly high poverty related expenditure rate (64%) in the first quarter of 1388, despite a slower budget execution than normal by NSP. Late and untimely fund disbursement to NSP largely contributed to the slow execution, as analyzed in Section 3.1.3. Declining insecurity also slowed down the execution rate.

Health: The information provided in Annex III (Part II of this report) shows that poverty related budget and outflow form a small proportion (26%) of the total Health sector budget and expenditure. This is partly because poverty related Health sector financing is dominated by donor funding, data on which is not captured in this Table. But the 1388 projection in DFR provides an indication of the volume of donor financing to the Health sector through the External Budget. The projection shows that US\$94 million is budgeted for health sector financing through the External Budget. A significant percentage of this is expected to be poverty related. An increase in poverty related planned budget is registered in the 1388 National Budget but no expenditure has yet been recorded for the first quarter.

MoF recognizes that overall tracking of poverty related expenditure could be made easier with more disaggregated data entry both for planned and expended budget. A more disciplined approach in recording poverty related budget planning and expenditure will help strengthen coverage of and accounting for poverty related expenditures. Clear advisory to the line ministries to account for poverty related budgeting and expenditure will enable AFMIS (Afghanistan Management Information System) to capture poverty related expenditure more accurately. Measures will be taken to promote systematic data entry process for more efficient and effective tracking of poverty related expenditure. MoF, through the Program Budgeting process, will collaborate with the relevant line ministries to reform and modify the Program structures to allow a more disaggregated recording of poverty related expenditure to facilitate more accurate accounting in 1389.

We also acknowledge that we need to relate our sector results at outcomes levels to the effects they have on the lives of the poor. Such analysis is critical for a PRSP. Quantitative measurements and amount of funds expended on sector items cannot support such analyses. It will require qualitative analyses, which are yet to be undertaken by our government and many IFIs and other donor supported programs in Afghanistan. These are serious inadequacies and we need to plan well to rectify this problem.

But in view of the fact that we have almost completed two quarters of 1388 without a steadier pace of movement from the process oriented discussion on the system of monitoring to practising results oriented monitoring, our decision at this time is to make a concrete plan for better accounting and analysis of poverty related expenditure, move with it (to the extent possible) this year, and make ourselves fully ready to track poverty related expenditure and its impact in 1389.

6. ADDRESSING PRIORITY ISSUES: WAY FORWARD

6.1. ACCELERATE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

While the government's institutional structure for ANDS implementation is already established progress in development and launch of projects and programs to make implementation a reality has not been as speedy as expected. It is urgent that the established 18 IMCs quickly become fully engaged in the implementation of their sector strategies. In particular, they must identify those projects and programs that are of highest importance for achieving the priority sector results; and subsequently work with the appropriate agencies and donors to take whatever steps necessary to accelerate implementation of priority programs, such as completing the roll out of the National Solidarity Program to all villages of Afghanistan.

The government has given high priority to 80 proposals, referred to earlier, identified by the 34 Provincial Development Committees. These projects reflect the concerns of the people living in rural areas, outside of Kabul. To many Afghans the promise of poverty reduction and improved livelihood is embodied in these projects. The MoF will work through the IMCs and donors to accelerate the development and implementation of these projects.

6.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF A CONSISTENT ECONOMIC POLICY FRAMEWORK

The ANDS identifies a number of areas where important economic policy reforms are essential if the Afghan economy is to achieve and sustain high rates of economic growth on which the ANDS progress is largely dependent. This process is underway with the participation of relevant line ministries, the Office of the Chief Economic Advisor to the President and the GCC. In some cases, these reforms will require the amendment of existing legislation or the introduction of new laws. This is typically a lengthy process. Because these policies and laws largely define the economic environment in which investment and production decisions take place, it is important to move this process forward as rapidly as possible. The government will endeavor to put in place a comprehensive set of consistent economic policies within the next two years to address the economic reform priorities.

6.3. LEARNING FROM LESSONS: MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE ANDS – SUMMER 2010

The government is committed to undertake a comprehensive review and update of the ANDS in 2010. This will be an extensive exercise that will review in detail the sector strategies in light of the experience since the completion of the ANDS and especially the pilot operations to be undertaken this year in four sectors and three provinces. The review will examine the tools, and approaches utilized for design, planning, implementation, and reporting for sector strategy implementation and the usefulness of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism adopted. The line ministries, through the IMCs, will play an active role in this process.

6.4. FINANCING FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANDS

Financing of ANDS requires the government's attention on three issues: (a) prioritization between sectors and within sectors, based on realistic needs assessments; (b) reform process and actions to eliminate the causes of low execution and increase capacity to absorb and expend funds both efficiently and effectively; and (c) revenue mobilization to incrementally increase government financing of ANDS implementation.

As the "Second Donor Financial Review for 1387 (2008/09)" clearly reflects, a considerable shortfall between the amount of donor assistance pledged and the amount required for the implementation of the ANDS exists. The government and the international community, operating through the JCMB, will continue to monitor the commitments for donor assistance to ensure that sufficient funds are available in priority activities. The government will make efforts for partial coverage of the gap from its own revenue resources but uncertainties remain in both sides. The ANDS review of 2010 will make a detailed update of funding requirements and sources of funds. The government will undertake a prioritization exercise to identify the highest priorities that must be resourced. Low execution in certain ministries is linked to low development budget financing by donors. The government acknowledges the need to implement the reforms speedily to root out the major causes of low execution. The government reiterates its commitment to increase revenue collection to earn the ability to finance ANDS implementation.

6.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Developing the capacity of Afghans in both the public and private sectors to manage the development process will remain one of the highest priorities of the government. Strong emphasis will be put on increasing the capabilities within the government to design and manage the implementation of projects/programs, as well as to monitor and evaluate their results.

The Monitoring and Evaluation system might appear to be not firmly grounded today but with further training and learning by doing, the system can be strengthened. Afghan government ministries are making best efforts to buy into a set of concepts which were alien to them. Support from all quarters is required to stimulate further buy-in by the line ministries and for them to assume greater ownership of the sector results and ensure that ministry activities are fully aligned with the ANDS national level

Results Framework. The institutionalization of the monitoring and evaluation functions of ANDS in the existing government structure to stimulate full ownership by the government is in alignment with the JSAN recommendation of May 2008.

The M&E Framework will help provide a realistic foundation for a MIS. Coordination of the data collection and recording institutions (such as AIM, CSO, NRVA etc.) with the ANDS M&E system is essential for effective operation of the M&E system.

6.6. CONTINUED CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Capacity building need was identified as a priority in the JSAN of May 2008. Despite negative reviews by both Afghans and the international community of past capacity building and Technical Assistance and Training Programs, problems continue. The Capacity Building Strategy of the ANDS can provide directions to promote effectiveness of capacity building programs. Capacity building being a crosscutting issue the results identified in the Capacity Building Results Framework must be addressed by all sectoral ministries and donors.

6.7. RESOURCE ALLOCATION TO PROVINCES

Careful attention to equitable sectoral resource allocation to the provinces will need continued priority attention of MoF and the line Ministries. Adoption of tools to base resource allocation on sectoral needs identified in the provinces and the extent of their alignment with the ANDS sector results are being reviewed. A result based budgeting approach now used for annual budget formulation process for the line ministries is being considered for provincial allocation purposes on a trial basis in a single sector and replicated later across sectors based on lessons learned.

The unitary budget system in Afghanistan continues and ANDS provides the umbrella framework. Any mechanism for provincial resource allocation, such as PDPs, IDLG led budgeting for provinces or specific criteria-based provincial allocation for equitable distribution of resources, must observe these realities. The government will take utmost care to coordinate consultation, collaboration and actions of various government and donor organizations experimenting with a variety of mechanisms for provincial funding.

CONCLUSION

Our story of progress in the first year of ANDS implementation reflects our efforts to transit from ANDS planning to implementation. We have succeeded in making modest beginning in certain areas, such as monitoring and reporting on development results in terms of concrete outputs, with indicators. We have made advances, unpredicted even six months ago, in undertaking a change management process that will help root results orientation in our development planning, design, implementation management, monitoring/evaluation and reporting with indicators. ANDS Second Year Report will clearly reflect the gains made this year

Within a severely limiting and restrictive environment giant steps have been taken to gain ownership and leadership of our country's development program through institutionalizing mechanisms for sustaining intra-governmental coordination and change management process. Measures to improve coordination and collaboration with donors to promote aid effectiveness are also taken.

This report reflects the way we have addressed the JSAN recommendations of May 2008 and the extent to which the HIPC Triggers 1, 4 and 8 have been attended to, with planned improvements in the area affecting Trigger 8 - accounting for poverty related expenditure. The report is indeed meant to update our international partners on ANDS progress. **But this report is also an intra-governmental tool of communication**, for which reason certain sections in the report have been elaborated upon for clearer understanding of our government colleagues.

With every year of progress in ANDS, we look forward to making advances towards a brighter future and help the country to step out from its nascent development stage to a broader horizon of hope, security and prosperity.



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Afghanistan National Development Strategy
Kabul, Afghanistan
www.ands.gov.af



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



Afghanistan National Development Strategy First Annual Report 1387 (2008/09)

Making a Difference:
Transition from Planning to Practice

Part II - Appendices

Draft Endorsed by The Government Coordination Committee (GCC)
(August 1, 2009)



**AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN**

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1387 (2008/2009)

**A TRANSITION FROM PLANNING TO PRACTICE:
MAKING A DIFFERENCE**

PART II - APPENDICES

**DRAFT ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE (GCC)
(AUGUST 1, 2009)**

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Governance, Public Administration & Human Rights

Justice & the Rule of Law

Religious Affairs

Energy

Water Resources Management

Information & Communications Technology

Mining

Transport

Urban Development

Education

Culture, Media and Youth

Health and Nutrition

Agriculture & Rural Development

Social Protection

Refugees, Returnees & Internally Displaces Persons

Private Sector Development & Trade

ANNEX I - INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEES STRUCTURE AND MEMBERS

No	ANDS Sectors	Committee Meet		IMC Lead Ministry	Core Ministries/Agencies (Members)
		High Level	Technical Level		
Sectors					
1	Security	<i>In progress</i>	Yes	National Security Council	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, National Security Council, National Directorate of Security, Disbandment of Illegal Armed Group, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Ministry of Border Affairs
2	Governance, Public Administration Reform and Human Rights	<i>In progress</i>	Yes	TBD	National Assembly, Office of Administrative Affairs, Independent Directorate of Local Governance, Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission, Independent Election Commission, Central Statistic Organization, General Directorate of Audit and Control, Ministry of Justice,
3	Justice & Rule of Law	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Justice	Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office
4	Religious Affairs	<i>In progress</i>	Yes	Ministry of Hajj and Endowment	Ministry of Hajj and Endowment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, National Academy of Science
5	Transport	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Ministry of Urban Development
6	Energy	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
7	Water Resource Management	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Energy and Water	Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Agriculture and Livelihood, Ministry of Mine, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Mine and National Environmental Protection Authority
8	Information and Communication Technology	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Info, Comm. Tech	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Information and Culture, Afghanistan Investment Support Agency, Internet Service Provider Association, Global System for Mobile Communication Association, Private Sector, Information and Communication Technology Experts, Consumer Advocate
9	Urban Development	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Urban Development	Ministry of Urban Development, Kabul Municipality, Independent Directorate of Local Governance
10	Mines	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Mines	Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Energy and Water

No	ANDS Sectors	Committee Meet		IMC Lead Ministry	Core Ministries/Agencies (Members)
		High Level	Technical Level		
11	Education	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Higher Education (periodic)	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Labor Social Affairs Martyr and Disabled, Science Academy, National Olympic Committee
12	Media, Culture and Youth	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Info., Culture and Youth	Ministry of Information and Culture, (Office of the Deputy Minister Youth Affairs)
13	Health & Nutrition	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Public Health	Ministry of Agriculture and Livelihood, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Central Statistic Organization
14	Agriculture and Rural Development	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Rural Rehab and Development (periodic)	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Livelihood, Ministry of Counter Narcotics
15	Social Protection	Yes	In progress	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Counter Narcotics
16	Refugees and Internal Displaced Persons	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Refugees and Returnees	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
17	Private Sector Development & Trade	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Da Afghanistan Bank (Central Bank)
Cross-Cutting Issues					
18	Gender	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Women Affairs	Ministry of Women Affairs
19	Anti-corruption	In progress	In progress	High Office of Anti Corruption	High Office of Anti Corruption
20	Counter Narcotics	In progress	Yes	Ministry of Counter Narcotics	Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livelihood, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
21	Capacity Building	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy, Civil Service Commission, Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
22	Environment	Yes	Yes	National Environment Protection	Ministry of Agriculture and Livelihood, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Urban Development, Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry Information Culture and Youth
23	Regional Cooperation	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled

Source: Coordination of ANDS Implementation Unit, Ministry of Finance

ANNEX II – IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 80 PRIORITY PROJECT IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1387 (2008/09)

No	Province	Ongoing Projects	Completed Projects	Total (ongoing and completed projects)	%
South					
1	Kandahar	14	0	14	17.5
2	Zabul	0	0	0	0
3	Helmand	2	12	14	17.5
4	Oruzan	2	1	3	3.75
5	Nimruz	5	7	12	15
North					
6	Faryab	1	6	7	8.75
7	Sari Pull	2	1	3	3.75
8	Jawzjan	10	2	12	15
9	Samangan	2	0	2	2.5
10	Balkh	6	5	11	13.75
North East					
11	Badakhshan	12	3	15	18.75
12	Baghlan	3	8	11	13.75
13	Kunduz	0	7	7	8.75
14	Takhar	10	4	14	17.5
South East					
15	Paktya	7	5	12	15
16	Ghazni	0	12	12	15
17	Khost	10	3	13	16.25
18	Paktika	12	4	16	20
Central Highlands					
19	Bamyan	8	4	12	15
20	Daikundi	6	1	7	8.75
West					
21	Hirat	6	1	7	8.75
22	Ghor	7	4	11	13.75
23	Badghis	1	6	7	8.75
24	Farah	0	0	0	0
Central Region					
25	Logar	8	1	9	11.25
26	Wardak	9	1	10	12.5
27	Parwan	14	4	18	27
28	Panjshir	9	11	20	25
29	Kabul	4	2	6	7.5
30	Kapisa	6	7	13	16.25
Nangarhar					
31	Nangarhar	19	12	31	38.75
32	Laghman	12	7	19	23.75
33	Noristan	15	1	16	20
34	Kunar	19	4	23	28.75
Total					483.75
Average per province					14.65909091

Source: Ministry of Finance and UNAMA

ANNEX III - EXPENDITURE, HIPC TRIGGER 8

Code	ANDS Pillar (Millions of Afghani)	1387 Original Budget	1387 Recorded Expenditure	1388 Original Budget	1388, Q1 Recorded Expenditure
Education		16,251.0	19,335.7	24,125.0	3,014.6
<i>Of which considered poverty related</i>		6,503.1	9,520.4	10,740.0	2,057.8
General Education		7,044.6	10,357.8	11,318.6	2,179.6
271800	General Education Operating Budget ¹	7,044.6	10,357.8	11,318.6	2,179.6
	of which estimated to be primary	6,315.8	9,286.3	10,461.1	2,014.5
271900	Basic Education	-	-	-	-
Literacy and Non-Formal Education		187.2	234.1	278.9	43.3
277700	Literacy Operating budget	187.2	234.1	278.9	43.3
Percentage of Education Pillar poverty related		40%	49%	45%	68%
Health		4,244.0	4,933.2	7,171.0	780.8
<i>Of which considered poverty related</i>		-	1,271.8	-	257.4
Health Services Provision		-	1,271.8	-	257.4
371410	National Immunization program	238.6	244.4	3,442.6	6.0
372140	Basic Package of Health Services, operating cost	-	1,027.4	-	251.3
Percentage of Health Pillar poverty related		-	26%	-	33%
Agriculture & Rural Development		20,691.0	14,060.3	15,891.3	1,555.2
<i>Of which considered poverty related</i>		-	6,827.8	-	997.1
National Solidarity Program		13,700.0	6,543.8	10,098.4	996.6
431111	NSP Communities Block Grants ²	-	6,543.8	-	996.6
432112	School Window Block Grant	-	-	-	-
Water and Sanitation		1,250.0	284.0	1,300.0	0.5
432111	Bore Well	-	256.3	-	0.5
432112	Hand Dug Well	-	-	-	-
432113	Spring Protection	-	-	-	-
432114	Motorized Pipe Scheme	-	-	-	-
432115	Gravity Pipe Scheme	-	3.9	-	-
432116	Water reservoirs	-	3.4	-	-
432117	Emergency Tanker Water Supply	-	-	-	-
432121	Demonstration Community Latrines	-	18.8	-	-
432122	Schools Latrines Set	-	0.7	-	-
432123	Clinics Latrines Set	-	0.8	-	-
432821	Cleaning of Canals and Springs	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Agriculture & Rural Development Pillar poverty related		-	49%	-	64%

Source of expenditure data: AFMIS Database as at 22 July 2009, Ministry of Finance.

1 - General education covers primary, secondary and tertiary education. To estimate the percentage spent on primary education the proportion of primary school students in total primary and secondary students has been used (93% and (92% in 1387 and 1388 respectively)

2 - The National Solidarity Program is administered through block grants. Most expenditure is assumed to be poverty related however it is not possible to disaggregate this data

ANNEX IV - TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE ON AID EFFECTIVENESS (HLCAE)

Organizationally, the High Level Committee on Aid Effectiveness is placed under the Standing Committee on Social and Economic Development to address aid effectiveness and aid coordination issues on regular basis. It is proposed that, as needed, several sector related task forces/forums/working groups could be established under the HLCAE to provide mechanisms necessary for specific working level discussions.

The sessions of the HLCAE will be held at the level of Minister/Deputy Minister of Finance and Heads of the Donor Development Agencies every two months. They will be co-chaired by the Minister/Deputy Minister for Finance and a senior official from UNAMA. In order to ensure efficiency and mutual accountability, the regular six months action plan and activity reports for the HLCAE will be approved by the Minister of Finance. If required, and on ad hoc basis, other line ministries/Government agencies and civil society members will be invited to attend the sessions of the HLCAE.

If the HLCAE would decide on any issue to be discussed in detail at technical level then the HLCAE will assign a Task Force to work on technicalities of the issue and to report back to the HLCAE. Task Forces will be established based on needs as they are identified and will serve as a technical forum for the HLCAE.

Given the national ownership in this area, the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) of the MoF will, in consultations with UNAMA, facilitate preparation for the HLCAE sessions and follow-up implementation of conclusions from the HLCAE sessions.

The HLCAE will provide recommendations for discussion at:

- Cabinet and Government Coordination Committee (GCC); and
- Standing Committee for Social and Economic Development.

The HLCAE will report to the Standing Committee on Social and Economic Development. When required the Minister of Finance will report to the GCC, the President and Cabinet about the most important issues related to the aid effectiveness and coordination.

The HLCAE will primarily focus on the following issues and conduct the following activities:

- Discuss and recommend how to improve implementation of the government's aid policy, especially in the area of strengthening of government ownership of projects and programs; aid effectiveness/coordination; and ANDS implementation;
- Discuss and recommend how to ensure that responsible ministries are preparing programs/projects aligned with ANDS priorities to secure donor funding;
- Discuss and recommend how to secure sufficient donor funding for ANDS implementation;
- Discuss and recommend how to increase alignment of the donor assistance with the ANDS sector priorities, especially in the case of External Budget;
- Discuss regular Donor Financial Reviews (DFR) and issues such how to increase amount, disbursements and predictability of donors assistance;
- Discuss and recommend how to improve quality of donors' aid reporting to the MoF (ACU) as well as the Government's aid information management and analysis;
- Provide recommendations how to improve implementation of Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action;
- Discuss the Country Reports on Paris Declaration Survey and measures to increase harmonization, managing for results, mutual accountability, use of the Government systems as well as local procurement component within the donor funded projects;
- Discuss and recommend measures to implement and monitor Good Principles for International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations¹;
- Discuss and decide about division of labor for donors' sector involvement;
- Support Budget process by providing recommendations on how to ensure stronger donor support to the Core Budget;
- Discuss and recommend the measures to support increased mobilization and allocations of domestic revenues.

¹ Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations are the 10 guiding principles for international actors to enhance their engagement in fragile countries. This also complements the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Afghanistan was one of 7 countries that have committed to pilot the monitoring of the principles and the exercise started in May 2009 and has conducted a preliminary survey (interviews) on the principles.

ANNEX V - ANDS RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Vision: *A stable Islamic constitutional democracy at peace with itself and its neighbors, standing with full dignity in the international family; A tolerant, united, and pluralistic nation that honors its Islamic heritage and the deep seated aspirations toward participation, justice, and equal rights for all; A society of hope and prosperity based on a strong, private-sector led market economy, social equity, and environmental sustainability.*

Narrative	Expected Results ²	Indicators ³	Data Source ⁴
GOAL	IMPACTS		
To ensure national security, rule of law, promotion of sustainable economic growth and reduction of poverty	National Security Enhanced	Level and extent of insurgent and criminal activities, illegal drug production and trafficking	National Security Directorate, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense (use other proxy indicators)
	Governance systems are in compliance with established laws and regulations.	Governance addresses Afghanistan constitutional requirements and enforces laws enacted (for example human rights, anti-corruption, counter narcotics laws)	Surveys, Sector Results Reports
	Economic growth attained	GDP	National Accounts
	Afghan people’s quality of life improved	Human Development Index (HDI)	Human Development Report (HDR)
	People living under poverty line decreased	% of people living under national poverty line	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) Survey
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES		
To strengthen security institutions and enhance law enforcement (Army, Police, Justice)	Security forces function without foreign assistance; and police in collaboration with justice enforces rule of law across the country	a) # of army units able to function/operate independently	Ministry of Defense

² Note that sector level Outcome results contribute to the achievement of the Impact level results

³ Note that given the nature of the ANDS and the results, both quantitative and qualitative indicators -as the case may be- must be used. Baseline data will be required to measure changes and use of qualitative indicators would imply analytic assessments based on sector level results reports. Monitoring and Evaluation of ANDS is not possible through use of quantitative indicators only. Thus, M&E Framework includes a number of qualitative indicators

⁴ Note that sector results monitoring reports are the major data sources and must be used in all instances

Vision: <i>A stable Islamic constitutional democracy at peace with itself and its neighbors, standing with full dignity in the international family; A tolerant, united, and pluralistic nation that honors its Islamic heritage and the deep seated aspirations toward participation, justice, and equal rights for all; A society of hope and prosperity based on a strong, private-sector led market economy, social equity, and environmental sustainability.</i>			
Narrative	Expected Results ²	Indicators³	Data Source⁴
		b) Public satisfaction with services and protection provided by the police	Public opinion surveys
		c) District security threat ranking	Threat ranking reports: Ministry of Interior, United Nations Assessment Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA)
	Functioning representative government with separation of power between executive, legislative and judicial wings	Elected legislature and independent judicial institutions in place and functioning according to their mandates	Criteria need be established for monitoring of the functioning of each institution as per individual mandates (Ministry of Economy and relevant institutions to establish criteria)
To institutionalize democratic governance, strengthen justice delivery, promote human rights and ensure public service delivery	Functioning civil service institutions	a) Civil Service Commission fully functional, delivering all services related to human resource management	Progress reports in civil service reforms
		Number of civil service institutions providing required services to the people based on their mandates	Papers of research institutions. Performance of public service institutions to be assessed from sector results report
To strengthen and institute pro-poor growth strategies and increase national revenue along with enhancing productivity through building infrastructure, provision of public health & education, promotion of social and	Fair justice delivered by justice institutions	Application of enacted civil, criminal and Sharia laws utilized in dispensation of justice	Monitoring based on established criteria to be undertaken (Ministry of Economy and line ministries will establish the criteria)

Vision: *A stable Islamic constitutional democracy at peace with itself and its neighbors, standing with full dignity in the international family; A tolerant, united, and pluralistic nation that honors its Islamic heritage and the deep seated aspirations toward participation, justice, and equal rights for all; A society of hope and prosperity based on a strong, private-sector led market economy, social equity, and environmental sustainability.*

Narrative	Expected Results ²	Indicators ³	Data Source ⁴
economic inclusion, and creation of an enabling environment for private sector development	Human Rights observed as per Afghan Constitution and International obligations	% of Human Rights reported cases addressed by justice institutions	Assessment to be based on survey of cases and resolutions/decisions. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and sector results reports
	National revenue targets met	Total national revenue	National Accounts
	Infrastructure essential for meeting people's needs and increasing productivity developed.	Level and extent of developed transport infrastructure (roads/aviation), telecommunication and information technology infrastructure, infrastructure for education and health delivery	Assessment to be based on sector results reports (Ministry of Economy determines list of ministries that will report on output and outcome results, with indicators) and NRVA. An index of relevant sector indicators will be developed.
	Concrete progress made towards attainment of MDG goals in (health, education, gender and environment)	% of progress made towards attainment of health, education, gender and environment MDG goals	Information in sector results reports, NRVA, MDG progress reports (each goal to be separately reviewed).
	Food security increased	a) Licit agriculture & livestock production b) People's purchasing power for food	NRVA NRVA

Vision: A stable Islamic constitutional democracy at peace with itself and its neighbors, standing with full dignity in the international family; A tolerant, united, and pluralistic nation that honors its Islamic heritage and the deep seated aspirations toward participation, justice, and equal rights for all; A society of hope and prosperity based on a strong, private-sector led market economy, social equity, and environmental sustainability.

Narrative	Expected Results ²	Indicators ³	Data Source ⁴
		c) % of people below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (national and provincial)	Baseline sample surveys and NRVA
	Rural economic productivity increased	a) State of rural income	If no data available, Central Statistics Office should be asked to collect data.
		b) % contribution of rural economy to GDP	Da Afghanistan Bank (Central Bank)
	Income disparity and inequality of access to basic services (rural - urban, rich - poor) reduced	a) % of rural versus urban areas with access to essential infrastructure	Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
		b) Rural and urban employment rates	NRVA (use proxy indicators)
		c) Rural and urban income averages	NRVA (use proxy indicators)
	Investment in private sector increased	Amount of National and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into private sector development	Assessment to be based on Private Sector Development sector results report, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA)
Portion of formal to informal economy increased	Ratio of formal to informal economy	If data currently not available, data collection system must be established with assistance of CSO	

ANNEX VI - ANDS SECTOR RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Health & Nutrition Sector Results Framework

HNSS Vision: Better physical, mental and social health for all Afghans.				
Narrative	Expected Results	Indicators	Means of indicator verification	Assumption and Risks
GOAL	IMPACT	INDICATORS		
To strengthen and institute pro-poor growth strategies through provision of social services such as public health and education and promote social and economic well-being	Health status of the people of Afghanistan improved Progress made to attainment of health related MDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMR • U5MR • IMR 	MMR study Household survey Demographic Surveillance	
OBJECTIVES:	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS		
In collaboration with communities and development partners to improve the health and nutrition status of the people of Afghanistan with focus on women and children and under-served area of the country.	Final 1. Improved and equitable access provided for quality primary, secondary and tertiary health care. 2. Reproductive and child health care services improved 3. Spread of Communicable diseases arrested. 4. Nutritional status of people improved.	1. a % of population within two hours walking distance from PHC services 1.b Utilization of services by public increased 2.a # of births attended by skilled professionals 2.b % of children under 1 year having received measles antigen, DPT & hepatitis dosage and polio drops 3. a% of TB cases detected and treated 3.b % of Malaria cases detected and using preventive treatment 3.c HIV prevalence 4. Malnutrition status among children and lactating mothers	Household survey Demographic & other surveillance	
Program 1: Institutional Development and Assessment	Expected Result	Indicator		
	Intermediate Outcomes 1. Annual costed plan actioned 2. Pilot Bottom-up planning integrated into national plan 3. Monitoring reports utilized for decision-making 4. Trained staff employed	1. Annual costed plan being implemented 2. Pilot program implemented 3. Instances in which issues identified in monitoring reports resulted in modification in plan for performance improvement 4. Number of trained staff employed 5. Instances in which DEWS facilitated in diagnosis and		

	<p>5. Surveillance facilitates rapid diagnosis and confirmation of outbreaks</p> <p>6. Donor financing aligned with MoPH priorities</p> <p>7. Absorptive capacity of MoPH increased</p> <p>8. Master trainers providing training to staff</p> <p>9. Information and Telemedicine technology facilitates timely and needed health interventions</p>	<p>prevention of pandemics</p> <p>6. Existing funding gap for MoPH priorities</p> <p>% of donor funds aligned to MoPH priorities</p> <p>7. Funds expended effectively and in a timely fashion to produce expected results</p> <p>8. Number of staff trained by master trainers</p> <p>9. Number of cases which benefited from use of informatics and Telemedicine technology</p>		
INPUTS/ACTIVITIES: PROGRAM 1				
Sub-program/Activity 1.1: Planning review and new plans development				
	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS		
<p>1.1.1 Review of existing policies and support formulation of new ones</p> <p>1.1.2 Annual review and revision of existing strategies and development of new ones like Public-Private Partnership and environmental health</p> <p>1.1.3 Annual planning of activities under each program with a focus on construction</p> <p>1.1.4 Initiation of a process of bottom-up sub-national needs assessment and planning for national plan development</p> <p>1.1.5 Decentralization of appropriate responsibility, authority and acceptability as part of bottom-up planning process</p> <p>1.1.6 Annual activities planning and costing for each program</p>	<p>1. Annual review and revision completed and new plans drafted</p> <p>2. Annual review of strategies completed and new strategies developed</p> <p>3. Bottom-up planning initiated in provinces for construction</p> <p>4. Terms of Reference for subnational needs assessment prepared</p> <p>5. Operational plan for decentralization of planning process made</p> <p>4. Activity plan and costing completed</p>	<p>1. Number of policies and strategies reviewed and necessary support provided to new drafts</p> <p>2.a Number of strategies reviewed revised and developed</p> <p>2. b Number of new programs with annual operational plan available with cost</p> <p>3. Number of provinces in which bottom-up planning for construction initiated</p> <p>4. Availability of TORs for sub-national needs assessment.</p> <p>5. Operation plan available</p> <p>6. Activities plan, with costing available</p>	<p>Health sector review studies</p> <p>Budget reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available • Availability of guidelines and procedure to develop decentralized integrated planning • Availability of skilled staff
Sub-program/Activity 1.2: Monitoring and Research				
<p>1.2.1 Annual monitoring and research of health care services</p> <p>1.2.2 Provision of initial and refresher training on routine reporting system to the health staff</p> <p>1.2.3 Surveillance of disease (DEWS)</p>	<p>1. Monitoring undertaken</p> <p>2. Training completed</p> <p>3. Surveillance undertaken</p>	<p>1. Monitoring reports submitted to high ranking official annually</p> <p>2. Number of staff trained</p> <p>3. National surveillance reports are available</p>	<p>HMIS</p> <p>NHSPA</p> <p>Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available
Sub-program/Activity 1.3: Health care Financing				

1.3.1 1.3.2	Development of healthcare financing strategy Speedy and effective implementation of action plans	1. Healthcare finance strategy developed 2. Planned activities completed in a timely fashion	1. Financing strategy available 2. a Percentage of planned activities completed 2. b predictability and speedy release of donor funding.	HMIS NHSPA Financial database Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available • Availability of skilled staff
Sub-program/Activity 1.4: Capacity building and innovations					
1.4.1 1.4.2 1.4.3 1.4.4	Provision of training for newly graduated doctors and admin and managerial staff TOT program undertaken Introduction of informatics and other technology Introduction of improved technology for long distance patient care and treatment	1. Training provided 2. TOT program completed 3. Informatics program in place 4. Telemedicine technology adopted	1. Number of new graduate doctors successfully completed comprehensive public health course 2. a. Number of Master Trainers trained for public health and management 3. Informatics system made available 4. Number of provinces covered under the telemedicine program	HMIS NHSPA HR database Training database Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue
Program 2: Provision of Quality Health Care Services		Expected Result	Indicator		
Program1: Provision of Health Care Services		Intermediate Outcome 1. Improved curative, diagnostic and hospital services provided 2. Iodine Deficiency Disorders are prevented and reduced 3. Diarrheal diseases controlled 4. Mental health patients received care 5. Patients with disability received care 6. NOMADS have improved access to health care services 7. Full Immunization provided to all children under 1 yr of age across the country 8. Potential to tetanus infection in women of child bearing age reduced 9. Maternal and child health care	1. Number of people with access to quality curative, diagnostic and hospital services 2. % of Iodine Deficiency cases 3. # of diarrheal disease patients treated 4. Number of patients received Mental health care services 5. Number of patients received disability health care services 6. % of NOMADS with access to health care 7. % of children under 1 yr fully immunized 8. % of women of child bearing age infected with tetanus 9. % of Maternal AN, Intra-natal and PN complications 10. a% of live birth of total deliveries 10 b % of health facilities with trained mid-wives 10c. Ratio of trained (2) CHWs by population 11. % of cases of HIV, Malaria, TB, Diarrhea and Leishmaniasis 12% of population at risk and vulnerable groups provided	Growth monitoring HMIS Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	

	<p>services improved</p> <p>10. Trained health workers including mid-wives and CHWs deployed across the country with focus on rural areas</p> <p>11. Spread of HIV, Malaria, diarrheal diseases, Leishmaniasis and Tuberculosis reduced</p> <p>12. Support to the population at risk and vulnerable groups provided at times of emergencies</p>	with care at time of emergencies		
INPUTS/ACTIVITIES :PROGRAM 2	OUTPUTS	Output indicator		
Sub-program/Activity 2.1: Curative and Diagnostic health services				
<p>2.1.1 Expansion of the hospital reform project for improved delivery of services</p> <p>2.1.2 Provision of curative and diagnostic services</p>	<p>1. Additional hospitals covered under reform project</p> <p>2. Quality curative and diagnostic services provided</p>	<p>1. a No. of additional hospitals covered</p> <p>1 b No. of hospitals and clinics providing these services</p> <p>1. c No of Hospital deliveries conducted</p> <p>1. d Total OPD visits</p> <p>1. e Total hospitalization (indoor admissions)</p> <p>2 a Total no. of major surgery performed</p> <p>2 b. Total no. of cesarean section performed</p> <p>3 No. of lab tests</p>	<p>HMIS</p> <p>Hospital Assessment</p> <p>Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available • Availability of skilled staff
Sub-program/Activity 2.2: Basic Health Care Services				
<p>2.2.1 Provision of the Basic Package of Health Services</p> <p>2.2.2 Actions to reduce iodine deficiency</p> <p>2.2.3 Provision and expansion of Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Centres for children U5 and lactating mothers</p> <p>2.2.4 Provision of mental health care services</p> <p>2.2.5 Provision of Disability health services</p> <p>2.2.6 Provision of Health Care for NOMADS</p> <p>2.2.7 Expansion of the National Immunization Programme</p>	<p>1. BPHS provided across the country</p> <p>2. Required action operational to reduce IDD</p> <p>3. Increase in TFCs</p> <p>4. Mental health care services provided</p> <p>5. Disability health services are provided</p> <p>6. Health care delivered to NOMADS</p> <p>7. Immunization program covering prescribed childhood vaccines + TT for Women of Child Bearing Age implemented</p>	<p>1. % of people accessing BPHS</p> <p>2. % of people covered under the reduction plan</p> <p>3. % of DHs providing TF services</p> <p>4. % of health facilities providing mental health services</p> <p>5. % of health facilities providing disability health services</p> <p>6. % of NOMADS provided with health care</p> <p>7. a% of children fully immunized</p> <p>7. b % of Women of Child Bearing Age covered with TT</p>	<p>HMIS</p> <p>NHSPA</p> <p>Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available • Availability of guidelines and procedure to develop decentralized integrated planning

Sub-program/Activity 2.3: Reproductive and Child health and improving Nutritional status related interventions					
2.3.1	Provision of access to quality emergency and routine reproductive health services	1 & 2. Increased access provided to essential services for maternal and child health care	1. % of pregnant women receiving Antenatal, intra-natal and post-natal care	HMIS HR database Training database NHSPA Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available • Availability of skilled staff
2.3.2	Provision of access to quality child health service		2. a % of newly born and infants receiving required care		
2.3.3	Provision of nutrition services to increase nutrition status of the population	3. Affordable nutrition services provided	2. b Percentage of cases provided treatment based on IMCI Guideline and Standards treatment Protocols		
2.3.4	Provision of training to maternal and child health workforce including Community Health Workers (CHWs)	4. Workforce trained	3. a. # of people provided with nutrition education and services		
2.3.5	Conduct of school based health education campaigns	5. Campaigns undertaken	3. b. Percentage of population having adequate knowledge of ways to improve nutrition status		
			5. Number of health service providers (including (CHWs) received training		
			6. Number of schools covered by School Health Initiative (SHI) program		
Sub-program/Activity 2.4: Services for Malaria, Leishmeniasis, TB, HIV/AIDS and Avian Influenza					
2.4.1	Blood screening and drug addiction projects for control of STIs and HIV/AIDs	1. Projects implemented	1. % of blood screened people	HMIS NHSPA HIV surveillance Reports on blood screening Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available • Availability of skilled staff
2.4.2	Expansion of Direct Observation Treatment Short course (DOTS) for treatment of tuberculosis	2. DOTS program expanded	2. Number of tuberculosis cases detected and treated under DOTS		
2.4.3	Promotion of use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) for Malaria Prevention & Reduction	3. Insecticide Treated Nets distributed and used	3. % of Under 5 sleeping under ITN		
2.4.4	Preparedness for the Avian Influenza pandemic.	4. Programs implemented to prevent Avian Influenza epidemic	4. Inclusion of AI preparedness in decentralized plans for all provinces		
Sub-program/Activity 2.5: Emergency preparedness and interventions					
2.5.1	Preparation of plans of action for responding to emergencies	1. Action plan prepared	1. Action plan document is available	Health sector review studies	
Program 3: Administrative and Finance reform		Expected Outcome	Outcome Indicator		
		Intermediate Outcomes			•
		1. PRR and RIMU introduced to improve administrative and management efficiency	1. MoPH staff and health workers delivering required services extent to which		
		2. Drug quality control facilitates provision of safe medicines	2. Number of quality assured drugs used for treatment		
		3. Profile of MoPH with respect to	3. Public and international donor perceptions		

INPUTS/ACTIVITIES : PROGRAM 3		OUTPUTS	Out put indicator	
Sub-program/Activity 3.1: Admin Support				
3.1.1 Implementation of financial reforms 3.1.2 Implementation of administrative reforms	Reforms implemented	4. Views of national assembly members	1 No. and nature of financial management reforms implemented 2. No. of staff trained in operating the financial management database	HMIS NHSPA AFMIS ACCESS database • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Necessary guidelines and protocols are available • Availability of skilled staff
Sub-program/Activity 3.2: Human Resource reform				
3.2.1 Implementation of PRR and RIMU	1. PRR and RIMU implemented		1. Numbers of civil servants selected using civil service commission recruitment process, and have signed Code of Conduct and Declaration of Allegiance	HMIS NHSPA Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS) • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue
Sub-program/Activity 3.3: Pharmaceutical reform				
3.3.1 Provision of access to affordable medicines 3.3.2 Operation of a drug quality control laboratory at the central level	1. Affordable medicines procured for all health facilities 2. aCentral drug control laboratory operational 2. bQuality assurance of drugs confirmed prior to release		1. Number of health facilities making essential drugs available 2. % of drugs screened at the national level	HMIS NHSPA Drug MIS Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS) • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue • Necessary guidelines and protocols are available
Sub-program/Activity 3.4: Public Relation and communication				
3.4.1 Programming for raising profile of the MoPH through effective communication with the public, parliament, media, NGOs and donors 3.4.2 Training of Public relations staff	1. Publicity Program completed and implemented 2. Training programs for PR staff completed		1. a. Number of press conferences and press releases 1. b. Number of media covering MoPH success stories at national and sub-national levels 2. Number of public relations staff trained	NEWS Media coverage Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS) • Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue

Education Sector Results Framework

Vision: Regardless of gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status or religious affiliation, all Afghans will have equal access to quality education to enable them to develop their knowledge and skills and thereby maximize their potential for increased income and improve the quality of their life.

Narrative	Expected Results	Indicators	Indicator means of verification	Assumptions And Risks
GOAL	IMPACT	INDICATORS		
To strengthen and institute pro-poor growth strategies, increase national revenue and productivity through building of social and economic infrastructure, with provision of health and education as priorities	Concrete progress made towards attainments of MDG goals in health and education	Percentage of progress made to words attainments of health and education MDG goals		
OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS		
To develop effective and efficient human capital based on principles of Islam and national constitution for the balanced development of the country	<p>OVERALL OUTCOMES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regardless of gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status or religious affiliation, all Afghans with equal access to quality education to enable them to develop their knowledge and skills and thereby maximize their potential. A Literate numerate and technologically professional citizenry <p>FINAL OUTCOMES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of academic teaching and research enhanced Access to Higher Education increased Participation of women students and faculty in institutes of higher education increased Improved quality of higher education Improved access to vocational education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of Afghan population with access (equivalent to enrolment) to each of the following areas: quality literacy, basic, secondary, vocational, technical and Islamic education and university education % of Afghans who are literate, have numeracy skills, have some form of technical skills to enable them to earn an income <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-a Number of university teachers appraised for assessment of teaching and research quality 1-b- Number of publication by university teachers in national and international journals 2 Number of students enrolled in universities.(Gender disaggregated) 3. a. % of women in total student population at university 3.b. % of women faculty members at university 4. Standardized tests to assess quality of education applied 7a. # of vocational training centres available & numbers enrolled in vocational training 		<p>Government commitment to follow through on the existing MoU, dated 13th December 2007 which details the development of the Act, Qualifications Framework and regulatory Boards.</p> <p>Availability of funds to carry out annual assessment of the TVET providers.</p>

	<p>8- Improved quality of vocational education</p> <p>9- Improved sports facilities</p> <p>10- Enhanced contribution of the Academy in Science</p> <p>HIGHER EDUCATION INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES</p> <p>1. University building, laboratories and student dormitories operational and utilized</p> <p>2. Academic and support staff recruited (gender disaggregated) are employed.</p> <p>3. Revised curricula and academic program used at universities</p> <p>4. Academic institutions function independently from government control</p> <p>5. Private and non-private academic institutions collaborating in program delivery</p> <p>6. Refresher trained and skills trained academic staff teaching using new skills</p> <p>7. Accreditations and quality assurance measures implemented.</p>	<p>7. b. No. of persons trained through NSDP (male and female)</p> <p>8. Trainees graduating with vocational training diplomas/certificates find employment.</p> <p>9. Nature of facilities available to number of people</p> <p>10- Nature of scientific research, funds invested in science research, number of international standard research publications etc.</p> <p>1.# of university buildings, laboratories and dormitories used (capacity utilization must be checked)</p> <p>2.# of newly recruited faculty and support staff employed (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>3.# of universities using revised curricula</p> <p>4.# of academic institutions with autonomous functioning rights</p> <p>5.# of private and non private collaborative programs operational</p> <p>6. # of refresher trained and skills trained staff teaching using upgraded skills (evaluation required)</p> <p>7.# of universities complying with accreditation and quality assurance requirements</p>		<p>Availability of funds to carry out annual assessment of the TVET providers.</p>
	<p><u>GENERAL EDUCATION FINAL OUTCOMES</u></p> <p>BASIC EDUCATION:</p> <p>1. Number of primary school graduates increased.</p> <p>2. Graduated individuals have the competency of entry into secondary level education or avail vocational training opportunity</p> <p>3. Graduated individuals have potentials of entry into government and private sector labor market -</p>	<p>1. % of students completing 9 years of basic schooling and passing the national standard basic education evaluation</p> <p>2. % of basic school graduates entering secondary schools or vocational training institutes</p> <p>3. % of graduates entering the job market- finding employment</p>		

	<p>SECONDARY EDUCATION: 1.Number of secondary school graduates (grade 12) increased 2. Graduated individuals have the competency to enter post secondary educational institutes or other vocational and technical training institutes. 3.Graduates have the potentials to enter public or private sector job market</p> <p>ISLAMIC EDUCATION: 1. Number of graduates (completing 12 or 14 grades) of Islamic education increased. 2. Graduates of Islamic Education have the competency to teach and preach Islam 3. Graduates have the competency to find employment in public or private sector.</p> <p>TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: 1. Number of students graduating from (grades 12 and 14) TVET 2. Graduates of TVET have the required ability to continue their studies at higher levels 3. Graduates have the competency to enter the job market</p> <p>LITERACY: Basic 1. Graduates of literacy programs gain Basic reading, writing and numeracy skills which contribute to improved functioning of the graduates in the conduct of their daily activities.</p> <p>LITERACY with vocational courses: 1. Graduates of these programs have the skills to enter the labor market.</p> <p>GENERAL EDUCATION INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES: 1. Access to general and Islamic education improved</p>	<p>1. % of students who have passed national standard secondary education examination 2. % of graduates who continue studies at post secondary levels. 3. % of graduates who are employed in public or private sector.</p> <p>1. of students of grade 12 Islamic education who passed the national standard examination 2. % of grade 14 graduates of Islamic education who passed national standard examination 3. % of graduates who find gainful employment</p> <p>1. % of students who pass national standard examination at the end of grade 12 2. % of students who pass national standard examination at the end of the grade 14 3. # of students who enter higher levels of education. % of graduates who are recruited within one year after graduation in the relevant job</p> <p>1. a. % of literacy trainees who pass the national standard evaluation test marking the completion of the literacy course. 1.b. Literacy rate at national level for 15 year olds and above 1.a. % of the trainees of literacy-cum- vocational training courses who pass the national standard evaluation test at the end of the courses 1.b. % of the graduates who find employment within a year after graduation 1.c. # of graduates in literacy-cum vocational training in the age bracket of 15 years of age and above</p> <p>1 .Net Enrolment Rate in general education 1. a) Gross Enrolment Rate in general education 1.b)Gross Enrolment Rate in Islamic education</p>		
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	<p>2. Quality of teaching and school administration improved</p> <p>3. Access to general and Islamic education improved</p> <p>4.a) Schools operational with standardized curriculum and text books distributed and used, including curriculum addressing special needs</p> <p>4.b) Science education improved through use of standardized operational laboratories</p> <p>5. Quality of teaching improved</p> <p>6.Schools operational</p> <p>7.School administration improved:</p> <p>7.a. Administrative and regulatory framework adopted by education institutions in provinces and districts and routine</p>	<p>2. % of students benefited from quality education</p> <p>3. Number of students using distance education as a replacement for normal schooling</p> <p>3.b) Number of students using distance education as a supplementary program</p> <p>3.c) Net Enrolment Rate in general education</p> <p>3.d) Gross Enrolment Rate in general education</p> <p>4.a) % of schools using revised curriculum</p> <p>4.a-1) % of students provided with sets of revised text books</p> <p>4.b-2) % of students with special needs have access to special curriculum and text books</p> <p>5.a. % of teachers trained who are deployed in schools</p> <p>5.b. % of schools with trained teachers</p> <p>5.c. Number of subject matter specialist teachers</p> <p>5.d. % of teachers using active teaching-learning approaches</p> <p>5.e. % of teachers passing routine competency tests</p> <p>5.f. Student: Teacher ratio in primary and secondary schools (breakdown)</p> <p>5.g. Number of teaching hours in primary and secondary schools (breakdown)</p> <p>5.h. Teacher ratio in TVET schools (breakdown)</p> <p>6. (breakdown by provinces, urban and rural, boys and girls' schools required)</p> <p>6.a. # of functional schools (with breakdown in each area of education)</p> <p>7.1.# of provinces and districts in which schools and education institutions are administered by standardized regulations and procedures</p> <p>7.2.% of trained administrative staff in education institutions.</p> <p>7. a. # of education Shuras functional and meeting regularly for problem solving- nature of issues addressed, solutions proposed etc.</p> <p>7.b. % of education institutions in which routine inspection system functions</p> <p>7.b.1-# of inspection visits, issues identified and rectification measures proposed by inspection tours</p>		
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	<p>administration observes the regulatory procedures</p> <p>7.b.Trained administrative staff deployed in education institutions to undertake administrative functions</p> <p>7.c. Education/School boards and shuras are functional and oversight operations of the education institution addressing quality control issues</p> <p>8. Access to literacy programs improved</p> <p>9. Quality of teaching and administration of literacy courses improved</p> <p>10. Courses operational with standardized curriculum and text books distributed and used</p> <p>11. Quality of teaching improved</p> <p>12. Access to TVET education improved</p> <p>13. Quality of teaching and school administration improved</p> <p>14. Schools operational with standardized curriculum and text books distributed and used</p>	<p>7. c. Number of education/school boards functioning with board members, regular meetings etc. and supervision provided-identify guidance provided, changes or introduction of new systems/procedures proposed etc.</p> <p>8. Enrolment in literacy courses</p> <p>9. % of learners benefited from quality education</p> <p>10. % of courses using revised curriculum and learning materials</p> <p>11. a. % of teachers trained 11.b. % of courses with trained teachers 11.c. % of teachers passing routine competency tests 11.d. Learner-teacher ratio</p> <p>12. Enrolment Rate TVET schools</p> <p>13. % of TVET students benefited from quality education</p> <p>14.a. % of TVET schools using revised curriculum 14.b. % of students provided with sets of revised text books</p>		
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS		
<u>HIGHER EDUCATION</u>				
1. Expansion of higher education infrastructure and facilities.	1. University building, Laboratories and student's dormitories constructed and rehabilitated.	1-No of buildings, laboratories and dormitories.		
2. Expansion of Academic and support staff.	2. Academic and supportive staff recruited and retrained (gender disaggregated)	2. No of academic and support staff recruited and under gone professional training.		
3. Revision of curricula and academic program	3. Curricula and academic program revised.	3. No of curricula and academic program revised		
4. Promotion of autonomy of academic institutions.	4. Reformed undertaken to promote autonomy of academic institutions.	4. No of institution gained autonomy.		

<p>5. Promotion of coordination between private and non private academic institutions.</p> <p>6. Provision of refresher education and skills training for university graduates.</p> <p>7. Measures undertaken to promote accreditations and quality assurance</p>	<p>5. Coordination promoted</p> <p>6. Refresher education and skills training provided</p> <p>7. Accreditations and quality assurance measures undertaken.</p>	<p>5. No of academic and students' exchange program</p> <p>6. % of university graduates received training.</p> <p>7.Measures; undertaken: a- Entry level student exams. b- Continuous formative an summative evaluation with institutions of higher education by the MoHE c. National and international accreditation of curriculum d. Higher education Institutions' accreditation by Accreditation Commission e. Evaluation of academic programs, faculty and staff effectiveness, student learning outcomes through standardized examinations</p>	<p>MoHE (Curriculum Department)</p>	
<p><u>GENERAL EDUCATION</u></p>				
<p>1. Establish and Upgrade schools</p>	<p>1. General and Islamic schools established and general schools upgraded</p>	<p>1 .a. The number of functional upper secondary schools 1 .b. The number of functional Islamic schools 1 .c. The number of schools for students with special needs 1 .d. The number of functional private general and Islamic schools 2.# of visited Islamic and general schools</p>	<p>General Education (MoE)</p>	
<p>2. Improve school supervision</p>	<p>2. School supervision improved</p>	<p>3.a. Number of distance education programs developed</p>	<p>Infrastructure Program (MoE)</p>	
<p>3. Develop and broadcast distance education</p>	<p>3. Distance education program broadcasted</p>	<p>3.b.Number of distance education programs broadcasted 3.c. Number of students actually using distance education programs</p>		
<p>4. Student (guidance, stationery, food and health</p>	<p>4. Student Services provided for all general and Islamic students</p>	<p>4. a. % of students provided with counseling and guidance 4.b. % of students receiving stationery 4.c. % of students receiving food 5. Number of subjects in which curriculum revised Special education curriculum available Laboratories in place</p>		
<p>5. Provision of improved learning material and other</p>	<p>5. Curriculum developed Special education curriculum to serve needs of special students developed</p>			

<p>6.. Recruitment and Training of professional teachers 7. Construction of schools.</p>	<p>Learning facilities constructed: laboratories, class rooms space Special facilities for children</p> <p>6. Teachers recruited and trained</p> <p>7. Educational institutes and administrative buildings constructed</p>	<p>6. # of teachers recruited and trained</p> <p>7.a.# of new educational institutes constructed (breakdown rural/urban, boys & girls' schools)</p> <p>7.b.# of administrative buildings constructed</p> <p>7.c. % of schools with adequate space judged by student: classroom ratio</p>	<p>MoE Teacher education program</p>		
<p>8. Introduction of regulations, policies, supervision systems and administrative capacity building for educational institutions</p>	<p>8 Regulations and procedures developed -Administrative staff trained -School Shuras established -School inspection system introduced -School Boards established</p>	<p>8. a. Types of administrative and regulatory procedures developed</p> <p>8.b. Number of people trained to address education administration needs # of education shuras established Type and procedure of school inspection system developed # of education Boards established</p> <p>9. The number of functional literacy courses</p>			
<p>9. Establish literacy courses</p>	<p>9. Literacy courses established</p>	<p>10. # of visited literacy courses</p>			
<p>10. Improve supervision of literacy courses</p>	<p>10. Course supervision improved</p>	<p>11. Number of subjects and rounds in which curriculum revised 12. # of teachers recruited and trained</p>			
<p>11. Develop and revise literacy curriculum</p>	<p>11. Literacy curriculum developed</p>	<p>13. Number of functional TVET schools</p>			
<p>12. Recruit and Train literacy teachers</p>	<p>12. Teachers recruited and trained</p>	<p>14. # of visited schools</p>			
<p>13. Establish TVET schools and courses</p>	<p>13. TVET schools established</p>	<p>15. Number of TVET subjects in which curriculum revised 16. # of teachers recruited and trained</p>			
<p>14. Improve supervision of TVET courses 15. Develop and revise TVET curriculum</p>	<p>14. TVET School supervision improved 15. Curriculum developed and/or revised</p>	<p>1. % of provision of coordination of vocational training improved</p>			
<p>16. Recruitment and Training of TVET teachers</p>	<p>16. Teachers recruited and trained</p>	<p>2. The number of training centers supplied and Quality of Technical / Vocational Education and Skills improved -% of vocational skills expanded and number of employees -No of training sessions</p>			
<p><u>VOCATIONAL EDUCATION</u></p>	<p>1-Vocational skills expanded and employment opportunities increased</p>	<p>3. An annual increase of 10% of TVET providers using national occupational standards to develop course curricula, supported by NSDP/TVET Board</p>			
<p>2 Provision of Training</p>	<p>2.-Training conducted</p>				

<p>3. To develop occupational skills standards and provide technical assistance to other TVET agencies to develop levels and competency-based curricula, and support the development of Training of Trainers to deliver more effective courses.</p> <p>4. Register and assess the performance of TVET providers.</p> <p>5. Providing technical assistance – as captured by the MoU relating to Comp. 1 of the WB ASDP- to the Committee on Education and Skills Policy (CESP) to facilitate the development of new legislation and the creation of an ANQA and ANQF.</p> <p>6. Foundation work to support the development of a levels based qualifications framework which will recognize basic and non-formal competencies.</p> <p>7. Manage a competitive bidding process to procure the services of TVET providers to deliver market driven training and formatively monitor and assess the performance of selected agencies, through tracer studies, which evaluate employment rates and income of trainees after training.</p> <p><u>SPORTS & RESEARCH</u></p> <p>1. Construction of Sport complexes in provinces and encourage youths to sport</p>	<p>3. Improved the capacity of the national VET system to manage and deliver standards based market-driven skills training and business development training, using levels and competency-based curricula.</p> <p>4 Capacity improved in key areas: governance and management, teaching and learning, faculty and staff, research and development, extension, consultancy & linkages, resource availability, support to students</p> <p>5. Technical assistance provided in drafting of Legislation for creation and development of Afghanistan National Qualification Authority (ANQA), Qualification Framework (ANQF) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Board. The Afghanistan National Qualification Authority (ANQA), Qualification Framework (ANQF) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Board established and functions. The TVET delivery across the sector (Public, Pvt, NGOs) regulated and coordinated.</p> <p>6. A recognized qualification is provided to people undertaking non-formal vocational training courses and apprenticeships, who have achieved specified basic competencies, under the forthcoming qualifications framework.</p> <p>7. The NSDP has been procured the services of a variety of training providers (private/public) for the provision of market driven training for waged and self employment to 150,000 unemployed/under employed Afghan women and men, including the most vulnerable.</p> <p>1. Sport complexes constructed in provinces and youths encouraged</p> <p>2. Pashto and Dari ethnographic Atlas information about their culture published</p> <p>3.-Academic research launched</p> <p>4. The Science Academy buildings have been reconstructed.</p>	<p>4. Annual percentage improvement over the baseline data for each key area of capacity</p> <p>5. a. By 1390, the legislation will be drafted and passed from the parliament. 5.b . By 1391, a functional TVET Board will be existed under the ANQA, ANQF.</p> <p>6. By 1391, the Qualifications Framework will accommodate non-formal vocational training courses, which are validated by the TVET Board.</p> <p>7. By 1391 total 150,000 men and women will be trained in marketable skills across the country.</p> <p>1. No of sports complexes</p> <p>2. No of Pashto and Dari atlas</p>	<p>Assessment records held by the NSDP.</p> <p>Assessment records held by the NSDP/TVET board.</p> <p>Descriptions of awards under the Framework</p> <p>NSDP trainee records, tracer and evaluation reports.</p>	
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<p>2. Developing of Pashto and Dari ethnographic Atlas information about their culture</p> <p>3. .Academic Research</p> <p>4. Reconstruction and construction</p> <p>5. Expanding Science Academy libraries.</p> <p>6. Science Academy equipments</p>	<p>5. The libraries expanded</p> <p>6. The Science Academy laboratories equipped</p>	<p>3. No of academic research</p> <p>4. No of reconstructed buildings</p> <p>5. No of expanded libraries.</p> <p>6. No equipped centers.</p>		
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Agriculture & Rural Development Results Framework (Draft)

Vision Statement: To ensure the social, economic and political well-being of rural communities, especially poor and vulnerable people.

Narrative	Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
GOAL	IMPACT	INDICATORS		
To promote growth oriented and revenue generating investment and equitable distribution of benefits of growth for poverty reduction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced poverty in rural areas 2. Increased social inclusion of communities 3. Agriculture income increased 	<p>% of rural people living under poverty line</p> <p>% of Agriculture contribution to GDP</p>	NRVA National Accounts	
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS		
To enhance food security and improve livelihood for people; contribute to rural economic productivity and indirectly to national economic growth.	<p>Final Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production of food crops increased (MAIL) 2. Productivity of rural livestock improved (MAIL) 3. Rural income opportunities increased(MAIL/MRRD) 4. Investment in rural enterprises increased contributing to revenue generation .(MAIL/MRRD) <p>Intermediate Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers adopted new technologies, improved crop and livestock varieties, vaccination programs, fertilizer, agrochemical applied, farm machines and equipment used, plant protection and extension services embraced. 2. Irrigation systems supply water to the farm lands. Rural roads operational connecting communities with markets. Hand pumps are operational providing pure drinking water 3. Credit user groups and agribusiness are operational. The MFI branches disbursing credits. 4.Community based programs are operational and practicing sustainable use of NR 4.1 NRM monitoring surveillance adapted, regulatory framework is operational, early warning system for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Volume of agricultural production 2. Volume of Livestock production 3. Income of rural people 4.1. Volume and amount of investment made 4.2.No of enterprises developed and their quality (profits realized) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1No of farmers benefited 1.2. The nature and type of services and technologies in use. 2.1.Acreage of farm land irrigated, 2.2. KM of roads constructed, 2.3. No of villages connected, 2.4. No of households accessing pure drinking water 3. No of credit user groups , agribusiness operational, and amount of credit disbursed to No of clients 4.No of community groups using type of NRM 41. survey confirms that these CBNRM systematized and used consistently 4.2. Survey identified critical watershed and pasture for intervention 4.3. No of Communities using type of practice No of Communities using participatory planning process 	ANDS Annual reports	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Risks: Security</p> <p>Political Will</p> <p>Support of Line Ministries, Governors</p> <p>Donors Funds Available</p> <p>Donors long term TA assistance</p>

	<p>livestock and rangeland mapping is used</p> <p>4.2. Monitoring of a system of protecting rehabilitated forest and rangeland, watershed areas systematized.</p> <p>4.3. Communities trained are using best practice of NRM . Participatory methods are used for land use planning</p> <p>5.CDCs and DDAs are operational and delivering rural development services as required</p> <p>6.Relief and emergency assistances programs are delivering services</p> <p>7. Capacity building activities are ongoing. New management systems are operational</p>	<p>5.Indicators: No of CDCs and DDAs implementing projects (no and type of projects)</p> <p>6. No of households and communities received relief packages.</p> <p>7. Type of capacity built, institutional reforms reflected that addresses efficiency and effectiveness of management.</p>		
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS		
<p>1.Agriculture Production Program: Robust Cereals, Horticulture and livestock production activities undertaken, Irrigation(infrastructure-on farm irrigation), and Kuchies support</p> <p>Provision of technology required for increased production. Provision of veterinary and agricultural extension services. Supply of improved farm and machinery, Provision of irrigation water for agriculture.</p>	<p>New animal breeds and artificial insemination, vaccination program, veterinary protection services. Improved varieties of seeds, saplings, agrochemicals, farm machines and equipments, plant protection services and agriculture extension.</p>	<p># of farmers received packages: amount of improved seeds, saplings, Farm equipment and supplies, fertilizer, agrochemicals. # of agriculture extension teams and types of services delivered # of Ag depots # of animals artificially inseminated # of new animal breeds legally imported # Veterinary filed units # of new irrigation structures</p>		
<p>2.Agriculture and rural Infrastructure Program Provision of food/grain storages facilities, research labs. Construction and rehabilitation of rural roads infrastructure, provision of rural water and sanitation facilities, development and utilization of renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>2.Irrigation system constructed /rehabilitated , rural roads rehabilitated and constructed ,hand pumps for potable water installed</p>	<p>Km of canals/karize KM of rural roads rehabilitated # of hand pumps installed % of rural population have access to sanitation facilities (health clinics and schools hygiene latrines) # of people in rural areas applying hygiene practices -12000 rural energy systems installed -50 Solar/wind pumps installed.</p>		
<p>3.Economic Regeneration Program Financial Services for Agricultural Development, Value Addition, Quality Control and Food Safety of Agricultural Inputs and</p>	<p>3.Agribusiness centers established Credit user groups formed Branches of MFIs established Enterprise Groups (EGs) and Savings Groups (SGs)</p>	<p># of agribusiness centers #of credit user groups # MFIs branches</p>		

<p>Products, Marketing and Market Linkages, Provision of support for enterprise development , Credit user group's formation and promote credit facilities. (AREDP, ICDNA)</p>	<p>formed and federated into Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) SMEs supported through BDS provision and facilitation of access to finance (AREDP)</p>	<p># of SGs, EGs, and VSLAs formed # of SMEs supported</p>		
<p>4.Natural Resource Management 4.1.NR surveillance planning and regulation Establishment of comprehensive NRM monitoring and surveillance scheme, establishment of regulatory frameworks, early warning system for livestock and rangeland mapping 4.2.Protection and conservation Forest rehabilitation, protection and conservation Rangeland rehabilitation, conservation and protection, Management of protected areas, Watershed development and protection of water catchments area. 4.3.Community management of natural resources Dissemination of best practices and capacity building support Participatory land use planning 5.Local Governance (NSP, AIRD) Local management of rural service delivery through a participatory process.</p>	<p>4.Community based programmes initiated for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources 4.1.NRM monitoring surveillance scheme developed, regulatory framework in place, early warning system for livestock and rangeland mapping completed 4.2. Forest land rehabilitated and protected for conservation, rangeland rehabilitated and protected, protected areas managed and watershed areas protected. 4.3. Communities trained in best practice use of NRM Land use planning done using participatory methods 5.CDCs and DDAs established</p>	<p>4.# of Community based NRM projects Documents on surveillant Scheme, regulatory frameworks, early warning systems for livestock and rangeland mapping are available. Area of forest and rangeland, watershed catchment areas rehabilitated and protected Areas identified as protected land under strict government surveillance No of communities trained in use of NRM best practices No of communities trained in participatory land use planning 5. # of CDCs and DDAs</p>		
<p>6.Social Protection Program Provision of relief and emergency services</p>	<p>6.Necessary and emergency assistances programs in place</p>	<p>6.Nature and type of assistance program in place</p>		
<p>7. Change management and Institutional Support Program(MAIL and MRRD) Change Management Process, Public Sector development, ,and MAIL Programme Support Network, Capacity building for administrative reform and strengthened Management</p>	<p>7. Various departments supported technically and financially. Change management program implemented and new management system reformed</p>	<p>7. # new positions with ToRs created and capacity building programs in place</p>		

Energy Sector Results Framework

Vision Statement: An Energy sector that provides citizens of Afghanistan and drivers of growth in the economy with long-term reliable, affordable energy access based on market-based private sector investment and public sector oversight

NARATIVE	EXPECTED RESULT	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VARIFICATION	ASSUMPTION / RISKS
GOAL	IMPACT	INDICATORS		
To contribute to long term economic development through increased access to various energy resources	Energy resources developed, especially renewable energy Energy access provided to required sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Type and volume of energy resources available (measured by MW) ○ Sectors that are able to access energy resources # and name of sectors that access energy resources 	<i>National Survey/ National Accounts</i>	Energy law is under preparation Government assets and the energy sector not efficiently commercialized Prioritization of sector actions. Government faces considerable challenge in maintaining and operating the existing system while simultaneously seeking to expand and improve operations.
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS		
To promote use of domestically produced and imported energy resources especially through private sector support to expand access to electricity in rural and urban areas	<p>Final Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Private Sector investments increased in energy sector ○ Distribution and delivery networks developed and expanded, decrease the losses ○ Electricity, Gas, petroleum and renewable resources developed ○ Access to electricity in rural/urban areas increased <p>Intermediate Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cost effective use of current infrastructure ○ Enabling environment for private sector investment in energy sector created ○ Afghanistan is member of Central Asia South Asia (CASA) 1300 MW regional project ○ Electricity supply expanded ○ Technically trained staff deployed in projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amount of private sector investment ○ % of urban & rural electricity coverage ○ % of household with electricity ○ % of small industries use energy resources ○ # of small energy resources activated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ratio of cost to use of infrastructure ○ # of private sector investors attracted ○ Afghanistan regularly attend CASA meetings as a member; ○ number of regional projects of benefit to Afghanistan operational ○ % of areas covered by electricity ○ # of trained technical staff involved in project implementation ○ # of domestic and regional projects completed 	<p><i>National Survey</i></p> <p><i>National Accounts</i></p>	Funding/Capital Investment. Reconstitution of the Afghan energy system will require billions of US\$. Over the course of years.

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS		
<p>1. Operation of Energy related Infrastructure,</p> <p>2. Action on Market Based sustainable governance measures</p> <p>3. Action Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy development initiatives</p> <p>4. Initiatives for expand supply of energy</p>	<p>1. Measures taken to establish and expand energy related infrastructure</p> <p>2 a. Operation and Maintenance system established for improved governance and sustainability</p> <p>2. b. Measures taken to promote private sector investment</p> <p>3. Public power grid expanded</p> <p>4.Rural electrification and renewable energy project developed</p>	<p>1. # of projects developed and operational for expanding the energy sector</p> <p>2. a. % of recovery of cost of energy supply; National budget includes maintenance cost</p> <p>2. b. Number of briefs prepared for lobbying and number of lobby presentations made to invite and attract private sector investors</p> <p>3. Expansion measured by MW</p> <p>4. # of projects developed</p>	<p><i>National Survey/ National Accounts</i></p>	

ANNEX VII - SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS - 1387

Security Sector

Commitment	Output
Effectively coordinated security sector	
Monitor and coordinate security issues between ministries and departments and establish 13 coordination centers	15 joint coordination centers have been established among ANA, ANP and NATO forces
ANA operationally capable of performing those missions and tasks assigned	
Reform and Recruit additional personnel to reach the newly agreed 134,000 army ceiling (Tashkil)	Number of recruited ANA personnel has progressed to 86,089 which make 64% of final target i.e. 134,000. In SY 1387, 28977 persons were recruited. In Development Plan for 1388, ANA will increase by 27788 personnel
Establishment of strategic Defense Planning	Based on National Security Policy basic strategic planning documents are completed and being reviewed annually, as well 106 policies in different fields have been prepared. 77 protocols and agreements with different countries have been signed
Development of Civilian Structure	From 779 civilian structure (Tashkil) of MoD, 695 persons have been fielded which makes 90% of the civilians structure (Tashkil) of MoD
Revise Operations and tactical structures and new weaponry to be provided then accordingly	Currently, the ANA are present in 24 provinces and consist of 5 infantry Corps, 1 Afghan National Army Air Corps (ANAAC), 1 Infantry Division, 17 Brigades (one of those brigades is commando and one as a QRF brigade), Middle Commands, one Counter-Narcotics (CN) Kandak, and one prison protection Kandak.
Equip the ANA with technical and administrative support	62% of the current ANA force has been equipped with light & heavy weapons, Humvi and transportation vehicles.
Combat and Tactical weapons and equipments of ground forces	The current stocks of equipments are as the followings: 84045 light weapons, 997 heavy weapons, 110 armored vehicles (tank and combat infantry), 1046 light armored vehicles (HUMVEEs) and 9175 of various vehicle types (total number of weapons and vehicles 95373). During SY 1387, a 62% increase has fielded 7277 light weapons, 705 LTV's and 2028 smaller vehicles and 2028 various vehicles. Further fielding of weapons and equipments for ANA will carry out in accordance a plan which has been coordinated with CSTC -A.
Equip the ANA by Land and Air force	Air force has increased the number of planes to 9.
ANA Air Corps (ANAAC)	As of now, the Air Corps has 45 transport airplanes and 28 helicopters, 9 of them supplied in SY1387. Of the 45 airplanes, 28 are active, 17 inactive. Totally 92291 civilian and military persons including high rank governmental officials, 442 wounded, 337 martyred Persons were transported. Based on the Air Corps Force Structure the level of fielding is 32%. According to the SY 1388 plan 2 (C-27) airplanes will be fielded.
Establish new ANA training centers	Engineering and logistic school has been established.

Commitment	Output
Equip existing ANA training centers/Academies	Military educational organizations (KMHS, NMA, Staff College, Courses for young officers, Intel school, Military Medical Institute, KMTC and Corps educational centers) had been established and activated. During SY 1387 (31129) Officer, NCO's and SDR's been trained inside the country and 935 persons trained abroad. According to the plan for SY 1388, this number will increase to 41009 officers, NCOs and soldiers trained and educated. Recently logistics and engineering schools have been established. Further development of educational institutions such as Artillery, Communication, maintenance and repairmen of ammunition schools will include in coming years plans.
Strengthen ANA in Operations and other army duties/performance	During SY 1387, for security and stability of Afghanistan, ANA executed 106 combined operations with NATO/ISAF in different areas of the country, 51 independent operations, 111000 security and supply support activities as well 22658 independent combat activities. Within SY 1387 eight districts (Musa Qala, Gulistan, Omna, Khak – e – Afghan, Ghorak, Bala Blok. Bakwa, and Moqur district of Badghis Province) controlled by Taliban, were cleaned up and handed over to ANP.
Reform and capacity building of the ANA to a sustainable level	PAR has completed up to 90% in the civilian personnel of MoD
ANA access to military hospitals and medical centers	Other than our two primary hospital's (Military hospital, Hospital Number 2), ANA has 4 new regional hospitals, 17 regional clinics and other installations having been equipped with the latest medical technology. In the past 7 years, a total of 1,523,399 patients and wounded ANA, ANP, family members, handicapped, and wounded from suicide attacks have been treated.
Strengthen logistical support to the Army in regional and provincial battalions	ANA physical positioned in 24 provinces. Mechanism has been strengthened to support the regional and provincial battalions.
Improvement of ANA's Capacities and Capabilities	Currently 60% of the ANA's personnel have been trained and educated. 50% of the C2 was controlled and run by the ANA. Additionally, the ANA conducted and planed 51 independent operations. During SY 1387, One Corps HQ, 8 Brigade HQ's, and 29 Battalions were rated as CM-1. Development of ANA educational, planning, programming, supply of military equipment and installations capabilities are included in CSTC –A's development budget.
Establish computerized system in MoD to strengthen human resource, financial and program management	Computerized System to support the human resource and finance has been started. Combat command and control and administration procedures are being computerized.
Extensive training schemes to equip national units to fight terrorism and anti government elements	60% ANA personnel attained varies army trainings.
Focus on conflict prevention programs in areas where anti government activities are ripe	With establishment of Coordination Centers at regions and provinces to support law enforcement organization to keep the security safe is ongoing.
ANA response to Emergency situations	Aiding earthquake victims of Pakistan and providing help for Tsunami victims in Indonesia. Additionally, ANA distributed food, clothing and medicine for more than 100,000 families.

Commitment	Output
ANA installation	During SY 1387, new ANA Garrisons were established and built from the development budget of CSTC-A totaling 35,000,000m2, to include Military Corps Garrisons in Khowaja rewash, Khowaja baghra, Pulcharkhi, Gardez, Kandahar, Mazar e sharif, Hearat, and Brigade garrisons in Darulaman, Reeshkhoar, Khost, Paktika, Ghazni, Zabul, Farah, Kunduz and Jalalabad. Also 5 large depots and 36 ammunition depots were built, 54 depots reconstructed, 180 temporary depots got ready . work is programmed on new installations at MoD Headquarters, NMA, Intelligence, , 52 security posts for Kabul-Herat road, and 150 other sites
Information campaigns about the benefits of peaceful processes	Information campaigns have been launched and are on-going, Infomercials on peace and nation building are being broadcast through TV and Radio channels
ANA expenditures are fiscally sustainable	
Develop a 'Right-financing' approach to the security sector	MoD regular budget for SY 1387 was 11386757000 Afghani, and has been spent through 25-22-21 codes. Development budget for SY 1388 is based on number 1 programming guidance of MoF
ANP operationally capable of performing those missions and tasks assigned and crime rates reduced	
Recruit Personnel to reach the Benchmark of 82,000	91% of the envisaged plan fulfilled
Equip the Police with technical and administrative support	ID cards distributed to all police personnel Policy and strategy department established for compilation and better arrangement of MoI entire policies/strategies Gender department for male/female equity set Qualified and attracted female staff responsibilities determined and integrated within MoI ANP three years internal security strategy developed MoI priority action plans including law enforcement, Public security, corruption prevention and ANP reforms put in place ANP plan in cooperation with international community prepared MoI monitoring plan on ANDS implementation in understanding with related organs undertaken ANDS implementation unit under MoI policy/strategy department established
Reform and capacity building of the ANP and ABP to a sustainable level	20 educational centers out of 10 permanent educational centers on professional awareness of police employees in varied provinces established 350 females have acquired lessons related to gender, human rights and family tension and harshness. ANP in cooperation of international community developed the district development program (FDD)

Commitment	Output
	<p>8,412 police employees graduated upon training completion under FDD program</p> <p>1,582 police employees admitted for training at the 7th term of education/training.</p> <p>200 MoI student for acquiring higher and vocational education in varied fields of medicine, law, engineering, journalism and computer science introduced to Kabul University</p> <p>33,000 volumes on educational, legal and instructive materials for professional awareness of police staff printed</p> <p>8,625 volumes on law collected and put into police access</p> <p>MoI staff received 36 vocational and instructive seminars and workshops</p>
<p>Strengthen logistical support to ANP and ABP in regional and provincial centers</p>	<p>ANP and ABP brigades and battalion completely placed and strengthened in center and provinces</p> <p>Number of steps has been taken to strengthen the logical support to ANP and ABP in regional and provincial centers. However, ANP inaccessibility to air force possibilities (helicopters) to support ANP during serious operative functions, delivery of injured and procurement of logistic police potentials to remote areas and also lack of boats for mobile forces to pass by the watery borders</p>
<p>Construct new Stations and Substations for Police in Provinces</p>	<p>Police commissariat based on presidential decree established in zones and provinces</p>
<p>Establish/Equip Fire Brigade Departments</p>	<p>No Report</p>
<p>Restore Traffic signals structure in Urban areas and highways</p>	<p>Traffic signals installed in Kabul, Heart and Jalalabad cities 25% traffic accident reduced in 1387 year.</p>
<p>Establish/Equip Health care centers/facilities for Police in center and provinces</p>	<p>Health care centers established in 9 provinces 1,636 medicine items distributed to ANP brigades and battalions</p>
<p>Extensive training schemes to equip national units to fight terrorism and anti government elements</p>	<p>Under planning</p>
<p>Focus on conflict prevention programs in areas where anti government activities are ripe</p>	<p>12,756 criminal cases identified and another 4398 cases are still in progress</p> <p>10,754 criminal cases occurred in the country, 9,896 detected and 14,413 suspects arrested and dispatched to the relevant legal organs</p>
<p>Information campaigns about the benefits of peaceful processes</p>	<p>Information campaigns have been launched and are on-going, Infomercials on peace and nation building are being broadcast through TV and Radio channels</p>
<p>Conduct training to increase the capacity of Afghan National Police forces to enforce the law against poppy cultivation and drug trafficking</p>	<p>74 narcotics production labs destroyed, 1047 cases and 1103 suspects submitted to the legal authorities for further investigation</p> <p>Besides 10 permanent educational centers, some 20 educational centers on temporary basis in varied provinces of the country established through and total capacity admission in these centers raised from 3,970 to 5,650 in one single educational term as result of</p>

Commitment	Output
	<p>which as many as 28,100 police graduated from varied sections of these centers.</p> <p>The ANP in cooperation with the world community has reached the development phase, as the district level development programs (FDD) being the productive educational process implemented over the six months in 43 districts, 24 security precincts and 4 police stations and further played vital role in ensuring capacity, peace and stability at district levels; as result of which 8,412 employees have graduated upon the training completion and another 1,582 employees have been admitted for training at the 7th term of education/training.</p>
MoI reform to support the transformation of police	528 personal of MoI have gone through PAR, during 1387.
Establish computerized system in MoI to strengthen human resource, financial and program management	MoI computerized reporting system implemented in 34 provinces that covered some 68.377 personnel. Pay distribution through the banking system (EFT) has been implemented in 20 provinces and covered 65% of MoI personnel that is totaling 46.859 persons.
Operational border posts able to protect national sovereignty levy and collect custom duties and process those collections to the central government.	
Reform, train and equip the Border Police	<p>1,676 persons allocated to bordering development program (FBD) over the two educational phases were trained and graduated while in the 3d phase, some 993 staff were admitted for training.</p> <p>993 border police staff admitted for training</p>
Establish/Rehabilitate and equip Border Posts	Under planning
ANP and ABP expenditures are fiscally sustainable	
Develop a 'Right-financing' approach to the security sector	ANP pay/financial affairs based on computerized reporting (EPS) and banking systems (EFT) fulfilled at the center and provinces
	MOI has set up AFMIS with MOF for ensuring sustainable linkages and connectivity.
	65% of MoI personnel covered by pay distribution through the banking system (EFT) 20 provinces
	In 14 provinces of Afghanistan, the Kabul bank sub-offices have not yet set up; however, these offices will be soon in place.
Improve revenues and finance security sector spending; this includes licenses to private security companies	MoI revenue earned over the past year 2008(1387) via procurement of certain high costing documents including the issue of security card for weapon delivery, registry of private security agencies, Haj security, issuing visa/ passport, identity cards, license, traffic fines and similar issues cover a total sum of around Afs 832 million.
Reduced level of deaths and casualties caused by UXOs, reduce the number of affected communities and increased safety precautions	

Commitment	Output
Clear 90% of all known mine/ERW contaminated areas by 1391 (2012). The goal furthermore is to clear all emplaced antipersonnel mines by 1391 (1 March 2013)	812 areas from the existence of mines had been cleared and 500 mine planted areas identified. 25% of target area has been cleared.
All unsafe unserviceable and surplus ammunition will be destroyed	Under planning
Enhanced public trust on government ability to deliver justice and security as IAGs are disbanded and reintegrated	
DIAG plans need to be instated and properly implemented	Till date, this program has completely been ensured in 31 districts while the process is in progress in another 39 districts across the country
	7,071 varied weapons collected from illegal armed groups
	5,600 weapons handed over to DIAG process
	1,471 weapons related to criminal cases submitted in access of DIAG program
	5,385 security cards for weapon delivery prepared and distributed to 4043 persons
	Supreme Board of Supervision has been established for review of private security companies In terms of weapons collecting about 44400 varies weapons, 30254 box ordnance and other 36899 tonne varies ordnance reported by MoD
Eventual eradication of Poppy Production and crack down on drug trafficking	
Coordinate and target poppy eradication, in particular where the beneficiaries are supporting anti government activities	74 narcotics production labs destroyed, 1,047 cases and 1,103 suspects submitted to the legal authorities for further investigation
	22,126 hectares poppy cultivated land cleared by narcotics police
	19 % poppy cultivation reduced across the country.
Conduct training to increase the capacity of Afghan Security forces to enforce the law against poppy cultivation and drug trafficking	Empowerment of ANP to combat narcotics and eradicate poppy cultivation is one of the important policy actions of MoI, which is ongoing.
Cooperate and coordinate with neighboring countries with intelligence sharing, particular with regard to drug smuggling across borders.	Under planning
Conduct effective information campaigns against poppy production and drug trading.	Relating to hazards and use of narcotics, around 1 million persons have been given proper awareness Some 17 million school pupils have been enlightened on hazards of narcotics through the educational curriculum of ministry of education throughout the country;

Governance, Public Administration & Human Rights

Commitment	Output
Empowered National Assembly	
Technical and Administrative Support Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisms set to link members of the council with the constituents - NA offices fully equipped, construction of second building & equipping press room almost completed - Conduct of 13 public conference and broadcast of 135 Radio and TV interviews of members of the both councils - Publication of Parliament Terminology Dictionary on Pashtu and Dari languages - Publication of pamphlets of relation between legislative and execute powers - Develop and publication of achievements reports of the 3rd year of legislative power - Development and distribution of 8 issues of Upper house magazine - Broadcast of Upper House Voice on bi-monthly through national Radio - Ayan Quarterly magazine being published and (2,000 copies) and establishment of website on both Pashtu and Dari languages
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament institute established to build the capacity of members of the Lower House and their assistance - Approval of 27 laws - Certification of 4 International Treaties - Draft of 6 internal regulations - 97 official travels to other countries to participate in the conferences, seminars, workshops and exposure visits by members of the Upper and Lower houses and administrative units
Reformed Public Administration	
Public Administration Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the result of PAR implementation, the number of ministries has been decreased from 30 to 26 - Preparation of the Administrative Reform Strategy - 39 out of 44 ministries/ agencies have gone through reform either fully or partially which makes 84% of the entire civil servant positions - Establishment of RIMU's in 6 ministries completed (Agriculture, Rural Development, Justice, Public Works, Energy and Water) and in other 5 ministries (MoPH, MoF and MoFA, MoHE, MoSA) have just been finalized - New Civil Servant Law and new pay and grading legislations enacted and in 5 ministries implemented, another 5 ministries underway - Regulation on Criteria for Civil Service positions developed and awaiting endorsement by the Cabinet - Pension regulation is finalized and sent to MOJ - Personal affairs and severance regulation finalized and awaiting Cabinet endorsement - PAR implementation manuals prepared and workshops conducted on policies and regulations of administrative reform developed - Development of 4 operational manual for implementation of pay

Commitment	Output
	<p>and grading completed as a big achievement for actualization of the policy for ministries ownership and commission facilitation role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive Procedures for the implementation of the new pay and grading program prepared and approval by the Cabinet. - Assessment of women status plan in the civil service to promote the women role in the civil service conducted. - A snapshot evaluation of 29 ministries/ agencies completed, and ANDS standard setting for ministries/agencies, barriers and challenges identified and solutions presented
<p>Oversee/Implement/Monitor Training and Capacity Building of Public Sector Workforce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building strategy for the civil service sector in five areas (finance, procurement, policy/strategy, programs designing, and HR management) as prioritized in ANDS developed and partially being implemented - 4,800 civil servants have been trained in the general management, 540 in procurement and 804 in program budgeting - Establishment of Baghlan & Ghor Province Training Centre with mandate of training 240 civil servants each, in management, English language, computer programs - Leadership trainings are being conducted 550 senior grade civil servants so far - More than 50 provincial training courses undertaken with training of 6,000 civil servants in management, English language and computer programs - Strengthening of human resource departments in 10 ministries have started, to help in administrative reform implementation of pay and grading and capacity building of employees
<p>Appoint civil servants based on Merit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out of 310,000 civil servants positions, 271,000 have been reformed - 230,000 positions have been re-graded and number of 8,798 positions appointed in the new pay system - Competitive employment procedures and mechanisms are being applied both for lower and upper grade positions - In total, from 271,000 reformed positions some 32,000 were appointed through merit based system from which 2,800 are senior and the rest are junior positions. Hence, 38 employees through MCP and 5 employees through the LEP have been appointed in 1387 - Appointment procedures and procedures of addressing the appeals of the civil service have been prepared and are being used - Complains of 332 civil servants about employment, promotion, and etc have been submitted to Appeals Board, processed and addressed
<p>Oversee/Implement/Monitor Performance-based Reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive guidelines regarding individual performance review , annual promotions of the civil servants as per (Presidential Decree # 32 and 42) developed - Procedures of civil servants performance, job descriptions and work-plan have been drafted and based on that IPR of employees has been prepared and is being used by HR Departments of different ministries. - The performance appraisal of 9,688 senior and junior staff at the centre and provinces completed
<p>Corruption Reduced</p>	

Commitment	Output
Take effective measures to Reduce Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-Corruption Law developed - A High Office of Oversight On the Implementation of Anti Corruption Strategy with clear mandate to reduce corruption across the country established A new National Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan is developed and being implemented by all ministries - A reporting mechanism for regular monthly reporting to the president on progress of anti-corruption measures established
Monitor Corruption at high places of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launch of Asset Registry by all government senior positions commenced with register of assets by the president - Anti-corruption units within the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court are established
Launch E-Government Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The master plan on electronic Afghanistan is in progress - Interoperability framework on set up of electronic Afghanistan has just completed
Implement Public Complaints Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Complaints Mechanism on corruption is established
Mid-term plans formulated and implemented	Under planning
Credible institutional infrastructure established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Institutional infrastructure almost for all government institutions is in the process, Civil Service Commission is engaged with reform of the organization and administrative restructuring and the agencies and institutions secured funding and are in the process of procuring equipments and building or renovating their building both at national and sub-national levels
Enhance Research & Data management Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of National Data Centre (The electronic data of the government will be securely hosted and will be available to all entities upon request and level of access) is almost completed
Public sector reforms instituted incorporating anti-corruption issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplification of obtaining driving license with cooperation of MoFA and MoF has commenced
Regulations and monitoring mechanism for the private sector development developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection mechanism to inspect on government contract issues (development projects) developed
Implement Public awareness programs on anti-corruption issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public awareness on anti-corruption was conducted in close cooperation with media across the country
Enhanced Availability of Information to Public and Enforcement	
Right to Information Available to People	Under planning
Enforce Sanctions against those involved in the drugs trade	Under planning
Productivity Commission advising the Cabinet	Under planning
Improved Participation of Women in Governance	
Implement National Action Plan for Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Action Plan for Women developed and approved and vast development programs are being implemented in compliance

Commitment	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Equity Policy developed and being used in recruitment, promotion, database, capacity building, work place harassment and etc - Development and approval of Mainstream gender in job and promotion interview tools by IARCSC to be used in all interviews - Database on women in government is established and being used by all government agencies to track the status of women in civil service - Gender Units in 13 ministries have been established - 21 MoUs have been signed with the relevant agencies to achieve gender-related ANDS goals
Affirmative action available to women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Affirmative Action Policy/Strategy is developed and approved by IARCSC aimed to increase women's participation in and leadership in civil service
Piloting of a Regional Leadership Institute for Women in 2 areas	Under planning
Capacity Building Program for Women in Government at the level of National Assembly, provincial council and women laid off by the PRR processes Capacity Building for Ministries and LGUs on Gender Sensitive Budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Budget is a two year gender program developed for the IARCSC aimed to increase women's participation and leadership in the civil service both at the national and sub-national level. - IARCSC has dedicated a page for gender section containing jobs and gender program section to attract more qualified women in the civil service - Establishment of Women in Government Service Congress by IARCSC and MoWA, where women will be gathered and discuss their common issues, raise their united voice and come up with solutions - IARCSC Gender Unit developed a Strategic Action Plan for the year 1388 (2009) talks about priority gender related projects and interventions - Establishment of an advisory board composed of Ministry Of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Haj, and UNIFEM office; drafting core messages to be mainstreamed in the advertising materials of Mullahs (clerics) - A mechanism on men and women statistics in Afghanistan is set-up aimed to develop administrative capacity based upon statistics and gender equality. Hence a MOU was signed with the Central Statistics Office to: gender Working Group be established in the CSO, statistics and gender book under the title of Women and Men in Afghanistan be annually revised and published as a part of annual statistics - NGOs coordination councils established aimed at their participation in the implementation of NAPW - Training and finding jobs for 1500 women through (CIVA) project of Indian government. 32 trainers trained in India and acquired enough knowledge to discharge their duties - 113,554 women were benefited of around 109 courses - Around 19,600 women at the sub-national level have received awareness on Tuberculoses, Malaria, hygiene, intervals between births, nutrition, mother milk, and harms caused by addiction to narcotics and AIDS disease - A number of (4305) women legal cases in the capital and provinces have been settled through employing lawyers.

Commitment	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sending 224 women staff for short-term capacity development courses and at the bachelor or Master levels to countries of USA, Japan, India, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Tajikistan, Iran, Holland, Nepal, Korea, Turkey and Indonesia
Establishment of Women's Councils at the District Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the provinces, MOWA's data indicate that there is a total of 3,500 community women's Shuras that serve as mechanisms for women to come together and discuss common issues at the community level. There is also a need to examine how such mechanisms could be mobilized for the implementation of this strategy.
Gender awareness raising of senior officials of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 53 training workshops in the subjects of gender balance analysis, principles of gender balancing, gender balance, genderization, media, management and communication as well as on NAPWA were conducted to government ministries and agencies
Nation Prepared for Disaster Management	
Establish an effective system of disaster preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The draft Disaster Law is evolved and submitted to MoJ for further process - The work on construction of Provincial Disaster Preparedness Units has commenced - Integration of Disaster Management Plan into Provincial Development Plans in 40 district and 5 provinces is continuing and a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan for provinces such as Herat, Kunduz and Badakhshan are developed and for other 16 provinces Provincial Plans were prepared - IDLG has drafted sub-national disaster management policy incorporated into draft sub-national governance policy. Financial and logistical model for Emergency Supply Centers prepared.
Strong and Capable Independent Election Commission holding regular national and sub national Elections as mandated by the Constitution	
Independent Election Commission Capable to fulfill its Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Election Commission is ready to conduct 1388 presidential & provincial shuras elections on 19 August, 2009. - Certain training and capacity development programs conducted for electoral registration employees - Temporary employees were recruited for voter register and election processes - Public awareness campaigns across the country conducted through posters dissemination, conduct of round-tables discussion and further interviews in on elections aspects being broadcasted through various radios and TV channels
Permanent Voters Registry Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voter registration database established - 796 registration centers and 4211 registration station established - Mobile voter registration teams for prisoners and sick formed - Voter registration teams for Nomads formed
Sub National Elections Regularly held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalized Voter regulations, procedures and guidelines. - Public awareness programs conducted for the eligible voters all over the country - Successful start and end of voter registration process in 4 phases in 4 zones with a total number of voters reaching to 17,164,902 eligible for voting on the presidential elections of 29 Asad 1388.

Commitment	Output
Single National Identity Document	
Establish civil registry with a single national identity document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Identity Document project approved by the Cabinet and has been initiated and the achievements so far are; MoU is signed between the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MoCIT), inter-ministerial committee established and a joint committee mission (14 members of different government ministries) to Korea convened to the design the ID Document, the design approved and soon enough will be developed and funding raising by MoCIT and MoF granted.
Census and Statistical Baseline Data available for use of the nation	
Census Completed and Results Published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capitation of the population and housing was supposed to begin on 10 Asad 1387, but due to the political and security problems and partly due to lack of capability for implementation of the capitation with financial problems based on the decision of the Cabinet postponed to year 1389
Statistical Baselines Established and the Statistical Capacity Built	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Survey conducted, data is under process and will be published by mid 1388 - Monthly publications containing price survey analysis regularly published - Survey on participation of women in decision making process was postponed to year 1388 due to lack of financial resources - The following publications published; Statistical Year Book, Statistic Year Book on International Trade, Population Estimation Publication, Quarterly Issue of International Trade, and Monthly and Annual Consumer Price Index Issue - Certain training and scholarship programs are being conducted for CSO employees - Coordination between CSO Afghanistan and other countries established
Villages and Gozars Mapped	
Village and Gozar Boundaries Reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Printing satellite imagers from 17 districts of Kabul city with designated boundary lines according to the order of the Ministry of Interior have been finished - Installation of permanent GPS CORS Stations in the provinces of Kabul, Heart, and Faryab with collaboration of NGA experts of USA for the purpose of extensions of geodesic networks - Reconnaissance and preliminary study of four provinces (Nimroz, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Badakhshan) for installation of GPS course station - Documentation and reconnaissance of leveling benchmark line from the centers of Bamyán upto Yakawlang - Reconnaissance and documentation of leveling benchmark line from Kabul upto Torkham - Documentation of basic leveling benchmarks in Jabul-Saraj, Puli-Khomri, Bamyán, Sheberghan and Kunduz. - Documentation and verification of ploygonometri points of Jalalabad city - Verification of 222 boundary pillars from the boundary of keleft of the Jawzejan province upto Yaleem-Tapa of Takhar province, the size of destroyed banks of Amu River in 442 KM and marking it on

Commitment	Output
	<p>1/25000 maps, and computing of the size of destructed areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey and mapping of private and government agricultural lands totaling 14000 acres, by designating 18 survey teams in the districts of Pansjsher and Herat provinces has been performed - The 1/10 thousand topographic maps Greater Kabul with 2000Km areas with support from JAICA organization experts has been prepared and processing of digital topographic maps of 1/5000 Great Kabul using photographs metric work station machine have been done - Edit and review of Afghanistan Shape-Files on 1/100 and 1/250 thousand maps has been finished - Preparation of coding system of provinces and districts according to international standards in circular form has been completed - Districts and villages boundaries and centers in 18 provinces from Afghanistan map 1/250 thousand have been determined
Mapping of Villages and Gozars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The identification of borders, nomination of the centers, areas, villages and districts in 18 provinces of the country has been made based on the 1/100 thousand maps over the 1/250 thousand maps - Review and drafting of 15 sheets of maps, originals of 1/5000 of Kabul city using satellite images has been done
Modern Land Administration System and Land Dispute Resolution	
Establish Modern Land Administration System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Land Policy was developed and approved and being used by Land management concerned entities - 32,950 hectares of land in the provinces have been assessed and classified by the Ministry of Agriculture provincial departments - 43 Amlak-base tax-books computerized - Digitization of 1/9 million plants and ways of utilizing the Afghanistan Land (2 maps) by GCGD - Surveyed some 144,000, hectares of land based on the presidential orders at the center and district level of Herat, Kunduz, Kapisa, Bamyán and Pansjshir provinces by GCGD - Entry of cadastre maps into departments database done by GCGD
Establish A fair System for Settlement of Land Disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 93 working groups established sent to assess and classify lands and settle conflicts in related to land and Almal issues
Government Connected to People and Increased reach of the Government by strengthening sub-national governance	
Develop Sub National Governance Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sub-national Governance Policy developed and submitted to Cabinet for Approval
Ensure Peoples' Participation in Sub National Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Afghanistan Social Outreach Program (ASOP) developed to strengthen security and peace, improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of service delivery and build local governance through the revival of traditional practices of collective decision making and community solidarity and the promotion of cooperation and partnership with government at the district level. The pilot phase of this program has been implemented in Maidan Wardak province with an establishment of 8 district councils and as the result similar program are about to be launched in Kapisa, Logar, Ghazni, Helmand, Kandahar, Auruzgan, Farah, Hirat, Badghis, Faryab and Zabul Provinces in the future.

Commitment	Output
Empower Provincial Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The responsibility of managing the provincial councils affairs was transferred from MoI and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to IDLG - A strategic plan to improve provincial councils to better contribute to the local governance has been developed by IDLG for the Provincial Councils Relations and Coordination Directorate (PCRCD) and set a particular strategy of councils capacity building in compliance with its five-year long plans - IDLG initiated a series of regular monthly mentoring and technical sessions conducted to train PCRCD regional coordinators on meeting management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and planning and proposal evaluation - To assess and appraisal of the councils head, deputies and secretaries, certain seminars on exchange of experience and expertise were conducted in Helmand and Kunduz provinces - Training workshops to councils were conducted in 11 provinces in the country to improve their functions, and authorities, coordination as well as through these workshops proposals for amendments on council's law and procedures introduced. - Two days National Seminar for PC Secretaries and Admin/Finance Officers of 34 provincial Councils conducted - Capacity building trainings and workshops for the Provincial Councils of Saripul, Samangan, Jawzjan, Logar, Faryab, conducted - System of orientation for newly elected PC members introduced - National Provincial Council Administrative Board with representatives of all Provincial Councils, including chairmen, deputies and secretaries convened - To better mobilize these councils, a research, reporting and publicity centre was set up in Kabul as a center having website, central publicity and internet network connectivity with councils to best achieve the targets related to councils. - To get known and familiarize with similar experience of international communities, the council members have taken to exposure visits to India and Korea
Law on District Councils, Municipal Councils, and Village Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on district councils, municipal councils and village councils will be drafted, approved after Sunbnational Governance Policy approval
Regular Elections of District Councils, Municipal Councils, Mayors and Village Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subnational Governance Policy clearly elaborates terms, timeline of elections for District, Municipal, Mayor and Village Councils - IDLG signed MoU with IEC to support better organization the election process in the provinces
Empowered District Councils, Municipal Councils, Elected Mayors and Village Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDLG developed Subnational Governance Policy to strengthen subnational governance through clarification of roles and responsibilities of District, Municipal and Village Councils and Elected Mayors - Capacity building programs are developed for subnational institutions
Capacity built, the structures reformed, the processes streamlined in the provinces, districts and municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDLG has drafted its anti-corruption strategy in compliance with Afghanistan National Anti-corruption Strategy - IDLG has developed and approved a comprehensive Capacity-Building Program.

Commitment	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Series of capacity development trainings, workshops, seminars and conferences were arranged and conducted - IDLG has reviewed its overall provincial development plans in the areas, of public health, education, agriculture, rural development and roads and has come up with priority projects.. - Based on the Presidential decree No. 2641, dated 27/4/1387, the IDLG has been assigned to create mechanism for coordinating PRT activities across the country. The IDLG has made following efforts and achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created two forums for coordination of the PRT activities, namely the Working Group (WG) and the Executive Steering Committee (ESC). - The WG redrafted the three policy notes- (i) policy note, (i) on the PRTs’ engagement in the development activities, (ii) policy note on the PRTs’ involvement in providing the humanitarian assistance and (iii) policy note on the PRTs’ involvement in the DIAG process. The aforementioned policy notes were unanimously approved by the ESC. - The charters of the PRTs’ ESC and WG were also redrafted and approved by the ESC. - The PRTs’ best practices paper was drafted and endorsed by the ESC. - A paper on the PRTs’ support to the police reform was drafted and approved by the ESC. - The IDLG has developed a strategy and program document for Provincial Governor-Led Counter-narcotics.
Reform Sub National Public Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Administration Reform process has been implemented in majority of the Provincial and District Governor Offices. Out of 342 personnel in the Kabul office of the IDLG, 131 (124 male and 7 female) civil servants have gone through PRR process. Out of 4,098 personnel in the provinces, 1,934 (1,892 male and 42 female) have gone through PRR process. In brief, a total of 2,065 IDLG civil servants have gone through PRR process in the center and in the provinces.
Institutionalize Provincial Planning and Provincial Budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Strategic Planning program developed introducing the concept and practice of provincial strategic planning in accordance with provisions of the Sub-national Governance Policy. This program will be launched in the year 1388 - Provincial strategic planning methodology has been developed. Training workshop for provincial strategic planning specialists has been held.
Empower Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The IDLG has developed a municipal governance program to assist municipalities in Public Administration Reform, Human Resources Development, Development Management, Local Economic Development, Infrastructure Development, Participatory Democracy and Information Systems. Program document has been completed with total budget of 180 Million USD. - The IDLG has piloted a series of technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives in a number of municipalities. Three focused areas (Functional Organization, Revenue Generation and Service Delivery) covered in this pilot program

Commitment	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The IDLG piloted a series of technical assistance and capacity building initiatives in 8 municipalities through technical and financial support of its key donors in 2008 and rolled out to 11 more municipalities (provincial and district) in first quarter 1388. Process is completed in Mazar-e-Sharif, Maimana, Aybak, Sarepul, and Sheberghan and started in Pulikhumri, Kunduz and Puli Alam during 1387. - Technical support is being provided to the mentioned municipalities on continuous bases in revenue improvement action planning, solid waste management. - Municipal audit plan developed for the IDLG, and it will be implemented during 2009.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Governors' Conferences held at Kabul: IDLG organized seven conferences for 364 District Governors aimed at achieving a higher degree of engagement of district governors with the center and orienting them on ANDS, IDLG Strategic Work Plan, draft Subnational Governance Policy and roles and responsibilities of District Governors. - The IDLG signed MoU with USAID to align all the USAID programs with the IDLG Strategic Work Plan on September 02, 2008. - the IDLG has signed a MoU with the Government of India for technical cooperation and its capacity building to take advantage of India's expertise in capacity-building and local governance issues and also foster regional ties with India - Good Governance for Local Development (GOFORGOLD) program lunched in 10 Pilot Provinces. - The IDLG has piloted a series of technical assistance and capacity building initiatives in 8 municipalities through UNDP/ASGP in 2008 and rolled these out to 11 more municipalities in first quarter 2009. - The IDLG assisted the incorporation of 1,581 Provincial Development Plan (PDP) projects into related Ministry Plans and budgets (1387 and 1388) by supporting issuing of Presidential Decree. - The IDLG has developed methodology for provincial strategic planning with the support of its international partners.
Government Offices physically equipped to fulfill their Role	
Facility and Amenities to the Government Offices Reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Afghanistan Stabilization Program (ASP), which is under the IDLG, has identified major gaps in infrastructure coverage, especially at district level. The ASP supports sub-national governance institutions in delivering quality public services more effectively and efficiently. - To ensure that all missing infrastructure is provided within 5 years, the IDLG has reorganized and refocused the ASP as a dedicated construction management program. ASP document and structure have been revised. - Similarly, almost all the government ministries/agencies have determined the status of their facilities and amenities
Basic Facility and Amenities Provided to all Government Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since its inception in 2004, ASP constructed over 232 projects to construct 150 buildings and to supply equipment to District

Commitment	Output
	<p>Governor Offices all over Afghanistan. To date, 52 District Administration buildings, 6 Provincial Governor Buildings, 18 schools and 10 others infrastructures have been constructed. 19 infrastructure projects were terminated due to various reasons. The program has provided 101 vehicles to the District Governor Offices and has supplied 74 sets of equipment to the District Governor Offices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similarly all government ministries/agencies both at national and subnational levels are being provided with required equipments, transportation and infrastructure to deliver quality public service
Free Flow of Information from all the District Centers	
Free Flow of Information from all the District Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDLG will draft a law on Right of access to Information by People after approval of Sub-national Governance Policy
Communication with the Government made Easy	
Communication with the Government made Easy through the websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Website development for provincial administration development are under progress in IDLG
Youth Involved in Governance	
Provide Definite Mechanisms for youth involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDLG undergone efforts to develop mechanisms to strengthen and support youth participation and involvement in governance at provincial level
Human Rights Realized, Protected, Promoted and Extended	
Human Rights Realized, Protected, Promoted and Extended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A New Action Plan (2008 – 2010) is developed to better promote, protect and monitor of human rights in the country, which is based on Afghanistan Independent Human Rights commission (AIHRC) constitutional mandate and in line with the ANDS and Afghanistan Compact - To promote human rights, 426 workshops, and 877 awareness-raising meetings/gatherings, at which 42,357 participants of which 18,839 were women (police, judges, prosecutors, community leaders, mullahs, university lecturers, school teachers, students, civil society representatives, Parliamentarians, victims of human rights abuse and ordinary citizens) - AIHRC produced and broadcasted through different national and local channels a total of 4,690 broadcast minutes of TV programs and 12,837 broadcast minutes of radio programs on various aspects of human rights to extend the culture of respecting human rights and also raising public attention on human rights issues in the country - 20 Prisons and detention centers (including women prisons and detentions), 24 child correctional centers (CCCs), border points, 29 hospitals, clinics, 30 orphanages and schools were regularly and successfully monitored throughout the year for human rights cases across the country, as a result of which the conditions and standards in these organs were found to have improved - A total of 1,366 monitoring missions only to prisons and detention centers were conducted in 34 provinces, as a result of AIHRC interventions, standards of prisons were found to have improved which include positive changes in behavior of prison wardens, faster processing of cases, better lighting in prison rooms, provision of clean drinking water, improvement in health situation due to the

Commitment	Output
	<p>establishment of health clinics, access to defense lawyers as well as accuracy of register books</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 501 field monitoring missions were conducted by Field Monitoring Teams, as a result of which, the legal problems of 1,007 people including 25 women were determined in close cooperation with relevant authorities. A number of 52 court hearings were also monitored throughout the country - Given the rising number of civilian casualties, the Special Investigation Team (SIT) expanded its activities and conducted fact-finding field researches on at least 50 incidents. The findings were released in two separate reports - A total of 5,156 people (1,722 women) submitted their complains to the AIHRC's offices seeking assistance and were either their complains processed as complainants or were given advice and referrals to appropriate judicial authorities or organizations. Out of 915 complains involving 1,036 violations, 887 complains were investigated and 532 interventions led to resolution. A total of 131 family disputes, including violence against women cases, were mediated with the indications of resolution or improvement in the situation. The release of 107 illegally arrested (105 men and 2 women), 255 illegally detained (92 men and 3 women, 136 boys and 24 girls) and 19 illegally imprisoned (18 men 1 women) have been secured - The Women Rights Unit of AIHRC registered a number of 2,948 cases of domestic violence against women throughout the country - 7582 people, including police officers, teachers, elders, prosecutors, court officials and students, learned about child right; 2731 students learned the Child Rights Convention through child to child learning program; as a result of the AIHRC's intervention, 134 boys and 24 girls of under 18 were released and 400 schools were monitored from the point of view of quality of education. - A number of MoUs to promote human rights in the country were signed between the the AIHRC and international organization including UN, donors, CSOs, NGOs, government bodies, academic institutions and media - 12 capacity building trainings and workshops were conducted to AIHRC personnel. 12 staff members and senior management of the AIHRC attended short-term and long-term international trainings, seminars and workshops in which they learned about various theoretical and practical aspects of human rights - MoUs have been signed between the MoE and Hirat University for inclusion of human rights into the curriculum - 91 sessions were conducted in the Education Faculty in Hirat covering various issues of human rights. The MoE has included the theme of human rights into 1 million copies of Dari and Pashto textbooks. - 2444 participants benefited from awareness 12 workshops and 83 awareness raising meetings on the rights of persons with disability (PWD); in addition, the Convention of the rights of PWD translated in Dari and Pashto, the Uzbeki translated also completed and 5000 copies printed in booklet form; the UN Guideline for Parliamentarians on the roghts of PWD was translated into Dari and distributed to parliamentarians; and about 30000 copies of handbooks on the rights of PWD for low educated people and lawyers was printed; and one 40-minutes documentary film and 2 TV spots were prepared, showing the capabilities and also problems

Commitment	Output
	<p>of PWD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The AIHRC translated 2428 pages of different human rights related documents from English to Dari and Pashto and vice versa to English - The AIHRC Press Department printed 558600 copies of different publications including books, booklets, reports, monthly magazine, brochures and posters on the aspects of human rights - The AIHRC maintained its “A” Accreditation with the International Coordination Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (ICC) and the Asia Pacific Forum for NHRIs (APF) - The AIHRC completed 5 research studies on women and narcotic, torture, the status of persons with disability in family and society, condition of Afghan deportees, and status of young married girls in their families. - The AIHRC developed data base for handling and management of information come out from its various activities. - AIHRC has hired three international consultants for Women Rights Unit, Children Rights Unit and Monitoring and Evaluation Units to look into the current procedures and plans of the units and formulate recommendations for improvement, - To assess the level of effectiveness and efficiency, build on good practices and experiences and bringing necessary changes to fill the gaps and address shortfalls, AIHRC has finalized a plan for external evaluation by team of evaluation experts to thoroughly assess the AIHRC performance and its impacts - And finally, to ensure a greater level of efficiency and effectiveness, a number of internal reshufflings were also introduced, for instance, given the deteriorating security situation in the provinces of Helmand and Urozgan which as limited access and caused more urgency, the AIHRC finalized a plan to establish two provincial offices in these provinces
<p>Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the Key Action Three of the Action Plan on Peace, Reconciliation and Justice, the AIHRC continued to document past atrocities and collect 2320 testimonies of the victims of human rights abuses. The field work of Conflict Mapping Project is almost completed and carefully assessed. The data collected will be quality checked, analyzed and published into a report - 3665 participants were benefited from 21 workshops and 115 awareness meetings on various subjects of transitional justice; - Victim groups were supported in Bamian and Nangarhar; - Reports were completed on 4 mass graves and 62 mass graves were registered, - Preparation of war crimes museums were organized in Badakhshan and Hirat city; the construction in Faizabad is on progress - Approaches made through Darul Aftah of the Supreme Court on dealing with mass graves; - In partnership with UNAMA, series of mobile theaters, showing the level of suffering of war crimes victims, performed in 10 provinces - More victim groups were formed across the country and many joint advocacy and awareness-raising projects such as workshops and theatres were implemented in close cooperation with UNAMA and CSOs

Justice & the Rule of Law

Commitment	Output
Public can rely on effectively organized and professionally staffed justice institutions	
Analyze and develop recommendations regarding justice institutions' record-keeping practices to improve accuracy and irretrievability and to avoid redundant processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Committee to work on simplification of judicial procedures and speedy processing of judicial cases is established
Analyze, make recommendations on current HR system and develop and introduce of institution-specific remuneration and HR schemes, such as pay and grading and performance evaluation measures in justice institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PAR program 2nd phase focusing on pay and grading in Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office is continuing
Justice institutions to establish links with universities for recruiting candidates (e.g., job fairs and short internships).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 graduates of the faculties of Sharia and Law of Kabul university passed their internship period in the Ministry of Justice
Developing of institutional capacity to train professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent National Legal Training Center (INLTC) to train professionals of the justice organs established
Analyze and, in consultation with stakeholders, develop recommendations for improving the organizational, management and administrative structures of justice institutions at headquarters and at provincial and district level offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PAR program in Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office is continuing, the 1st phase which was focused on improving the organizational, management, and administrative structuring of the judicial institutions completed and the 2nd phase which is pay and grading is in progress - To ensure merit-based in performances, 30 of judges who did not possess professional education were shifted to administrative positions - To ensure recruitment of personnel as per the merit-based principles in Supreme Court, a Recruitment Committee has been established -
Justice institutions construct, acquire or make functional on a priority basis infrastructure necessary to expand delivery of justice services throughout provincial and district areas outside of regional centers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction work of 5 prisons in Logar, Bamyan, Samangan, Faryab, Kunar has started and construction of 2 prisons in Helmand and Laghman, and 2 women prison in Jawzjan and Herat have almost completed - Construction of 20 house -building for prison's security personnel of Heart provinces completed - Construction of prison for women in Kabul funded by UNODC completed - The construction of Policharkhi prison Ktichen, and reconstruction of Policharkhi zone bloc completed, for Kandahar prison the work has started and the surrounding wall of Zabol prison has been completed - Out of 34 provincial justice departments, construction of 8 buildings of justice departments almost completed (in Dykundi,

Commitment	Output
	<p>Parwan, Jauzjan, Sari-e-Pul, Ghor, Badakhshan, Nakgarhar and Bamyan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction of primary and appeal court in seven provinces such as Nimroz, Bamyan, Dykundi, Khost, Nurestan, Sheghnan district Badakhshan province and Shereen Tagab district of Faryab province were completed - Construction of 34-rooms building for administrative units within the Supreme Court headquarter is almost completed. - Construction of surrounding-wall of the Supreme Courts Central Building is completed - Construction of cultural-judicial buildings in six provinces such as Balkh, Kunduz, Baghlan, Nangarhar, Paktia and Laghan are completed - A five-strategic plan for construction of courts as the second phase for JSRP was developed and submitted to the World Bank
<p>Assess and priorities equipment and supply needs of justice institutions and establish effective and accountable procurement systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing equipment and supply needed of the justice sector completed - New Government Procurement Law is enacted by the President and being used by government entities
<p>Provide equipment and supplies in accordance with needs assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement of assets such as equipments, vehicles, IT equipments and furniture for justice sector at a total cost of US\$10 million is being completed, is one of the main functional component of Justice Sector Reform Project (JSRP), as an example 72 vehicles were procured to Supreme Court
<p>Conduct comprehensive inventory of all transportation assets, indicating condition and expected lifespan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory of transportation assets with indication of all sort of relevant information has been completed
<p>Survey existing asset management capacity and make recommendations for improvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An assessment of the existing asset management is made, recommendations provided and capacity building programs will be launched in the year 1388
<p>Legal education and vocational training are adequate to provide justice professionals with sufficient know-how to perform their task</p>	
<p>Create and launch agreed core subject curriculum for Shari'a, law and political science faculties.</p>	<p>Report from MoJ (relates to Ministry f Higher Education)</p>
<p>Universities identify and enhance infrastructure so as to accommodate female students and staff</p>	<p>Report from MoJ (relates to Ministry f Higher Education)</p>
<p>Universities develop and implement policies to raise percentage of female students and staff to at least 30 percent</p>	<p>Report from MoJ (relates to Ministry f Higher Education)</p>

Commitment	Output
Justice institutions, in coordination with the INLTC, develop appropriate vocational training courses for justice professionals, paying specific attention to the needs of female professionals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal capacity development programs for judges and raising their knowledge and awareness level; totally 15 on-the-job training courses organized for 286 judges throughout the country with subjects such as, Rule of Law, Criminal Science Research, Family Rights, and Children Rights
	<p>Achievements under the same action for Supreme Court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 39 on-the-job training courses for 716 judges across the country conducted - With support from Maks-Plang organization 3 seminars on fair trial principles and family rights in Kunduz and Bamyan provinces were conducted to 79 judges - Two seminars on rule of law with support from PRTs for 24 judges in the provinces of Logar and Madian Wardak held - 9 training courses with support from EC on criminal investigation for 97 judges in the provinces conducted
Justice institutions, in coordination with the INLTC, develop and implement specialized programs for continuing legal education, paying specific attention to the needs of female professionals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity building program for administrative and financial employees of MoJ in 34 provinces has been commenced - Conduct of awareness programs for judicial personnel on hazards of crimes, law enforcement by the attorneys at the national and sub-national levels. - 130 seminars held within the attorney general office with regard to the legal-relevant decrees and decisions of presidential office as well as the council of ministers - 6 attorneys were sent for legal education abroad - 131 attorneys introduced to ‘Stage Training Course and legal trainings held by IDLO, - Vast number of graduated attorneys of law, religious law, police and Abu Hanifa madrasa were introduced to Stage Training Courses
	<p>Achievements under the same action for Supreme Court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some 200 graduates of the Law and Sharia Law Faculties were graduated from “Stage” courses and another 200 passing the exam admitted to the ‘Stage” course encompassing subjects such as law acquisition, ways of preparing judicial decisions in the civil, penalty and business context, and how to hold tribunals on trial basis have also been included
Statutes are clearly drafted, constitutional and the product of effective and consultative drafting processes	
Perform comprehensive needs assessment of Taqin and make	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need assessment of the Taqin has been done

Commitment	Output
recommendations for technical assistance and capacity building	recommendations for improvement were presented
Provide technical assistance and capacity building for Taqin in line with recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end 1387 approximately half of the total Taqin staff were given training
Establish a working body to promote greater cooperation and enhance the efficiency of the legislative drafting process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A committee established that works on to improve the legislative process, backlogs kept identified and removed and process, and as the result the process is improving
An indexed compilation of all laws in force is assembled and updated regularly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A first draft of the index of the enforced laws, regulations and other legal instruments have been started and is in the progress
Taqin conducts a review of the constitutionality of all laws in force, and recommends amendments to ensure constitutionality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end 1387, 31 (21 female) employees of the Taqin were provided technical training, and 20 other employees were sent for training programs abroad - By end 1387, 53 Laws, Regulations and other Legal Instruments have been enacted and approved - Legislative documents (laws, regulations and other legal instruments) reviewed by Supreme Court in conformity with the country's constitution. These legal documents are Draft Labor Law, Draft Land Property Purchase Law, Draft Science Academy Law, Draft Structure and Authority of Military Courts Law, Draft Civil Servants Law, Education law, Media Law and many other regulations - Legal documents such as miss-conduct by judges, of gathering and regulation on audit and control unit of Supreme Court factsheet to boost the performance of the judicial power, developed, approved and enacted - Annex # 1 Law of Structure and Authority of Judges inclusion of amending parts is developed and enacted
Assess capacity of government institutions and entities to draft laws and make recommendations for enhancing that capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJ has officially commented and did provide technical advise and instructions on 343 legislative documents to the relevant government institutions
Establish a Taqin working group to make recommendations for inclusion of civil society stakeholders in legislative deliberations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The working group encompassing members from Taqin and Civil Society review laws formed
Justice institutions effectively perform their functions in a harmonized and interlinked manner	
Develop and implement procedures to safeguard and further the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The laws of Independent Bar Association has

Commitment	Output
role and function of defense attorneys in criminal investigations and trials	<p>been developed by Ministry of Justice, enacted and published that supports the defense attorneys provide quality legal service to accused</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint board with members from IBA and MoJ has been formed - An project initiative to appoint defense attorneys to provide legal services has been developed and about to be commenced
Create and establish the Program Oversight Committee, together with requisite administrative and logistical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Program Oversight Committee (POC) to oversight the NJP and JSRP is established with a clear MoU among key players of the justice sector (MoJ, AGO and SC) and MoF membership
Create and establish the Program Implementation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program Implementation Unit (PIU) is established starting with the focus on implementation of the ARTF funded project JSRP (Justice Sector Reform Project)
Design and administer a baseline survey of legal system performance	Report from MoJ
Develop, establish, and implement measures and mechanisms to improve police prosecutor coordination in criminal matters; and addressing the cross-cutting issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An agreement has been signed by H.E the Attorney General and H.E. Minister of Interior on development and to implement measures and mechanisms to improve police prosecutor coordination in criminal matters, and addressing the cross-cutting issues
Introduce effective “one-stop” complaints system covering all justice institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A mechanism of complains collection and respond is established by all justice institutions; introducing common telephone numbers through which the public may state their complains, so far 71 complains received, processed resolved
Enhance capacity of police and prosecutors to conduct proactive criminal investigations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through the support of the international community several trainings has been conducted on criminal investigating matters both for prosecutors and police
Assessment of information interfacing needs of AGO, MOI, MOJ, courts, and other specialized agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly and quarterly coordination mechanisms and meetings have been set both at the high and technical levels where mutual technical issues are discussed, information and experiences shared and joint decisions made. Justice Inter-ministerial Committees is the example - Holding of 624 coordination meetings among justice sector organs the security and judicial organs on solving mutual problems and coordination activities
Assessment and improvement of paper-based case file and case tracking systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Committee to work on simplification of judicial procedures and speedy processing of

Commitment	Output
	judicial cases is established - 497 cases have been scrutinized and assessed, as result recommendations for improvement communicated to judicial organs. This cases encompass civil guidance, public law, criminal guidance, business guidance, judges trial cases and some miscellaneous cases
Build capacity of judges, prosecutors, and investigators by training on cross-cutting issues.	- Institutional capacity within MoJ on cross cutting issues to increase quality of justice service delivery covered issues such as gender, counter-narcotics, anti-corruption, national security and combat terrorism has been enhanced
Citizens are more aware of their rights and justice institutions are better able to enforce them.	
Assess the needs of the justice institutions and citizens for legal materials.	- Assessments to widen distribution of legal documents to public both at the center provincial levels is made by Ministry of Justice
Compile and distribute legal materials in response to needs and establish system for routine updating of legal resources.	- Efforts to access public to information and justice related publicities have been made - 27 official gazette, 9 issues of Justice Magazine (30,000 copies), 7 issues of Awareness Newsletter and 69,600 brochures on legal issues were printed and distributed to concerned organs both at the centre and in the provinces and the public - Legal awareness conducted through published 626 legal subjects in newsletters and journals, 64 radio & TV interviews and press conferences - The Saranwal quarterly magazine and Saranwal be-monthly journal are being published by AGO are regularly being printed and distributed country-wide depicting achievements and legal subjects both for public awareness and capacity boost of judicial staff - 12 issues of Judicial Magazine (increase in copies from 1600 to 3000/issue) encompassing contents legal, civilian and criminal acts published and distributed - 27 issues of Mizan news-leaf (increase in copies from 1600 to 3000/issue) reflecting performance of Supreme Court were published and distributed
Survey and standardize routine legal documents (e.g., bonds, title deeds, marriage certificates and certificates of the courts) and the existing systems for registering, indexing and retrieving them.	- Legalized birth, and marriages certificates is being distributed by the courts
Design legal awareness programs paying particular attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successes and lessons learned from previous campaigns • Human rights and Islamic values • The rights of women and children • The needs of illiterate persons 	- A working-plan for legal awareness educators is developed - Legal awareness session conducted to juvenile offenders and on their rights - Legal awareness and rights awareness sessions

Commitment	Output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional justice • The roles of each justice institution in promoting access to justice for all. 	<p>conducted in women prisons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal awareness conducted to illiterates and public in the mosques and public gathering places - Various legal awareness programs were developed the up coming years - Copies of laws distributed in the legal awareness workshops to members of the parliament, Imams - Ten-days Legal Awareness courses in the embassy of Canada conducted - Monthly public legal awareness are being conducted at the provincial level - 99,545 persons given legal awareness through 2,486 awareness campaigns, holding 399 legal lectures. - Public awareness is targeted through news and reports being made available to mass-media - 14 interviews and radio and TV shows on laws and judicial system has been broadcasted to National Radio TV - The Supreme Court’s website encompassing news, reports and dissemination of Judicial magazine and Mezan news-leaf kept operational and to the reach of the public
<p>Implement legal awareness programs, in coordination with activities expanding formal justice systems to provinces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiatives for this purpose is intended to be launched in the fuure
<p>Consider options and costs of various models for legal aid delivery, and draw up recommendations for a legal aid system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Independent Bar Association providing comprehensive legal aid to public - Access to quality civil justice for the claimants and witnesses particularly the illiterates, poor, women, handicapped have been facilitated by Legal Aid Assistance Unit of MoJ - Legal aid departments both in the center and three initial provinces have been set-up that have managed to settle 1,883 cases during the year 1387
<p>Conduct needs assessment and survey of obstacles to access to and use of formal legal system.</p>	<p>No report</p>
<p>Draw up recommendations to increase access to and use of formal legal system</p>	<p>No report</p>
<p>Survey of legal gateways to justice services.</p>	<p>No report</p>
<p>Consider options and costs of various models for improving access to formal system, and draw up recommendations</p>	<p>No report</p>
<p>Civil justice is administered effectively, and in accordance with law, the Constitution, and international standards</p>	

Commitment	Output
<p>Review existing civil justice processes and practices, including enforcement of judgments, and develop recommendations based on the findings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional committed in the field of Civil Justice with 6 members established, carry on activities and for the year 1387, 101 cases of which 85 property cases, 60 family cases and 101 debt and business cases resolved - Shift of Legal Aid Department from Supreme Court to Ministry of Justice - Processing of 1,899 cases related to crimes, family and children at national and sub-national level - The offices of the Legal Aid Departments operationalized in 4 provinces (Badakhshan, Ghazni, Nangarhar and Baghlan)
<p>Criminal justice is administered effectively, and in accordance with law, the Constitution, and international norms and standards</p>	
<p>Review and analyze existing assistance, programs and activities for juvenile offenders and children in conflict with the law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Juvenile center reopened for juvenile offenders - The Juvenile Laws first time finalized and approved by the president in the interim government which is currently enacted. It is currently re-sent to the parliament and approved by it, but due to some reasons still the President has not approved it yet.
<p>Develop information campaigns to enhance the public's knowledge of the rights of victims, witnesses, and the accused in the criminal justice system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Prison Law is finalized and put under process for approval - The Regulation on How to look after prisoners is finalized and put in process for approval - Awareness campaign on enforced laws conducted in 17 district of Kabul city
<p>Procedural code is amended to address specific needs of witnesses, including women and other vulnerable groups</p>	<p>No report</p>
<p>Establish a system to record past human rights abuses and to preserve the rights of victims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Human Rights Unit to track and monitor human rights in overall government administration is being set-up - Under the Key Action Three of the Action Plan on Peace, Reconciliation and Justice, the AIHRC continued to document past atrocities and collect testimonies of the victims of human rights abuse
<p>Carry out a baseline survey of prosecution efficiency and number of criminal complaints proceeding to trial.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through the support of international community a crime statistics database has been developed to enable the three justice institutes have access to their portion in order to proceed the complaints in an efficient and accurate manner. This will take time to be implemented on central and provincial level.
<p>Justice institutions are transparent and accountable</p>	
<p>Develop, finalize and disseminate codes of ethics for professionals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Codes of ethics for three power of the

Commitment	Output
in justice institutions.	government (legislation, judicial and executive) developed, finalized and submitted to parliament for approval
Performance evaluation with special focus on corruption incorporated as part of the system transparency and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performance evaluation is being done on quarterly, which is four times in a year. 4 time performance evaluation in the year 1387 conducted and efforts sustained to have the transparency and accountability first in priorities.
Train justice Professional on ethics code.	No report
Improve the professional and ethic standards of attorneys at law through an Independent Bar Association.	No report
Implement the activities related to operations of the justice sector contained in the National Anti Corruption Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct of trainings on anti-corruption to MoJ staff - Supreme Court has made continues efforts towards combating corruption within judicial power throughout the country, as the result 36 administrative and judicial staff with bribery cases have been arrested, referred to courts, sentenced to penalty, fined or even expelled from the job permanently - A committee composed of 9 persons of leading body of Attorney General Office administration established to monitor, audit and control of overall plans and programs related to administrative corruption and address the public complaints related to corruption throughout the country. - Prepared declarations and called for public cooperation for revealing the acts of corrupt individuals given three telephone numbers be used by the public from all over the country stating their complains. As the result so far some 17 events have been received based on the public contacts and reports and acted upon. - Slogans and posters transmitting message on corruption being developed and sent to 34 provinces and inviting public for a public campaign on anti-corruption around the country - Participation of high-ranking official of Attorney General's Office in radio & TV round-tables, seminars and workshops on anti-corruption topics

Religious Affairs

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Strengthen educational religious institutions	
The educational curriculum and academic activities of the Sharia faculties to be coordinated	No achievements reported
Scientific and cultural relations of the Sharia faculties to be established with similar organizations and Islamic countries.	No achievements reported
The Islamic science section of the science academy and research center of the Islamic science would be empowered in term of cadre and budget	- The Islamic science section of the science academy has been provided with the required cadre (professional staff)
Equipped building for Islamic studies section of science academy and Islamic studies research center will be constructed	- The Islamic science section of the science academy's building is under construction
All madrasas shall be registered by ministry of education and follow similar curriculum till end of 1388	- Private madrasas (schools) in the centre and provinces were registered encompassing 1,500 pupils with 250 teachers
The revision in Islamic subject of the schools curriculum will be made based on the Islamic realities, nation's interests and sound education of the young generation	Curriculum in primary schools are revised by Ministry of Education based on Islamic values and national interests
Compile and publish textbooks required by religious schools based on new curriculum	No achievements reported
Establish 34 religious schools and Darul-Hifaz at national and sub national levels	No achievements reported
Establish 100 religious schools and Darul Hifaz in the districts of the country	No achievements reported
Construct and equip Bebi Aisha girls' religious school in Kabul City	No achievements reported
4 girls' madrasas will be established in Mazar-e-sharif, Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad	No achievements reported
Establish university of Islamic studies at Masters and PhD levels	No achievements reported
Establish a university specifically for girls	No achievements reported
Enhance religious awareness	
Compile and publish works of research projects of science academy and center of research for Islamic studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 research and scientific books with 20,000 copies were published and distributed - 22 scientific articles have been written and published in Tabian Magazine - Scientific publication "Nahw-el-Hadis published - 36 scientific projects were completed and 150 long-term scientific projects in various fields are under research

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Draft and implement campaigning program of clerics and preachers with regards to anti-corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lectures by scholars on environment being conducted - Two scholars have been introduced to National Environment Protection Agency to participate in all meetings in relation to environment issues - Lectures by two religious scholars being broadcasted on TV and Radio programs on corruption twice-a-week through National Radio & TV (RTA), Tolo, Tamadon, Noor, Ariana and Aiena privet TV channels - Awareness raising on anti-corruption is built through giving lectures in the mosques both in the center and provinces
Draft and implement campaign programs of clerics and preachers concerning counter narcotics, the Islamic rights of women; religious value of literacy; elections; forced marriages and violence that are condemned by Islam and other social issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Editing and reviewing the religious books and pamphlets, issuing numerous judgments and launch of media programs in response to varied organs on certain issues including production, importation and trafficking of narcotics, forceful marriages and suicide attacks, corruption - Conduct of lectures by clerics and preachers concerning the counter narcotics, violence against women, suicide attacks, children vaccination, child rights and other subjects likewise in the centre and provinces - Lectures notes on role of women in Islam, illiteracy, election, forceful marriages and violence against women have been prepared, given to preachers and clerics who have brought to the attention of the public in mosques and public gathering - Public awareness raising conducted on subjects such as worship, ethics, businesses, national unity, Islamic economy - Conduct of a conference in regard to counter human trafficking with support from IOM
Draft and implement campaign program of clerics and preachers concerning the encouragement of people to environment protection including practical programs for mosques, Husnias and Khanaqas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct of lectures by clerics and preachers concerning the environment
Launching programs and incentive competitions among scholars, the youth and women concerning Islamic issues such as on characteristics of prophet of Islam P.B.U.H., recitation of Holy Koran and other issues relating Islam at national, regional and global level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish 10 female groups for Holly Quran recitation that is covering some 1,000 for last year in total 20,000 female pupils - Establish 15 male groups for Holly Quran recitation in Kabul - Launching of competition on Quran Karim recitation among men and women and introduction of the winters to international competitions - Competition among the scholars in regard to the says of the Profit related to women and youth and other religious concerned issues conducted
Convention of seminars, workshops and conference on important Islamic issues for enhancing the awareness of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of conferences and seminars held within the country + a conference held at the regional level on Islamic matters - TV and radio interviews and round-tables participated on Islamic issues broadcasted around the country
Establish a grand religious library in Kabul	No progress reported
Compile, translate and publish religious guidance books in Dari and Pashto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print out of 31,000 copies of various books, pamphlets and subjects on Islamic issues - Translate, edit and publication of religion guide book in Dari Language (890, 000 copies), into Pashtu language (790,000

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
	copies). - Translation of Islam & Killing of Innocents Book into English (2,000 copies)
Translate and publish Islamic books (Tafseer, Hadith, Fiqa, and Theology)	- Tens of books on Tafseer, Hadith, and Fiqa were translated both in Pashtu and Dari languages
Quality and quantity improvement of magazines such as Payam-e-Haq and Irshad Islam	- 18000 copies of Payame Haq Magazine has been published and distributed across the country and its quality has been improved in compare to passed years
Transformation of Irshad Islam magazine to a news paper	No progress reported
Establish a quality newsletter concerning the closeness of Islamic sects	No progress reported
Publish an Islamic encyclopedia containing the role of Afghanistan in Islamic culture and studies	No progress reported
Enhance capacity of religious scholars	
Training program for Mullahs, preachers	- 64 Islamic scholars and Imams from center and provinces were sent to a conference in Malaysia on counter-narcotics subject - 34 mosques' preachers from 34 provinces participated in the DAIAAG conference
Convene seminars and workshops for religious scholars.	- 9 conferences, seminars and workshops conducted for capacity boost of the religious scholars both at national and sub-national level
Compile and publish pamphlets on rights of women and children; harms of narcotics, bribery and corruption and other related social issues.	- Articles, lectures and other awareness raising materials on the subjects cross-cutting issues, forceful marriage and violence against women, child abuse, and corruption have been developed, printed and distribute
Establish a center for training preachers	- A training centre at the vicinity of the MoH&E headquarters was built and established
Ensure the access of scholars to new technological studies (including computer and internet)	- Access of religious scholars to internet and computer courses, and to Civil Service Commission Institute's information technology facility availed
Establish library at congregational mosques of the capital and provinces	No action reported
Religious service delivery and infrastructures	
Statistics of all Islamic scholars, clerics; Sikhs and Hindus will be provided for better service delivery.	- 5421 scholars and 51 clerics in centre and provinces exist, while statistics on Sikhs and Hindus as stated by the CSO and MoI is not determined yet
Prepare a typical design for mosques and Husnias of important cities and townships containing library, ablution site, toilets and other required places and submitting these designs for agencies and people that are interested in	- Typical designs for mosques, Husainias, ablution sites are designed and available

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
construction of mosques.	
Establish departments of Hajj and Endowment at all provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 5 Hajj and Endowment provincial departments such as Logar, Ghazni, Baghlan, Samangan and Nuristan is continueing - Construction of 10 administrative offices in Parwan, Farah, Kandahar, Bamyan, Maidan wardak, Nimroz, Khost, Ghor, Laghman and Kapisa province completed
Construct mosques, Husnias, Khanaqas, and Jamat Khanas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 mosques (3 in capital and 4 in the provinces) and 38 ablution rooms (28 in the capital and 10 in the provinces) constructed - Foundation of 70 mosques were laid down and construction is continuing by community across the country - 25 supplementary building constructed in the vicinity of the mosques for women pray and benefit of the lictures of the preachers and religious scholars - Historical mosques in Taluqan, Takhar, Balk and in Heart, Qala-e-now, Badghes, Eid Gah mosque, Mazar-i-Sharif shrine compus were reconstructed and rehabilitated - Construction of 15 toilets at the surrounding area of Abul Fazel situated in Muradk Khani with community contribution
Rehabilitate mosques, Husnias, Khanaqas, Jamat Khanas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of mosques, madrasas, and religious schools
Establish operational centers of Hajj, Umra pilgrimage in Kabul and other zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of projects of Madina-ul-Haji Pilgrims of Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, and Balkh provinces in progress
Construct female Fate-ha-khana	Not action reported
Construct congregational mosques for women to conduct congregational prayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inauguration of 25 associated mosques for female in the vicinity of current mosques in various districts of Kabul city
Construct a building for Ministry of Hajj and Endowment which is in accordance with Islamic architecture, well-equipped and one that meets all needs of related offices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of training centre in the Ministry of Hajj and Endowment headquarter compound - Rehabilitation of buildings related to MoH&E - Building of Hajj Centra department in the Ministry of Hajj and Endowment headquarter compound
Rehabilitate the endowed properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recover of 45 booths and containers in varied parts of the Kabul city in the surroundings of the mosques were registered and contracts for 2 years being singed - Recover of 143 of shops, 2 gardens, and 161 hectars of land
Recover and return endowed assets that are in the control of irresponsible people to Ministry of Hajj and Endowment	
Establish an empowered, independent facility in Kabul that is authorized for delivering Fatwas concerning Islamic issues	Not action reported
Sending Hajjis to Pilgrimage and provision of services to Hajjis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30,000 Hajjies were sent for Pligramage (20,000 by MoHE and the remaining 10,000 through privet sector - Provision of guidance to 30,000 Hajjies and assignment of 1 religious scholar for 50 Hajjies for their instruction and guidance - Increase of pilgrimage instructors by additional 200, in total 400

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
	instructors - Provision of health services to Hajjies
Anti-corruption and eliminating immorality	
Implement administrative reform program in Ministry of Hajj and Endowment (national and sub national levels)	- The Public Administration Reform program to restructure and implement new pay and grading in Ministry of Hajj and Endowment is continuing
Draft and implement campaigning program for religious scholars and preachers concerning anti-corruption	Not action reported
Establish administrative units and prepare specific programs for preventing unacceptable social acts that are against Islamic values through campaigns in all mass media and Minabers	- This action in the progress, but so far, the following achievement has been made, issuing of announcements in relation to abstain of broadcast of superstitious aspects through the television which are being broadcasted continuously - Lectures through mosques on Fridays and twice a week TV and Radio Programs on unacceptable social acts being broadcasted
Participation of scholars in social affairs	
Establishment of Cooperation committees of scholars for local dispute settlement and implementation of reconstruction programs in all districts.	- Holding seminars by Immams and preachers at the Kabul city and provincial levels on establishment of regional and provincial councils with an aim to implement government strategy
Mosques , Husainias, and Takia Khanas will be used for the purpose of pre-school education for under age school children including girls and boys with the combination of state kindergarten programs and traditional education at mosques	- Most of the mosques, husainias and Takia Khanas are used for traditions educations and Islamic subjects
Poverty reduction and self reliance of religious institutions	
Establishment of mechanism for salary grading and payroll of scholars, preachers and other mosque and Takayas' servants.	- As other support staff, salaries being given to scholars, clerics and preaches, and since the scholars, preaches and clerics are not permanent staff and are introduced by the community, therefore pay-grading seems difficult to be applied for them
Signing a contract with traders and private sector for building shops and business centers where mosques and other holy sights are located.	- Building of 8 shops in the area of Noor Zai Mosque adjacent to Murad Khani - 45 booths and containers in varied parts of the Kabul city in the surroundings of the mosques were registered and contracts for 2 years being signed
Program ticket selling will be launched for pilgrims of important shrines	This can be done through Ministry of Hajj and Endowment
A Bank account will be Established for Ministry of Hajj and Endowment for collection of financial assistance delivered by people	- Opening of a bank account for alms revenue at Da Afghanistan Bank
Establishment of a state agency for collecting and distributing zakat and related services.	- A directorate for management of Zakat in the MoH&E has been established, and for the collection of the Zakat a committed headed by Deputy for the Minister has been formed and mechanism of Zakat collections set, as the result 194,940/- Afs as Zakat collected

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Regional Cooperation	
Keeping contacts with Islamic countries through formal and legal means for securing their material and moral assistance; strengthen relations with Islamic countries organization; establish relations of Ministry of Hajj and Endowment with similar entities in other Islamic countries.	- Initial cooperation efforts have been made through trips to Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and neighboring countries
Conferences on important Islamic issues will be convened by Ministry of Information and Culture; Hajj and Endowment at international or regional level.	- A regional conference on Islamic issues was convened by the Science Academy
Opportunities will be provided for religious scholar delegation to visit different sects including Sunnis and Shias in neighboring and Islamic countries and similar delegation will be asked to visit Afghanistan	- 60 religious scholars from centre and provinces have visited Malaysia
Establishment and strengthening of permanent branches at Saudi Arabia for arranging Hajj and Umra pilgrimage	- Yet permanent branches in Saudi Arabia for arranging Hajj and Umra pilgrimage have not established by MoU and cooperation strengthened setting temporary branches
Coordination between religious institutions	
An authorized body for coordinating governmental programs between governmental and nongovernmental organizations will be established	- Religious Affairs Sector Inter-ministerial committee to set up coordination among the religious institutions and with other government and non-government institutions has been established to effectively implement Religious Affairs Sector Strategy and set a efficient and effective sector-level coordination
An administrative unit will be established in the Ministry of Information and culture and other line agencies prepare specific programs for preventing unacceptable social acts that are against Islamic values which puts national interest in danger.	Not action reported

Energy

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
An enabling environment for private sector investment in energy sector created	
Issuance of tenders for exploration and exploitation in northern country notably for power	The USAID funded Sheberghan Gas Wells Development project work has been started The goal is to develop the gas wells for domestic use and to fuel a 100 MW GT Unit to enhance the capability and diversity of domestic electricity generation.
Outsourcing operations at DABM (audit, billing)	DABM has been corporated into DABS and an independent Board of Directors is now in place to manage its operations
Implement Private distribution projects	Data not available
Private sector promotion in renewable energy	Under planning
Divestiture of the Liquid Fuels Enterprise	100 MW Diesel generating plant is being implemented in Kabul. First unit of 35 MW is likely to be commissioned by May 2009. Commissioning of this plant will enhance the availability of power to Kabul system
Assess and revitalize oil refinery	Under planning
Development of Sheberghan Gas Fields and Power Plant	With assistance of USAID, a contract has been signed with a Turkey company AR AR, to reconstruct the Gas Wells of Shabarghan for domestic use and to fuel a 100 MW GT Unit to enhance the capability and diversity of domestic electricity generation,
Promotion of regional cooperation to facilitate various projects under the energy sector	Project for inter-connection of Afghanistan system with Tajikistan system with 220 KV transmission systems has been started and likely to be completed in the next 20 months.
To mainstream into all administrative reform programs measures required to address the systems and incentives promoting anti-corruption within the public administration system and Development Activities.	Transparent procedures followed to avoid corruption
To maintain the highest level of transparency, accountability and integrity in the relationship between the public and private sector.	For avoiding the misuse of electricity total 4,139 meters have been amended and for 10,789 customers whom misuse the electricity their electricity has been cut down
Gender mainstreaming in the policies in the energy sector.	Gender issue has been considered in Energy Sector Strategy at all level
Awareness generation of policy makers on the environmental issues so that they are taken care of in all projects in the energy sector.	Under planning
Independent Power Producers (IPP) – agreement and incentives	Under planning

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Expanded public power grid	
Procure spare parts and fuel for thermal generation	10 Diesel Generators (different capacity) distributed for provincial units, The IRoA had budget approval for the additional funds to provide fuel to the Kandahar Region, and to operate one GT Unit at NW Kabul 24 hours per day, as long as needed for 65 days.
Repair existing transmission and distribution systems including rehabilitating and/or upgrading substations and distribution networks	Rehabilitation of Naghlu, Mahipar, Kajaki, and Surobi hydro power plants is going on and likely to be completed by 2010. Completion of these rehabilitations will make available additional energy
Install meters for cross border transmission	Under planning
Repair existing thermal plants	In 1387, the NW Kabul GT Unit 3 or 4 is being operated 6 hours per day at 20 MW output. At the current rate of fuel consumption, there was enough fuel to operate one of the units for 6 hours per day for 40 days until the Kabul 100 MW plant is operational
Implement ICE technical assistance (ADB)	ICE is coordinating and decision making body in energy sector had its regular monthly meetings chaired by Minister of Economy
Take appropriate measures to reduce electricity loss	Piloted computerized billing system for 1-2 junction of Kabul electricity directorate, it will be applied to other junctions as well
Promotion of energy efficiency	Piloted computerized billing system for 1-2 junction of Kabul electricity directorate, it will be applied to other junctions as well
Kabul distribution procurement	Efforts are on to procure reactive power compensation to 220 KV NEPS system for its optimal operation, MEW 30012 - Supply and Installation of Plant and Equipment for Rehabilitation and Expansion of Kabul Medium Voltage Distribution Network (Contract signed with KEC International, India). MEW 30013 - Kabul Distribution Rehabilitation Project Phase 1 (Contractor: Angelique
Completion of NEPS transmission	220 KV NEPS transmission system connecting Uzbekistan and Afghan networks has almost completed except some components. Kabul is already started getting 70 MW supplies through this system since January 2009. Once the balance works are completed, 150 MW power would be transmitted through this system initially and 300 MW finally NEW 110 KV transmission line connecting Chimtala 220 KV sub-station with Kabul North-West sub-station is likely to be completed in the next few months, that would facilitate increased availability of power to Kabul system from 220 KV transmission system from Uzbekistan
Complete Turkmen assessment	Under planning
Assessments of South, East and West Transmission needs	Under planning
Procurement for meters	110,000 new meters (1 and 3 phas) have been procured after completion of formal process installed in central and provincial subsidy units

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Installation of Dispatch and Control System	Piloted computerized billing system for 1-2 junction of Kabul electricity directorate, it will be applied to other junctions as well
Motion detectors	Under planning
Line inspections (regular protocols)	Inspections of the line have been completed by DABS. Preparations of the 220 kV line up to the Naibabad Switching Station are completed. Energization of the line is expected to start by 24 April, 2009.
Health & Safety protocols	Under planning
Operation & Maintenance protocols	The AIRP is preparing an Interim NEPS O&M concept paper for USAID consideration. USAID would contact other donors to help in the funding for an interim NEPS O&M system till a credible long term O&M system is made effective
Priority to providing energy in areas having substantial narcotics cultivation to promote economic activity to generate alternate livelihoods	Projects have been prioritized based on the need assessment
Repair and rehabilitation of hydropower generation projects	Ministry has taken up pre-feasibility and feasibility studies for a number of small and medium size hydro projects which include: Surobi 2 hydro project; projects on Kunar and Kokcha rivers. Projects could be taken up for implementation once the studies are completed
Increased Access to Rural Energy Services	
Link rural energy with micro and small finance programs	During the last year 1,168 electricity projects (Micro Hydro Power, Solar and Wind) were going on as a result 11520 KW produced and 1 Million people benefited
Develop a comprehensive and appropriate rural energy program	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Program is in place
Public awareness on rural energy opportunities, benefits, funding	ICE is coordinating the fund issues with donors
Assessment of priority areas based on income-generation opportunities	Under planning
Special attention to gender issues in providing energy for rural areas.	The gender issue is mainstreamed in energy sector strategy on rural bases
Promotion of Private sector	
Private Sector promotion in close as formalization of existing operator rights; tender for new rights (i.e., to support power generation)	Under planning
Private power generation policy	Under planning
In collaboration with National Regulation Utility Commission (NURC), develop Rural-remote Energy Policy	Under planning

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Power Purchase Agreements for Power Imports	All three PPAs have been signed and are under implementation
Establishment and operation of a legal/regulatory authority	Under planning
Restructured Energy Sector Governance and Commercialized operations	
Revise 2 laws and 2 regulations related to Hydrocarbons, minerals and Market Cadastre & Inspectorate	Hydrocarbon law, has been endorsed, Hydrocarbon regulation is under process in the ministry of Justice, Mine regulations are under process in the Ministry of Justice
Corporatization and ongoing commercialization of DABS	The DABS has been officially registered at the AISA and also opened the governmental at Pashtany Bank to handle sales and revenue collections. Hiring of Senior Management Group and Opening Team has been completed.
Power tariff reform	Under planning
Establishment of viable ICE working groups	Sub-Committee of the ICE on Renewable Energy and Rural Electrification is deliberating the various options and alternatives. Once the final report is submitted, ICE will take appropriate policy decision for its implementation
Improved GoA, Donor & NGO Coordination	ICE is the only Forum under which number of Working Groups and Task Forces works, to bring the better and improved coordination within energy sector.
Build Afghan capacity to operate and maintain system	The USAID funded Capacity Building contractor AEAI is helping to assess the qualifications of the people to operate and maintain the substations and transmission lines, and to provide advisors to work at each relevant substation, until the long term NEPS O&M contractor is in place
Establish Project Management Unit	The project management unit has been established and actively engaged in project design and management
Establish Pricing regime for natural gas	Under planning
Define Government roles in clearly defining TORs for MRRD and MEW on rural energy aspects	A Renewable Energy and Rural Electrification Subcommittee have been established to enhance identification and coordination of inter-ministerial Renewable Energy and Rural Electrification activities and projects in order to help with prioritization and sustainability
Development of basic technical standards based on MRRD materials	Rural Electrification Projects (including solar, wind, geothermal, and micro / mini / small hydro). The ICE Secretariat Renewable Energy and Rural Electrification Subcommittee are staffed by ICE donors and participants, and are supported by GTZ. The Sub-committee reports to the ICE Chairman and will brief ICE Meetings on activities and projects.
Annual audit of all operations	Under planning
Develop and implement the organizational structure and staffing plan for Rural Livelihoods and Energy Department (RLED)	Renewable Energy Subcommittee is working on this issue.

Water Resources Management

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Improved water sector legal and governance structures and institutions in place	
Assess, identify, draft, review, debate, resolve, finalize water law and supplementary regulations	Water law has been endorsed and will be published shortly in official gazette. Relevant regulations and appendices are under process.
Conduct appropriate studies, identify specific pilot programs, experimentation, and customize river basin institutional structures.	Draft design of River Basin structures has been done and to finalize the design, the work is in progress.
Establishment of institutions for hydrometric network in the country	80 hydrometric stations have been established in 32 provinces. Work in other provinces is also in progress.
National urban and rural water supply institutions in place	13,000 water supply networks are established which provide pure drinking water to 2.8 million rural populations.
Training of staff from various sector ministries on integrated water resources management	Panj Wa Amu and Hari Rood basin are prepared as sample and training of their relevant staff is going on.
Establishment of organization and capacity building of River Basin Agencies and Sub-agencies (RBA/ SBA) and River Basin and Sub-basin Councils (RBC/SBC)	Organization design of establishment of River basin, sub-basin, and sub-councils has been prepared and work is going on to finalize it.
Training of SCWAM Technical Secretariat staff	Number of relevant trainings has been conducted.
Gathering of data socio-economics, geology/groundwater, environment, hydrological, meteorological and others for project development	More than 80 hydrology stations have been established in 32 provinces and the remaining is going on. Metrological and Nephelometry studies are under process and will be forwarded for bid, after finalization.
Assessment studies for project	Feasibility studies for 22 small and medium dams have been completed of which details studies for 8 dams and primary design for 4 dams completed. 4 of them have been included in bid process. Detail Studies for large dams such as Kokcha-Sufila (Takhar), Bakhsh Abad (Farah), Gambiri (Nangrahar), Kelagi (Baghlan), are completed. Detail studies of Kama Energy and Water Project, and Nangrahar Dam Line, Gulbahar Reservoir on Panjshir River, and Shah Toot reservoir are ongoing. Detailed feasibility studies of 12 small dams have been completed and Detailed feasibility studies of 63 small and medium dams in 15 provinces are completed and it is under bidding and feasibility studies of 2 big dams are under bidding,
Gender discrepancies in various laws systematically uncovered	To uncover the gender discrepancies, the MEW is seriously working in this regard. Fortunately Four females are positioned in senior key positions of this ministry. A number of female are working in lower ranking positions
Sustainable water resources management strategies and plans covering irrigation and drinking water supply developed and implemented.	
Initiate appropriate inventory studies, water resources planning studies and basin master plans	A primary list of water resources projects including multi-purpose dams has been prepared and studies are ongoing. As structure for river basin is not completely processed yet, work is not started on master plan

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Identify, study, design, procure and implement projects	Water sector projects' identification has been started and based on which survey and studies keeping in view the procurement and financial resources, has started and after completion of these surveys, studies, finding financial resources and procurement process, the projects will be implemented. Currently numbers of dams have been studied and due to lack of proper funds, its design and structures are pending.
Identify, prioritize, and implement rehabilitation program	Under planning
Water resources for irrigation and Drinking purposes improved.	
WUA implementation programming	Under planning
Strengthen required resources and monitor programs	Preliminary and detail studies of small, medium and larger dams in different provinces of the country, have been completed and due to lack of proper budget, design and structure of majority of these dams, are delayed. Finding the proper resources and after completion of their procurement, monitoring will start parallel along implementation.
Improve existing drinking water supply systems and build new systems in villages and cities, including Kabul	80 % work of Drinking water supply projects in Andkhow, Khan Char Bagh, Qarmqol, and Qarghan of Faryab province has been completed
Rehabilitation of National Hydro-meteorological network	174 national hydrological projects have been contracted, based on prioritization 65 hydrological stations have been installed throughout the country
Rehabilitation of all small, medium, and large traditional irrigation schemes and strengthen water users association	Development and Rehabilitation of irrigation and canal system is ongoing throughout the country. More than 592 irrigation and canals systems has been rehabilitated in 31 provinces, and the process is ongoing. As a implementation of this system 785043 Ha agricultural land has been managed and 162616 Ha agri land has been improved, The rehabilitation of 5 canals in Kunduz, 4 in Baghlan and 5 have been completed,
Provision of access to water and sanitation facilities to rural people	Total 9,843 deep well and simple well digged and used and 15 water supply networks completed 2 million people benefited from safe drinking water
Undertake riverbank protection and erosion control works and implement long-term flood control program	Temporary riverbank protection has been done in 45 sites of Amu wa Panj river in Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz, Balkh and Jowzjan provinces. Likewise protection work is ongoing in five sites on Khashrood and Helmond Rivers. A proposal to protect 80 sites in 20 provinces are ready, and since two years the MEW has received the required fund.
Community based natural resource management established	Under planning

Information & Communications Technology

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
E-Afghanistan created	
Internet Exchange point	The fund to implement this is secured from USAID and by the end of 1388 the Internet exchange point in Kabul will be operational
ICT Village	No progress to report at this stage due to unavailability of fund
E-Government	1. The master plan on electronic Afghanistan is in progress, 2. Interoperability framework on set up of electronic Afghanistan has just completed
National Internet Registry of Afghanistan (NIRA)	No progress to report at this stage due to unavailability of fund
Afghanistan Cyber Emergency Response Team (AfCERT)	No progress to report at this stage due to unavailability of fund
National Identity Management Initiative (NIMI)	The design is completed, inter ministerial oversight committee has been established and cabinet approval has been granted. Fund raising by MCIT, MoI and MoF has been initiated.
Enabling Environment	
Development of policies, laws, regulations procedures and other normative acts to accelerate the role of telecom services to citizens	The telecom law has been approved by Wolsi Jirga (Lower House) and has been sent to Misharano Jirga (Upper House) for their view and final endorsement.
Establish Telecom Development Fund (TDF)	Policy drafted and finalized and the first bid process for expanding the telecom services for the outskirts of the country initiated.
Drafting the ICT Law	Final draft of the law has been submitted to MoJ for Taqneen process and second quarter of 1388
Develop CIO (Chief Information Officer) culture in government organizations	The fund has been secured from USAID; the training of first generation of CIO's will be completed by the end of 1388.
Movement of the government institution to a modern level of services to the citizens	The users of stable telephones and mobiles in 1387(2008) are totaled at nearly 3.3 million people that this visibly demonstrates a considerable progress. However the total number of telephone users across the country reaches to 9.5 million people
Developing Curriculum and Regulatory Framework for ICT Training Centers in the Private Sector	No progress to report at this stage due to unavailability of fund
Develop rules and regulations to require all government institutions to publish documents on their official websites (as a supplement to the Official Gazette)	The e-gov interoperability framework has been developed and will be presented to the ICT council by second quarter of 1388
Adopt a full set of Rules and Procedures that will govern the competitive procurement and utilization of ICT by all government institutions	Final draft of the law has been submitted to MoJ for taqneen process and second quarter of 1388
Pilot home based ICT related work for women	No progress to report at this stage due to unavailability of fund

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
ICT Literacy improved	
Establishment of ICT centers in 34 Provincial capitals	The assessment is done by the end of 1388 20 new ICT training centers will be established and with this the total number of ICT training centers will be 34(One/province)
Improved ICT coverage and Infrastructure	
Optical fiber backbone	The project is 80% completed and it is also connected with the neighboring countries Tajikistan, Iran and Uzbekistan. If security allows this project will be completed by the 3 rd quarter of 1388
Government online (web presence)	Funds secured from USAID and by the end of 1388 75 websites to the government ministries, governor offices and institutions will be developed.
E-government Resource Centre	No progress to report at this stage due to unavailability of fund
Copper Cable Network	The project in Kunduz,Mazar and Ningrahar is completed and it is expected that by Sep 2009 this project will be completed in Kabul and Kandahar as well.
Expansion of District Communication Network (DCN)	To ensure the precise benchmarks of ANDS, in the past year 1387(2008) in the country,656 cities, districts and other much populated regions including certain private companies have been covered that till date some 80% of the country's population have been taken under the CIT service delivery package. Progress on the district telecom network/100%,
Expansion of Microwave System	525 new communication stations have been installed that till date totally 2.736 communication stations (towers) have been established throughout the country.
Village Communications Network (VCN)	The village level telecom network in 200 villages has been established,
Modernization of Postal Services	Postal agencies have been increased from 440 to 465.
National Data Centre (The electronic data of the government will be securely hosted and will be available to all entities upon request and level of access)	By end of second quarter of 1388 this project will be completed. No progress now
The National Data Centre will have information on crosscutting issues like anti-corruption, counter narcotics, and environment.	MCIT has initiated discussion with the line ministries in order to host the already existing electronic systems e.g. PIMSS. Towards the end of 1388 the co-location and single platform systems will be finalized.

Mining

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Geophysical and geological information available	
Planning exploration activities, mapping, survey of minerals, oil and gas, collection of geophysical and geological information	9 field research and survey groups worked in different region of the country for exploration and mapping of identified mined areas 1.Coal group 2.Geological mapping 1:10.000 of an areas covering 11 km2 Geological mapping 1:2000 of an areas covering 0.5 km2 3.Construction and industrial minerals group 4.Hydrology group: 5.Topograpahy mapping group:
Conducting geological research studies	Specific research team conducted several studies for the concerned areas base on the collected information by field groups Industrial minerals group: Area of Badakhshan province over gold bearing area Geological mapping of 1:1000 in an area of 15km2 Geological mapping over gold bearing pieces 1:2000 I an area of 1 km2 Mountain excavation of total 300m Sampling of total number of 153 pieces In above area, iron mines pieces and poly metal in an area of 1km2 and depth of 50m has been identified and based on the lab results amount of 53% of that identified iron and 75.23 m tons assessed well
Increased access to water resources	
Manual for underground water management	Under preparation and revision by technical cooperation of JICA
Rehabilitation of the Hydrological and Geo-engineering research sections	The Hydrological and Geo-engineering research section has been rehabilitated
Rehabilitation and establishment of new Hydrological Stations for collection of the necessary information and figures	Installation of over 80 hydrology stations has been completed in 32 provinces while the same process is in progress in other provinces
Enhancement of working relationships with related line ministries for water	The work is in progress on Bore Wells, in Kabul city and its vicinity.
Increased Private Sector Investment in mining sector	
Design and implementation of Mineral policy	Mine Law after completing the legal process, has been endorsed and imposed
	Mine regulations are under process in the Ministry of Justice
	NEW Hydrocarbon law, has been endorsed and imposed
	NEW Hydrocarbon regulation is under process in the ministry of Justice
Preparation of Gas Law and Manual	First draft of Gas Distribution Law is under process and once the agreement of MoJ is achieved, the law will be processed through the legal channel.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Analysis study of loss and damages in mines extraction	Totally some 339 m ³ mapping has been completed for mines excavation and exploration in Herat based on USGS survey; with financial cooperation, the hydrocarbons identified and analysis and identification of some gas areas has been made by USGS and the result has been issued for final announcement.
Categorizing oil and gas fields to gas blocks for better management	Of total 5 above mentioned zones , the Amu river zone has been classified into 11 blocks as under Of total 11 blocks 2 is the gas blocks (Bashikord and Jangle-e-kalan) and one petrol block (Qashqari) is nearly to be given voluntarily to private sector - According to the plan, over the year 2008(1387)the north-east of Afghanistan that is called the Tajik-Afghan erosion area has been classified by the hydrocarbons survey department specialists in compliance with the hydrocarbons enforced law into 9 block: 1. Sandoqi block; 2. Balkh block; 3. Tash gozar block; 4. Mazar-i-sharif block; 5. Gulzar block; 6. Shamar block; 7. Kunduz block; 8. Khanabad block; 9. Rushtaq block.
Leasing of oil and gas blocks to private sector for research and study	Nooraaba Gold with West General Trading Company, Quraezaghan Gold with Crystal Resource, Chromate of Wardak with Methyl Mythic.
Establishment of new organizational structure for gas and oil management	Under planning
Public access to natural gas	
Design of plan for gas pipeline grid to provinces	Two planned gas block of Jawzjan province and one oil block of Sar-i-Pul province planning process has been completed by cooperation of technical specialist from Norway,
Strong regulatory framework in place	
PRR Implementation	There are totally 234 staff out of which 183 employees has successfully passed the PRR. The PRR charter of north region Hydrocarbons department is totaled 134 out of whom some 81 staff have passed PRR with success
Capacity building of Survey and Geological staff	Over the year 2008(1387) some 54 engineers and staff of geological survey department have been benefited from the short-term scholarships in USA, Japan ,South Korea, Thailand, Iran, India and Arabic Emirates.
Equipping labs of GSD	GSD labs equipped on the basic needs, geological survey working teams have been fully equipped
Standardizing working a capacity of Geology staff	335 persons have been trained in country in the concerned field by technical cooperation of Norway, GTZ, IDLO, WB and Canadian government,
Coordination with different countries in raising capacity of the public sector	37 technical staff trained out side the country (USA, Turkey, Korea, and India)
Introduction of measures to ensure environmental concerns taken care of.	The Environment Protection Directorate of MoM is assessing the projects from environmental perspectives,

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Conservation of Biodiversity in implementing mining projects	Under planning
Promotion of regional cooperation to facilitate various projects under the mining sector	Afghanistan representative actively participated in regional leading committee and TWG of Pipeline project meetings (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, India)
To mainstream into all administrative reform programs measures required to address the systems and incentives promoting anti-corruption within the public administration system and Development Activities.	Transparent procedures followed to avoid corruption
To maintain the highest level of transparency, accountability and integrity in the relationship between the public and private sector.	Bidding documents have been completed for the projects such as Hajigak Iron Mines (two block of Gas and two block of Fuel), Heart Cement Factory Rehabilitation and Pehlawan Coal.
Gender mainstreaming in the policies in the mining sector	Gender issue is considered in the mining sector strategy
Priority to areas having substantial narcotics cultivation to promote economic activity to generate alternate livelihoods	The ministry revenue has been increased from 32 m USD (1386), to 114.8 m USD, in 1387.

Transport

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Improved connectivity throughout Afghanistan and to the foreign destinations within the region.	
Massive road construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance programs. (Ring Roads/Regional highways)	90% of regional roads completed
Massive road construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance programs. (Priority: 5,335 km) (National Highways/Provincial Roads)	1,842 km of convoluted road completed
	1,119 km of connecting roads with neighbor countries completed
Massive road construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance programs (with its entire infrastructure including drainage, walkways and street lighting system for urban roads). (Rural Roads and Urban Roads -around 3460 Km) (Priority: 6,290km Rural roads)	4,791km Asphalt road maintenance done out of 12,825km
	1,175 km DBST road maintenance done and the rest of them are under progress
The road and air infrastructure will be built and maintained to a higher quality, giving road users lower costs. Whereas, the Feasibility Study of the railway links will be done.	Under planning
Lower road user costs	
Rationalize road user fees (one fee) and use funds to establish a road fund that manages all road improvement programs.	Under planning

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Lower road user fees by 75%	Under planning
Less journey time lost due to congestion	
(Urban Roads around 3460 Km with all basic infrastructure)	Under planning
Improve Public Transport Provision in Urban and inter-provincial (34 provinces) (with having bus and truck terminals in all the provincial centers)	Public/Mille Bus services newly provided
Improved air quality	
Pass enabling legislation so that the environmental law has regulations that can be enforced	Environmental law passed
CIVIL AVIATION	
Increased domestic and international passengers and freight traffic	
Massive reconstruction program (Kabul Int'l Airport, Herat in compliance with ICAO and IATA requirements)	Transport and Civil Aviation ministry building rehabilitated Kabul International Airport new terminal constructed Runway and Two Saloon of terminal have been constructed at Heart Airport, which show the overall progress to 50%.
Massive reconstruction program (Mazar-i-Sharif, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Hirat airports)	4 regional/domestic airports rehabilitated
Massive reconstruction program (Seven Other Domestic airports)	Qala-e-Naw: 80% Maimana: 60% The remaining such as Faizabad, Zaranj, Lashkargah, Chagcharan and Tarinkot, are 0%
All stakeholders are well informed about the viability of air transport systems	
More air transport service providers enter the Afghan market—requires an enabling environment for businesses	4 Afghan Private & semi-private Airlines operating 3 International Airlines Two others such as Kabul and Maiwand Airways are also given licenses.
Improved governance of civil aviation sector.	
Institutional reform programs and a reduction in the requirement of ISAF to use air facilities (Create a new Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), and restore control of Afghan airspace to the Civil Aviation Authority.)	Based on joint plan with ISAF/NATO, the control of Kabul airport will be completely handed over to MoTCA, by end of 2009. To build the capacity of afghans, MoTCA has a contact of 18m USD, with ICAO to train its technical staff. So far, except of tower, all other components have been transferred to the MoTCA.
Massive capacity building programs	More then 146 civil aviation staff sent for training to USA, Germany, India, Singapore, Iran and Arab countries.
OVERALL TRANSPORT SECTOR	
Capacity building specially in the areas of project monitoring and contract management	Under planning
Establish a Transport Sector Inter-ministerial Committee to determine the lines of authority between the transportation-related governance	Within ANDS, Transport Sector Inter ministerial Committee has been established. The committee has Policy and Technical Level Meetings. The chairmanship of the committee has been agreed to be

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
institutions and the roles and responsibilities of each institution.	on periodical basis and currently MPW is leading the sector.
Create an inter-ministerial costing committee to work with the Ministry of Finance to cost out annually programs that take five to fifteen years to implement	Annual costing done
Completing the regulatory framework- developing the regulatory framework for the implementation of the Procurement law, developing roads standards and codes, land acquisition;	Under planning
Establishing an effective external scrutiny system;	Under planning
Conducting VCA (Vehicle type approval) and developing mitigation plans in the sector;	Under planning
Targeted anti corruption training for the responsible anti-corruption agencies to effectively investigate and report on corruption;	Under planning
Developing code of conducts and enforcement mechanisms	Under planning
Increasing wages of the civil service	PAR has been executed up to 60% of the MoTCA staff. Three directors within the ministry are appointed based on super scale salary.
Improved connectivity through out Afghanistan and to the foreign destinations within the region.	
After a study of international standards, adopt a set of standards that are compatible with Afghanistan's neighbors.	Under planning
Institute a substantial capacity building program, including a road safety program. (Improve the MoI's capacity to conduct drivers' licensing tests, vehicle safety inspections and enforce traffic flow regulations.)	Under planning
Develop the Traffic Management Bureau form the MoI to the Provinces and Municipalities through the new Independent Directorate of Local Governance	Under planning
Institutional reforms put in place to simplify governance of the sector, including devolution of authority to the Provinces and Municipalities.	Under planning
Cost savings will be realized by the governing institutions and thus there will be Government budget savings.	Under planning
Put in place systems to improve transparency in all functions of the government in the transport sector	Under planning
Give more autonomy to local communities and the Provincial Governments to determine how and when rural roads are improved, as well as provincial roads	Under planning

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Improve coordination between transport sector governance institutions, the MoI and ISAF so that the transport sector can better develop in conflict-affected areas of the country as soon as possible	Under planning
Annual assessment of data collecting and databases maintaining and updating in all planning departments, including municipalities, mapping progress against the goal of “best practices” data collection and databases for transport sector planning, with necessary funding mechanisms and capacity building programs in place and operational	Under planning
Strengthening the planning capacity of ministry staff for road transport, airports, and rail functions so that the ministry staff can perform feasibility studies, Master planning, and multi-modal planning, as well as asset management planning, to international standards	Under planning
Business environment for private sector development improved to create jobs and reduce poverty	
Pass legislation and enabling regulations to allow transport sector governing institutions to competitively engage and manage private contractors, private contract supervision engineers to maintain roads, airports and other transport infrastructure, also regulations that protect the normal market rights of those contractors.	Under planning
Pass any required legislation and enabling regulations so that private and public sector rights are protected in contract law, enforcement, and penalties for violation.	Under planning
Reform laws relating to determining "fair market value" of lands purchased for transport sector improvements	Under planning
Develop and put in place an axle-load limit violation fees and an enforcement system	A draft bill which enshrines limited load per axle and violation fee has been prepared jointly by MoPW, AISA, MoCI and MPW. The draft bill has been sent to MoJ for review. After review The bill will be sent to Cabinet and Parliament for ratification in order to make it implementable.
Pass any required legislation and enabling regulations so that private sector insurance, auditing, and bonding industries can develop, and foreign insurance firms can operate in Afghanistan, protecting rights of the companies and the public, with penalties for violations.	Under planning
Improved trade, transit documentation procedures	Under planning
Introduce and checks and balances for illicit transpiration of human and commodities like precursors, drugs, etc.	Under planning

Urban Development

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Access to secure tenure and improved services and public facilities for inhabitants of informal settlements	
Make sure that the secure tenure of households living in unplanned areas	Secure activities began in 1385 and there exists 45% progress
Secure tenure in planned /unplanned areas) korp) Provide better living circumstance through bringing sanitation in unplanned areas	Sanitation activities started in 1385 and shows 45% progress
Improved the Kabul city areas(korp) Improved the planned and unplanned areas in centers and provinces mainly in(kandhar,Heart,Jalalabad,Ghazni and Farah)	Sanitation activities prioritized at the provincial level; however it delayed due to lack of access to budget by MoF
Review of relevant legislation to facilitate regularization, followed by program of investments in basic infrastructure and public facilities with drawing from best practices in the region	Not reported
Improved institutional coordination and monitoring of key urban indicators	
Institutional reform and enforcement of administrative processes; introduction of effective systems of monitoring and evaluation for the implementation phase for transparent urban development processes	IMC established to monitor the sector strategy implementation and set up coordination among the government administrations
Increased and inclusive access for urban households to basic services	
Investments in piped water systems and drainage networks (improved sanitation),	To get access to above outcomes, of total five projects, so far some 14 provincial townships have been financed by WB that signals 60% progress; whilst the remaining 4 projects ,though prioritized for which fund is not yet available.
.provided potable drinking water in urban areas of the center and provinces(prepared comprehensive plan for piped water & canalization systems of Kabul city; canalization system in 20 centers of the country's provinces and canalization system of 14 provincial townships)	
. burying solid pollution in 33 provinces except Kabul	Solid Waste Management (SWM): Two WACS manuals were prepared one each for Mazar and Maimana documenting the detailed Wastes Assessment and Characterization Studies (WACS) procedure which results in better waste analysis for the municipalities. Immediate actions for improving solid waste management were designed in Mazar and Maimana during which municipal staff were trained. The city cleaning departments of Mazar and Maimana municipalities are operating more efficiently and effectively in organizing effective waste storage,

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	<p>collection and disposal systems.</p> <p>Following specific results were achieved with the implementation of immediate action plans:</p> <p>Door-to-Door waste collection system was established in Maimana and now people are very much eager to participate in city cleaning and safie payment. The city is now very clean and people do not suffer huge pollution.</p> <p>Municipality of Maimana, after successfully implemented the system in pilot district, has now become technically capable enough to expand door-to-door waste collection in other three districts.</p> <p>People in District 2 are now satisfied with the municipal service and are willing to pay the Safayi Tax on time.</p> <p>Efficient and effective waste collection system was established in pilot commercial area (Darwaz-e-Balkh) in Mazar-e-Sharif.</p> <p>SWM Program was launched in five roll-out municipalities – Sheberghan, Kunduz, Phulikhmri, Aybak and Saripul.</p> <p>Draft Medium-term SWM plans for pilot municipalities – Mazar and Maimana – were formulated covering the aspects of engineering, public participation, policy enforcement, organizational restructuring and equity/finance and economy of SWM.</p> <p>Draft Solid Waste Management plans completed in Mazar-e-Sharif, Maimana , practical work in progress in Mazar and Maimana</p> <p>Municipalities of Sari Pul, Sheberghan, Aybak, Pulikhumri and Kunduz trained in waste profiling, problem analysis, identification of areas for improvement and Vision, Mission, Goal formulation with the following achievements:</p> <p>Waste characterization reports produced</p> <p>Sari Pul and Aybak established Waste Recycling and Composting Facility (March 2009) Public information teams organized. ICMA planned Solid Waste Program for Jalalabad, Kandahar and Gardez</p>
<p>Increased and inclusive access for urban households to basic services</p>	
<p>Investments in piped water systems and drainage networks (improved sanitation),</p>	<p>To get access to above outcomes, of total five projects, so far some 14 provincial townships have been financed by WB that signals 60% progress; whilst the remaining 4 projects ,though prioritized for which fund is not yet available.</p>
<p>Urban Property registration and mapping in major municipalities</p>	<p>No report</p>
<p>Feasibility studies for building new roads</p>	<p>IDLG has developed a 5-year program to rehabilitate Afghanistan’s municipal roads on a competitive grant basis. Through this program proposal for municipal road projects will be collected from PDPs and directly from municipalities.</p> <p>Roads projects will be prioritized according to pre-defined criteria. Project implementation will be supervised and monitored by the IDLG. Municipality and contractor performance and development impact of roads will be evaluated. The proposal of 100 Million USD is submitted to the MoF but funding is yet to become available.</p> <p>1.1 Program Objectives:</p> <p>Road Construction and Rehabilitation: to improve the quality, safety and reliability of the road network in poor and low-capacity municipalities</p> <p>Capacity Building: to build the capacity of municipal authorities to manage procurement of road construction and maintenance projects</p> <p>Economic Stimulation. to stimulate the local economies of municipalities through provision of labour, purchasing and local sub-contracting</p> <p>It should be noted that all of these objectives are consistent with the ANDS in general and the Transport Sector Strategy in particular. These objectives will be fulfilled by managing municipal road rehabilitation projects in Afghan</p>

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	municipalities, with a special focus on the most poor and those that do not have capacity to manage their own road improvement projects
Implementation of Traffic Management Strategies	No report
Increase reconstruction of asphalt roads in major and secondary cities	401 km roads are asphalted in Kabul, poly-e- khomri, Kunduz, Maimana, Charekar, Shabarghan & Gerdez cites.
Rehabilitation of existing damaged roads	Rehabilitation of 50km roads in Kabul
Design and build (asphalted) new roads	No Report
Increased availability of affordable shelter	
Investments by public and private sector in land and housing development, coupled with development of systems of housing finance	11.2% of informal settlements have access to affordable shelters in centers
provided infrastructural services for 45.000 accommodations in 8 provinces of country;	For 8 provinces some 45.000 shelters to be implemented till 1392; not started yet due to inaccess to budget
Most needy households receive a housing subsidy	
City Development Plans for 40 major municipalities	Preparation of Detailed and Strategic Plans for 40 cities and districts
Regional Development Plans for all 8 zones of the country	Regional Development Plan has completed for 8 zones Technical and economical studies, survey and plans prepared for 15 historical places in capital and provinces Development plans at the regional level (8 zones)completed by 100% and at provincial level to be started in 1388 The urban development leading plans for sanitation started in Kabul in 1385 and to be ended by 2010 The Seikh religious location(Daramsal) located in Kharabat street of Kabul began in 1388 and to be completed by end 1388 The remaining part of 4 projects of survey and maintenance of historical plans, narrative plans of Kabul 10 big cities ,investment of services plans in 34 provinces ,and comprehensive provincial plans postponed due to lack of budget
Detailed development plans for major 10 cities	Overall studies done to re-planning 6 big cities, 28 medium cities and 50 cities in districts
-10 big cities, strategic plans for 16 cities of the country, master plan for the Kabul new city, teachers township in 34 provinces of the country, narrative plan for Kabul city, comprehensive provincial plans) - prepared guidance plan for urban development in 5 provinces including Kabul (kurp) - Afghan traditional architectural	Strategic plans of 16 cities started in 1388 and to be completed by end 1389 Plans for the new Kabul city started in 1385, to be ended by 1388 Prepared the townships plans for teachers in 34 provinces started in 1387 and to be ended by 1388 The urban development leading plans for sanitation started in Kabul in 1385 and to be ended by 2010 The Seikh religious location(Daramsal) located in Kharabat street of Kabul began in 1388 and to be completed by end 1388 The remaining part of 4 projects of survey and maintenance of historical plans, narrative plans of Kabul 10 big cities ,investment of services plans in 34

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
school(Shahzada Chales foundation)	provinces ,and comprehensive provincial plans postponed due to lack of access to budget
Provide land tenure to the inhabitants in informal settlements	
Upgrade the basic infrastructure and urban services in the informal area	
Establish Dehsabz New City and turn Kabul into a business hub of the surrounding regions	This project started in 1385 and will be end ed by 2025, Dehsabz New City master plan is being finalized
Strengthened institutional capacity to plan and manage urban development in a systematic and transparent manner	
Review and update policies, regulations and implementation plans that will consider crosscutting issues gender, environment, anti-corruption and counter narcotics.	95 Urban Polices, Codes, Regulations & Standards are completed By utilizing the existing capacities since 1385 onward, work has been carried out over 77 instances in the contexts of urban laws, policy, regulation, procedures, codes and standards Gender issue has been taken into account in overall activities
Comprehensive and gender sensitive reform of institutions, review and update of relevant legislations, policies and administrative processes	
Institutional Reform Action Plans in 34 municipalities/ministerial departments	
Computerize HRM/Finance and program activities to strengthen Human Resource, Financial and Program Management	developed the capacity of some 80 employees of MoUD in the areas of computer, English language, management through IARCSC established a technical digital archive at MoUD and preparation of a database for the above archive composed of variety of urban plans activated the MoUD central library
Improved financial management in 30 major municipalities	The following 11 municipalities have been trained in revemnuce improvement action planning, solid waste management improvement and Safayi tax administration/tax mapping during a study tour to Mazar and Maimana (Feb-March 2009) 5 provincial municipalities: Taloqan, Faizabad, Charikar, Mahmood Raqi and Maidan Wardak 6 district municipalities: Andkhoy (Faryab), Aqcha (Jawzjan), Balkh and Kholm (Balkh), Baghlan-e-Jadid (Baghlan) and Emam Saheb (Kunduz) On-the-job training organized for 40 municipal officials in various units of Mazar and Maimana municipalities Performance Measurement System for Solid Waste Management instituted in Maimana (March 2009) ICMA is providing Pre-Feb (Portable Office), Internet communication, Office equipment and also supporting 2 national staff ASGP also have developed a task order for the province of Daikundi that includes 3 staff for Nili municipality. ASGP budget for this task order is 161,610.00 USD. The ICMA/AMSP conducted a 96-hour training program designed to build capacity of its ten partner municipalities in the area of Public Procurement. This will empower them to run their day to day procurement activities effectively and efficiently. The second portion of this program provided training on the guidelines and procedures for public procurement and covered the three basic

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	pillars of procurement - transparency, fairness and competition.
Property tax implementation	<p>Municipal revenues increased in Aybak (46% over 1386 excluding sale of land) Mazar (over 40% over 1386 overall), Maimana (36% over 1386 excluding sale of land), Sari Pul (69% over 1386 excluding sale of land) and Sheberghan (18% overall increase over 1386) as results of first year efforts of the municipalities as reported in March 09.</p> <p>Municipal capacity in Aybak, Sheberghan, Sari Pul, Kunduz and Pulikhumri upgraded in updating/formulation of revenue improvement action planning and revenue projections through coaching sessions and increasing legal awareness and final RIAPs and projections integrated into municipal budgets of Sari Pul, Mazar and Kunduz for 1388.</p>
Preparation of economic data base for revenue administration	
Establish Uni- urban Data collection unit (encourage disaggregated data collection)	Ministry's library and digital archive database activated
Training and capacity building of the key staff in the process of monitoring and evaluation and re-planning	<p>80 personnel of the ministry received capacity building training through IARCSC</p> <p>33 high school gradate are trained as a survey and cost estimation assistance</p> <p>60 young engineers trained and recruited for the ministry technical directorates</p>
Capacity building of technical and managerial staff of provincial municipalities	<p>The IDLG has piloted a series of technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives in municipalities and completed in Mazar-e-Sharif, Maimana, Aybak, Sarepul, and Sheberghan and started in Pulikhumri, Kunduz and Puli Alam during 2008. Three focused areas covered in this pilot program are given below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functional organization - Revenue generation
Improved environment friendly programs and policies	
Management Plans and Implementation of management plans initiated for protected areas and national parks, including game reserves, wetlands and bird sanctuaries	66% of planned and non planned areas in Kabul are renovated
Ensure environment sustainability of all urban development programs	
Develop national settlement and regional strategic plans and through them provide a framework for balanced urbanization and greater regional coherence, from which the border cities of Afghanistan and neighboring countries shall benefit.	

Education

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Primary & Secondary Education Sub-Sector	
Increased Quality of Education	
Approval of Laws for setting up independent board of secondary educations, vocational education, national standards of accreditation and regulatory frameworks for quality assurance of education services	Initial steps are started. NSDP conducted an informative seminar for the relevant staff of MoE, MOLSAMD and CESP in this regard
Establish School Advisory and Support Councils (SASC) in all schools	About 5000 councils (SACS) have been established in schools all over the country.
Establish Independent Boards for secondary education, NESA and National Institute of Management and Administration	Management and Administration institute has been established under technical and professional Deputy office and is active and independent secondary board will be established in year 1389.
Establish a National Institute of Curriculum Development incorporating national standards benchmarks	Executive procedures are prepared for the National Institute of Curriculum Development.
Strengthen institutional and staff capacities in curriculum development with special focus on gender, counter-narcotics, environment and anti-corruption.	Educational curriculum staff has traveled to Turkish, Iran and Jordan to develop their capacity and to use other countries experience and also book writing workshops have been conducted for them. In the new curriculum campaign against narcotics and environment issues have been considered.
Create a sustainable, transparent and accountable financial management system at central, provincial and district level	For all provinces professional auditors have been recruited. Administrative information system of the ministry is developing in the provinces.
Create a computerized HRM system to strengthen human resource management	The computerized HRM System is in created in Kabul. This system will be in place in the provinces when the resources are prepared. All the teachers registered in the system in the central and provinces.
Monitor the activities of sector administrative units to confirm adherence to ethical standards, professional service and staff integrity, based upon relevant laws, codes of conduct and standardized procedures and protocols	Educational workshops have been conducted for related staff. This is the initial step taken in the process of confirming adherence to ethical standard.
Implement PRR and Pay and Grading of all approved positions within the ministry including teaching staff	6622 provincial directors, deputy directors, teacher training college directors and Kabul city managers recruited under PRR. Pay and grading team established revision of MoE new Tashkil is completed, job description of all positions completed and all positions graded. New structure of the Ministry is prepared and is approved by civil service commission and ministry of Finance. Its implementation has started according to Pay and Grade system in the central directorates National exam for teacher competency is designed.
Build a national partnership program of literacy and non-formal education	Action plan of Literacy is prepared by support of international supporters and is currently implementing and the high commission of literacy approved and it is under the process.

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Increase the number of female primary and secondary teachers including re-training all female teachers who were separated from service during the PRR process and re-employing them.	28.8% female teachers) Currently 45300 of all teachers are female.(
Establish/strengthen teacher training colleges in all provinces	3 teachers' training centers in the past years especially in 2008 (1387) have been completed and put in the access of the users and The number of the teachers' training centers increased from 37 to 38 and the teachers' training centers raised from 28 to 47 across the country.
Train 17,000 teachers and 3,500 mullahs in the delivery of literacy courses with at least 30% of them being female teachers.	In year 1387 about 750 literacy teachers have been trained in center and provinces. Number of trained Mollas is not clear.
Improve the quality of primary and secondary teaching (training teachers, school principals)	Increased students of teacher training from 23.216 in 2007(1386) to 33.000 in 2008(1387) including 41% female students. About 10000 teachers and 3200 principals were trained through short terms courses.
Improve teaching material and new curricula for secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). the framework of new curriculum for 1-12 classes completed. b). the learning regulation for 1-12 classes completed c). 100 textbooks according to the new curriculum completed for 1-6 classes. d) 180 textbooks according to the new curriculum completed for 7-9 classes. e). the title of textbooks have been completed for primary and secondary terms f). the publishing of textbooks for the 10-12 classes are under the process. g) According to the new curriculum 310 instruction text books for the teachers from 1-6 classes have been completed. h). g) According to the new curriculum 180 instruction text books for the teachers from 7-9 classes have been completed.
Student Competency tests prepared and implement testing	Because of incomplete revision of study books this exam system is not implemented yet.
Adopt an enabling policy to implement the Constitutional provision of compulsory education up to intermediate level	Increased students at the general education level starting from 5.7 million in 2007(1386) to 6.2 million in 2008(1387) including 35.8 % female students The enabling implementation policy provided but has not been implemented so far.
Adopt a system to follow up female drop outs and provide incentives to return them to school	Awareness and advertising through media and people are in progress to return those students who lifted the schools and also incentives like providing food are also provided—targeting more female.
Access to Education	
Increase enrolment rates at primary and secondary school	The number of students in 2007 totaled 5.7 million that included 35% female while in 2008(1387) this number increased to 6.2 million that 35.8% of whom were the female students. The number of schools were increased to 11,000 which are include 6,072 primary , 3,062 middle school and 1,866 high schools
Implement parent-oriented campaign to promote support to girls' enrolment	Is not implemented, because it was not in the strategic plan of MoE.

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Conduct review class for girls who graduate from secondary schools to prepare for college entrance examinations	About 2,222 concur preparation courses for the 88,788 student of 12 grade have been held which trained by 6.666 instructors.
Have a program of remedial education to address literacy rates	Program of Education before school is not implemented yet but its policy draft is prepared. It has been established in the Ministry new forms under the Directorate of Private education and before school.
Equal opportunity for all	
Construction and school rehabilitation	Construction of 1709 general education schools is completed and active working and construction work of 1189 is started
Construct dormitories and pro-women facilities, especially in the secondary level schools	Currently about 1930 intermediate level students are using hostel facility.
Produce new textbooks and teacher guides	In (2008) 1387 about 61 million textbooks which 38 million for the primary and 22,8 ,million for the secondary terms have been published and distributed to all students cross the country.
Establish National Institute of Management and Administration at MoE /TVET Department. Operation of the Institute to be contracted out	National Institute of Management and Administration established
Disaggregate by sex all human related statistics	The EMIS system is active. The 1386 census from all over the country based on school, teacher and student according to level and gender is collected. These information is in database and available to use. The 1387 information is collected and entered to database. This report will be announced soon.
Providing job facilities and training for vulnerable women and youths.	It is under the process.
The sport improved program in center and provinces	a). Including of Tuition of sport subject in the schools curriculum. b). Number of 1,680 sport team of schools have activity a cross the country.
Higher Education Sub-Sector	
Improved quality of academic teaching and research	
Policies that require new university professors and lecturers to be hired on the basis of academic merit and gender balance.	The policy itself is not existed merely, but the new higher education strategy higher education sector strategy acquire this policy. Some of policies are alike attracting of women policies have been approved.
Upgraded qualifications of faculty through university partnership programs	MoHE established 11th partnerships with other international universities, such as Brighton of England, Kansas of America, Hardfort of America, Sandia of America, Technical University of Berlin, Bonham University of Germany, Delhi of Industan, ATI of Thailand, in addition to this MoHE also send abroad around 3000 students for BA, MA and PHD. Also MoHE has introduced master courses inside

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
	Afghanistan.
Recruit foreign residing Afghan and regional Professors through regional agreements	Some agreements have been done. Also a college (ECO college of Insurance) has been established to provide short and long time courses.
Institutional strengthening at MoHE	Institutional strengthening program is financed by world bank and USAID and will continue till 1389.
Create a computerized HRM system to strengthen human resource management	Human resource department is equipped with Computer system and IT department of the ministry. This is a new and updated initiative taken in the MoHE.
Monitor the activities of sector administrative units to confirm adherence to ethical standards, professional service and staff integrity, based upon relevant laws, codes of conduct and standardized procedures and protocols	Employees Approach Law (Solok Regulation) has been prepared by administrative department of the ministry and is published already.
Investigate possible funding models that would provide greater autonomy	A commission is hired to prepare financial models and to simplify the procurement process and will be implemented after finishing the new structure of the ministry (MoHE will be restructured after the new MoHE strategy goes into implementation.)
A reorganized and streamlined recruitment and hiring process (PRR) at the MoHE within its departments and at the 19 institutions of higher learning	MoHE is on the process of implementing the PRR system in ministry in order to provide relevant and quality academic programmes that are responsive to national and regional needs and are globally competitive. All the employees including of 19 higher education organizations employees have covered by the Administration reforms commission processes.
Adopt strategy to hire more women professionals; re-train female teachers who were dismissed during the PRR process and re-employ them	Civil Service Reform has undertaken the strategy to hire more women professionals Regarding the issue administrative department of the ministry and civil service commission has done work and the number of females in MoHE has become 2 fold.
Establish a separate body responsible for standards and accreditation all degree granting institutions and professional programs, public and private, in Afghanistan.	To simplify the diploma distribution processes each institute or university has the right to distribute the diplomas through their own services and this process is started in year 1387..
Monitor standards and ensure consistency between institutions	MoHE has introduced a new bill for the purpose of standardization of all public institutions as well as private institutions, although there are two separate documents but the end result is the same. MoHE also introduced a separate regulation for private universities and monitoring framework for the same purpose
Revised and approved curricula and related teaching materials; training for professors and lecturers in use of these	Curriculum developed and revised in Law and Islamic faculty and common textbooks are written by the professors and lecturers. And other faculties are also revised their curriculums.
Identify and evaluate existing research capacity in higher education institutions and non-governmental organizations in Afghanistan.	MoHE has chosen a separate section in its strategic plan for improvement and encouragement of research culture in Afghanistan.
Improved access to Higher Education	

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Rehabilitate existing universities and build new library and laboratory facilities at existing universities.	MoHE has registered 18 private higher institution to improve access to those could not get in to public HE institutions and this trend is growing rapidly. There are 4 main libraries and 10 laboratories in four main universities in Kabu Rehabilitation of current structure and expand the libraries (Kabul university and Medical university) establish of IT center and English language by BOWASAND organization.
Construction of 24 new dormitories 12 for men and 12 for women	One new dormitory is constructed in Bamyan province. Construction of 3 dormitory for female and 7 dormitories are under the construction in center and provinces
Recruit 3000 new professors, including qualified Afghan professors from the region (India, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Iran).	In 2002 around 1990 new professors holding master qualification arrived back to Afghanistan to join public higher institutions and this trend will continue for the coming years. No report provided for 2007/8
Increased number of research centers at higher education institutions.	this project is under the process and the exist libraries have been expanded
New MA programs at departments of languages and literature at Kabul University, and new programs for the faculties of social science, law, economics, geology, engineering, agriculture, and Islamic law.	MA program at the department of literature at Kabul University successfully entered in to the period and graduated around 40 MA holders and now the second program at the Kabul Educational University is going to start its second round of master program
Strengthen security in the campus	For better security administrative department of the ministry with coordination of security organizations has planned to (Build walls, towers for universities and extend the number of guards)
Conduct review class for girls to prepare them for college entrance examinations	Review classes was prepared for girls in Paktia and Diakondi which had a best result for college entrance examination among 200 learners 98 got admission at Kabul universities, and it is ongoing process. The National examination institute for admission to universities has been established.
Disaggregate by sex all human related statistics	The Number of 55998 students enrolled in the universities which, 46072 students are male and 9992 students are female.
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:	
Improved quality of vocational education	
Proposal to formalize existing apprenticeship arrangements and expand the system. Ensure that a recognized qualification is provided to people undertaking apprenticeships who have achieved specified basic competencies.	This activity is related to the endorsement of law on the development of national framework on capacity acknowledgement and the board of technical instructions. Based on this law the capacity of technical staff that got education in vocational institutions will be evaluated and will be given certificate according to standards. NSDP has started the initial work and this responsibility will be given to the related board.
To ensure that a recognized qualification is provided to people undertaking non-formal vocational training courses and apprenticeships, who have achieved specified basic competencies, under the forthcoming qualifications framework.	The out come of this activity is related to the Law and establishment of national qualification framework and TVET board. However currently NSDP is doing all foundation work related to this activity and will be handed over to the TVET Board, (expected after 2 years from now).
Expand the capacity and improve the quality of Vocational Education and Skill Development	Capacities of training providers and instructors have been enhanced through workshops on technical training and courses conducted by NSDP and JICA.

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
<p>Improve the capacity of the national VET system to manage and deliver market-driven skills training and linkages to micro-credit and business development support services is planned to have increased.</p>	<p>A baseline data collection regarding the numbers and quality of training center and institutes providing TVET services has been conducted across the country. The result of this study shows the training providers only met 37% of the total standard marks.</p>
<p>Improve the capacity of the national VET system to manage and deliver standards based market-driven skills training and business development training, using levels and competency-based curricula. Improved capacity being assessed through regular checks of the key criteria such as (Governance and management, teaching and learning, faculty and staff, research and development, extension, consultancy & linkages, resource, support to Students) .</p>	<p>Capacities of training providers and instructors have been enhanced through workshops on technical instructor training and courses conducted by NSDP and JICA.</p> <p>Competency based training standards for 48 different trades as prioritized by the labour market study at level one and some at level 2 and 3 developed and introduced to the training providers and developing of 17 more standards are in progress. Although several workshops and seminar conducted for the training providers which has direct impact on the quality of training and training outcomes.</p>
<p>Within the next 12 months, establish an independent National Vocational Education and Training Authority with the responsibility for managing and co-coordinating national VET policy will be established. Teaching and operation of individual VET institutions to be contracted out.</p>	<p>The NSDP capacity and its transparent system have encouraged more donors such as World Bank, USAID, JICA, IOM, and UNICEF to channel their funds in TVET through NSDP.</p>
<p>Within the next 24 months, develop the legislation which will establish an independent National Qualification Authority, Qualification Framework and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Board and with the responsibility for regulating and coordinating TVET delivery across the sector (Public, Pvt, NGOs).</p>	<p>The procurement process of hiring an international firm is in progress the Request for Expression of Interest has been released through ARDS, the EOIs received and currently evaluating by the committee to shortlist the qualified firms for submission of proposal. This activity is part of component one of ASDP WB funded project. NSDP, MOE, MoHE and CESP are fully involved in this component.</p>
<p>Target the most vulnerable women and youth in the selection of training and provision of employment opportunities</p>	<p>This project is under the process.</p>
<p>Improved access to technical vocational education and training (TVET)</p>	
<p>Develop an accessible, regional network of TVET schools and training centers, including 17 new schools and a school for those with special needs</p>	<p>This activity will be implemented within current year.</p>
<p>Establishment of job-placement centers in all 34 provinces</p>	<p>This activity is not related to the technical education part. MoLSAMD has approximately 11 centers for job searching and job application. It is better to eliminate this line of activity.</p>
<p>The NSDP will procure the services of a variety of training providers (private/public) for the provision of training to 150,000 unemployed Afghan women and men through competitive bidding procedures</p>	<p>This is an important program that has begun since 1385 and it helped unemployed both male and female to help them learn varied professions needed for the labor market.</p> <p>Some 25.000 persons have been trained over 1387 by NSDP. And some 11.096 persons are currently under training in 21 provinces in 1388 that included 50% female. The training is being supported through WB, government development budget, and IOM.</p>

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Disaggregate by sex all human related statistics	Approximately over 38% of vocational trainees are female and this percentage to be raised by 50% in the year 1388(2009).
SPORTS	
Improved sports facilities	
Delegate the overall authority to coordinating sports services in the country to the Olympic Committee	According to organization structure, in each section responsible people are working according to their TOR. There is no need to establish a board in the area.
Build capacity of professional staff of the National Olympic Committee for quality programming of administration and service delivery	According to the National Olympic Committee federation the Experts were Introduced to the national and international courses
Approach countries and foreign sporting agencies with facilities for advanced athletes to allow Afghan sports people to train and compete in foreign countries	This process is continuous and somehow it is done. (the athletes have traveled to foreign countries in a regular basis.)
Adopt and implement a strategy to realize the benchmark of increasing women's access, leadership and participation in sports	Sport constructions are undertaken according to ANDS goals. Specially regarding enabling women to attend sport.
Improve Infrastructure (build sports complexes and strengthen sports through provincial sports departments, sports improvement programs in capital and provinces)	The construction plan for establishment of gymnasiums for women is under the process
Sex-disaggregate all human related statistics	Total of 5000 athletics both male and female have activities in the selected teams
SCIENCE ACADEMY	
Enhanced contribution of the Academy in Science	
Establish advisory committees consisting of academy members and MoE and MoHE officials. To advise on training and curriculum issues.	The advisory committees have been established
Complete Encyclopedia Project	This activity is going on and the 1st volume has been published and the other volumes are under the process and it will be finalized in 8 volumes.
Consider publication of an academic journal edited by the academy	Publications and Magazines of science academy are regularly published in its determined timelines. Science academy has 12 publications. Ariana magazine, Khorasan, Kabul Afghanistan, Koshani Researches, Environment, Regional studies , pashto , tafakor, zairai, khabar nama science and technology. The publications are published in national and UNESCO languages.
Construct a 7-story building for use by the academy (note: this building could also be used for higher education teaching and seminars)	80% work of this project is completed and is expected to be ready for use in the current year.
Rehabilitate the Centre for Literature and Language at the academy	The center for literature and language at the academy rehabilitated and the mentioned projects completed

COMMITMENTS	OUTPUTS
Provide laboratory facilities for the academy	The laboratories have been provided and after the completion of Science Academy building work it would be utilized

Culture, Media and Youth

COMMITMENT	OUTPUTS
Afghanistan's cultural Heritage Protected and Preserved	
Rehabilitation of Kabul theater, Ministry complex, 20 historical monuments, building for MoIC provinces Dept. libraries in provinces, music institute in Kabul construction of museum in Nangarhar, Bamyan etc...	The Kabul theater reconstruction completed. The Ministry of IC complex construction completed The Sayed Jamaluding Afghan historical monuments reconstruction completed. The Kunduz province Directorate of IC department provision work started. The provision projects as currently are followed The ART complex The construction of Ningarhar province RTV building Purchasing equipments for the Afghan Film, Provision of libratory for Afghan Film
Comprehensive inventory of Afghan cultural treasures	450 historical monuments have been registered by Directorate of Historical Monuments. About 175 historical monuments were reconstructed and preserved by MoIC.
Measures to be taken to revive the Afghan cultural heritage, to stop the illegal removal of cultural material and to restore damaged monuments and artifacts	1 heritages protection unit have established in cooperation of MoI.
Registration, conservation and restoration of sites and monuments	Registration of a significant number of Historical remnants, Historical spots and antiques.
The MoIC will continue registration and conservation of monuments, repair and preservation of museum, archeology items and historical monuments	Registration of a significant number of Historical remnants, Historical spots and antiques.
Free and independent media	
Pass Media Law	Under process
Inventory of intangible cultural heritage (music)	Establishment of Seminars for development of folklore music.
Take appropriate measures to promote Live Culture (Music, Cinema and Arts)	The artists encouraged through cash gifts The Directorate of National Gallery could hold about 75 exhibitions in order to the artists in the national level and deferent area to be encouraged
Development of a truly editorially independent public service broadcasting of a high standard educational radio-TV production centre	This project is under the process.
Sensitizing media about the issues related to gender, anti-corruption, counter-narcotics, environment and regional cooperation	Continuously done
Empowerment of Youth	

COMMITMENT	OUTPUTS
<p>Promoting non-formal education, increasing awareness and developing skills (literacy, leadership, strategic planning, conflict resolution, peace-building, etc.) in young people so to provide better quality of life and livelihood opportunities.</p>	<p>The enabling of youth program started in 6 provinces (Kbul, Farah, Kandahar, Nengarhar, Bamyan and Balkh) Established 120 Youth Consuls in the six mentioned provinces. 60 female and 60 for male.</p>
<p>Engaging youth in governance, development and social-political processes at local, district, municipal, provincial and national level, ensuring the participation of young women and men in democracy and advocacy.</p>	<p>The joint program of Deputy of Youth with private sector started. About 2000 of poor youth enrolled by private universities. The Tanwir Campani committed that 60% of staff will be hired from youth genus.</p>
<p>Promoting voluntary efforts for peace and development and establishing a youth volunteer corps for Afghanistan and also in the fields of gender, anti-corruption, counter-narcotics, environment and regional cooperation.</p>	<p>The public awareness started for youth in Kabul, Heart, Balkh and Badakhshan Provinces. The Youth volunteer project based on Youth volunteer strategy has been completed The Sport condition investigation project is under the process in the country.</p>

Health and Nutrition

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Increased quality of health care services	
Develop an effective organization and management system to coordinate all services of NHCS	<p>MoPH adopted an Integrated Strategic Health Planning and Budgeting (ISHPB) approach that allows better organization of the strategies and supports implementation of individual components by strengthening planning and the costing/budgeting of the priority plans.</p> <p>A Public Relations Department established. MoPH conducts coordination meetings such as Consultative Group on Health & Nutrition (CGHN), Inter-Ministerial Committee, National Technical Coordination Committee (NTCC), an Executive Board, Provincial Public Health Coordination Committee, NGOs Coordination Groups and Technical Round Tables. The MoPH active website has an important role in this regard.</p> <p>Conducting 1387 MoPH Results Conference, Strategic Health Planning Retreat Conference, and National Health Coordination Workshop</p>
Strengthen HRD unit to oversee the HR and R&D issues, Computerize all HRM activities to strengthen Human resource management	Under planning
Develop a suitable regulatory framework to encourage private sector investment	<p>In 1387, 499 wholesalers of medicine, medicine importing companies, clinics that have beds, laboratories, X-Ray clinics and medical stores registered to commence business according to the law.</p> <p>12 drug production factories have been given permission to be established.</p>
Strengthen policy and planning support unit in the Ministry	<p>Around 55 policy documents, regulation papers, strategies, bills, guidelines, and standards developed or revised. The national Afghan drug formula was finalized while a new list of national essential and authorized drugs was revised based on the formula.</p> <p>Five-year plan of comprehensive eye care and blindness prevention has been drafted.</p>
Effective monitoring and reporting of quality of services provided by different agencies	<p>Monitoring and evaluation have been intensified as a result, 3,525 types of expired and substandard medicine with a total weight of 86 tons plus a further 65 tons of expired and substandard food stuff was disposed off after completion of the legal process.</p> <p>Operations of 1,200 health facilities have been evaluated in 30 provinces of the country.</p> <p>National monitoring checklist has been revised and checklist trainings conducted in 24 provinces. The M&E Department has been equipped and provinces have been continuously monitored.</p> <p>137 District Health Officers have been recruited</p>
To mainstream into all administrative reform programs measures required to address the systems and incentives promoting anti-corruption within the public administration system and Development Activities.	In 1387, 69 financial cases were investigated, of which under the order of the minister 11 cases were referred to the Attorney General's Office

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Increased access to health care services	
Implement the Primary Health Care Program	<p>BPBS expanded to reach 85% of the population. About 24.5 million afghans have received basic health care services 4,967,123 persons have been screened for malnutrition, Around 400,000 families have benefited from nutrition services through establishment of nutrition centers and 4,781 malnourished children treated in these centers</p> <p>291 Health Sub-Centers and Mobile Centers 10,000 health posts, 1,688 health facilities include sub-centers 66 health facilities commenced operation 107 health centers' construction is underway (90% complete) 131 Disease Warning Systems (DEWS) centers in 34 provinces 129 emergency temporary winter clinics and 100 mobile health teams in 129 districts at risk in 22 provinces 7 new severe malnutrition centers were inaugurated in 1387 bringing the total number of Therapeutic Feeding Centers to 44 in the country</p> <p>Responding to prisoners' health needs has been improved; a long-term strategy has been developed</p> <p>Average performance in service provision has increased from 41% to 68%</p> <p>Construction of the new 350 Bed Jamhoryat Hospital</p> <p>New Forensic Medicine building, Kabul Blood Bank and 4 Regional Blood Banks are being built.</p> <p>In forensic medicine services, the total number of the recorded cases reaches to 1,590.</p> <p>IDPs living in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Balkh and other areas, deportees living in Nimroz and other Afghans affected by floods or drought have been provided health services coverage.</p> <p>3,832 patients of 548,311 Afghans returning from Iran have been treated 181 patients have been referred to well equipped health facilities.</p> <p>6,500 cases of normal and communicable diseases have been treated in these Pakistanies refugees in Kunar ,Paktia and Khost</p> <p>Acute diarrhea control campaigns were conducted in Kabul City and 13 big cities of the country.</p> <p>A survey of Gulran disease was completed.</p> <p>Anti-helminthes tablets are distributed for 34 schools. Referral guideline from school to health center and related forms have been developed and printed, 1000 first aid kit have been bought and distributed to 500 schools.</p> <p>587,180 Laboratory, biochemistry, hematologic, bacteriologic, urologic, serologic, ultra-sonographic and parasitological tests have been undertaken in different central diagnostic laboratories, which included 1,865 tests which were not possible in the country before.</p> <p>In forensic medicine services, 1,299 live and proven cases and 291 death cases</p>

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	have been recorded. The total number of the recorded cases reaches to 1,590.
Develop a comprehensive referral system integrated with BPHS to improve the service delivery level	The system has already been developed and integration is on track to be completed by 1388
Harmonize the system of procurement and disbursement of essential medicines	Under planning
Develop a comprehensive care system for communicable diseases like TB, HIV and malaria	<p>Following the introduction of Hepatitis-B vaccine in 1386, a new vaccine, Haemophilus Influenza Type B, was introduced into national routine immunization program in 1387. From January 2009 it has already been included as pentavalent vaccine into the routine immunization program for children under five.</p> <p>In total 3,774,967 patients have been treated</p>
Establish and maintain required number of Health Facilities providing diagnostic and treatment TB services	By the end of 1387 health facilities providing tuberculosis diagnoses increased to 1,031. As a result, mortality and morbidity due to this chronic and potentially fatal disease has decreased more than 50%.
Establish number of Health Facilities providing diagnostic and treatment Malaria services	There are 1,180 health centers that can diagnose, treat and report malaria. This year, more than one million long term impregnated nets were distributed, which helped bringing the cases of cerebral malaria down by 86% and normal malaria cases by 79%
Establishing effective surveillance system and Volunteer Confidential Counseling and Testing Center for HIV cases in each province	The Volunteer Confidential Counseling and Testing Center for HIV cases has been established in five provinces (Kabul, Balkh, Herat, Jalal Abad and Kandhar
Awareness generation against ills of drug usage and environmental issues affecting health	<p>9 contracts have been signed with radio & TV stations for broadcasting health messages.</p> <p>23 national and international days have been celebrated, thousands communication brochures have been printed and distributed.</p>
Establishing centers for treatment and rehabilitation of Drugs users.	<p>In addition to equipping and operating 21 centers for treatment of addicts on the national level, the following activities have also been performed in this area:</p> <p>Upgrading the local addicts treatment center of Kunduz and Ghor Province to 5 bed centers,</p> <p>Establishing injectable drugs harm reduction center for women in Herat city and prison,</p> <p>Treatment of addicts in 14 prisons of the country</p> <p>Agreement for establishment of 30 bed hospital for treatment of addicts (15 beds for female and 15 beds for male patients) in Herat province,</p> <p>Establishing of 20 bed two hospitals for treatment of addicts in Kabul and Badakhshan province</p>

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	Covering problems of addicts in Khana-e-Elm-o-Farhang through establishment of 70 bed temporary hospital 10 bed hospital in the Kabul Pul-e-Charkhi Prison.
Promotion of regional cooperation to make health facilities available to the people of Afghanistan if such facilities are not available in the country.	Active participation of MoPH in the reporting process of Afghanistan to Human Right's Council of United Nations in Universal Periodic Review Mechanism and Afghanistan Child Rights Report for Human active in Council of United Nations.
Effective Reproductive and Child health system	
Develop an integrated reproductive and child health care system with the support of development partners	According to the figures from HMIS, there is 5% raise in the number of Skilled Birth Attendants
Develop effective immunization coverage system with adequate doses of DPT vaCross Cutting Issuesne & Hepatitis, measles and polio in all provinces	<p>Conducting four rounds of national and Eleven round of subnational immunization campaigns for polio eradication have been conducted.</p> <p>7.5 million children under five were vaccinated for polio; 6.8 million children aged 6 months to 5 years received vitamin A tablets; immunization campaigns covered 95% of children under 5 years old; coverage of measles vaccine reached 75% while that of tetanus toxoid in pregnant women reached 65%; the routine coverage of DPT-Hep B3 vaccine (vaccination for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B) reached 85% in 2008.</p> <p>With the help of Japan Government and UNICEF two new cold rooms are constructed and inaugurated for National EPI program.</p> <p>262 refrigerators, 1,200 cold boxes, 6,800 vaccine carrier boxes, 52 'Iceland' type boxes, 7 deep freezers, 52 ice pack freezers and 40,000 ice packs for storing vaccines prepared and sent to provinces and districts.</p> <p>Other rabies interventions include vaccinating 2,250 individuals bitten by dogs or other suspected animals against rubies and the distribution of 3985 vials of rubies vaccine to 33 provinces of the country.</p>

Agriculture & Rural Development

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Improved service delivery within the Agriculture & Rural Development sector	
Review of the legal framework governing ARD sector, including governmental institutional reforms	The legal framework has been prepared, endorsed in 1387 and ready to be implemented. Cooperatives law has been approved (MAIL)
Develop 5 years action plan which quantifies all 8 functions of ARD zones including budget requirements, roles and responsibilities and appropriate M&E systems	MAIL's 4 Program was Finalized for next 5 years All MRRD programs finalized based on their budgets. MRRD's M&E system is being reviewed and assessed. The regulation for Community Development Councils drafted and approved.
To mainstream into all administrative reform programs measures required to address the systems and incentives promoting anti-corruption within the public administration system and Development Activities.	Anti-corruption measures are mainstreamed into the systems, MRRD underwent a re-grading process as part of the pay and grade reform project
To maintain the highest level of transparency, accountability and integrity in the relationship between the public and private sector.	Accountability week, weekly meetings with MPs, community members, trips to press conferences & releases, annual report (MRRD)
Improved Local Governance	
Develop mechanism to ensure integration and linkage of local level planning with the national ARD investment planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1275 Community Development Councils (CDCs) were established which covered 2018 villages (MRRD), ▪ 32 District Development Plans (DDPs) were incorporated into Provincial Development Plans (PDPs).(MRRD), ▪ CARD designed and being launched ▪ \$24M invested to Agriculture sector by private sector. 31 private Seed companies got license which consequently provided job opportunities for 3650 persons.
Continue capacity development of the sub-national governance structures to enable them to play a greater role in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1471 Community Development Plans (CDPs) were completed (MRRD), ▪ 343205 community members were trained in governance principles, NSP procedures and project management, trainings provided to CDCs, DDAs, provincial staff (MRRD). ▪ 2337 persons in the districts (793 female, 1544 male) trained in capacity building and disaster mitigation) ▪ 1431 central and provincial staff of MRRD trained in RBM, Computer and English language. ▪ 104 MRRD Staff got short term courses, workshops in abroad. ▪ 1035 MAIL staff trained in various subjects. ▪ 217 MAIL staff got fellowships and scholarships in abroad. ▪ 6 MAIL Staff (2 for Bachelor and 4 for master programs) sent to India and Jordan. ▪ 5 MRRD staff got study opportunities in Australia for Master program ▪ 244 MRRD staff got training in RBM which organized by Ottawa university and AIRD. AIRD and Haider abad institute of India signed agreement on technical cooperation

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Strengthen the sub-national governance structures through sustainable financial mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2706 CDCs received block grants (MRRD)
Continue the establishment of the local governance informal and formal structures and village and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1275 Community Development Councils (CDCs) were established. Total number of CDC is 21777 now which covers 28049 villages, in 34 provinces, and led by 566000 elected members (30% of them are women). 30 District Development Assemblies established (MRRD). Currently there are 326 districts in 33 provinces have CDCs.
Review and update legislation concerning sub-national governance formal and informal structures, roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributed in finalization of Local Governance Policy, reviewed NSP & NABDP next phases
Formulate and implement policy imperatives requiring all development actors to carry out their activities through the established sub-national structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 District Development Assemblies (DDAs) were established (MRRD) Local Governance Policy finalized (MRRD).
Poverty Reduced in line with MDG targets	
Align ARD Programs to promote sustainable growth and distribute wealth through CRD	<p>6.4 million Labor days were generated for more than 10000 people. More than 35000 needy people benefited form 519 income generating projects.(MRRD)</p> <p>Agricultural cooperatives and investors provided 9 million labor days across the country (MAIL).</p> <p>Through UN and MAIL joint appeal 87000MT wheat distributed and 74000 MT food is stored in order to be distributed when its need in the areas.</p> <p>NFSP designed by MAIL to cover 34 provinces up to year 2013, but because of budget shortfall not implemented.</p>
Develop and implement poverty baseline and survey database in addition to NRVA	NRVA third round survey designed and the report will be released soon. Other surveys via NSP and NRAP done during the year 1387(MRRD).
Increased Agriculture Production and Productivity	
Review, revise and formulate land use and government owned land for lease	Land ownership law has been approved (MAIL)
Review, revise and formulate Natural Resources laws (wetlands, forests, range lands, arid lands ,watershed)	Some 21,000 hectares of damaged pastures recovered and rehabilitated. (MAIL)
Review, revise and formulate Food laws and regulations (Quality and Safety, CODEX standards, quarantine)	<p>Food and Quality laws was drafted and send to MoJ (MAIL)</p> <p>368000 Hectares land protected against pests which 200000 farmers benefited. 770 hectares new orchards in 10 provinces established.</p> <p>275 nurseries established and 550 farmers got trainings.</p> <p>2000 hectares orchards rehabilitated and 775 livestock and agricultural farms established. Till year 2010 there will be 3100 new farms.</p> <p>Through USAID fund 200000 farmers got trainings across the country.(MAIL)</p>
Review, revise and formulate laws and regulations on	Under planning

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Livestock and Horticulture	
Review, revise and formulate laws and regulation on Pesticides Use, plant and animal protection	Plant Protection law has been drafted and in process of approval and finalization.
Review, revise and formulate laws and regulations on agricultural imports and exports	Some regulations have been drafted but not yet finalized and approved
Formulation of laws on concerning forests, food safety and control, strategic food reserves, agricultural imports, horticulture and improved seeds.	Improved Seed Law has been forwarded to National Assembly for approval (MAIL) 90 experimental research done and 7 new seeds varieties introduced to the farmers.
Restoration and Sustainable Use of Rangelands and forests, conservation of bio-diversity, and encouragement to Community Based Natural Resource Management	Approximately 588 hectares of land of pistachio forest have been rehabilitated (MAIL)
Special focus on gender in polices and plans and their implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender Unit was established, the policy paper of gender unit completed, and more that 85 person was trained from MAIL departments ▪ MRRD signed two MoUs with MoWA and GTZ. Gender focal points in each program identified ▪ NSP continues in establishment of women CDCs, creating women sub-committees with equal rights to that of men's sub-committees. ▪ Other Programs ensures equal women participation
Improved agriculture and rural infrastructure	
Develop and implement policy on infrastructure investment and maintenance	Under planning
Develop and implement sub-sector policies on rural roads, water, irrigation and rural energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5,480 km of roads were constructed/ rehabilitated which connected 5.4 millions of population to economic and social centers. ▪ Number of villages with improved small-scale irrigation system was increased to 1,891 and the number of households benefited from mentioned small irrigation system reached to 644,777. And 48,000 Jereeb of land were provided water for irrigation ▪ 13,000 water points were dug and provided safe drinking water to 2.8 million of rural people (MRRD). ▪ Through provision of water by Tankers 97000 families in 608 villages assisted. ▪ 1674 latrines and 50 public baths constructed. ▪ Rural electrification policy finalized and the program initiated. In 9 provinces on 54 projects initial studies undertaken.
Devise and implement appropriate labor-intensive approach and technologies for investment and maintenance of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Totally under NRAP/CNTF-LB 26 sub-projects for 160km road have been planed in five provinces ▪ 2 sub-projects have been 100% Completed ▪ 10 sub-projects are on going ▪ 14 Sub-projects are under contracting and commencement

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 192,482 Labor Days have been generated (MRRD).
Review, revise and formulate laws and regulations on Water Management and utilization	Legislation of water management has been drafted and sent to MoJ (MAIL)
Establish standards including social and environmental safeguards	<p>119000MT food in 8951 villages distributed for food security and food price reduction. Afs36,7 million valued contracts have been done for snow clearance activities in the winter.</p> <p>10956 tents, 50500 blankets, 70000 jackets,14000 gas balloons, and 17300 water buckets valued 170Milinos Afghanis for refuges and internal displaced peoples and natural disasters effected communities distributed.</p> <p>The Rural Road Standard has been established and it is under the review of a technical working group and once it is finalized it will be sent for the approval of Steering Committee of the program.</p> <p>The Environmental and Social management Framework (ESMF)/Safeguard policy of the World Bank is applied for all the projects of NERAP and a unit of 9 social and environmental officers is working in NRAP-MRRD.</p>
Enhance public and private sectors capacities to effectively and efficiently manage and deliver infrastructure programs	<p>The Engineers are training the private sector contractors in the implementation of the projects in field as well as in Procurement and contract management.</p> <p>Trainings conducted every quarter for the field staff. Many staff has got training of ESMF, Technical and Managerial skill abroad.(MRRD)</p>
Facilitated Economic Regeneration	
Review current and formulate new policies, legal and regulatory for establishing, stimulating and sustaining rural enterprises and credit	Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program design and concept has been finalized together by MRRD and the World Bank. Program design envisions support to rural micro and small and medium enterprises across Afghanistan, including facilitation of access to credit. Program approval by World Bank board anticipated in September of 2009, and soon after, program to start operations across Afghanistan with IDA and potential ARTF funding.(MRRD)
Establish rural enterprise support services network	17831 number of households received services from formal financial institutions (MRRD)
Establish Agriculture and Rural Development Zones	Under planning
Develop national and international markets for agriculture and non-agriculture produce and products	Some 306 co-operatives in different provinces with cooperation of MAIL were established and registered across the country.(MAIL)
Improved disaster and emergency preparedness	
Support the establishment of disaster early warning system	Under planning
Establish and operationalise a system for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural disasters and plant/animal diseases and epidemics	Under planning

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Special focus to gender issues in policies and plans and their implementation	Gender balance is strongly observed
Reduced poppy cultivation through Alternative Livelihood	
Design and implement programs to strengthen and diversify licit livelihood	MAIL, Alternative livelihood program, has attempted to reduce poppy cultivation (We currently witnessed for some 19 percent reduction in poppy cultivation) (MAIL).
Mainstream CN strategy in ARD programs and projects	Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) strategy is being introduced
Interventions for promoting legal agriculture livelihood options through inputs like seeds, irrigation, fertilizers, credit and crop insurance	An amount of 20.000 MT seeds and nearly 33.000 MT of fertilizer have been distributed to some 350.000 farmers that covers totally 168.000 hectares of land. It is also expected to have increased cereal outputs from 30% to 50% in the coming year if rainfall continues during the month of Saur (April) 2009.
Training for self employment and micro enterprise and development of micro credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AREDP - Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program design and concept has been finalized ▪ MISFA - Began as microfinance program of MRRD currently operating independently as MISFA Ltd. with 18 MFI partners and providing access to thousands of rural borrowers (seek exact updated figures from MISFA). (MRRD)
Development of private sector especially promotion of small and medium enterprise	MAIL provided micro-credits totaling Afs213 million for 250,000 persons and prepared another credits amounting to US dollar 2.1 million through (MISFA) aimed at establishing small local industries and raising the value of agricultural outputs in different provinces(MAIL).

Social Protection

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Poverty and vulnerability reduction	
Approve the new Law on Privileges of Disabled and ratify the UN Convention on Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disability	Martyrs and persons with disabilities laws have been drafted and presented to parliament for approval; The UN Convention notification on rights and dignity of persons with disability is in progress and ongoing. The action plan for the persons with disability is prepared.
Develop policy and criteria for providing comprehensive support to female headed chronically poor households with small children	The policies are already designed in the framework of social protection strategy. Form the donations of European Union a protection project for vulnerable women is considered and is under process.
Develop and approve policy and standards for establishing day care centers within orphanages and reunifying orphans with their living parent/parents	Polices have been incorporated in social protection sector and 10 orphanage centers for daily care of the orphans is established by the NGOs. The issue of shifting of nurseries into day care centers is under discussion.
Develop project and criteria for free distribution of livestock, and farming tools facilities;	Under planning by Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
develop policy and standards for dealing with children in conflict with law and with children who live with mothers in detention	Joint commission comprised from the representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled, Independent Commission of Human Rights, Police, and Attorney General with the help from UNICEF has been established and this commission assessed children living conditions in custodies.
Conducting awareness raising programs to the most vulnerable groups to receive the skills development trainings	A Carpet Weaving Skills Development Project was started in the Ghor province to impart skills to 4,000 people in 1386 and 1387. Another 600 people were trained in five border provinces in four different vocational trades. Till 1387 the NSDP has been able to train approximately 30,000 individuals in different marketable vocational skills;
Implement awareness campaigns to increase financial market literacy of the poor	Comprehensive statistics regarding the current skills of vulnerable people at the national level has been collected and entered these information into a database made from them. Public awareness program will be implemented next year.
Develop project and criteria for free distribution of parcels with food and non-food items (winterization) in winter period	Winter assistance programs have been prepared and being implemented each year during the winter season.
Increased employment	
Develop the course to enable university graduates to obtain qualification for social workers	About 500 people have been trained as social workers. The plan is to increase this number with the help from UNICIEF and EU.
Skill development and vocational training programs conducted	7842 (35% women and 5-10% people with disability) unemployed individuals got market based skill training in 28 provinces and on conclusion of the program self-employed or employed by other. 3362(35% women and 6% people with disability) unemployed individuals got market based skilled training in 14 provinces. According to the tripartite

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	agreements a total of 92771 (58890 Male and 16904 Female) got employment. Although 80400 male and female employed through the carpet weaving projects at the national and sub-national levels.
Labor migration abroad	A labor regulation on sending Afghan Labor abroad was drafted and promulgated
Establishment and extension of employment centers	A new Labor Law drafted by the Ministry has been passed by Parliament Till 1387, the Ministry has been able to establish 11 Employment Service Centers in different provincial capitals of Afghanistan for assisting unemployed men and women to identify the skill Five labor regulations have been drafted by the Department of Labor (i) Regulation on Kindergartens; (ii) Regulation on Suspension of Staff; (iii) Regulation for Employees working on the Night Shift; (iv) Regulation on child labor; and (v) Regulation on Staff Overtime
Poverty reduction and improved natural disaster preparedness/response	
Develop the new public work program (Greening of Afghanistan) to support re-forestation	Under planning
Capacity Building	
Conduct functional review of the MOLSAMD and prepare the plan for capacity building and restructuring	A commission for implementing civil and administrative reform started its work in spring 1387, and its document sent to the Independent Administrative reform and civil service commission. A Reform Implementation Monitoring Unit has been set up in the Ministry in 1387 to implement PRR in the Ministry A Labor Market Information and Analysis Unit has been established within MoLSAMD An Employment policy strategy unit was established in the Ministry
Establish the Unit for Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment, approve poverty-targeted criteria for channeling social protection services	Under planning
Improved social inclusion	
Develop the criteria and mechanisms for distributing direct cash entitlements to the poor disabled individuals with the non-war related disability	Pension and procurement department according to the administrative reform law has been merged and money distribution program through banks due to lack of fund has been included in 1388 plan.
Develop and approve policy and standards for establishing community based rehabilitation centers by the NGOs	Under planning
Include rehabilitation of people with disability in the BHP in all provinces	Under the program of (National Disability Institute program) some healthcare services are provided in provinces for people with disability, and some others healthcare services are included in 1388 plan.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Develop policy and criteria for supporting victims of violence which should include housing, mediation for reintegration into families, schools and the society	The ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has undertaken anti-violence campaign.
Develop and approve policy, criteria and program for community based rehabilitation of drug-addicts	The ministry worked to identify drug-addicted afghans, introduced them to the ministry of health for proper medication. This ministry has conducted public awareness This program has been included in development budget of the ministry. In case of availability of budget allotments will be implanted in 1388. Program regarding the harms of illicit drugs and narcotic.
Implement pilot projects in cooperation with NGOs to support extremely vulnerable groups which should include options for reintegration into families	Skill- building and development program for vulnerable groups such as; disabled, vulnerable women, and returnees has been implemented with collaboration from UNICIEF and EC which targeted these vulnerable groups. Skill-development program targeted the returnees; most of them are re-integrated into their families.
Improved social support system	
Conduct the survey to collect data on civilian victims of conflict and develop policy and criteria to support civilian victims	Under planning
Map the NGOs activities in social protection sector and Develop the standards for the NGOs involvement in implementation of the social support projects and set up recognized and publish referral system	Under planning
Improved aid coordination system	
Develop the database of all Government and donor-funded projects in the area of social support	Under planning
Reduction in harmful child labor	
Establish the Secretariat for Children Protection	This program has been included in 1388 plan of this ministry.
Improve legislation and law enforcement against harmful child labor Implement the awareness campaign against harmful child labor	The ministry has organized seminars and workshops for public awareness regarding harms of child labor. Regulation on kindergartens and harmful child labor drafted and strategy and convention 182(ILO) has been implemented and disseminated.
Develop Child Labor Monitoring System	Child labor monitoring system has been in place in provinces according to the previously established standards. There is a need to improve and more develop this child labor monitoring system. A total of 29 CPAN (Child Protection Action Network) commissions were established in 29 provinces and have helped settle more than 500 cases of child abuse

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Improved old age protection	
Promulgate the pension reform by the Government decree	A draft Pension Regulation which seeks to introduce a self-sustaining and modern Pension system for PRR employees has been submitted to the Ministry of Justice for legal vetting in 1387; this regulation consisted of the following goals:
Improved pension system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of pension contribution by employees and institutions to pension budget; 2. Determining the civil servants, persons with disability (total and partial disability) and martyrs families; 3. Regulating the payment to pensioners; Securing the pensioner's rights
Develop the new IT system and pension department processes	The pension reform project US\$ 16 M has been submitted to MoF with the financial support of WB in year 1388. by implementation of this project a computerized pension system will be introduced.
Improve collection of the pension payroll taxes	The new standards of collecting quota of pension drafted by the social protection sector have not yet implemented. These collections till now are done according to previously prepared policies. It is decided to piloting pension collection based on new polices in 1388.
Conduct the capacity building and training for the staff and managers of the Pension Department	The ministry will conduct capacity building programs at national and sub-national levels at the country in 1388, subject to availability of funds
Establish a central database to store and process the details on pensioners and start working on establishment of banking system to the pensioners;	Will be implemented during 1388.
Integrate the current direct cash transfers to martyr's families and people with disability into the pension system	Regarding integration of current direct cash transfer to martyr/families and people with disability into the pension system, policies are drafted and will be implemented in 1388.
Introduce payments of pensions through banks in Kabul, throughout the country subject to availability of banking services.	The ministry has already prepared required policies which will be implemented in 1388.
Introduce payments of pensions through banks in Kabul, throughout the country subject to availability of banking services.	Under planning for the year 1388. However, approximately 60,000 civil and military pensioners were being paid pensions in Kabul and other provinces;
Disaster Preparedness	
Adjust the legislation to clearly reflect the leading role of the ANDMA in coordinating the national efforts for disaster preparedness and response but also for implementing of key programs and projects.	The draft ANDMA law was prepared and presented to MoJ, Council of Ministers and Parliament for further processing. It has been ensured that the plan should be considered for implementation during the third quarter of year 1388.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Establish a coordination network of NGO's which are working in the field of disaster risk reduction by creating department of NGO in ANDMA structure	Joint meeting in cooperation of ACBAR, NGOs working in field of disaster risk reduction and with technical and financial cooperation of SAARC agreed to take practical stps in establishment of such a NGO coordination department which should have essential tools and communication means.
Establish academic consultation network with academy of science, faculty of Engineering and Polytechnic University for designing, prevention & mitigation projects	In order to provide a data-bank for natural disaster events, research for natural disaster occurrences due to lack of budget has yet not been initiated.
Establish ANDMA's offices along with the operational centers	With mutual understanding with Independent Administrative Reform and civil service commission the process of announcement of posts at sun national have been initiated.
Construct 12 regional storages for aid assistance and equipment	These storages turned over to ministry of Agriculture for construction, which after completion will be handed over to ANDMA
Approve on regular basis annual plans for disaster preparedness	The standard policy framework due to lack of internal and external budgets postponed.
Develop Standardized Operational Procedures for quick assessment and response, reporting, and for rapid mobilization of international assistance	ANDMA made only 5% progress under this action with utilization of limited available resources. The issue has been planned for the year 1388 within discretionary development budget and external budget which has been agreed by MoF, however it hasn't been approved yet.
Improve public awareness activities and raise national awareness about disaster risks and vulnerabilities	The development budget hasn't been approved for the three consecutive year according to ANDS goals and objectives. In order to reduce the level of vulnerability and empowering the people in society against natural disasters, 50,000 posters and advertisements were published and spread on the awareness of the risks of natural disasters amongst vulnerable people across the country.
Finalize disaster risk analysis and develop a guideline for disaster response	under planning
Establish Emergency Operation Centers at provincial level, response centers and teams at the regional level and effective early warning system	Under planning
Establish community emergency response system and develop backup communication system	The merging of the disaster management centers in 40 villages and towns which are included in 5 provinces accomplished and the development works on district levels are ongoing
Develop the provincial disaster management plans	For <i>Herat, Kunduz</i> and <i>Badakhshan</i> , the disaster management plan has been developed and the work for 16 districts are ongoing Preparing the emergency humanitarian assistance procedure, guideline for the preparation of disaster management plan, preparing the procedure on human resource capacity building in social protection sector;

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	Receiving the approval of the structure (<i>Tashkil</i>) of the agency in all provinces and its implementation by 1388;
	Establishing and developing the DMIS in three zonal areas of the agency;
	Distribution of food item in affected areas as well as winterization assistance to most distressed and vulnerable population as well as distribution of wheat to 800000 drought affected households;
	Distribution of 49 million AFN to the disaster affected population in the country;
	Implementation of schools safety program in six vulnerable schools;
	Payment to 400 families of martyrs and partial compensation of houses destroyed by disasters;
	Clearance of 812 areas from the existence of mines and identification of 500 mine planted areas;
	Launching awareness programs about the risks of mines and natural disasters to more than one million people;
	Distribution of humanitarian assistance and conditional in - kind payments through food for work and food for education programs within the framework of MoE;
	Establishment of a commission for preparing medical preparedness plans for the country with close cooperation of MoPH, National Security Directorate, MoD and MoI

Refugees, Returnees & Internally Displaced Persons

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) return voluntarily according to agreed principles and procedures and reintegrated to their places of origin	
Voluntarily, Gradual, safe and dignified Refugees return from host countries according to president decree 297	During 2008, about (3656) persons from the Islamic Republic of Iran, about (2742200) persons from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, (71049) persons voluntarily and from the other parts of the world totally (628) persons have returned to country the total number of which becomes (349533) returnees. With efforts of Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, Those who have returned voluntarily, have been supported financially by UNHCR.
Internal displaced persons (IDP's) return to their places of origin	During year 2008, about (4049) internally displaced persons from the south eastern provinces have been moved to their original residential places.
National Reintegration Program (Provision of infrastructure and social services, employment opportunities, vocational and skill development trainings, In returnees and IDP's townships) and establishment of new returnees towns based on needs and annual returning figures	For the reintegration of returnees, basic infrastructures and social services in the proposed refugee town in Maidan –Wardak, Paktia, Perwan, Kabul, Takhar and Farah provinces in terms of gravelling and leveling of 13.5 km roads, construction of drainage on both sides of the roads and the required cross-drainages constructed in refugees towns where 1000 people living. Through digging f 300 deep wells and semi deep wells and extension of water supply network to access to potable water facilitated. 200 household benefited of employme opportunities through the private sectors, where limited number of returnees benefited of skills development programs in agreement with NGOs especially IOM and ACTED.
Tri-partite agreements are concluded between countries of asylum, Afghanistan, and UNHCR, fully reflecting the principles of voluntary, dignified and gradual return, continue to guide the conduct of the voluntary repatriation operation.	Tripartite meeting with Islamic Republic of Iran and UNHCR in Kabul on 3 rd March 2008. The Afghan side emphasized on volunteer, safe, gradual and dignified returning of Afghan refugees from Iran with due consideration of the limited absorbtion capacity of Afghan government. Tripartite meeting with Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and UNHCR convened in Islamabad on 9th of August 2008 where a wide range of refugees issue residing in Pakistan came under discussion. In this session for the extension of ID card of refugees till end 2009 a tripartite agreement was signed.
Tripartite Commissions are convened as the key policy arena within which decisions on the conduct of voluntary repatriation operations are taken	During 1387 (2008), those who have returned to county under the principles agreed in tripartite commission, have been financially assisted and reintegrated into their place of origin.. Additionally 3600 plots and 14137 residential houses destroyed during the internal conflicts were reconstructed under the Shelter Program to ensure the sustainable reintegration.
Annual return planning figures, taking into account Afghanistan's absorption capacities are discussed and agreed upon in Tri-Partite Commissions, especially with the Governments of Pakistan and Iran.	despite of return planned figures 200000 from Islamic Republic of Iran and 600000 from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will voluntarily return to country during year 1387, actually it hasn't happened due to low absorption capacity of the country and current security situation in the country.
Monitor border movements, interview returnees and document violations of articles of agreements, due attention to be given to counter narcotics issues	Because of economic problems and limitation of employmnet market in Afghanistan, a large number of people constantly travelling to neighboring countries with the intention of getting work and also due to ethnic relations which they have with people living in border provinces. It is estimated that about 300 thousand people enter the neighboring countries each year and these cross-border movements are considered to be the main cause of smuggling and human trafficking through border provinces. This issue was discussed as a main challenge in the periodic bilateral and trilateral meetings with host countries. To find the solutions, there have been

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	numerous talks, discussions and meetings with relevant government agencies and international organizations.
Ensure continued donor support for initial reintegration assistance in critical areas like housing, water/sanitation, and financial support	For reintegration purposes during the year 1387, lands plots have been distributed to 3600 families returnees towns, 87 km of road graveled, 8 deep wells and 167 semi deep wells drilled and water supply network was extended. Also 4 clinics and 8 schools were also constructed.
Continued emphasis on social protection (e.g. establishment of referral systems, centers, networks for vulnerable groups and individuals with focus on women)	30 percent of vulnerable returnees especially women and poor families either with legal document or no legal documents from zero point up to reception camps (from 24 to 72 hours) were supplied food and place for short time stay and afterwards transported to their place of origin in cooperation of WFP, UNHCR, ARCS, and relevant government institutions including MRRD and Public Health. In 1381 about 1021778 persons were covered under the EVI program. About 3246 vulnerable families have benefited from pecuniary assistance of Ministry of Refugees and Returnees both in capital and provinces.
Implement programs for improved employment opportunities, skill development, basic literacy and numeracy, access to health care	During 1387 about (4092) persons have benefited from employment facility which was facilitated through employment centers established in the Ministry of Refugees with financial support of ILO. Additionally, 35 projects are provided to increase the level of education and skills.
International conference on "Return and reintegration in Afghanistan"	For the proper reintegration of returnees and IDPs, an International Conference dated Nov 19, 2008 was held in Kabul through a joint efforts of, MOFA, MoRR, UNHCR and other relevant agencies and organizations. Donor countries, committed to support the reintegration process and stand on their previous commitments "Paris" in terms of fund the reintegration proposed projects.
Tripartite meetings with Pakistan and Iran and its implementation	The returned planned figures which was agreed during tripartite meetings with Iran and Pakistan during 2008 was not achieved due to present situation as well as absorption capacity in the country.
Implementation of tripartite meetings agreements according to the agreed principles	The decisions which were agreed during tripartite meetings to address the issues Afghan refugees facing, were not completely achieved because of the situation in Afghanistan and challenges neighboring countries have been faced during 2008. There are certain problems that affected the repatriation process.
Tripartite agreement renewed with Iran on Annual basis and signed with Pakistan for three years	The tripartite agreement is signed with Iran after each year and with Pakistan after each 3 years.
Government's capacity to manage and support return and reintegration programmes is strengthened	
Policies adjusted to make provisions for returning refugees and IDPs in national programs	MoRR is developing programs in provision of shelters through towship development, rehabilitation of destroyed houses due to the internal conflicts, legal protection for the most vulnerable groups i.e. refugees and IDP's, as well as provision employment opportunities for self-dependency purposes.
Enhance capacity to prepare and reach out information to Afghans either in or outside of the country.	The required and necessary information on security situation and achievements in different dimentions has been given to immigrants, refugees and IDP's to speed up the return and reintegration process to their places of origin and ensuring the voluntary return through Awdat Magazin in cooperation with UNHCR, all mass media and UNCHR publications.
Computerize all HRM and project activities to strengthen Human Resource	All primary and secondary departments of MoRR have been equipped with advanced information technology equipments to facilitate the returning and

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
and Project Management	reintegration process and IDPs as well as provision of quality services to them.
Strengthened public management capacity to develop policy and negotiate agreements and strengthen anti-corruption measures	The commission to prevent the corruption is exist and polices are under development.
Management and implementation of Land Allocation Scheme is improved and supported to increase number of sites (5-10) in key returnee provinces. Land allocation and registration monitored for anti-corrup practices	the land has been distributed in 13 provinces in the country through a commission composed of representatives from different government departments according to the predefined criterions. 1000 families in each of the townships benefited from the land distribution scheme in accordance to decree no 104.
Reforms to the structure, organization and work processes of the Ministry and provincial Departments of Refugees and Repatriation are completed.	The PRR is currently underway in MoRR
Capacity building and technical assistance	To facilitate the return and reintegration process, the ministry has been equipped with necessary IT facilities. Also regarding the capacity development about 100 employees benefited from seminars, workshops and courses in management, administration, computer and English during 2008 at the national and subnational.
Enhance communications and interactions between Kabul and provinces	Communications with primary and secondary deprtments and MoRR office out of country is done through internet, mobiles, digital telephones and other means.
Data collection, analysis (disaggregated by gender) and knowledge generation	MoRR always recieved the required information and quarterly, monthly, weekly and daily reports through communication equipments and internet sites.
Policy advice to provincial authorities,	The developed policies are consulted with provincial authorities through provincial departments of MoRR and new policies are developed in close consultation and consensus with provincial authorities.
Coordination of interventions and material assistance support.	MoRR through the IMC's (Inter-Ministerial Committees) and other coordinatin meetings with government institutions addresses the issues and developing programs and projects in a participatory manner related to return and reintegration process. As an example the deportees program which has been coordinated very well within government and non-governmental organizations which is was very effective and efficient is the outcome and advantages of such coordination.
Improved internal coordination mechanisms by establishing joint committee (ministries and related agencies) for policy and operational planning and development on land Allocation program	Refugees sector inter-ministerial committee (IMC) established and different sectoral issues discussed at the high level meeting (minsters and head of independent departments) on quarterly basis and technical level meetings (heads of policy sections and other technical persons) on monthly basis.
Data on Afghans in neighboring countries (Iran and Pakistan) is analyzed and Afghanistan's absorpion capacity is assessed Analysis to be gender and children sensitive	In Iran there are 950 thousand refugees living with legal documentations and in Pakistan 1.7 million.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Budget allocations to sectors and provinces takes account of population expansion as a result of returns	Return of more refugees in a criterion to increase reintegration budget.
National initiatives addressing returnee needs (both Male and Female) and local host communities developed and enhanced in housing, area-based and community development programs with particular emphasis on employment, livelihoods, and skill development.	To deal with on time needs of the returnees in terms of housing, employment and skills development, during 2008 with support of Australian Government through WFP, 511 families houses were constructed in Alagan City, Barik Aaab, Kabul province as well as consturciton and rehabilitation of 14137 destroyed houses.
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for tracking the reintegration process are established	For monitoring and evaluation purposes of MoRR reintegration programs, in 2008 M&E groups including governmental and non governmental organizations has conducted monitoring to ensure implementation of such programs in national and sub national levels.
Land distribution to construct shelters in refugees and IDPs towns and distribution of shelters in places of origin of refugees and IDPs according to VRF in order to ensure social inclusion	The land has been distributed to the returnees after verification of their VRF through provincial commission. During 2008 in national and sub-national levels 3600 families have received land entitlement voucher and 14137 destroyed houses rehabilitated through UNCHR.
Mobilization of assistance for reintegration of refugees and IDPs as well as their social inclusion.	In 2008, China has donated 200000 US\$ in cash and around 1.5 Million US\$ worth food and non food items with two water tankers to help relocation of returnees who are deported from Iran and Pakistan to reintegrate them in their places of origin.
Health care assistance to deportees and voluntarily repatriated individuals, their transportation to their places of origin and distribution of cash and in kind assistance.	MoRR in coordination with other relevant organizations have spent 4000000 Afs from the emergency funds in Islam Qala, Heart and Milak, Nimroz, to provide food, shelter, and transportation for voluntarily returning refugees.
Improved terms of stay and conditions for Afghans in neighboring countries	
Negotiations with neighboring countries led by Ministry of foreign Affairs and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (Agreements with neighboring and countries in the region that accept laborers)	<p data-bbox="675 1361 1367 1440">During 2008, the meetings on working visa, having legal documents for Afghans that they don't have legal documents and those not registered in Hamayesh number two and three and or not registered.</p> <p data-bbox="724 1462 1367 1518">Employment opportunities and work permits for three years will be provided for 300000 Afghan refugees</p> <p data-bbox="639 1552 1367 1597">Facilitation of returning 1.5M Afghans of having no legal documents from year h</p>
Bilateral agreements on temporary labor migration progress	
Strengthened public management capacity to develop policy and negotiate agreements	MoRR along with MOLSAMD & MoFA in tripartite and bilateral meetings in with high delegation of Islamic Republic of Iran submitted their proposal in sending the labors out of the country due to the limitation of employment facilities here in the country as well as the GoA representatives share their concerence regarding those Afghans without legal document in Iran who are employed in harmful activities.

Private Sector Development & Trade

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
<p>The legal framework for the business sector is improved</p> <p>Enact the required laws (Corporations, Partnerships, Commercial Arbitration, Commercial Mediation, Contracts, Agency, Standards, Copyrights, Trademarks, and Patents) to complete and update the basic legal and regulatory framework governing private sector activity in social and economic development. Government, business and the international community to make a stronger effort in lobbying National Assembly regarding the urgency of enacting laws.</p>	<p>In the financial sector, Secured Transactions of Moveable Property Law and Negotiable Instruments Law are enacted. Secured Transactions of Immoveable Property Law has been passed by the parliament and is now in queue to be published in the Official Gazette. Leasing Law is under review in the Ministry of Justice, Afghanistan Deposit Insurance Corporation (ADIC) Law is to be reviewed by the ministers' cabinet, and the Islamic Banking Law is yet to be drafted by the DAB.</p> <p>The Insurance Commission has also drafted several regulations which were submitted to MOJ review in April 2008. Trade and Tariff policy framework for has been drafted.</p> <p>Corporation Law, Partnership Law, Arbitration Law, Mediation Law and Intellectual Property Law were approved presidential decree, in 2007 and 2008</p> <p>Memorandum of Foreign Trade Regime has been submitted to WTO, Geneva</p> <p>Patent Law, Trademark Law, Chamber of Commerce Law, Contract Law, Anti Hoarding Law and Agency Law are under review.</p> <p>Draft of Private Sector Development Policy Framework. 60 % of EEC roadmap recommendations have been incorporated in this.</p> <p>Secured Transactions which includes Mortgage Law was submitted to the parliament and approved on November 2008.</p>
<p>Invest in capacity building for National Assembly so that MPs are better informed and supported in their role and understanding of the rationale, use and content of proposed laws.</p>	<p>Some progress is being made towards more targeted capacity building. In particular, the center for international private enterprise launched a new training program in March 2008 to train MPs and their staff on the free market economy. USAID/Bearing Point supported a business legal conference in July 2008. The process shows 100% progress.</p>
<p>Establish the principle and formalize and standardize processes to consult with the private sector (business and civil society) in a meaningful and timely manner during the process of drafting policies and laws.</p>	<p>Four Laws Conference: MoCI held a legal conference, funded by USAID, on 20-21 October 2007 on the four laws signed by the President. The laws presented to private sector and elicit their views through a roundtable.</p> <p>Five Laws Conference: MoCI and DAB held a two day legal conference, funded by USAID, on August 6th and 7th on five commercial laws for giving information to PSD and to Parliament and other key stakeholders and seek their views and support. The process is well underway and indicates full progress.</p> <p>In the banking sector, the DAB frequently consults with the private sector through Afghanistan Banks Association.</p>

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
<p>Establish the principle that no law can be implemented unless it has been gazetted, published in the newspapers, and made available electronically and in hard copies at no cost. Explore the option of using the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) website as an interim solution for publishing laws after their enactment. Publish the tariff structures on the Ministry of Finance website.</p>	<p>This legal process is done by the MoJ regarding all laws. Problems exist regarding the time of announcing a law and when it is disseminated to the public. An online database is available in MOJ website to publish laws. Hence there is no need to use the ANDS website in this regard. Somehow ANDS website can be useful in publishing laws in English. The progress is 50%</p>
<p>Amend the tariff legislation to facilitate ROZ (Reconstruction Opportunity Zone) trade along the border with Pakistan</p>	<p>Tariff has been amended and all changes and decrees have been incorporated in it and approved by Finance Minister and strategic operational plan has been developed and relevant directorates have been instructed for the implementation of lowered amended tariff</p>
<p>Endorse the authority of mediation and arbitration tribunals to resolve private-private and private-public disputes, including land issues.</p>	<p>This process is carried out by the (Supreme Court). MoJ is assisting in resolving the land disputes. Progress with endorsing the authority of mediation and arbitration tribunals is stalled since the relevant laws are awaiting approval from Parliament. With most disputes resolved outside the court system, the Supreme Court's withdrawal of support to the development of a policy on the State's relationship with customary justice mechanism is a major setback. The progress is 50%.</p>
<p>Ensure the competency and transparency of tribunals by establishing standards and building the capacity of arbitrators, mediators and lawyers.</p>	<p>The Advocates Law, which allows for the establishment of the Afghan Bar Association and establishes standards for lawyers, came into force Mar. 17, 2008. The Bar association expects to have its first General Assembly meeting in the last week of July. The process is underway and in this regard courses on law/regulations' instructions are held. All the employees who work on legal issues are covered by these programs. 50% progress has been made.</p>
<p>Undertake financial audits of State Owned Enterprises</p>	<p>New financial system will be introduced in SOEs in order to produce proper financial papers and then will be audited. All the SOEs, SOE department and corporations have been informed to take action and it is under review</p>

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Privatize and corporative state owned assets	<p>In 1385, 11 SOEs, in 1386, 8 SOEs and in 1387, 2 SOEs were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers to be liquidated and restructured.</p> <p>So far 50% progress has been made on divestment of these 21 SOEs. 8 liquidation plans have been approved by the Minister of Finance and the President, and four new liquidation plans have been signed by the Liquidation Committees and will be approved by the Minister of Finance and HE President.</p> <p>Privatization of 21 (assets) with 50% progress is undertaken. 5 Tassadees (enterprises) (tahawonee, medical herbs, afghan tarkani, medical complementary, and samoon) are privatized completely.</p>
Implement an adequate insurance law.	New insurance law is published. The insurance law was passed in 1989 and was amended once in January 2006. The insurance commission was formed in MoF in 2007 which has streamlined insurance procedures
Encourage the development of an appropriately regulated private insurance sector.	MoF Insurance Dept is working on development of the insurance sector and till now 2 insurance companies are operational (Afghan Deposit Insurance Company and Afghanistan Insurance Corporation).
Work with donors to create risk management tools for domestic and foreign investors, appropriate to the specific risks of investing in Afghanistan.	The AISA programs for encouragement of internal and foreign investment and for establishing connecting mechanisms with investment associations are undertaken and will be implemented in five years. The AISA agency is constantly working with MIGA agency and is encouraging this agency to help the investors and aware them about the dangers in investment process. Up to now, 5 companies are insured by MIGA.
Private sector access to finance is increased	
Lay out a concrete strategy with time-bound actions to significantly expand the outreach and range of financial products and services, especially targeting small and medium enterprises.	The 5-year Strategic Plan (2009-2014) of the DAB was launched in March 2009.
Enact an appropriate legal framework including passage of four financial laws: Secured Transactions, Mortgage, Leasing and Negotiable Instruments.	Secured Transactions of Moveable Property Law and Negotiable Instruments Law are enacted. Mortgage Law (Secured Transactions of Immoveable Property Law) has been passed by the parliament and is now in queue to be published in the Official Gazette. Leasing Law is under review in the Ministry of Justice.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Build capacity in the financial sector by establishing an independent banking and business training institute as a joint commercial bank – DAB initiative.	Initial steps towards the establishment of Afghanistan Institute of Banking and Finance with support of the World Bank have been taken and the project is ongoing.
Establish a credit information bureau to facilitate commercial and consumer lending.	The Credit Information Bureau has been established in the DAB comprising a Director and two employees.
Establish a financial tribunal to provide swift legal decisions on financial disputes.	Financial Disputes Resolution Commission has been established.
Expand provision of donor and private sector micro and SME finance	Under planning
Establish an office in DAB in conjunction with Ministry of Interior to provide security for cash in transit between banks and bank branches in Kabul.	Establishment of Risk Management Department, Da Afghanistan Bank has formed the structure of the Credit Information Bureau and a legal advisor and an Economist serving as the Banking Business Supporter have already been hired and the recruitment procedure continues to complete the structure of Restructuring Strategy in both Millie and Pashtany Banks and professional managers have been placed.
Increase the offering of financial services in rural areas through the further development of effective and sustainable delivery mechanisms with special consideration to women.	The DAB has considered a several plans under its 5-year Strategic Plan to expand financial services to rural areas e.g. promotion of e-banking and encouraging financial literacy. Initial discussions have also been made with private companies regarding the promotion of Mobile banking.
Implement the agreed upon privatization strategies in Bank-e-Milli and Pashtany Bank, including the placement of professional management and board to restructure the banks free of government interference.	Under planning
The government uses Public-Private Partnerships to expand infrastructure	

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Ensure the evolving legal framework to permit and encourage power generation and distribution by the private sector, including through the establishment of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).	In October 2008, the Ministry of Energy and Water obtained a Presidential Decree which allows the MoEW to attract private sector investment (in the power sector) and to grant permission (to investors) to operate in the sector, in line with AISA's investment license authority and in accordance with enforced laws and regulations. USAID's Bearing Point is funding legal, regulatory and governance experts to design a roadmap for a regulatory regime in this regard. USAID has an RFP for another 3-5 year project under which regulations will be covered. This process shows 60% progress.
Accelerate the execution of priority power generation initiatives: (a) Sheberghan natural gas generation project; (b) the high voltage transmission line from Tajikistan.	The USAID funded Sheberghan Gas Wells Development project work has been started The goal is to develop the gas wells for domestic use and to fuel a 100 MW GT Unit to enhance the capability and diversity of domestic electricity generation The 220 KW line construction is connected by ADB from Shibirghan Port, along to the Afghanistan and Tajikistan border up to Plikhomri in order this exist line to be connected with 220 KW line form Uzbekistan.
Improve distribution system, beginning with Kabul, including through outsourcing of billing and collections and by providing information to the private sector on opportunities to invest in electricity supply.	100 MW Diesel generating plant is being implemented in Kabul. First unit of 35 MW is likely to be commissioned by May 2009. Commissioning of this plant will enhance the availability of power to Kabul. The rehabilitation for Kabul distribution system has started with approximately 120 million USD invested into the project out of the estimated 370 million USD total needed. Under the coverage of Iran country about 40.000 client entered in to the Database and they are allowed to used the computer system for collecting and distributing of electricity bills. 40 % work have been done.
Corporatize DABM (national electricity company) with qualified management team selected through transparent process.	According to the agreement which was signed between MoF, MoEW and DABS, DABM assets and liabilities will be transferred on 30th June 2009. The Liquidation Committee is preparing relevant documents for this transfer to take place on the mentioned date. DABM has been changed to DABM Association which one manager board for management activities is working. The MoF, MoEc, MoWE and DABM are working on a employee contact. The project is pending due to the signing of contact in amount of 2.3 million USD regarding to the recruitment of administration staff which is paid by World Bank. The international bank proposed that the MoF, DAB, to work jointly.
Launch pilot initiatives in non-grid small and medium-scale provision in smaller cities and in community-based rural power, including micro-hydro power.	MRRD-NABDP-ERDA (Energy for Rural Development of Afghanistan) initially handles micro-hydro energy installation in rural areas. NSP has supported installation of more than 1200 micro-hydro, more that 100,000 solar and 1700 Diesel Generators in rural areas. The rural energy commissions under the energy enter ministril committee searching solution in this connection. Up to date 50 % work has been done.
Negotiate competitive terms for reliable power supply from Central Asia.	CASA-1000 may serve as a transit corridor for electricity from Central Asia to Pakistan and beyond. WB is funding CASAREM project. Negotiation with Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan continues. From Tajikistan PPA for 100 MW signed of which 30 MW is for Mazar and 70 MW for Kabul. 50 % progress is made.
Establish a liaison mechanism for joint forums with Business/Trade/Employers' association.	Under planning. The activity has not been implementation but , the relation mechanism with the commercial associations based on the relevance and meetings with sectoral managers of MoCI and the AISA considered.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Trade Facilitation Zones (TFZ) in key areas of Afghanistan that will connect district and provisional level production to regional and international markets by providing the basic infrastructure for processing, packaging and storage.	Department of Fair Trade has been established and it is included in FY 1388 Tashkeel The ToR of this department has been prepared.
Surplus land is used by the private sector to increase economic activity	
Draft legislation based on the recommendations of the land policy that comprises legal frameworks for land registration; land adjudication, including community-based systems; and the formalization of informal land holdings, including legislation for adverse possession.	A Land Policy has been developed and approved by cabinet, The land Management Law was approved by Presidential Decree on June 2008 which comprises legal framework for land registration, Land settlement, Restoration of property, Land distribution, Land transfer and Lease of land. Full progress is reported in this process.
Implement improved simplified procedures for transfer of privately owned land.	Procedure simplification process is still pendant to be designed. 60 % progress is made
Clarify and simplify the procedures associated with the transfer of publicly-owned and privately-owned land.	A proposal for the establishment of the Afghan Commercial Land Agency is prepared to create a one-stop lease-land window able to simplify the lease of government land. A baseline study is undergoing to identify steps and time of current lease procedure and this will be further simplified by the approval and establishment of ACLA.
Permit foreign investors to obtain access to land through 90-year leases.	100 acre land distributed to private sector, Establishment of industrial parks for the investors and traders in different provinces of Afghanistan in the years (1387-1391) This action has been taken placed. The land affairs allows the land to be given for 90 years. The article 64 land administrations renting the land to the national and international companies are as followed. For the agricultural land 50 years. For the arid land 90 years .
Extend the duration of leases for government land and ensure that they are either wholly or partly transferable.	Official gazette no. 958 of year 1387 has announced this issue. Land Management Law does not include any article on land lease transferability. ACLA proposal includes giving investors the guarantee of recovering their investment by amendments to the Land Management Law. 70% progress is made

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Develop a strategy for industrial parks, including the creation of an industrial park development department as an independent authority.	Design and establishment of industrial park for the Carpet producers in Ningrahar and Faryab provinces are under progress. The issue is under the process an up to 1390 will be completed. The AISA drafts a strategy for the industrial park by cooperation of World Bank. This strategy needs to be as national strategy of industrial parks which the role of AISA and MoCI to be declared. The MoCI Department of Industrial Parks beside of industrial park policy committed for the regional planning and implantation by cooperation of MoUD. AISA has on e directorate by the name of industrial park directorate which established in 2003 . this directorate has completed three industrial parks in Mazar, Bagrami and Kunduz by cooperation of USAID Investment Support department international development aid. It is under the progress.
Regulations, taxes and licenses are streamlined and better enforced	
Consolidate the registration of private sector entities and the issuance of tax identification numbers into a single platform, extending the service to smaller businesses.	Still under investigation by MoF Revenue Dept. Will be possible with implementation of SIGTAS.
Remove licensing requirements except for reasons of health, safety, environmental protection, land use and access to natural resources.	Central Business Registry Department has been established for fast-track issuances of licenses and it is already operational, no main progress up to date. One group of especial experts have been hired by MoCI to work on this issue.
Make necessary business licenses more effective by re-engineering and streamlining them	Under planning
Adopt the principles of regulatory best practice (RBP) to ensure that new regulations are appropriate and minimize compliance cost	Four Laws have been passed for the purpose of minimizing compliance cost and it is communicated to the Legal and Advisory Board Department. 6 laws for the facilitation of commercial issues are in place.
Minimize compliance costs for SMEs by introducing appropriate administrative and reporting exemptions for SMEs	Under planning
Publish comprehensive information on licensing requirements and procedures	Already published on the information board of the department of licensing. Comprehensive information regarding to the licensing and it's procedure has been written by managers board in MoCI.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
<p>Educate private sector stakeholders' (investors, employers, employees and consumers) to increase awareness and understanding of their legal and regulatory rights and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Regarding capacity building, 800 officials from 25 ministries, 4 procuring entities (Civil Service Commission, Municipality, Cartography, President's Office) and 3 provinces (Herat, Kunduz and Balkh) have completed the two-week basic training being conducted by CKP/PPU and obtained certificates of attendance. The trainings have also covered private sector. Around 32 staff of the private sector development trained.</p>
<p>Establish and enforce "one-stop collection points" for tax payment and other government revenue collection in every district centre.</p>	<p>Still being considered by MoF Revenue Dept but not possible to implement in 1388. The MoF's proposed amendments to the Income Tax Law, designed to simplify the tax system and reform the business receipts tax towards a future VAT, has been passed by the National Assembly. New law of tax on benefits is passed by the National Assembly. It is indicated by tax reforms to eliminate nuisance taxes and make it simpler and competitive. This is necessary that the people who pay tax through Mustufieats put there money in the DAB. Started from 2007 the first office of meddle tax payer established in Kabul and it will be expanded in provinces.</p>
<p>Continue to eliminate nuisance taxes and reform the tax system to make it simpler, fairer, more competitive and easier to comply with</p>	<p>Accomplished. New income Tax Law approved by Parliament. Export goods are free of tax. (MoEC)</p>
<p>Reform and revitalize the High Commission on Investment (HCI). Ensure that AISA is an effective secretariat; ensure that it meets regularly (starting in the next 14 days); focus it on policy issues; introduce increased private sector representation; improve member selection process to focus on competence and experience; extend access to SMEs throughout the country. Report results of HCI reform to the private sector.</p>	<p>Establishment of the Afghanistan Investment Climate Facility (AICF). The mandate of AICF is to remove obstacles to domestic and foreign investment. AISA Established High Commission on Investment (HCI) has met several times since March 24th 2009 after almost a year and half gap, AISA is operating as an effective secretariat to HCI and there has been good progress towards reforming and revitalizing this body. Full progress is made.</p>
<p>Apply customs regulations consistently across the country and commit to achieving an average time for importing and exporting goods in line with best practice in the region (reduced by at least half of current levels).</p>	<p>1. T1 (local transit) and T2 (international transit) procedures have been developed and T1 has been executed in those Customs Stations where ASYCUDA is implemented. 2. The inland and border customs stations premises improved to facilitate trade. 3. Automated system of ASYCUDA has been implemented at major customs stations.</p>
<p>Examine the merits of outsourcing custom services</p>	<p>The joint venture (public and private sector) for customs bonded warehouses is planned for 1388 and draft procedures have been developed.</p>

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
	Joint project of public-private sector for the maintenances (godams) for the year 1388 is planned and the guideline is drafted.
Civil society groups are able to operate effectively to aid in the development process.	
Revise, clarify and update the legal framework governing civil society organizations, including the NGO Law and Social Organizations Law, to cover civil society more comprehensively, easing the establishment / registration of CSOs and ensuring adequate (not burdensome) oversight.	The NGOs law is ratified by the president and gazzetted in 1384/4/15, June 2005. The 2005 NGO Law and 2002 Social Organizations Law have not been passed by Parliament. MoEC was working on amendments to the NGO law which was expected to reach Cabinet by May 2008. MoJ is working on amendments in the Social Organizational Law.
Develop self-regulatory mechanisms with clearly defined quality standards or a “code of conduct” to ensure that civil society organizations are well managed, accountable and their activities are well conceived, effective and attuned to the needs of Afghans, with governance models drawn from international best practice.	ACBAR developed and launched a NGO Code of Conduct in 2005. The code is available online in English, Dari and Pashto. Follow up is required to operationalize the code of conduct. 30% progress is made.
Establish independent certification bodies for civil society organizations that are recognized by Government, the private sector, donor agencies and civil society while introducing the associated capacity building services required to achieve certification.	Under planning. Independent certification bodies for civil society organization not exist but in the future will be established.
Economic activity increases in response to increased human capacity and skill sets and business services	
Facilitate private sector involvement to offer short-cycle certificate-level education for school leavers to rapidly develop the skills of young people and adults that are crucial to economic development.	Under planning

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
<p>Establish the modality for public-private partnerships in the provision of education from basic education through to tertiary levels, including provision of professional and vocational education.</p>	<p>Under planning. Non official mechanism are exist for the enrolment of private sector based on short term certify on the education level for the people who left the Medresa and school. But the training about the work based market under the NSDP is under the process.</p>
<p>Computerize all HRM and project activities in MoCI to strengthen Human Resource and Program Management</p>	<p>125 employees trained in PSD i.e. 30% training accomplished but the system is not computerized</p>
<p>Establish a coherent national policy framework to guide professional and vocational education, linked to the overall higher education strategy that will ensure coordination, assign clear accountability and set world-class standards (including the process for licensing, certification and accreditation).</p>	<p>MoE, MoHE, MoLSA are cooperating under the Education sector. Also, these ministries signed a MoU in 2007 regarding the institutional agreements to improve and restructure the educational and training sectors 50% progress has been made</p>
<p>Border Management Initiative to focus on the establishment of effective and efficient Border Crossing Points/Facilities at each Border Control Zone of Afghanistan.</p>	<p>Border Crossing Points (Sher Khan, Hairatan, Torkham, Islam Qala, Ghulam Khan, Khost, Aqina, Aai Khunum) already established and are operational.</p>
<p>Consider quickly piloting specific market-based vocational and professional training initiatives through coalition of Government, industry groups and training institutions with special consideration to women.</p>	<p>Under planning. Investments in regarding to the vocational training are part of the MoLSA program. About 2000 graduated and enrolled to work. More then 2.000 students registered in the education vocational institutional which 38% are female.</p>
<p>Create incentives for private sector to invest in education specific to skills training, mentoring and on-the-job training.</p>	<p>Under planning. The development facilities provided and the projects including the handicraft projects have been implemented in the provinces But the providing work strategy for women has not been drafted so far.</p>

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Conceptualization of Private Sector Employment Strategy for Women that will yield to pro-women employment strategies in the private sector	Under planning
Invest urgently in vocational and professional education to meet current needs, while simultaneously making parallel investments in reform of basic and higher education systems that will yield longer term results.	Under planning. The education regulation gives this opportunity so that providing of private services in the education area to be provided. The investment would be checked. NSDP are working on this project and this process is encouraged.
Strengthen chambers of commerce and business membership organizations	Under planning. In the over all privatization process the chamber of commerce and industries and the those institutions are part of commerce opportunity has been provided.
Co-ordinate public and private sector approaches to increasing access to essential business services	Establishment a Land policy implementation Unit. Land registration procedures have already been simplified from 34 to 4 steps.
Increase access to information on current business development services	Meetings in the center and provinces have taken place for the purpose. This issue implemented in the center of city and provinces through participating of people. Specially in Herat and Kandahar provinces
Support the establishment of accounting, auditing and other professional associations and the adoption of related professional standards	Under planning. This activity has not been implemented . this is an ongoing process based on PSD strategy and civil service commotion.
Increased and more effective competition	
Create the legal framework for and ensure the rapid development of the Afghanistan National Standards Authority (ANSA)	Establishment of Afghanistan National Standard Agency (ANSA) and including its projects for growth and development of the private sector’s production in the budget of the years (1388-1391), Automation is ongoing; ASYCUDA Declaration Process system has been implemented in Kabul, Heart, Balkh, Khost customer houses and Kabul airport and will subsequently be implemented in other provinces. Challenges include security, infrastructure, corruption and human Capacity. Formation of ANSA in the year of 1387 includes 251 technical and administrative employee in Kabul and 6 provinces. After the PRR process the exist Formation approved totally 281 and secondly 94 employees have been recruited The frequently Petrol controlling in the Hairatn port started in 1387 in process is contusing in the other border lines.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Establish a consumer protection agency to define, communicate and protect consumer rights	Established the Consumer Protection department within ANSA which is planned to expand its role in the future.
Public-Private Partnerships are used to aid social and economic development	
Identify and implement three pilot projects to test new approaches in areas such as power, water supply, transportation infrastructure and social development.	This activity is implemented in the power sector. DABM corporatization was a pilot project. In two other areas of water supply and transportation infrastructure it is not implemented. 30% progress is made.
Catalogue best practices drawn from across ministries (especially of Ministry of Health) of genuine partnerships between public and private sectors. Attention on increased women participation	This project has not been implement but it is still under the planning.
Develop programs of public-private partnership that would improve health, education, drug demand reduction	These programs are launched by MoPH, MoED, MoLSAMD, MoCN in an ad hoc procedure
Increased levels of formalization	
Develop a formalization strategy grounded in an understanding of the incentives and disincentives facing business, which reduces entry costs to, and operating costs within, the formal sector and increases the benefits of formalization	Corporation Law, Partnership Law, Arbitration Law, Mediation Law and Intellectual Property Law were approved presidential decree, in 2007 and 2008. This activity has not been implemented. The action strategy plan against to the corruption have been provided and will be announced for implementation. This strategy will be effective and efficient. This process will be ongoing.
Effectively communicate the nature and benefits of operating in the formal economy	The issue is undertaken and is implemented by the programs of MoLSAMD, MoCI which will be announced to public soon.
The new Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Agreement (APTA), the revised version of Afghan Trade and Transit Agreement (ATTA) signed with Pakistan in 1965	Draft of this new agreement is prepared

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
Increased provincial economic growth	
Work with provincial public sector institutions to increase the consistency of application of commercial laws and regulations	Sanction and approval of different commercial laws. In over all of Directorate of Private sector development directorate in the Hirat , Balkh, Ningarhar, has been discussed transparency on this issue. And with private sector and related colleagues have been negotiated.
Develop and implement economic growth strategies for provinces, based on private sector development	Draft of the private Sector Development and Trade Sector Strategy submitted on 15 January 2008 includes the Enabling Environmental Conference Roadmap recommendation as an action plan for the action strategy. Establishment of Economic infrastructures in different provinces which were designed in the recent years (MoEC)
Civil society helps drive economic and social development	
Create the necessary legal and fiscal incentives that actively encourage individual and corporate support for social and economic development.	Center Business Registry Office established in 2008 as a one stop shop with the responsibility of registering all corporations, limited liability companies and partnerships. The Central Business Registry Office is located within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and replaces the Registration Office of the Commercial Courts.
Improve the legal framework governing corporate social responsibility (CSR) and philanthropy including creating a Foundation law; revising NGO law to allow CSOs to generate (non-commercial) revenue to ensure self-sustainability; creating tax deductions for giving; and developing new mechanisms for private giving such as Zakat funds, a Diaspora fund and community foundations.	In the NGOs law, drafting and amending is done in some parts of the law. Referring to MoJ, it is proposed to decrease the registration fee and also amend the related article. In 1387, the law on anti (preserving the goods illegally) “Ehtekar” in chamber of commerce and industries, regulation on supporting inventors and commercial signs plus the standard norm is prepared
Form a business donor's group to share best practices in corporate social responsibility and philanthropy to create more flexibility, risk-taking and imaginative practices in approaches to corporate giving; including lending good business practices to civil society.	Under planning. This activity has not been implemented. Changing the chamber of commerce as a commercial institution for establishment of coordination between the commercial issues and private sector development and drafting of law for approval have been referred and some of action taken place.

COMMITMENT	OUTPUT
<p>Increase trust and credibility of the civil society sector by establishing a system to vet CSOs through standards that the businesses would work with, publicizing CSO successes, and educating businesses to increase understanding of the concept of CSR.</p>	<p>Domestic revenues have been on upward trend for the past several years. In 1387, provisional and unaudited data show domestic revenues, both tax and non tax, to have exceeded Afs. 40 B which is more than 100% of the revised annual target, Afs.40 B but less than the original Afs.44.5 B target. Also, it is worth mentioning that domestic revenues collected in 1387 are 23% higher than those collected in 1386, Afs. 33.668 B. These revenues have covered 59% of the total operating expenditures in the core budget; while in 1386 it had covered 66% of it. Domestic revenues as % of legal GDP is not known yet as actual GDP figure has yet to be finalized by CSO.</p>
<p>The Private Sector and Trade sector strategy is implemented</p>	
<p>Create a Council for the Private Sector, reporting on progress against this matrix to the President.</p>	<p>The decree for the Private Sector and Civil Society Enabling Council (PSCSEC) was signed by President Karzai on May 21, 2008. The council is reporting on progress against the matrix/roadmap when required. Draft of the private Sector Development and Trade Sector Strategy submitted on 15 January 2008 includes the Enabling Environmental Conference Roadmap</p>
<p>Develop a list of the private sector's most urgent priorities that would support an enabling environment, developed through a process of sub-national consultation and engagement with the private sector to be presented to the Government within three to six months.</p>	<p>Establishment of Private Sector Development Policy Committee with the mandate of coordinating and developing PSD policy proposals and overseeing its implementation. The private sector development working to identify the urgent priority but regarding this issue the challenges should be identified in order to the priority to be implemented. The activities are going on regarding to the deducting of the problems and determining the challenges.</p> <p>Establishment of Afghanistan Growth Fund with the support of Donor Community</p> <p>Afghanistan has accessed to South Asia Free Trade Area, and is in the process of ratifying and implementing it.</p>
<p>Establish a system of stocktaking at six-month intervals to monitor implementation of the Conference Road Map, with public dissemination of results.</p>	<p>The roadmap of enabling environment conference is foreseen through the Secretariat of PSCSEC. The follow up shows 60% progress.</p>



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